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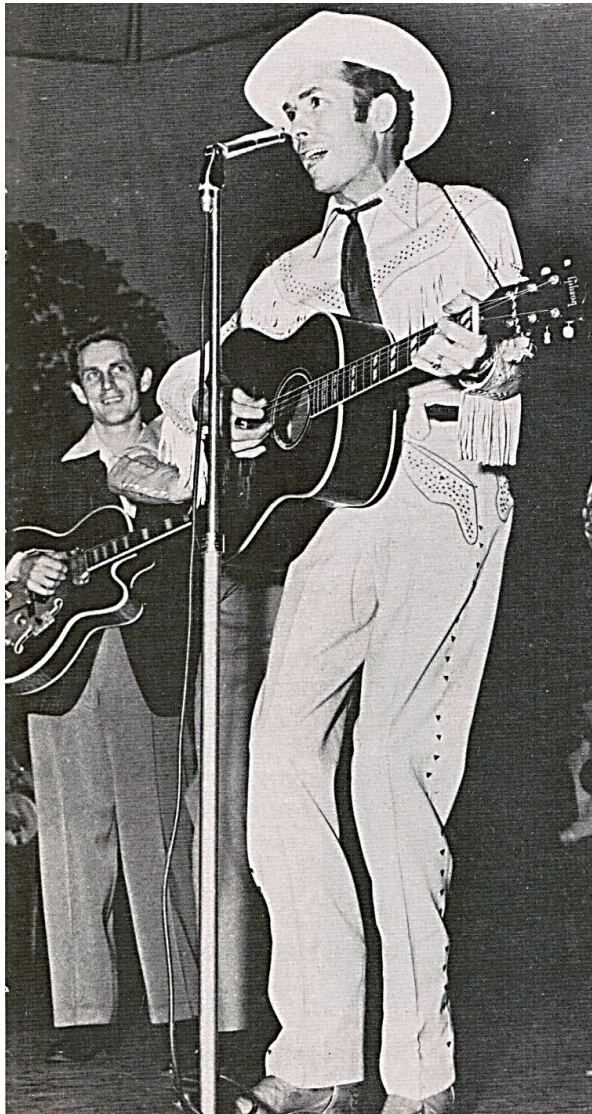
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Hank Williams at Peterborough's Brock Street Ballroom

Allan Kirby

The story of country music icon Hank Williams' alcohol driven performance at Peterborough's Brock Ballroom in the early 1950s has circulated around the city for decades. There are several versions of the story but the most popular version references The Pig's Ear tavern. When this popular downtown Peterborough pub closed in 2017 and memories about the place were recalled, the following comment by Paul Rettinger appeared in *KawarthaNow.Com*:

In 1952, country musician Hank Williams got so drunk at The Pig's Ear before a concert at the old Brock Arena that he could hardly hold his guitar and fell down while on stage. Williams never performed and had to be escorted out of the city by police to protect him from the angry crowd.



Although this story is an ongoing legend amongst local musicians, details remain vague and one significant question remains. How much of the story is urban legend and how much is documented fact? This essay is an attempt to separate fact from fiction, and provide enough documented information to allow readers to draw their own conclusions. To fully comprehend the story, it is necessary to place Hank Williams' Peterborough appearance in context with his music career in 1952, which was the last full year of his short life.

In 1952, Hank Williams was a country music superstar. His prolific songwriting and massive record sales ("Move it on Over," "Cold Cold Heart," "Jambalaya," "Lovesick Blues," "Mind Your Own Business," "Hey Good Lookin'," "Lost Highway," "I saw The Light," "Mansion on the Hill," etc.) had propelled him to a spot amongst the music industry's elite. He influenced artists from pop, jazz, and blues. (For example, in 1951, Tony Bennett recorded a cover version of Williams' "Cold Cold Heart".) He was at the pinnacle of his career in the spring of 1952, but he was also in poor health, mentally and physically.

In May 1952, Williams was emotionally spent due to the ongoing negotiations regarding his pending divorce from his wife Audrey. He was tired but he could not take time off. As a member of the Grand Ole Opry entertainment group, he was obligated to play a fixed number of shows a year, both on the road and in Nashville. He was important to the Opry because in 1952 he was the organization's biggest star. Yet, he was only 28 years old and in constant pain due to a chronically bad back, which had been a problem since his teenage years. After several promising periods of sobriety, Hank Williams was again using alcohol extensively to ease his back pain. The result was that his stage shows were becoming sloppy and unprofessional. He was warned several times in early 1952 by Grand Ole Opry

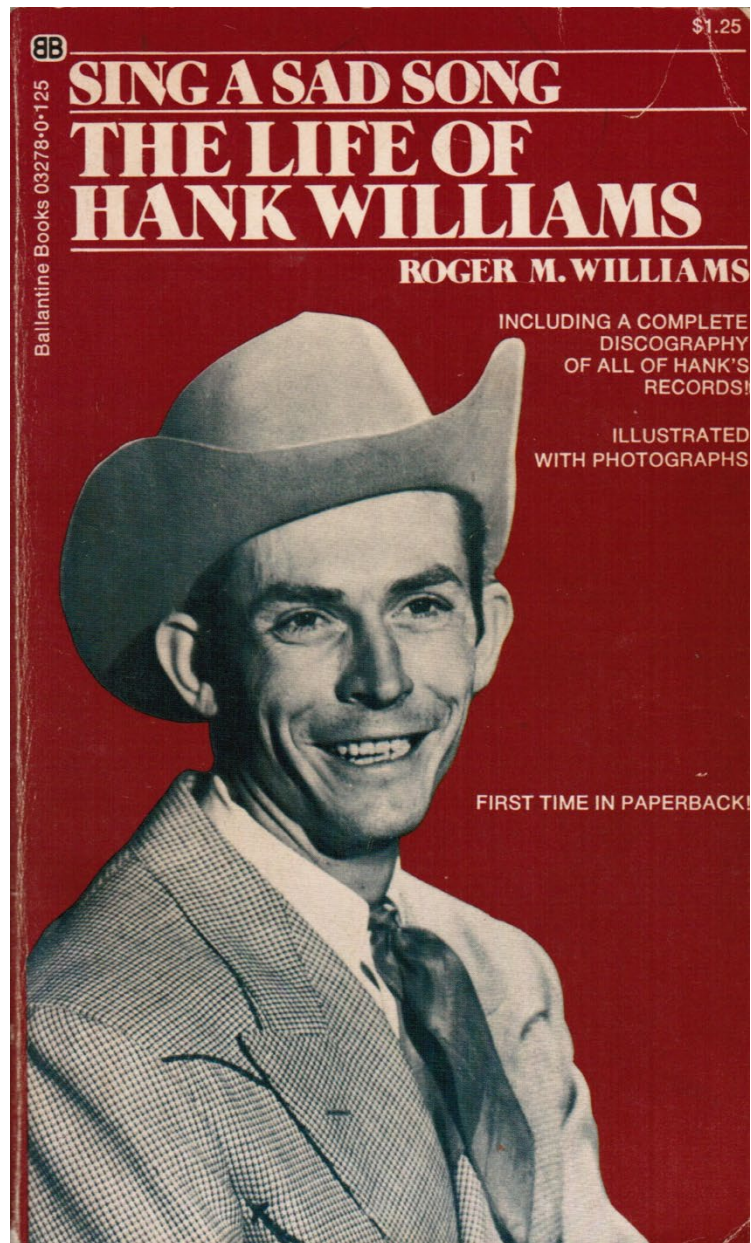
management that he would be fired if he failed to control his drinking and misbehaving.

In 1952, being a country music star did not mean luxury. Hank travelled by automobile with his four piece band; eating in diners and sleeping in ordinary motels and hotels. It was stressful simply because of the time taken to get from place to place. According to blogger Lee Harrison, on his *Hank Williams Timeline* (leeharrisonline.tripod.com/hankwilliams), Hank's brief Canadian tour in the spring of 1952 came on the heels of a three day tour of Texas, which ended on May 2, 1952. Harrison writes that Hank's Canadian tour began with a show on May 5 in Toronto, followed by a May 6 appearance in Dundas, Ontario.

This tour information is not quite correct. Although I have located no information regarding the Dundas show, I found a copy of a handbill, which advertised Hank's appearance at Toronto's Mutual Arena on the evening of Tuesday May 6, 1952. It is quite possible that the dates were switched and he appeared in Dundas first on May 5 and then went to Toronto May 6. The Peterborough show is not mentioned at all on Harrison's Timeline, but it was scheduled for Thursday May 8 as advertised in the May 1 edition of the *Peterborough Examiner*.

These Canadian shows were in the middle of a grueling schedule, which required Hank Williams to be in Nashville to play the Grand Ole Opry the evening of May 10th. He and his four piece band, "The Drifting Cowboys," travelled by car with all of their gear. It is likely that they had two cars for this trip. Overall, they had to travel from Texas to Ontario and then on to Nashville, approximately 4,000 kms, in eight days. There was no Highway 401 in 1952 so most of the driving was on older two-lane roads. Hank Williams and his band were probably quite tired when they drove into Peterborough the evening of May 7, 1952.

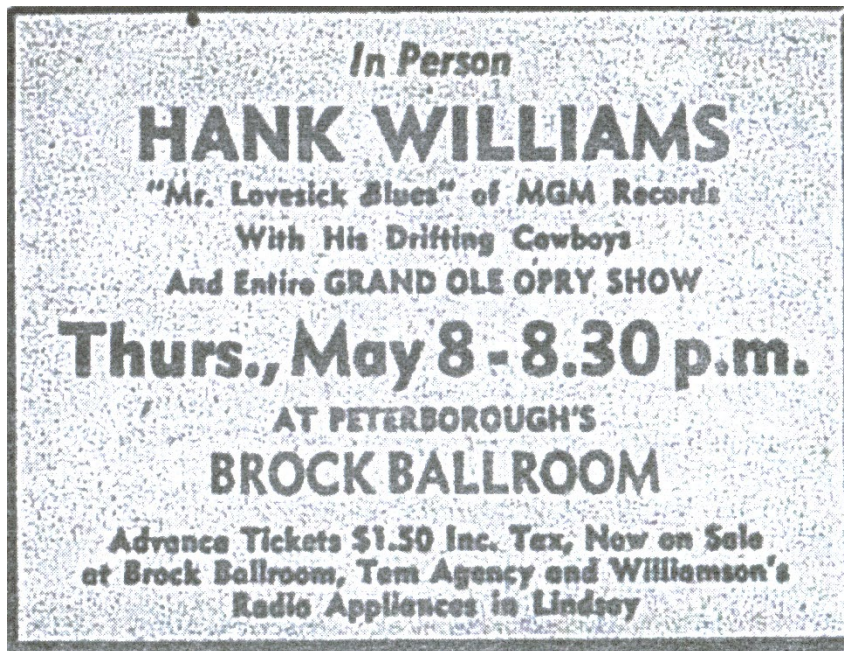
When Hank and the band arrived, they may have thought that they were only going to play one show at the Brock Ballroom. However, something had changed and they were now looking at playing two shows at the Brock Ballroom; a situation that may have upset Hank Williams. The first advertisement for the show, in the May 1st edition of the *Peterborough Examiner* indicates one show for Thursday May 8th starting at 8:30 p.m.. A second advertisement in the *Peterborough Examiner* on the day of the show indicates there are to be two shows, the first show scheduled to start at 7:00 p.m. and the second at 9:00 p.m. It is very possible that one show was sold-out and a second one added to maximize income. The Brock Ballroom, which was located on Peterborough's Brock Street where the FreshCo grocery store now stands, had a 4,000 foot parquet dance floor with a large stage at one end. It is not inconceivable that eight hundred chairs could be set up for the concert since Hank Williams' shows in 1952 were regularly drawing crowds of 1,000 people or more.



Conservatively, an attendance of 800 at the Brock Ballroom would provide a gross gate of \$1200 per show. This, plus the sales of Hank Williams merchandise (records, songbooks, etc.) meant that a significant payday was imminent. To put this income into perspective, it is important to remember that in 1952, a cup of coffee was 10 cents, a 6.5 ounce bottle of Coca-Cola was 5 cents, a room for the night at Peterborough's Rock haven Hotel was \$3.00, and the Canadian dollar was equal to the American dollar. A Hank Williams' song-book was considered

expensive, costing 75 cents in 1952 and a 78 rpm recording was usually equal in price.

In 1952, Hank William's touring band, "The Drifting Cowboys," consisted of Don Helms-steel guitar, Jerry Rivers-fiddle, Sammy Pruett-lead guitar, and Howard Watts-stand-up bass. These musicians are important to the Hank Williams story because they played many years after his death and were able to give first hand accounts of his touring demeanor. One of the most comprehensive of the Hank Williams biographies was written in 1973 by New York resident Roger M. Williams (no relation to Hank) and amongst his main resources were the above mentioned band members.



Roger Williams was a correspondent for *Sports Illustrated* and *Time*. He also wrote for *Fortune* and *The New Republic*. He was a senior editor at *World Magazine* when he wrote *Sing a Sad Song: The Life of Hank Williams*, which contains one of the more detailed accounts of the Peterborough incident: Williams writes:

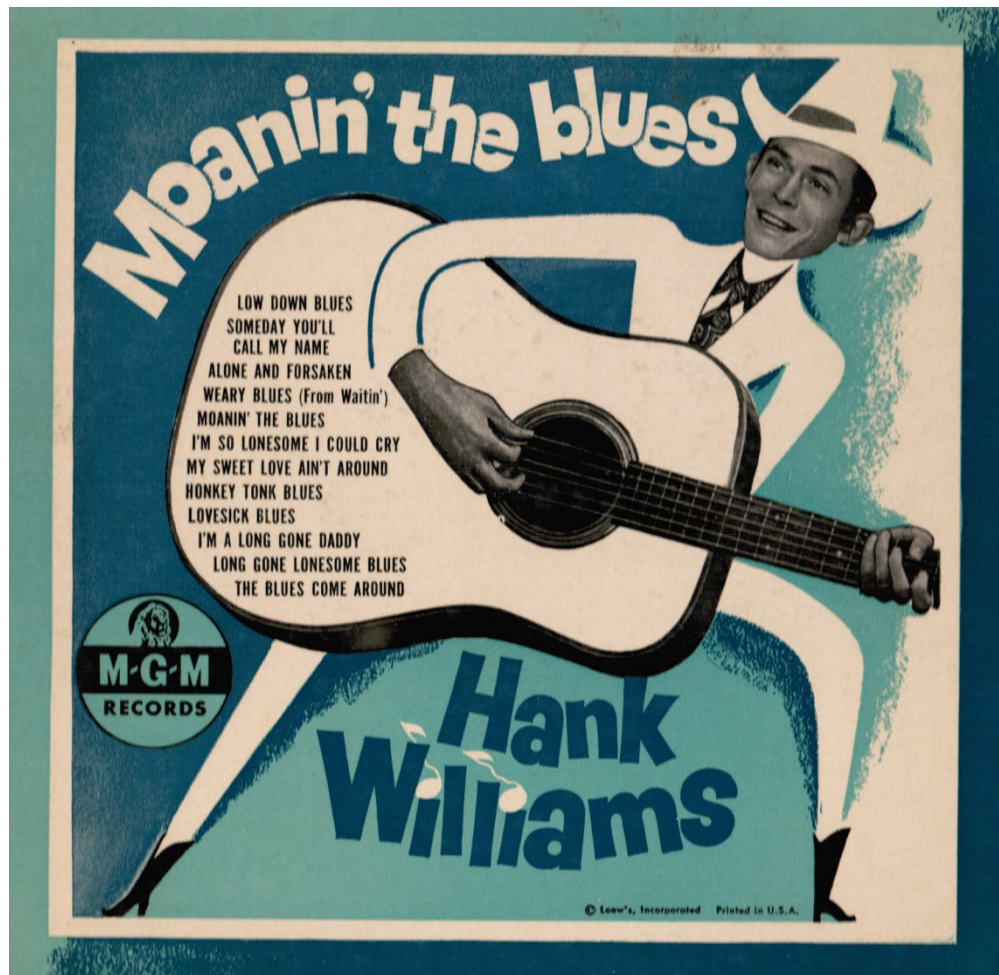
Hank made two tours of Canada. The first in the fall of 1949, was highly successful. The second, a year or two later, was a near disaster. The difference was drinking. Hank wasn't on the sauce the first time around, but he definitely was the second. Promoter Oscar Davis remembers a stop, on that second tour in Peterborough, Ontario: "Hank got stinking drunk in his hotel room, and he sent word to me that he wasn't going to appear that night. We threw him under a cold shower, and he was still drunk. I didn't want to give all that money back, though, so we persuaded him to go on. To get on stage you had to go up a little flight of steps. Well, Hank stumbled on the steps, crawled to the mike and began singing. He repeated the lines to the song a dozen times. Finally, he fell down [reinjuring(sic) his back], and we had to drag him off stage. The crowd was furious. They really wanted to get to him. We called the Mounties, and they escorted us out of town." (R. Williams, 1973)

(Roger Williams' reference to the "Mounties" should not be taken literally since many Americans think of Canada as being policed by the RCMP and the word Mounties is a generic term used for Canadian police. The call was likely made to the Peterborough Police.)

Mark Ribowsky is a Florida based author, who has written fifteen biographies of sports and music figures such as Howard Cosell, Satchel Paige, and Otis Redding, etc. In 2016 Ribowsky wrote *Hank: The Short Life and Long Country Road of Hank Williams*. The Peterborough incident is mentioned in this book with slightly different, but not necessarily contrary, details.

As adept an escape artist as Hank was, the negative review did nothing to stop the bookings, which led him north of the border, to a show in Peterborough, Ontario promoted by Oscar Davis. Again in a haze, he stumbled out, sang a facsimile of "Lovesick Blues" a few times, introduced his band by getting all

the names wrong, then, when he was unable to pick a song he could remember the words to, he simply exited the stage, serenaded by boos. So worried was (steel guitarist) Helms that angry Canadians would follow them to get their money back, he asked for a police escort to and across the border. According to (American journalist) Chet Flippo, a car forced them off the road and four guys got out, one demanding that Hank be let out “so I can beat the sh... out of him.” (M. Ribowsky, 2016)



Ribowsky's quote references a comment by the late Chet Flippo, who was a music biographer and an editor at *Rolling Stone* magazine. Flippo makes a brief reference to the incident in his own 1981 book, *Your Cheatin' Heart: a biography of Hank Williams*. Another corroborating mention of the incident is found in the publication *Hank Williams, So Lonesome*, a book authored in 2002 by George William Koon, an English professor at South Carolina's Clemson University. Koon writes “Hank fell off the stage in Peterborough, Ontario. The crowd was angry and the Mounties had to see Hank safely out of town.”

Documented local versions of the story are rare. One exception is a credible eye-witness version of the incident by Beatrice Hannon who went to the Brock Ballroom the evening of May 8, 1952, to see Hank. This and a call from another woman was published in Ed Arnold's column in the *Peterborough Examiner*, July 23, 2007.

Beatrice Hannon of Peterborough remembers the Hank Williams concert of 1952 in the old Brock Arena where *Price Choppers* is today on Brock Street. At 14 she was a big fan of the country crooner. But that night he came on stage obviously drunk. It was either a second show or an intermission, but he went drinking in between. Upon his return at one point he was falling and his fiddle player Jerry Rivers grabbed his suspenders but they broke and Hank fell. He went to a table and put his head in his hands, the band played on but a fight broke out over the incident. She and her sister left as did others. The crowd was not

happy. Williams was escorted out of the city that night by police. Another woman called who was also at the concert said the crowd was shouting they wanted Hank but he wasn't coming out. The band kept playing and the crowd kept calling for Hank so they brought him out but it was obvious he was in bad shape. He could hardly hold his guitar, she said. He fumbled with the words and she remembers him saying, "I made a million dollars on this song and I can't even remember the words." Hank never did perform. The band offered to continue playing and chairs were moved for a dance, but the woman and her friends left.

That four credible American publications referenced the Hank Williams Peterborough story leaves little doubt that Hank Williams was in the Brock Ballroom on May 8, 1952, too drunk to perform. All versions of the story agree that he stumbled on the stage and was helped out of the building by band members. They also agree that the crowd was upset. There is enough evidence to conclude that the police were involved to keep the peace. The basic story is definitely not a fabrication but some details remain vague.


There is no way to know if Hank actually performed one show and got drunk before the second show or if he was drunk before the first show. It cannot be confirmed whether he was drinking at The Pig's Ear the night of the concert. Since the story did not appear in any local newspapers, it is possible money was exchanged to keep the tale away from the printing press. However, that can never be proven and there is no way of knowing if anything was ever reported on local radio.

The Peterborough story was still important enough from a music history perspective to be mentioned in four credible Hank Williams biographies published in the United States. The writers considered the May 8, 1952 Brock Ballroom event to be a key piece of the beginning of the end for one of America's most iconic country music entertainers. Hank Williams was exhausted and in pain when he came to Peterborough and he was losing his performing skills due to alcoholism and prescription drugs. On August 11, 1952, three months and three days after his Peterborough appearance, he was fired from the Grand Ole Opry and banished from Nashville. He was jailed for public intoxication in Alabama that same month. He was sick and emaciated when he moved to Shreveport Louisiana in September and attempted to revive his career. Hank Williams died New Years day 1953, less than eight months after his Peterborough appearance. He was 29 years old.

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United Empire Loyalist Influence on the Early Settlement of North Douro

Michael P. Dolbey

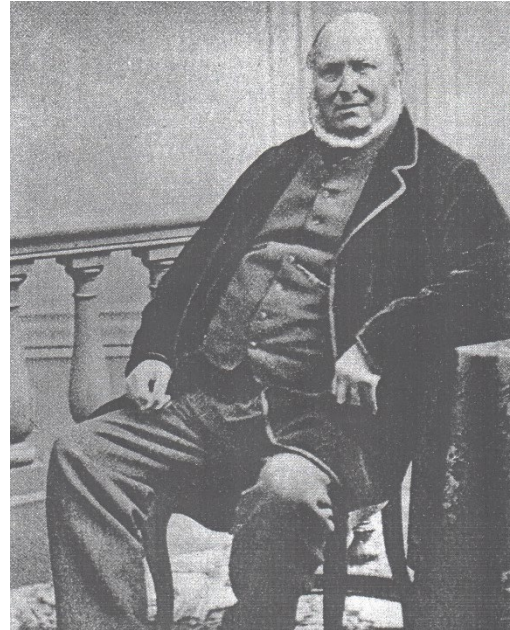


Figure 1. Map of Douro Township made for Peter Robinson, 8 August 1825, showing lots available for settlement. Crown Reserves were marked in red and Clergy Reserves were marked in blue. Areas of significant swamp in the north of the Township have been outlined in black chain based on recent satellite images. A research copy is in Trent Valley Archives.

The history of the early settlement of the Township of Douro quite rightly focuses on the earliest settlers, the Stewart and Reid families in 1823 and subsequently the arrival of the Peter Robinson Irish emigrant settlers in 1825.¹ All these settlers were located in the south half of Douro on Lots numbered between 1 and 12. In the early 1830's Samuel Strickland and others began acquiring, with some difficulty, lots near the site of present day Lakefield but many lots further north were not developed until much later. Why was the north half of Douro so slow to develop? It was because location tickets for almost all the available land in the Township of Douro north of Lot 12 had already been assigned to United Empire Loyalists or their sons and daughters before the arrival of the Robinson immigrants in 1825. Apparently, some Loyalists were comfortably settled on their original lands and were unwilling to start afresh in the backwoods of Douro. Others came to view the land, complained of its poor quality and asked to be relocated. Only a few of the original location ticket holders acquired Patents for their land and in most cases the Patents were acquired for speculative purposes that did not result in settlers remaining on their land.

The story of the settlement of Upper Canada by Loyalists fleeing the United States at the end of the American Revolution has been told by many including Canniff and more recently by Moore and Mika.² Disbanded British Military Regiments formed the earliest settlements in the Niagara Peninsula and along the St. Lawrence River at Cornwall, Prescott and Kingston. Civilian Loyalists also fled the United States. One group of civilian Loyalists led by Captain VanAlstine left New York in 1783 and sailed to Quebec arriving in October. Among those who arrived are names that would become familiar in the early history of Upper Canada and which also, later, graced one of the earliest maps of the Township of Douro; names such as Bogart, Casey, Cole, Davis, Dorland, Haight and Ruttan. They spent the winter of 1783 in a tent camp in Sorel at the confluence of the St. Lawrence and Richelieu Rivers. They were joined by other civilian Loyalists from Upper New York State who had arrived via Lake Champlain and the Richelieu River. One of these was Alexander

Campbell and his children who came from Fort Edward, New York.³ In May 1784, the party left Sorel and was taken to the newly surveyed Township of Adolphustown, the fourth Township west of Kingston on the shores of Lake Ontario.



Samuel Strickland in the 1860s.

The government could not afford to provide much material support to the large numbers of loyalists. However, it initially granted land to the heads of households and later extended a promise of grants to wives and children born and unborn.⁴ The loyalist settlers were each assigned 100 acres of land. The pioneers cleared their land creating farms and they had many children. As the children grew up, many of the original family farms were insufficient to support the extended families and the young wanted land of their own.

In 1812, the United States declared war against Britain and Upper Canada was threatened. Many Loyalists from Adolphustown and the surrounding area joined the Lennox Militia. Records in the Township of Douro files show that some of them served between 27 June and 31 December 1812 in Captain Dorland's Flank Company and others in Captain Trompou's Dragoons, 1st Regiment of the

¹ J. Alex. Edmison, Editor, *Through the Years in Douro (Peterborough County – Canada) 1822 – 1967*, 3rd ed 1978, A.D. Newson Co, Ltd. 11-19.

² William Canniff, *Settlement of Upper Canada, 1869, Chapter L Settlement of Adolphustown*, 448-458. Christopher Moore, *The Loyalists – Revolution, Exile, Settlement*, Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1984. Nick &

Helma Mika, *United Empire Loyalists – Pioneers of Upper Canada*, Mika Publishing Company, Belleville, ON, 1976.

³ Archives of Ontario, *Upper Canada Land Book D 124, John Low Campbell*, LAC microfilm C 101.

⁴ Ann Mackenzie, *A Short History Of The United Empire Loyalists*, <http://www.uelac.org/PDF/loyalist.pdf>

Lennox Militia.⁵

The end of the Napoleonic wars in 1815 led to rising unemployment in Britain and a surge of emigration to Upper Canada. Also, the government encouraged military regiments who had been sent to Upper Canada during the 1812-14 war to settle to provide protection against future American threats.⁶ The Government would only release land for settlement that had been purchased from the indigenous people and surveyed. Such land was becoming scarce and this may have been why the issuing of approved land grants to the loyalist's progeny did not take place quickly. In 1818, the Government purchased from the Mississauga branch of the Chippewa First Nation approximately two million acres of land north of Rice Lake and the Trent River between the boundaries of the Midland District on the East and the Home District on the West and up to Lake Simcoe and the Talbot River in the North.⁷ Many of the contracts to survey the new land were awarded to the Hon. Zaccheus Burnham of Cobourg, Legislative Councilor and member of the District Land Board. Burnham hired his son-in-law, Richard Birdsall, to survey the eastern Townships north of Rice Lake. Birdsall surveyed Douro Township in March and April 1823.⁸

In 1820, the Government agreed to reward soldiers who had served in the War of 1812 with grants of land. On 19 July 1820, Nathaniel Coffin, Adjutant General of Militia for Upper Canada, certified that men of the 1st Regiment of the Lennox Militia were entitled to military grants of land. In January, 1824 many men from Adolphustown and the surrounding townships who had served in the Lennox Militia received location tickets in the north half of the Township of Douro. A number of sons and daughters of Adolphustown Loyalists were also assigned lots during 1824. A number of these location tickets are preserved in the Township of Douro 'Township Papers' in the Archives of Ontario.⁹

Shortly after the Surveyor General had issued these location tickets, he must have received a request from Peter Robinson asking what land in the Township of Douro was available for the settlement of Irish settlers that he was bringing to the area in 1825. The Surveyor General's office produced for

him a copy of Richard Birdsall's 1824 survey map of Douro Township showing the lots reserved for Crown and Clergy reserves and the lots for which location tickets or Patents had already been issued, see Figure 1.¹⁰ The Trent Valley Archives has both a digital and paper copy of this map.

The survey of the Township of Douro followed the "chequer-board" pattern established by Upper Canada's first Surveyor General, David Smith. Each rectangular lot was 66 2/3 chains (4400 feet) wide x 30 chains (1980 feet) deep containing 2000 square chains or 200 acres. Between each north-south Concession was a road allowance one chain (66 feet) wide. Between each group of five lots, that is every 1 7/8 miles apart, was an east-west side road allowance one chain wide. Because of the many rivers and swamps in Douro, not all the road allowances were developed. Today, Nassau Road /County Road 8 lies approximately along the 5th side road, Centre Road along the 10th side road, Block Road/Strickland Road/Lynch Rock Road/Cedar Cross Road along the 15th side road, Stony Lake Road/County Road 6 along the 20th side road and Thelgar Road/South Beach Road along the 25th side road. The Constitutional Act of 1791 required that one seventh of the lots be reserved for the Crown and a further one seventh of the lots be reserved for the Clergy. These were distributed throughout the township in a "checker-board" fashion as shown on the 1825 Douro map; the Crown Reserves being marked in red and the Clergy Reserves in blue. Since much of the Township of Douro is bounded by water, there are many "broken" or incomplete lots along the shores of the rivers and lakes. Lots of less than 100 acres were marked R which is assumed to be Crown reserve. Broken Lots greater than 100 acres were sometimes divided into an irregular lot of 100 acres with the residue being Crown Reserve, for example Lot 25 Concession 4.

The total number of 200 acre lots in the township is about 204 constituting about 40,800 acres. Scattered across the township are a number of lots (some of them broken) assigned to Zaccheus Burnham totalling 1,630 acres or 4% of the township. This was the land he received in lieu of payment for arranging the survey of the township.

Heavy red lines on the map divide the Township into three tracts. A red line drawn across

⁵ Archives of Ontario (hereafter AO), RG1-58 Township Papers (ca, 1783-1870) (Formerly RG1 C-VI) Twp of Douro – Microfilm MS658 Reel 107.

⁶ Lillian F. Gates, *Land Policies of Upper Canada*, University of Toronto Press, 1968.

⁷ Edmison, *Through the Years in Douro*, 219.

⁸ *Ibid.* 8.

⁹ AO, RG1-58 Township Papers (ca, 1783-1870) Twp of Douro – Microfilm MS658 Reel 107.

¹⁰ AO, RG1-100, Map #13. Douro Township – 1825. Nice colour copy at Trent Valley Archives.

the Township along the 10th side road allowance (i.e. between Lots 10 and 11, now Centre Road) divides the township into approximately equal sized north and south parts. The south part is Tract One. Red lines define Tract Two in the south-west corner of the north part. The remainder of the north part is Tract Three.

In the south-west corner of Tract One, the south half of the Township, many lots between the Otonabee River and Meode Creek (a watercourse running south of and approximately parallel to the present County Road 4 or Warsaw Road) were assigned to Thomas A. Stewart and his brother-in-law, Robert Reid. These lots, a number of them broken lots along the Otonabee River, contain 1200 acres assigned to each of these men in September, 1822. The township had not yet been surveyed but Stewart and Reid were permitted to build houses and to begin to clear their land. In April, 1823, Stewart and Reid submitted a petition to Lieutenant-Governor Sir Peregrine Maitland explaining that they had each built houses and cleared about ten acres of land. They were dismayed to be told by Deputy-Surveyor Birdsall that their cleared land was on land normally designated as Crown Reserve using the checker-board system. They requested that they be allowed to keep the lots they were clearing and have other lots designated as reserves. In the same petition they requested that a tract of 10,000 acres in Douro adjacent to their land be reserved for up to three years for acquaintances in Ireland that they hoped to encourage to emigrate.

They believed that three years would be required to enable their friends to assess the necessary information, settle their affairs in Ireland and remove themselves to Douro. Both requests were granted in Council.¹¹ Below the red line on the 1825 map there were the equivalent of 91 - 200 acre lots beside those assigned to Stewart and Reid. Of these 91, 28 were Crown or Clergy Reserves and 13 had been assigned to Burnham and others. This left 50 - 200 acre lots or 10,000 acres, the land reserved for Stewart and Reid. Between 1823 and the arrival of Peter Robinson in 1825, the Stewart and Reid

families struggled to establish themselves and had little time for or success in encouraging other settlers to join them in Douro. When approached by Robinson in 1825, they were happy to relinquish their tract for the settlement of Irish settlers.¹² Fifty-seven Irish families were given 100 acre half-lots within this tract.¹³

Tract Two in the south-west corner of the north part is bounded by the Otonabee River on the west, the 3rd concession line on the east, the 10th side road allowance on the south and the 14th lot-line on the north. It contains about 3740 acres in 16 full 200 acre lots and 4 broken lots along the Otonabee River. It also includes the bottom end of Buckley Lake and Sawers Creek. About five lots within the tract were Crown and Clergy Reserves and a broken lot adjacent to Buckley Lake was assigned to Zaccheus Burnham. The remainder of this tract, amounting to about 2000 acres, had been reserved for Alexander Davidson and settlers he hoped to bring from Ireland.

Alexander Davidson was born in 1794 in Downpatrick, Northern Ireland. He was well educated and for many years was employed as a collector of His Majesty's taxes in Ireland. He arrived in Quebec in November 1821 with a letter of recommendation from the Marquis of Londonderry, Lord Castlereagh, Britain's secretary of state for foreign affairs. Davidson was disappointed that the governor-in-chief of Canada, the Earl of Dalhousie, could not provide him with a position similar to that which he had held in Ireland.¹⁴

In March 1822 Davidson took up residence in the Township of Monaghan and soon established the first school in the area on the boundary of Cavan and Monaghan called the "Cavan & Monaghan School". Almost immediately he wrote to Lieutenant Governor Sir Peregrine Maitland requesting from 200 to 400 acres of land and suggesting a number of lots in Monaghan and Cavan that would be suitable. He was quickly informed that all the lots he had suggested were already assigned. On 18 November 1822 Davidson again wrote to Maitland stating that he was desirous of becoming a permanent settler himself and that he had encouraged four other families "of

¹¹ Alan G. Brunger, "Stewart, Thomas Alexander", *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, VII (Toronto 1988) 829-830, viewed online. NAC RG 1 L-3, Upper Canada Land Petition (UCLP), Vol 462, Bundle S13, #139, Petition of T. A. Stewart & Robert Reid, April 29, 1823; microfilm C-2814, pp 386-395. When writing to Sir Peregrine Maitland on Jan. 23, 1823, Alexander Davidson stated that he had visited Reid and Stewart in Douro and been told that they had procured a reservation of 10,000 acres for three

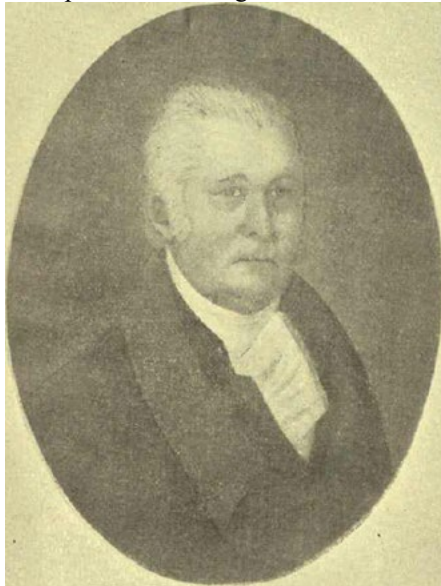
years. NAC-RG5-A-1 (Upper Canada Sundries) Pp. 30955-30957. Microfilm C-4610.

¹² Edmison, *Through the Years in Douro*, 13.

¹³ *Ibid.*, 221-227.

¹⁴ J. Donald Wilson, "Davidson, Alexander," *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, VIII (Toronto, 1985) 202-204, viewed online. Also NAC RG 5-A-1 (Upper Canada Sundries (UCS)), reel C 4608, Pp. 28217-20, Davidson to Maitland, 1822-03-16.

respectability and capital” to join him. He requested that “400 acres be reserved for each family, adjoining each other, on the boundary line if possible, in the new Township of Douro until their arrival”. A letter from Government House in York dated 11 Dec 1822 informed him that the Surveyor General had been instructed to reserve 2000 acres in the Township of Douro but that it must be applied for by the five families before 1 September 1823. Shortly after this Davidson visited Thomas Stewart and Robert Reid, the first settlers in Douro, and was informed by them that they had already procured a reservation of 10,000 acres across the southern boundary of Douro for three years. On 29 January 1823 Davidson again wrote to Maitland first thanking him for past favours and explaining his findings in Douro. He further requested that his 2000 acre reservation be adjoining the personal grants of Reid and Stewart and that the River Otonabee should form the western boundary of the reservation. Soon afterwards he received a letter from Surveyor General Thomas Ridout informing him that his wishes would be complied with, “so far as may be practicable, upon the return of survey of the Township of Douro being made to this office.”¹⁵



Thomas Ridout (1754-1829) was the Surveyor General of Upper Canada from 1807. (Wikipedia)

On 25 June 1823 Alexander and Samuel Davidson both took the oath of allegiance and submitted their petitions for 400 acres of land in Douro within the reservation promised to them. Alexander Davidson also stated that he expected another family in the present season but believed the other two families would be delayed until the fall. He requested that the time limit on the reservation of land be extended for a further year to 1 September 1824. Samuel Davidson stated that he was a brother of Alexander Davidson and that he had recently arrived from Ireland with his wife and four children. Both petitions were “recommended” in council on 25 June 1823.¹⁶ During the next month, Alexander and Samuel visited Douro to examine the lots that had been allocated to them. Unfortunately, they were “disappointed exceedingly to find them not at all fit for the purposes of agriculture.” After returning to Monaghan, Alexander wrote a letter to Thomas Ridout on 6 August 1823 explaining that “Not depending on our own judgement, we paid a person of skill to accompany us, who pronounced it “The worst land he had ever seen”. He then asked that they be given land elsewhere, possibly Verulam.¹⁷ It is unlikely that Davidson’s letter would have received a favourable reception and after further consideration, Alexander and Samuel must have changed their minds because on 23 November 1823 Alexander Davidson wrote to Thomas Ridout saying’ “If you have not disposed of the Land in Douro I would wish to retain it. This contradictory, and apparently whimsical proceeding is to be attributed to the difficulty of pleasing persons newly arrived in the quality and situation of land...”. He further states that it is his final intention to settle in Douro and that another of his friends has recently arrived.¹⁸ The new arrival is believed to have been Richard Collins but no petition for land has been found for him.

While arranging to acquire land in Douro, Alexander Davidson continued to operate his Cavan and Monaghan School and he established a Sunday School “with moral and religious lectures for adults as well as children”. On 14 December 1824 he wrote to Maitland requesting that he be given the first consideration to lease or buy a Crown Reserve, Lot 4 Concession 4 in the township of Monaghan that was

¹⁵ Ibid., Davidson to Maitland, 1822-03-16; Reel C 4609, Davidson to Maitland, 1822-11-18, Pp. 30303-5; Reel C 4610, Davidson to Maitland, 1822-03-16, Pp. 30955-7; NAC RG 1 L-3, Vol.156 D13/52 (reel C 1745), UCLP, Davidson, Alexander, 1823-06-23.

¹⁶ Ibid., UCLP, Davidson, Alexander, 1823-06-25; UCLP, Davidson, Samuel, 1823-06-25,

¹⁷ AO, RG1-2-4 Box 7(2 Jan 1823-18 Dec 1823) Microfilm

MS 7527, Correspondence and memoranda related to lands admin received by the Surveyor General, Alexander Davidson & Samuel Davidson to Thomas Ridout, pp. 6543-5.

¹⁸ AO, RG1-58 Township Papers (ca, 1783-1870) Twp of Douro, Microfilm MS 658 Reel 108, Pp. 813-5, Alexander Davidson to Thomas Ridout.

close to the school and on which he had made improvements. With respect to Douro, he states "I hope Your Excellency will perceive that it would be improper to remove to my land in Douro until the population in that Township becomes so numerous as to admit of exertions similar to those above mentioned. When this is the case I intend to do so and in the meantime to make improvements."¹⁹ Ten days later he received a letter from Major George Hillier, Maitland's Civil Secretary, instructing him to submit a Petition for the Lease and this he states he has done on 29 December 1824.²⁰ However, no land petition from him has been found and he did not acquire this lot. Like many Crown Reserves in the more settled parts of Upper Canada, this lot was set aside for the funding of King's College in York that received its charter in 1827 after much lobbying by its champion, John Strachan. On 3 Jan 1828, the Patent to Monaghan Lot 4 Concession 4 was issued to King's College.²¹

On 24 November 1826 Alexander Davidson received a Patent for 200 acres of the reserved land in Douro, the first person to receive a Patent in the Township.²² However, it is unlikely that he performed the settlement duties himself. It seems more likely that he paid some one to do the work or that his brother Samuel and Richard Collins performed the duties for him. Alexander Davidson moved to Port Hope sometime between 1825 and 1829. Continuing to teach, and being concerned about the use of American textbooks, he wrote his own eventually publishing *The Canada spelling*

book, the first copyrighted book in Upper Canada. During the rest of his life he continued to be involved with education and lay Methodist Ministry. By 1837 he had moved to Niagara, become a Postmaster and operated a book and stationary shop. He was involved in the newspaper business and held many official positions in his community. Alexander Davidson died in St. Catharines on 23 February 1856.²³

Samuel Davidson and Richard Collins each received a Patent for land in Douro on 14 March 1827.²⁴ No evidence has been found to indicate that Samuel Davidson or Richard Collins performed their own settlement duties or actually lived in Douro but it is likely that they did. However, they did not stay long. Only ten days after the Patents for their lands had been granted, on 24 March 1827, Samuel Davidson, Alexander Davidson and Richard Collins jointly sold all their 700 acres of Douro land to John Tucker Williams, a prominent citizen of Port Hope. Williams remained in possession of the land until all 700 acres were sold to Walter Crawford on 6 May 1835.²⁵

Samuel Davidson purchased land in Mariposa Township, performed settlement duties and claimed to have received acknowledgement of this from the Surveyor General's office on 17 June 1830.²⁶ His family prospered and in 1842 Samuel Davidson was elected as the first councillor for Mariposa on the Colborne District Council.²⁷

It is clear that Alexander Davidson was not successful in encouraging family and friends to settle

¹⁹ NAC RG 5-A-1 (UCS), (reel C 4614), Pp. 36759-61 Davidson to Maitland, 1824-12-14.

²⁰ Ibid. p. 36877, Davidson to Hillier, 1824-12-29.

²¹ Friedland, Martin L., *The University of Toronto: A History*, Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2002. pp 5-9. An 'education endowment' of 500,000 acres of 'waste lands' of the crown had been established for Upper Canada in 1790. By 1825 much of the endowment land was remote and of poor quality. Also, the Government was granting free lands to settlers making it difficult to sell the endowment lands to raise funds. The Rev. John Strachan, while in England arranging for the charter of 'King's College', convinced the Colonial Secretary, Lord Bathurst, to allow crown reserves in well-settled areas of Upper Canada to be substituted for the far less valuable 'waste lands'. Strachan returned to Upper Canada in July 1827 with the charter. Subsequently 225,944 acres of crown reserves in well-settled districts were patented to King's College, many of them dated January 3, 1828. Monaghan Lot 4 Concession 4 was one of these lots. It was later sold to Thomas Green (E½, July 6, 1839 & W½, August 23, 1845).

²² AO, RG-53-55 Index of Land Patents by Township 1793-1852. MS1 Reel 2, page147. Alexander Davidson

was granted broken Lot 11, Concession 8 (175 ac) on the Otonabee River and E part Lot 13 Concession 7 (25 ac).

²³ Wilson, "Davidson, Alexander".

²⁴ AO, RG-53-55 Index of Land Patents by Township 1793-1852. MS1 Reel 2, page147. Samuel Davidson was granted broken Lot 13, Concession 8 (125 ac) on the Otonabee River, west part Lot 13 Concession 7 (75 ac) and Lot 11 Concession 6 (200 ac). Richard Collins was granted the central 100 acres of Lot 13 Concession 7 between the grants to Samuel & Alexander Davidson. Sawers Creek runs through Lot 13 Concession 7 and Lot 13 Concession 8.

²⁵ Peterborough Land Registry Office, instruments Cobourg #1502, Mar. 24, 1827 and Douro # 3922, May 6, 1835.

²⁶ NAC RG 1 L-3, Reel C 1881, Vol.165 D3/11, UCLP, Davidson, Samuel, 1843-11-13. Davidson requested a Patent for land in Mariposa acquired in 1830. His signature matches that on his Douro Land Petition of 1823.

²⁷ Poole, Thomas W., M.D., *A Sketch of The Early Settlement and Subsequent Progress of the Town of Peterborough and of each township in the County of Peterborough*, (1867), reprinted 1967, The Peterborough Printing Co., 1967. P. 50.

on the 2000 acre reserved tract of land in Douro before the Government's deadline of 1 September 1824. Whether or not Davidson was consulted about the settlement of Irish immigrants is not known. Records show that at least three of Peter Robinson's Irish families were assigned 100 acre half lots in this tract.²⁸



Peter Robinson (TVA F50)

Tract Three defined on the 1825 map made for Peter Robinson is the north part of the township, being all lots north of the 10th side road allowance in Concessions 1 to 3 and all lots north of the 14th lot line in Concessions 4 to 8. With the exception of four lots in the vicinity of what appear to be lakes, all lots in this tract were already assigned to the persons listed in Table 1. Next to each name in this table is the reason that the person was assigned the land as given on the original location tickets, many of which are preserved in the Township of Douro 'Township Papers' in the Archives of Ontario,²⁹ and where they were from. With few exceptions the lots were assigned to persons from Adolphustown or its neighbouring townships to which some of the original Adolphustown Loyalist settlers had moved, i.e. Fredericksburg, Ernesttown, Sophiasburg, Marysburg and Hallowell. Table 1 also gives the name of the person to whom each lot was eventually patented and the date of the Patent. The table shows that very few of the original locatees patented their lots.

²⁸ Edmison, *Through the Years in Douro*, 221-227.

²⁹ AO, RG1-58 Township Papers, Twp of Douro – Microfilm MS658 Reel 107-108.

³⁰ *Ibid.* page 660; William Foster & William Casey re

Documents in the Township Papers indicate that some men from the Adolphustown area came to inspect the assigned land. For example, on 12 October 1825 an affidavit was sworn by William Foster of Hallowell and James Wells of Fredericksburg stating that they had inspected Douro Lot 12 Concession 3 and Lot 14 Concession 3 and had "found the land in said lots to be swamp and unfit (for) cultivation".³⁰ The affidavit was in support of a petition for different locations by sisters Mary Way and Waty West, both daughters of U.E. Loyalist William Casey of Adolphustown. A similar affidavit was made for Lot 17 Concession 4 and Lot 19 Concession 4 where it was stated that they found "Lot 17 to be altogether swamp and was prevented by an impassable swamp from finding No. 19. These Deponents further say that the greater part of the land in said Concession in said Township from the best discovery they could make is Swamp." The swamps referred to are probably the Sawers Creek - Buckley Lake complex which stretches diagonally across the north of Douro as shown in yellow on Figure 1. This area remains essentially undeveloped to this day and very few roads cross it.

For most lots, however, there is no indication of why the land was not taken up by most of the locatees. Of the 38 people given location tickets in the north of Douro, only John Baites (Bait or Baits), Enoch Esmond, Henry Cole, Sarah Davis and Pheobe Bogart had Patents granted to them and all of these appear to have been obtained for speculative rather than settlement purposes.

John Baites was located on Lot 17 Concession 7 and west half Lot 17 Concession 6 close to the falls at the head of the Otonabee River. His land now forms the part of Lakefield east of Concession Street between Albert and Strickland streets extending half a lot east beyond the present Highway 28 (formerly Highway 134 / Douro 6th line). Baites was born in Durham, England and came to Upper Canada in the early 1800s settling near Kingston. During the war of 1812 he served in Captain Thomas Markland's Flank Company of the Frontenac Militia. Being a blacksmith, he made charcoal and was contracted to supply charcoal to the Government during the war. He moved to Pickering township after the war and forgot to petition for a military grant until after the deadline had passed. Seeing an advertisement for land in the "Line of remote Townships" he requested

Douro Lot 17 & 18 Concession 1, page 265; James Wills & John West re Douro Lot 17 & 19 Concession 4, page 844.

300 acres of land “on the scale of fees of 5 January 1819”. His petition was approved 1 April 1823 and his settlement ticket was assigned in 1824.³¹ Baite received the Patent for his land on 13 Nov 1831 indicating that he had performed settlement requirements but there is no evidence that he actually lived there. He sold all his Douro land to Zaccheus Burnham on 6 January 1833 for £118-15, a large amount for the time. The deed of sale states that John Baite was a blacksmith from the Township of Hamilton in the Newcastle District, the home of Zaccheus Burnham.³² Less than a year later, on 7 November 1833, Burnham sold this land and his own broken Lot 17 Concession 8, adjacent to the falls, to James Herriott for £700.³³ Herriott had acquired the Government’s mill reserve along the Otonabee River and he built a saw and a grist mill on the site.³⁴ Burnham took back a mortgage for £500 on the property and when Herriott got into financial difficulty a few years later, Burnham repossessed the land. It was on this land that Burnham later developed the town site that eventually became the village of Lakefield.

Enoch Esmond was located on the west half Lot 21 Concession 2, an inland lot bounded on the south by the 20th side road (now County Road 6 / Stony Lake Road). One of the better lots in the north-east part of the township, it is open farmland today. However, the 20th side road would not have been cleared and there is no evidence that Esmond did any more than the minimum required to obtain his Patent which he received on 13 April 1840. He sold this land eleven years later to William White for £25. Five years later, on 17 June 1856, White sold the lot to Silas Cox for £300.³⁵ Little is known about Enoch Esmond. He received his Douro grant in recognition of his service in the Lennox militia in 1812. He and his family of a wife, 3 sons and 4 daughters are included in the 1813 census of Adolphustown Township but in no other census before or after that year.³⁶ He later settled in Thurlow Township, County of Hastings and is believed to have remained there.³⁷

The final three persons given location tickets in 1824 that received Patents to their land were Henry Cole, Sarah Davis and Pheobe Bogart. Each had been

assigned a broken lot adjacent to Lake Katchewanooka and by 1830 speculation about a canal being built through the lakes to join Lake Ontario and Lake Huron was well advanced. In 1830 settlement duties for all three lots were probably arranged to be done by Alexander Campbell, brother of Sarah (Campbell) Davis and Phoebe (Campbell) Bogart, and the Patents were awarded for all three lots in 1831.

In September 1830, Alexander Campbell had been approved as a Deputy Surveyor by the office of the Surveyor General, which was being run by his cousin, John Radenhurst, Chief Clerk and acting Surveyor General.³⁸ Radenhurst was Thomas Ridout’s nephew and son-in-law and he worked for Ridout as Chief Clerk in the office of the Surveyor General before Ridout’s death in 1829. Radenhurst was interested in acquiring all the land in Douro along the river between Clear Lake and Lake Katchewanooka which included Cole’s lot, broken east half Lot 25 Concession 4. Within days of Henry Cole being awarded the Patent for his lot, it was bought by John Radenhurst for £5 suggesting that an arrangement had been made between them before hand and that Cole had not visited Douro. John Radenhurst, Alexander Campbell, Sarah Davis and Phoebe Bogart were all grandchildren of Loyalist Alexander Campbell of Adolphustown. Thomas Ridout, Surveyor General of Upper Canada from 1810 until his death in 1829, was Alexander Campbell of Adolphustown’s son-in-law. The Campbell connection is a separate story for another time.

The issuing of location tickets to Loyalists in 1824 impeded the development of the north of Douro for many years. All location tickets required that settlement duties be completed within two years from their date of issue or the locatee could lose the location. The government appears to have been lenient for a number of years but by 1831 lots in the north of Douro were being assigned or sold to others.

The stage was set for the Strickland family, military pensioners and others to forge new beginnings in the north of Douro.

³¹ NAC RG 1 L-3, Vol. 45 B13/135 (reel C 1626), UCLP, John Baite, 1823-04-01,

³² Peterborough Land Registry Office, Cobourg/Twp of Douro Instrument 3422, 1833-01-06

³³ Ibid., Cobourg/Twp of Douro Instrument 3336, 1833-11-07.

³⁴ Bob Delledonne, Bob, *Nelson’s Falls to Lakefield – A History of the Village*, Lakefield, 1999, p. 21.

³⁵ Peterborough Land Registry Office, Twp of Douro west half Lot 21 Concession 2, Instruments 4172 & 10539

³⁶ Township of Adolphustown census, 1798 – 1822.

³⁷ UCLP, 1798-1821, E/20, E/30, E/50. Vol.184, Microfilm C-1893.

³⁸ UCS, microfilm C-6871, pp 57978-9, Sept. 18, 1830, images 17-18.

Persons receiving Location Tickets for land in the north of Douro in 1824

Michael Dolbey

Lot #	Con.	Name:	Why given:	From:	Patented to:	Date:
12 E1/2	1	Dorland, Ensign Samuel	Gentleman, as a son of Thomas Dorland, a U.E. Loyalist	Adolphustown	McCue, Thomas	1862-10-30
12 W1/2	1	Dorland, Ensign Samuel	Gentleman, as a son of Thomas Dorland, a U.E. Loyalist	Adolphustown	McCue, Wilford	1858-05-12
13 E1/2	1	Larraway, John Smith	Son of Peter Larraway of Fredericksburgh, a U.E. Loyalist	Fredericksburgh	Nicholls, Robert	1847-08-30
13 W1/2	1	Park, James	(? Of Sheffield m. Elizabeth, d. of Abraham Woodcock of Fredericksburgh)	Fredericksburgh	Grisdale, Jas & Wilford	1852-12-10
14 E1/2	1	Larraway, John Smith	Son of Peter Larraway of Fredericksburgh, a U.E. Loyalist	Fredericksburgh	Flood, James	1835-10-16
14 W1/2	1	Park, James	(? Of Sheffield m. Elizabeth, d. of Abraham Woodcock of Fredericksburgh)	Fredericksburgh	Flood, James	1835-10-16
16	1	Burnham, Zacheus	In lieu of payment for arranging survey of Douro by son-in-law, R. Birdsall	Cobourg	Burnham, Zacheus	1843-03-04
17 E1/2	1	Casey, William Jr.	son of William Casey of Adolphustown, a U. E. Loyalist. OC 5 Feb, 1823	Adolphustown	Disney, George	1835-12-19
17 W1/2	1	Casey, William	William Casey of Adolphustown, a U. E. Loyalist.	Adolphustown	Leslie, John	1843-09-19
18 E1/2	1	Casey, William Jr.	son of William Casey of Adolphustown, a U. E. Loyalist. OC 5 Feb, 1823	Adolphustown	Long, James	1840-09-22
18 W1/2	1	Casey, William	William Casey of Adolphustown, a U. E. Loyalist.	Adolphustown	Smyth, Samuel	1836-06-15
19 W1/2	1	VanDyke, John	Farmer, as a Sargent in Capt'n Dorland's Flank Co., 1st Lennox Militia	Fredericksburgh	Kerr, Patrick	1864-03-02
20 W1/2	1	VanDyke, John	Farmer, as a Sargent in Capt'n Dorland's Flank Co., 1st Lennox Militia	Fredericksburgh	Watley, Edward	1839-07-06
22 E1/2	1	German, John	Gentleman, as a son of Jacob German, a U.E. Loyalist	Adolphustown	Hurle, James	1851-12-01
22 W1/2	1	German, John	Gentleman, as a son of Jacob German, a U.E. Loyalist	Adolphustown	Balmer, Robert W.	1836-10-15

24 E1/2	1	Pettit, James & Danial	Sons of Danial Pettit of Hallowell OC 25 June 1823	Hallowell	Edwards, William	1859-03-10
24 W1/2	1	Pettit, James & Danial	Sons of Danial Pettit of Hallowell OC 25 June 1823	Hallowell	Dunk, David	1845-12-30
25 E1/2	1	Pettit, James & Danial	Sons of Danial Pettit of Hallowell OC 25 June 1823	Hallowell	Harding, Stephen	1859-08-01
25 W1/2	1	Pettit, James & Danial	Sons of Danial Pettit of Hallowell OC 25 June 1823	Hallowell	Gilmore, Allan	1859-02-25
26 W1/2	1	Toby, John / Bell, Thomas	a Private in Capt. Dorland's Flank Co., 1st Lennox Militia	Marysburg	Bell, Thomas	1841-01-25
27	1	Burnham, Zacheus	In lieu of payment for arranging survey of Douro by son-in-law, R. Birdsall	Cobourg	Burnham, Zacheus	1830-07-12
11 E1/2	2	Dorland, Ensign Samuel	Gentleman, as a son of Thomas Dorland, a U.E. Loyalist	Adolphustown	Girdale, Gideon	1833-04-08
11 W1/2	2	Dorland, Ensign Samuel	Gentleman, as a son of Thomas Dorland, a U.E. Loyalist	Adolphustown	May, Timothy	1840-09-04
13 E1/2	2	Casey, Sarah (nee Canniff)	d. of James Canniff of Adolphustown, a U.E. Loyalist. OC 19 Feb, 1823	Adolphustown	Hill, Steven	1843-08-02
13 W1/2	2	Dorland, Peter	Gentleman, as a son of Thomas Dorland, a U.E. Loyalist	Adolphustown	Starr, James	1844-11-30
14 E1/2	2	Casey, Sarah (nee Canniff)	(married Thomas Casey of Marysburgh)	Adolphustown	Willison, James	1832-01-05
14 W1/2	2	Dorland, Peter	Gentleman, as a son of Thomas Dorland, a U.E. Loyalist	Adolphustown	May, Thomas	1840-06-17
15 E1/2	2	Dorland, Ensign Samuel	Gentleman, as a son of Thomas Dorland, a U.E. Loyalist	Adolphustown	Wilson, Matthew	1852-01-05
15 W1/2	2	Dorland, Peter	Yeoman, a Private in Capt. Trompou's Dragoons, 1st Lennox Militia	Adolphustown	May, Thomas	1843-06-17
17 N1/2	2	Dorland, Captain Thomas	A Captain commanding a Flank Company, 1st Lennox Militia	Adolphustown	Costello, Patrick	1856-06-17
17 S1/2	2	Dorland, Captain Thomas	A Captain commanding a Flank Company, 1st Lennox Militia	Adolphustown	Spencer, Richard	1856
19 E1/2	2	Dorland, Captain Thomas	A Captain commanding a Flank Company, 1st Lennox Militia	Adolphustown	Boulton, George	1848-03-16
19 W1/2	2	Dorland, Captain Thomas	A Captain commanding a Flank Company, 1st Lennox Militia	Adolphustown	Davis, John	1837-06-23
21 E1/2	2	Haight, Mary (nee Canniff)	Daughter of James Canniff of Adolphustown, a U.E. Loyalist	Adolphustown	Watley, Henry & Sarah	1852

21 W1/2	2	Esmond, Enoch	(Edmonds?) Yeoman, a Private in a Flank Company, 1st Lennox Militia	Fredericksburgh	Esmond, Enoch	1840-04-13
22 E1/2	2	Haight, Mary	Married Rykerson R. Haight of Fredericksburgh	Adolphustown	Curtis, Samuel	1856-01-08
22 W1/2	2	Sharp, Lucas	Son of John Sharp of Ernestown, a U.E. Loyalist. OC 27 Feb, 1818	Ernestown	Hiscott, S.	1875-12-21
23 E1/2	2	Trompour, Joseph	Son of Paul Trompour of Adolphustown, a U.E. Loyalist. OC 16 Nov, 1807	Adolphustown	Visard, John	1864-05-16
23 W1/2	2	Sharp, Lucas	Son of John Sharp of Ernestown, a U.E. Loyalist. OC 27 Feb, 1818	Ernestown	Driscoll, Dennis	156-02-19
25 E1/2	2	Hart, James	(m. Ann, d. of John Duzenberry of Ernestown, 7 May, 1817	Sophiasburgh	Gilmore, Allan	1869-02-25
12 E1/2	3	Way, Mary	Daugh. of William Casey of Adolphustown, a U.E. Loyalist. OC 18 Mar, 1818	Adolphustown	Morgan, John	1834-08-15
13	3	Burnham, Zacheus	In lieu of payment for arranging survey of Douro by son-in-law, R. Birdsall	Cobourg	Burnham, Zacheus	1831-05-03
14	3	West, Waty Dur Fiat 4058	Daughter of Wm Casey of Adolphustown, a U.E. Loyalist. OC 18 Mar, 1818	Adolphustown	Phelan, Mary	1836-05-10
14	3	West, Waty Dur Fiat 4058	Married John West of Ameliasburgh. Declared Swamp & unfit for cultivation.	Adolphustown	Hall, George B.	1841-12-06
16 E1/2	3	Dorland, Captain Thomas	A Captain commanding a Flank Company, 1st Lennox Militia	Adolphustown	Orde, George F.	1850-05-25
16 W1/2	3	Casey, Sgt Samuel	son of William Casey of Adolphustown, a U. E. Loyalist. OC 19 Apr 1816	Fredericksburgh	Whibbs, Margaret	1863-03-03
17 E1/2	3	Dorland, Captain Thomas	A Captain commanding a Flank Company, 1st Lennox Militia	Adolphustown	O'Brian, George O.	1857-02-03
17 W1/2	3	Casey, Sgt Samuel	son of William Casey of Adolphustown, a U. E. Loyalist. OC 19 Apr, 1816	Fredericksburgh	O'Brian, Daniel O.	1857-02-03
18 E1/2	3	Dorland, Captain Thomas	A Captain commanding a Flank Company, 1st Lennox Militia	Adolphustown	Allen, Edmond	1855-03-20
18 W1/2	3	Casey, Synthia (nee Sharp)	d. of Guysbart Sharp of Ernestown, a U.E. Loyalist. OC 21 Nov 1808 ?	Adolphustown	Allen, Edmond	1855-03-20
19 E1/2	3	Dorland, Captain Thomas	A Captain commanding a Flank Company, 1st Lennox Militia	Adolphustown	Cox, Silas	1852-08-17

19 W1/2	3	Casey, Synthia	(married Samuel Casey of Adolphustown 21 Nov, 1808).	Adolphustown	Cox, Silas	1852-08-17
20	3	Bell, Catharine	Wife of John Bell & Daughter of Guysbert Sharp, a U.E. Loyalist.	Ernestown	Traille, Thomas	1834-09-29
22 E1/2	3	VanDyke, Jozina (nee Goes)	Daughter of Lawrence Goes of ?, a U.E. Loyalist. OC 25 Feb 1812	Fredericksburgh	Phelan, Patrick	1838-12-26
22 W1/2	3	Outwaters, Bernard	Yeoman, a Private in a Flank Company, 1st Addington Militia	Ameliasburgh	Graham, William T.	1839-08-15
23 E1/2	3	VanDyke, Jozina (nee Goes)	Married Arent VanDyke of Fredericksburgh	Fredericksburgh	Cooke, John W.	1862-08-14
23 W1/2	3	Racey, Thomas	A native of England, now of the town of Niagara, OC 5 March 1823	Niagara	Gilmore, Allan	1845-08-31
24	3	Racey, Thomas	A native of England, now of the town of Niagara, OC 5 March 1823	Niagara	Wager, William Junior	1839-08-14
15 E1/2	4	Palmer, Thomas	Son of David Palmer of Sophiasburgh? O.C. 27 Nov, 1823	Sophiasburgh	Malcahy, David	1839-05-14
15 W1/2	4	Palmer, Thomas	Son of David Palmer of Sophiasburgh? O.C. 27 Nov, 1823	Sophiasburgh	Higgins, William	1846-06-13
17	4	Roblin, Jane (nee Casey)	Daughter of William Casey of Adolphustown, a U.E. Loyalist. OC 3 Apr, 1819	Adolphustown	Brown, Robert	1832-10-15
19 E1/2	4	Cole, Bernard	Yeoman, a Private in Capt. Trompou's Troop of Cavalry, 1st Lennox Militia	Adolphustown	Moodie, J.W. Dunbar	1835-09-01
21 E1/2	4	Davis, Sarah (nee Campbell)	d. of Archibald Campbell of Adolphustown, a U.E. Loyalist. O.C. 21 Jan, 1824	Adolphustown	Davis, Sarah (nee Campbell)	1831-01-21
21 W1/2	4	Bogart, Phoebe (Campbell)	d. of Archibald Campbell of Adolphustown, a U.E. Loyalist. O.C. 21 Jan, 1824	Adolphustown	Bogart, Phoebe (Campbell)	1831-01-21
22 E1/2	4	Ruttan, Sgt. Peter	Farmer, a sergeant in Capt. Dorland's Flank Co[1].. 1st Lennox Militia and	Fredericksburgh	Farley, Patrick	1846-06-14
22 W1/2	4	Racey, Thomas	A native of England, now of the town of Niagara, OC 5 March 1823	Niagara	Rodgers, Jane	1856-02-19

23 E1/2	4	Ruttan, Sgt. Peter	Son of William Ruttan of Adolphustown, a U.E. Loyalist.	Fredericksburgh	Strickland, Sam	1856-02-19
23 W1/2	4	Racey, Thomas	A native of England, now of the town of Niagara, OC 5 March 1823	Niagara	Gilmore, Allan	1845-08-31
25	4	Cole, Henry	Yeoman, a Private in a Flank Company, 1st Lennox Militia	Adolphustown	Cole, Henry	1831-11-18
17 E1/2	5	Allison, Joseph B.	? Husband of Mary Allison (nee Hoover)	Adolphustown	Lynch, Michael	1854
17 W1/2	5	Allison, Mary (nee Hoover)	d. of Henry Hoover of Adolphustown, a U.E. Loyalist. O.C. 21 Jan, 1823	Adolphustown	Brown, Robert	1832-10-15
18	5	Burnham, Zacheus	In lieu of payment for arranging survey of Douro by son-in-law, R. Birdsall	Cobourg	Burnham, Zacheus	1834-05-03
22	5	Racey, Thomas	A native of England, now of the town of Niagara, OC 5 March 1823	Niagara	Gilmore, Allan	1847-04-26
23 E1/2	5	Racey, Thomas	A native of England, now of the town of Niagara, OC 5 March 1823	Niagara	Gilmore, Allan	1845-08-21
17 E1/2	6	Allison, Mary (nee Hoover)	Married Joseph B. Allison of Adolphustown.	Adolphustown	Buckley, Thomas	1862-04-07
17 W1/2	6	Baites, John	Blacksmith, Hamilton Township, Newcastle District	Hamilton Twp.	Baites, John	1831-11-12
19	6	Burnham, Zacheus	In lieu of payment for arranging survey of Douro by son-in-law, R. Birdsall	Cobourg	Burnham, Zacheus	1831-05-03
21 E1/2	6	Bogart, Phoebe (Campbell)	d. of Archibald Campbell of Adolphustown, a U.E. Loyalist. O.C. 21 Jan, 1824	Adolphustown	Bogart, Phoebe (Campbell)	1831-01-21
16	7	Agnew, Robert	Yeoman, a native of Ireland, from Twp of Grantham, Niagara District	Niagara	Brown, Robert	1832-10-15
17	7	Baites, John	Blacksmith, Hamilton Township, Newcastle District	Hamilton Twp.	Baites, John	1831-11-12
19 E1/2	7	Davis, Sarah (nee Campbell)	d. of Archibald Campbell of Adolphustown, a U.E. Loyalist. O.C. 21 Jan, 1824	Adolphustown	Davis, Sarah (nee Campbell)	1831-01-21
17	8	Burnham, Zacheus	In lieu of payment for arranging survey of Douro by son-in-law, R. Birdsall	Cobourg	Burnham, Zacheus	1830-07-01

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Ontario Commercial Year Book and Gazeteer, 1906: Peterborough

PETERBORO

North Monaghan Township, Peterboro County. Population 12,000. On Otonabee River and Trent Valley Canal, G.T.R. and C.P.R. Assessed value of real and personal property and income taxable, \$4,597,890. Rate of tax 19 mills. Town Clerk, S. R. Armstrong. Town Treasurer, F. Brownscombe. Postmaster, Henry C. Rogers.

Agricultural Implements.

Aggett and Stalker
 Doughty, W. J.
 Drummond and Duffus
 Hamilton, Peter, Co. Ltd.
 Murphy, William
 Perdue, T. J.
 Scott, Walter
 Storey, J. A.
 Taylor and Kerningham

Bakers

Bates, Fred W.
 Cuncannon, J. B.
 Daniels, G.
 Grady, John
 Hooper, T. H.
 Lush, Mrs. Annie
 Lush, N. & Sons
 Mann, Ernest H.
 Pollard, W. E.
 Sanderson, George
 Swanston, Anne (Mrs. Wm.)
 Stock, William
 Williams, John

Banks

Bank of Commerce
 Bank of Montreal
 Bank of Nova Scotia
 Bank of Ottawa
 Bank of Toronto
 Ontario Bank
 Toronto Savings and Loan Co.

Barbers

Baker, Samuel H.
 Dolan, James

Hall, David
 Haskell, Allen
 Lewis, James
 McDonough, Thos. W.
 Mitchell, Joseph
 Primeau, J.
 Rundle, Wm.

Barristers

Dennistoun, Peck, Kerr & Stevenson
 Dumble, D. W.
 Edmison & Dixon
 Edwards, E. B., K.C.
 Green, John
 Hall & Hayes
 Hall, Medd & Davidson
 Hatton, Geo. W.
 DeLaplante, Ozias
 McWilliams, Roland F.
 Moore, W. H.
 O'Connell, D.
 Poussette, A. P.
 Roger & Bennett
 Wood, R. E.

Bicycles

MacPherson, F. R. J.
 Sawers, A.

Bill Poster

Stocker, Walter

Blacksmiths

Babcock, Hiram
 Batten, Joseph
 Clancy, Simon
 Craig, John T.
 Harper, Thomas

Hetherington, Wm.
 Hull, Robert
 Isbister, Jacob
 McColl, W. E.
 McGill, Robert H.
 Morrow, W. G.
 Smith, Frank
 Stanger & Co, J.
 Yelland, B. C.

Binder Twine Manufacturer

Canadian Cordage and Mfg. Co.

Boiler and Radiator

Manufacturers

Peterboro Boiler and Radiator Co.

Books and Stationery

Imperial Book Co.
 Salisbury Co., The
 Stratton, A. H. & Co.

Boots and Shoes

Anthony, W. H.
 Asling, W. (Mrs.)
 Carey, James
 Carey, J. W. & Co.
 Douglas, Jas. B.
 Hamilton, Francis
 Hickey, Joseph
 Kylie, John
 McWhinnie, R.
 Miller, F. W.
 Miller, J. W.
 Neill, R.

Stenson, J. T.

Watts, Edward

Box Manufacturers

Arnett, Robert

McDonald, A.,
Mann, E. H.

Brewers

Calcutt Brewing & Malting Co.

Brick Manufacturers

Curtis Bros.

Heap and Butcher

Peterborough Sand Stone Brock Co.

Brokers

Darrell, N. B.

Nelson, W. F. & Co.

McMillan & McGuire

Poussette, E. M. & Co.

Broom Manufacturers

Hamilton, R.

McGuillon, Thomas

Brush Manufacturers

Gunn, Thomas

Business Colleges

Peterboro Business College and

Ontario School of Shorthand

Canoe Manufacturers

Peterboro Canoe Co. [Lyle]

English, Wm., Canoe Co.

Peterboro Canoe Co. [Rogers]

Carriages and Wagonmakers

Fitzgerald & Co.

Halpin, John

Metheral Bros.

Logan, William

Carriage Trimmers

McCrae, G. R.

Cartage and Transfer

Armstrong, G. H.

Butler, James

Foster, R.

James, William

Noble, I. G.

Reid, James A.

Peterboro Fuel & Cartage Co.

Cement Works

Taylor & Hall

Peterboro Cement & Roofing Co.

Cereal Companies

American Cereal Co.

Peterboro Cereal Co. Ltd.

Cheese Factory

Brooks, Geo. R.

Cheese Box Manufacturer

Mann, E. H. Dublin St.

China and Crockery

Routley, C. B.

Wilson, McFarlane

Cigar Manufacturers

Murty, Anthony

Cigars and Tobacco

Cottingham, J. J.

Dolan, James

McDonough, Thos. W.

Mitchell, Jos.

Mongraw, J.

O'Brien, W. J.

Ray, S.

Rundle, W. G.

Talbot, W. E.

Cigars & Tobacco (wholesale)

Talbot Bros.

Clothing

Cressman, A. W.

Grafton & Co.

Lang & Maher

LeBrun & Co.

Merrell & Meredith

Tully, Merrell & Meredith

Coal and Wood

Fitzgerald, J. E. A.

Hicks, R. & Co.

Peterboro Fuel & Cartage

Scott & Hogg

Stevens, Geo.

Wightman, G. E.

Wolstenholm, R. J.

Confectioners

Demetre Bros., Olympian Candy

Work and Ice Cream

Hawley & Son, H. E.

Hooper, T. H.

Job, William

Long, H.

Long, J.

McGregor, G.

Mann, John

Minicola Bros.

Potwin, Leandre

Riley, George J.

Contractors and Builders

Bogue, James

Carveth, Henry

Courtney, E.

Dawson, A.

Finnie & Gordon

Hartley, J. J.

Hayes, John E.

Langford, William

McIntyre, A. A.

Rutherford, Thomas

Sheehy, R.

Stabler, Henry

Coopers

Eynon, Thomas

Kingdon, G. S.

McDonald, A.

Cordage Manufacturer

Canadian Cordage & Mfg. Co.

Corset Manufacturers

Gemmell, C. G.

Dairy Supplies

White & Gillespie

Dentists

Bagshaw, D. J.

Manning, Wh. H.

Morrison, M. A.

Wightman, H.

Wood, H. A.

Druggists

Davidson, Dickson

Edmison, H. H.

Lynch, James

Macdonald, H. S.

Madill, William

Nugent, John

Ormond & Walsh

Reilly, Geo. J.

Tully, J. D.

Dry Goods

Adam, T. H.

Cressman, A. W.

Dickson, A. G.

Dolan, James

Fair, Robert & Co.

Hall, Richard & Son

Sutcliffe, J. & Sons

Tully, Merrill & Meredith

Turnbull, J. C. Co.

Dyeing and Cleaning

My Valet, Seymour & Wesley

Parker, Alfred

Egg Packers

Scott & Hogg

Electrical Contractors & Supplies

Alexander & Miller

Canadian General Electric Co.

MacGregor & Reid

MacPherson, F. R. J.

Wilhelmy, Cyril

Electric Meter Manufacturers

Pre-Payment Electric Meter Co. Ltd

Fancy Goods

Butcher, J. W.

Routley, C. B.

Florists

Bell, J. & Son

Blade, A.

Cobb, J. H.

Holmes, John

Jordan Bros.

Kitney, Charles

Mason, Francis

Roger, G. M.

Flour and Feed

Brown, C. M.

Denne, Roland

Flour Mills

Central Milling Co.

McAllister Milling Co.

Star of the East Gold Mining and

Milling co.

Founders

Green, G. W., McDonnell St.

Hamilton, Wm. Mfg Co. Ltd.

Fruits

Dutton, R. A.

Minicola Bros.

Oke, S. A.

Furniture

Begley, Robert
Bellegem, Daniel
Butcher, M. T.
Clegg, E. B. & co.
Comstock, Aaron
Craig, John D.
Courtney, Edward
Lane & Eano
Lynch, Robert
McFadden, M.

Furs

Barrie, Thos.
Clarke, Frederick A.
Lech, Wm. & Sons

General Stores

Braund, J. T.
Braund, R. C.
Dinsdale, Wm.
Duff & Hall
Wilson, F. E.

Grain

Houedry & Son (fancy peas)
Mather, George

Grocers

Alexander, Charles A.
Allison, A.
Bates, Fred W.
Bell, James R.
Bennett, Eliza (Mrs)
Bradshaw, Wellington
Brown, E. Co. A. Rowntree, prop
Campbell, Bolton
Cocks, J. J.
Collins, William
Connal, P. & Son
Coon, F.
Cross, H.
Clurran, C. S.
Decher, William
Donoghue, J. T.
Dunford, M. J. (Mrs)
Dutton, R. A.
Edgecombe, Jas.
Flynn, David
Forman, W. C.
Goheen, Geo. A.
Gray, J. H.
Green, C. S.
Guerin, Miss L.
Halpin, M. H.
Hamilton, W. H.
Harris, S. A.
Heal, J. H.
Henderson, Jas. E.
Hennessey, Daniel
Henry, M. L. & Co.
Hunter, R. H.
Hutchinson, E. (Mrs)
James, John

Kennedy, P. R.

Kerr, John
Lacheur, W. J.
Lane & Eano
Leahy, Kate
Ling, Mary
Lynch, J. J.
Malane, John
McKenzie, E. G.
Mann, John
Maniece, T. B.
Mason, E. F. & Co. Ltd
Mitchell, F. J. R.

O'Brien, Geoffrey
Olive, Eliza (Mrs)
Pardington, J. A.
Parks, Richard S.
Percy, Mary J.
Peters, Absalom
Plummer, Alfred R.

Pratt, Thomas E.
Romano, A. G.
Routley, Nelson
Sanderson, George

Savigny Bros.
Sullivan, Daniel
Sullivan, J. C.
Sullivan, Pat.
Sutherland, J.
Wainwright, (Mrs)
Waller, F. & Co.
Warne, A. J.
Weir, R. J.
White & Gillespie
Wood, Elizabeth A. (Mrs)
Wrighton, W. H.

Grocers (wholesale)

Carton, M.
Hunter & Co.
Kinnear & Co. T.
Perkins, Ince & Co.
Hair Goods
Byrne, Marjorie (Mrs)
Hardware
Adamson & Dobbin
Best Stove Co.
Hall, Adam
Higgins, W. R. G.
Kingan Hardware Co. Ltd.
Micks, A. E.
Peterboro Hardware Co. Ltd.

Harness

Ackerman, B. F.
Gonsolus, Chas.
Shortley, Benjamin

Hats and Furs

Barrie, Thos.
Clarke, F. A.
Lech, Wm & Sons
Hides & Wool &c
Brightman, T. & Co.

Holmes, T. G.

Hotels

Albion Hotel, P. Hogan prop
American Hotel, S. Holland, prop
Cavanagh Hotel, T. Cavanagh prop
Clancy Hotel, J. Clancy prop
Commercial Hotel, J. H. O'Shea prop
C. P. R. Hotel, Rickerby Bros. props
Crown Hotel, R. S. Jackson, prop
Montreal House, J. B. Larocque, pro
Munro House, R. J. Munro, prop
National Hotel, J. A. Lawless prop
Oriental Hotel, G. N. Graham prop
Oxford Hotel
Queen's Hotel, M. C. Tooley, prop
Palace Hotel, J. M. Brooks, prop
Snowden House, Wm. Snowden, pr
White House
Windsor Hotel, J. C. Conroy prop

Ice

Allin Ice Co.
Rehill, Thos.

Insurance

Bradburn, T. E.
Boswell, J. S.
Boddy, T. E.
Brown, A. & Co.
Brownscombe, F.
Canada Life Assurance Co.
Claxton, W. H.
Confederation Life, H. Rush agt
Davis, Thompson & Co.
Everett, Robt. W.
Fire Insurance Exchange Corp. J. J.
McBain & Son, agents
Great West Life Assurance, H. P.
Lindsay, inspector
Hill, W. H.
Hand-in-Hand Insurance, W. H.
Hill, agent
Lindsay & Might
London Life Insurance Co.
Morrow, W. G.
O'Connell, J. T. & Co.
North American Life, G. B.
Stevenson, managr
Ontario Mutual Life Assurance co.,
J. E. Wilcox
McCullough, Hugh
McWilliams, J. B.
McWilliams, R. F.
Jewelers
Everett, H. T.
Gibson, Alexander
McClelland & Co., C. S.
McClelland, John
Sanderson, W. A. & Co.
Schneider, Frank S.
Junk
Holmes, T. G.
Stevens, Geo.

Knit Goods

Elliott, T. C.
Port Hope Knitting Co.

Ladies' Clothing

Adams, T. H.
Bee-Hive, The
Gemmell, Christiana

Laundries

Fanning's Laundry
Parker Dye Works & Steam
Laundry

Leather Manufacture

Ackerman, B. T., Son & Co

Libraries

Peterboro Public Library, John
Corkery, Secretary
Light and Power Company
Peterboro Light & Power Co. Ltd.

Lime

Rehill, Thos.

Liquors

Collins, William
Croft, William
Elliott, Alexander & Co. (wholesale
and retail)
Mitchell, F. J.

Live Stock

Howden, Robert
Kennedy, H. P.
Webber, George

Livery Stables

Alexander & McCollum
Cornell, Wm.
Gibbs, Robert
Grady, P. J.
McCollum Bros.
McKercher, Donald
Mitchell, Nesbitt & Johnstone
Robinson, F. L.
Wolstenholm, R. J.

Loan and Savings Co.

Central Canada Loan & Savings
Toronto Savings & Loan Co.

Locksmith

Redner, T. A.

Lock Manufacture

Peterboro Lock Mfg. Co. Ltd.

Lumber

Hicks, R. & Co.
Knapman, J. S. (cedar poles)
Mann, E. H.
McDonald, A. George St.

Machinists

Green, G. W., McDonald street
Metherall, James

Machinery and Supplies

Green, G. W.

Marble and Granite Works

Coughlin, John
Moore, T. A.

Mattress Manufacturers

Peterboro Mattress Co.

Meats

Bickell, Samuel
Braund, J. T.
Carroll, M. J.
Dale, R.
Denoon, W.
Denoon, John (Mrs)
Glover, Peter
Gordon, A.
Goselein Bros.
Grady, James
Green, C. S.
Guerin, Terrice & Co.
Howden, J. J.
Howden, W. G.; M.W. Porter prop
Kemp, Wm.
Kennedy, H. P.
Matthews, Geo. & Co.
Mervin, John
Mullen Bros.
Powell, Geo. W.
Sabin, E. H.
Wheeler, Geo.

Meter Manufacturers

Pre-Payment Electric Meter Co. Ltd

Men's Furnishings (see also Hats)

Grafton & Co.
LeBrun, H. & Co.

Millinery

Allan and Felion
Cressman, A. W.
Darnley, Wm. (Mrs)
Fair, Robert & Co.

Mining Companies

Star of the East Gold Mining &
Milling Co.

Musical Instruments

Peterboro Music Co.
Neckwear Manufacturers
Novel-Ti Ltd.

Newspapers

Home Messenger
Peterboro Examiner
Peterboro Review
Times, The

Manufacturers

American Cereal Co.

Oil

Queen City Oil Co. Ltd.

Optical Goods

Tate Optical Co.

Paper

Edgar, James

Painters

Cook, Fred
Duncan and Gray
Fry, George F.
Gray, H. W.
Halley, L.
Hartley, David

McGrath, T. B.

Major, Louis
Shevlin, J. P.
Watson, William

Pea Mills

Houldry & Sons

Paper and Twine

Edgar, J.

Patent Medicines

Warren, W. B.

Photographers

Lendrum, Wm. G.
Richmond, J.
Roy, R. M.
Whiten, G. E.

Pictures & Frames

Dunslow, H. & Co.
Hudson, B.

Physicians

Amys, C. H.
Birnie, Jessie
Boucher, R. P.
Bradd, F. J.
Brown, W. E.
Burnham, Geo.
Caldwell, W.
Carmichael, D.
Coughlin, C. B.
Eastwood, J. H.
Gray, J. W.
Greer, T. N.
Halliday, J. T. S.
King, D. C.
McClelland, M.
McCulloch, J. Malcolm
McCullough, T. P.
McFall, W. A.
McGrath, E.
McKinnon, N. C.
McNulty, F. P.
Marshall, G. E.
Morgan, J. A.
Neal, F. C.
Scott, W. D.
Young, T. H.

Planing Mills

Clinkscale, Robert
McDonald, A.
Mann, E. H.

Plumbers

Adamson & Dobbin
Butters, Fred
Duranceau, C. H.
MacGregor & Reid
Sutherland, R. J. G.

Pork Packers

Matthews, Geo. C. Ltd.

Power Companies

Auburn Power Co.
Canadian General Electric Co.
Otonabee Power Co.

Printers

Examiner Printing Office
Garden Printery
Hulf, W. D.
Review Printing Office
Robertson, W. H.
Times Publishing Co.

Produce

Scott & Hogg

Pump Manufacturers

Green, G. W.
Payton, James

Real Estate

Brown, A. & Co.
Lindsay & Might
O'Connell, J. T. & Co.

Restaurants

McCallum, W. J.
Maitland, R.

Rubber Goods

Peterboro Rubber Co. Ltd.

Sand

Collins, W. J.
Mitchell, T.

Sash, Doors and Blinds

McDonald, A. M.

Saw Mills

Dickson Co. Ltd.
McDonald, A.

Green, G. W.

Sewing Machines

Singer Mfg. Co.

Shovel Manufacturers

Peterboro Shovel & Tool Co.

Soda Water Manufacturers

James, Charles
Knox, D.

Stoves

Best Stove Co.
Hall, Adam
Higgins' Hardware Store

Stove Manufacturers

Hall, Adam

Surveyors

Ontario Land Surveyor – Cameron,
Alfred J.

Tailors

Ball, George
Hickey, M. J.
McClung, James
Simons & Co., P.

Weir, S. B.

Wyatt, Joseph

Teas & Coffee

Stroud Tea and Coffee Co.

Tank Manufacturers

Green, G. W.

Tent Manufacturers

Kingscote, Alfred
Peterboro Canoe Co.
Turner, J. J. & Sons

Tinsmiths

Adamson & Dobbin
Ferguson, E.
Higgins Hardware Store
Hutchinson, Geo.
Micks, A. E.
Murty, James

Spry, Louis

Tool Manufacturers

Peterboro Shovel & Tool Co.

Twine Manufacturers

Canadian Cordage & Mfg. Co.

Ultimator Manufacturers

Canadian Ultimator Co.

Undertakers

Belleghem, D.
Clegg, E. B. & Co.

Comstock, A.

Lane & Eano

McFadden, M.

Veterinary Surgeons

McKerrecher, D.

Pool, B. R.

Robinson, F. L.

Waist & Wrapper Manufacturers

Gemmell, C. G.

Wall Paper

Routley, C. B.

Weaver

Barclay, John
Colonial Weaving Co.

Window Shade Manufacturer

Green, Edward

Woodenware

Edgar, James

Woolen Mills

Auburn Woolen Co. Ltd.

The only display ad for a Peterborough business was for

The Peterborough Sandstone Brick Co. Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF BRICKS MADE OF SAND AND LIME

ALSO BUILDING MATERIALS of all kinds

President: J. J. English; Vice President: J. J. Hartley; Secretary: E. S. Clarry; A. Brown; R. Harstone
PETERBOROUGH, CANADA

Several companies paid to have advertising included with their line description.

Editor's Comments:

This yearbook is in the Trent Valley Archives library collection and can be browsed in our Reading Room. The yearbook covers the whole province in several hundred pages, but the pages on Peterborough are fascinating. The list includes businesses and people who paid to be included. Still, the list makes compelling reading as it seems more complete than other lists we have seen. It also raises questions about some of our assumptions. For example, was the Peterboro Canoe Co. manufacturing tents? At this point in time was the yearbook correct in describing two different firms as Peterboro Canoe Co.? Notice too the consistency in spelling Peterborough as Peterboro even when the companies spelled the city correctly. Some readers might be surprised to learn what occupations their ancestors pursued in 1906. Lists are fun to read! Will you be surprised to know that Peterborough had two broom manufacturers; one egg packer; or some 70 grocers?

An Evening at the Empire Theatre: Politics, Women, and Experimental Marriage

Robert Clarke



Gender matters! Melodrama and marriage! And a Canadian scenic!

Over three days in spring 1920 the Empire Theatre on Charlotte Street offered all that, and more.

The theatre was screening two big silent-film five-reelers (about 150 minutes in all, depending on how quickly the projectionist was turning the crank), plus a ten-minute Canadian short.

Although the ad doesn't say so, there would also have been a constant flow of live, on the spot, mood-making background music, perhaps even "the Empire Orchestra," under the direction of Miss Muriel Porter, who was in fact the wife of the owner, Charles Porter. Muriel was by no means in the background. She was also the theatre's treasurer and would soon take over as proprietor. (She might well have been the last, if not the only, "woman proprietor" of a Peterborough theatre.)

Afternoon and evening, all for a price of from eleven to seventeen cents (the equivalent, in 2018, of \$1.44 to \$2.22). No popcorn. You had to get your treats at a nearby confectionary.

Empire Theatre ad, *Peterborough Examiner*, March 19, 1920, p.9.



Empire Theatre. C.R. Banks, in Overland car with children, 226 Charlotte St., early 1920s. Courtesy Trent Valley Archives.

It was the opening year of a decade, the beginning of the "Roaring Twenties," "the Jazz Age." The painful devastations of the Great War had been over for a couple of years. The Russian Revolution and the Winnipeg General Strike of 1919 had created their own brands of turmoil, stirring up mixtures of political hope

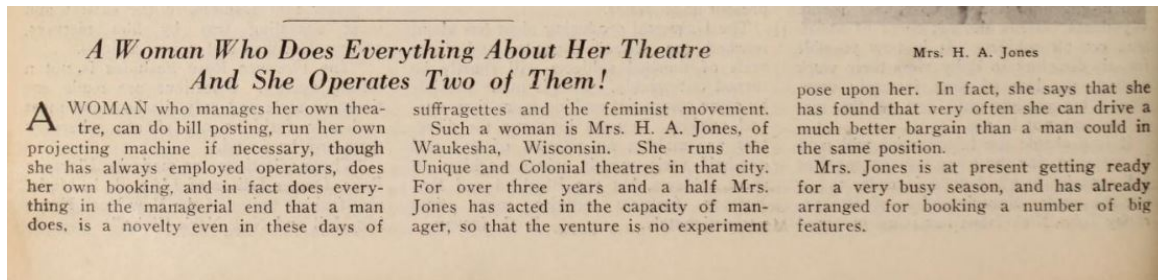
and, on the part of some, fear. To many, it seemed that a new age was dawning. Indeed, writing about the optimism surrounding technological progress and the transition to sound movies, cinema historian Donald Crafton noted that the phrase "New Era" was "heard everywhere in the twenties."

The March 1920 program of the Empire Theatre seems to reflect this new time. After a long period of struggle, women were gaining ground in efforts to assert their rights – they had won the right to vote in Manitoba in 1916 and British Columbia and Ontario in 1917 and federally (with some exclusions) in 1919.

The gains were as apparent within the Hollywood movie industry as they were elsewhere. "Women were more engaged in movie culture at the height of the silent era than they have been at any other time," writes Shelley Stamp in a study of "Women and the Silent Screen." The writer of *Experimental Marriage* was Alice Eyton, who fashioned scripts for 16 films from 1919 to 1922. She was only one of a great number of female screenwriters during

the period – but then, women were working at all levels of the industry, and as more than just stars and extras. They were prominent as directors (including, at one point, the highest-paid director) and heads of photography and editing departments.

There were many, like Muriel Porter, who ran movie theatres. Women were pioneering movie reviewers, too, like Peterborough's Cathleen McCarthy, writing for the *Examiner* in the 1920s. It was a time, Stamp says, “of rapidly changing gender norms and shifting sexual mores.”



Motion Picture News, Sept. 23, 1916, p1850.



Motion Picture Magazine, February 1918, p.36.

The ascendancy in the business was, of course, not to last. In recent decades women have been severely underrepresented in key positions in Hollywood. As the documentary movie *This Changes Everything* (2018) points out, in the past three decades only 0.5 per cent of directorial assignments went to women. In this age of the #MeToo movement the accounts of misogyny, sexual abuse, and assault in the industry are rampant. *****

For women, and men, the questions the ad asked were controversial. **“Ladies: How much freedom should a woman be permitted after marriage? Gentlemen: Would you marry a woman if you could live with her but three days a week?”**

The comedy *Experimental Marriage* had been released by Select Pictures Corp. a year earlier, in March 1919. It's an interesting screening. This particular motion picture, writes Kay Sloan in an analysis of “Sexual Warfare in the Silent Cinema,” marked the end of a long “film debate over suffragism.”

I have to admit I haven't seen the film. It is considered to be “lost,” like an estimated 75 percent (or more) of silent films produced before 1929. But based on the evidence we have, the plot revolves around a young woman, played by Constance Talmadge, who wants to marry a lawyer, played by Harrison Ford, a handsome, dashing leading man (who was, of course, not the handsome, dashing Harrison Ford of more recent years).

Although the woman would like to marry, she also wants to continue her work in the suffrage movement. That appears to have been a bit of a problem. As a plot description puts it: “Because he does not want to lose feminist Suzanne Ercoll, lawyer Foxcroft Grey unhappily accepts her proposal that they marry but live together only from Saturday until Monday, leaving each free to live *as he pleases* the rest of the week, no questions asked.”

Marriage and a career, then, belong in separate worlds. When it comes to gender, the pronoun “he” towards the end of that sentence (in “as he pleases”) is revealing in itself.

Experimental Marriage poster, IMDb.





Lobby card, 1919. Thanks to Doctor Macro website, <http://doctormacro.com>.

As the movie twists and turns, complications and comedy ensue. A report from a press screening noted that almost continuous “ripples of laughter” were heard, and I would imagine that Peterborough audiences were similarly enthusiastic. In the end conventional marriage, not surprisingly, wins out. (After all, the director of *Experimental Marriage* was a man; and so too were the moguls who ran Hollywood — and the key figures in Select Pictures Corp. were industry giants Lewis J. Selznick and Adolph Zukor.)

“Overt power” for women, Kay Sloan concludes, “would remain unacceptable for

women in the decades to come.”

A *Globe and Mail* headline almost a century later: “Putting Oneself First: Still a Revolutionary Act for Women” (Sept. 21, 2018).

And another: “How Some Long-term Committed Couples Avoid the Daily Grind of Traditional Marriage by Living Apart” (Sept. 24, 2018).



The Darkest Hour poster, IMDb.

The other feature presentation, *The Darkest Hour* (released by Vitagraph in December 1919, and also considered lost), was a more typical melodrama of the era, but also had the dangers of marriage as a theme. The Empire’s ad gives only the title, but theatre managers would have received a number of possible publicity captions, including: “Can a Woman Make a Man Propose to Her Without His Having Any Knowledge of It?”

In this case a wealthy (but very nice) man, Peter Schuyler, is more or less proposed to by a scheming woman who plans to divorce him quickly, get his money, and go off with the man she really loves. (Seems like an early film noir.) Before that can happen, thieves enter his house one night and give him a nasty bump on his head. He comes out of it with amnesia and

wanders off to work in a lumber camp without any idea of who he is. In the camp he falls in love, of course, with his boss’s niece. He marries her — and then gets another bump on the head.

Now the unfortunate man remembers who he was before, but can recall nothing about the lumber camp and his marriage. He goes back to New York . . . Well, that’s enough of the plot. It all ends well, but, as a review of the time noted, it is a “rather improbable story” although “entertaining enough so long as all of the incidents of the story are accepted without question.”

Finally, for something completely different, the Empire screened a “Canadian Government Scenic.” The short film was probably issued by the federal Exhibits and Publicity Bureau, established in 1918 within the Department of Trade and Commerce (and re-branded as the Canadian Government Motion Picture Bureau in 1923).

The Bureau's films, aimed at promoting various sectors of Canadian life and industry, were being distributed widely to theatres through the big Canadian Universal company.



Who Said Woodland Dells Are Unknown Outside of Spring Poetry?
Enter Jean Paige in Vitagraph, "The Darkest Hour," to register a beautiful and effective note to the contrary. Harry Moray is the star of this feature and he also wears overalls.

Moving Picture World, Dec. 6, 1919, p661.

A "scenic" was considered to be educational: a view of a natural phenomenon such as Niagara Falls or the Rockies, for instance; or films of the fisheries or of an industrial operation. They were what historian Peter Morris calls "idyllic portraits of Canada." Typical titles around that time were *The Most Picturesque Spot in North America*, *Lake Louise*; *Wooden Shipbuilding in Canada*; *Building Airplanes in Canada*; and *Harvest of the Sugar Maple Time*. The Empire audience would have seen something along these lines, and it was unusual fare. Local movie-goers seldom had a chance to see themselves or their own country depicted on-screen.

As for the Empire Theatre, about a year later, in April 1921, it pulled people out for the six-reel *The Tiger's Coat* (1920), which featured among its cast yet another notable woman of the time: Tina Modotti.

Described in a local news piece ("Modotti") as a "piquant little Italian beauty," Modotti had actually left Italy in 1912 to go to the United States. She made only two or three films before moving in 1922 to Mexico. There, as a photographer and photojournalist (and member of the Communist Party) she became part of an artistic and political community that included the painters Frida Kahlo and Diego Rivera. Ashley Judd played Tina Modotti in the 2002 movie *Frida*, starring Salma Hayek. Award-winning Canadian filmmaker (and friend) Brenda Longfellow also made a documentary, *Tina in Mexico* (2002), which uses re-enactments, newsreel footage, and Tina's own observations, journals, and photographs to tell her story.

Peterborough Examiner, April 28, 1921, p.11.

Lobby card, 1920, IMDb.



conventional fashion.

Both of the "Tiger" films screened on Thursday, April 28, 1921. The very next day the Empire Theatre closed down forever, after less than seven years in action.



Up the street and around the corner, at the Regent on Hunter, the attraction that same day was (confusingly) *The Tiger's Cub* (1920), "a tale of daring and thrilling romance in faraway Alaska." The film, yet another now lost, featured one of the two or three most popular female stars of the time: the resourceful and athletic "serial queen" Pearl White (of *Perils of Pauline* fame). White had appeared in several serials and was known for doing her own stunts. The popular serials of the 1910s tended to have female leads, "renowned for their stunts, physical power, and daring," according to historian Lewis Jacobs, writing in 1939. "Their exploits paralleled, in a sense, the real rise of women to a new status in society."

The Tiger's Cub was a feature film and not a serial – and judging from this lobby card, represented women in a more

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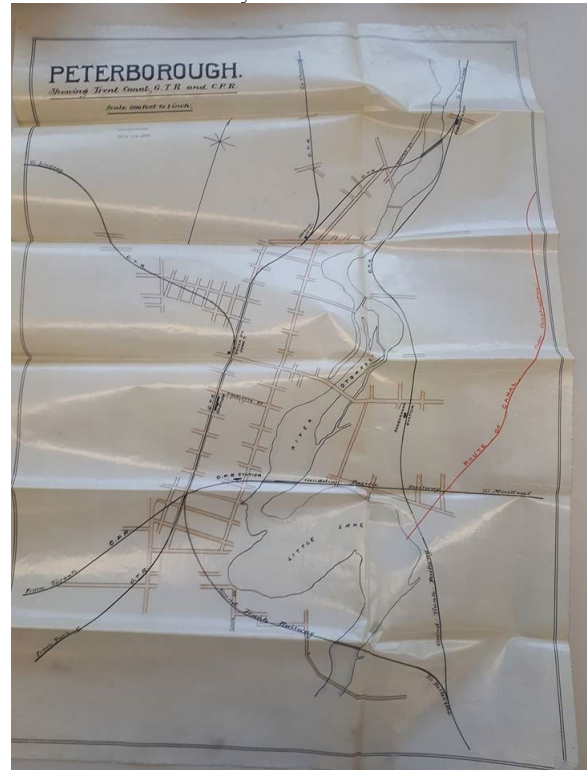
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Library and Archives of Canada. He is the archivist in charge of processing and describing the records of the Canadian National Railway.



This is one example of a Peterborough map showing the connections between railways and canal

Peterborough's Movie History

Robert Clarke is working on a social history of movie-going in Peterborough: See

<https://www.peterboroughmoviehistory.com/>.

We have featured in this and earlier issues Robert Clarke's articles on local movie history. Jessica Nyznik reported on his work in the *Peterborough Examiner*. He is collecting information on local theatres, movie goers, advertising and film techniques for an upcoming book. He is hoping that readers will share memories and archives related to their experiences with movies locally. He can be contacted at rge@peterboroughmoviehistory.com.

Railway Maps at Library and Archives Canada

Andrew Elliott drew attention to the huge collection of railway maps at Peterborough's Movie History

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Art & National Importance

Further to our earlier story, the Federal Court of Appeal has ruled that work by an international artist can be deemed of "national importance" to Canadian Heritage.

The Canadian Cultural Property Export Review Board in 2017 refused to issue an export permit to the Heffel Fine Art Auction House to export Caillebotte's 1892 canvas, "Iris bleus, jardin du Petit Gennevilliers" on the grounds that the work was of national importance and should remain in Canada. Heffel challenged the decision and won a decision in June 2018. That decision was appealed by the Attorney General of Canada, and the new decision, April 2019, confirms the position of the heritage review board.

Several museums were granted intervenor status in the appeal. They have accepted art donations on the basis that it was nationally important and entitled to a full exemption from income tax. Many large museums acquired art valued at millions partly because donors would accept the income tax benefit in lieu of cash.

This is an important decision even for archives, because it encourages donors to give valuable documents to archives. Locally, the Roy Studio collection at the Peterborough Museum and Archives is an example of how the system has worked.

Queries

Asa Huycke

Asa Huycke, whose Peterborough Music Company was located on George Street near Hunter, composed a "Marche Militaire" dedicated to the 93rd Battalion Band on the eve of the band going to Europe. On May 19, "Createore's Famous Band" played Huycke's march at the Grand Opera House in Peterborough. There is a great reference to Giuseppe Createore in the musical, *Music Man*, in the tune, "76 Trombones."

Cathleen McCarthy remembered Asa Huycke (1891-1971) vividly. In her 1975 article, she wrote: "Asa Huycke, a local genius at the keyboard – although at the time he could not read a single note of written music – composed a delightful musical operetta, 'The message of the Bluebird', which was presented several times at the Opera House with full houses. A local music teacher, the late Miss Margaret McCabe, sat beside Mr. Huycke as he played and wrote down the musical score, composing the bass later. It was quite a feat."

The Trent Valley Archives has a copy of the Marche Militaire.

The Peterborough Music Company was located at the heart of Peterborough's downtown, on George Street just north of Hunter.

Hope this helps. If this prompts other questions, let me know and I will see what could be learned.

Elwood Jones, Archivist

This correspondent had made the following interesting and insightful observations.

.....

William James Outram

Re: *George Mathews Meats, in the article entitled..*

Don Outram, Tory Hill, ON.

Hello,

I came upon this article while looking for info on A.M. Butchery Co & C.P.S. Meats Co. in Peterborough.

This I got from your Peterborough Examiner article *Enterprise along the river, 4 March 2019*:
<https://www.thepeterboroughexaminer.com/living-story/8216574-enterprise-along-the-river-a-major-meat-packing-operation-once-stood-on-the-shores-of-the-otonabee-river-at-little-lake/>

The George Mathews Company, a significant pork-packing enterprise, was founded in Lindsay in 1868 and moved in 1882 to an exceptionally fine building in Peterborough, at the junction of George Street, Little Lake, and the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Its "Rose Brand" meats were sold in Canada and Great Britain.

Firstly, I do not find anything "unusual" about Asa's birth. He was born July 21, 1891 in Hastings, Northumberland County. His parents were Wesley Ward(e) Huycke and Alwilda (Alma) Vanmeer.

In 1901 he was 9 and living with his parents and his sisters, one older and one younger. They may have had more children. I haven't looked up the whole family.

I found a border crossing record from 1930, in which he was making a brief trip to the U.S.

At that time, his residence was listed as Hamilton, Ontario and his occupation was listed as "piano tuner."

He crossed again in 1949 with his wife Anne for a stay with his sister-in-law Winifred Green in Ohio. The reason for the visit was that he suffered from a bronchial condition and wanted to spend the winter in a warm climate. (Although I can't Ohio would be much warmer than Ontario).

Anyway, his residence in 1949 was 45 Salem Ave., Hamilton and his occupation was still that of piano tuner.

The only strange item here is that on this border crossing is a note that he had, in 1931, been deported from the U.S. It doesn't say why, and, in 1949, he was allowed back in.

...

If I had to speculate, I would guess that perhaps after living in the city (Hamilton) for so many years, perhaps they decided to retire to the country in their elder years -- Onondaga Township in Brant County being not that far from Hamilton -- but that's only a guess.

Here is a little about my Grandfather... William James (Billy) OUTRAM b.1866; who apprenticed as a butcher in Bowmanville, delivering meat in the morning & taking orders for the next day.

He moved to Peterborough and worked for Johnny Howden, soon opening A.M Butchery. He met Helen Pugh when delivering meat to Hall's law office where she worked.

Next he worked for Matthews' which became C.P.S Meats. (It is hard to read my Grandmother Helen Pugh-Outram's writing.)

Billy later became General Manager for Matthews & Blackwell Meats, who owned three meat stores. The main store was located at the SW corner of George & Charlotte Street, (now Peterborough Square Entrance), the 2nd was on the NE corner of George & Brock St., and the 3rd was located on the NW corner of Park & Sherbrooke Street (2014 a corner store) you can still go to the back & see where the meat hooks are on the walls.

Matthews & Blackwell Meats sold to Canada Packers

when they moved into Peterborough in 1936. They bought out all of the small specialty shops: bakeries, meats, dairy etc. Anything doing with food & building one BIG Grocery Store where you brought everything you need to cook a meal.

In 1936 Billy retired to his home at 198 Edinburgh St. where he died one year to the day after retiring from boredom.

Billy had to get rid of his prize-winning chickens & pigeons about a year before he retired because of allergies to them.

At 25 Billy & Helen got married. Living first on Water St., near Parkhill Road. After getting married Helen ran a little grocery store till after Ella was born. Then they moved to the corner of Gilchrist & Dublin St., then to Sherbrooke St., had a large sow (female pig), chickens & a garden. Every day Billy rode a bicycle to work till he retired in 1936.

Then they started to buy their homes, 1st on Dublin St., 616 Union St. which was a cottage that they had the roof raised and 2nd floor added before Hazel was born & finally they bought their last home where they both died at 198 Edinburgh St.

Billy & Helen never moved into a new home until it was completely paid off, they rented it out first. As their family grew so did their homes. When they moved into another one the other one was rented out.

In the early 1900's Peterborough had three telephone companies, he had all three in his homes, and businesses.

Thank you, Mr. Jones, for more info on Billy Outram, I'll be down your way; if I have time I'll drop in.

In 2008 Trent Valley Archives published a picture book [*Peterborough Interiors*] of some of the businesses in downtown around 1900. There are two pictures of Matthews Blackwell in the centre and the one on the right was a picture taken Dec 1911 in the main store of Matthews & Blackwell Meats Co. located on the east side of George, near Simcoe St - of the five men working there, one is Billy Outram.

I have the original picture here. In 2007 we lost our home to a fire; though the picture was in our large safe it sustained a lot of damage. The info I have listed is written on its back. So far I've been unable to scan it & get good results.

Comment by Elwood Jones

Thanks for confirming information about this photo which appears in the centre of *Peterborough Interiors* (published by TVA in 2008 and still available at TVA and at Hunter Street Books). This is inside the Matthews and Blackwell store and Billy Outram is one of the five butchers. Do you think he is the one that is closest?

Thanks for your letter to the Examiner commenting on a column I wrote.

I had not heard of your grandfather, but I have met Outrams who must have been related.

The meat markets were first listed as Matthews and Blackwell stores. Then about 1921 with a small merger it became the Canadian Packing Company [C.P.C.], and then in 1927 Canada Packers. The 1925 street directory lists him as a branch manager for C.P.C. It looks as if we need to

look more closely at what happened in 1936.

If you have more information about him and his family, I would be glad to see it.



Douro Mills

My interest is whether there is a record of Lakefield being called *Douro Mills* between 1835 and 1840.

In *Nelson's Falls to Lakefield*, page 101, it says "A newspaper advertisement of May, 10, 1833 stated that Walter Crawford of Douro Mills had rafted lumber from his mill on Crawford's (now Sawyer) Creek to his yard in Peterborough". The newspaper ad was in the Cobourg Star. I have not yet seen the actual ad (I believe they have it on microfilm at TVA and I intend to look it up when we are up later this month) but Ballstadt describes it thus; "after having surmounted numerous difficulties, he had rafted 'a large quantity of LUMBER to Peterborough' from his Douro Mills and had established a lumber yard there". May 1833 was two years before he purchased the Sawyers Creek property and before Herriot or Thompson had begun building mills at the falls in Lakefield. I believe what Crawford calls "his Douro Mills" was the sawmill that was started by Thomas A. Stewart on his property in 1830. By 1832 the mill was being operated by Stewart's partner, an Irishman named Mr. Stephenson. There are a lot of connections linking Stewart and Crawford and I think it is probable that Crawford assisted the Stewarts in finding a capable millwright, Stephenson, to complete and operate the sawmill and that Crawford undertook to market the lumber it produced at his lumberyard, a 13-acre plot on the west bank of the Otonabee river immediately north of what is now Parkhill Road in Peterborough. The lumberyard is about 1 kilometer south of the site of Stewart's sawmill. So it is also possible that Crawford's address, *Douro Mills, Northumberland*, refers to Stewart's mills about 10 kilometers to the south of his farm.

Michael Dolbey

Reply Elwood Jones:

The TVA index to *Peterborough Examiner* shows

several articles relating to the sale of Douro Mills between 1867 and 1873; It seems that the Mills would be closer to Peterborough but I have not read the stories. That would be easy to do of course since we have dates for the articles. That might also help us in using the land records index.

Reply Michael Dolbey:

Most interesting to see if the mills referred to between 1867 and 1873 are ones in Lakefield or those on the Stewart's property. By itself, *Douro Mills* is such a generic term it makes it hard to place.

Comment: There is still much to learn, and at press time the archivist had not pursued the items in the Peterborough Examiner index.

H. D. Kennedy

Who was Henry Dawson Kennedy?



EVANGELIST H. D. KENNEDY

Henry Dawson "Harry" Kennedy (1868-1925) was a Peterborough born author and evangelist who ran evangelical campaigns in Canada and the U. S. He wrote *Jacob the Wrestler* (1901), *Misunderstood* (1903) and *Does God Care?* (1927) "Ruth's Vision" was printed in same small pamphlet as "Jacob the Wrestler" and is available for free online at archive.org; CIHM 74725.

Kennedy, Wesleyan Methodist, was born 14 June 1868 in Peterborough, and died 9 October 1925 at Elk Rapids, Antrim, Michigan. His wife at death was Anne Richardson Kennedy. In the 1910 U.S. Census and when he went to Michigan in 1912 his wife was Priscilla C. Kennedy; they were married in 1907.

The *Peterborough Examiner*, 23 April 1926, featured Dawson Kennedy in its series of biographical sketches. He was described as a fundamentalist in contrast to the modernist thinkers of the 1920s.

His parents Dawson Kennedy and Rebecca Sherm were married in 1862 and celebrated their 66th wedding anniversary in February 1928. In the 1891 census, his siblings were Lynda 24; Percy 20; Marion 13; and Fred 11. Another had died in 1884 when caught in fencing, aged 5.

Dawson Kennedy was a farmer, who served on County Council. In 1884, he was an applicant for the position of County Registrar, which position was filled by Bernard Morrow. Other candidates were John Ludgate, George Edmison, R. Walton, T.G. Choate, D.W. Dumble, George Dunsford, John J. Lundy, Michael Sanderson, and J.R. Stratton.

Dawson sr. fought against the Fenians in 1866 and was included in R. M. Roy's famous composite photograph featuring veterans still living in 1896. He was in Peterborough Infantry Company No.1, of which the senior officers were Captain John Kennedy, Lieut. William Nassau Kennedy, and Ensign J.W. Kennedy. It was a family affair.

In 1914, he was living at 600 Water Street, at the corner of Dublin, and was still there in later years.

PREFACE.

This sermon on "Jacob the Wrestler" has been listened to by many audiences while engaged in evangelistic work. It has been used of God to arouse conviction in the heart of the sinner. At different times it has found its way into local newspapers, and now I am urged by many to print it, which I do, trusting that it may do good to the reader, as it has done to those who have listened.

I have been further encouraged to publish this sermon by the receipt of a letter from Rev. Prof. Wallace, of Victoria College, saying that it impressed him as "fresh and vigorous in thought, piquant in style, practical in spirit, and most wholesome in tendency."

H. D. KENNEDY.

Peterboro', Ont., March, 1901.

Pastors desiring my services in evangelistic work address:
H. D. KENNEDY, Peterboro', Ont.

RUTH'S VISION.

"Ruth's Vision" was first written at the request of one of Canada's noted elocutionists, intended for recitation purposes in church entertainments. It is now sent forth in the printed form, trusting that those who read or listen may be both entertained and profited.

H. D. K.

Craig and Mooney



We were pleased to learn from a furniture refinisher that he was restoring a chair that had been built by Craig and Mooney, whose furniture business was on the north-west corner of Brock and George. The only information that he found on the web was a Peterborough Examiner column by Elwood Jones that commented on the tragic life of Mooney.



Here is the article by Elwood Jones that appeared in the Peterborough Examiner in 2013.

Archie Mooney died of gas poisoning, 1893

Archie Mooney, a young bachelor, and partner in the firm of Craig and Mooney, died of carbon monoxide poisoning on the store premises, Sunday, November 12,

1893. Mooney was evidently well-known and his death was shocking.

The Peterborough Daily Examiner had a fairly detailed report on the Monday:

"An unfortunately sad death which was discovered, about eight o'clock this morning, shocked the community with its suddenness and the deplorable circumstances surrounding it. The news that Mr. Archie Mooney, junior partner of the furniture and upholstery firm of Craig & Mooney, whose business premises are situated at the corner of Brock and George Streets, had been found dead on a sofa in the upholstery room of their establishment spread rapidly, and many at first thought the report incredible and before nine o'clock a large crowd of citizens anxious to learn the veracity or falsity of the rumour, wended their way to the warerooms of the firm. On ascending the steps in the front shop to the upholstery room, it was found that the report was only too true. Stretched upon a sofa laid the remains of the deceased, lifeless and cold. Deceased had evidently been dead several hours before being found. Near the head of the sofa not more than two feet away from the victim's head, was the gasolier torn from its fastenings at the ceiling, and the strong smell of gas prevalent told a tale too sad almost to realize."

The Craig and Mooney store was on the north-west corner of George and Brock Street. Mooney (1866-1893) had lived in Peterborough most of his life, and age 5 was living in the Peterborough Protestant Home. He may not have been there very long, but he was there on the day the census taker came. Sometimes one gets fantastic luck when doing research into the past. As it turns out the archival records of the Peterborough Protestant Home are in the Anson House papers at the Trent Valley Archives. Also, about a dozen years ago my fourth year students at Trent worked on projects that led to the publication of a history of Anson House and its predecessors. The second Peterborough Protestant Home opened in 1870 in the refurbished former stone brewery and soap factory located on the east side of Stewart Street adjacent to the property of the Hutchison House Museum. Some bungalows have been built between the two stone buildings, constructed between 1836 and 1838. In the 1870 minute book of the Peterborough Protestant Home there are several references to Peter Connal, a downtown merchant whose store was where the Stone Brewery restaurant stands, and who lived in the expanded former home of Dr. John Hutchison.

The minutes are well-written, and provide insights into how people of the 1870s addressed issues about how to help the less fortunate in our society. During 1871 they developed a system of visitors who would keep an eye for the poor and those who were suffering temporary setbacks because of fires, winter unemployment and laziness.

It is not clear why Archibald Mooney was in the Protestant Home without any other members of the family. The likelihood is that the father was not part of the scene, and, perhaps briefly, the mother could not earn money while looking after this son. When Archibald Mooney died, his mother and a sister were living in California. Closer to home, he had a sister in Keene and a brother in Toronto, both of whom attended the funeral. He was also survived by an aunt, a Mrs. Booth, in Ottawa, who heard of his death

by telegram from the Rev. W. M. Loucks, a curate at St. John's Peterborough, 1891-1893.

Archie Mooney seems to have spent his life in Peterborough. At the age of 14, in 1880, he became an apprentice carpenter with William Langford (1847-1918), who early in his career worked with furniture but after 1884 returned to building construction and became a leading builder who built several houses along Water and George south of Parkhill. Langford, after 1907, was the contractor for the Peterborough Collegiate Institute, Quaker Oats, Bonner Worth building, and the new Turnbull department store. Langford had impressive careers in the militia, local government, where he served as an alderman and on the Board of Works.

Archie Mooney in 1884 became a partner with John D. Craig, in the former Langford premises, and their successful business lasted until Mooney's shocking death. Mooney seems to have developed a wide network of supporters, partly through the furniture business. He was also a member of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, a parish organization at St. John's Anglican Church that served as ushers at Sunday services and recruited new members for the congregation. When the group formed locally in 1890 it was the sixth chapter in Canada; the movement was nationally associated with the leadership of N. Ferrar Davidson, who was the brother of the Rev. John C. Davidson, the Rector of Peterborough. At least three of the local members became Anglican clergy, and one, Derwyn T. Owen eventually was Archbishop of Toronto.

Mooney was also a member of the Peterborough chapter of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (I.O.O.F.), a major international service club first established in Peterborough in 1846, and re-established in 1873. The club used to meet in the town Council Chambers, but moved to buildings at George and Brock and then to the Cluxton Building at George and Hunter. The presiding officer, called Noble Grand, in 1893 was Robert Mein, a George Street merchant.

Mooney boarded at different places. In 1875 he was at 217 Brock Street, a boarding house near Aylmer Street. At the time of his death, he was boarding at the home of Edmond W. Morphet, a long time telegrapher with connections to George A. Cox, and whose offices would have been in the four-storey building (now only two storeys high) that was on the south-west corner of Brock and George. The Morphets were active members of St. John's Anglican Church, and their son, Herbert was a churchwarden, 1912-1913. Herbert was married just two months before Mooney's death, and that may have been why Archie Mooney was boarding there.

Mooney's body was found on an upstairs sofa by Harry Manley, a cabinet maker with Craig and Mooney entered by the unlocked side door. He immediately went to Dr. John Clarke's residence, 166 Brock. Dr. Clarke (1852-1899) found Mooney had the "usual symptoms of poisoning by gas" and concluded he had suffocated. The coroner, Dr. R. W. Bell (1851-1923), saw no need for an autopsy.

The athletic Mooney was a runner and lacrosse player until about 1890, apparently because he had heart problems that caused fainting attacks. With respect to his death, the

theory was that he had such an attack on Sunday evening and went to the furniture upholstering room to sleep off the effects. He took down a lounge chair and apparently did not notice that he had "disarranged the gasolier", a two-jet gaslight which had been fastened to the ceiling and likely did not notice the escaping gas from the one working jet.

The Rev. C. B. Kenrick, curate at St. John's from 1889 to 1895, took the funeral services at the house and the cemetery, but many of the details were handled by the Oddfellows. The funeral procession from the Morphet home to the cemetery was led by Oddfellows from the Peterborough and Otonabee lodges on foot. The hearse was followed by the pall bearers, all members of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew: T. Hooper, J. Mein, A. Davidson, W. Savigny, W. Evans and R. Gray. Clearly, Mooney was held in high esteem and widely respected. The Brotherhood of St. Andrew members put white chrysanthemums, an emblem of purity, on the coffin. Robert Mein, N.G. and A. Kingscote, chaplain of the Peterborough lodge, led the Oddfellows' burial service. The Oddfellows formed a semi-circle, and the members walked in opposite directions, each dropping a spray of evergreen on the coffin. The Oddfellows floral arrangement was of links formed with white chrysanthemums and white lilies. That of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew's was of red carnations and red roses, "laid in smilax," thought to be a symbol of "unfulfilled and tragic love."

Mooney had little help from his family during his short life, but he had strong community support. His life provides insights into how the community built safety nets, especially for the most vulnerable. Mooney's death was tragic and the community shock was genuine. Still he had accomplished much.

Botulf Siding

Rab Wilkie asked:

What do you know about the old metal sign, "Botulf", by the railway & foot bridge near Holday Inn? Why is it there and how long has it been there? There are many *churches* dedicated to Saint Botulf in England, including one in Peterborough, but what's the connection with our Peterborough and why is this sign by a railway bridge not a church? Was the settlement, Scotchtown, on the other side of the river once called Botulf? (Not e/g Saint Botulf's?) And isn't it curious that the sign is still there, on railway property, so long after it has lost relevance or meaning? Or has it?

Thanks for any light you can shed on this curiosity!
Much appreciated,
-Rab Wilkie

Reply:

I have asked my friend with a passion for railways. The siding was called Botulf perhaps as early as 1883. Your suggested link to St. Botulf seems pertinent. The name here is actually an allusion to R. B. Angus of the CPR who was dubbed the patron saint of travelers, and

therefore given the name somewhat cleverly. The stretch was double tracked at one time and the name persisted even though it is single track, now. There is no other link to Botulf in our area.



Lakefield Heritage, Gord Young and Warren Duff replied:

The three of us concur, that, the Botluf Siding got its final re-jigging sometime around 1903. It would have been re-trenched from the river past what is now, Edgewater Blvd., when the bent-truss bridge went in to remove the level crossing in Burnham Point. [The original bent-truss bridge burned a few years ago when some kid thought it was the funniest thing to do, since Saturday Night Live comedy routine]

Then, as mentioned. The passing siding was rejigged to service the Vermont Marble that GTR had been serving directly from Vermont....until Rogers ripped up the old Cobourg and Peterborough rail, but, had, in 1903 belonged to the Grand Junction RR, and, behind both, the GTR.

So. The siding that has just been lifted east of Ashburnham is what remained of the c.1902-1903 rejigging of Botluf siding to conform to Rogers' hijinks with the Lift Lock and Lift Lock Canal.

We agree, that CPR's policy to honor "Big Bugs", or, anyone on the CPR by surname, held.

Indeed.

The fatally flawed notion of bringing the grain down from Port McNicholl, was a typical CPR split personality.[the Georgian Bay and Seaboard] There it named the new VP for Passenger Service David McNicholl for the new port, but, where the rail GB&S met the Ottawa-Toronto line, they honored. McNicholl's Personal Assistant, Mr. Leonard, by reversing the spelling of his name to Dranoel. Dranoel remains over by Bethany to this day.

Even though Botulf passing siding was re-jigged to go

from present-day Ashburnham to Television, shows that, until, say, 1960, when there was heavy passenger traffic, mail-express disappeared for good, the siding provided a very smooth transition for train meets, east bound, passing, west bound etc.

We have no idea who came up with the name *Botluf*, that is lost to history, but, rather than name the passing siding "Angus" was against policy. As it was. Angus was an established name elsewhere in Ontario then.

Likely, Cox gave the name as he was mayor then, he probably came up with *Botulf* to honor Angus' visit with the first "official" passenger train into Peterborough in 1883. Or the name could have been suggested by Walter Sheridan or the Rev. Vincent Clementi.

Captain Marryat Revisited

I enjoyed reading your article about Captain Marryat. In my Dickens research at Trent I encountered him as a member of Dickens' literary circle. Most of his novels have been digitized and I actually read this YA novel because of the Canadian setting. The wiki entry for it suggests that he bought land in Upper Canada, but I suspect that he didn't. Somewhere, I recall a review of this title which mentioned that the Campbell family is based on an English family Marryat knew and that this family settled near Darlington. This would be in keeping with his other writings which were based primarily on autobiography.

James Forrester

... Gerald Marryat who wrote in the Examiner in 1950 believed the Settlers in Canada was based on the Lovekin family who lived in Clarke Township, and who apparently shared the kidnapping story at the heart of the novel. That seems to match your suggestion. Gerald Marryat felt that Frederick Marryat's father, James Marryat, a British MP had close connections to Canada, especially Montreal, but was known to Thomas G. Ridout of York.

More to explore! *Elwood*

Librarian archiving online

The Toronto Star, April 19, reported that an Alberta librarian has been archiving much of the provincial government's online content of policies and studies, such as, on health, climate change, and poverty. The purpose is to preserve online content even when government change leads to changes in the webpages. Katie Cuyler, a government information librarian at the University of Alberta, said the archiving project was begun in 2011 with twice yearly downloads of government data. Over the years, she has "archived hundreds of thousands of policy documents and scientific reports online."

Archivists and librarians have worried about the ways in which archives are created and preserved in a world in which so much is digital. This is one good response to that problem.

Identifying Trent Canal Staff

The Trent Severn Waterway has an impressive archival resource that documents the construction and maintenance of this navigational route from Lake Ontario to Georgian Bay for over 175 years. However, personnel records on the men and women who worked here are much more difficult to come by. Individual personal files would normally be forwarded to Ottawa for pension calculation and then disposed. Apart from local histories that may reference canal staff at a specific location, or the occasional newspaper article reporting the drowning or other misfortune of a canal staff, a comprehensive list of the various lockmasters, bridge keepers, dam keepers and light keepers is not available.

STAFF QUESTIONNAIRE

NAME: Lockington
 POSITION: Trent Canal
 DIVISION: Operation Staff
 LOCATION: Peterborough, Ont.
 DATE OF BIRTH: 2nd January, 1895
 DATE OF APPOINTMENT: May 1914
 DATE OF PRESENT CLASSIFICATION: May 1914
 CLASSIFICATION: Bridgekeeper & Damkeeper
 ANNUAL SALARY: \$110.00
 MILITARY SERVICE - GREAT WAR: No
 PENSION NUMBER: No
 DATE: JAN 22 1935
 CERTIFIED CORRECT: W.A. O'LEARY
 PAY ROLL PARTICULARS: GROSS SALARY \$96.75
 CONTRIBUTIONS AND DEDUCTIONS: TOTAL DEDUCTION \$6.00

Fortunately, two separate archival sources can be combined to yield some information on personnel at the various lock stations. The first is the Auditor General's Report for the year 1923-1924 Part W, pp.80-83 which contain a listing of the "Trent Canal Staff" both administrative and operational and their annual salaries and any bonuses they received. Only the surname and initials for first names are recorded but the station where each person was located is included. The lock stations are identified only by number. The

Dennis Carter-Edwards

naming of lock stations which is currently in use wasn't adopted until around 1974, just after the Waterway was transferred from Department of Transport to the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

The second key source is a ledger of canal employees for the year 1935 currently housed at the Trent Severn Waterway. This document lists the surname and first initials of operational and administrative staff along with their birth date, ethnic background, date of employment and any service during WWI along with their pension number. It also lists the position, i.e. lock master, bridge keeper, dam keeper, lift lock operator or marine railway operator but without noting which particular station they were based at.

By combining the two sources, it is possible to make some tentative statements about canal staff at various locations along the waterway. A few caveats are required before undertaking such a task. The first and most obvious is the potential for staff to move or be reassigned to a different lock site. The date of appointment does not necessarily imply that the individual was at a specific station, although this was usually the case. Thus, no definitive conclusions can be drawn for the tentative list of lockmasters and their associated stations. Secondly, the list contained in the Auditor General's report, does not include staff for the last set of locks that were built on the Severn River section, such as Couchiching, Port Severn and Big Chute. There is no explanation for why they were not included.

The report by the Auditor General cites numerous instances of two staff at a particular lock station. During this period, locks were kept in operation seven days a week, 24 hours a day throughout the operating season. In winter, lock staff would be responsible when required to adjust the stoplogs at the dam to control water levels and flow. For this reason, staff were provided with accommodation at the station. The dwellings provided for the lock master and his family were of a standard design and provided as part of the financial compensation for the job. In cases where two lock staff are noted, it is unclear if both resided in the same dwelling, had separate dwellings, although from the surviving records, this seems very unlikely or the junior member lived nearby.

While in most cases, the names and spelling are identical in the two separate lists, there are a few discrepancies, such as Nichols and Nicholes. In other instances, the 1923/24 list has in some cases only the initial of the first name while the 1935 list has additional initials for first names. It is reasonable to assume that the names refer to the same individual.

Finally, it should be noted that the given birthdates in the 1935 report, contain numerous pencil notations questioning or changing the actual date of birth.

Nevertheless, even with these qualifiers, these sources provide important clues to tracking the various lock masters, bridge and dam keepers and other operational staff employed along the Trent Canal. For those doing family research on potential canal ancestors, it offers a ray of hope in what is a

rather bleak archival landscape.

Reference to military service is noted in the 1935 records. Hiring preference was given to veterans after the war. This opens the possibility of tracing an ancestor's military service through the Attestation Papers which are available on line through the Library and Archives website.

A few examples will illustrate how helpful this can be. P.L. Knox is listed as the lock master at No.3 Glen Miller in the published Auditor General's report. The 1935 ledger lists him as a lock master born 17 October 1888 who was appointed 9 June 1919. The attestation papers for a Percy Lorne Knox from Sterling, Ontario has his birth date as 7 October 1888 who enlisted 6 September 1915. He was married to Alice Elizabeth and lists his occupation as a printer.

M. LaFrance was listed in 1923-24 as the lock master at No.1 Trenton. The 1935 record states he was born 18 August 1878 and appointed 21 July 1918. He served in France during the war. His attestation paper records his birthday as 18 August 1878. He was a painter by trade with a wife, Elizabeth living in Trenton. His place of birth was Collingwood Ontario and yet he served with the 79th Battalion, St. John Quebec.

Some names are more difficult to link to an attestation paper. S. Smith was the lock master at No.6 Frankford. There are over 7,000 entries for Smith in the Attestation papers – a much more challenging task!

Further analysis could be done using these records to examine the ethnic makeup of the canal staff for example or to look at hiring practices around election dates.

Though by no means complete, the combination of these two sources, allows for some insight into the staff who kept the canal running in the early part of the 20th century.

Trent Canal Staff - 1922-1924

Name	Lock / Bridge/Dam
Anderson, D.M.	Douro #24
Anderson, D.M.	Sawer Creek #25
Anderson, D.M.	Lakefield #26
Barber, J.W.	Rosedale #35
Barker, W.	Meyers #9
Bell, A.	Bridge - Victoria Road
Bennett, R.	Healey Falls #16 & #17
Black, T.	Bridge - Bridgenorth
Brownsell, G.	Healey Falls #15
Burgess, W.D.	Bolsover #37
Burke, R.H.	Scugog Lighthouse
Calder, A.	Ashburnham #20
Church, I.	Burleigh Falls #28 & #29
Clarke, B.	Bridge - Maria Street
Cockburn, R.J.	Bridge - Lake Shore Road
Cook, A.	Campbellford #13
Cowain, C.	Crowe Bay #14
Cowie, J.A.	Talbot #38
Curtis, S.J.	Bridge - Warsaw Road
Daly, F.	Campbellford #13
Davis, J.R.	Peterborough Lift Lock #21

Donnelly, T.J.	Thorah #40
Dutton, J.T.	Hague's Reach #10
Dwyer, R.	Bridge - Wallace Point
Edwards, F.	Buckhorn #31
Edwards, W.D.	Scotts Mills #19
Ellery, J.	Fenelon Fall #33 & 34
Ferguson, J.	Bridge - Glen Miller
Fraser, L.	Glen Ross #7
Freeburn, G.	Bridge - Gannons Narrows
Freelen, J.	Bridge - Balsover
Gordon, H.	Scotts Mills #19
Grant, D.	Dam & Bridge near Thorah
Hanna, H.B.D.	Sydney #2
Hanna, L.	Trent #5
Henderson, J.T.	Dam - Burnt River
Herman, C.	Frankford #6
Hewitt, W.	Dam - Gull River
Hicks, W. J.	Burleigh Falls #28 & #29
Hill, R.J.	Bobcaygeon #32
Hill, R.W.	Peterborough Lift Lock #21
Hill, S.E.	Nassau Mills #22
Hill, S.E.	Otonabee #23
Hoard, C.	Ranney Falls #11 & #12
Howard, B.	Trent #5
Insley, C.	Healey Falls #16 & #17
Irwin, R.H.	Kirkfield Liftlock #36
Jenkins, R.C.H.	Lindsay #33
Johnson, F.	Electric Bridge - Trenton
Jones, J.D.	Gamebridge #41
Keating, W.	Batawa #4
Kellogg, C.L.	Healey Falls #15
Kerr, J.	Bridge - Lindsay
Knox, P.L.	Glen Miller #3
LaFrance, M.	Trenton #1
Lockington, F.	Bridge & Dam - Nassau
Logan, J.	Hastings #18
MacDonald, A.	Bridge & Dam - Healey Falls
Maynard, P.	Bridge - Peterborough
McCauley, J.P.	Batawa #4
McCauley, L.	Bridge & Dam - Frankford
McCauley, T.J.	Bridge - Bensfort
McDiarmid, T.	Fenelon Fall #33 & 34
McDonald, C.	Kirkfield Liftlock #36
McFadden, J.	Douro #24
McFadden, J.	Sawer Creek #25
McFadden, J.	Lakefield #26
McNickle, M.R.	Bridge - Lindsay
Messenger, A.	Crowe Bay #14
Mitts, W.J.	Sydney #2
Morgan, A.G.	Meyers #9
Morrison, D.	Bridge - Boundary Road
Nicholes, C.	Ranney Falls #11 & #12

Pammett, W. Young's Point #27
 Pearson, R. Bobcaygeon #32
 Potts, J. Percy Reach #8
 Poulton, J. Bridge & Dam - Campbellford
 Richardson, A.K. Peterborough Lift Lock #21
 Rosebush, A. Trenton #1
 Runions, C. Hague's Reach #10
 Sanderson, R.J. Patrol -Nassau to Peterborough
 Shewen, E.T. Nassau Mills #22
 Shewen, E.T. Otonabee #23
 Shewen, W.E. T. Lovesick #30
 Smith, J.C. Docks - Peterborough
 Smith, S. Frankford #6
 Suggitt, R. Bridge & Lighthouse Rosedale
 Sutton, E.W. Siding Bridge -Campbellford
 Vandervoot, D.A. Damkeeper- Trenton

Watters, John Bridge - Trent
 Weese, W.O. Portage #39
 Woodacre, H. Glen Miller #3
 Wright, E. Douro #24
 Wright, E. Sawyer Creek #25
 Wright, E. Lakefield #26
 Young, P.P. Young's Point #27

Trent Canal Staff – 1935

LM(Lock Master)

BK(Bridge Keeper)

DK(Dam Keeper)

LtK (Light Keeper)

PLL (Peterborough Lift Lock)

Mar Rwy (Marine Railway)

NAME	DUTY	BORN	ORIGIN	APOINTED	WAR SERVICE	PENSION
Barber, J.W.	LM	27-Nov-1884	Irish	11-May-21	yes	48
Barker, W.	LM	2-May-1871	English	7-Jun-18	England, Canada	no
Brownsell, G.	BK	8-Sep-1894	English	13-Aug-19	England,France Canada, England,	144883
Burgess, W.D.	LM	29-Oct-1881	English	1-Apr-20	France	21793
Burke, R.H.	LtK	29-Apr-1892	English born	15-May-22	yes Canada, England,	no
Clark, B.C.	PLL	1-Apr-1895	U.S.	8-May-23	France Canada, England,	41483
Cockburn, R.J.	B/LtK	11-Jun-1895	Scotch	1-Jul-22	France	37385
Cowie, J.A.	LM	13-Mar-1892	Scotch	1-May-20	Canada,England,France Canada, England,	no
Curtis, S.J.	BK	8-Jul-1884 22-May- 1873	Irish	22-Jul-19	France	44881
Davis, J.R.	PLL	21-Nov-1879	Scotch	Dec-11	no	
Dutton, J.T.	LM	21-Nov-1879	English	21-Nov-1879	England, France	no
Dwyer, R.	BK	4-Mar-1869	Irish	4-Mar-1869	no	
Edwards, F.R.	LM	1-Mar-1890	English	11-Sep-22	France Canada, England,	143519
Edwards, W.D.	LM	11-Apr-1873	English	11-Apr-1873	France Canada, England,	27785
Freeburn, G.	BK	20-Sep-1884	Scotch	2-May-21	France	no
Freelon, J.W.	BK	8-Jun-1875	English	11-Oct-15	no	
Hewitt, W.H.	DK	22-Mar-1886	Irish	1-Apr-12	no	
Hoard, J.C.	LM	11-Nov-1893 31-May- 1891	English	11-Nov-1893	Canada, England	193966
Howard, B.	LM	1891	Dutch	21-Jun-22	yes	no
Irwin, R.H.	LM/PLL	4-Apr-1880	Irish	1-Jul-22	no	
Jones, J.D.	LM	2-Jun-1881	English	2-May-21	Canada,England,France	no
Knox, P.L.	LM	17-Oct-1888	Irish	9-Jun-19	France	120375
LaFrance, M.	LM	18-Aug-1878	French	21-Jul-18	France	41879
Lockington, F.	BK/DK	3-Jan-1885	Irish	May-14	no	
MacDonald, A.	BK/DK	1-Oct-1880	English	1-Oct-1880	no	
Maynard, P.	BK	26-Oct-1877	English	26-Oct-1877	no	

McCauley, L.A.	BK/DK	17-Jul-1897	Irish	18-Sep-18	England	43880
McCauley, T.J.	LM	13-Oct-1882	Scotch	1-Jul-22	France	no
McDiamid, T.A.	LM	11-Oct-1867	Scotch	18-Jul-19	yes	no
McDonald, C.	PLL	2-Feb-1880	Irish	1-Jan-08	no	
McFadden, J.J.	LM	16-Jan-1885	Scotch	1-Nov-18	England	16123
McFadden, J.J.	LM	16-Jan-1885	Scotch	1-Nov-18	England	16123
McFadden, J.J.	LM	16-Jan-1885	Scotch	1-Nov-18	England	16123
McNickle, M.R.	BM	10-Oct-1879	Irish	1-Jun-22	yes	13598
Messenger, A.	LM	1-Feb-1876	English	20-Jun-19	Canada,England,France	224305
Morgan, A.G.	LM	1-Feb-1891	English	14-May-23	England	no
Nichols, C.	LM	25-May-1891	English	1-Jul-18	yes	27683
Poulton, J.J.	BM/DK	10-Oct-1874	English	Jun-14		
Shewen, W.E.T.	LM	24-Aug-1884	Welsh	2-Jul-19	Canada, England, France	no
Shewen, W.E.T.	LM	24-Aug-1884	Welsh	2-Jul-19	Canada, England, France	no
Shewen, W.E.T.	LM	24-Aug-1884	Welsh	2-Jul-19	Canada, England, France	no
Smith, S.	LM	13-Nov-1892	English	13-May-23	France	40359
Suggitt, R.	B/LtK	25-Apr-1873	English	1-Feb-12	no	
Sutton, E.W.	LM	17-Jan-1884	English		Canada, England, France	
Able, R.	BK	15-May-1880	English	5-May-31	Canada, England, France	20-565-T
Allison, H.	BM	29-Jan-1880	Scotch	23-Sep-18	France	47785
Austin, E.W.	DK	9-Dec-1894	Scotch	6-May-31	yes	no
Blewett, S.	LM	21-Feb-1898	English	27-May-29	no	
Bowers, F.I,	MarRwy	21-Apr-1897	English	16-May-31	France	195625
Carr, G.	DK	3-Nov-1897	English	2-May-23	yes	no
Cockburn, R.J.	B/LtK	11-Jun-1895	Scotch	1-Jul-22	Canada, England, France	37385
Crawford, J.	DK	31-Mar-1886	Irish	1-Feb-17	no	
Curtis, S.J.	BK	8-Jul-1884	Irish	22-Jul-19	Canada, England, France	44881
Downing,E.	MarRwy	28-Oct-1895	English	6-Oct-31	France	63
Eason, G.G.	BK	30-Jan-1899	Scotch	22-May-25	Canada, England, France	54098
Forsythe, H.	DK	16-Nov-1895	Irish	2-May-19	France	no
Foster, G.F.	BK	30-Apr-1895	Irish	10-May-33	France	207060
Fraser, M.S.	LM	3-Mar-1882	Scotch	Aug-19	France	213533
Furniss,J.H.F.	LtK	9-Nov-1899	English	20-Apr-36	no	
Garry, C.A.	MarRwy	29-Feb-1896	English	12-May-21	France	no
Gcross, A.D.	LM	2-Feb-1882	Irish	2-Feb-1882	Yes	no
Hamlin, W.S.	LM	16-Jan-1885	French	1-Nov-18	England	no
Harrison, D.V.	LM	15-Mar-1899	English	6-Oct-29	no	
Johnston, E.J.	LM	2-Mar-1896	Irish	19-Dec-24	Canada, England, France	no
Kimball, E.	BK	28-Jun-1885	English	1-Jul-28	Canada, England, France	121667
Long, C.W.	LM	16-Jun-1896	German	16-Jun-1896	Eng, France,Canada	
McCauley, W.R.	LM	22-Sep-1876	Scotch	10-Apr-21	France	192776
McCrae, M.	BK	10-Jul-1894	Scotch	1-Jun-35	yes	
McCrae, M.	LM	a13-Auf-1895	Scotch	14-Jun-26	Canada, England, France	60735
McIlvena, A.	PLL	21-Aug-1894	Scotch	2-Jul-19	Canada, England,	

McNabb, G.	LM	24-May-01	Scotch	1-Jun-35	France	
Montgomery, C.F.	LM	26-Aor-1889	Irish	22-Jul-28	no	
					France	58747
					Canada, England,	
Morrison, D.	BK	20-Nov-1894	Scotch	2-May-21	France	223387
Nurse, N.	LK	20-Jul-1868	English	Jun-12	no	
Pye, S.	B/LtK	23-Jun-1898	English	1-Oct-26	France	48040
Russell, A.	LM	1-Jan-1899	Scotch	10-May-33	France	4653
Ryan, J.R.	LM	1-Aug-02	Irish	18-Jul-29	no	
					Canada, England,	
Tough, W.H.	PLL	25-Mar-1891	Scotch	1-Apr-18	France	27964
Ward, W.A.	DK	3-Jun-1889	Irish	21-Aug-21	yes	
Whilderhose, W.H.	BK	17-Aug-1877	Irish	1-Jun-35	France	63774

TRENT VALLEY ARCHIVES BOOK SALE

Trent Valley Archives has the following titles for sale. Books can be seen at TVA or contact Heather at 705-745-4404. hdaiton@trentvalleyarchives.com Purchases can be picked at TVA or add \$15 for shipping and handling per title. Prices in Canadian dollars.

Picturesque Canada: the country as it was and is. V. 2. George Monro Grant. Toronto, ON: Belden Bros., c1882. Spine needs repair. Binding needs repair. \$25. [Great illustrations.]

Roughing it in the bush: or, forest life in Canada. Susanna Moodie. Illustrations in colour by R. A. Stewart. Toronto, ON: McClelland & Stewart, c 1923. 506p. Wear to cover and spine. Binding needs repair. \$ 20

Men of invention and industry. Samuel Smiles. London: John Murray, 1884. 390p. Good, some damage to binding. Plastic book cover Spine in good shape. \$ 15

Self-help; with illustrations of character and conduct. Samuel Smiles. New ed., revised and enlarged. London: John Murray,

1860. 363p. Major book. Some wear to cover and spine. Slight damage to binding. \$20

Jonas Clare, a struggle for life. New York: American Tract Society, 1870. 204p. Some discoloration on pages. 2 torn pages: frontispiece and illustration protector. Some wear to cover and spine. \$15

Cases on the law of torts. Cecil A. Wright. 2nd Ed. Toronto, ON: Butterworth & Co. Canada, 1958. 953p. Underlining and notations in ink. Good condition. \$10

The Decoration of English Porcelain: a descriptive of the painting and printing on English porcelain of the period 1750 to 1850. Stanley W. Fisher. London: Derek Verschoyle, 1954. 213p.

Some repair needed on dust cover. Book is clean, in excellent condition. \$10

Ontario Game and Fish Commission. Commissioners' Report.

Toronto, ON: Warwick & Sons, 1892. 483p. Wear to cover. \$10

Quebec 1850-1950. Photographs

selected and with an introduction by Lionel Loffler. Richmond Hill, ON: Firefly Books, c 2005. 304p. ISBN: 1-55407-04104 Like new. \$10.

Canada, an encyclopedia of the country: the Canadian dominion considered in its historic relations, its natural resources, its material progress, and its national development in five volumes. Ed. J. Castell Hopkins. Toronto, ON: The Linocut Pub. Co., 1898. 5v. Signs of wear. Vol. 3 has part of the spine missing, binding needs repair. \$75

The Friendly town 1821-1963: sketches of the birth, growth, and development of the village of Norwood, county of Peterborough. R.A. Dean. Norwood, ON: Village of Norwood in Commemoration of the Centennial of Canadian Confederation, 1963. 190p. Spine and binding sound. \$15

Victoria, sixty years a queen: a sketch of her life and times. Richard T. Lancefield. Toronto, ON: C.R. Parish & Co., 1897 503p. Damage to spine, binding intact.

Cloth protective covering. \$20

The Secret life of Houdini: the making of America's first superhero. William and Larry Sloman. Toronto, ON: Atria Books, c2006, 2007 591p. (paperback) Like new. \$10

By the sound of her whistle. John Craig. Toronto, ON: Peter Martin Assoc. Ltd., c1966 190p. Dust cover has some staining – covered in plastic. Binding and spine intact. \$10.

Lunenburg, or the old Eastern District: its settlement and early progress. J.F. Pringle. Cornwall, ON: Standard Printing House, 1890. 1st Ed. 421p. Classic. Binding needs repair. Water damage on cover. \$40.

Ottawa waterway: gateway to a continent. Robert Legged. Toronto, ON: University of Toronto Press, c 1975. 291p. Library copy. Excellent shape – covered in plastic. \$5.

"Standards of the Highest" from Edison to GE Canada, Peterborough 1891-1991. Ed. Steward McLaren. Peterborough, ON: Centennial Committee, GE Canada, c1991. 89p. Like new. \$10

Canadian poets. Ed. John W. Garvin. Toronto, ON: McClelland & Stewart Ltd., c1926. 536p. Library copy. Dust cover needs repair. Spine and binding in good condition. Book has some water damage. \$10 [Garvin was a Peterborough teacher; book has Isabella Valancy Crawford.]

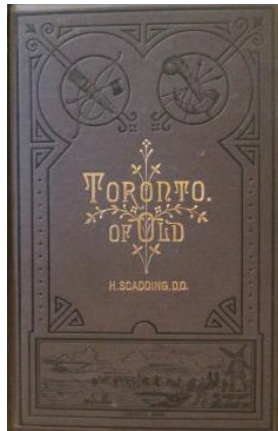
Canada's first century 1867-1967. Donald Creighton. Toronto, ON: Macmillan Canada, c 1970. 372p.

Dust cover needs repair. Book like new. \$5.

Between friends: entre amis. Toronto, ON: McClelland and Stewart Ltd., c1976. 1st Ed. Dust cover needs repair. Book in good condition. \$5

The Dominion short-horn book, containing the pedigrees of short horn cattle, imported and American bred. Vol. 19, Ed. By Henry Wade. Toronto, ON: The Dominion Short-Horn Breeders' Association, 1903. 1243p. Good condition, some wear on corners and spine. Binding intact. \$ 40

Toronto of old: collections and recollections. Henry Scadding. Toronto, ON: Adam, Stevenson & Co., 1873. 594p. Damage to cover and spine. \$40.



Marcella: an historic novel. J. Hampden Burnham. Toronto, ON: William Briggs, 1905. 409p. Binding needs repair. Some wear to cover. \$25. [Peterborough author]

The Great Artists. 21 volumes. New York, NY: Funk & Wagnalls Inc., c1977, 1978. 21 v. in case. Some discoloration to cover. \$40.
The Works of Charles Dickens. Charles Dickens. Illustrated by H.M. Brock. The Imperial Ed.

15 vol. 1901. \$100.

The Papers of the Palliser Expedition 1857-1860. Ed. and with an introduction and notes by Irene M. Spry. The Toronto, ON: The Champlain Society, 1968. Like new. \$100.

Illustrated historical atlas of the county of Peterborough. Stirling, ON: Fifth Line Press, 2009. 74p. \$50.

Illustrated historical atlas of the county of Peterborough. Stirling, ON: Fifth Line Press, 2010 80p. \$50.

Vernon's City of Peterborough (Ontario) Directory 1973. Hamilton, ON: Vernon Directories Ltd., 1973. \$20.

Branching out: the transformation of the Canadian Jewish community. Gerald Tulchinsky. Toronto, ON: Stoddart Press, 1998. 470p. Signed. Like new. \$20.

County of Victoria Centennial History. Watson Kirkconnell. Lindsay, ON: Victoria County Council, 1967. 324p. Like new. \$10.

We'll Always Have Casablanca: the life, legend and afterlife of Hollywood's most beloved movie. Noah Isenberg. 2017. Pp 334. Dj. Excellent. \$30

The Story of 25 Eventful Years in Pictures. The Silver Jubilee Book for George V and Mary. Odhams, London, 1935. Hard Illustrated Cover. Condition: Very Good. No Dust Jacket. First Edition. 512 pages of sepia photography. \$25.

The World's Most Dangerous Places, 4th ed. Robert Young Pelton. Paper. Excellent. \$20.
About the Author. Alfred and

Emily Glossbrenner. Harcourt, 2000. Pp 310. Paper. Good. \$15.

Heat Storm. Richard Castle. Kingswell. 2017. Pp 312. Dj. Excellent. \$20.

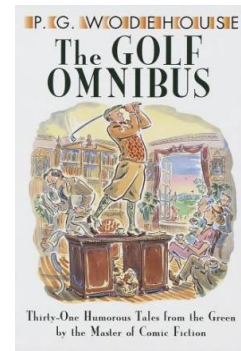
The old Towns of England. Clive Rouse. London, Batsford, 1936. First edition. No dj. Very good. \$30.

The Official Guide to American Historic Inns. 6th ed. 1998. Includes some Canadian inns. Paper. Good. Pp 582. \$10.

Ordaining Women: Culture and Conflict in Religious Organizations. Cambridge, Harvard, 1997. Hc. Dj. As new. First ed. \$50.

Northern Links: a duffer's unforgettable journey through the world of Canadian golf. Brian Kendall. Toronto. Viking. 2001. Hc. Dj. Excellent. \$25.

The Golf Omnibus. P. G. Wodehouse, London 1973; first published 1996. Hc Dj PP 467 Very good. \$10.



Archives and Heritage

Night at the Archives



During Heritage Week, the Trent Valley Archives ran a “Night at the Archives” for new members who had joined TVA as part of a December promotion. The response was satisfying to all concerned. Elwood reflected on his 50 years in archives and shared stories about some of the special fonds at the Trent Valley Archives and some items from his personal collection. Some of his favourites were:

- a. McDougall Commonplace Book
- b. Toronto Diocesan Synod records of the 1860s. Consider when printed materials become archival; e.g. too Picturesque Canada
- c. Travel books of Captain Basil Hall and Captain Marryat

- d. White House registers
- e. Fairbairn collection of glass plates
- f. Photo albums: Along the Western Front; Margaret Connal; Crawford family
- g. Fire insurance plans [Martha Kidd]; Birds Eye View 1895; Cameron map
- h. Major manuscript collections: Peter Adams; Hall to Lightbody legal records
- i. Reading other people's mail: Weir farmer's diary 1880 to 1924; Robertson Davies correspondence with Howard Pammett
- j. Peterborough Examiner [Ed Arnold]: newspapers (hard and mfm; being digitized to 1950;
- k. City and county records (besides land records); Gary Townsend fonds; Martha Kidd; Waterworks; Nicholls Trust; Peterborough City Trust
- l. Industrial collections: McRae scrapbooks; De Laval, and Alfa Laval; Butts collection from Raybestos Manhattan
- m. Collections by local historians Martha Kidd, Howard Pammett; me on Golf, Exhibition; Stan McBride family; Marlow Banks

Cliff and Eleanor Whetung

In the current OHS Bulletin, Barry Penhale shared his reminiscences about Curve Lake's Cliff and Eleanor Whetung. He recalled his memorable first visit early 1960s when the Whetungs were establishing their famed Ojibwa craft shop. Whenever he goes to Curve Lake he peruses the unique museum where photographs and artifacts have captured some local Indigenous history.

PMA Exhibit Reveal

The students in the 2019 Museum Museum and Curatorship program presented a double exhibit: a 1920's Kitchen and the Ice Age. The promo said, “Go back in time and party like its 1925 with the opening of the 1920's kitchen exhibit: an immersive 1920's themed kitchen exhibit which displays the lived-in experiences of

Peterborough's past residents. 1925 not far back enough? Travel back to the ice age and learn about the flora, fauna, and people that existed in Peterborough thousands of years ago." The future curators built around resources from the Peterborough Museum and Archives and a travelling exhibit. However, they used considerable imagination and initiative if finding additional artifacts.

The 1920s exhibit is now part of the permanent exhibit at PMA.

Ice Age Mammals

Lions and camels in North America? They lived during a remarkable time in Earth's history - the last ice age - which is the subject of the Peterborough Museum & Archives' (PMA) newest exhibition titled "Ice Age Mammals", on loan from the Canadian Museum of Nature (CMN). The PMA is excited to announce that this will be its first ever blockbuster exhibition. It is scheduled to be on-site for twice the length of any previous exhibition, and will be taking up twice as much space - occupying both our temporary exhibition space, as well as the multi-purpose classroom on the lower level (although the latter will be dismantled in June to accommodate summer camps).

... The CMN collaborated with the Montréal Science Centre, Yukon Beringia Interpretive Centre, and the Royal Tyrell Museum in Alberta for this exhibition. ...

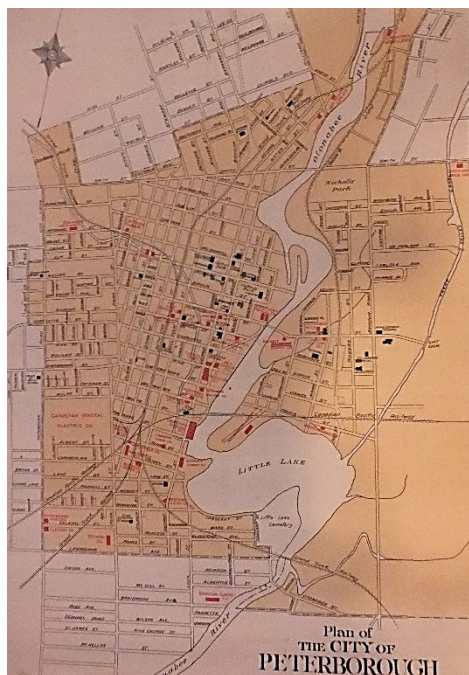


Visitors from Casales Monferrato placed Italian stones at the foot of the Quaker Fire Memorial in Millennium Park.

Casales Monferrato Visit

Casales Monferrato had a firm making cement with asbestos for about 80 years. Over the years there was growing concern about the healthiness of asbestos and by 2003 the company was closed, the site of the plant was replaced with a memorial park, and many changes in legislation and in practices followed. There are continuing and interesting efforts to educate younger people into an important part of their past. As well, there are still efforts to get acknowledgements of the impact of this past on the health of former workers and the community at large in this small Po Valley city.

The group while in Peterborough was aligning their efforts and experiences with those of workers at Canadian General Electric who had similar experiences with exposure to asbestos and other harmful materials. The local group is trying to get wider recognition from the WISB of the need to compensate workers for their deteriorating health.



As part of the many presentations during the day at the Canadian Legion, Elwood Jones made a power point presentation on the history of workers in Peterborough. Workers throughout history have been placed in risky situations. He began with the lumber trade and the early manufacturing places locally that defined Peterborough in the early Victorian era. Along the way he showed a map such as this one from 1922 which showed the industries in red. He concluded with some comments on the experiences at Raybestos Manhattan which operated in Peterborough from about 1920 to 1985.



TRENT VALLEY ARCHIVES

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