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# HERITAGE GAZETTE OF THE TRENT VALLEY

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## Table of Contents

President's Corner .....	Alan Brunger	3
Tours That Take You Back in Time .....	Events Committee	3
Researching Records of the 1825 British Sponsored Irish Migration to Peterborough; A Cautionary Tale .....	Dennis Carter-Edwards	4
The Campbell Connection in the north of Douro Township .....	Michael P. Dolbey	12
Gideon Gibson: An Early Area Peterborough Teacher .....	Michael P. Dolbey	18
North to Alaska .....	Elwood H. Jones	21
Peterborough Yesterdays: Pictures and captions from the Peterborough Examiner .....		26
12 July before 1890, 27; Orange parade 1880s, 28; Snowden House before 1889, 29 Thanks to Robert Clarke.		
Queries .....	Heather Aiton Landry and Elwood Jones	29
Butcher and Heaps Brick Works, 29; Curtis Brick Works, 30; First Brick Building, 30; Strong Demand for Bricks, 31; Foundation of Curtis Bros. Brickyard, 32; The Sutton House, 33; The Family of the Rev. R. J. C. Taylor, 1852 (thanks to Dianne Tedford).		
St. John's Peterborough: the early years .....	Elwood H. Jones	34
Trading Horse Certificates .....	Lorne W. Rae, 2005	37
Irish Genealogy with notes .....	Carol Sucee	39
From There to Here: Irish Immigrants and the Trent Valley Archives .....	Elwood H. Jones	41
News at Trent Valley Archives .....		41
Peterborough Lawn Bowling Club 42; Business Hall of Fame [Thomas Bradburn; Edmund Wand] 42; Major George Raymore Scott Medals 43; Nogojiwanong 43; Slave Auction Daguerrotype 43; Walter Jones' Medal Unearthed 44; Seth Thomas Clock cover copy		
Notice of Annual General Meeting, 23 April 2020		

*Cover photo: A significant section of the 1895 Bird's Eye View map that was a special feature of our Christmas season. The map hangs in the Reading Room at Trent Valley Archives. (Elwood Jones)*



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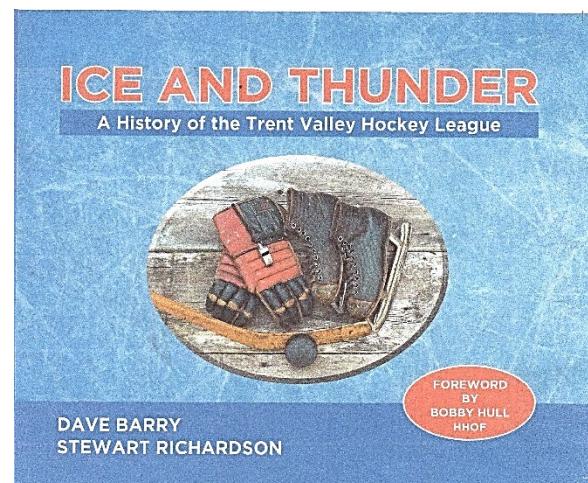
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A new book that will be of interest this hockey season. We also feature a new book by Ed Arnold. Both are carried by TVA along with many other books, including classics of the Trent Valley.

## President's corner

*Alan Brunger*

In this last issue of Volume 24 of the *Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley* it is appropriate to look over the past year.

The Trent Valley Archives has enjoyed a year in which successes may be identified, particularly by the record-breaking annual *Pageant*, in September, as well as the other volunteer-run events, such as the tours (*Little Lake Cemetery*, *Downtown Ghost*, *East City Stories*, *World War I* and *Oshawa Bus*) and the book and plant sales. Public recognition of the efforts of our volunteers came in both *City of Peterborough Civic Awards*, on 19 June, for 'Cultural Betterment' (K. Carter-Edwards and M. More) and *Ontario Volunteer Service Awards*, on 30 September (no fewer than twelve volunteers were recognised, for periods ranging from 5 to 30 years of service).

Fundraising successes included grants from the Ontario Provincial government (*Heritage Organization Development* and *Trillium Foundation*). As well, notable events included talks offered by the archivist, Elwood Jones (in the spring, during Heritage Week "*A Night at the Archives*" and in the fall, "*An Evening with Elwood*") and motion picture volunteer, Maddie More's, "*Home Movie Day*". In July, another worthwhile meeting took place between the TVA Executive and representatives of both the County Council (Warden J. Murray Jones and senior staff) and Provincial Government (MPP D. Smith), to discuss shared interests, notably long-term concerns of funding and space.

The *Heritage Gazette* for volume 24 contains a myriad topics of local historical interest, which reflect the energy and skills of the staff and volunteers of the archives. Limits of space permit mention of only a few indicators of its rich diversity:- "*Douro Township settlement*" by M.

Dolbey, "*Trent Canal development*" by D. Carter-Edwards (both v. 24-1); "*Peterborough Mattress Factory, 1873-1970*" by G. Corbett and "*Margaret Hall's 1827 visit to Peterborough*" by P. Allen (both v.24-3).

Contemporary issues, such as cultural diversity, were evident in R.G. Clarke's "*Encountering the Other: Peterborough, Minstrel Shows, and the Real Thing – a 'Stranger within our gates' ...*" (v. 24-3). The irresistible potency of the internet for future archival investigation, was demonstrated in H. Aiton Landry's "*From Facebook to farm: Using social media*" (v. 24-2).

The task of raising the public profile of TVA is a perennial challenge, which is variously addressed by our website, online *Newsletter*, quarterly magazine *Heritage Gazette*, and the mass media, such as items in local newspapers. Recent examples of the latter include: - the announcement of the success of the *Pageant* (EXAMINER, 11 Nov.), the availability for purchase at TVA's book store, of a reproduction of the *1895 Bird's-eye view of the town of Peterborough* (EXAMINER, 16 Dec.) and the research success of Vice-President and volunteer researcher, Shelagh Neck, in tracking down descendants of the WWI veteran, E. Walker Jones, whose medal for valour had been recently discovered, buried in a local park!.

The turn of the year heralds the new decade of the 'Twenties in which TVA's role will assume even greater importance as the population of the Trent Valley swells and **heritage** receives wider public interest, yet is increasingly threatened by the juggernaut of Progress. Needless to say, support of our volunteers is crucial to success and their contribution is gratefully acknowledged by the Directors and Staff of the Trent Valley Archives.

## Tours That Take You Back in Time

Trent Valley Archives has many significant events; Mark your calendars!

Sat, Feb 22<sup>nd</sup>, 7-9 pm, Bagnani Hall - Italian Immigrant Workers — Lecture by Paola Breda on Fallen Italian Workers in Peterborough – Donations requested

Sat, May 23<sup>rd</sup>, 8am – noon – 4<sup>th</sup> Annual Plant Sale

Fri, June 5, 12, 19, 26, 7-9 pm – Eerie Ashburnham Ghost Walk – West Side Stories - \$20

Fri, July 3,10,17,24, 7-8:30 pm – Tragic Tales at Little Lake Cemetery – \$20 -Tales of woe from Peterborough's early days

Sat, Aug 8, 15, 22, 7-10 pm – Ballots, Booze & Bullets – \$25 -Discover the illicit activities in East City in the 1920's with costumed guides. Stops at Black's Distillery & Ashburnham Ale House.

Sat & Sun, Sept 26, 27 tours begin at 6 pm, Sept 26 & 1 pm on Sept 27 – Little Lake Cemetery Pageant - \$25

Oct 15, 16, 20, 21-23, 7-9 pm, Downtown Ghost Walks - \$20

Sat, Oct 17 – Home Movie Day – Sharing films and videos to learn about their preservation

# Researching Records of the 1825 British Sponsored Irish Migration to Peterborough: A Cautionary Tale

Dennis Carter-Edwards

The story of the migration of some 2,000 Irish to the Peterborough region in 1825 has been the subject of numerous studies. Howard Pammett's 1934 M.A. thesis at Queen's University provided the first comprehensive assessment of the project initiated by Wilmot Horton, Under-Secretary of State for War and the Colonies in the British Government.<sup>1</sup> Pammett based his study on the extensive set of original records of the emigration project that survived and are currently held by the Peterborough Museum and Archives. He subsequently published a synopsis of his research in *Ontario Historical Society Papers and Records*.<sup>2</sup> Other scholars have mined the collection for new insights into this emigration scheme. Wendy Cameron's article, "Selecting Peter Robinson's Irish Emigrants," examined the process by which Robinson selected the emigrants and the various local factors that influenced his choices.<sup>3</sup> A follow up article, "Peter Robinson's Settlers in Peterborough," examined the challenges the Irish faced once they arrived in Upper Canada.<sup>4</sup> Historical geographers have also tackled the subject. Guy Ferguson's M.A. thesis, "The Peter Robinson Settlers in Emily Township, 1825-1861," examined the factors that influenced the selection of land by settlers such as location of other family members.<sup>5</sup> Al Brunger explored similar themes for the settlers in Douro Township in his article "Geographical propinquity among pre-famine Catholic Irish settlers in Upper Canada." Brunger examined the actual settlement process by which the Irish selected their 100 acre lots in Douro Township and how factors such as family ties, quality of land, etc influenced their choice.<sup>6</sup> A detailed analysis of each of the families that emigrated under the Horton led program was published by Carol Bennett. This exhaustive study of individual family units is now a standard work for both the historian and genealogist researching the 1825 Irish migration. Many of the local township histories also make reference to the early Irish settlement. The centennial history of Douro Township is typical of these studies.<sup>7</sup> The author's article, "Loyal and Grateful Subjects of the King: The 1825 Irish Migration to Peterborough," explores the challenges faced by the Irish emigrants as they adapted to their new life in Upper Canada.<sup>8</sup> Patrick Leahy, a direct descendant, looked at Peterborough's Irish heritage in a series of articles published in the *Examiner*.<sup>9</sup>

This impressive collection of documentary material that has served researchers so well, consists of original correspondence, letters of recommendation, certificates (a sort of boarding pass for successful applicants), ship rosters for each of the nine vessels that sailed from Cork in May 1825 and ledgers (in fact a duplicate set of ledgers) showing the aid individual families received and a manuscript listing of the improvements families made in Douro and Smith Townships.<sup>10</sup>

In addition to this substantial body of original records, there also exist ancillary records that provide the dedicated researcher with additional information. These records include the 1851 census, paylists for the county militia, land patents, a transcription of the detailed reports by the medical officers on board the fleet sailing from Cork, published evidence taken before the British Government's Select Committee on Emigration from the United

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<sup>1</sup> Howard Pammett "The Emigration from Ireland to Upper Canada under Peter Robinson in 1825," M.A. Thesis, Queen's University, 1934.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., "Assisted Emigration from Ireland to Upper Canada under Peter Robinson in 1825," *Ontario Historical Society Papers and Records*, Vol.XXI, (1936), 178-214.

<sup>3</sup> Wendy Cameron, "Selecting Peter Robinson's Irish Emigrants," *Histoire Sociale – Social History*, Vol.9, No17 (1976), 29-46.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., "Peter Robinson's Settlers in Peterborough," in Robert O'Driscoll and Lorne, eds. *The Untold Story; The Irish in Canada*, Celtic Arts of Canada, Toronto 1988.

<sup>5</sup> Guy Ferguson, "The Peter Robinson Settlers in Emily Township 1825-1861," M.A. Thesis, Queen's University, 1979.

<sup>6</sup> Alan Brunger, "Geographical propinquity among pre-famine Catholic Irish settlers in Upper Canada," *Journal of Historical Geography*, 8, 3 (1982), 165-282.

<sup>7</sup> J. Alex Edmison, ed. *Through the Years in Douro 1822-1967*, A.D. Newson Co., Peterborough, 1967.

<sup>8</sup> Dennis Carter-Edwards, "Loyal and Grateful Subjects of the King: The 1825 Irish Migration to Peterborough," in *Australasian Canadian Studies*, Vol. 34, No.1-2 (2017), pp.3-30.

<sup>9</sup> *The Examiner* (Peterborough), July 2015.

<sup>10</sup> The Peterborough Museum and Archives, Peter Robinson fonds, 1971-017.



Kingdom, including a Return of Improvements made by the Irish Emigrants located in the Township of Douro, the correspondence of noteworthy figures such as Frances Stewart and Basil Hall and the 1828 survey of the Irish emigrants transcribed and available on line. Then there are the less well known records that remain difficult to access such as the personal correspondence of Wilmot Horton, land records for the Estate of Lord Donneraile to mention just a few. Still, with this veritable cornucopia of available historical material, it would seem possible to study in minute detail each of the families that made the difficult decision to leave Ireland and venture across the Atlantic to a new and unfamiliar land. And yet, there are some gaps and more important some inconsistencies in the documentary record that impose a cautionary note on the labours of family researchers and academic scholars. It is this latter challenge, the existence of some discrepancies in the records, that is the focus of this article.

As part of the inducements held out to encourage the Irish to emigrate, they were offered free passage, medical care on board and, after they arrived, a cabin to live in, tools and most important, rations for the first winter while they got established. In an effort to highlight some of the challenges in researching these historical records, the notebook listing the settlers in Douro Township who received rations, specifically pork, flour and in some cases, blankets, has been selected to assess the veracity of the documentary record.<sup>11</sup> This data set for Douro consists of 41 families, approximately 13 percent of all family units who came out from Ireland, and lists the family members, their ages and notes deaths and births. In addition, it lists the ship on which the families sailed from Ireland. This is key as the ship rosters for each of the nine vessels includes, along with names and ages of all the families, the name of the person who sponsored them and most important the number of the certificate that was issued to them by Peter Robinson when making his selection of families who were successful in applying for the emigration scheme. The actual certificates served as a form of boarding pass and had to be presented when the families actually came on board the ship prior to embarking. The certificates, a large number of which survive in the collection held by the Peterborough Museum and Archives, contain a wealth of information. Each certificate included the name of the head of the household unit, their age, sponsor, place of origin, occupation and the names and ages of all family members. In a few instances, they also contain a brief notation by Peter Robinson explaining why he used his discretionary authority to select families who didn't meet the specific criteria.

The fourth set of records consulted for this article consist of the detailed reports kept by the medical personnel assigned by the Royal Navy to each of the ships for the various patients they treated. Along with a description of the ailment they diagnosed, the treatment they prescribed and the outcome, they included the name and age of each patient. The original of these records can be found in the Admiralty papers held by the Public Record Office in England. Fortunately, these journals have been transcribed and made available through the efforts of Allen's Upper Canada Sundries as e-books commercially available for researchers. As the editor Paul Allen noted, the task was particularly challenging, "not only by the near illegibility of the typical doctor's handwriting, but also by the surgeon's common resort to Latin abbreviations and arcane symbols when prescribing a host of largely unfamiliar medicines for a range of maladies that are unrecognizable by modern medicine."<sup>12</sup> A further complication is the difficulty that the surgeons experienced in recording the pertinent information for each of their patients. As Francis Connin, surgeon on board the ship *Fortitude* noted, "Exhibited medicines this morning to upwards of 30 individuals, many of them children – not only that, but I have actually to act as a Cook & Nurse to them. It would be out of anyone's power to keep an exact account of their cases."<sup>13</sup> Despite the difficulty experienced by surgeons in recording the pertinent data and the challenges of accurately transcribing the originals, these records are still pertinent to the present study. Some limited use is made of the published Return of Improvements which list the head of the household, the number in the family, the lot and concession where they settled, improvements made and produce they raised in 1826. This Return was published as part of the evidence given to the British Select Committee on Emigration.

In summary, the methodology used for this study is as follows. The 41 families recorded as living in Douro and supplied with pork and flour, provided the data set for further analysis. The person recording the rations given each family carefully noted the specific ship that they sailed on. The ship rosters were then consulted to identify each family and verify they actually sailed on that ship. The ship rosters, in addition to identifying family members, their ages and other pertinent information, also recorded the specific certificate number for that family. **(Figure 1)** The certificates, where they exist for these families, were consulted and all the pertinent family information recorded. Finally, this data on family members was compared with the relevant surgeons' reports on the patients they treated to look for any discrepancies. By comparing the four sets of records, it is possible to identify

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<sup>11</sup> PMA, Peter Robinson fonds, 1971-017.

<sup>12</sup> Paul Allen, *Medical Journal of the Emigrant Ship Star*, [www.allens-ucs.com](http://www.allens-ucs.com).

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, *Medical Journal for the Emigrant Ship Fortitude*.

discrepancies, either of a minor nature, such as spelling of a name as well as more significant inconsistencies such as ages and names of family members. The certificates and the ship rosters both note the sponsors and the place of origin for each family. In some cases the place of origin includes town, parish and county while others list just town and county. These could also be compared for additional anomalies. Bennett in her study noted that the place of origin for Edmond Allen was listed as Deniskea, Tipperary but on his tombstone it states he was from Galbally, Limerick. However, limitations of time and information meant this additional information was not included in the present article.

Figure 1

Table 1 List of Douro Residents Receiving Rations

Name	Age	Family	Ship	Pork	Flour
Allen, Edmond	39	John Fleming 66, Bridget 38, John 19, William 17, Mary 14, Edmond 7, Robert 5, Bridget 3, Bridget Johnson 11	Resolution	6 lb 6 2/3 oz	7 lb 6 2/3 oz
Armstrong, John	32	Eliza 30; Samuel 16, Frances 9, Thomas 8, Wheeler 7, Robert 3, Frances 1	Resolution	3 lb 12 oz	4 lb 4 oz
Barry, John	32	Eliza 29, Patrick 5, Thomas 2	Fortitude	2 lb 1 1/3 oz	2 lb 9 1/3 oz
Bryan, Michael	33	Gillian 28; Mary 12, John 8, Eliza 6, Michael 4, Honora 1	Resolution	2 lb 10 1/3 oz	3 lb 2 2/3 oz
Burns, George	32	Catherine 20; Patrick 4, Mary infant	Resolution	1 lb 12 oz	2 lb 13 1/3 oz
Clancy, Maurice	26	lists a James Casy as a hire? And crossed out	Fortitude	1 lb	1 lb
Condon, Michael	24	Mary (his mother) 45; Bridget 22, Margaret 20, Ellen 16, Johanna 12, John 9, Patrick 7	Brunswick	4 lb	6 lb
Conry, David	34	Catherine 30; Edmund 11, Patrick 9, David 5	Amity	2 lb 9 1/3 oz	3 lb 9 1/3 oz
Cotter, James	45	Ellen 36, Edmond 22, Maurice 21, Patrick 21, Mary 16, Johanna 12, Catherine 10, Margaret 7, James? 3	Fortitude	6 lb 6 2/3 oz	7 lb 14 2/3 oz

Couche, Henry	41	Susanna 32; Christopher 17, Susanna 19, Henry 15, Mary 12, Anne 9, Elizabeth 7, Jane 3, Thomas ?	Resolution	5 lb 8 oz	6 lb 8 oz
Cranly, John	30	Margaret 25; John 2, Mary 1	Resolution	2 lb	2 lb 8 oz
Crowley, Charles	36	John 14, Murphy 12, Mary 8, Sarah 6, Nancy 3	Star	3 lb 5 1/3 oz	3 lb 13 1/3 oz
Eligott, Michael	33	Abigail 30; Mary 10, Margaret 4, Bridget 2	Fortitude	2 lb 5 1/3 oz	2 lb 13 1/3 oz
Flynn, Margaret (widow)	40	James 24, Isabella 17, Cornelius 5	Brunswick	2 lb 4 oz	3 lb 4 oz
Hogan, William	30	Alice 34, Thomas 9, Francis 7, Mary 4	Resolution	2 lb 8 oz	3 lb
Kane, Michael	35	Ellen 30; John 15, James 14, Margaret 11, Michael 5, Mary 2	Fortitude	4 lb 5 1/3 oz	4 lb 14 1/3 oz
Leahy, Michael	56	Mary 50; Patrick 23, William 28, John 25, Timothy 19, David 17, Denis 15, Ellen 14, Abigail 13, Judith 6	Fortitude	8 lb 10 2/3	9 lb 10 2/3 oz
Leahy, Patrick	40	Catherine 14, John 13	Fortitude	2 lb 8 oz	3 lb
Mahony, Widow (Mary)	50	William 26, Michael 24, Ellen 23, Honora 20	Resolution	3 lb 8 oz	5 lb
McCarthy, Denis	50	Johanna 42, Mary 21, Owen 17, Patrick 16, John 14, William 12, Johanna 10, Ellen McCarthy 8	Fortitude	6 lb 6 2/3 oz	7 lb
McCarthy, James	35	Mary 34; James 9, Mary 2, Thomas 7	Resolution		2 lb 8 oz
Meade, Richard	38	Julia 30; Ellen 10, Johanna 7, Mary 3	Fortitude	2 lb 9 2/3 oz	3 lb 9 1/3 oz
Molony, John	50	Margaret 40; Thomas 24, Dennis 14, Michael 12, John 8, James 7; Catherine 19, Mary 17	Fortitude	5 lb 8 oz	7 lb
Molony, Daniel	41	Catherine 36; Mary 17, John 14, Sarah 12, James 7, Daniel (born 1 Oct 182?)	John Barry	3 lb 14 2/3 oz	4 lb 14 2/3 oz
O'Brien, Denis	35	Bridget 26; James 5, Johanna 4	Resolution	2 lb	2 lb 8 oz
O'Brien, Maurice	37	Mary 33; Morgan 17, Honora 13, John 11, Thomas 7, William 4, Margaret 1	Resolution	3 lb 13 2/3 oz	4 lb 13 1/2 oz
Quinn, John	40	Johanna 25; Thomas 7, James 4, David 3	Fortitude	2 lb	2 lb 8 oz
Sheehan, Daniel	34	Mary 31; Henry 13, John 10, Patrick 7, Mary 3	Star	2 lb 14 2/3 oz	3 lb 14 2/3
Sheehan, Daniel jr	34	Mary 31; Henry 13, John 10, Patrick 7, Mary 3	Star	3 lb 1 1/3 oz	4 lb 9 1/3 oz
Sheehan, John	40	Bridget 35; Cornelius 22, Timothy 20, Patrick 18, Mary 17, Michael 8, John 6	Albion	5 lb 9 1/3 oz	6 lb 9 1/3 oz
Sheehan, Daniel	34	Mary 31, Henry 13, John 10, Patrick 7, Mary 3	Star	4 lb 6 2/3 oz	5 lb 14 2/3
Sheehan, Daniel	44	<i>note in pencil beside the names crossed out are inserted Ellen 36; Mary 20, Eliza 16, Dennis 14, Judy 13, Patrick 10, Daniel 1</i>	Albion	2 lb 14 2/3 oz	3 lb 14 2/3 oz
Sullivan, Michael (alias Sweeny)	34	<i>in pencil beside names: Margaret 32, (Honora ) John 16, (John) Michael 14 (Margaret), Mary 10, (James), Catherine 5, Thomas 2, Bridget 1</i>	Albion	4 lb 6 2/3 oz	5 lb 14 1/3 oz
Sullivan, Michael [widow Alice]	22	Widow Sullivan (Mother) 50; Timothy (alias John Heffernan) 28; Mary 26, Catherine 24, Catherine 20, John 18, Dennis 16, Jeremiah 14, Johanna 12, Alice 10	Regulus	7 lb 10 2/3 oz	9 lb 10 2/3 oz
Allen, Edmond	34	Margaret 32, John 16, Michael 14, Mary 10, Catherine 5, Thomas 2, Bridget 1	Albion	4 lb 1 1/3 oz	5 lb 5 1/3 oz
Sweeny, Timothy	34	Johanna 30; Nory 13, Mary 11, Kitty 4	Albion	2 lb 1 1/3 oz	2 lb 9 1/3 oz
Tobin, John jr	28	Mary 21; Edmond 5, Maurice 3, Catherine 2	Regulus	2 lb 4 oz	2 lb 12 oz
Tobin, Thomas	30	Ellen (his mother) 50; Mary 28, Ellen 26, Johanna 24, Ellen 1	Fortitude	3 lb 4 oz	5 lb 4 oz

Torpy, William	54	Mary 40; Thomas 22, Michael 21, Mary 19, Catherine 18, Honora 15, John 13, Elizabeth 10, Bridget 6	Resolution	6 1/3 lb 1 1/3 oz	8 lb 9 3/4 oz
Triky, Patrick	34	Anne 34; Mary 18, Ellen 16, John 14, Anne 8	Elizabeth	3 lb 13 1/3 oz	5 lb 5 1/3 oz
Walsh, Robin	38	Mary 38; John 17, Thomas 15, Judith 14, Johanna 9, Michael 3	Resolution	4 lb 13 1/3 oz	5 lb 13 1/3 oz
Walsh, Widow	50	John 26, Margaret 23, Mary 20, Johanna 18, Edward 16	Brunswick	4 lb	6 lb
Williams, William	20	Michael 19	Resolution	2 lb	2 lb

**Table 1** lists all of the families residing in Douro Township that were receiving material support. These records include family names, ages, the amount of pork and flour they received and any changes to the family through death or births. The records also noted the ship the family sailed on. The ship rosters for each of these family units provide the most complete and accurate account of the names and ages of the families that settled in Douro. As Robinson explained in his official report on the whole project that he submitted to Horton in 1827:

The Surgeon of each Transport had orders to report as soon as he had received his complement of Settlers on board, on which I proceeded to the ship and mustered them all on the main deck; the hatches were then closed except one when in the presence of the Surgeon and master I took the original certificate which had been given over by the head of each family to the Surgeon at the time of his embarkation and from these, after comparing them with the duplicates in my own possession, I called over the names of each individual belonging to the different families, and made them pass before [me] and when I was satisfied they were of the age and description given by the father, and that no imposition had been practiced they were sent between decks.<sup>14</sup>

Despite Robinson's assurance, as the records will show, there were some cases that appear to show a deviation from the information recorded on the ship rosters and the certificates for the same family. In many instances, the information on the certificates, ship rosters, surgeon's reports and ration list are all the same. Given the challenges of recording the information by different individuals during the various stages of the process, it is noteworthy how reliable the information is. However, for many of the records there are differences or uncertainties as to the connection of the family names listed. It is these records that are discussed below. In cases where the change in family composition has been noted elsewhere due to a death or a birth, the difference is not discussed. The focus of the article is on those families that have differences that are unaccounted for. Using the information derived from the return of rations delivered and comparing it to information on the ship rosters, medical records and other pertinent data it is possible to examine where there are inconsistencies in the documentary record.

John Fleming sailed on the *Resolution*. A 66 year old farmer, he was accompanied by Edmond and Bridget Allen, likely his 39 year old son in law and John's daughter, along with six children. A seventh child, Bridget Johnson age 11, is noted in the record as a "grand daughter" although her connection to the rest of the family is unclear. This may be a grandchild of John by another married daughter, although there is nothing in the record to clarify the relationship beyond the simple notation.

The family of John Barry sailed on board the ship *Fortitude*. Both the roster and certificate list a Patrick age 10 but the ration returns shows a Patrick age 5 and no John or Denis.

The case of James Casey is interesting for the variety of records that can be compared. James Casey sailed on the *Fortitude* with his wife Mary and eight additional family members. Mary is listed as 48 on the certificate and ship roster but Surgeon Connin treated a Mary Casey who he listed as 46. He also treated James who he listed as 50 and Mary age 20. He also treated a patient he called Bridget Casey age 14. However, there is no other mention of a Bridget Casey and only one Casey family was on board the vessel. There is however, a Bridget Carew age 14. This discrepancy may originate with the surgeon's incorrect notation or a transcription error. The ration return shows a Maurice Clancy, with a James Casey as a hire. The printed Return of Improvements presented to the Select Committee has a Maurice Clancy, blacksmith, living on the East half of Lot 5, 4<sup>th</sup> Concession. The same return has a Michael Casey as a farmer occupying the West half of Lot 7, 3<sup>rd</sup> Concession. The relationship of Maurice age 26 to the rest of the Casey family is uncertain but he does not appear to be a sibling.

James Cotter's family sailed on the *Fortitude* and the certificate number 26 matches the information on the roster. However, the ration list has Ellen as 36, Mary 16, Catherine 10 which doesn't match ages on the other two

<sup>14</sup> PMA, Peter Robinson fonds 71-017, Peter Robinson, Report on Emigration, 1825, C file #7.



records.

Charles Crowley has a son listed as Murphy on the roster and as Humphry on the ration return.

The family of Michael Eligott sailed on the *Fortitude*. The daughter Margaret is listed as 5 on the roster, 4 on the ration return and as age 2 in the report by Surgeon Connin who treated her for a swollen ankle!

The family of William Hogan sailed on the *Resolution*. The roster has daughter Mary age 4 while the return of rations distributed has Mary age 2.

The family of Michael Leahy sailed on the *Fortitude*. Michael and his wife Mary were accompanied by their nine children. The roster for the ship agrees with the certificate for this family. Surgeon Connin treated Abigail, Mary, Patrick and Timothy and correctly noted their ages. However, the register of rations distributed to families in Douro offers differing ages. Timothy is listed as 19 not 21, David is 17 not 19, Denis 15 not 17, Ellen 14 not 15, and Judith is 6 not 8.

No. 36

NOT TRANSFERABLE.

Ireland, April 13<sup>th</sup> 1825

County of Cork

These are to Certify, that the undermentioned Persons, of the Parish of *Donaghadee* in the County of *Limerick*, Ireland, have been received by me, as Emigrant Settlers, to be conveyed to UPPER CANADA, and placed upon their Lands, at the Expense of His Majesty's Government.

NAME.	AGE.	
Michael Lonergan	40	Head of the Family. <i>farmer</i>
Mary	35	Wife.
Michael	18	Children
John	14	
Margaret	12	

Recommended by *Rev. East of Angles*

Superintendent of Emigration from the South of Ireland to Canada.

Figure 2

The case of Michael Lonergan is illustrative of the challenges in dealing with these records. The certificate that was originally issued by Peter Robinson showed a Michael Lonergan age 40 with his wife Mary 35 and their three children Michael 18, John 14 and Margaret 12. The Ship Roster for the *Fortitude* has the parents correct but the children are very different. Michael is 25, John 22 and Margaret 20 (**Figures 2 & 3**) The reports by Surgeon Connin are different again. He treated a Michael Lonergan (the only family on board with this name) for a pain in his head who he listed as 50. He later treated a Michael Lonergan sr. for cold, chills and headaches but now listed him as age 40. Connin also treated a Michael Lonergan age 18 (not 25) for cold, chills and a headache. He also treated Mary who he correctly listed as 35.

Denis McCarthy 50 and his wife Johanna 42 sailed with their 7 children on the *Fortitude*. The roster for the *Fortitude* and the certificate for the family are identical. However, the return of rations has different ages for some of the children. Owen is listed as 17 not 19, Patrick 16 not 17, John 14 not 15. The report by the ship surgeon also has differences. Michael was treated and is listed as 50 which is correct but the surgeon also treated Ellen who is listed as 13 years 8 months and another Ellen age 3. There were two McCarthy families on the ship and both had daughters named Ellen. However, one was listed as 8 for Denis' family and 17 for the family of Thomas McCarthy.

Deciphering names can be challenging. The roster for the *Fortitude* has a John Mullawoy with his wife Margaret 40 and their 8 children. The roster has their certificate as number 4. However, a check of certificate number 4 has a completely different family. The surgeon treated a Margaret Molony age 11 months who was of a delicate constitution and died during the crossing. Margaret doesn't show on the ship roster. The ration returns list a John Molony age 50, his wife Margaret 40 but John is listed as 8 not 10, James 7 not 8.

[illegible]

Figure 3

A “Mau’ce Brien” sailed with his wife Mary 33 and their family on the *Resolution*. The roster lists Mau’ce age 37, Mary 33 and 6 children. However, the certificate has different information. It lists “John Brian, father to Maurice age 60” and then the rest of the family with the correct ages. There is a note on the back of the certificate signed by P[eter] R[obinson] “John Bryan [sic] was to receive land but \_\_\_ with the family as it hardly could be expected he could support himself after he was deprived of his children. Besides a few old people serve to keep order and regularity among the other settlers.”<sup>15</sup>

Two Quinn families sailed on the ship *Fortitude*. John Quinn age 40 sailed with his wife Johanna 25 and their four children. The surgeon treated James age 4 for a gastric ailment, likely caused by worms as he recorded in his report. This coincides with the age of James. However, the surgeon also treated a Timothy Quinn age 9 for stomach pains. There was no Timothy listed for either Quinn family.

The family of Daniel Sheehan sailed on the ship *Albion*. There was also a family headed by a Daniel Sheehan on the *Star*. The roster and certificate agree on the names and ages of family members that sailed on the *Albion* but the ration returns are very different. Daniel is listed as 44 not 40, Ellen is 36 not 39 Mary is 20 not 21, Eliza 16 not 17, Denis 14 not 15, Judy 13 not 9 while Patrick 10 and Daniel 1 are correctly noted. To add to the confusion, the original list for the family of Daniel Sheehan on the return of rations had the family of Daniel Sheehan that sailed on the *Star*. These names were crossed out and those of the Sheehan family that sailed on the *Albion* inserted. **(Figure 4)**

The family of Darby Sullivan came out on the ship *Regulus*. The roster lists Alice 50 and daughter Alice 10 but the Certificate has Eliza 50 and Eliza 10. The surgeon on the *Regulus* treated a John Sullivan, the only John Sullivan on board whom he listed as 27, while the roster and certificate has him as 18. Similarly, the surgeon treated a Mary Sullivan who he listed as 18 while the roster and certificate list her as 26.

The discrepancies from medical records with other records was also evident for the family of Michael Sullivan. Michael and his wife Margaret sailed on the *Albion*. The certificate and roster list children as John 16, Michael 13, Mary 9, Catherine 5 and Denis 1. Yet, Surgeon Burnside treated John Sullivan who he listed as 5 and Mary who is listed as 2.

There were two Sweeny families on board the *Albion* and both had daughters named Catherine one age 4 and the other age 5. However, while surgeon Thompson treated a Mary Sullivan , the wife of Timothy correctly listed as age 30, he also treated a Catherine who he listed as 2 ½ years which is different from the recorded age of

<sup>15</sup> PMS, Peter Robinson fonds, 1971-017, Certificate No.#22.

either girl.

*Settlers Localized in Douro cont.*

No	Names	Age	Ship	Port		Home	
				At	On	At	On
22	Dan <sup>d</sup> Buchanan	34	Star	1	"	1	"
	Mary Ellen	36	"	"	8	1	"
	Henry Mary	13	"	"	8	1	"
	John	10	"	"	53	"	53
	Patrick	7	"	"	53	"	53
	Mary	3	"	"	4	"	4
				2	143	3	143
23	Edmund Allen	39	Resolute	1	"	1	"
	John Fleming	66	"	1	"	1	"
	Bridget	38	"	"	8	1	"
	John	19	"	1	"	1	"
	William	17	"	1	"	1	"
	Mary	44	"	"	8	1	"
	Edmund	7	"	"	53	"	53
	Robert	5	"	"	4	"	4
	Bridget	3	"	"	4	"	4
	Shanna	1	"	"	4	"	4
	Bridget Johnson	11	"	"	53	"	53
				6	63	7	63
24	Timothy Lacey	34	Albion	1	"	1	"
	John	22	"	"	8	"	"
	Mary	13	"	"	8	1	"
	Mary	11	"	"	53	"	53
	Hetty	4	"	"	4	"	4
				2	13	2	13

Figure 4

John Tobin 52 his wife Ellen 50 and their 5 children Thomas 30, Mary 28, Ellen 26, Johanna 24 and Ellen 1 sailed on the *Fortitude*. The roster indicated the certificate for this family was number 234. However, the surviving certificate numbered 234 is for a different family. There is a certificate for a Tobin family number 231 but it is for a different Tobin family than is listed on the return of rations distributed in Douro. Nor is it clear that Ellen age 1 was the daughter of 50 year old Ellen and her relationship to the family.

This is only a sampling from the more than 2,000 individuals who crossed the Atlantic and settled in the Peterborough region. Nevertheless, of the 41 families that settled in Douro, 18 showed some deviation in the recorded data. While some of the inconsistencies may appear minor – a slight change in dates or names, this is nevertheless important, especially when trying to trace the families back to their origins in Ireland. A slight variation in a name or a date could lead the researcher down the wrong genealogical

path. The cautionary note mentioned in the beginning, bears repeating. Some of the inconsistencies noted, especially for the medical records, may well be transposition errors by the individuals working with the original sources rather than errors by the originators.

The extensive collection of original records for the 1825 migration, despite these observations, remain an important, indeed indispensable source of information on the history of Peterborough and region. Equally important, these records have great potential to shed new light on the history of the communities back in Ireland. The formation of these family units as revealed in these records and the forces which prompted them to risk all and leave home and family to travel to the backwoods of Upper Canada speak to important themes in the history of Ireland during the early part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Much can be gained, despite the challenges of reconciling conflicting data, in a careful study of this important collection held by the Peterborough Museum and Archives.



## The Campbell Connection in the North of Douro Township

Michael P. Dolbey

As mentioned in an earlier *Heritage Gazette* article, “United Empire Loyalist Influence on the Early Settlement of North Douro”,<sup>16</sup> a number of lots in the north of Douro were acquired by descendants of Loyalist Alexander Campbell of Adolphustown. Many of his descendants became successful members of Upper and Lower Canadian society.

For example, Alexander Campbell’s oldest daughter, Ann Campbell, married in Montreal a well-established Englishman, Thomas Radenhurst, who held the non-military position of Acting Barrack Master of Fort St. John from 1790 until his death in 1805. Their two oldest sons, William and John Radenhurst, both became Ensigns in the military and during the war of 1812-14 both became Lieutenants in their regiments. Their third son, Thomas Radenhurst Jr., after studying at John Strachan’s school in York, became a prominent lawyer in Perth, Upper Canada.<sup>17</sup> One Radenhurst daughter, Catherine, married in 1813 Captain George Lyon of the 100<sup>th</sup> Foot Glasgow Infantry Regiment which was stationed in Canada. After the end of the war of 1812-14 he led his decommissioned troops to found the Town of Richmond in Upper Canada where he became a successful mill owner and businessman. A prominent member of the community he was at times the local Agent for Crown Lands, Postmaster, Captain of the local militia and elected member in the Upper Canada House of Assembly.<sup>18</sup>

Alexander Campbell’s second daughter, Mary Campbell, married in Montreal, Thomas Ridout who held the position of Surveyor General of Upper Canada from 1810 until his death in 1829. A number

of the Ridout sons played prominent roles in early Upper Canadian history.<sup>19</sup>

Other descendants of Alexander Campbell who remained near Adolphustown became some of the most successful and prosperous families of the area. These include the Davis and Bogart families who had been assigned land in north Douro and Alexander Campbell’s grandson, Alexander Campbell Jr., who assisted his sisters, Sarah (Campbell) Davis and Phoebe (Campbell) Bogart in patenting and then selling their land in Douro.

Because of the success of his family, a number of Loyalist descendants of Alexander Campbell of Adolphustown have attempted to trace his origins.<sup>20</sup> Their stories vary but none successfully answers a number of key questions about the family; 1) How did two of his daughters meet and marry well-established Englishmen in Montreal within five years of the family moving to Adolphustown to carve a new home out of the wilderness? 2) How did Alexander Campbell acquire Governor Hamilton Certificates for 700 acres of land when it appears that he played no military role during the American revolutionary war? and 3) How did a number of his grandchildren who had connections to Douro become so much more prosperous than their neighbours in the new settlements near Adolphustown?

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Alexander Campbell died in Hallowell Township, Prince Edward County, on 10 April, 1811 at the age of 82.<sup>21</sup> Hence he was born about 1729 probably in Scotland. It is generally accepted that he was in New York province by the mid-1760s where he

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<sup>16</sup> Michael P. Dolbey, “United Empire Loyalist Influence on the Early Settlement of North Douro”, *Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley*, Vol. 23, No. 4, February 2019, 8-20.

<sup>17</sup> *Dictionary of Canadian Biography Online* Vol. VIII: Radenhurst, Thomas Mabon,

[http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/radenhurst\\_thomas\\_mabon\\_8E.html](http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/radenhurst_thomas_mabon_8E.html)

<sup>18</sup> *Dictionary of Canadian Biography Online* Vol. VIII: Lyon, George, [http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/lyon\\_george\\_8E.html](http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/lyon_george_8E.html)

<sup>19</sup> *Dictionary of Canadian Biography Online* Vol. VI: Ridout, Thomas, [http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/ridout\\_thomas\\_6E.html](http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/ridout_thomas_6E.html)

<sup>20</sup> Alexander Campbell Osbourne, “Pioneer Sketches and Family Reminiscences”, *Papers and Records* Ontario Historical Society, Toronto, 1924, Vol. 21, 213-226; Dr. H.C. Burleigh, *The Campbells of Adolphustown*, Queen’s University Archives, Dr. H.C. Burleigh Fonds, Locator #2324 – Campbell (Alex) (i-ii); O’Hara, Lois D., *Alexander Campbell*, UELAC website, <http://www.uelac.org/Loyalist-Info/extras/Campbell-Alexander1/Campbell-Alexander-1-by-Lois-OHara.pdf>; Jean Norry, *Alexander Campbell of Adolphustown*, UELAC website 2011. <http://www.uelac.org/Loyalist-Info/extras/Campbell-Alexander1/Campbell-Alexander-1-by-Jean-Norry.pdf>

<sup>21</sup> Thos. W. Casey, “More Old Adolphustown Pioneers”, (From “The Napanee Beaver”, Aug 30, 1901), <http://www.sfredheritage.on.ca/oldadolphustownpioneers.html>; Tombstone of Alexander Campbell of Adolphustown, White Chapel – Conger Cemetery, Prince Edward Cty.

<http://geneofun.on.ca/names/photo/1945078?PHPSESSID=1ff8f61d24c53597c87dad52266b257>



married and had at least six children; Ann Campbell born in 1765, Sarah Campbell born about 1768, Archibald Campbell born 1769, Mary Campbell born 11 May 1771, Jennette Campbell born in 1772 and Elizabeth Campbell born in 1782.<sup>22</sup> All the children except the last are said to have been born in the then Province of New York but no primary sources have been found to substantiate this. Also, no primary record has been found of Alexander Campbell's wife. However, he was accompanied by a stepson named John Low Campbell. In 1798 John Low petitioned for land and in support of his application Thomas Ridout, then a Justice of the Peace (J.P.), certified that "the person returned upon the U.E. List under the name of John Law Campbell and whose certificate had passed the officer under the same name for his land in Adolphustown, being so entered on the Plan of that Township, is known by the name of John Low, his mother having remarried Alex'r Campbell, & being bred up in the family, he was supposed by some to be of the name of Campbell, but that his proper name is John Low".<sup>23</sup> As part of the same petition Peter VanAlstine, J.P. in Adolphustown, certified that "John Low was a married man in the year 1789 and two children born before that year ..".<sup>24</sup> Hence, John Low was probably born before ~1765 and it is probable that his mother, the former Mrs. Low, was the mother of all of Alexander Campbell's children. Because Low had changed his name from John Low Campbell to John Low he was struck off the original United Empire Loyalist (Old UE) list created after the proclamation of 9 November 1789.<sup>25</sup> On 23 December 1809 John Low submitted a petition to be reinstated to the UE list. In it he states, "That he joined the Royal Standard in the year 1781 at St. John's in Lower Canada where he resided until the year 1784 and since that time has been a resident of this Province as will appear by the annexed affidavits".<sup>26</sup> One of the affidavits annexed is

by Alex'r Campbell who states "...John Lowe joined the British Royal Standard in the year Seventeen Hundred and Eighty One and acted and transacted business at that time for himself...". Two other affidavits annexed are by Guysbert Sharp and Daniel Rose who say respectively that John Low joined the Royal Standard in 1783 and 1780 but the 1781 date seems most likely. It is generally agreed that Alexander Campbell and his family stayed in government refugee camps at Sorel until 1784. In 1783 a group of American-Dutch loyalists from New York led by Captain Peter VanAlstine arrived at Sorel. The following year, the Campbell family joined them when they travelled up the St. Lawrence River to settle at Adolphustown.<sup>27</sup> In October of that year, the muster of discharged troops and Loyalists in Township No. 4 (Cataraqui), i.e. Adolphustown, listed Alex'r Cammell (Campbell), Loyalist, with his wife, four daughters over 10, two daughters under 10 and it is noted "two girls absent expected up this fall". Also listed is Arch'd Cammell, Loyalist, a single man with a note "gone to Montreal. Exp back this fall". John Low Cammell, Loyalist, is also listed as a single man.<sup>28</sup>

Many Loyalist refugees arriving from northern New York were housed in camps at Sorel. Government records from the Revolutionary war period (the Haldimand papers) contain many entries pertaining to Loyalists. An index of Loyalist names<sup>29</sup> occurring in some of these books gives 47 references for Alexander Campbell, the third largest number in the approximately 7450 names listed (only exceeded by William Fraser with 65 and John McDonnell with 51 references). This is because there were many Loyalists named Alexander Campbell and sorting out which, if any, references refer to Alexander Campbell of Adolphustown is problematic. At least one Alexander Campbell led a group of Loyalist settlers to Cape Breton.<sup>30</sup> Others may have stayed in Lower Canada

<sup>22</sup> Casey, "More Old Adolphustown Pioneers," <http://www.sfredheritage.on.ca/oldadolphustownpioneers.html>; William D. Reid, *The Loyalists In Ontario – The Sons and Daughters of The American Loyalists of Upper Canada*, Lambertville, NJ, Hunterdon House, 1973, 49; *Family Trees* by Dan Buchanan, <http://worldconnect.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=danbuch&id=11391>

<sup>23</sup> Archives of Ontario, *Upper Canada Land Petitions, John Low Campbell, 17 Oct, 1797*, UCLP C4/114, LAC microfilm C 1649.

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid* C4/114a

<sup>25</sup> *The centennial of the settlement of Upper Canada by the United Empire Loyalists, 1784-1884; the celebrations at Adolphustown, Toronto and Niagara, with an appendix, containing a copy of the U.E. List, preserved in the Crown*

*Lands Department at Toronto*, Toronto, Rose Publishing, 1885. Appendix A & B

<https://archive.org/details/centennialofsett00unituoft>

<sup>26</sup> Petition of John Low, UCLP L10/16, 10 Feb., 1810. LAC microfilm C-2126

<sup>27</sup> Canniff, William, *The Settlement of Upper Canada* (Reprint: originally published: Toronto: Dudley & Burns, 1869), Belleville, Ontario: Mika Silk Screening, 1971, pp.448

<sup>28</sup> *Haldimand Papers Vol 168*, p 68-69.

[http://heritage.canadiana.ca/view/oocihm.lac\\_reel\\_h1655/179?r=0&s=5](http://heritage.canadiana.ca/view/oocihm.lac_reel_h1655/179?r=0&s=5)

<sup>29</sup> *Index of Loyalists, Haldimand Papers Vols 105, 166, 167, 168*. LAC Microfilm C-1475,

<http://data2.archives.ca/pdf/pdf001/p000002411.pdf>

<sup>30</sup> *Haldimand Papers Vol 168*, p 51.

and at least five settled in Upper Canada as indicated by names on the Old UE list. These were identified as “Alexr Campbell of Adolphustown, Loyalist; Alexr Campbell Esq. of Eastern District, Lieutenant Royal Rangers; Alexr Campbell of Johnstown, had a wife and four children, Alexr Campbell Jr. of Eastern District, son of a soldier; and Alexr Campbell of Lancaster”.

Alexander Campbell of Adolphustown’s former biographers have reviewed various sources and have come to different conclusions. Osbourne’s description of Campbell corresponds to that in a claim for losses made by an Alexander Campbell in 1787, but this claim was probably made by Alexander Campbell of Lancaster. Burleigh and O’Hara believe Campbell was the son of the head of the Argyle Settlement that was founded by scots about 1770 near Fort Edward in Washington County, New York. He became a Lieutenant in the Loyal Rangers serving throughout the revolutionary war. But it seems most likely that he is Alexander Campbell of Augusta, a former Lieutenant, who was appointed a Justice of the Peace in 1793. Norry concluded that Campbell arrived in America with his parents as a small boy and was raised in the Dutch community in New Jersey or New York before moving to the Argyle settlement near Fort Edward. He escaped to Sorel in Lower Canada early in the conflict and was not involved in the militia. His background with the Dutch made it easy for him to join the VanAlstine group that settled in Adolphustown. While Norry’s account appears to be most credible, none of the biographers provide any insight into the subsequent success of Alexander Campbell of Adolphustown’s family.

In the Haldimand papers is a document, compiled on 15 May 1787, entitled *A List of loyal subjects as retired for protection to this province, who for their suffering, loss & services to government have been recommended to receive the sums opposite their names (per muster) as temporary relief*. On the list is “Alex’ Campbell, £7, commencing 25 August 1779, a family, recommended by Col. Campbell & Major Gray”.<sup>31</sup> Many other names on the list have remarks detailing their service but there is no remark for Alex’ Campbell suggesting that he played no military role

during the revolution. There are grounds to believe that this is Alexander Campbell of Adolphustown. All were a similar age, Alexander being born ~1729 and Col. John Campbell and Major James Gray in ~1731.<sup>32</sup> John Campbell and James Gray had both been Captains in the 42<sup>nd</sup> Regiment (Black Watch) that came to America in 1756 to take part in the *French and Indian War*. James Gray sold out of the Regiment in 1762 settling in America where he married Elizabeth Low, daughter of John Low of Newark, New Jersey.<sup>34</sup> As previously shown, Alexander Campbell of Adolphustown married a Widow Low who had a son named John Low, possibly a sister-in-law of Elizabeth Gray. John Campbell stayed in the army transferring to the 27<sup>th</sup> Regiment which, in 1763 was stationed at Trois-Rivieres, Quebec. There he married Marie-Anne, daughter of Luc de La Corne, a wealthy and influential French Canadian. Campbell was first appointed *Inspector of Indian Affairs* by Governor James Murray in 1765 and later *Superintendent of Indian Affairs*, a civil position with the courtesy title of Colonel during the revolutionary war and later, Lt. Col.<sup>35</sup> Later John Campbell and his wife Marie-Anne lived in a substantial stone house built in 1773 in the centre of Montreal only steps away from the church of Notre Dame.<sup>36</sup> It is believed that they had no children of their own. Lt. Col. John Campbell continued to live in Montreal and work in the Department of Indian Affairs until his death in 1795.

On 31 August 1786 Ann Campbell, the oldest daughter of Alexander Campbell, married Thomas Radenhurst in Montreal.<sup>37</sup> Three years later on 26 May 1789 her sister, Mary Campbell, married Thomas Ridout in Montreal. One hundred years after this time, in 1886, in a biography of Ann Radenhurst’s grandson, W. H. Radenhurst, the biographer Rose wrote “An uncle of hers (Ann Radenhurst), Sir John Campbell, was a distinguished soldier in India”.<sup>38</sup> It is more likely that either Rose or W. H. Radenhurst misinterpreted the family story and that the person referred to as her uncle was Lt. Col. John Campbell, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Quebec. John and Marie-Anne Campbell, with a large house and no children of their own, could have provided a home and education for Anne and Mary Campbell. Both John Campbell and

<sup>31</sup> *Haldimand Papers Vol 166, p 71-72.*

<sup>32</sup> *Dictionary of Canadian Biography Online (Vol IV):* Campbell, John) [www.biographi.ca/index-e.html](http://www.biographi.ca/index-e.html)

<sup>33</sup> J. F. Pringle, *Luneburgh or the Old Eastern District: Its Settlement and Early Progress*, Cornwall, 1890, 232.

<sup>34</sup> Pringle, *Luneburgh* P 318.

<sup>35</sup> *Dictionary of Canadian Biography Online (Vol IV):* Campbell, John) [www.biographi.ca/index-e.html](http://www.biographi.ca/index-e.html)

<sup>36</sup> LAC / PA-022151 (Mikan 3323056) Colonel John

Campbell’s residence, old No. 52 Notre-dame Street.

<sup>37</sup> Anglican Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, 1766-1795. *The Register of the Protestants of Montreal made by me, D. Ch. Delisle Rector of the Parish and Chaplain to the Garrison*. Pg 45.

<sup>38</sup> George Maclean Rose, *A Cyclopaedia of Canadian Biography ...* Toronto: Rose Publishing, 1886, Biography of W. H. Radenhurst, Vol. 2, p 719-720.

his father-in-law, Luc de La Corne, were socially and politically well connected which would have provided the opportunities for the young women to meet their future husbands. It is unlikely, however, that John Campbell was a true uncle of these young women. According to Burke's Peerage, Lt. Col. John Campbell was the oldest son of the Campbell's of Glendaruel in County Argyle. He did have a younger brother born in 1794, Lt. Gen. Alexander Campbell, 1<sup>st</sup> Royal Regiment of Foot 1801, on whom he entailed the estates in 1790; clearly this is not Alexander Campbell of Adolphustown. While no primary sources have been found to connect Lt. Col. John Campbell and Alexander Campbell of Adolphustown, the above information suggests that one existed but that the two men were unaware of each others presence in Lower Canada until about 1784.

A connection between Lt. Col. John Campbell and Alexander Campbell may also help to explain how Alexander Campbell obtained 'Governor Hamilton's Certificates' for land. Campbell's possession of the certificates is stated on the "Old U.E.List" and is confirmed by reference to them in an 1801 petition submitted for him by Thomas Ridout, acting as his attorney.<sup>39</sup> Governor Haldimand left Quebec for England in November 1784 and Lieut. Governor Henry Hamilton was in charge until Lord Dorchester, the new Governor, arrived in Quebec one year later in November 1785. Of the approximately 3360 names on the *Old UE list*, only 18 Loyalists are credited with having Governor Hamilton certificates.<sup>40</sup> No petitions for any of these have been found in the Upper or Lower Canada Land Petitions archives. As explained above, no evidence has been found to indicate that Alexander Campbell had taken an active military role during the revolution and he had been settled on his land in Adolphustown before Hamilton became interim governor. One explanation may be that he had a well connected friend who obtained the certificates for him. Earlier in his career, Hamilton had been posted in Trois Rivières (1766) and Montreal (1775) and later was posted to Detroit where he had considerable

dealing with the Indians. It is very likely that Lt. Col. John Campbell knew him well and could have submitted a petition for land on Alexander Campbell's behalf.

The marriage of two of Alexander Campbell's daughters to gentlemen who attained prominence was a great asset to his family. In particular, the rise of Thomas Ridout to the position of Surveyor General of Upper Canada ensured that family members were informed of all opportunities available for obtaining land. They also had a high level advocate to deal with problems that arose such as John Low's reinstatement to the UE list and Alexander Campbell's missing Title Documents.<sup>41</sup> In addition to this he was able to assist his sister-in-law, Ann Radenhurst, arrange for the education of her sons, John and Thomas Radenhurst at John Strachen's school in Cornwall and later in York. Later Thomas Radenhurst lived with the Ridout family in York while qualifying to be a lawyer and in 1834 he married his cousin, Lucy Edith Ridout. After serving in the army during the War of 1812-14, John Radenhurst also came to live with the Ridout family in York. He was employed by Thomas Ridout as a clerk in the office of the Surveyor General.

John Radenhurst was born probably at Fort St. John, Lower Canada, on 28 October 1795.<sup>42</sup> He was appointed to an Ensigny in the Royal Newfoundland Regiment in 1811,<sup>43</sup> was promoted to Lieutenant in 1813,<sup>44</sup> and played a significant role during the war of 1812-14 in Upper Canada. After the war he was transferred to the position of Lieutenant in the King's 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment and served at Windsor, Portsmouth and in Ireland until the reduction of the Regiment in 1817 when he returned to Canada as a commuted Half Pay Officer.<sup>45</sup> In 1818 he became a Clerk in the office of the Surveyor General in York, Upper Canada, working for his uncle, Thomas Ridout, Surveyor General. In 1821, he married his cousin, Mary Ridout and they had at least five children.<sup>46</sup> He continued to work in the office of the Surveyor General and made an unsuccessful attempt to be promoted to that position in 1836. His petition was rejected by Lieutenant

<sup>39</sup> UCLP Bundle C5 #56, LAC microfilm C-1649, images 500-501.

<sup>40</sup> *The centennial of the settlement of Upper Canada by the United Empire Loyalists, 1784-1884* ...., Toronto, Rose Publishing Co., 1885. Appendix A & B

<https://archive.org/details/centennialofsett00unituoft>

<sup>41</sup> UCLP Bundle C5 #56, LAC microfilm C-1649, images 500-501.

<sup>42</sup> John Radenhurst's tombstone, St. James Cemetery, Toronto, ON.

<sup>43</sup> NAC, RG8- C Series, microfilm C2861, Vol. 279 p.1

<sup>44</sup> NAC, RG8- C Series, microfilm C3502, Vol. 1171 p.99.

Adj. Genl. Baynes. General Orders, May 5, 1813

<sup>45</sup> *Canada return to an address of the Honourable the House of Commons, dated 5 March 1839 for, copies or extracts of dispatches from Sir F. B. Head, Bart., K.C.H., on the subject of Canada, with copies or extracts of the answers from the Secretary of State.* Great Britain, Colonial Office. London: HMSO, 1839. page 147-9

<sup>46</sup> Edward Marion Chadwick, *Ontarian Families, Genealogies of United Empire Loyalist and other Pioneer Families of Upper Canada*, Toronto: Rolph, Smith & Co., 1894, 38-39



Governor Sir Francis Bond Head based on a perceived conflict of interest between Radenhurst's position and his private real-estate business.<sup>47</sup> He left the office of the Surveyor General in 1840 after accusations were made that he had abused his office for personal gain.<sup>48</sup> During his years in the office of the Surveyor General he acquired a considerable amount of land in many townships of Upper Canada including parts of five lots in the Township of Douro.<sup>49</sup> He continued his business as a private land agent and also became a clerk in the Crown Office at Osgood Hall.<sup>50</sup> John Radenhurst died at the age of 57 on 11 May 1853.<sup>51</sup>

*Excerpt from Sandford Fleming's 1838 map of Newcastle and Colborne Districts.*



While working in the office of the Surveyor General, it appears that John Radenhurst was aware of the developments occurring throughout Upper Canada. He would probably have seen the 1828 report of Alexander McDonnell stating that the enterprising Young family were going to be operating a sawmill on the north side of the river adjacent to the north of Douro Township<sup>52</sup> and he was probably aware of the many petitions that had been submitted to the government requesting improvement to the waterway between Lakes Ontario and Huron.<sup>53</sup> He probably recognized that land in Douro near a sawmill and on an improved waterway would become valuable.

John Radenhurst was in a unique position to evaluate and take advantage of the potential in Douro.

His position as acting head of the Surveyor General's office allowed him to assess what land was available and how to acquire it. His family connections in Adolphustown allowed him to arrange the purchase of Henry Cole's East part L25-C4 in north Douro as previously described. Probably key to this was his cousin Alexander Campbell Jr., the son of Archibald Campbell, the only son of Alexander Campbell of Adolphustown who had also settled in Adolphustown in 1784. Two of Alexander Campbell Jr.'s sisters, Sarah (Campbell) Davis and Phoebe (Campbell) Bogart, had received settlement tickets for broken lots along Lake

<sup>47</sup> *Canada return to an address of the Honourable the House of Commons, dated 5 March 1839 ....* p 147-9

<sup>48</sup> Edith G. Firth, *The Town of York, 1793-1815, A collection of Documents of Early Toronto*, 1962, University of Toronto Press, p. 83; Lillian F. Gates, *Land Policies of Upper Canada*, University of Toronto Press, 1968, p.230

<sup>49</sup> AO, RG61-45 *Peterborough County Land Registry*, Microfilm GSU 202558, p. 131,132,177,178,179.

<sup>50</sup> *Brown's Toronto City and Home District Directory, 1846-7*, p. 49; Rowsel's *City of Toronto and County of York Directory for 1850-1*, p. 105

<sup>51</sup> Last Will and Testament of John Radenhurst, Archives of Ontario, RG 22-155, Court of Probate Inventory 22, Appendix A1 (Formerly APPF) Radenhurst, John, Toronto, 16/6/53 (registration date), Microfilm MS 638 Reel #63.

<sup>52</sup> R. S. Dunford, *Adam Scott – Master Millwright*, page 91. Letter from Alex McDonnell to Peter Robinson, 25 Mar., 1828.

<sup>53</sup> James T. Angus, *A Respectable Ditch, A History of the Trent-Severn Waterway, 1833-1920*, McGill-Queen's University Press, Kingston & Montreal, 1988, p 8



Katchewanooka in Douro Township in 1824 but settlement duties had not been performed by 1830. On 18 September 1830, Alexander Campbell Jr. was examined by William Chewett of the Surveyor General's office and was recommended to be licensed as a Deputy Surveyor.<sup>54</sup> While not paid directly by the Government of Upper Canada, Deputy Surveyors were licensed by the Government and authorized to collect fees for surveying tasks and for certifying that settlers had fulfilled the settlement duties required in order for them to obtain their Land Patents.

It is believed that Alexander Campbell went to Douro in late 1830 and performed or supervised the settlement duties on Henry Cole's L25-C4 and on his sisters' lands. An affidavit that the settlement duties on Henry Cole's lot had been performed was sworn in York on 30 November 1830.<sup>55</sup> Patents for both his sister's lots were issued on 21 January 1831.

In February 1831, Samuel Strickland decided he wanted to move to north Douro and wrote letters to the Crown Lands Department, of which the Surveyor General's office was a part, to request land. Strickland received location tickets for his land in September 1831 from Charles Rubidge, acting land agent in Peterborough and he continued to write letters to the Crown Lands department over the next few years as he attempted to pay for and obtain deeds for his land.<sup>56</sup> It is said that he also assisted in locating his sisters, Susanna Moodie and Catherine Parr Traill, on land close to him in Douro. It is very likely that this activity would have come to the attention of John Radenhurst in the Surveyor General's office and that he may have informed his cousin, Alexander Campbell, of opportunities to sell his sisters' lots.

Alexander Campbell's speculation was spectacularly successful because on 21 December 1833, he sold the 100 acre East part of broken Lot 21 in Concession 6 (Pheobe (Campbell) Bogart's grant) to John W. D. Moodie, the husband of Susanna Moodie, for £200 after first purchasing all his sisters' lands from them for £50 each.<sup>57</sup> A year later, Alexander Campbell sold the 100 acre East part of broken Lot 19 in Concession 7 (Sarah (Campbell) Davis's grant) to Thomas Traill, the husband of

Catherine Parr Traill, for another £200.<sup>58</sup> Moodie had been granted the broken west part of Lot 21 in Concession 6 and wanted to expand his holdings. In her book, *Roughing it in the Bush*, Susanna Moodie wrote, "... he afterwards purchased a fine lot, which likewise formed part of the same block, one hundred acres, for £150. This was an enormously high price for wild land; but the prospect of opening the Trent and Otonabee for the navigation of steamboats and other small craft, was at that period a favourite speculation, and its practicability, and the great advantages to be derived from it, were so widely believed as to raise the value of the wild lands along these remote waters to an enormous price; and settlers in the vicinity were eager to secure lots, at any sacrifice, along their shores".<sup>59</sup>

The £50 received by each of the Bogart and Davis families and the £300 retained by Alexander Campbell were very large sums in the 1830's. In 1832 the government of Upper Canada was selling land for 5 shillings/acre or £25/100 acre lot, eight times less than paid by Moodie and Traill. These windfall sums provided an enormous advantage to the receiving families, particularly Campbell. Alexander Campbell Jr. gave up surveying and became a prominent businessman in the town of Napanee. Initially he operated a store, stagecoach-stop and post office being Postmaster for many years. Later he built The Campbell House, a three story brick hotel in the centre of downtown Napanee and was the owner of the local newspaper. He built a large stone mansion known as Lorne Castle on a high promontory south of Napanee known as Campbell's Rocks.

The success of many of Alexander Campbell of Adolphustown's grandchildren was due to the successful land speculation of their grants in Douro township. While many Adolphustown loyalists had received settlement tickets for land in Douro township their grants were not strategically located near the water and, unlike the Campbells, they lacked the knowledge and contacts to take advantage of them.

<sup>54</sup> LAC, RG 5 A1, Upper Canada Sundries Vol 102, pp 57978-9

<sup>55</sup> Archives of Ontario, RG1-58 *Township Papers* (ca, 1783-1870) (Formerly RG1 C-VI), Twp of Douro – Microfilm MS658 Reel 107, p 889

<sup>56</sup> J. Alex. Edmison, Editor, *Through the Years in Douro (Peterborough County – Canada) 1822 – 1967*, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition September 1978, A.D. Newson Co, Ltd. Pages 233-237

<sup>57</sup> Archives of Ontario, RG61-45 *Peterborough County Land Registry Office - Copybooks of Instruments and Deeds, ca 1820-1909, Twp of Douro Vol. 1, 1827-1841* – Microfilm GS4962, pages 24-25, Inst # 3253, January 2, 1834.

<sup>58</sup> Ibid., Inst # 3791, March 3, 1835.

<sup>59</sup> Moodie, Susanna, *Roughing it in the Bush*, London: Richard Bentley, 1852. page 253

## Gideon Gibson: An Early Area Peterborough Teacher

Michael P. Dolbey

While browsing the Douro Township Papers at the Archives of Ontario, I came upon the following letter that so intrigued me that I was impelled to discover more about its author.<sup>60</sup>

Dummer, September 5, 1832

From Gideon Gibson a commuted pensioner from the 49<sup>th</sup> Regt.

To his Excellency Colonel Colborne, Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada.

May it please your Excellency, my family consisting of a wife and four children, has been for the last three weeks placed under the shade of a maple tree during which time I have been searching the depths of the forests of Dummer, endeavoring to find one hundred acres of land whereon I might obtain a livelihood for my family. And as I have the honour – or misfortune (which ever your Excellency may wish to call it) to have a wooden leg my progress through the swamps etc. has been remarkably slow – and I lament to say that Mr. McDonald & Mr. Talbot has refused to locate me on any lot that would be of the least service to me. One lot they say is promised to the Surveyor's uncle, another is not at their disposal and perhaps a third belongs to the Surveyor himself, etc.

And as I am disabled of the right leg and has received a rifle ball through the right wrist I humbly hope your Excellency will be pleased to order me to be located on No. 27 in the 1<sup>st</sup> concession of Duro (sic). And as I have fought the Battles of my country on the plains of Canada and manured its fields with my blood, I trust your Excellency will be pleased to order me a slight provision for the ensuing winter.

I remain your Excellency's

Obedient Humble Servant

Gideon Gibson, Late 49 foot

The experience of Gideon Gibson illustrates the difficulties some settlers had in finding suitable land that had not already been assigned even though it was not being settled upon. In July 1832 Gideon Gibson submitted a petition requesting 100 acres of land as a discharged soldier from the 49<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot. The petition was accepted by Order in Council on August 2, 1832 and the order issued the next day.<sup>61</sup> However, there is no record of a specific lot being assigned by the Surveyor General's office. Gibson went to Peterborough and it is assumed that he was directed to the northern lots of Douro and Dummer to select a location. Gibson addresses his letter from Dummer but requested a lot in the adjacent Township of Douro. He was actually located on west half of Lot 27 Concession 1 in the Township of Dummer and obtained the patent for his land eight years later on 4 September 1840.<sup>62</sup> As shown in Figure 1, the lots of Douro and Dummer are contiguous and the concessions are numbered increasing east and west away from their common boundary. Because of this, Douro east half Lot 27 Concession 1 and Dummer west half Lot 27 Concession 1 abut each other across the township boundary. The Douro lot requested was a broken lot of less than 100 acres with a boundary on Clear Lake that had already been selected by, and granted to, Zaccheus Burnham as part of his payment for having parts of Peterborough County surveyed. The lot assigned to Gideon Gibson was a full 100 acre inland lot.

<sup>60</sup> AO. RG 1-58 Township Papers, Twp of Douro Lot 27- Con. 1. Microfilm MS658, reel 107, p.340

<sup>61</sup> NAC, Upper Canada Land Petitions. Vol. 210, G17/63, Microfilm C 2033

<sup>62</sup> AO. Land Patent to Gideon Gibson, Sept 4, 1840, Lib. CW – Folio 552. Microfilm MS 5784

Also shown on the map is land claimed by John Radenhurst, Chief Clerk in the Office of the Surveyor General and nephew of Thomas Ridout, the former Surveyor General who had died in 1829. Radenhurst had purchased Douro east half Lot 25 Concession 4 in 1831 and then assigned to himself the surrounding lands, Lots 25 and 26 in Concession 3, and west half Lots 25 and Lot 26 in Concession 4. He did not perform settlement duties or pay for these surrounding lands until 1839. It is interesting to speculate whether Gibson's references to "land promised to the surveyor's uncle" or "the surveyor himself" might refer to these lands that he may have explored around the edge of Clear Lake. More probably they refer to Zaccheus Burnham and/or his son-in law, Richard Birdsall who surveyed the townships of Douro and Dummer.

The fact that Gibson acquired the Patent to the lot in 1840 is no assurance that he actually settled on this lot. No reference to his settlement has been found in local history sources or township records.<sup>63</sup> The Land Registry shows that between 1851 and 1864 the County Sherriff sold virtually all the lot at auction for the cost of unpaid taxes on the land.<sup>64</sup> Since no reference is made to Gideon Gibson and his family it is assumed that they had left or were never there and this is corroborated by subsequent research.

Gideon Gibson's oldest daughter, Margaret, married Abraham Groves of Emily Township in about 1839 and she and her husband later moved to Garafraxa Township near Fergus, Ontario. In 1939, one of Gideon Gibson's grand-daughters, Catherine Groves Bright, related some family facts to her niece which are preserved at the Wellington Museum and Archives in Fergus, Ontario. A precis of this document follows.

Gideon Gibson, had a colorful career with the British regular army in Canada in the war of 1812, seeing action at the battles of Queenston Heights and Crysler's Farm. It is said that in the former engagement he was only a few feet from General Isaac Brock when Brock fell from his horse, mortally wounded. Gideon was shot in the wrist and left knee (probably in the later engagement). Subsequently the leg was bent backwards, requiring him to wear a wooden peg from the knee to the ground. Gideon returned to County Down, Ireland and trained to be a teacher obtaining what was known as the "Hibernian" certificate. He also married Sarah Cotter and had four children, Margaret, Catherine, Mary-Jane and William. In 1832 Gideon Gibson brought his wife and family to live in Canada. His brother, Charles Gibson and family accompanied them. The Atlantic crossing took six weeks and cholera was rampant on the boat, the first victim dying with his head on 12-year-old Margaret Gibson's lap. After landing in Montreal the family, which had escaped the cholera, travelled by flat-bottomed boat up the St. Lawrence River, eventually reaching the village of Peterborough in Upper Canada, where the Gibson's settled and Gideon taught school.<sup>65</sup> On 4 October 1833 the Gibson's fifth child, James Oliver Lemon Gibson, was born in Peterborough.<sup>66</sup>

Gideon Gibson's military discharge papers confirm aspects of his military injuries and provide additional details about him. He was born in the parish of Tulleycorbet, County Monaghan, Northern Ireland in about 1788. He joined the 49<sup>th</sup> Regiment on 15 September 1806. After service in Upper Canada, on 24 June 1814 he was declared unfit for further service due to "a contraction of the right knee joint and general health impairment". At the time of this assessment he was described as "about twenty-six years of age, five feet five inches tall, light hair and grey

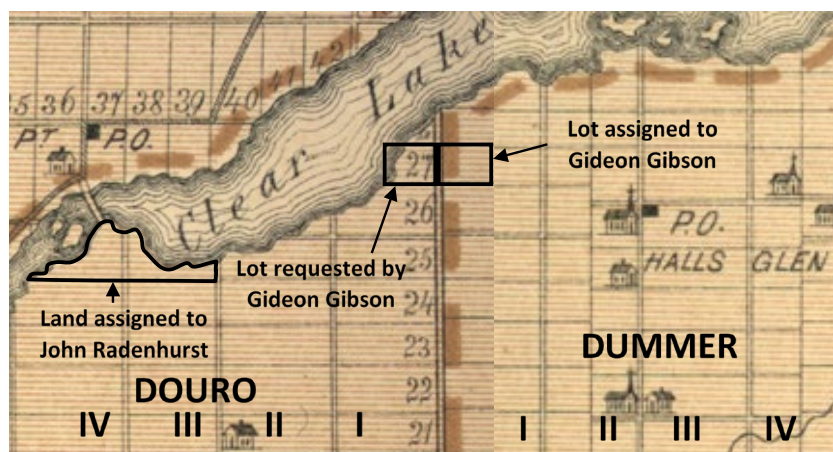


Figure 1. Map of parts of Douro and Dummer Townships showing Lot requested by and assigned to Gideon Gibson. Also shown is land owned by or assigned to John Radenhurst, nephew of the former Surveyor General and Chief Clerk in the Office of the Surveyor General.

<sup>63</sup> Cole, Jean Murray, *Origins – The History of Dummer Township*, Township of Dummer, 1993

<sup>64</sup> PLRO, Dummer L27-C1, instrument #s P4227, 9673 & 19341

<sup>65</sup> Ferguson, Mary, *Some facts as related by Catherine Bright (Auntie Kate)*, Handwritten document, Wiarton, Ontario, 04 September 1939. Wellington Museum and Archives Accession # A2017.187, File 2, Item 1.

<sup>66</sup> St. John's Anglican Church, Peterborough. Register of Baptisms 1833.



eyes, fair completion and by trade a Weaver". Gibson's discharge was approved at York Depot on 5 May 1815.<sup>67</sup>

There is little evidence about what Gideon Gibson did in the area of Peterborough or how long he stayed there. When the Gibsons moved to the Peterborough area in 1832 there were few schools. According to Dr. Thomas Poole, in his 1867 history of Peterborough, the Rev. Samuel Armour started the first school in the town in 1826-7 but little more is known until the Government of Upper Canada passed the new Common School Act that came into force in 1844.<sup>68</sup> Without further documentary evidence we can only speculate about how Gideon Gibson may have earned a living for his family in the early days. Later when schools became more numerous, pay and living conditions for teachers were still poor and may have required Gibson to live apart from his family. Because of his war disability, Gibson continued to receive an annual pension from the Royal Hospital Chelsea and some of their records survive. They indicate that in July 1859 Gibson was living in Streetsville and received 4½/day.<sup>69</sup> Between 1865 and 1870 he picked up his pension in alternate years in Toronto and London, Canada West.<sup>70</sup> Gideon's granddaughter, Catherine Grove, was born in Garafraxa Township in 1859 and she would have been a young girl during this period. In her recollections she relates the following story. "When he was old and lay resting in the afternoon we grandchildren would get the wooden leg and take it outside to play with it, stumping around." This indicates that in the latter part of his life he must have visited or stayed with the Grove family at times.

Gideon Gibson's oldest daughter, Margaret, married Abraham Groves of Emily Township in about 1839 and they stayed there until moving to Garafraxa Township in 1856. One of their sons, Abraham Groves Jr., became a prominent medical doctor and a pioneer in surgery. He is reputed to be, so far as is known, the first surgeon in Canada to successfully perform the operation for Appendicitis.<sup>71</sup> He was the founder of the first hospital in Fergus which is now the Groves Memorial Community Hospital and was a leader in the community. Two of his sons followed him into the medical profession.

Gideon Gibson's second daughter, Catherine, married George Lamb and they, with Gideon's wife, Sarah, were living in Peterborough at the time of the 1851 census but Gideon was not found in that census. The Lambs and Sarah Gibson were not found in the 1861 census but Gideon was recorded as a school teacher, aged 76, living in Bowmanville and it indicated that he was a widower. However, the 1871 census shows that Sarah Gibson, aged 80, was still living with the Lamb family now in Emily township. Next to Sarah's name is the notation, "Husband left". Sarah Gibson died 15 August 1876, aged 85. Her death was reported by her son-in law, George Lamb, a village councilor of Omemee.<sup>72</sup>

Gideon Gibson's third daughter, Mary Jane, married a Mr. Morrison but nothing more is known about her. Likewise, nothing is known for certain about his oldest son, William. His youngest son, James, married Mary Harriet Annes in Whitby. They had one daughter, Mary Gertrude Gibson, before James' early death in about 1871. Mary Gertrude married John Borlase Warren in 1886 and lived with him on the Warren family farm in Brechin, Ontario until her death.<sup>73</sup>

Gideon Gibson died 4 December 1878 in Port Hope. His death was reported by undertaker James George who gave Gibson's age as 95 and stated he was "Bible Christian" rather than Church of England as in earlier census. Death was caused by "old age – 2 years" which suggests, perhaps, that he suffered some degree of senility and may have required care.<sup>74</sup> However, who provided that care is uncertain. According to the 1871 census, a William Gibson, his wife and four children were living in Port Hope. William Gibson was a Grocer, born in Ireland in about 1824. It is possible that he was Gideon Gibson's son but no documentary evidence has been found to confirm this. William Gibson's grocery business on Walton Street was advertising in *The Port Hope Times* in January, 1879 indicating that the family was still there when Gideon died. It is possible that Gideon Gibson was living in their care during the final years of his life.

It is fascinating to see where a chance discovery in an archive can lead!

<sup>67</sup> The National Archives - Chelsea Pensioners British Army Service Records 1760-1913, WO 97 - 631 - 43

<sup>68</sup> Poole, Dr. T. W., *The early Settlement of Peterborough County*, 1867. Reprint by The Peterborough Printing Co. Ltd, 1967. Pgs 18 & 54.

<sup>69</sup> The National Archives: Wo 22 - Royal Hospital Chelsea: Returns Of Payment Of Army And Other Pensions 1842-1883

<sup>70</sup> The National Archives: Wo 23 - Royal Hospital Chelsea: Admission Books, Registers, And Papers 1702-1876, WO 23-65 pg 377

<sup>71</sup> Spaulding, William B., *Abraham Groves (1847-1935): A Pioneer Ontario Surgeon, Sufficient Unto Himself*, Canadian Bulletin of Medical History Fall 1991, Vol. 8, No. 2, pp. 249-262, <http://www.utpjournals.press/doi/pdf/10.3138/cbmh.8.2.249>

<sup>72</sup> Ontario Deaths, 1869-1937; Deaths 1876 No. 013023 Sarah Gibson

<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C9B9-XLCJ?i=638&cc=1307826>

<sup>73</sup> Campbell, Mary Warren, *The Early Canadian Genealogy of Mary Gibson*, Warren Wellington Museum and Archives Accession # A2017.187, File 2, Item 2.

<sup>74</sup> Ontario Deaths, 1869-1937; Deaths 1878 No. 009838 Gideon Gibson

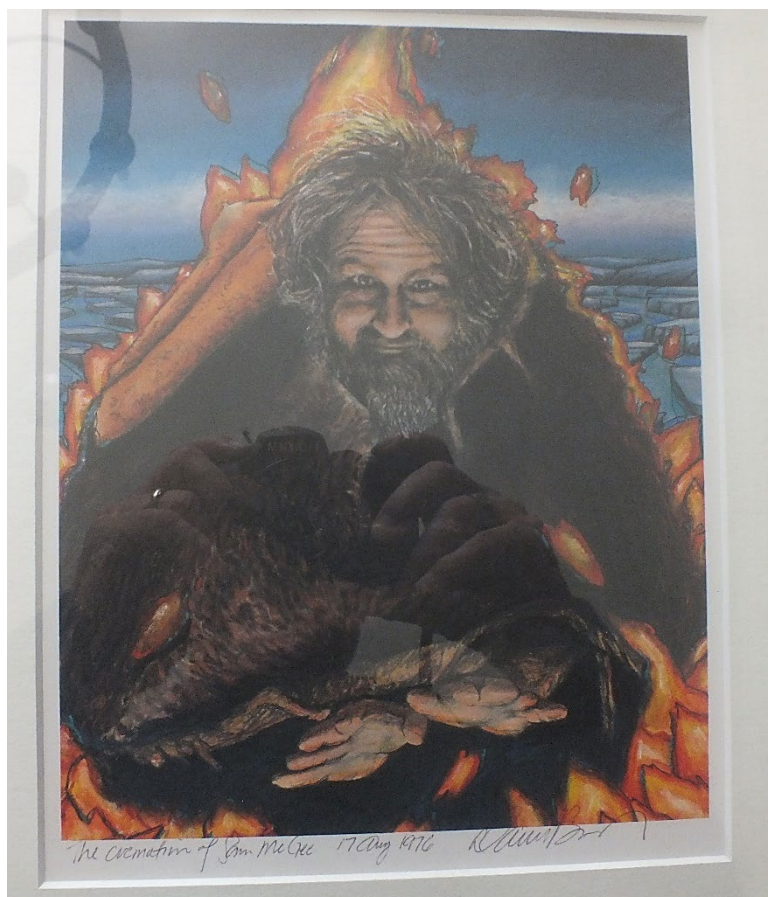


## North to Alaska

*Elwood H. Jones*

In early September this year I went on an Alaska cruise to mark the 55<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the graduation of the University of Saskatchewan Degree Nurses of 1964. Reunions have been held every five years in different parts of Canada such as Niagara Falls, Moose Jaw, Harrison Hot Springs, and Saskatoon. I have been at several of these and usually presented a background illustrated talk on a subject pertinent to the location of the reunion. This year I was asked to talk about the Alaska Gold Rush, part of which is also known as the Klondike gold rush centred on Dawson, Yukon Territory.

*Left: Signed copy of the print of "The Creation of Dan McGee", by David Bierk, 1976. Below: Elwood Jones about to fly in this 1957 Beaver for a flight to the Mystic Mists, a National Historic Park with no plans to encourage foot and road traffic. After all, the area was distinguished by its lack of people.*



I was able to share three very interesting links to Peterborough. First, in the phase tied to the Klondike, the Peterborough canoe was familiar to the gold rushers. The Peterborough canoe companies, Peterborough Canoe, Canadian Canoe and English Canoe were often suppliers to those heading to the gold fields. The amount of supplies needed to supply one gold miner weighed about a thousand pounds, and on the rivers close to the Klondike, such as the Yukon and the Athabasca, the canoe could be useful. They were comparatively easy to ship often cradled in different sizes, to Edmonton, Vancouver and Victoria, major Canadian sites for expeditions to the Klondike; many, though, began from San Francisco, Seattle and Valdes.

Second, although only about 4,000 of the 100,000 who headed to the Yukon and Alaska actually struck gold, there was a successful Peterborough miner, who was grubstaked by Mrs. Swanson who was an Ashburnham baker.

"One of those who didn't forget the Swanston kindness was Dick Dawson. He went to the Klondike at the time of the gold rush, made considerable money, and on a visit to Peterborough, one of his first call was at the Swanston home. He told Mrs. Swanston that he had never forgotten his experience as a youth in that Ashburnham winter and he wanted to do something for her in gratitude.

"Mr. Dawson brought a hack around to the house, drove off over town with Mrs. Swanston, and insisted in buying her a dress and hat.

"They drove around quite a while on their way back to Ashburnham, as Mr. Dawson had planned, and when they entered the house, the living room was completely refurnished, even to a new carpet. And I feel certain that Dick Dawson found more pleasure than the Swanston family in the amazed surprise of Mrs. Swanston. Eventually he went west again, and his way of reciprocating a kindness was the talk of the village for quite awhile."

This story is still special to the Swanstons, and I recently visited and saw some of the treasures from that refurnishing surprise. I especially liked the chair, and the rewired lamp. However, Dianne Tedford and I were unable to confirm that the story was related to the Klondike; nor were the Swanstons. However, Mrs. Swanston had shared baked goods with the young Dick Dawson and these were shared with the family. It is an interesting insight into how community worked in former times.

1897 March 30 : "Hurrah!" We're the people. There is sand enough in Peterborough to produce adventurous spirits. Messrs P.M. Clark, S.

Munro and E.S. Neill, of town, start for Klondike. The gentlemen will join M.C. Gladman, already at the coast, and proceed to the "diggin's." It is hoped they will return home rich and prosperous, notwithstanding the fact that every dollar brought out of the Klondike has cost a dollar to get.

1897 August 7: Klondike fever has struck town and all unemployed young men are hot to go. Klondike Kits on view in store windows. Klondike canoes being built in local factories. Klondike literature, the only thing to read. Everyone talks Klondike. Sample nuggets on view in jewellers' windows. Real money.

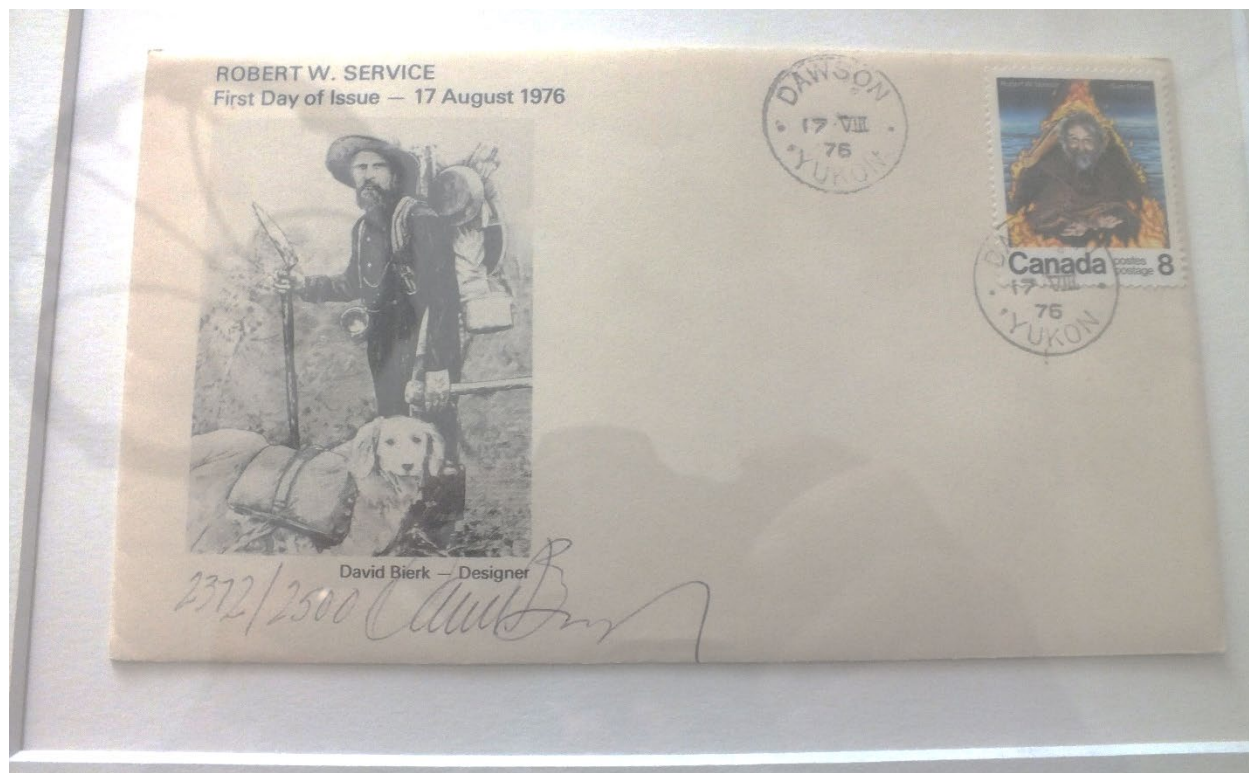
On February 15, 1899, the Examiner reported that Fred S. Harstone was sending copies of the Klondike Miner newspaper to his family in Warkworth. Reportedly, flour sold for awhile at \$80 to \$100 for a sack; cordwood sold at \$30 to \$35 a cord.

In 1901, F. R. S. Barlee, formerly of Lakefield, was the assistant superintendent of the Royal Mail and Express Services in Dawson City. He reported that the Yukon Morning Journal had a story about Peterborough "long celebrated as the home of the celebrated Peterborough Canoe." The story seemed to be tied to expansions of Quaker and General Electric.

Third, when the Canada Post decided in the 1970s to commemorate the Klondike Gold Rush, the commission for designing the stamp was awarded to David Bierk, the well-known artist who was based in Peterborough, but also sold through art galleries in New York and Los Angeles. Bierk chose to capture the story of Sam McGee, who was featured in one of Robert Service's best-known poems. In "The Cremation of Sam McGee," the miner had suffered from the cold weather and was delighted to sit in a roaring fire. Since, it has been learned that Sam McGee was not from Tennessee but from Peterborough county; Service just found the rhyming easier with Tennessee. My copy of David Bierk's print is dated 17 August 1976 and features the first day cover, and other information.

One of my enduring memories of the Alaska Gold Rush is the Johnny Horton song, "North to Alaska", which was featured in a John Wayne movie of the same name. In the song, the gold rush is dated to 1892 and 1893, even though the Klondike strike occurred in 1897 and the ensuing rush was in 1898 and following.





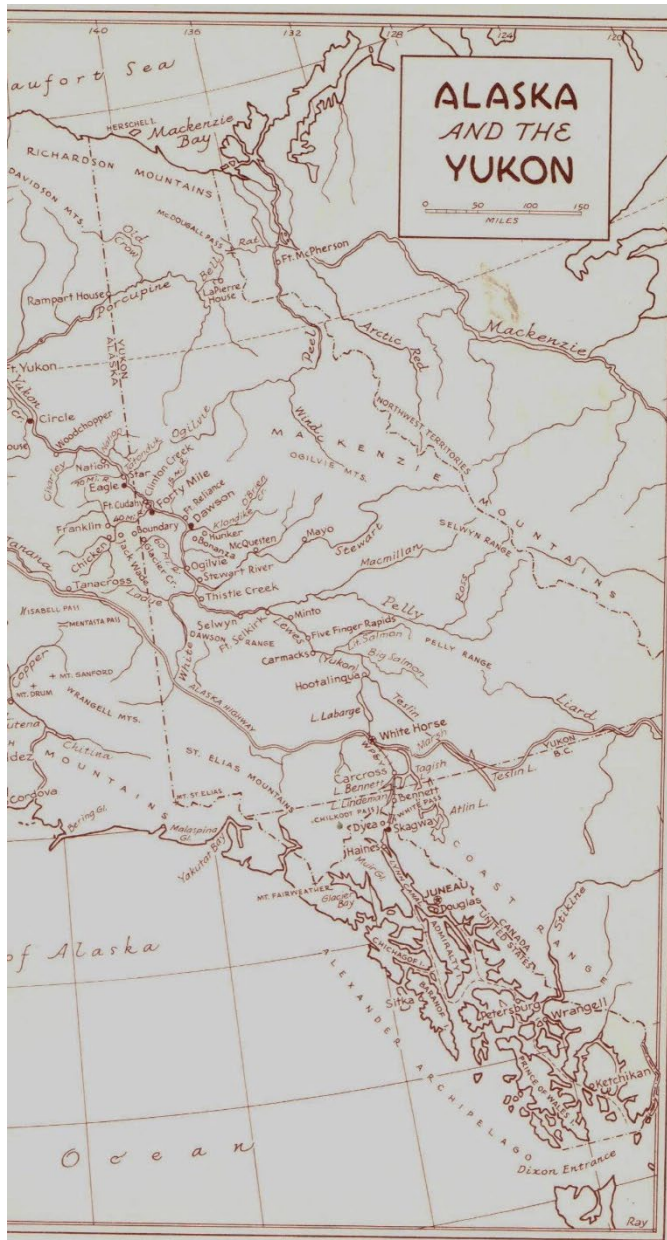
The Alaska Gold Rush was actually several gold rushes.

The Russians had been coming to Alaska for many years, primarily in search of furs. The Russian czar sold the Russian claim to Alaska to the United States in 1867; William Seward, the American Secretary of State during the presidential terms of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, was credited with the Alaska Purchase, which was widely dubbed as Seward's Folly. A New York restaurant invented a dessert, Baked Alaska, featuring ice cream kept from melting by a coating of Meringue. However, in retrospect the price paid was very low for such a large area. The Russian czar did not want to sell to Britain because he was still smarting from the embarrassments of the Crimean War, 1854-1856.

The Hudson's Bay Company had since 1670 claimed the lands drained by the watersheds of rivers flowing into Hudson Bay and James Bay, but the rivers of Alaska flowed to the oceans. Russia was not interested in selling Alaska to the British because of the humiliation suffered in the recently concluded Crimean War. While not excited about selling to the United States there was some fear that Americans would just seize the lands, much as they had in California. This was more likely since Russia was not prepared to spend money to protect the distant Alaskan territories.

Unlike the Russians, the Americans were interested in gold, and even in 1867 there was speculation about the presence of gold. The first search for gold in Alaska came in the 1860s near Juneau. Traders began coming into the area, predating the gold rush by many years; however, of all those who came to the Klondike, traders were the most successful. However, David B. Wharton, in his excellent book, *The Alaska Gold Rush* (University of Oklahoma, 1972) observed they also "prospected for the love of the search." (p 3) The first gold rush in Alaska occurred in 1873 with the discovery of gold on Stewart Creek, and over the next 15 years other discoveries took place as prospectors moved along the Yukon River and other rivers accessible from Valdes or Skagway.

[Berton 43] Q Who found the nugget that started it all? [16-17 August 1896] Again the record is blurred. M Berton favours Skookum Jim who made the find while cleaning a dishpan; Carmack and Henderson are credited by some. Q A single panful yielded a quarter of an ounce, or about four dollars' worth. [ten cents always meant good prospects] The three men [Skookum Jim, Tagish Charley and George Washington Carmack] did a "wild dance" "a sort of combination Scottish hornpipe, Indian foxtrot, syncopated Irish jig, and Siwash hula, as Carmack later described it."



The following day, Carmack staked claims on Rabbit Creek (Bonanza) for the trio and a fourth for himself as discoverer (having convinced Jim that as he was an Indian he would not be recognized for the discovery). Robert Henderson had directed the trio to Rabbit Creek, but seems to have been ignored. They recorded their strike at Fortymile. By the time Carmack returned from Fortymile, there were 50 prospectors along Rabbit Creek.

There had been a series of gold rushes along the Yukon, as gold could be found everywhere, as Wharton observes, and places such as Dyea, Circle

City and Fortymile became instant cities along the way. The Bonanza gold was different in texture, shape and colour. Joe Ladue started Dawson; he knew people would be needing places to stay close to the gold strikes. Builders and traders prospered as well as miners; construction and commerce, as always.

Word of the Klondike strike was heard nearly everywhere by the summer of 1897 and Klondike fever exploded. Many had heard of the strike earlier, but the credibility seemed to come when a boat from Alaska carried \$400,000 in gold to San Francisco.

There had been earlier strikes even along the Yukon River. It was in Forty Mile, as David Wharton observes (102) that “the men who were to become famous in Dawson first earned the name *sourdough*.” Joe Ladue was there in 1883. The first team of horses was here in 1893. And miners grubstaked in Forty Mile were part of the next big strike that led to the Circle City stampede. The boundary between Alaska and Yukon was settled by an international commission in 1903, and Forty Mile was in Canada; Circle City was not.

Once the word was out there were several routes that could be taken to the Klondike. Many travelled from Victoria, Vancouver and Edmonton, but the most travelled and least frustrating routes seemed to converge on Skagway, Alaska. From there one could go up the Dyea trail or the Chilkoot Pass into Canadian territory (where Mounties, customs men and postal officials set the tone) to Forty Mile and to Dawson.

The Yukon River starts in British Columbia about 18 miles from the coastal port of Skagway, flows 600 miles north where the Klondike enters, then heads west and north for 100 miles before crossing into Alaska. There, Alaska’s main river, it flows for 1,300 serpentine miles to the Bering Sea.

The most common route to the Klondike was through Skagway, at the end of the inner passage (on which Ketchikan is close to the southern end). From Skagway, the route is immediately challenging as the route through White Pass was very vertical on either the Dyea Trail or the Chilkoot Trail. The famous E. A. Hegg pictures of the gold rush were taken along these trails. Skagway was the entrance to the White Pass; Dyea, to the Chilkoot Pass.

Dyea, three miles from Skagway, was established as a trading post in 1880. By 1898 it competed with Skagway in many ways. It had the largest brewery in Alaska, had competitive sports teams, and had all the services of Skagway: saloons,



hotels, restaurants, churches, and all the businesses needed to move people between land and sea. However, Skagway had a deep harbor; Dyea did not. Boats had to unload some distance from the shore, and then goods were moved across the silty bottom by horse and wagon. But unlike Skagway where Soapy Smith held forth, Dyea was not run by a gang.

Map from Pierre Berton, *Klondike*.

Generally it took between one and two months to move an outfit (most travelled with others) from Dyea to Lake Lindeman, about 25 miles, by the Chilkoot Pass. Those crossing in the summer arrived in the Klondike too late to be ready for mining in the winter, the best season for mining. If one crossed the Chilkoot in the summer, there was opportunity to build a boat to cover the final distance to Dawson, and to stake a claim, build a cabin and be ready to mine. The summer crossing was less dangerous (no blizzards or avalanches) and if stampedeers could hire local Indians, the trip could be made with fewer trips up the pass. However, once on the Canadian side of the pass, those who had sleds could move their equipment and goods more easily across frozen river beds. In the summer, the stampedeers had to stay with the ridges. However, either in winter or summer, these were challenging experiences.

At the top of the pass, the North West Mounted Police checked that each person had 1,000 pounds of supplies (mainly food) as Dawson did not in these first seasons have a commercial base. Canadian Customs was collecting duties as well.

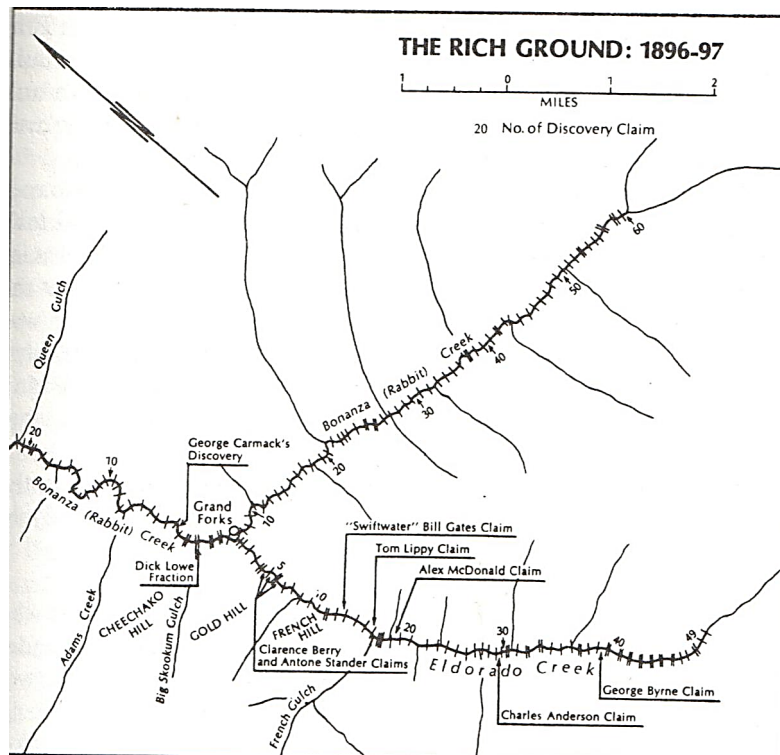
In contrast to the hard work it took to get up the Chilkoot Pass, it took patience to wait for Lake Lindeman and Lake Bennett to thaw. During this enforced idleness, people made boats, but only after cutting the trees.

With the thaw, usually in early June, there was a rush to move to the Klondike. The dangers tied with haste and inexperience remained to be met.

Even on the Chilkoot option, the complexity of travel was underestimated by so many who caught the Klondike fever.

There were other routes to the Klondike.

Some travelled the all-sea route to Valdes or further to attempt to go up the

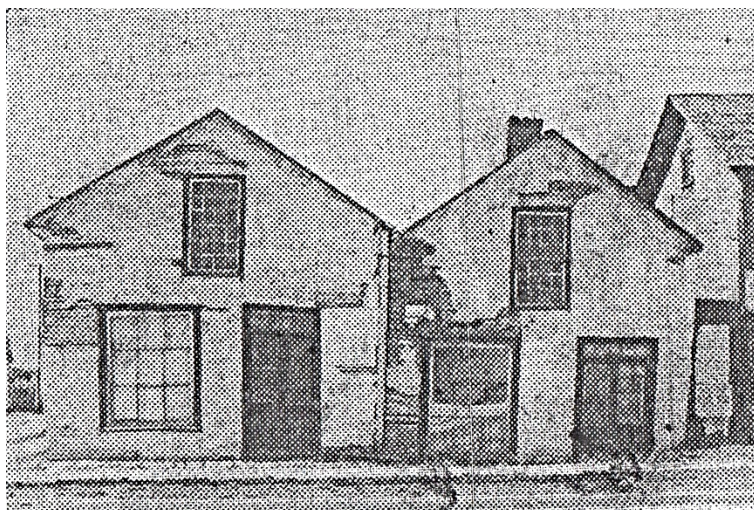


Yukon River. That too had its difficulties, as one had to change vessels two or three times.

Some of the earliest stampedeers traveled with money but not supplies. It was hard to estimate in the south the conditions of weather, travel and supplies needed to reach a gold field.

One route only used by Canadians, it seemed, was to go to the Klondike overland from a base in Edmonton.

*Below: The Swanston Bakery, Hunter at Driscoll, as seen in photo in the Peterborough Examiner 1936.*



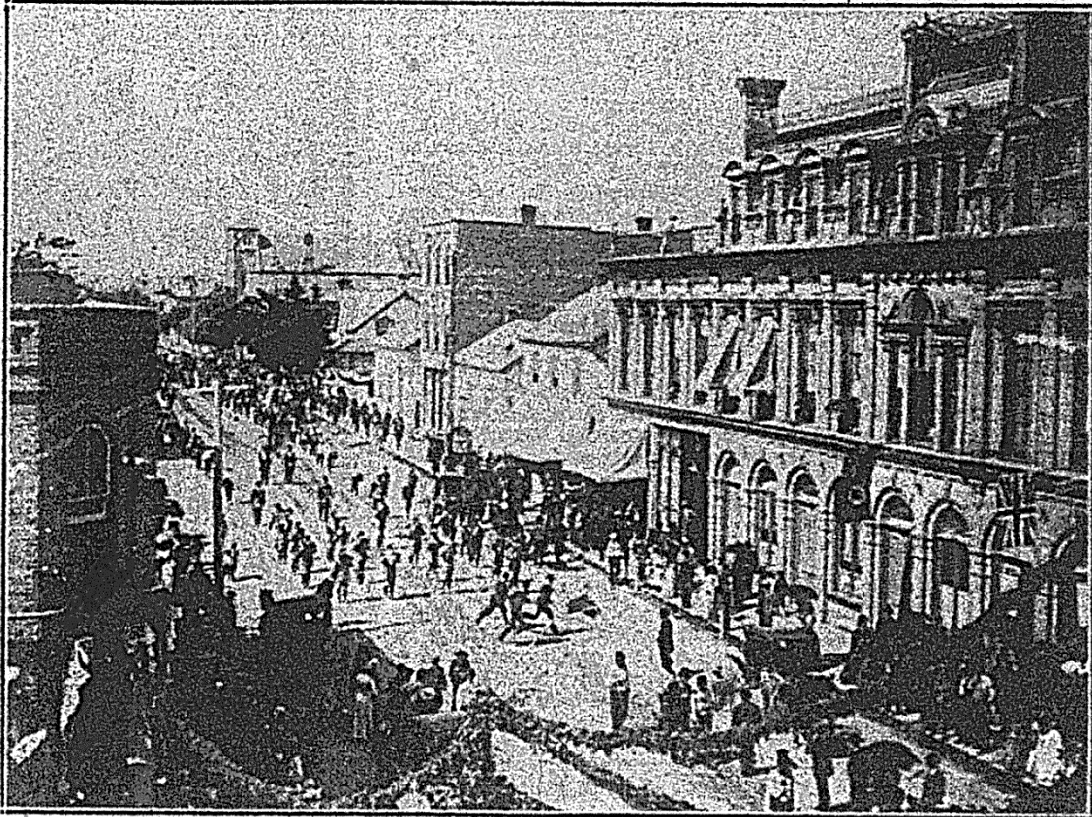


## Peterborough Yesterdays

# Peterborough Examiner

PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO, CANADA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1937

### A 12th Of July In The Bustle And Buggy Days



GEORGE STREET LOOKING NORTH FROM BROCK STREET

This photograph of the city's main street, reminiscent of the days when sidewalks were made of board planks and the streets were unpaved, was taken probably fifty years ago. A clue to its date is afforded by the abbreviated tower of George Street United Church. City Clerk S. R. Armstrong recalled for the Examiner that he attended a meeting in the church for the purpose of planning a fund to complete the tower. That occasion was during the ministry of the late Rev. M. L. Pearson, pastor from 1888 to 1890.

The picture shows an L.O.L. parade, evidently from Central Park, and passing under an arch of evergreens at the intersection of George and Brock Streets. The big Morrow building on the right is familiar, and on the left was J. D. Craig's furniture store. Several of the old buildings on the east side of the street have disappeared with the changes of the years. Note the ornate top story of the building at the right. The picture is one of an old collection of H. O. Fisk.

Orange Parade predating 1890, when the tower was added to George Street Methodist Church. Note also that the former Yelland carriage works is still standing; it is the large building on the right in the middle distance. The



Morrow Building was built between 1880 and 1882, and so this picture likely dates between 1882 and 1890. The following photo from the Electric City Collection shows an Orange Parade in the next block to the south, and this is clearly not the same parade. Notice in the centre of the photo the ogee windows of the Lech building; the aluminum siding was removed and these unique windows are again visible to pedestrians.



The following item from the Examiner is of the Snowden Hotel, now the site of the Charlbond Block, on Charlotte Street. The dating of this photo, of which there is a copy in the Electric City Collection, is helped as the scene shows the town clock in the Opera Building but does not show the Market Hall that was built in 1889. So the picture predates 1889; this is yet additional proof that R. M. Roy was active as a professional photographer in Peterborough by 1888 (and not 1896, which was the year that his son Fred Roy joined the firm).

Of extra interest, note that the Examiner commentator referred to the buildings both to the east and to the west. The English Canoe Company, the third of Peterborough's main canoe manufacturers of the 1890s, was to the east and was situated over the creek as it crossed Charlotte Street. The reporter noted that the Snowden Hotel had been built over a lumber yard, a detail that I had not known.

The house to the west was the home of George Irwin's family. We have done features on this barbering family which was operating in the Charlbond Building in the 1940s.

The commentary on this picture includes observations on the gas lamp.

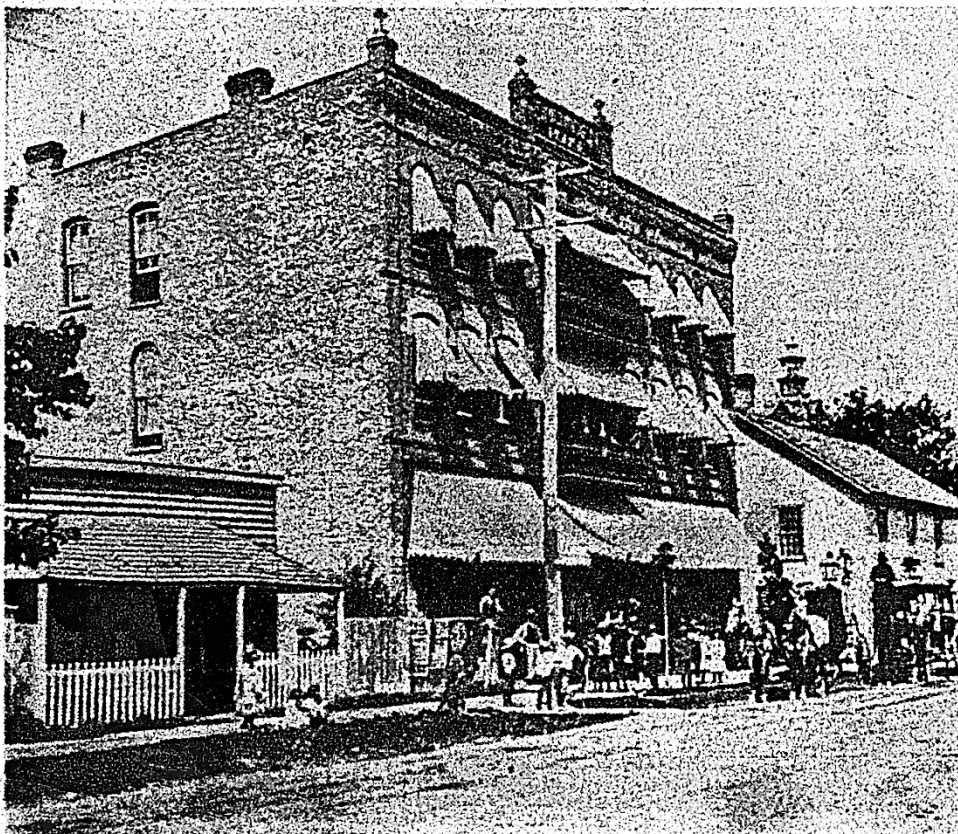
Clearly in the 1930s the Examiner allowed its reporters, who were also photographers, much more leeway. When I was teaching history at Trent, I quite often commented that if a pictures was worth a thousand words, then let's see some of those words. Both of the photos reprinted in the Examiner in 1937 had the kind of commentary that is exciting.



# Waterborough Examiner

WATERBOROUGH, ONTARIO, CANADA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1937

## Gas Lamp Days On Charlotte Street



### WHEN THE TOWN CLOCK TOPPED THE OPERA HOUSE.

The central building in this old photograph taken by the late R. M. Roy was the late William Snowden's hotel, the Snowden House, now incorporated in the Charlbon Apartments on the north side of Charlotte street. It was built on ground that was once used as a lumber piling ground by the founder of the English Canoe Company whose factory was the white rough cast building on the right of the picture, and east of the lane that once led into the yard at the rear of the hotel. The canoe factory was erected over the creek. To the west of the hotel and at the left of the picture was the home of George Irwin, father of George Irwin, barber, still in business on Charlotte street.

Above the roof of the canoe factory appears the pinnacle of the town clock tower when it rose above Bradburn's Opera House

on the east side of George street and about the centre of the block between Charlotte and Simcoe streets.

W. F. Green and William J. Lundy both identified the buildings in this photograph, and called attention to the gas lamp in front of the hotel. They expressed the opinion that possibly the man in the gray suit and straw hat beside the telegraph post was Frank Clark in his younger days; and it may be that among the children in the picture may be one or more citizens who remember the summer day of years ago when this picture was taken.

The hotel bus and the horse-drawn cab were typical vehicles of those days when the town's sidewalks were of wood and Charlotte Street was macadam or 'dirt' surface.



## Queries

Heather Aiton Landry and Elwood H. Jones

### Butcher and Heaps Brick Works



*The area of interest for this query lies on the east side of the map.*

A query from a member led to some interesting discoveries about the historical importance of some parts of the area east of the Trent Canal, currently the site of a proposed major subdivision. As can be seen, the outside heritage expert underestimated the importance of the heritage elements along Maniece Avenue. This is part of the thread from that discussion.

Q I'm putting some points together for you to read about that Ashborough Cultural Heritage Study & some concerns we noted for a potential email to be sent to Erik Hanson.

In the Study they said that the house at 524 Maniece Ave. (the one with the nice point & sewing window) had been built around the late 1800's/ early 1900's. I'd like to pinpoint if possible the year it was built before I email a letter to Erik Hanson about the Study. I've looked at the Abstract Register for Lot 29, Concession 12 in Otonabee Township & I found out that Catherine & Jerry Glover bought it in August 1973 (Instrument # 253078) from a Daniel Creally. Daniel Creally bought it from N.C. Hatton (Instrument # 11831) in Nov. 1938. Please note N. C. Hatton was the son of George Hatton.

I tried to figure out who Hatton bought it from but I'm hitting a snag. It only shows a Mortgage between George Hatton & Garrett (Instrument # 10268) from April 1925. Could you help me figure out who owned this property before Hatton?

It would be most helpful if I knew who owned the land previously to figure out when the house was built.

Thanks so very much for your help & time Elwood.

Elwood: I don't think it is crucial to know the chain of title on the property. What you need to know is who had it just after 1875, as we dated the house visually to the late 1870s.

The main point to make in the email is that the heritage consultants understated the heritage value of the several properties, mainly because they did not know that the Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Town and County of Peterborough 1825-1875 was produced in 1975 and includes the Romaine map of 1875. The 1878 map which they identified as 1875 was similar, but there are buildings shown on the 1875 map. The consultants merged the titles of the Illustrated Historical Atlas with that of the 1879 Atlas of Ontario to produce a reference that does not exist. It appears that they used copies from the internet and were careless in

looking at details.

The other point to make is that in Peterborough area rural brick buildings in the 1870s are special heritage sites.

*Q Thanks very much for asking Heather to look into that research. I'll make sure I include your key points in my letter. Yes, it would be very helpful to find out the date of the other 2 brick homes too (550 & 524 Maniece Ave) to determine if they're also from the same time frame (late 1870's). I've contacted Kathryn Campbell from the Otonabee-South Monaghan Historical Society to see if she can help me find assessment rolls for these house properties from the 1870's.*

*Q On the north side of Maniece I know that David McMahon owned land (550 Maniece) & my neighbour said the Curtin's owned her land (524 Maniece) from 1915 (instrument # 8673). But, I don't know of other owners. From looking at the abstract register instrument # 5085 Otonabee township bought land to put in a road in 1893 from these property owners: Benjamin Matthews, David McMahon, Joseph Ball, Heap & Butcher. This road is right in front of the 3 houses. I'm forwarding Elwood's email & he said we only need to figure out who owned the property just after 1875 as that's when he figured the houses were built.*

Heather: The 1875 atlas, which Elwood explains below, suggests that a James Bellwood owned the entire property at that time. He sold a piece of the south half to Benjamin Mathews in 1875. He sold a piece of the north half to Henry Dobson, also in 1875. The next sale seems to be part of the east half (the western part, but I can't tell if it's north or south) to William Mills in 1877. Henry Dobson sold a piece to David McMahon in 1877, and another to Butcher and Heap in 1878. Assuming that the houses were built when Elwood suggests that they were, I'd guess that your builders could be any of them—except perhaps Mathews, since his piece was on the south half.

*Q Would TVA have any historical information about the brickworks on Maniece Ave or the construction of the canal that went through Maniece Ave. (Lot 29, Concession 12)? Carling had mentioned that I should try to gather any historical information about Maniece Ave.*

Heather: My search through the Peterborough Directories turned up a David Oliver who worked as a brick maker for one J. Heap. As it turns out, this is the same John Heap who purchased land on 29 in the 12th concession in 1882. He is listed as a brick maker on the census for 1881, 1891, and 1901, although I am not certain yet when he started the brick works on his property, but by 1891 he had 12 employees. He died of a spinal injury on November 13, 1904. His son, Edwin, can be found in the directory for 1915 working as a brick maker for Mark Curtis and living at 390 Rogers St.

### **The Curtis Brickworks**

Elwood: There has been much discussion over the years about where Peterborough contracts obtained the bricks that were used in building houses, and industrial places after 1844. The best-known and largest of the local brickmakers was Mark Curtis and his sons. However, there were other brick makers in the area. Over the years we have noted especially brick works on the east bank of the Otonabee. As well, as noted above we have the Butcher and Heaps brickworks along Maniece near where the jog in the street occurs.

The following sample of historical notes might be of interest to readers.

PETERBORO' BRICK KILN \_\_\_\_\_ Cobourg Star 21 August 1832

The Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of the Newcastle District and the general public in general, that he will have constantly for sale good hard burn *Brick*.

Orders taken by him or at Mr. Sanford's or Mr. McFarlane's Store.

HENRY WARD Peterboro' Aug 12, 1832

....

**First Brick Building** By F.H. Dobbin Evening Examiner 18 June 1920

Now doing excellent service in its old age and improved to be in keeping with the buildings on the street, stands the first brick building to be erected in Peterborough. It was known for many years as the "Globe Hotel." North side of Charlotte street nearly facing the entrance of Louis street. The arch of brick that covered the main doorway was esteemed to be a fine example of the bricklayer's art. The brick for the building was drawn in over the snow roads from Cobourg and when finished the building was the admiration of the neighbourhood. So as a fitting recognition of old age and enterprise: we might word the instruction:

1846 – This building is the first built of brick, on the town plot of Peterborough. Brick drawn in during the winter preceding from Cobourg Ontario . . . .





*We believe this is a photo of workers at part of the Curtis Brick Works.*

Peterborough Review 19 August 1906

**Strong Demand for Bricks [from?] Curtis Bros.' Immense Plant**

It has been said that this is an age of iron and cement but the statement is not comprehensive enough. What about brick? If you doubt that this forms a large portion of the constructive adjuncts of the age, visit Curtis Bros.' Brick yard and you will be astonished at the amount of brick on hand, the number under the drying sheds and the output of the three brick making machines. Two of the latter each have a capacity of 15,000 per day and the third 10,000 making the daily output in all 40,000.

What will be your output this season was today asked a member of the firm which has been in the brick making business for a generation.

"Oh, nearly 4,000,000," was the answer. "The local output will be 3,000,000 and then we are filling orders for outside points to the extent of 700,000 or 800,000."

Is there a scarcity of bricks this year.

"Yes, in many outside points there is. We are shipping a carload to Kingston this week. We have also filled orders for Clairmont, Norwood and other places. I am sure in saying that we could have sold 7,000,000 bricks if we could make this enormous quantity.

Curtis Bros. Generally begin the season's operation about the first week in May of each year, and continue until the first week in October. They employ during the summer sixty men and some fourteen teams. One of the oldest, if not the oldest brick burners in Canada, is engaged with Curtis Bros. He is Mr. Stephen Coveney, and although 76 years of age he is as active and alert as many men of forty. He has been burning brick for sixty years.

There are three kilns in connection with the plant of the Messrs. Curtis – two draught and one up. The two former are brick structures. The latter is created by piling the brick so as to have the necessary flues for the proper distribution of the heat. Around this is built a scoving wall and outside is placed a thick coat of mortar so as to keep the heat confined in the structure. The red brick are made from red clay and the cream brick from white clay, both of which are found in illimitable quantities upon the property of Curtis brothers. The red brick are burned in the kiln for six days and six nights and the white six days and seven nights. There is about an equal demand for each kind, the cream or white clay brick possibly having the preference at being generally a little harder and firmer. It requires 109 cords of hard wood to burn a kiln of 200,000 brick for six days and six nights.

The average clay brick weighs about five pounds and is 4 x 4 x 2, ¼ inches in dimensions. In teaming the material to the city about 1,000 to 1,200 bricks are drawn in a load.

The process of turning out the finished product is an interesting one. The clay is taken from its bed by means of scrapers and loaded on cars. These are upon a track to the base of an incline and drawn up the incline to the brick making machines by means of a cable operated by an electric motor which also furnishes power for the machines. The clay is then dumped into the upright machines passing through two grinders. At the bottom are moulds, which previously have been placed in the sand machine prevents the dam clay from sticking to the forms. Each brick machine turns out 1,500 bricks an hour. The newly formed blocks after coming out of the "press" as it might be called, are carefully placed on turn table, and then transferred to long wheel barrows when they are taken out and carefully placed in long rows under the drying sheds. There they are exposed to the sun for several days until they attain the right degree of consistency or hardness to enable them to be handled. They are next carted to the kilns and burned. From the first taking out of the clay to the final delivery of the brick, they are handled some thirteen times, and yet handled not in the sense of being touched by the hand but moved from one spot to another. The wet, newly formed brick are not touched by hand, very thin boards being used to load and unload them on the turn table, the wheel barrow, etc.

Curtis Bros. also have a fine tile making plant and turn out 200,000 to 300,000 tile every years, the average diameter being 3 to 3 ½ inches. In the last three years the firm have more than doubled the output of its brick plant, and instead of steam power, which was used heretofore, now have electric motors – a 35 horse power and a 10 horse power. In burning a kiln, 95 per cent of the brick that are turned out are hard brick. The industry is one that involves much labor and the work is hard. Probably the man who has the most laborious task is the burner. He had to be ever at it and thoroughly understand his business. Curtis Bros. Have some big contracts this year and are supplying the brick for the new County House of Refuge, the King Edward school, the fire hall and other big structures.

**Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Celebrate the Sixtieth Anniversary of Their Wedding –  
the Foundation of the Curtis Bros. Brickyard**

Review {or possibly Examiner} 19 June 1915

**A UNIQUE EVENT**

An event of more than usual interest transpired today at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Mark Curtis of Douro, the occasion being the sixtieth anniversary of their wedding. Mr. and Mrs. Curtis, who are still active and who have promise of many years yet in which to enjoy life are today receiving the congratulations of a host of relatives and friends upon having completed three score years of married life.

The story which unfolds the life of Mr. and Mrs. Curtis is one full of interest. Sixty years ago today Mr. Mark Curtis and his young wife started out in life to make a home together and that they have been so successful in realizing their ambition and so happy in their marital relations are matters upon which they now look back with considerable pleasure and satisfaction.

**A Long Voyage**

On May 29<sup>th</sup>, 1854, Mr. Curtis then a young man 21 years of age left his native home in Wiltshire, England for Canada. He arrived in Peterborough on August 16<sup>th</sup>, having spent the intervening 78 days on the trip. The ship upon which he took passage was detained for a number of days which accounted for some of the time that was taken up in the journey. During the sea voyage, the supply of provisions became low and the passengers some times had to go on short rations.

The last stage of the trip was made from Peterborough to Dummer township, where an uncle of Mr. Curtis resided. At that time the greater part of the country was still unsettled and was covered with heavy timber, except in odd patches which had been cleared and upon which settlers were living. \_\_\_ in those days was not the life that it is today and Mr. Curtis recalls having heard his aunt tell of having to carry on her back fifty pounds of flour from Peterborough to her home in Dummer about fifteen miles of the road being so bad as to be impassable for a horse and vehicles. The flour was the gift of the government.

**Parents Came to Canada**

In 185[6?] or one year after Mr. Curtis came to Canada, his parents followed. With them came the present Mrs. Curtis, then Miss Sarah Dunning, a daughter of James Dunning, who served at the battle of Trafalgar as a member of the marine service. Before Mr. Curtis left England he became engaged to Miss Dunning, who was also a native of Wiltshire, where she was born in 1831. It was arranged that she should accompany his parents to Canada, where they would be married. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Curtis went to Millbrook where they remained for a number of years. They then removed to Douro near the place where they now live and it was there that the nucleus of the business, now known as the Curtis Bros. Brick yards was laid, being established by the elder Mr. Curtis, father of Mr. Mark Curtis. Upon his death it came into the possession of his son. The business was first established on the farm just north of that upon which Mr. Curtis now resides and the initial output was about 200,000 bricks per year. Thirty years ago Mr. Curtis purchased from Mr. John King, the property upon which he now lives, and erected the house which now constitutes his home.

Mr. Curtis conducted the business until nine years ago, handing it over to his sons, three of whom are engaged in the business. Of late years the output has been about 40,000,000 bricks a year. A few days ago the plant was partially destroyed by fire.

Mr. and Mrs. Curtis have five sons and one daughter. Their names are Charles, Albert, George, Edwin and David and the daughter Ada. One son, James, died a few years ago.

This evening a family gathering is being held at the home of the bride and groom of sixty years ago, and the second wedding celebration which they have had since the event itself is taking place under most pleasing circumstances. The first celebration was ten years ago today when their golden wedding was celebrated.



## The Sutton-Deyman House, 82 Dublin Street

We had a query about what might be a representative house built by W. R. L. Blackwell in the 1920s. Our suggestion was that the home of the late Judge Deyman on Dublin Street, on the north side as the street ends at the river. The house is designated and the report is on the City of Peterborough website.

The house is one of few built in the 1920s, apparently all by the young Blackwell, in what has been variously described as a Cotswold, French or English cottage. The house was built in 1926 for Dr. and Mrs. Norman Sutton, who purchased the land in 1924. Judge and Jane Deyman owned the house between 1963 and 1989.

According to this excerpt from the heritage designation brief: "This irregularly-shaped two-story house is located on the north side of Dublin Street and is oriented east and west. The house is essentially L-shaped, with the ell or rear projection nearly doubling the width of the western two-thirds of the house. It is oriented east and west, and the longest facade is the south, which faces the street and contains the main entrance. The concrete foundation and the frame construction are both covered with stucco. A one-story addition containing a garage at the front end has been added to the original house."

## The Family of the Rev R. J. C. Taylor, 1852



Barbara Taylor Brooks visited Trent Valley Archives in August 2019. Some of the research is reflected in the article on the early years at St. John's Anglican Church, Peterborough. During the visit we toured some of the sites with two blocks of St. John's Church that were still identifiable to the years between 1832 and 1852 when the Taylors were here. In addition to the church, we noted the Court House Park, the Court House, the three sites of schools where Parson Taylor taught, the buildings on Queen Street, as well as several features along Hunter

and George and Brock, and Confederation Park, site of the early burial ground.

*Caddy's drawing of Peterborough 1839 (TVA Electric City collection)*

The Taylors in 1852 census, months before the tragic death of both parents. Some information added.

Rev. Robert Joseph Crozier Taylor	48	[b 1804]		d 2 Sept 1852
Mrs [Matilda Emily]	37	[b 1815]		d 7 Oct 1852
Margaret [Harriet Emily]	18	b 6 Oct 1834		d 11 Jan 1904
Edwyn (Samuel)	16	b 3 July 1836		
Harry (Edward Murray)	14	b 13 July 1838	m 6 Oct 1860	d. 9 May 1924
Born at Grandfather Murray's,				
Robert (J. Crozier)	12	b 9 July 1840	m 28 Sept 1872	d 13 Oct 1921
Richard	10	b 28 May 1842	m 28 Sept 1872	d. 13 Oct 1921
Frederick [St. Barbe]	6	b 30 April 1845		
Emily	3			
Charles [Edward Stewart]		[born 1852]	m 5 Jan 1876	d 1 Nov 1917
Two children died earlier				
Emily		b Easter 1844	d 30 Mar 1845	
Henry Russell Taylor		b 8 Aug 1848	d 10 Aug 1848	

## St. John's Peterborough: the early years

Elwood H. Jones

Parish historian archivist, St. John's Anglican Church Peterborough



*Peterborough from Judge Hall's, 1853 sketch for an oil painting by Whitefield, a Boston area artist. Note the train in the foreground along the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway line, and the town of Peterborough in the distance. The tower of St. John's Church is below the word "from". (TVA Electric City Collection 1.039)*

The Parish Archives at St. John's Church was formed in 1975 after we had gathered quite a bit of information for the publishing of our new parish history, *St. John's Peterborough*.

One of our first acquisitions was the Haweis Bible that had been used by the Rev. Samuel Armour, our first minister who began here in August 1826, just in time for the school year, for he was also the town's teacher. Our services were held in the same building as the log school which was on McDonnell Street just east of the police station.

Anglicans of the day did not feel that it was important to make financial donations to support the church. They believed that the stipend for the clergy should come from the SPG, that money for essentials should come from SPCK, and that money for a church building should come from the government, ever grateful that there were Anglicans. Armour supplemented his income with the teaching position, and acquired his own bible, prayer book and communion set. The congregation, however, donated to the Widows and Orphans Fund on the third Sunday of each month.

Receiving the Bible was really great. It confirmed that Armour, who came from a Presbyterian background, was low church; the Bible contained extensive commentary on each chapter or part thereof in what could easily have been the sermons that Armour delivered. The Bible was donated by an Armour descendant, the mother of Peggy Kruger, who is a member of the Chancel Guild.

In a similar vein, we received from Betty Hinton a huge Prayer Book of the same vintage that contained exceptional

discussion by the leading divines of Oxford and Cambridge on every part of the prayer book. When an historian from Harvard was seeking information about how marriages were performed in the 1820s I sent her copies of the pertinent sections in that prayer book; she was amazed and grateful.

The

Reverend R.H. D'Olier had a short but rich ministry in Peterborough. In the course of four years, he was instrumental in acquiring the land upon which the church was built and having the church built. He remained long enough to see the church, still unfinished, open for regular services.

Until February 1837, when St. John's Church was opened on a permanent basis, services continued to be held, as one traveller noted "every Sabbath in the Government School-house which is built on a small rising ground, surrounded by a belt of beautiful green wood, near the centre of the town, by the Reverend Mr. D'Olier as gentlemanly as Clergyman as ever left Old Ireland." The regular morning service often drew overflow crowds to the schoolhouse which had a seating capacity of two hundred.

D'Olier was generally pleased with his ministry. However, as he reported to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (S.P.G.), "His chief affliction is that so much remains to be done which he is as yet unable to accomplish; but encumbered with a large and helpless family, and having the same temporal wants, cares and anxieties, to embarrass him as any other settler, he is compelled by necessity to devote a portion of his time, and even personal labour, to agriculture, without which his income would be utterly incompetent for the decent maintenance of his family. ...."

Frances Stewart recognized these limitations. "Our clergyman, Mr. D'Olier, is a pious good man, but the salary he receives is not enough to support his large family without a farm; he is obliged to work like a labourer all the week, and can only attend to the Sunday services; this is not enough."

Still in poor health, the Rev. R.H. D'Olier resigned and returned to Ireland in the summer of 1837, only weeks after he had written to John Hall: "I have delayed week after week writing to you for want of something satisfactory to report. I am not yet the sound man I expected to be in two months,



nor able to resume my duties, but I feel that the disease has been arrested so far that I may live in even my present state of health for years....Col. Brown cut a shine in town for six days from June 4<sup>th</sup> and sold the church bell to Tim to pay expenses." In the absence of a bell, parishioners were summoned to church by a flag visible throughout the town. The pulley which hoisted the flag had once done duty on Admiral Nelson's flagship, the *Victory*. Lieutenant Smart, R.N., had picked up the pulley at Kew on the occasion of erecting the *Victory's* mast as a flagpole, and later gave it to Stafford Kirkpatrick.

A few summers ago a direct descendant of D'Olier visited Peterborough and I learned that the farm was at the Rectory. This filled a gap in my knowledge, as I knew people who lived in a beautiful Georgian Revival cottage on the Lindsay highway, our side of Omemee.

Also by chance I learned a bit more about Col. Brown. The *Cobourg Star* for April 1838 carried an exceptional notice of a property rental in Peterborough. Hazelbank Cottage was described as "a suitable residence for a large genteel family, being fitted up with every requisite, and well adapted to the climate, having on the ground floor extensive Verandahs and French windows." The property had ten acres cleared with "a good Garden and Orchard." Hazelbank was described as "picturesque" mainly because it was on the banks of the Otonabee "and commanding views unrivaled on that interesting river." The ad also noted that it was "within half a mile of the flourishing town of Peterborough." The house had offices "of the most useful description" and lots of "spring and soft water." It was also possible to acquire more property in the immediate neighborhood.

Hazelbank was about where Tivey Street meets the Rotary Trailway.

The Rev. Mr. D'Olier was succeeded by a fellow Irishman, whom he might have known in Dublin, and certainly knew in Peterborough. There were high expectations for the Rev. Charles T. Wade, who had been a travelling missionary in Newcastle district since September 1836. He had officiated in Peterborough during D'Olier's illness, and Stafford Kirkpatrick described him as well-liked, "a sound scriptural and eloquent preacher and indefatigable in the discharge of his duty."

Under Wade, probably the most praised of our early preachers, the parish thrived in many ways but there were two big difficulties.

The four acres on which the church stood were congregational lands, carved out of the former military reserve. However, by a clerical error, the land was included in the January 1836 description of rectory lands set aside for assisting the clergy. Since the Reformers were very critical of the Rectory Act, the congregation was advised to settle the matter at the local level. However, the decline in D'Olier's health, and his death by consumption, the new rector was Wade, who wanted the error to be worked in favour of the rector not the congregation. He formed a select vestry which included the rector (Mr. Wade), the churchwardens (G.F. Orde and J.B. Fortune), and J.G. Armour, Maurice Clark, Robert Reid and W.H. Wrighton. Its task was to raise money to reduce the debt created in the building of the church and by increasing pew rents. As well

Wade wanted to lease land in the block in which the church stood, and have the revenue go to him. The select vestry made three decisions, all divisive, and effectively melted when Wade left.

The second issue was whether or not Wade was a philanderer. In the summer of 1838, Fred Forrest, the parochial clerk since the opening of the church, charged that Wade had improper relations with the town's leading madam, wrote poetry to her, "walked arm in arm with her for several hours," and lied about the affair.

In the first instance, the congregation, mindful of Mary Magdalene, gave Wade the benefit of the doubt and even arranged for his sermon to the youth of the parish to be published in the influential Anglican newspaper, the *Church*.



*The Rev. Charles Wade (St. John's Peterborough)*

In the second instance when Wade had "improper conduct" with a servant girl, he resigned and fled with her to the United States. Bishop Strachan found this "a most painful and distressing case, as he has children grown up, and must be nearly fifty years of age." He turned down Mrs. Wade's request for a widow's pension.

I did not know what happened after Wade reached Rochester. A few years later a descendant said he knew nothing about Wade before he reached Rochester. This was a perfect match.

His wife, Isabella, found Wade in Rochester, sent the maid packing, and made a repentant Wade accept his responsibilities. Wade served in the Protestant Episcopal Church in Illinois and Missouri, and possibly in Louisville, Kentucky. His son became an Episcopalian minister and served as a chaplain in the American Civil War.

While browsing in the family history I discovered a picture in which Charles T. Wade was staring at me. The family historian had misidentified two oil portraits treasured

by the family. Since they are a pair, they would be of Charles Wade and Isabella Hamilton. Wade was identified by the preaching collars. As well, Anne Heideman and I were convinced as both the Wades and the Hamiltons, like the d'Oliers, were covered in Burke's Irish peerage that an artist would capture them in oil. A copy of this portrait was added to the row of clergy portraits in the hall to the St. John's Centre.

Stumbling on to a find that has proved elusive is one of the great delights of being an historian.

During this past summer, Barbara Taylor Brooks and her husband visited from South Carolina, and I gave them a tour of the local area to point out places that were important in the life of her great-grandfather, the Rev. Robert J. C. Taylor. Taylor was the common thread, as he had taught with Armour, served as a fundraiser for the church building committee, was a lay reader or catechist under D'Olier, and succeeded Wade as Rector of Peterborough in October 1841.

Taylor returned to Ireland in 1837 to take his M.A. and enter holy orders, he did more fund-raising for St. John's. Before returning to Peterborough, which was his wish when he left, Taylor served as a curate in Dublin and Leeds, and returned to Canada as the incumbent in St. Paul's Newmarket. In Peterborough, his clerical salary was reduced, partly because of British government negotiations with SPG.

In a letter to the *Church*, he suggested that regular clergy should help with missionary work by appropriating the first week of each month for extensive ministrations in remote places. In January 1842, his routine was to visit five stations every two weeks. He gave divine services in a "commodious school house" in Warsaw, and then in Cannon's school house, also in Dummer township. He had two stops in Asphodel, at Keeler's Mills and Walker's post office, before going to the village of Keene. Taylor feared that without regular visits many Anglicans would fall away from their faith. "It shall be my case under God," he proclaimed, "'to stablish, strengthen, like them'." By the end of the century there were Anglican churches at many of Taylor's stops. He also helped found a parish borrowing library and established a local branch of the SPCK.



*The Taylor mansion on Brock Street. (TVA Martha Kidd fonds)*

Parson Taylor, as he was known, also returned to teaching at

the grammar school. "A clever, active teacher," Taylor soon became principal of this school. By 1845, Taylor claimed he was "now prepared to receive pupils into his family, whose general education he undertakes to superintend, and who, in common with his own children shall have the benefit of his watchful and unremitting attention." The Taylors already had six children of their own plus the orphan of the Rev. T. Fidler. By 1850, he was able to accommodate six additional boarders, "having removed into a spacious and convenient mansion, commanding an extensive view of the Lake and River." Taylor promised to teach students in Classics and Mathematics in preparation for college and theological scholarship and for the profession of engineering and surveying.

This mansion was on Brock Street across from the court house; it was burned in the Quaker fire of 1916 and the property was eventually acquired by Quaker Oats. Interestingly, the house was built where James McCarroll, who had come to Peterborough in 1831, had run a newspaper office. McCarroll, the subject of an excellent biography by Michael Peterman, was also a fine musician and worked with Taylor at St. John's. The mansion was built for the Sheridans but in the 1860s to early 1880s it was the home of the Haultains.

The Rev. R.J.C. Taylor died unexpectedly in Toronto, 2 September 1852. The Sunday collection was given to his widow and family, but a month later his widow also died. The Taylors had eight children, ranging from age 18 to the newly born Charles, the great grandfather of our summer visitor. With the help of Dianne Tedford at Trent Valley Archives, Barbara Taylor Brooks is trying to find out who raised the Taylor children. However, it is surprisingly difficult to find the orphans. We know that Frances Stewart accepted Emily aged 3. Harriet Emily, the eldest Taylor, seems to have raised her youngest brother, Charles.

The many friends, some since their days in Ireland, did what they could; some volunteered to raise the children. Throughout these early ministries, the wisdom of having a Widows and Orphans fund was important.



*The Taylor plot at Little Lake Cemetery*



## Trading Horse Certificates in 1781

Lorne W. Rae  
Financial History, 2005

Our knowledge of the extent of United States informal securities markets prior to the establishment, in 1790, of an organized exchange in Philadelphia is sketchy. In particular, the extent and depth of very early trading activity is largely unknown. This article, based upon Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission documents, quantifies the trading activity of a small rural securities market in 1781, and helps to fill a gap in our understanding of early financial history.

In the summer of 1780, George Washington's army desperately needed horses – lots of them. Congress consequently "asked" Pennsylvania to deliver 1,500 horses directly to army supply depots in Easton, PA and Trenton, NJ. The state, needing additional horses or its own frontier defense, in turn, apportioned an 1,800 horse quota amongst its counties. On July 31, the county wagon makers (state officials responsible for procuring wagons and delivering supplies) were instructed to visit farmers statewide to collect the required horses. Because the state had no ready cash, in exchange for each horse taken, a farmer was to receive a certificate (a state IOU) without maturity date or bearing a specific rate of interest.

Pennsylvania's bureaucrats were unprepared for this program. Someone developed a certificate form, but it was not proofed and it needed to be redone. Both formats were

printed, but insufficient copies were delivered, so when supplies ran low handwritten certificates were prepared. To further complicate matters, nobody was instructed how to properly complete the certificates, which resulted in confusion.

There was no system in place. Numbering was not entirely sequential, and some numbers appeared up to four times in a single county. Valuations were expressed sometimes in state paper money or, more commonly, in specie (i.e. gold or silver), the latter at an exchange rate of one for either 40 or 60 Continentals.

The following horse description from Lancaster County certificate #52 – "one Bey hors 12 yers ol" – possibly best captures the overall flavor of the total effort.

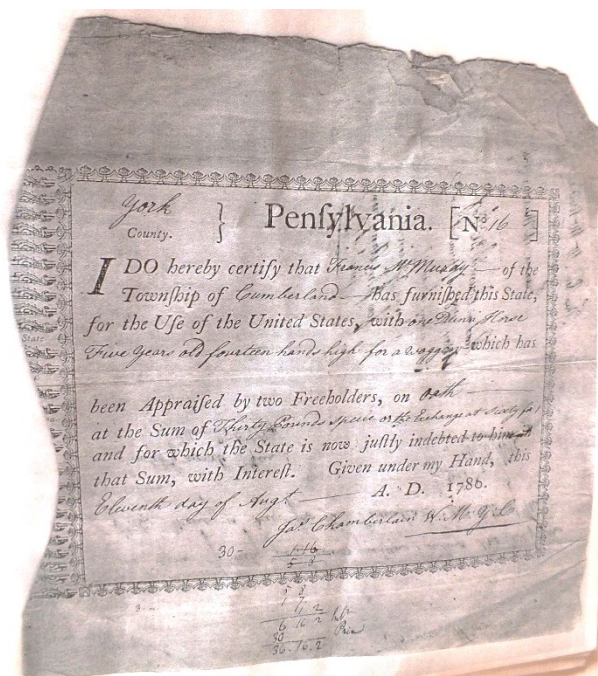
Despite the difficulties, and to their credit, the wagon masters were diligent in their work and it was completed by mid-September. Horses were duly delivered to the army (who claimed many of them unfit for service due to sickness or age) and Pennsylvania farmers were left holding hundreds of certificates. By April 1781, there were 668 horse certificates outstanding in the four counties nearest Philadelphia – 186 in Bucks, 150 in Philadelphia, 161 in Chester, and 171 in Lancaster. These certificates comprise the database for this article.

In the Spring of 1781 two decisions of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania combined to create a trading environment for horse certificates. The minutes from April 20 record the following item: "*Ordered, that publick notice be given to all persons possessed of certificates of monies due for horses purchased by the Waggon Masters of the respective counties, for publick service, to bring in the same to the Council for payment after the 20<sup>th</sup> day of May next.*"

Certificates	Occupation	County of residence
15	Farmer/ Wagon Master	Bucks
12	Farmer / Asst Wagon Master	Chester
12	Farmer	Chester
11	Tanner / Asst Wagon Master	Chester
11	Farmer	Lancaster
10	Esquire	Chester
7	Farmer	Lancaster
7	Kennet Square	Chester
4	Farmer, innkeeper	Bucks
4	Esquire	Chester
4	Unknown	Bucks
3	Farmer/ Asst Wagon Master	Chester
3	Farmer	Chester
103		

The redemption decisions had the effect of making each certificate a near cash equivalent, payable with interest upon demand. Shortly thereafter, on May 2, the Council devalued the exchange rate of Continental dollars for specie from 75:1 to 175:1. The new rate triggered a financial panic in Philadelphia.

Within a week Continental currency became virtually worthless. State paper money devalued by half going from about three to about six for one in specie. After May 5, only specie transactions occurred within the city of Philadelphia. However, state paper currency continued to remain acceptable as a medium of exchange in more rural communities.



masters, the creators of the certificates and, therefore, the ones best able to find farmers willing to sell. Philadelphia-based certificate traders were insignificant participants.

It is interesting to note that neither the purchase price nor the interest paid prior to redemption appear on any traded certificates. Endorsements like “for value received” or “having the full value” was all that was recorded on the backs of the certificates each time they changed hands.

A total of 316 horse certificates (or 47 percent of the total outstanding) were redeemed between May 21 and September 30. Of these, 190 (or 60 percent) were by traders. Table 2 shows the monthly trading activity by county as a percentage of the average number of certificates outstanding for the month. This is known as the turnover rate. The table indicates that monthly trading activity fluctuated widely and that activity grew over time. It also shows that the monthly turnover rate eventually rose to more than 10 percent, a significant number when annualized.

These turnover statistics must be considered minimums because many certificates changed hands frequently before redemption. The history of Bucks County certificate #104 is a good illustration of this activity. It was originally issued to John Hart of Plumstead Township on August 16, 1780 for a “brown horse six years old 14 hands high” and valued at 50 pounds specie. It was first sold to tobacconist Jacob Shriver of Germantown on March 28, 1781, Moses Cohen, a Philadelphia broker, acquired it. He redeemed it on June 17, when surprisingly the state short-changed him six pence in interest.

**Table 2 Monthly Turnover Rates 1781**

Month	Phila	Chester	Bucks	Lancaster
May 1	7	0	1	
June 1	1	12	20	
July 1	10	4	0	
August	2	23	28	5
Sept'r	3	21	13	11

The state short-changed many certificate holders. Most certificates were redeemed at par with six percent interest. A number of holders, however, received a different rate of interest, ranging down as low as five percent. There seems to be no pattern to these variances, and there are too many at 5.5 percent and 5.75 percent to simply attribute them all to clerical error.

Our analysis of this small and informal market reveals a number of characteristics. First, it was primarily a market of farmers trading with farmers. Second, trading volume activity grew over time. Third, the turnover rate eventually exceeded 10 percent per month, a significant level of activity. Finally, there was no standard interest rate. These last two points emphasize the need for a more organized trading market structure and may have been factors leading to the founding of the United States' first stock exchange nine years later.

*Lorne Rae was a CFA at Dixon Mitchell Rae Investment Counsel Inc., Vancouver, BC. Reprinted with permission.*

The state was quick to take advantage of this arbitrage situation by purchasing paper money locally with specie tax receipts at six for one in payment for rural supplies. A 100 percent profit was realized on the transaction. The arbitrage opportunity persisted from early May to mid-September (and defines the time frame for our analysis). In this environment, horse certificates suddenly became very valuable to a trader. They were redeemable in Philadelphia in specie, yet many were in the possession of farmers, living in outlying areas and willing to exchange them for paper currency.

Some historians believe that at this very moment sharp Philadelphia merchants and brokers rode out into the countryside to exchange devalued paper currency for goods of value from less well-informed farmers. Horse certificates, however, were not what they sought.

Table 1 ranks all traders (defined as someone other than the original owner who redeemed the certificate between May 21 and September 30, 1781) who acquired three or more certificates prior to redemption, and sets out their occupation and place of residence. The activity of these 13 individuals represents 54 percent of all certificates traded and 33 percent of all redemptions. The overwhelming majority are farmers, and none live in Philadelphia. Not surprisingly, many of them are wagon

## Irish Genealogy with notes

*Carol Sucee, aided by Elwood Jones, compiled the following lists of library resources available in the Trent Valley Archives library. We believe these titles will be useful to those who wish to prepare for the 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Irish settlement in the Trent Valley. As well, we published an earlier guide in the Heritage Gazette to doing research at the Trent Valley Archives.*

### “HOW-TO” BOOKS ON IRISH GENEALOGY

**Ancestor trail in Ireland: a companion guide.** Donal F. Begley. Dublin, Ireland : Heraldic Artists, c1982. REF 929.1 BEG

Donal F. Begley was originally the administrative assistant for many years of the State's (Ireland's) Genealogical Office. He was head of that office from 1981 to 1995.

Guide to how to find/search BMD records, cemetery stones, and parish registers.

**Armagh clergy 1800-2000: an account of the clergy of the Archdiocese of Armagh with copious genealogical details.** W.E.C. Fleming. [Louth, Ireland] : Dundalgan Press, 2001. 283.415 FLE

Includes a list of Archbishops of Armagh since the Reformation, following the list was published in “The Church of England Directory” prior to 1966. Also lists parishes and a chapter on succession of parochial clergy of the Armagh Cathedral by parish.

**Genealogical atlas of Ireland.** David E. Gardner; Derek Harland; Frank Smith. Provo, Utah : Stevenson's Genealogical Center, 1972. REF 912.415 GAR

Authors' intention was to allow people of Irish descent to do their own work to trace their ancestors. Gives information on how to use record offices, shipping lists, wills, land records, parish church registers and gravestone inscriptions. Also includes 32 maps, one for each county.

**Handbook on Irish genealogy: how to trace your ancestors and relatives in Ireland.** Donal F. Begley. Dublin, Ireland : Heraldic Press, 1976. REF 929.1 BEG

A how-to book on how to trace you ancestors in Ireland. Includes information on researching records, Irish county maps, Irish parish registers and emigrant passenger lists to America.

**In search of your British & Irish roots: a complete guide to tracing your English, Welsh, Scottish & Irish ancestors.** Angus Baxter. Macmillan Co. of Canada : Toronto, c1982. REF 929.1 BAX

Baxter provides solid information on getting started, corresponding with organizations, and preparing a family history. County record offices for all counties, as well as the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, records divided between Eire and Northern Ireland, and Scotland's regional archives are included. Information is also provided on using Mormon and Jewish records, and records for adoption, the military, and wills.

**Irish families: their names, arms and origins.** 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. Edward MacLysaght. New York : Crown Publishers Inc., 1972. REF 929.1 MAC

Genealogical stories on 50 Irish family surnames. Coloured armorial bearings of Irish families. The author attempts to correct coats of arms inaccurately attributed to Irish arms as many were borrowed from other surnames similar to Irish surnames.

**Irish family names.** Ida Grehan. London: Johnston and Bacon, 1973. REF 929.4 GRE

A brief account of 50 families in Ireland. Includes colour pictures of coats of arms.

**Irish family names map: arms and mediaeval locations.** Nora O'Shea. Edinburgh, Scotland : John Bartholomew and Son, 1984. REF 929.209415 OSH

**Irish family research made simple.** E. J. Collins. Munroe Falls, Ohio : Summit Publications, c1980. REF 929.1 COL  
Provides a brief history of Ireland and a section on the political divisions of the country. Includes information on how to research records, county maps, parish registers, and passenger lists. Provides useful information on how to find certificates for births, deaths, and marriages.

**Irish genealogy: a record finder.** Edited by Donal F. Begley. Dublin, Ireland : Heraldic Artists, c1981. REF 929.1072 IRI

**Irish passenger lists: 1847-1871.** Compiled by Brian Mitchell. Baltimore, MD : Genealogical Pub. Co., 1988. REF 929.3415 MIT

Lists of passengers sailing from Londonderry to America on ships of the J. & J. Cooke Line and the McCorkell Line.

**New Genealogical Atlas of Ireland.** 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. Brian Mitchell. Baltimore, MD, c2002. REF 912.415 MIT

Includes maps of the 6 (six) administrative divisions in which all the major Irish record sources are organized : counties, baronies, civil parishes, dioceses, poor law unions, and probate districts. Also shows the organization of the 3 (three) major religious denominations in Ireland by the middle years of the 19<sup>th</sup> century: the Church of Ireland, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian.

**Tracing you Irish ancestors.** 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. John Grenham. Baltimore, MD : Genealogical Pub. Co., 2006. REF 929.1 GRE

Divided into 3 sections: Part 1: Basic sources: census, church records, property and valuation records. Part 2: Sources with narrower application: wills, emigration records, deeds, newspapers, directories, the internet and occupational records.

Part 3: Reference guide: wide range of research materials including county-by-county source lists, occupations and Roman Catholic Church records.

**Tracing your Irish ancestors.** Sean O'Suilleabhain. Peterborough, ON : Ontario Genealogical Society, Kawartha Branch, 1995. REF 929.1 OSU

Speech made by author in 1995 at the Kawartha Branch OGS. Besides discussing various records that can be accessed for Irish genealogy, also discusses the creation of the Family History Foundation and the Leitrim Genealogy Centre for genealogical research.

**Your Irish ancestors.** J. Anderson Black. Compiled by Brian Mitchell. Secaucus, NJ : Castle Books, 1977. REF



929.1 BLA

Divided into three sections: 1. History of Ireland from the Bronze Age to 1921. 2. Describes individual Irish names and discusses their origin and history. 3. How to section – Genealogical guide

# **IRISH EMIGRATION TO THE AMERICAS**

**Emigrants' guide to the Canadas.** William Watson. Dublin, Ireland : G. Bull, 1822. 325.2415 WAT

An accurate account of the how to acquire land and government fees involved, agricultural and forestry details, occupations available and wages for such, weather conditions and social manners. Written as advice to persons wishing to emigrate, the author wished to correct rumors and lies spread by means of other documents.

**Flight from famine: the coming of the Irish to Canada.** Donald MacKay. Toronto : McClelland & Stewart, 1990. 971.0049162 MAC

Account of the tragedy of the 1840's famine due to the failure of the potato crop. Between 1825 and 1845 at least 450,000 Irish came to Canada. Between 1825 and 1870 nearly 900,000 arrived. Interesting section on the Peter Robinson emigration plan and how the settlers were chosen. The author talks about their reasons for coming to Canada, conditions in Ireland, and their impact on Canadian history and culture.

**Ireland: an introduction.** Dublin, Ireland : Dept. of External Affairs, 1950. 941.5 IRE

A history of Ireland, including politics, resources, literature and architecture.

**Irish emigrant settler in the pioneer Kawarthas.** Howard T. Pammett. Toronto : Ontario Genealogical Society, 1978. 971.367 PAM

Mentioned in the above article.

**Irish immigration to Upper Canada under Peter Robinson in 1825.** Colleen Elizabeth Moloney. Kingston, ON : The Author, 1980. 971.367 MOL

Fictional account of the Irish immigration of 1825 under the supervision of Peter Robinson. At the end there are several appendices which related specifically to the Moloney family emigrants.

**Irish in Ontario: a study in rural history.** Donald H. Akenson. Kingston : McGill-Queen's University Press, c1984. 971.373 AKE

This study presents a general discussion of the Irish in Ontario during the nineteenth century and a close analysis of the process of settlement and adaptation by the Irish in Leeds and Lansdowne townships.

**Monaghan in the eighteenth century.** Denis Carolan Rushe. Dublin, Ireland : M.H. Gill and Son Ltd., 1916. 941.5 RUS

It describes the economic, social, religious and political changes and development that occurred in 18th century County Monaghan in the aftermath of the Battle of the Boyne in 1690 and prior to the Act of Union 1800.

**O'Keif, Coshe Mang, Slieve Lougher and Upper Blackwater, Ireland.** Photoreproduced by Albert Eugene Casey. Birmingham, Alabama : Amite and Knocknagree Historical Fund, 1969. REF 941.5 CAS

Mentioned in the above article.

**Peter Robinson settlement of 1825: the story of the Irish immigration to the city and county of Peterborough, Ontario.** Bill LaBranche. Peterborough : Bill LaBranche, 1975. 971.367 LAB

Includes a history of the Peter Robinson immigration of 1825. Immigrants are listed by ship name.

**Peter Robinson's settlers 1823-1825.** Carol Bennett. Renfrew, ON : Juniper Books, c1987. REF 971.3 BEN

List of Peter Robinson settlers from 1823-1825. Includes their ages and where they were originally settled. Also includes historical information on Peter Robinson settlements and biographies of individual settlers.

**Scots-Irish links, 1575-1725: parts one and two.** David Dobson. St. Andrew's Fife : David Dobson, 1995. REF 929.30899 DOB

According to some estimates as many as 100,000 Scotsmen were re-settled by the British government in the Irish Plantation of Ulster during the 17th century. After the turn of the next century, the descendants of many of these Ulster Scots, better known as the Scotch-Irish, would play a major role in diversifying the population of the British colonies and, in particular, in opening up the American frontier to European settlement.

# **HISTORY OF IRELAND**

**History of Ireland, ancient and modern : taken from the most authentic records, and dedicated to the Irish Brigade.** James Mac-Goeghegan, translated by Patrick O'Kelly. New York : D. & J. Sadler, 1845. 941.5 MAC

A history of Ireland from ancient times to 1845.

**Ireland.** Camille Bourniquel. New York : Viking Press, 1960. 941.5 BOU

Travel guide to Ireland.

**Ireland : an introduction.** London, England : Collins, c1981. 941.5 IRE

History of Ireland.

**Ireland : an introduction to her history, institutions, resources and culture.** Dublin, Ireland : Dept. of External Affairs, 1950. 941.5 IRE

Brief history from the Stone Age to the mid 1900's.

**Irish : a character study.** Sean O'Faolain. New York : Devin-Adair Co., 1949. 941.5 OFA

A cultural history of Ireland.

**Old Irish world.** Alice Stopford Green. London : M.H. Gill and Son Ltd., 1912. 941.1 GRE

Reprint of lecture papers on civilization in the old Irish world.

**Orange and the green.** Clifford, King. London, England : Four Square Books, 1965. 941.1 KIN

**Passage to America : a history of emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland to America in the mid-nineteenth century.** Terry Coleman. Harmondsworth, England : Penguin Books, c1974. 304.8 COL

History of emigrants who left England and Ireland from 1846 to 1855.

**Story of Ireland.** Sean O'Faolain. London, England : Collins, 1943. 941.5 OFA

**Story of the Irish race : a popular history of Ireland.** Rev. ed. Seumas MacManus. New York : Devin-Adair Co.,

1955. 941.5 MAC

History of Ireland from early civilization to mid 1900's.

**These are just some of the titles we have available in the library at Trent Valley Archives. Beside books on Irish**

**genealogy and history, we also have Irish poetry, folklore, literature, and travel books. If you are interested in seeing any of the above titles or others in the library, please visit the Archives. We are open Tuesday to Saturday from 10 am to 4 pm.**

## From There to Here; Irish immigrants and the Trent Valley Archives

*Elwood H. Jones*

There are significant resources for researching the Irish immigrant experience at all points on the chain.

The interest in birth, marriages and death remain the identifying template for all genealogists and historians. Even though everybody is born and will die, the fascination is more about neatness, and creating a mental image of the transfer from one generation to another. It is a bonus if there is something unusual about the birth or death experience.

We find Ancestry.com or Ancestry.ca is handy for getting some of this information. Ancestry is only as good as the resources that have been digitized and indexed, especially when the spelling is correct. But it is not easy to get such information; and sometimes people make mistakes about which of several options might be the right person.

The Trent Valley Archives has good resources such as cemetery listings, parish registers, obituaries, and several books that have been published with a view of making such resources available. We have a section of our stacks that we call the genealogy wall, and it is adjacent to the research tables for easy reference.

However, the perspective of the archivist is broader than most researchers. We have an idea of what is available, and sometimes an idea about how information can be extracted from the lifeless documents, maps, photographs, art work, and thousands of books and atlases that tell stories that are potentially pertinent.

At the Trent Valley Archives, we have worked from a regional perspective. We often get the comment that stories that appear in the *Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley* are often about events or people who could have crossed paths with your ancestors. We learn a bit about scale, about the level of technology, the work opportunities that existed. Sometimes the state of housing might be pertinent, or the buildings of our ancestors might, with a little teasing, tell stories of the past.

We think that the experience in our area varied with elsewhere even in Ontario. The railway was in our area comparatively early and that meant that workers could migrate from Hamilton and Toronto, for example, when the gossip suggested Peterborough opportunities were available. The railway also meant that people could visit members of the family, or go shopping in Toronto, or vice versa. Trains carried goods both ways, and that helped ensure markets for Peterborough area manufactures, and also demand for machinery or goods from elsewhere.

Peterborough had a very diverse economic fabric, which included a very wide range of manufacturing and a

complete range of stores.

With these thoughts in mind, I chose a handful of examples that suggest how Irish research can be done in the Trent Valley Archives.

Secondary sources, surprisingly perhaps, are an excellent place to start. It is helpful to know how others interpreted the experiences of place, occupation and culture. They might also suggest archival sources that could be usefully explored.

For example, with Irish and Irish-Canadian subjects one might browse our library shelves in the local histories, and in the observations on Irish life. We have several books that deal significantly, for example, with the Peter Robinson settlers of 1825. I would begin with Howard Pammett's M. A. thesis which was on the experience of the Irish settlers from 1798 to 1847, from the Rebellion of 1798 to twenty years after arrival. The thesis has been partly serialized in the *Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley*, 2001 to 2004. Some family histories that trace families from 1825 discuss the emigrants and their experiences. The best that I have noticed is last year's book on the Allen family that included a long essay that summarized the findings of Peter McConkey who has made frequent research trips to Ireland and thoroughly examined the archives of emigrants. As well, TVA has Peter McConkey's book-length look at the prosopography of the Irish settlers of 1823 and 1825.

Of all the books on my current reading list for this project, the place to begin is with *Old World Colony*, the most comprehensive historical study of south Munster. This province in the south west of Ireland included the counties of Cork, and parts of Kerry and Waterford. The area was defined by a coast on the south, and an impressive river, the Blackwater, which stretches across most of that region. However, there are several other important academic works from the 1920s to the present that examine the issues of assisted emigration from Ireland especially.

Other publications have been really important to understanding immigration and emigration. The British Parliamentary Papers (sometimes called the Blue Books) give detailed reports on testimony from experts, and those on emigration are available at Trent University library. The correspondence between the colonial governors and the British Colonial Office was archived by the Public Record Office; most of this is in Colonial Office 42 (C.O. 42) but some appears in other archival fonds or series. These documents were considered so important that they were calendared in the annual reports of Public Archives of

Canada (forerunner of Library and Archives Canada). The Trent Valley Archives has microfilm copies of many of these records before 1840 in Fonds xx, the Upper Canada Project, and much of this has been typed into documents that can be viewed on our research room computers.

Some books were published to warn or encourage potential immigrants. For our area, we have some really fascinating works by Catharine Parr Traill, Samuel Strickland, Susannah Moodie, and G. A. Hill. There is a city directory for Cork, 1872, that is interesting to browse. My first instinct is to think it would be more helpful to have one from the 1820s, but I marvel to have one even this early in Peterborough. I had heard so much about the Robinson settlers when I first came to Peterborough that I imagined that all Irish settlers came in 1825. The reality is that Irish chain migration continued for nearly a century, and scarcely a year went by without more Irish immigrants reaching Peterborough. Howard Pammett, writing in the classic local history, *Through the Years in Douro*, observed that the number of Irish doubled in Peterborough during the 1840s, the decade when Toronto's Irish population really took off, and spurred the ascendancy of Roman Catholic institutions and separate schools. Historians notice the Toronto growth but miss the Peterborough growth.

Some of this can be gleaned by a careful reading of the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peterborough 1825-1875*. The highlight of this volume is to pinpoint who was on land in the county in 1875. There is also a table of people who had some persistence in 1875, and this lists where the heads of household were born. Although this was the second of third generation since 1825, there are many Irish born.

I also like to use the printed censuses for Canada to paint the broad pictures of what is happening in terms of religion, occupation, ethnicity and economic indicators.

In addition to the library resources noted above, the Trent Valley Archives has these items of interest:

- The 1825 map of Douro commissioned for Peter Robinson in August.
- Irish archival records in the Peter McConkey fonds. (and Rosemary McConkey)
- Peter McConkey's manuscript history of the Robinson settlers of 1823 and 1825
- Olive Doran genealogical fonds.
- Peterborough Examiner fonds including newspaper runs
- County newspapers (Lakefield Herald, Dummer News, Havelock Standard)
- Newspapers on microfilm before 1840
- R. R. Hall and other legal papers
- Peterborough County Land Records
- Howard Pammett, Fonds 1
- Alex Edmison fonds 2
- Upper Canada Project
- Stan McBride fonds (and Fred Gariepy)
- Peterborough County Photographs Collection
- Peterborough newspapers now digitized and searchable by OCR

## News at Trent Valley Archives

### Peterborough Lawn Bowling Club

The archives of the Peterborough Lawn Bowling Club are archived at Trent Valley Archives and provide a fairly comprehensive coverage of the management and the key events of the club from 1929 until it moved to its McDonnell Street location. However, the club began in 1904 and spent its first quarter century at its first site and at what is now the Sandford Fleming Park along Brock Street between Aylmer and Bethune.

After some discussion, Steve Russell, past president of the club, and Elwood Jones have concluded that this would be a good project to take advantage of recent developments at Trent Valley Archives. Thanks to a project spearheaded by the city's Heritage Office Archive.org has digitized and made searchable the microfilmed runs of the following newspapers: Peterborough Despatch, 1847-1858; Peterborough Examiner 1858-1947; and all that is available of the Peterborough Review to 1920 and the Morning Times to 1914. We are grateful for the city's support and a copy of the files is now available at Trent Valley Archives, as well as at Archive.org.

The local papers gave very good coverage to lawn bowling in the 1920s as I discovered when doing research on the local soccer teams of that decade. I suspect the coverage probably began in 1904, or perhaps earlier. With some patience, one can search using key words in the pdfs, or thanks to the efforts of Mitch Parker, the copies at Trent Valley Archives can be searched with key words in context. These searches take time but there is the satisfaction that comes from finding what in earlier days could only be done by serendipity. The words and phrases will be highlighted and the actual page of the newspaper opened for you.

Steve Russell has approached the Trent Community Research Centre and filed a Community-Based Research Project Proposal Form with the hope that some Trent University students will undertake the project, and gather the newspaper sources from the three daily newspapers relating to lawn bowling. Such a project has now become feasible.

This could be a good test case to gauge the usefulness of the digitized newspapers.

### Business Hall of Fame

The Peterborough Business Hall of Fame will be welcoming its new inductees in May 2020, and for the second year Trent Valley Archives is assisting in researching information about heritage businesses and businessmen who deserve to be honoured. Last year, the heritage inductees were:

#### Thomas Bradburn

Thomas Bradburn (1819-1900) was a businessman whose successful career began in commerce and ended in



real estate. One local historian considered him to be “shrewd, clever, upright, strictly honest in dealings, and generous.” Bradburn began his career as a clerk in Bowmanville, and came to Peterborough in 1842 to work for Oughty Morrow, Peterborough’s most successful early merchant. When Morrow died six years later, Bradburn was the key player in several business partnerships with Bell, Mason and Van Every. In the 1880s, when his interests shifted to real estate he invited Robert Fair to move his dry goods from Centreville to Peterborough, and Fair’s business remained a long-time downtown fixture at 393 George. At the time of his death Bradburn’s real estate holdings, which included farms, residential properties and businesses was the largest portfolio in the area. Most notably, Thomas Bradburn developed the properties on town lands surrounding the market square. These served the various municipal offices, the police, the fire brigade, the opera house as well as providing central locations for key businesses, offices and enterprises. The family created the Bradburn Estate to ensure the real estate business could survive the transitions from one generation to the successive ones. Thanks to strong family bonds and good business sense, the Bradburn Estate has survived to the fifth generation.

#### **Edmund Wand**

Edmund Wand (1867-1943) was a successful manufacturer from 1905-1943, in a business that specialized with a planing mill, and the manufacture of sashes, windows, doors and related products used in the construction of homes, churches and factories. His career began as a carpenter working for his father (1829-1893). The building that housed Wand Sash and Doors lasted about 90 years was located by the river close to the site that became the Quaker Tennis Club. It was built in the 1850s for Craigie and Stephenson, and was used by William Wand, Edmund Wand’s father, and Robert Clincksale. John Stephenson built his first canoe, the original Peterborough Canoe, in this shop which was part of an industrial suburb developed along the Rogers Raceway, between Douro and Engleburn. William Wand’s family lived in the planing mill; later, Edmund Wand lived at houses at 362 Burnham Street, and 380 Burnham.

This year the heritage nominees both had their careers deep in the twentieth century, but are worthy additions.

### **Major George Raymore Scott Medals**

Peterborough’s Catherine Allen, a resident at Princess Gardens Retirement Residence, had a surprise and surreal moment when she found out a significant collection of World War I medals that belonged to her father and grandfather that she had no idea were missing were returned to her by Habitat for Humanity ReStore staff.

Indeed, while every donation at ReStore can lead to a new adventure, this one at their north-end location in Peterborough definitely topped them all.

Somehow Catherine’s family medals and a swagger

stick—carried by a uniformed person as a symbol of authority—landed in the bottom of a donation box there, and staff worked diligently to return them to their rightful owner.

Through Jill Bennett’s research, and the help of Major W.G. Campbell, Medals Advisor with The Royal Canadian Legion, she was able to trace the medals to Major George Raymore Scott and Honourary Captain Reverend Andrew Joseph Vining.

The medals in the collection include a Silver Jubilee Medal (1935), Victory Medal (1914-1918) and a British War Medal (1914-1918), all awarded to Reverend Vining. The collection also includes a British Coronation Medal (1937), Canadian Efficiency Decoration (1940), Victory Medal (1914-1918), and a British War Medal (1914-1918), all awarded to Major Scott. The collection also includes a swagger stick stamped with Major Scott’s initials. (Major Scott was a doctor in Peterborough and in 1946 founded the Scott Medical Clinic on George Street.)

[Thanks to the report from Neil Morton at PtboNow; 6 November 2019]

### **Nogojiwanong**

In November 2019, Nogojiwanong interpretive panels telling the story of Indigenous peoples in Peterborough were unveiled in Millennium Park to mark the 200th anniversary of Rice Lake Treaty No. 20. The panels highlight the evolution of local treaties and inherent rights of Indigenous peoples.



### **Slave Auction Daguerrotype**

The Nelson-Atkins Museum in Kansas City, Missouri says they have acquired what is thought to be the earliest known photograph depicting slaves. Importantly, the image also challenges some popular notions about who generally owned slaves in the antebellum South.

The quarter-plate daguerrotype depicts what appears to be a slave owner and several enslaved

men, women, and children standing outside of a small plantation building in Greene County, Georgia. Three of the enslaved men appear to be carrying large baskets of cotton above their heads.

The photograph was purchased in November from Cowan's Auctions by the Hall Family Foundation (the philanthropic arm of the owners of Hallmark Greeting Cards and the Hallmark Channel) and gifted to the museum. The estimate for the image was between \$100,000–150,000, but bidding for the rare photograph was furious, bringing the price up to \$324,500.



The provenance is the Gentry family which moved from Texas to Georgia.

## Walter Jones' Medal Unearthed

[Bill Hodgins](#) Peterborough This Week News Dec 11, 2019

Before he even broke ground, John Quackenbush figured he had found something special.

In Christopher Ferguson's eyes, that was easily an understatement.

And after researcher Shelagh Neck's assiduous investigation found the link between the pair, an emotional meeting this past Saturday (Dec. 7) at Peterborough's Trent Valley Archives brought the two men together.

The story actually begins more than a century ago on the First World War battlefields of Europe. Walker Jones, who would live out much of his postwar service in Peterborough, was presented with an award of distinction — a Canadian Field Artillery Medal. But somewhere along the line, that medal went missing ... at least until late this past summer.

Calling Quackenbush a treasure hunter might be a stretch, but he likes to spend some spare time strolling along with a metal detector.

"I enjoy collecting old coins and what-not," he says. "That's usually what I find."

This past summer he was poking around with his

detector in [Stacey Green Park](#), a triangular plot in Peterborough's south end, when he detected an old blank shell.

"I thought I'd go back for another look." He says he was swinging his equipment around about three months ago when it indicated a target about eight inches under the ground.

"I was pretty excited, actually," he recalls. "It was giving me a solid reading of silver. I started digging and found it. I thought 'Holy crap, this is really cool.'"

The medal itself is indistinguishable from likely thousands handed out to veterans of the First World War, save for an inscription on its edge.

Quackenbush had a name. He also had a mission. For the longest time, he tried to research E. Walker Jones on his own, but he wasn't getting far. But he really wanted to get it back to the family of the former soldier.

As part of his fact-finding exercise, he reached out to Trent Valley Archives. That's where Shelagh Neck took over.

Neck, a researcher at Trent Valley Archives, says today she has some regret that she didn't get on it right away, but she was busy tracking an adoption case and she likes to get one task done before taking on the other. When she did get to it, her research skills made the link. She found that Walker Jones, who lived well into his 90s, had been buried in a family plot in Little Lake Cemetery after his death in 1989. He had no children of his own. Through family connections, she found an obituary for a niece, and through that a name looked familiar.

Though not in the same grade, she had gone to high school in Peterborough with a Penny Ferguson. She found her on Facebook and reached out.

"I mentioned the school connection so she would know I wasn't just some stranger reaching out. You never know who might be contacting you," she says.

Penny, who lives in Barrie now, was indeed the great-niece of E. Walker Jones. But she knew it was her brother, Christopher, who would really be excited by the news.

Living in B.C., Christopher has a collection of war memorabilia from different family members. That collection includes a small charm with Walker Jones' photo, and his great-uncle's war diary. Christopher had even named his son for his late great uncle.

On Friday, Christopher flew to Ontario from British Columbia. Saturday morning, he and his sister made the trek to Trent Valley Archives to meet with Neck and with Quackenbush.

Handing over the medal, Quackenbush told him he hadn't tried to scrub it clean. He wanted to present it much the way he had found it. Christopher was emotional in his acceptance.

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Without Archives there is no History!

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