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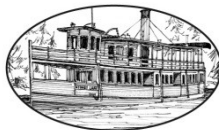
# HERITAGE GAZETTE OF THE TRENT VALLEY

VOLUME 23, NUMBER 3, NOVEMBER 2018

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*Cover photo: Peterborough Industrial Exhibition poster 1904 (with thanks to a correspondent)*



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## My American Cousin – On Stage at the Grand Opera House, 1925

Robert Clarke

**Sometimes historical research can lead an unsuspecting practitioner into surprising territory. My continuing digging into the social history of movie-going in Peterborough has led me to a little piece of unexpected news about the appearance of a distant relative of mine on the largest and most prominent stage of the city.**

### The story begins with the name “Truax.”

Everyone in North America with that name – and its variations, such as “Truex” – can trace their lineage back to one Philippe du Trieux, who was born around 1586 in what is now Roubaix, France (then the Lower Netherlands) and died in North America somewhere between 1649 and 1653. Philippe was a Protestant Walloon who fled religious persecution in Europe and arrived as a refugee on one of the first Dutch ships to reach New Amsterdam in May 1624.

Philippe made that difficult voyage across the sea with his second wife Susannah du Chesne and two children. He got a small piece of property on what would become Manhattan Island and in 1638 was appointed “court messenger” of New Amsterdam. He would go on to have another seven children, and all of them together set off a chain explosion of descendants down through the ages. By the third generation the name du Trieux had been Americanized to Truax and Truex and other variations.

My mother’s maiden name was Esther Truax, which means that she and I and everyone else in our family are descendants of this same Philippe du Trieux (you can look it up! – there’s a website). My grandfather was Thomas Godfrey Truax, of Cresswell, Ont., and if I trace my lineage back through the generations, that makes Philippe du Trieux my great-grandfather times seven. I can’t say that I ever really knew him. One of Philippe’s sons, Isaac Du Trieux (1642–1702), was my great-grandfather times six. (He moved his family to Schenectady, N.Y.)

\*\*\*\*\*

Not long ago in a cedar chest left to me by my mother, I found a hardcover book that had been owned by my mother’s sister, my Aunt Reta Sarah Truax. The book is an autobiography: *A Woman of Parts: Memories of a Life on Stage*, by **Sarah Truax**. It was published by Longmans, Green and Co., New

York, London, Toronto, in 1949.

My Aunt Reta, who never married, was a voracious reader. She belonged to a book of the month club and was always leaving books at our house when she came to visit. If she hadn’t left behind that book, I might never have known about my somewhat famous relative.

The refugee Philippe du Trieux was Sarah Truax’s great-grandfather times five.



*Sarah Truax (Wikipedia)*

Sarah lived from 1872 to 1958. She was of the same generation of Truaxes (the eighth) as my grandfather, Thomas Godfrey Truax (1866–1945). Together the families of Thomas Godfrey and Sarah went back to a shared long-lived great-great-great grandfather, Jacob Truax (1694–1790). After Jacob the branches separated. One branch (mine) ended up moving from New York State up to the Eastern Townships of Canada and then into Central Ontario. Sarah’s branch remained in the United States. She was born either in Cincinnati or just across the Ohio River in Covington, but raised in Chicago. In her later life she lived in Spokane and then Seattle, Washington.

*Among the recent discoveries in dramatic talent is Sarah Truax, of Chicago, Ill, whom Otis Skinner has engaged for next season, and who will*



play *Lady Castlemaine* in "*His Grace de Grammont*." Mr. Skinner is confident that Miss Truax will prove one of the most potent attractions of his company. For several years she has been an instructor in *Delearie* at the Chicago Conservatory. – New York Clipper, July 28, 1894

Sarah Truax was a big-time (though not Broadway) actress, mostly employed in leading roles by travelling stock companies from her debut at age seventeen in 1894 to the 1920s. She was famous enough for a major publisher to print her autobiography in 1949, though I suspect it was never a best-seller. A *New York Times* review noted, "This work is of interest chiefly to collectors of theatre Americana." Well, and then maybe of interest also to all of the thousands of Truaxes in North America.

When I became immersed in a study of theatres and movie-going in Peterborough – which in the early days overlapped with theatre-going – I began to wonder if Sarah had ever appeared on the stage here. I thought it unlikely. She doesn't mention it in her autobiography, though she does speak of a couple of stops in Toronto. Sarah also appeared in two silent motion pictures, but they were of limited interest and so far as I know were never screened in Peterborough.

For my research I had been slowly working my way through the Peterborough newspapers, beginning with the first motion picture screening at Bradburn's Opera House in January 1897. When I finally arrived at the *Examiner* for Nov. 4, 1925, I had a quite pleasant surprise.

*Examiner*, Nov. 4, 1925.

There (her last name slightly blotted out on this copy) was "Sarah Truax," my distant American cousin, supporting "the distinguished star," William Faversham (also a fairly popular motion picture actor of the time), in an "unusual attraction."

Another ad appeared the following day.

*Examiner*, Nov. 5, 1925.

\*\*\*\*\*

These days actress Sarah Truax appears to be almost forgotten.<sup>1</sup> Yet in the first two decades of the twentieth century she was an important and prominent stock company actress who had the leading female role in almost 150 different plays performed on stages around the United States and Canada. In the mid-1910s she appeared in two silent films, one of them with a young Dorothy Gish. She appeared on stage with the famous stage actor Tyrone Power (the elder, not to be confused with the younger Tyrone, of Hollywood movie fame).

And then – as the newspaper entries revealed – there she was, turning up, at age fifty-three, on the

stage in Peterborough; and I am left to wonder if her relatives living in the nearby countryside knew about it.



The musical play *Foot-Loose* was written by Zöe Akins (who also wrote the play *How to Marry a Millionaire*). *Foot-Loose* had opened on Broadway in May 1920 (with the more famous Tallulah Bankhead in the leading role) and played for only 32 performances. It somehow survived that lacklustre start and went on the road, in a variety of different productions, and arrived finally at Peterborough's Grand Opera House, for one night only, on Thursday, Nov. 12, 1925. Along with the English headliner, William Faversham, Sarah Truax was billed as "one of the cleverest of our present gay crop of younger actresses" – although she was in fact getting to the end of her career.

Following the performance, a review declared that her "conception" of her character "was most skilfully artistic." Indeed, the reviewer noted, "The big role of the play is not Mr. Faversham's part, full of interest as the latter is, but rather the role of the Marquise of Mobrivart, most brilliantly played last night by Miss Sarah Truax."

Later on Sarah Truax described the role as her “swan song as a professional actress on the road.” She had taken up a spot in the cast that had recently vacated by the more famous Margaret Anglin (a frequent visitor to the Peterborough stage). “It meant something to follow Margaret Anglin in a role,” Sarah wrote, “as I had done on so many occasions before in stock engagements.” She recalled that she “loved” the part, even though “it meant again doing the stellar female role while a man, in a lesser role, was to be the star.” Sound familiar?

She did have something of a gender analysis, I’m glad to say. She got a mention in a list of actresses who in the years of the early suffrage movement, according to scholar Suzanne W. Collins, “combined feminist efforts with opportunities for exposure and publicity that their profession afforded them.” At the time doing so was quite controversial. (The famous Lillian Russell was one of the others mentioned.) Although she admits in her memoirs that she had to be persuaded to join in the fight – believing that discrimination did not operate “in the theater” as it did in most professions – in March 1913 Sarah went out onto the streets of New York City to march with over five thousand and appear in a woman’s suffrage pageant (she represented “Justice” in the pageant).

She was also aware of her Truax/du Trieux lineage. Once, while appearing in London, England, she met up with a man she described as “my somewhat removed cousin.” It was the Hollywood character actor Ernest Truex, described in the industry as the “meek” and “ultimate milquetoast and ineffectual boss in comedy outings.” Truex’s career in films lasted, quite remarkably, from *Caprice* in 1913 (with Mary Pickford) to *Fluffy* in 1965. He was in the classic *His Girl Friday* (1940) and became a regular on the 1950s TV series *Mr. Peepers*.

“Ernest Truex and I sprang from the same French Huguenots who found refuge in this country in the 1600’s,” Sarah wrote in her autobiography, not getting it quite exactly right. “One branch changed the name Du Treux [sic] to Truex, and one to Truax. The Londoners like this diminutive comedian very much.”

Sarah died in Seattle at age eighty-one in 1958. When she wrote her autobiography she had a thought for those who would come after: “I can see clearly the theater of the future – a theater built on the enthusiasm and the labors of earnest devotees who in ever-increasing numbers will continue to write, produce, and interpret plays.”

#### Note

1. An Internet search yields brief on-line

biographies, of a few lines (limited pretty much to her dates of birth and death). There is no full biography or article about her that I could find. While there are many brief mentions of her, the bulk of Google finds are old newspaper reports or reviews, from the first decade of the twentieth century, of the plays she appeared in, from Pittsburgh (site of her first major triumphs?) to Boston, Ithaca, N.Y. (*Cornell Daily Sun*), Louisville, Kentucky, Portland, Oregon, San Francisco, and Spokane. The Internet Movie Database (IMDb) has her birth and death dates (with what seems to be the wrong birthdate), plus a listing of two movies she appeared in, a citation of two articles in its “Publicity Mentions,” and an alternative name spelling (“Truex”). The two articles are “Trimble Engages Players for New Company,” *Moving Picture World*, May 25, 1918, p. 1152; and J. Van Cartmell, “Along the Pacific Coast [to debut in *Jordan Is a Hard Road* for Fine Arts],” *New York Dramatic Mirror*, Aug. 25, 1915, p.33:2.

#### Sources

*Peterborough Examiner*, Nov. 4, 1925, p.11; *Examiner*, Nov. 5, 1925, p.15; “At the Grand,” Nov. 13, 1925, p.17.

Sarah Truax, *A Woman of Parts: Memories of a Life on Stage* (New York, London, Toronto: Longmans, Green and Co., 1949), esp. pp.144, 217, p.240.

Suzanne W. Collins, “Calling All Stars: Emerging Political Authority and Cultural Policy in the Propaganda Campaign of World War I,” Ph.D. dissertation, New York University, 2008.

Association of du Philippe Trieux Descendants, <http://philippedutrieux.com/>.



**St. John's Ida** is celebrating its 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary in the coming year. We may see a spate of opportunities for marking anniversaries in the next few years. However, we expect something special for this one.

# Photographs and Memories

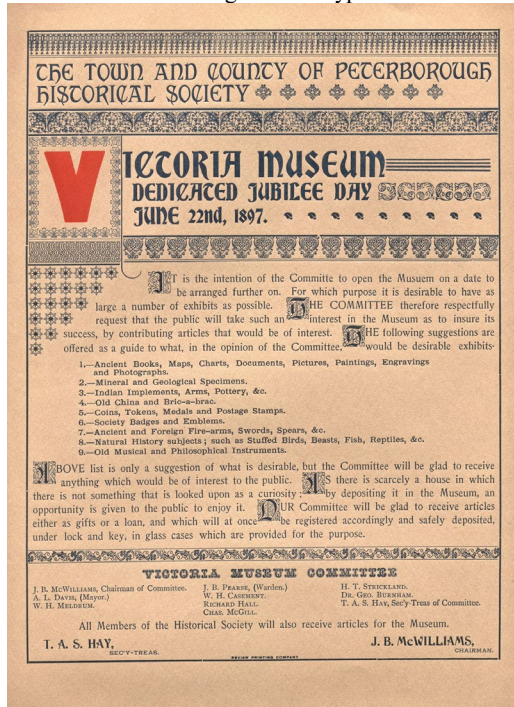
*Rick Meridew*

Music lovers of a certain age will remember Jim Croce and his popular song “Photographs and Memories”. It was released on the Album “You Don’t Mess Around with Jim” in 1972. Croce died in an airplane crash in 1973 and the song was chosen to be part of the 1974 retrospective album “Photographs and Memories: His Greatest Hits”.

The first verse is of particular interest to me;  
“Photographs and memories  
Christmas cards you sent to me  
All that I have are these  
To remember you”

Here at Trent Valley Archives we are in the business of collecting and conserving photographs and other records of remembrance for the purpose of understanding the past.

Like all other archives our major focus is on documents. Documents have, quite rightly, been the core of archives since the invention of papyrus. Lately however we have also been focusing on other types of historical records.



Photographs are of prime interest to our members and other researchers. They say one picture is worth a thousand words and we have tens of thousands of photographs here at TVA. Digitizing photographs is an excellent way to preserve them and make them accessible to researchers. We have started the process and if this interests you, why not volunteer to assist us?

Movies are playing an ever more important role in communication today. Social media content creators would rather reach out to you with a short video than with several

long paragraphs of text. I expect that the preservation of these digital records will become ever more important especially in the understanding of social history.

Did you know that TVA already has home movies going back to the early 1900s? We create scope and content records and preserve these movies in their original format. Now we are very excited to announce that we have just received a grant from the McLean Foundation to digitize a small selection of home movies from our Milner collection. These movies have particular local interest and at this stage we plan to host them on our Vimeo channel.

In our most recent outreach program TVA partnered with Trent University to present a second annual Home Movie Day. This is a developing event that has featured some really interesting content. How often do you see Winston Churchill in a home movie? We did. The event was featured in an interview with our Associate Archivist Heather Aiton-Landry on CBC Radio One and that helped to draw people from a broader area to this local event. A special thanks goes out to Maddison More for spearheading Home Movie Day. Don't miss this event next year.

Meanwhile, TVA and our annual Cemetery Pageant became the topic of its own video production. Actor and author Geoff Hewitson pitched an idea to YourTV (Cogeco) and the result was a one hour documentary on the production of the Cemetery Pageant called “From Page to Stage”. It aired on YourTV and we expect it to be available soon on the YourTV YouTube Channel. We will post a link when it becomes available. If you haven't been on the Cemetery Pageant or haven't been in a couple of years don't miss it next year. It has truly become an historical theatre event featuring costumed actors performing stage managed scripts.

Jim Croce included Christmas cards in his song. At our fall Open House, we featured Christmas cards along with letters, post cards and photographs sent between family members during the dark days of World War One. Sons were fighting in the trenches of France and parents were keeping the home fires burning. What were they thinking, what were their hopes and fears? We got some insight 100 years later through this well preserved collection.

Perhaps this has you thinking about your own photographs, letters, cards and home movies. We encourage you to preserve them and in so doing you are conserving your own history. As Jim Croce sang “All that I have are these, To remember you.” If there isn't a clear family historian and you are wondering what to do with it all, call us.

This reminds me that Christmas is just two months away. If you have a person on your gift list that is researching family history, or the history of their home or business why not give them a Membership to the Trent Valley Archives? You will be supporting the work we do here and giving the perfect gift your family or local historian. Look for a special Membership Promotion insert in this issue of the Heritage Gazette.



## Peterborough Women: Catharine Parr Traill to Alene Holt

*Elwood H. Jones*

I was invited recently to talk about anything as long as it was about women. There are many Peterborough women from whom I might have chosen.

In 2013 Trent Valley Archives held a bus tour around the city to celebrate the places that Catharine Parr Traill encountered in the summer of 1833. Here she had her first real experiences learning about the flora of Canada that would become a trade mark of her six decades of writing. Peterborough was her kindergarten, and she learned everything here.

A remarkable band of women in 1862 started one of Ontario's first anti-poverty movements. This was in direct response to those who had collected a considerable sum of money to help the operatives laid off from cotton mills in Lancashire because the Union blockade of Southern cotton was amazingly effective. Through the next few years they developed from soup kitchens to a house to assist women and children. By the 1880s it received its first provincial government grants, and continued to develop until by the 1950s it was a senior citizens' home, known as Anson House. It was phased out in our century because the government grants structures had become too complicated to support small operations. It continues as a wing in the training ground at Sir Sandford Fleming College.

One of the stalwarts of the Peterborough Protestant Home expanded her universe and provided the funding for our first hospital in 1883 which was expanded with her financial leadership in 1890 and continued to be one of Peterborough's two hospitals until 1950 when the new Civic Hospital opened. Charlotte Nicholls, Peterborough's first philanthropist, used her will to fund the first parks system, and to support local, provincial and national Presbyterian institutions (including Queen's College, now University), and to support the local YMCA, YWCA and Sunday Schools in all the Protestant churches. Her remarkable will, revealed in 1890, was effectively a well-planned philosophical document for social and medical advance, environmental advancement and for religious causes.

In the twentieth century my attention was drawn to several female journalists. Cathleen McCarthy was the first female editor at the Peterborough Examiner by the 1930s and was a fairly assertive writer who had local fame for the various plays she wrote. In the 1970s, she came out of retirement to write fascinating columns for the Kawartha Sun, one of our weeklies of that decade that had been spawned by the Arthur campus newspaper at Trent University.

Two other journalists, Alene Holt and Sylvia Sutherland, had amazing careers that culminated in politics as respectively alderman and mayor.

The Trent Valley Archives has the local newspapers which would allow research on any of these topics, but

more importantly we have the archival records and papers of Anson House, the literary papers of Cathleen McCarthy and the scrapbooks of Alene Holt. I decided to talk about Alene Holt.

### **Alene Holt**

Alene Holt (d. 1987) was Peterborough's first female alderman and its first female mayor when City Council selected her to complete Stan McBride's term as mayor when he became sheriff in 1962. The foundations for her remarkable political career were laid in wartime Peterborough.

She came to Peterborough in 1940, when her husband Maurice became manager of the local Household Finance office. She was a member of St John's Church, an avid golfer at the Peterborough Golf and Country Club, a founder of both the local Kinettes and the local chapter of Beta Sigma Phi, a sorority committed to public service. She quickly defined the boundaries of gender politics. In time, she set the standard for longevity in local politics as she was active for two decades from the 1950s to 1976: her 22 years of municipal service was a record at the time since only surpassed by Jack Doris.

Alene Holt may have been inspired by Iva Campbell Fallis (1883-1956) who had been very active in local Conservative politics and was appointed to the Senate in 1935. Fallis was only the second woman to sit in the Senate. Holt was very active in Conservative politics, and in 1960 ran for the nomination in the by-election to succeed Gordon K. Fraser (1891-1960) who had served twenty years as Member of Parliament. Holt lost that nomination, and the Progressive Conservatives lost the by-election as Walter Pitman made a big breakthrough for what was soon to be the New Democratic Party. One of her reward for long years of service to the Conservatives came in 1959 when she joined the Canadian delegation to the United Nations.

Alene Holt, who was born in Stratford, was a graduate of a business school in Windsor, and landed interesting jobs writing ladies' columns for the Examiner, and organizing and writing copy for the seventh Victory Loan campaign which ran in the spring of 1944.

She also organized events for the Victory Loan campaign. For one evening held in the Peterborough Collegiate auditorium local Boy Scouts from George Street United Church were the ushers. The evening was highlighted by live radio coverage of speeches by "Victory Bond Salesmen" who had committed to buying bonds to ensure victory.

On another evening there was a variety show, "Begone, Dull Care," which featured the band of Canadian Army Medical Corps from Camp Borden, directed by Warrant Officer Albert Croadale. The band, accompanied by

a special choir, opened the evening with O Canada. Towards the end of the evening, the band had an uninterrupted concert featuring a medley of Gershwin tunes, together with Waltzing Matilda and Colonel Bogey, Die Fledermaus and other tunes. One bandsman sang a Scottish comedy tune and a western ballad.

A joint choir of school children from Prince of Wales and Queen Alexandra sang "For God and King and Right" and "Waltzing Matilda." Miss Mussa Cox, the long-time director of music in the local schools, led the choir which the Examiner reporter had voices that blended well and outstanding diction.

Nonetheless the highlight of this evening was a witty and well-paced radio play. Samuel Marchbanks (alias Robertson Davies) wrote the play, "The Temptation of Anthony Blinker," and the producer was Brenda Davies, his wife. Robertson and Brenda Davies had met at the Royal Shakespeare Theatre in England. After the Davies came to Peterborough, the town was never the same. Davies was the publisher of the *Peterborough Examiner* for over twenty years. His fame as a novelist has eclipsed his fame as a playwright, but during most of the Peterborough years, he wrote plays.

In this play, Anthony Blinker dreams that a good spirit entices him to buy Victory Bonds while an evil spirit tries to dissuade him. In addition to Robertson Davies, the cast included Alene Holt, Lucy Jane McClelland, and Lloyd Hale. Robertson Davies, with a "spine-chilling laugh," played the evil and devilish spirit with powerful ideas about a post-war world that needed no money. McClelland's soft voice sounded like Blinker's conscience. Holt played the level-headed wife who advised her husband, played by Hale, to put all the money he could into victory bonds, because it was important to put "victory first."

During the fall of 1944, Alene Holt wrote columns, titled "Invest in Victory," from Victory Loan Headquarters. While getting across the message that victory loans were the most secure investments available to ordinary Canadians, the campaign in the fall of 1944 was raising \$1.3 billions. Holt shared short anecdotes about how people young and old in the community were helping the drive for victory bonds. People of high school age investing in bonds included Gordon Parks, 14, who was saving money by working in his father's photographic studio. Sheila Smith, Shirley Harriet and Albert Arnott, were also working after school and on Saturdays, and saving money for \$50 bonds. At the other end of the scale, Holt mentioned Miss Mary A. Nicholls, 102, who bought her bonds from canvasser James Juby, and Miss Jane Jackson, 94, who was on C. A. Gallagher's "ever faithfuls" list. She also had stories from the Canadian Legion, Delaval and other factory floors. She mentioned one lady who was saving for kitchen appliances by buying victory loans. A Lakefield grandfather purchased bonds for each of his seven grandchildren and himself.

Don Nairn gave daily progress reports on CHEX, and the radio station also hosted a fall amateur radio show which drew 2,400 people to the packed Drill Hall in the training centre at Morrow Park. El (Elwood) Jones, commercial manager at CHEX, organized the talent shows. Winners were decided by an applause meter in the live

audience. Teenagers Betty and Mabel Coombes won first prize, and \$50, for a vocal duet. Herb Mullens and Robert Barnard, of the Peterborough Canoe Company was second with a comedy song, dance and violin act. R. E. Johnston, CGE, was third with a comedy monologue and a black face song and dance routine. The first part of the evening consisted of acts from the CGE workers, and the emcee for that portion was Lt Thomas Mason, who had joined the Prince of Wales Rangers in 1942, and was now stationed in Ottawa. Alene Holt was in charge of public relations for this very diverse and full evening.

During the Victory Loan campaign, a tour of military vehicles reached town. Alene Holt was the only woman who rode in the "Duck" an amphibious two and a half ton vehicle with an all-steel hull, propeller and rudder. The touring Duck only entered the water in Toronto and Peterborough. Here, it entered near Canada Packers where Holiday Inn now stands.

Alene Holt wrote the copy for six advertisements that featured biographical sketches of the Victory Loan Salesmen in the county. Most were insurance salesmen and well-known local officials. There was one woman, Mrs E. C. Moore, the wife of an Anglican minister. The most fascinating person was the Rev C. A. G. Spence, who was the Anglican minister at Apsley from 1916 to 1937. For the past seven or eight years, he was municipal clerk and treasurer for Burleigh-Anstruther township, and treasurer for its six schools. He had been a Justice of the Peace since 1927 and, according to the ad, he was credited with getting the Red Cross hospital in Apsley in 1927. He said being busy was the staff of life.

The Victory Loan campaign of that season allowed Alene Holt to comment about individuals and the way they could make a difference in the winning of the war. Alene Holt had very quickly become part of the local community, and her active leadership in organizing Beta Phi Sigma and the Victory Loan campaign brought her into contact with many people. She cared about people and this would be a great help to her when she turned to municipal politics in the 1950s.

She was a member of the city planning board, 1954-60, and alderman for Ashburnham ward, 1959-70, except in 1962 when she was Peterborough's first female mayor.

In the fall of 1959 she served as an alternate delegate to the United Nations, and felt that she accomplished much; there was a wider awareness of Canada and of Peterborough. Canada's delegation was led by the Hon. Howard Green, Secretary of State. She seemed to be kept quite busy as between sessions there seemed to be receptions and dinners. She knew that the United Nations could not enact legislation, but she felt it could when agreements were reached have the influence of moral suasion. In its first 14 years the United Nations set new patterns each session for the discussion of disarmament; in her year the pattern was "slowness." In 1959, all 82 nations supported a compromised motion on disarmament which she saw as progress.

In 1960, Holt was named Citizen of the Year, an annual award since 1951 sponsored by B'nai B'rith but chosen by popular vote organized by the Peterborough Review; that year, there were over 6,500 votes and her



margin was 327 over the local MPP, Keith Brown. She was the second woman to receive the award; Pansy Forbes, coach of the synchronized swimmers, was the first. She was a frequent speaker at local clubs, an alderman, life member of the Local Council of Women, and well-known because of the United Nations work, her promotion of UNICEF on Hallowe'en and as a leader in the provincial branch of the Canadian Cancer Society. She was also very active in the Progressive Conservative party, where she ran for the 1960 nomination in the federal by-election (which Walter Pitman won for the New Party) and served as president of the local women's branch. She was a good curler and golfer.



*Holt Memorial at Little Lake Cemetery*

In 1962, her City Council colleagues chose her to be mayor after the sitting mayor, Stan McBride, was appointed sheriff. The Examiner hoped that she would lead council to support six shopping days for all retail establishments, who could then decide about Monday shopping (still too early to consider Sunday shopping!) Also, the paper favoured hiring a City Administrator, and so did Holt (as long as E. A. Outram, city clerk, was not promoted to the job). The election seemed to hinge more upon the huge annexation of 5,900 acres, the arrival of Trent University, the need to build an attractive downtown, and to keep attracting industry.

Alene Holt retired from municipal politics in 1976 because she was paralyzed from a spinal tumor. She continued to live in her fine home on Dublin Street but the City Hall at the time was not wheel-chair accessible and she felt she would miss too many meetings; she had been depending on assistance from firefighters to get in and out of City Hall.

Alene Holt was a remarkable woman whose public career crossed from the 1940s to 1970. She was often on the city's legal, social assistance and public relations committees. She was a tireless promoter of the city and country and a supporter of higher profiles for women. She was a humanitarian at all levels and promoted good will in countless ways. She was a hard worker who was always

well-informed about the issues before her. However, she felt that the city was slow to take action in key areas, such as social welfare and downtown improvement.

In some ways she was in the tradition of social welfare that had characterized Anson House and Charlotte Nicholls; always she was a doer. In the end she illustrated the need to make the city more accessible.

### *Our UEL Bus tour was great success*



The Events Committee planned a special trip to Adolphustown, and its famed UEL Research Centre. As well, we took the Glenora ferry into Prince Edward County to have lunch at the Inn on the Mountain. Elwood spoke on the bus about Loyalist history, and Karen, the key organizer, also shared comments. There were many opportunities to talk to other people. A pleasant surprise was that Patricia Noble, a former volunteer at TVA, was presiding in the Research Centre. The UEL Centre has many exhibits, and we had a great guide to them. The house itself was steeped in UEL history. The settings were spectacular, as Lake Ontario was visible from the Centre and the Mountain on the Lake from the grounds at the Inn. It will be hard to match this success, but the Events Committee is exploring ideas to do just that.

## Richard and Mina Rogers at the Little Lake Cemetery Pageant, 2018

*Dennis and Karen Carter-Edwards*

*Ed. Note: This is one of the dramatic presentations given at this year's edition of the Little Lake Cemetery Pageant. The event was a great success, partly because of the engaging dialogues.*

RICHARD: Good Evening ladies and gentlemen, let me introduce myself, Richard Birdsall Rogers and my wife Mina. You may wonder why we are buried here at the extreme end of Little Lake Cemetery close to the lift lock. I will tell you. I am the engineer responsible for the design and construction of the Peterborough Lift Lock, the highest hydraulic lift lock in the world, and the first to use unreinforced concrete – in fact, some 64,000 cubic yards in total. Not that I got any credit, for my political enemies, connived to get me dismissed for supposed faulty design. R

MINA: Now dear, don't get yourself all worked up. Lets remember better times, like how we met and our wonderful family. Now my husband is a brilliant man, a professional civil and mechanical engineer – has a degree from McGill to prove it. I first met Roger when he came to our house to court my older sister Addy. My father Henry Calcutt was a well known brewer and steam boat operator who lived here in Ashburnham. When Addy went off to school, Richard and I became closer and, would you believe, he sold his sports trophies to buy my engagement ring. We married 1881 and the first of our seven children were born two years later.

ROGER: Your right dear, those were good years, when I got the job of Superintendent of the Trent Canal and poured all my energies into the demanding work at the canal. Well, not all because we both stayed active in St. Luke's Anglican Church and I still had my sports, I did enjoy cricket, hockey and curling.

MINA: Don't forget Dear, we had our lovely cottage, though a bit rustic, on Clear Lake. The children and I loved to spend our summers there and entertain our many guests.

ROGER: Yes, it was so relaxing when I could bring our houseboat, the LOTUS to spend time with you and the children. That rascal Strickland circulated rumours that our boat was built with government money. Those wretched Liberals, never left me alone.

MINA: But remember the official opening of the Lift Lock in 1904 when all the dignitaries sang your praises for this world class piece of engineering.

RICHARD: But two year, later, I was forced to resign after that scoundrel Henry Holgate was commissioned by the Liberals to find an excuse to have me fired, claimed the design was flawed and my supervision unprofessional. My poor reputation.

MINA: But you did form a partnership with your friend William Dennon and built the lock at Frankford. And by 1914 your reputation was restored.

RICHARD: Yes, I finally got an independent

engineer to critique Holgate's tissue of lies and got my reputation back, but not my job.

MINA: 1914! that was a difficult year. Harry and our youngest Heber enlisted and I worried so much when they were sent overseas to fight in the Great War. I worried every time I read the newspaper report.

RICHARD: I did as well, especially after the Second Battle of Ypres IN 1915 when so many Peterborough men were killed, some from that deadly chlorine gas the Germans used for the first time

MINA: I couldn't believe when we got the word that Heber was mortally wounded. I don't think my health fully from the shock, despite my strong faith. Got had abandoned us. I don't know how I ever got through the memorial service.

RICHARD: But then, like a miracle, we received that letter from Heber that he had been wounded and put in a prisoner of war camp. And then to hear Harry had been captured as well.

MINA: Thank God the war ended and our sons came home. I so enjoyed spending time at our farm in Douro and our cottage on Clear Lake. And you made some shrewd land investments on Clear Lake but selling lots for cottages. What a wonderful little community it was.

RICHARD: Yes, it was wonderful having the family and our grandchildren around, after all the years working so hard and having little time with family.

Unfortunately, my dear Mina's health never fully recovered and she died May, 1927. I found it hard living without the mainstay of my life and I died only five months later. So, here we lie, together keeping an eye on my greatest achievement.

*The Upper Reach of the Lift Lock*



## The Lineage of Francis Young of Young's Point

by David Kerluke, Ottawa, Ontario. 2018.  
kerluked@gmail.com

Francis Young and his nine children William, Eliza, John, Samuel, Honora (Nora), Patrick, Francis (Frank), Robert, and Matthew were among the approximately 2,000 Irish emigrants who emigrated to Canada in the 1825 Peter Robinson Expedition and who settled in Ennismore, Peterborough and the surrounding area. There are likely hundreds of Francis Young's descendants alive today in this area, given that he and his children were Catholics who typically had many children, and the Young name is common today in this region.

I have recently definitely confirmed a direct descendency from Francis Young (i.e. through a continuous line of fathers or mothers) to 6 successive Plantagenet Kings of England who reigned from 1137 to 1377 AD, starting with King Henry II (who reigned AD 1154-1189) to King Edward III (who reigned 1135-1177). Also, Edward III's mother was Isabella of France, who was the daughter of King Phillip IV of France, who in turn was the son of 9 successive Kings of France of the Capet Dynasty, back to Henry I who reigned AD 1008-1060, and then another 10 Counts, Dukes or Lords in parts of present-day France, Belgium or Germany in a continuous line of fathers and sons down to a Lambert Lord of Hesbaye (Belgium) who lived AD 669-742, who in turn was a direct descendant of Clovis I, who was the son of Childeric I, the son of Merovech (AD 415-458), the founder of the Merovingian Dynasty.

If you are a direct descendant of one of Francis Young's nine children, then you hold this same lineage. However to put this into perspective, everyone in the world today has a few hundred-thousand persons from the era of Edward III (which is about 20 generations ago) who were direct ancestors, and double that with each successive earlier generation, into the many, many millions as you go back another ten generations or so, so many people alive today have descended from European royalty: the difference here is that very few of these people are able to identify an unbroken line of specific ancestors in each generation.

### **Background**

Francis Young was the 3rd great-grandfather (i.e. great-great-great grandfather) of my wife, who's mother's father was Frank Scollard, whose mother was Mary-Anne Young, whose father was Francis (Frank) Young, the seventh child of Francis Young of Young's Point. He was from Newport, County Tipperary, which is about 30-40 km east of the city of Limerick, Ireland. He was born into a Protestant family but took up the Catholic faith as a young man and was consequently disowned by his family. His wife Elizabeth Blackall-Barrington, who came from a leading and apparently well-to-do family, also switched from Protestantism to Catholicism as a young woman and was similarly disowned by her family. She died in 1822, after having nine children, and three years later Francis emigrated to Canada with all nine children on the *John Barry* and settled in the Canadian wilderness where he was one of the more successful members on the 1825 Peter Robinson expedition.

We made a trip to Ireland in 2016 to visit seven locations in Ireland where my wife's ancestors had originated, and one of these was Newport, County Tipperary. We asked a man on the street (Tom) in the centre of the town if he had any knowledge of Youngs, Blackalls or Barringtons and he led us to a friend who knew that the Barringtons were a major family in the area in the 1800s. That man directed us to the head of the local historical society who confirmed that the Barringtons were the leading family in the area in the 1800s, had built and funded the Barrington Hospital in the nearby city of Limerick, had built Glenstal Abbey in the town of Murroe 10 km south of Newport, as well as a major local bridge, and had many family members that were leaders in local and indeed national matters in Ireland in the 1800s. He recommended that we visit Glenstal Abbey and Crocker's Pub in Murroe where we could find a Barrington family tree displayed on the wall. He also recommended that we contact Seamus and Mai Younge (they spelled it with an 'e') who he knew had done some genealogy research on the Younge family and owned a farm about 12 km NE of Newport. Tom offered to guide us there where we met both Seamus and Mai. They were very gracious and helpful, and showed us their lineage of the Younge family back to the late 1700s, but we couldn't find a link in it to Francis Young of Young's Point (however, we later confirmed that Seamus did indeed share a common ancestor with Francis Young, and thus with my wife). Mai promised to ask some of her relatives about this and get back to us.

Tom then led us to Glenstal Abbey. It was really a castle, and it turns out that it was built by a Sir Matthew Barrington in 1841, which was 16 years after Francis Young had emigrated. At some point it was turned into an



Abbey, and more recently into a private boys' school which it remains to be today. After visiting it we next visited Crockers Pub where we found and took a photo of the Barrington family tree hanging on the wall. It started with a Samuel Barrington who died in 1693 and was a famous master large clock and chime maker (like those in town halls and churches) in the late 1600s, who had a son Benjamin who was at one time the Sheriff of Limerick, who also had a son Benjamin and was also a Sheriff of Limerick, and had 4 sons. The family tree then expanded into many of the descendants of these four sons (Croker, Matthew, John and Benjamin) including Sir Matthew Barrington and several other Barringtons who held important positions in Ireland. However, at this point we still had no link to Francis Young or Elizabeth Barrington-Blackall.

This was the limit of the main information we discovered on our trip to Ireland. Then in October 2017 Mai Younge emailed me with a crucial document that she had received from Seamus' cousin, Mary Fitzgerald. This shows the lineage of the younger Benjamin Barrington with 4 sons (Croker, Matthew, John and Benjamin) and 3 daughters. The names of the 4 sons were identical to the Barrington lineage in Crockers Pub which it now became obvious had excluded the 3 daughters! This certainly demonstrates how women were considered secondary to men back in those days. This lineage chart showed clearly that one of the daughters was Catherine Barrington, who married William Younge, and one of their children was none other than our Francis Young! (William Younge's father, it turns out, was an ancestor of Seamus Younge.) Not only that, it also showed that Francis had married Elizabeth Blackall, daughter of John Blackall, whose mother was Elizabeth Barrington, one of the other daughters of the younger Benjamin Barrington! That means that Elizabeth Barrington-Blackall and Francis Young were first cousins once removed, i.e. Francis' mother and Elizabeth's grand-mother were sisters. At first this may seem odd, but when you think it through this is quite possible, given the age difference between Elizabeth and her sister Catherine Barrington. Also, marriages between first cousins were not uncommon back in those days; apparently they wanted to keep the bloodlines as 'clean' as possible.

This meant that Francis Young's grandfather was Benjamin Barrington (Jr.), that his great-grandfather was Benjamin Barrington (Sr.), and his great-great grandfather was Samuel Barrington, the master clock and chime maker. Furthermore, Appendix IV shows that Benjamin Barrington Jr.'s son Matthew, was the grandfather of Sir Matthew Barrington, so therefore Sir Matthew was the son of Francis Young's cousin Sir Joseph Barrington, and that they were common direct descendants of Samuel Barrington. This turns out to be an important point in our story.

<http://www.limerickcity.ie/media/Media.4027.en.pdf> gives detailed information on Sir Matthew Barrington, including information on Samuel Barrington, saying that he died in 1693 and is buried in St. Mary's Cathedral in Limerick (showing his importance in that city) and giving the inscription on his tomb:

*'Memento Mory. Here lieth littell Samuel Barrington, that great undertaker of famous cittis clock and chime maker. He made his one time goe early and latter, but now he is returned to God his creator: the 19 of November, then he pleast and for his memory this here is placed by his son Ben. 1693'*

More importantly, it states that Samuel's father was Francis Barrington, also referred to elsewhere as Colonel Francis Barrington, who was also buried in St. Mary's Cathedral in 1683 and who came to Ireland with Oliver Cromwell, the 'Lord Protector' of England. The natural thing for me to do at this point was to simply Google "Francis Barrington" to try to find his descendancy. What pops up immediately is the Wikipedia page of "Sir Francis Barrington c. 1570-1628", but this was clearly not the (Colonel) Francis Barrington who was the father of Samuel Barrington. However, two things hinted that he may have been a direct descendant. First, I found references on the internet that the fourth son (and therefore not eligible to first succeed him as 2<sup>nd</sup> Baronet) of Sir Francis Barrington (c. 1570-1628) was a Francis, who also had a son named Francis, and Colonel Francis's death date of 1683 would be consistent with either possibility. Second, Sir Francis Barrington's nephew by marriage (i.e. his wife's brother's son) was none other than Oliver Cromwell, and Colonel Francis Barrington is recorded as having "come to Ireland with Oliver Cromwell". However, this is not yet sufficient proof that Colonel Francis was either the son or grandson of Sir Francis.

[Note: in the early 1600's, the English Parliament led by Oliver Cromwell rose up against the then King Charles who was ultimately beheaded by them, and Oliver Cromwell became "Lord Protector" of England. In 1641, the indigenous Irish who were mainly Catholics and treated poorly by the English, not unlike how indigenous peoples in the New World were mistreated by their European masters, rose up against their English overlords and massacred many of them. In retribution, in 1649 Oliver Cromwell brought an army to Ireland to punish the Irish Catholics and murdered and starved thousands of them. To this day Oliver Cromwell remains a reviled figure in Ireland.]

There are also several references on the internet (e.g. <https://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/hatfield-forest/features/the-barrington-family>) pointing out that the Barrington family was a historic one in England going

back to the time of William the Conqueror in 1066, when Odo du Barrentin came to England with him from Barrentin, France (near Rouen) and was given a land grant that became Barrington Hall in Hatfield Broad Oak, Essex. There are some indications online that he may have joined an even older prominent Anglo-Saxon line who were in England for generations before the Norman invasion of England. In particular, Sir Francis Barrington (c.1570-1628) was a leading barrister and a member of the English parliament and hobnobbed with many of the leading figures in England at that time. In 1611, he was made a Baronet of Barrington Hall, in Hatfield Broad Oak, Essex, England presumably because of his wealth and influence, and because he came from an historic English family. He was therefore 1<sup>st</sup> Baronet, and his successive male issue ran through to the 10<sup>th</sup> Baronet Sir Fitzwilliam Barrington who died in 1831 without male issue, thus ending the baronetcy.

Then, that same year, the Barrington baronetcy was re-instated with the Barringtons of Limerick, Ireland with Sir Joseph Barrington becoming 1<sup>st</sup> Baronet, followed by his son Sir Matthew Barrington, 2<sup>nd</sup> Baronet, right up to the 8<sup>th</sup> Baronet who is still alive today. It was, in fact, Sir Matthew who raised the Barringtons to the level of one of the leading families in Limerick with the building of the Barrington Hospital, Glenstal Abbey, and the Barrington Bridge in the early- to mid-1800s and, as you will see, was instrumental in resurrecting the old Barrington English Baronetcy in Limerick, Ireland. (One can only assume that Sir Matthew pursued the transfer of the Barrington baronetcy for his father so that Matthew himself and his descendants, would also eventually become Baronets.)

Furthermore, through Sir Francis Barrington's Wikipedia page you can easily trace his parents, and then their parents, and so on, and in short order you will trace his lineage back to no less than 6 Plantagenet Kings of England (Edward III, II, I; Henry III and II; and John) as well as Norman Dukes of Anjou and other parts of present-day France, all the way back to the year 900!

So, the crucial link becomes confirming that Colonel Francis Barrington of Limerick was indeed the son or grandson of Sir Francis 1<sup>st</sup> Baronet. I followed up on this question with Mary Fitzgerald, the cousin of Seamus Young. (She had provided me with the crucial information in Appendix IV confirming that Francis Young of Young's Point was the direct descendant of Colonel Francis Barrington.) She replied with the following crucial information:

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(This is an excerpt and a direct quote from the Old Limerick Journal, with Mary Fitzgerald's emphasis in Capital Letters):

*"The first of the Limerick Barringtons was Francis, who came to Ireland with his cousin, Sir John Barrington. John served in Cromwell's army and received grants of land. Francis settled in Limerick and was buried in St. Mary's Cathedral in 1683. It is accepted that Francis had a son, Samuel, known familiarly as 'Little Sam Barrington'. He was living in Dublin, in St. Michan's parish, with his wife and family, from 1665 to 1674. .... However, one of the principal matters uppermost in Matthew Barrington's mind in 1831, apart from the opening of the Barrington Hospital, was the question of a baronetcy for his father, Joseph Barrington. Throughout 1830 and 1831, MATTHEW HAD BEEN INVESTIGATING THE POSSIBILITY OF CLAIMING A TITLE FOR HIS FAMILY, BASING IT ON THEIR RIGHTS TO A TITLE THROUGH SIR FRANCIS BARRINGTON, AN ANCESTOR. The matter took a long time to receive final approval, as it had to go through the British Prime Minister, Lord Grey, and also await the good pleasure of his Majesty, King William IV, who reigned from 26 June 1830 until 20 June 1837. Matthew took upon it himself to see the matter through, and it was to him that Lord Stanley, the Chief Secretary, wrote announcing the good news of a successful conclusion to the matter. The letter from Whitehall is dated 8 September 1831."*

*[NOTE: If Mathew was a descendant of Sir Francis, the Francis who came to Limerick must have been his son (or grandson). I have seen this Francis referred to as a Colonel.]*

#### **THE LIMERICK CHRONICLE ANNOUNCED THE BARONETCY IN ITS ISSUE OF 21 SEPTEMBER**

*1831: "Limerick has the gratification of seeing one of its most respected and esteemed citizens elevated to the dignity of a Baronet, in the person of Joseph Barrington, Esq. This is not the first member of the ancient house of Barrington so elevated and so honoured. One of the oldest baronets is Sir Fitzwilliam Barrington, the sole representative of Sir Francis, created a baronet in 1611. He was grandson to Margaret Plantagenet, Countess of Salisbury, and thus allied to the Royal blood, and was nephew to Cardinal Reginald Pole [who was the last Catholic Archbishop of Canterbury]. The members of this family were numerous, and many quitted their paternal soil to seek their fortunes in other countries. During the wars, one of the family settled in Limerick, as appears by a monument in the cathedral of that city in 1691; his descendants have since continued to reside there."*

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So none other than the Prime Minister of England, signed off by King William IV of England, confirmed that Sir Matthew was a direct descendant of Sir Francis Barrington 1<sup>st</sup> Baronet. This descendancy could only be through his father Joseph, whose father was (another) Mathew Barrington, brother of Catherine Barrington, who was Francis Young of Young's Point's mother. In other words, Sir Joseph 1<sup>st</sup> Baronet and Francis Young had a common grandfather, namely the younger Benjamin Barrington, whose great-grandfather was Colonel Francis Barrington. This definitively confirms Francis Young as the direct descendant of Sir Francis Barrington 1<sup>st</sup> Baronet, whose descendancy in turn back through the Plantagenet Kings of England to the Norman Dukes of Anjou in the 10<sup>th</sup> century can easily be confirmed by successively searching each member of this lineage on Wikipedia.

When you click through the ancestors of Sir Francis Barrington on Wikipedia, you may notice that Edward III's mother was Isabella of France, daughter of Phillip IV, King of France. [Note: in this time period due to ongoing wars the borders of France were fluid, with France usually being referred to as the north-central portion of modern day France centred on Paris, and with changing borders with Burgundy, Anjou, Normandy and Aquitaine.] Of course, since at that time England was one of the most powerful countries in Europe, and indeed the world, you would expect that the Plantagenet Kings would marry off their children, and especially their heirs to the throne, to the daughters of royalty of other powerful European states, and this appears to be exactly what has happened.

I searched Isabella of France's lineage on Wikipedia, and quickly and easily found that she directly descends from no less than 11 successive and uninterrupted Kings of France or their predecessors, the Franks, from Phillip IV, King of France (1268-1314) and belonging to the House of Capet, back to Hugh Capet, King of the Franks (AD 941-996) and founder of the Capet Dynasty. This uninterrupted line then stretches back through another 8 generations of Dukes and Counts in what is today France, Germany, and Belgium to Lambert, Count of Hesbaye (in today's Belgium) (AD 667-742), who was a direct descendant of Clovis I, the first King of the Franks (AD 466-511). Clovis I was son was Childeric I (AD 440-481) whose son was Meravech (AD 415-458), founder of the Merovingian Empire, who Wikipedia notes fought with the Romans against Attila the Hun at the fall of the Roman Empire! That's where the trail ends, but just another dozen generations or so and we'd be back to the time of Christ!

As another example, Edward II's mother was Eleanor of Castile, daughter of Ferdinand III of Castile, son of Alfonso IX of Leon, whose mother was Urraca of Portugal, etc. (Castille and Leon were major states in today's Spain). And so it goes. I suspect that many other such lineages can be discovered by successively searching wives of these direct ancestors of Francis Young on Wikipedia, although I don't intend to do this any further.

Some other interesting facts (and one fiction!):

Hugh Capet, King of the Franks (see above) was a direct descendant of Charlemagne, Holy Roman Emperor (AD 742-814). Also, Phillip I, King of France (1052-1108) married Anne of Kiev, daughter of Yaroslav the Wise, son of Vladimir the Great, both Kings of Kievan Rus, today's Ukraine. I haven't taken the time to explore other lineages of the wives of these British, French and other European Kings, Counts and Dukes, but one can anticipate that there are many interesting linkages.

Margaret Pole, Countess of Salisbury and a direct ancestor of Francis Young, was one of only two women in 16<sup>th</sup> century England to be a peeress in her own right with no titled husband, and at one point was the fifth richest peer in England. She was in and out of the court of Henry VIII and was appointed lady-in-waiting to Catherine's daughter Mary when she was an infant, the future Queen Mary ("Bloody Mary") by King Henry VIII after Catherine of Aragon was banished and later died. She was a devout Catholic and eventually fell out of favour with Henry VIII and was executed by him. In later generations she was considered a martyr and in 1896 she was beatified by the Pope.

Edward III had five sons, however the oldest, Edward the Black Prince, died before his father. When Edward III died in 1377, a battle ensued among the families of the other remaining four sons (one of which was Edmund, 1<sup>st</sup> Duke of York, who is in the direct lineage of Francis Young) to claim the throne. This became known as the Wars of the Roses. A direct descendant of Francis Young, Richard 3<sup>rd</sup> Duke of York and great-grandson of Edmund almost succeeded, but died in battle, and the Plantagenet line of Kings ended with his cousin King Richard III becoming king for a short period before being killed in battle and replaced by the Tudor Dynasty.

Many of you have heard of, or possibly have read, the popular fiction novel *The Da Vinci Code* by Dan Brown that was turned into a major motion picture, and an earlier novel, *The Holy Blood and the Holy Grail*. These books suggested that Mary Magdalene and Jesus Christ were married and traveled to the south of France where their children eventually begat the Merovingian Dynasty, the ancestors of the house of Capet and the French kings listed as ancestors of Francis Young. However, this premise has been widely trashed as pure fiction, and with no foundation whatever. But, if it were true and you are a descendant of Francis Young, then you would be a descendant of Jesus Christ himself!



# Peter Adams Remembered

## Peter Adams Eulogy

Alan Brunger

*Ed. The following remarks were made by Alan Brunger on the occasion of the Peter Adams memorial service held at St. John's Anglican Church, Peterborough, on Saturday, 13 October 2018.*

### INTRODUCTION.

I am honoured to speak today about my friend and Trent University colleague Peter Adams.

I was fortunate to join the Geography Department, which Peter founded with Fred Helleiner, in its second year. During the first few years we shared many interesting experiences.

More recently, since retiring, I worked with Peter helping edit his five books.

As well, we were both on the board of directors of Trent Valley Archives, which published our articles about Samuel de Champlain, on the 400th anniversary of his journeys through the Peterborough.

### PETER'S ACHIEVEMENTS

Peter's obituary in your programme, outlines his career, so I'll confine myself to his activities at Trent.

His 2007 memoir, *TRENT, MCGILL AND THE NORTH: Canada's growth as a sovereign polar nation (TM&TN)*, reveals Peter's sense of his achievements.

Over his career, Peter's greatest academic achievement has been the growth of the Geography Department at Trent, in which both undergraduate and graduate students have experienced field-research, locally and in the Arctic and sub-Arctic regions of Canada.

Peter's graduate thesis research in Axel Heiberg Island during the summer field seasons of 1959, '60 and '61, was the source of his love of the Canadian Arctic, and has been the basis of his greatest scholarly contribution.

Peter was working on the problem of climatic change, decades before 'global warming' became a household phrase. Since 1983, as a result of Peter's return to Axel Heiberg Island, Trent has been closely involved in research, with annual visits by Peter and Geography Chief Technician, Miles Ecclestone, in particular. Peter was assisted in the data analysis, by Trent's, Graham Cogley, an Arctic expert, who unfortunately died in hospital only five days after Peter. Their great achievement from the Axel Heiberg research is the unmatched knowledge of Arctic climate and climatic change over the past 58 years.

Peter's vision for education in Canada emerges in his book. For example, he wrote "*My experience of cold weather and polar research in the North clearly influenced me as an MP and had positive effects on college and university teaching and research in Canada, including that related to the North, and on the quality of life in Canada's North.*" (TM&TN, p.139).

Peter perceptively noted that the Axel Heiberg Island expeditions of the early 1960s, represented "*both the end of the era of 'real' expeditions*" in the North, led and supervised largely by expatriates from U.K. or European universities, and "*the beginning on an era in which ... students were taken into the North*" for more local, Canadian-based, field-work courses. "*Trent University ... was in the forefront of those changes....encouraging First Nations and Inuit students and a new generation of citizens*" in the Canadianization of the North (TM&TN, p. 143).

### A BORN LEADER.

Peter was, among other things, a born leader. He admired the early polar explorers, like Scott and Shackleton. He relished the risks and challenges of travel and research in Polar Regions.

So, whenever possible, he led teams of students in winter field research and took them winter camping with the student Trent University Geographical Society, TUGS.

As a scientist, Peter seemed happiest when he, and lots of, students, were hand-drilling holes in lake ice. In the first years of the Geography Department at Trent, virtually everyone had, as a rite of passage, to drill holes in lake ice with an augur. I was fortunate to be on the field trip to Schefferville, Labrador in 1970, when the **whole** second year – over 40 students – worked at drilling holes in Knob Lake.

Peter was probably responsible for more lake-ice holes, which were **never used** for fishing, than anyone else.

### PETER'S "COOKING".

An area of field work in which Peter was **not** known for any expertise was cooking.

David Terroux - a fellow McGill University graduate student - sent a recent email on this topic, to Peter's granddaughter, Anne: -

*"In 1961, Peter and I were on Axel Heiberg Island when Peter lived by himself in a tent beside the tongue of White Glacier. I envied him, since it was much more peaceful than Base Camp.*

*"His culinary efforts on my visits to this tent were extraordinary. I wondered how any heat passed from his small stove through the baked-on layers of food in his cooking pot, which became smaller inside as the season wore on. In fact, an Arctic fox, which entered the tent between us, took one look at the pot and decided there was better fare elsewhere."*

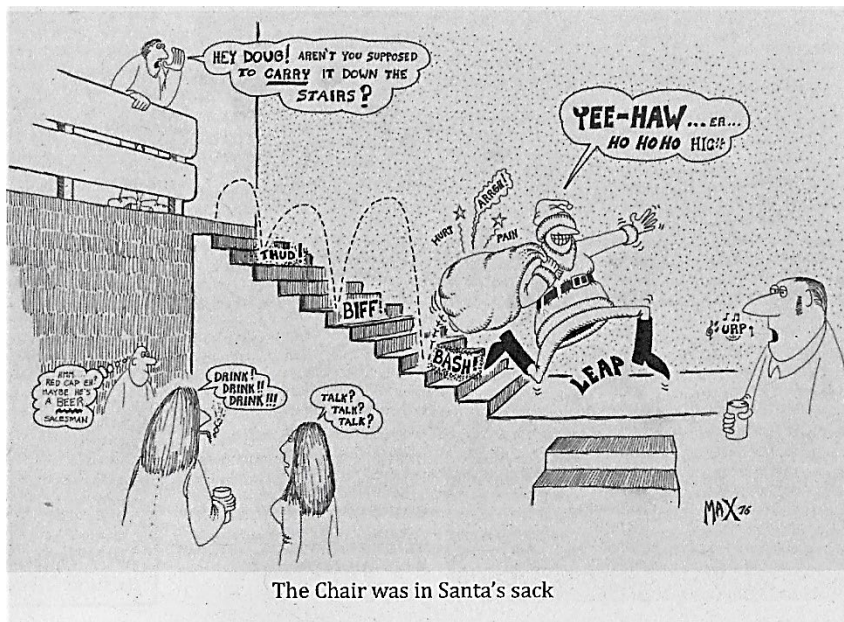
(A photograph of this fox's visit is in TM&TN, p. 26).

In his book, Peter mentions more intimate aspects of the lifestyle in Axel Heiberg, such as personal hygiene, or lack of it. Unfortunately, one fellow student managed to get body lice, probably from an unlaundered sleeping bag. Fortunately, however, his lice did not spread to other people, because of the cold. Nevertheless, Peter notes *"When the lice-host came visiting my tent, he used to knock on the tent pole and say, "Can we come in?"* (TM&TN, p. 38).

### PETER'S SENSE OF HUMOUR.

Peter had a great sense of humour and sharp wit. TM&TN contains numerous examples. He also liked practical jokes, of which two spring to mind.

#### "A CHRISTMAS SURPRISE".



The Chair was in Santa's sack

At an early TUGS Christmas party in Lady Eaton College's, PIT lounge, Peter had the bright idea of being the surprise gift in Santa's sack, carried by the Chief Technician, Doug Barr. Everyone waited for Santa and soon Doug appeared staggering under the weight of the sack. Unfortunately, even Peter's modest size was too much for Santa. So the surprise was ruined by the sound of Peter's grunts and groans as the sack was dragged down a flight of stairs.

*Cartoon by Max, 1976. Peter Adams was in Santa's sack.*

"GENUINE GLACIER ICE". More recently, Peter played another, more successful, practical joke at the end of a public lecture on Arctic research. He thrilled the audience with the promise that everyone could take home their own sample of glacier ice. So, at the exit, they all received a small glass bottle, filled with water, on which was a label saying, *"Genuine Axel Heiberg glacier ice. To re-constitute, place in freezer"*.

### HIS FAMILY'S LOVE OF THE PETERBOROUGH AREA.

In closing, I should like to observe that Peter and Jill loved the Peterborough area, partly because it was their first real home in Canada. He was one of the area's greatest advocates, both as far as his students were concerned and to the wider world.

I am grateful to Peter's Canadian family for this opportunity to recall the memory of their outstanding patriarch – husband, father and grandfather - whose presence among us was a blessing and whose legacy will stand the test of time.

On behalf of us all, Peter, I wish that you may rest in peace.

## Peter adams eulogy

Cathy Brunger

I am happy to give a brief outline of Peter's political life.

Peter was an MPP from 1987 to 1990. During that time, he was proud to be part of the team that announced the transfer of the Ministry of Natural Resources to Peterborough and was particularly proud of the 4 lane widening of Highway 115 to the lakeshore during his tenure. Because of his frequent road trips to Queen's Park on the 115, he was well known to the Ontario Provincial Police.

Peter then was elected MP in 1993 and thrice re-elected before his retirement in 2006. He had a leading role in the area of Post-secondary Education, in particular the creation of the Millennial Scholarship Foundation and the Canada Research Chairs. Peter's work as an MP included membership of the Standing Committee of Parliamentarians of the Arctic within the Multinational Arctic Council which supported scientific research and Indigenous rights.

As MPP and MP, Peter embodied all the traits a politician should have — intelligence, leadership qualities, strong work ethic, energy, and sincerity — and for us, a love of Peterborough. Peter was a Liberal icon.

I am sure Peter was the only MP to produce an Annual Report. The report listed his work on the many committees he chaired and listed all the events he attended in the riding. During elections when we canvassed the plant gates at 6 a.m., he handed out his annual report reassuring the weary workers coming off their shift that when they read the report it should put them to sleep!

The story I want to tell is how Peter loved attending constituency events. He would go everywhere to meet people—country fairs, hockey games, curling bonspiels, track meets, fundraising activities, business meetings with Kiwanis, Chamber, Rotary, and others, every township and City Council meeting in a newly elected term, graduation ceremonies at high schools, college and university, charity events, and tea parties, to mention *only* a few. In recent years he turned his considerable skill to assist a residential project for challenged women called Casa de Angelae. He loved meeting the constituents and learning what their concerns were. He wanted to help where he could and he would go to great lengths to solve their problems. He never talked down to people and he did not hesitate to praise his staff.

Peter and Jill hosted many social events in their home. We all loved the annual strawberry social. He and Jill always welcomed guests with a smile and kind word. When staff visited Queen's Park or the House of Commons, Peter always made sure they were made welcome.

Just last week, John McKay, MP, spoke to the House of Commons on Thursday, October 10, saying "*Peter embraced consensus and collaboration before they became bad words.*" John joked that Peter tried to convince him the city was named after him. Finally, John said "*I thank Jill and family for lending him to our nation*".

He loved this church, and his church family. He loved his children, their spouses, his grandchildren, his siblings and their spouses but most of all he loved Jill. His love stemmed from his belief in God.

I am proud to have known his family and had the privilege to work for Peter for over twenty four years. God Bless you Peter and Rest in Peace.

Thank you.

## Biography: Peter Adams (1936-2018)

**Peter Adams**, PC OOnt (born April 17, 1936) is a Canadian politician, and a former Liberal Member of Canada's House of Commons. He was a Member of Parliament from 1993 until 2006, representing the riding of Peterborough in eastern Ontario. Previously, Adams represented the provincial riding of Peterborough in the Legislative Assembly of Ontario from 1987 to 1990, sitting as a member of the Ontario Liberal Party.

Born in the United Kingdom, Adams was educated at the University of Sheffield and McGill University. He has served as director of the subarctic research laboratory in Schefferville, Quebec, and before entering political life was a member of the Geography department and coordinator of Northern Studies at Trent University in Peterborough, where he is now an Emeritus Professor. Adams also served as Vice President - Academic while at Trent. Adams has authored many books and articles, and co-edited the regional history *Peterborough and the Kawarthas*. In 1981, he was named as Peterborough's Citizen of the Year.

He first ran for the Ontario legislature in the 1977 provincial election, but finished third against Progressive



Conservative John Turner (not to be confused with the former Liberal Prime Minister of the same name) and incumbent New Democrat Gill Sandeman. He ran again in the 1981 provincial election, and finished second against Turner.

Adams ran for the seat again in the 1987 provincial election, and won by a comfortable majority amid a landslide provincial victory for the Liberal Party. He was not appointed to the cabinet of David Peterson, but served as parliamentary assistant to Minister of the Environment Jim Bradley from 1989 to 1990.

The Liberals were unexpectedly defeated by the New Democratic Party in the 1990 provincial election, and Adams lost his seat to NDP candidate Jenny Carter by 185 votes.

Adams was first elected to the Canadian House of Commons in the federal election of 1993, defeating Progressive Conservative incumbent Bill Domm by almost 16,000 votes. He was re-elected in the elections of 1997, 2000 and 2004, each time by a comfortable margin.

Adams is on the left-wing of the Liberal Party. He was for many years a prominent supporter of Jean Chrétien, opposing Paul Martin's bid to succeed Chrétien as party leader. Adams was appointed by Martin as Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Human Resources and Skills Development and Minister responsible for Democratic Renewal on July 20, 2004. He did not stand for re-election in the 2006 federal election.

In 2012 he was made a member of the Order of Ontario.<sup>[1]</sup>

## Obituary Peter Adams



It is with sadness that we share that [William] Peter Adams passed away on September 28th at the age of 82. Peter is survived by his wife of 58 years, Jill, his children Joanne (Ken), Michèle (Kevin), Annette (Mark), and Will (Adriana), as well as his grandchildren John, Matthew, Nathan, Anne, Marie, Adam, Aaron, Amélie, and Sofia. In England, Peter will be missed by his siblings Christine (Colin), Gareth (Angela), Glenys (Philip), and Kevin (Liz), as well as numerous nieces, nephews, cousins, and friends around the world.

Peter was born on April 17, 1936 in Ellesmere Port, England, a small village on the River Mersey, where he grew up during WWII. He completed his undergraduate degree at the University of Sheffield, where he met Jill and started competing in track and field running events.

With a Carnegie Arctic Scholarship, Peter moved to Montreal in 1959 to attend McGill and complete his Ph.D. in Geography and Glaciology. Working in the Arctic with Fritz Muller on the Axel Heiberg Expedition inspired a lifelong passion for Northern research on snow and ice. Jill moved from England to join him in Montreal and they were married on September 24, 1960. After a three year research period at the McGill Subarctic Research Station in Labrador, and brief periods in Britain and

France, Peter and Jill settled in Peterborough at 779 Aylmer Street, where Peter and Jill have lived for over 50 years.

Peter became the Founding Chair of the Trent University Geography Department where he involved many students in his Arctic research projects. He also continued running, completing many marathons, including Boston and the Midnight Sun (Nunavut). Later, Peter became involved in many events and organizations in Peterborough; chairing the Ontario Summer Games and working with numerous organizations such as Participaction Peterborough, Snofest, Trent Valley Archives, Canadian Hearing Society, Family Literacy Day, United Way, YMCA, Midwinter Half Marathon, St. John's Church, Energy Savers Peterborough, Hospice Peterborough, Peterborough Liberal Associations, and Trent-Peterborough-Malawi Project, and others, meant a great deal to him.

As well, Peter belonged to numerous associations, including the Royal Canadian Geographic Society, International Glaciological Society, Royal Canadian Institute, and the Arctic Institute of North America, and spent several years in Ottawa working for the Association of Canadian Universities for Northern Studies.

Peter's passion for field-based research, combined with his determination to communicate the results of his work, led to many publications, ranging from over sixty peer-reviewed articles in scientific journals, through several books – both monograph and edited - to dozens of reviews, newspaper and magazine articles. According to his

university colleagues, Peter's greatest achievement lies in his voluminous published research on ice and snow and, in particular, his glaciological work on Axel Heiberg Island (Nunavut), which continues today and represents the world's longest continuous study of its kind in the high Arctic. They believe that this work is of incomparable value in understanding climate and climatic change in that Polar region.

Politics became increasingly important to Peter, first as a Trustee on the Board of Education, then as MPP (1987-1990), and eventually as Member of Parliament (1993-2006), where he served as member of the Privy Council of Canada. Peter proudly served in the government of Premier David Peterson in Ontario, as well as federally, under Prime Ministers Jean Chretien and Paul Martin. He had a leading role in the area of post-secondary education, in particular the creation of the Millennial Scholarships Foundation and the Canada Research Chairs.

After he retired from politics, Peter joined Jill in her international volunteer work. Together, they worked with Sleeping Children Around the World (SCAW) in Bangladesh, Uganda, Honduras, and India. In 2014, they joined Joanne's school volunteer trip to Guatemala.

Also very important to Peter in his later years was his work with Casa de Angelae.

Peter's lifestyle changed drastically in 2014 when he was diagnosed with cancer; however, his passion and hard work for education, athletics and service never ceased. Even when he was weak and in pain, he continued writing, walking and meeting.

Peter's children and grandchildren will miss his distinctive family whistle and his unusual texts. Texting became Peter's favourite communication tool and he had numerous codes, which we assumed were from WWII spy stories. In 2010 Peter received an Honorary Degree from Trent University, and in 2012 he was made a member of the Order of Ontario. Special thanks go to everyone in the Peterborough medical community, and to Jill and Peter's neighbours and friends, for their kindness and care.

Peter's family respectfully request that in lieu of flowers, donations be made in Peter's memory to Casa de Angelae or the Peterborough Regional Health Centre Foundation. A Memorial Service was held at 2:00 p.m. on Saturday October 13, 2018 at St. John's Anglican Church, 99 Brock Street, Peterborough. Arrangements through Comstock-Kaye Life Celebration Centre, 356 Rubidge Street, Peterborough, Ontario, (705)745-4683.

## Peter Adams: Reflections

*Elwood H. Jones*

Peter Adams was a strong supporter of Trent Valley Archives and its activities.

Peter was at the official opening of the Fairview Heritage Centre in 1998. On that day, an oak tree was planted on the front lawn and dedicated by the minister at Fairview United Church. Peter spoke in support of our work, and the importance of archives in the forwarding of community knowledge.

He was at many of our annual open houses but none was more important than in 2014 when we marked the 400<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Champlain's travels through this area at the behest of the Hurons and their Ottawa, Nipissing and Algonquian allies. His allies wanted his assistance in a battle with the Onondagas in upstate New York. He was wounded and accompanied his hosts back to Huronia where he assisted in improving relations with the Neutrals and the Tobacco natives. Everywhere, there was hunting and fishing to support this canoe armada of some 500 First Nations people. Most interesting was Champlain's Rest which may have occurred in Peterborough County, perhaps on Lake Chemong just south of today's Tim Hortons.

The project undertaken by Peter Adams, Alan Brunger and myself produced a book that was launched at that open house but also marked "Champlain's Dream" that people would respect the culture, language and hopes of each other, a Dream most realized on that trip through our area in 1614-15.

Peter served on the Board of Directors for six years, even while his health was fragile, and his common sense, enthusiasms and assistance were always helpful and insightful. During these years, among other matters, we strengthened our connections with the County of Peterborough. He helped articulate the ways in which archives are essential to the long history of the county, and deserve a better county home.

Peter and his wife Jill were frequently part of the life of Dee and myself. We all active at St. John's Anglican Church. Jill initiated the project that produced the history of Anson House which had in different ways served this community since 1862 but finally gave way in the face of government policies about aging; its presence continues in the name of one area of St. Joseph's at Fleming. Jill was a force at the Peterborough Theatre Guild, one of local sources of pride.

Peter and I were colleagues at Trent University, both arriving here in 1969. Trent was a collegial place and our paths crossed often in committees and projects.

Peter was the most energetic, persuasive and engaging personalities I ever met.

## Peter Adams' archival papers at Trent Valley Archives

Peter Adams donated his archival papers largely in three different accessions.

The first was the deposit of the newspaper coverage of federal elections in Peterborough as compiled by the staff at the Library of Parliament in Ottawa. Peter spoke often to classrooms across the county, and often was asked questions of an historical nature. Eventually, this initiative led to a small book containing the election results of every election, federal and provincial, in any constituency that was partly in Peterborough. The book was accompanied by a huge chart that showed change over time. It also helped him explore how often and how strongly local ridings reflected the provincial trends and results. Peterborough was probably the best bell-wether riding in the province over all these years, and only occasionally was ahead of the trend.

The second deposit captured much of his activities in the 1970s and 1980s. Highlights include the classic account of the run for educational trustees by a team of candidates seeking to start afresh on decisions such as the closing of the venerable Peterborough Collegiate. There are documents related to early efforts at recycling. Peter's account of these and other activities were shared in a book. This second accession, largely processed by Guy Thompson, a terrific volunteer who had worked closely with Peter during his political years. This deposit also included records tied to geography expeditions, the importance of ice, and the development of the Geography Department. One of Peter's many explorations included a revisit to the problems of ice movements in Rice Lake in the 1850s and 1860s which led to the collapse of the railway bridge from Harwood to Hiawatha.

The third deposit included many of Peter's political records especially tied to campaigning and community building. Many of his official political photos, including shots with Prime Minister Jean Chretien and some local events are in this series. These were largely processed by Ruth Kuchinad, another superb and valued volunteer.

The political papers do not have the constituency correspondence that bulks large in many of the political collections that I have seen. Apparently because of Freedom of Information legislation Members of Parliament are given specific directions on what would be considered private. Often when such papers are donated to archives they remain closed to researchers for 25 years or so, at which time they could be used by researchers. Archivists prefer this slow approach to privacy issues.

Still, the Peter Adams fonds is one of the most significant at Trent Valley Archives. We have the papers of Jenny Carter, and partial collections related to Rork Ferguson and to Domm. The main body of Domm's papers went to the Library and Archives of Canada as representative of an MP who could make a career on the backbench. These are important victories for political archives locally, especially compared to the barren days of the 1960s to 1980s in our region.



*Peter Adams' political career began with the fight to keep this school [PCVS] open.*



## Peter Adams: Publications available at Trent Valley Archives

Peter Adams was a prolific researcher who wrote many articles, speeches, annual reports and commentaries. Most of these can be viewed in the Peter Adams fonds at TVA. However, TVA also has a bookshop that sells books, including ones that are noted in the Heritage Gazette or advertised on our webpage. Among his books, often written with collaboration from colleagues, the following are

available at our bookshop.

*Elections in Peterborough* (2006) which includes chart; *Trent, McGill and the North* (2007); *Peterborough and the Kawarthas* (3<sup>rd</sup> edition 2009); *Peterborough Successes* (2011); *Finding Champlain's Dream* (2015).

Peter Adams had a wide range of interests.

## Our Open House Marked Three Anniversaries



Mr. Milburn shared his family tree research with visitors.

Trent Valley Archives had its annual Open House on the Saturday after Labour Day. The annual event attracts a variety of people from the local community, partly to experience our special displays. This year we marked three anniversaries.

The first was the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of TVA's archival facilities, Fairview Heritage Centre (the former Fairview School). Our facility has grown over the years to include two buildings, totaling 4,500 square feet, able to house some 3,500 cubic feet of archives (now over 750 fonds) and a burgeoning library containing about 4,000 titles.



Needless to say, we are actively seeking ways to accommodate future growth.

The second anniversary was the 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary

of the Milburn Colony Settlers and Treaty 20. The relations between the first European settlers and the local First Nations was mutually cordial. Elwood Jones shared some of this history of 1818. While other settlers also arrived that year, the Milburn Colony Settlers were the first government-assisted settlers, and some of their experience was a prelude for the Peter Robinson Settlers who came seven years later.

The third anniversary was the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the end of World War I. We expect that Remembrance Day will have a special emphasis on peace, and we hope the People's Chime at St. John's Church will be among the bells pealing 100 times. At TVA, we shared some remarkable pictures, and many visitors brought fascinating memorabilia.

David Cross brought an 1845 Peterborough Gazette and a 1917 battle map for Lens, and so touched all three anniversaries.



A section of the Lens battle map.



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## In Search of Augustus Sawers: Ninth Mayor of Peterborough

Living in North Douro, I occasionally have to travel to Peterborough. Driving down the River Road a few kilometers south of Lakefield I cross a creek flowing into the Otonabee River and pass Trent Severn Waterway's Lock 25 named **Sawer** Creek. If I drive down Provincial Highway 28 a sign tells me I am crossing **Sawyer's** Creek. The highway bridge was being repaired in 2017 and the Township website informed citizens of the changes. The website URL referred to the creek as **Sawyer** Creek. The article title referred to the creek as **Sawer's** Creek and accompanying documents referred to the creek as **Sawers** Creek. Who should one believe? In Ontario, official names of places or geographic features are established by the Ontario Geographic Names Board and its official name for this watercourse in 2017 was **Sawer** Creek. However, according to local history, an early settler named Augustus Sawers built a mill on this creek and it is named after him. An application was made to the Ontario Geographic Names Board to correct the official name of this watercourse and its decision to change the official name to **Sawers Creek** was made on 14 August 2018.

Augustus Sawers was born in about 1819 in Scotland, the youngest son of Lieutenant John Sawers of the Royal Marines. His mother was reputed to be "a sister of Don Miguel's friend, Sir John Campbell."<sup>1</sup>

1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant John Sawers, a native of Scotland, joined the Royal Marines in 1804 and served for 28 years. In August 1832, now a half-pay officer,<sup>2</sup> he arrived in Upper Canada with his oldest son (not Augustus) and submitted a petition to purchase 1,308 acres of land in Verulam Township. As an officer of the Royal Marines with more than 25 years of service, he was entitled to a remission of £300 of the purchase price. At the Government rate of 5 shillings per acre this amounted to 1200 acres of free land. Sawers' purchase consisted of five full 200 acre lots and two broken lots on the north shore of Sturgeon Lake. One of the broken lots consisted of the west end of Bobcaygeon Island which was granted to him by Alexander McDonnell, the Government land agent, conditional to the government's right to build a canal through it. By August 10 of the following year, 1833,

Sawers claimed that he had cleared upward of 20 acres of land which was to be cropped in the fall. He had built a dwelling house "of some importance" into which he had placed his eldest son with an establishment of 8 men in contract employment. He claimed to have spent upwards of £400, independent of the purchase money, in buildings and improvements. However, circumstances required him to return to Europe immediately for an indeterminate period. He petitioned the Lieutenant Governor to settle his military grant claim so he could complete payment for his land and acquire the deed before he left. He was allowed to pay for the land and acquire the deed but his military grant claim was disallowed because he left the country before the required minimum two years of settlement.<sup>3</sup>

John Sawers returned from Europe in August 1836. On 6 October 1836, Sawers again petitioned for a grant of land as a former military officer. His petition was approved and on 18 April 1837 he petitioned for the following lots in St. Vincent Township (on the south shore of Georgian Bay surrounding the present-day town of Meaford) as the grant of land to which he was entitled: Lot 21 Concession 6 (60 acres), Lot 33 Concession 7 (200 acres), Lot 32 Concession 8 (200 acres), east part Lot 38 Concession 10 (132 acres) and broken Lot 33 Concession 6. Council recommended approval and he was issued settlement tickets for the lots. On 7 August 1837 Lt. John Sawers petitioned for deeds for his granted lands in St. Vincent township. He stated that he had resided in the country for more than two years and had expended "upward of one thousand pounds Stirling in the improvements of wild lands purchased by him direct from the Crown in the Township of Verulam." Council recommended approval and Warrants were issued on 18 August 1837.<sup>4</sup> Little more is known about John Sawers and his oldest son other than comments made by early Verulam settler John Langton and his sister Anne Langton. In letters to his father written in 1833, John Langton refers to visits with "Captain" Sawers which suggests that Sawers was representing himself above his rank.<sup>5</sup> The following year he wrote "Sawers is a silly boy. His father is a Lieutenant of Marines who it seems has married a sister of Don Miguel's friend, Sir John Campbell." The "silly boy" refers to John

<sup>1</sup> W. A. Langton, Editor, *Early Days in Upper Canada - Letters of John Langton*. Toronto: The MacMillan Co. of Canada Ltd, 1926. Sir John Campbell was captured and imprisoned in Portugal after assisting Prince Don Miguel in an attempt to overthrow the Portuguese liberal democratic government supported by his brother Pedro.

<sup>2</sup> War Office, 17 January, 1840. *A List of the Officers of the Army and Royal Marines on Full, Retired, and Half-Pay with an Index - 1840*. Published by F. Pinkney (late Egerton's), Military Library, Whitehall. Page 358.

<sup>3</sup> Upper Canada Land Petitions 1832, Volume 467, Bundle

S17/125. LAC Microfilm C-2817, pg 417-421 & Upper Canada Land Petitions 1833, Volume 468, Bundle S18/67. LAC Microfilm C-2817, pg 1016-1022

<sup>4</sup> Upper Canada Land Petitions 1836, Volume 472, Bundle S20/59. LAC Microfilm C-2819, pg 967-980 & Upper Canada Land Petitions 1837, Volume 472A, Bundle S20/167. LAC Microfilm C-2820, pg 288-289 & Upper Canada Land Petitions 1837, Volume 473, Bundle S21/4. LAC Microfilm C-2820, pg 568-570

<sup>5</sup> Langton, *Early Days in Upper Canada*, Page 62.

Sawers' eldest son. Sir John Campbell was captured and imprisoned in Portugal accused of assisting Prince Don Miguel in an attempt to overthrow the Portuguese liberal democratic government supported by Miguel's brother Don Pedro. Sir John Campbell's father was William Campbell, Esquire, commissioner of the Navy Board.<sup>6</sup> Whether John Sawers was, in fact, married to Sir John Campbell's sister is unconfirmed but he appeared to have far more capital than most half-pay military men of his rank. When Anne Langton arrived at Bobcaygeon in 1837, she was "very comfortably accommodated ... at what was Mr. Sawers' house, which is now a tavern."<sup>7</sup> John Langton also wrote, "Sawers went into the army and soon after died."<sup>8</sup> It is believed the Sawers referred to was the son because records indicate that John Sawers was still living when Augustus Sawers arrived in Upper Canada in about 1840.

Augustus Sawers "received a liberal education through the schools of France and Germany" before being brought to Canada by his father.<sup>9</sup> Little is known about what he did between his arrival in Upper Canada and 1844. It is possible, based on the above, that John Sawers had leased the Verulam land to tenants and was improving his St. Vincent Township land. However, a later document states that John Sawers was living in the town of Peterborough in 1844.<sup>10</sup> It is probable that Augustus would have joined his father for some period when he first arrived. However, subsequent events suggest Augustus was not interested in farming. He was an entrepreneurial business man who later entered politics. In 1844 significant events occurred.

On 6 July 1844, John Sawers transferred ownership of all his lands in both Verulam and St. Vincent to his son, Augustus Sawers, for "natural love & affection", i.e. a no cost transfer between family members. This indicates that John Sawers was still alive at that time but may have been anticipating death.<sup>11</sup> Alternatively, he may have been endowing his son on Augustus' decision to marry.

Two weeks later, on 20 July 1844, Augustus Sawers entered into an agreement with Walter Crawford, the Government Land Agent in Peterborough, to purchase Crawford's Douro Lots 13 in Concessions 7 & 8. Payment was by way of a 'Deed of Annuity' in favour of Walter Crawford, his wife, Eliza Crawford and their son, George

Crawford providing them with an annual payment as long as any of them lived.<sup>12</sup> However, the agreement was not registered until October 8<sup>th</sup> of that year, a week after Augustus had married Walter Crawford's daughter, the widow Mary Hague, which suggests it was a form of marriage contract. Walter Crawford had sold these lots previously in 1841 jointly to his son George and to his then son-in-law, James Hague, who had married Walter's daughter, Mary Crawford in 1837. It is believed that James and Mary Hague and their two young children lived on the property. Walter Crawford had taken back a mortgage on the lands and when James Hague drowned in May, 1843, the property reverted back to him.<sup>13</sup> It is presumed that the widowed Mary (Crawford) Hague and her two children were still living there when Augustus purchased the property. On 1 October 1844, Augustus Sawers, Gentleman of the Township of Smith, married Mary Hague of the Township of Douro.<sup>14</sup> How and when Augustus met Mary is not known but the marriage record indicated that he was living in Smith Township.

Over the next fifteen years, Augustus and Mary Sawers had five children: John, born 16 June 1845; Augustus, born 13 July 1848; Emma Louise, born 30 April 1851; Campbell, born 15 October 1853; and Fredrick, born ~1859.<sup>15</sup> Campbell (CW) Sawers became a barrister and a prominent citizen in Peterborough and his family's profile was given in C. P. Mulvaney's 1884 book, *History of the County of Peterborough, Ontario, etc.* In part it said, "Augustus Sawers was born in Scotland in 1819 and came to Canada in 1840 for the purpose of learning farming. Soon after he came he built a saw mill in Douro and subsequently engaged in farming in Smith for about ten years after which he came to Peterborough. He there founded the Examiner which he published for four years. He also owned a line of boats running on the lakes between Peterborough and Lindsay. He was mayor in 1860 when the Prince of Wales visited Peterborough. He once took part in a political contest for a member to represent the Newcastle District. In 1845 he married a daughter of Col Crawford of Douro by whom he had four sons and one daughter. He died in 1861."<sup>16</sup> This profile was presumably based on an interview with Campbell Sawers who would have been about 8 years old when his father died. It is not surprising

<sup>6</sup> Dod's Peerage, Baronetage and Knightage, of Great Britain and ..., Volume 15, page 150

<sup>7</sup> Barbara Williams, *A Gentlewoman in Upper Canada: The Journals, Letters, and Art of Anne Langton*, University of Toronto Press, 2008, page 149. Letter from Anne Langton to Mrs. William Langton, 22 August 1837.

<sup>8</sup> Langton, Anne. *The Story of Our Family*. Manchester: Thos. Sowler & Co., 1881. Page 68

<sup>9</sup> Sawers, Augustus, *To the Electors of the County of Peterboro*, article in *The Peterborough Dispatch*, December 9, 1855, Page 3.

<sup>10</sup> Victoria County Land Registry Office, Verulam Township. Instrument # 829.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid.

<sup>12</sup> Peterborough Land Registry Office. Douro Twp, instruments 895 & 896.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid., instruments 20 & 21.

<sup>14</sup> St Johns Anglican Church, Peterborough records, section 5 (b). Marriages 1843-1890. TVA.

<sup>15</sup> <sup>15</sup> St Johns Anglican Church, Peterborough records, Series A, section 3. Baptisms 1842-49 (John), section 4. Baptisms 1842-70 (Augustus, Emma Louise & Campbell), Fredrick not found. TVA.

<sup>16</sup> Mulvaney, C. P. *History of the County of Peterborough, Ontario, etc*; C. Blackett Robinson, 1884. Page 589



that some details do not fully agree with information from other sources.

The Douro land that Augustus Sawers bought was bounded on the west by the Otonabee River and through it flowed a creek that drains Buckley Lake. Sawers built a dam and saw mill on the creek which flows through extensive wetlands before dropping to the Otonabee River so the millpond created by the dam was apparently extensive. According to lore, local settlers thought that the stagnant water backed up behind the dam was causing their frequent attacks of 'ague' or swamp fever so one night they destroyed the dam.<sup>17</sup> Douro's centennial history, *Through the Years in Douro*, states that the mill was built in 1842<sup>18</sup> but this is unlikely. The above events probably took place between 1844 and about 1852 when the Sawers family moved to Peterborough. The 1851 agricultural census lists Augustus Sawers as the occupier of Lot 13-Concession 8, 125 acres, of which 30 acres were cleared and used as pasture. The remaining 95 acres were wild or wooded land. Modern maps show that approximately half of the 250 acres of the combined Lots 13 in Concessions 7 and 8 is swamp and creek.

In 1848, Augustus Sawers mortgaged his Verulam properties to two Cobourg men at the same time, Ebenezer Perry and Robert Sinclair. Ebenezer Perry was a successful Cobourg businessman and major investor in the Cobourg Harbor Commission, a stock company which designed and operated a town steamboat and the Cobourg Railway Company. Robert Sinclair was a saloon keeper in Cobourg. The mortgages from Sinclair and Perry were repaid in 1852 and 1854 respectively. Also in 1848, Augustus Sawers mortgaged his St. Vincent properties to John Lochhead, a Cobourg grocer, and a few months later to his brother-in-law, Charles Crawford, a farmer in Smith Township. Both mortgages were repaid in May 1856.

It is not known what Augustus Sawers needed the money for but it is possible that he was raising capital for "the line of boats running on the lakes between Peterborough and Lindsay" that it is said that he owned. To increase the value of his Verulam property it was in his interest to improve transportation links between Peterborough and the upper lakes. Richard Tatley in *Steamboating on the Trent-Severn* says that the Kellys of Bridgenorth built a sidewheel steamboat called the *Peterborough*

which was used primarily for their lumber business. "About 1855 the *Peterborough* was joined by a second steamer, the *Fly*, which appears to have assumed most of the passenger-traffic on the lake".<sup>19</sup> In his book *Victoria County Centennial History*, Watson Kirkconnell states that the steamboat *Firefly* was built at Bridgenorth by Captain Sawyers in 1855.<sup>20</sup> However, he probably confused the *Fly* with the *Firefly*, "a crude packet propelled by oars and sail" built in Port Perry in the late 1840s. Captain Sawyers may refer to Augustus Sawers who might have provided financial backing but it seems unlikely that he would have actually operated the boat. Another unlikely possibility is that Captain Sawyers refers to Augustus' father, the former Royal Marine 'Captain' John Sawers.

No other supporting information about this line of boats has been discovered.

In 1854, Augustus Sawers entered into a trust agreement regarding his Verulam Lands with John Langton but the purpose of this agreement is not known. The agreement was terminated two years later when Sawers sold all his land in Verulam to Joseph Kelso of Smith Township. Joseph, the son of William Kelso, came to the Peterborough area in about 1825 with his family. He and his brother, James acquired adjoining parcels of land in Smith Township, Joseph the east half of Lot 9 in Concession 1 and James the south half of Lot 9 in Concession 2. By 1856, Joseph's 100 acre farm was too small for his growing family. He bought Sawers 1,300 acres in Verulam for £2,200 while Sawers purchased Kelso's land in Smith for £1,600 and took back a mortgage of £225. A year later, Sawers sold the Smith land to Joseph Walton for £1,200.

Augustus Sawers did nothing further with his five parcels of land in St. Vincent Township. After his death, his Estate sold them to various buyers between 1866 and 1877.

While still in Douro in the 1850s, Augustus Sawers was speculating in land. For example, he acquired the patents for the 20-acre east part of Douro Lot 16 Concession 5 on 31 December 1850 and the 20 acre west part of Douro Lot 16 Concession 5 on 30 October 1856. These lands are around the top of Buckley Lake near land that had been assigned to military pensioner Patrick Farley. In 1869, Charles Farley, son of Patrick, paid back taxes to Sherrieff James Hall and perhaps discovered that

<sup>17</sup> Edmison, J. Alex., Editor, *Through the Years in Douro* (Peterborough County – Canada) 1822 – 1967, A.D. Newson Co, Ltd. 3rd edition 1978, p. 184-5

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 35.

<sup>19</sup> Tatley, Richard, *Steamboating on the Trent-Severn*,

1978. Page 22. Accessed at TVA.

<sup>20</sup> Kirkconnell, Watson, *Victoria County Centennial History*, Watchman-Warder Press Lindsay, 1921. Page 142. The date given is 1885 but is in a list of sequential dates between 1853 and 1860.



the land had been acquired earlier by Sawers who was now dead. In February, 1872, William Hall, the surviving Trustee for Augustus Sawers, sold the two parcels of land to Charles Farley for \$160.<sup>21</sup>

Augustus Sawers, his wife Mary, the two children from her first marriage, Eliza and James Hague, and their three children, John, Augustus Jr. and Emma were still living in Douro in 1852 census. Within a few years they had moved into Peterborough. The Douro farm may have been leased to tenants but no documentation has been found. In 1873, more than 10 years after Sawers' death, the land was bought by Robert A. Strickland and Roland Strickland of Lakefield.

According to Poole's history, "In 1854 a Joint Stock Company was formed to construct a gravel road from Peterborough to Bobcaygeon, intending to cross Mud Lake (Chemong) by a bridge at the point mentioned (Edmison's landing in Smith, now Bridgenorth), and thence passing across the township of Ennismore. Of this company, Augustus Sawers, Esq., was President, and William Lundy, Elias Burnham, James Stevenson, and W. S. Conger, Esquires, were Directors, with Thomas White, Esq., Jr., as Secretary." The Town of Peterborough pledged £5,000 and the Township of Ennismore, £3000.<sup>22</sup> However, by mid-1855 there was a great deal of opposition in the surrounding townships from farmers who believed the increase in their taxes would far outweigh any benefits from the road.<sup>23</sup> The Company failed before anything was constructed.

In 1855 John Langton, who had been a member of County Council, resigned to accept the position of Auditor-General of the Province. An election was called for 22-23 January 1856 and Augustus Sawers decided to run facing two well-known candidates, W. S. Conger, first Sheriff of the Colborne District, and Frederick Ferguson, formerly Treasurer and Land Agent of the county. Conger won an easy victory with Sawers polling only 17 votes.<sup>24</sup> This was Augustus Sawers' first attempt in the political arena. In an address to the electors published in the

Peterborough Dispatch he campaigned against secular schools and for the election of all county officers, except judges. He also supported Temperance Societies.<sup>25</sup>

In August 1856 Augustus Sawers became the first owner and editor of the Peterborough Examiner, which succeeded the Peterborough Dispatch. Wilson Crow said "The Examiner under Mr. Sawers became the fighting organ of the Reform Party, but not a supporter of the Clear Grits under George Brown".<sup>26</sup> Sawers operated the paper for three years before selling it to Alexander Graham and James Renfrew.<sup>27</sup>

According to Poole, the next election for County Council was held on 23-24 December 1857. Thomas Short defeated the incumbent W. S. Conger by a wide margin; Augustus Sawers polled only seventeen votes.<sup>28</sup>

Peterborough was incorporated as a town by the Municipal Act of 1849. Under its provisions, the mayor was chosen by the elected members of Council. Under *The Municipal Institutions Act* (1858) mayors were elected by the voters. In early December 1858 the Peterborough Examiner published the qualifications required of those wishing to run for Mayor or Council and those who could vote.<sup>29</sup> Later that month a nomination meeting was held at which the incumbent Mayor, James Stevenson, and Augustus Sawers were both nominated. William Lundy, in nominating Sawers, expressed concern about the "great confusion" in the Town's affairs and "the strong suspicion of unfair dealings with the taxpayers". His remarks were highly applauded and it appeared that Augustus Sawers had won the day. The Examiner's headline read "*Mr. Sawers Gets the Show of Hands ! Mr. Stevenson Demands a Poll ! ! The Corruptionists Discomforted. Honest Men Look About ! ! !*".<sup>30</sup> But it was not to be. In January it was argued that a provision of the new act preserved the Head and Council for the following session. Thus the provisions of the act would not take effect until 1 December 1859. James Stevenson continued as mayor of Peterborough.<sup>31</sup>

<sup>21</sup> Peterborough Land Registry Office. Douro Twp, abstract books for Lot 16 Concession 5.

<sup>22</sup> Poole, Dr. T. W., *The early Settlement of Peterborough County, 1867*. Reprint by The Peterborough Printing Co. Ltd, 1967, Page 189. In the *Peterborough Dispatch*, 31 March 1854, a letter to the Editor strongly advocated for good graveled roads from Peterborough to Bobcaygeon, Warsaw and Norwood. The letter signed A. Ratepayer was probably written by Augustus Sawers.

<sup>23</sup> Peterborough Dispatch, 29 June 1855, p. 3. Accessed at TVA

<sup>24</sup> Poole, *The early Settlement of Peterborough County*, p.

68.

<sup>25</sup> Sawers, A. *To the Electors of the County of Peterborough*, Peterborough Dispatch, Dec 9, 1855, pg 3

<sup>26</sup> Crow, G. Wilson, *The Peterborough Story – Our Mayors 1850 -1951*, Peterborough Examiner, 1967, p. 28.

<sup>27</sup> Poole, *The early Settlement of Peterborough County*, p. 64.

<sup>28</sup> Ibid., p. 71

<sup>29</sup> Peterborough Examiner, 16 December 1858, p. 1.

<sup>30</sup> Ibid.

<sup>31</sup> Peterborough Examiner, 6 January 1859, p. 3.

In November 1859 Sawers was ready. A “requisition” signed by 150 of Peterborough’s leading citizens requesting Augustus Sawers to accept the nomination for the position of Mayor was published in the Examiner along with his acceptance and an address to the electors.<sup>32</sup> He stated that the financial position of the Town “is not in a healthy state” and suggested it was due to “the want of prudence and economy” of the current Council. His platform was to determine the actual state of the Town’s accounts and to put in place a more publicly transparent accounting system, to ensure that all new work was done by tender and contract and to abolish “petty favoritism”. The incumbent mayor, James Stevenson decided not to run and Augustus Sawers, by acclamation, became the first directly elected Mayor of Peterborough. But not all were pleased with the result. The Peterborough Dispatch published the result with faint praise as follows: “The Mayoralty, - Mr. Sawers was elected Mayor by acclamation on Monday last. He almost deserved success, for a more determined place-hunter has seldom appeared before the public. He will now have an opportunity of showing how far his ability to perform the duties of office equals his ambition to obtain it.”<sup>33</sup> His election in December was followed by that of members of council in January, some of whom supported the former regime. They immediately attempted to unseat the new Mayor but were not successful.<sup>34</sup> It portended a stormy year ahead.

Peterborough was heavily in debt after borrowing £30,000 to contribute to the financing of the Peterborough to Millbrook link of the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway which had opened in 1858. While the problem could not be solved in one year, Sawers laid the groundwork for the formation of the Town Trust Commission that came into being the following year.<sup>35</sup> Several municipalities had risked bankruptcy by borrowing too easily from the Municipal Corporation Fund, and so the Trust was intended to provide continuity and to prevent

members of council from acting too quickly. A key feature of the new Trust was that the burgesses would vote on any extraordinary expenditures.

A highlight of Sawers’ year in office was the visit of the eighteen-year-old Albert Edward, Prince of Wales in September, 1860. Arriving in Ashburnham by railway from Cobourg, he passed through Peterborough to the station of the Port Hope Railway from which he left. Stopping only briefly at the Court House where Augustus Sawers and others presented speeches of welcome, the Prince’s visit lasted only one hour.<sup>36</sup>

Sawers had been instrumental in arranging the visit but it also led to his demise as suggested by his obituary that stated, “To him chiefly, while Mayor, were we indebted for the visit of the Prince of Wales to Peterborough, and all must remember the singular energy and tact he displayed in carrying out that objective, but it is sad to have to add he never had a day of good health since that visit.” Augustus Sawers became ill with “kidney disease” which produced great pain. He withdrew from public life after his first term as Mayor. In early 1861 he went to see a medical specialist in New York but to no avail. He died August 6, 1861, aged 41 and was buried in Little Lake Cemetery. His obituary said of him, “For a few years previous to his death he took an active part in politics, and had warm friends and strenuous opponents. He was possessed of a good physical constitution, a vigorous and cultivated mind, a quick perception, and a happy facility in expressing his views, either by speaking or writing.”<sup>37</sup>

Augustus Sawers appears to have been an able and enterprising man who might have achieved much had he not died so young. While the creek in Douro that bears his name may represent one of his less successful ventures, it memorializes a man who made a significant contribution to public life in early Peterborough. It seems only fitting that we spell the name of that creek correctly. **Sawers Creek.**

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<sup>32</sup> Peterborough Examiner, 17 November 1859, p. 3.

<sup>33</sup> Peterborough Examiner, 23 December 1859, p. 2.

<sup>34</sup> Craw, *Our Mayors* p. 29.

<sup>35</sup> Ibid, p. 27.

<sup>36</sup> Poole, *The early Settlement of Peterborough County*, p.

79

<sup>37</sup> Obituary for Augustus Sawers, Peterborough Examiner, 10 August 1861, p. 2; Little Lake Cemetery burial record.

# The rebirth of Peterborough soccer 1920

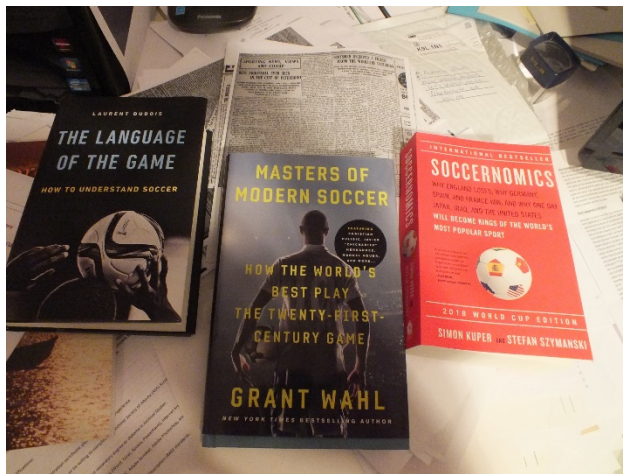
*Elwood H. Jones, Peterborough Examiner*

Soccer's recent World Cup sparked the publication of several excellent books on the history of soccer. Of these none has been more helpful than Laurent Dumont's *The Language of the Game: how to understand soccer* (New York, Basic Books, 2018).

At the urging of Marv Buchan and others I have been looking for ways to write the history of soccer in Peterborough city and county. The story has to have some depth and understanding that goes far beyond chronicling some of the notable games.

One might consider the collective biography approach. This thought occurred to me while reading Grant Wahl's *Masters of Modern Soccer: how the world's best play the twenty-first century game* (New York, Crown Archetype, 2018). Wahl writes for *Sports Illustrated* and I saw him commenting on one of the games in the recent World Cup tournament, in which France won the final 4-2 over Croatia.

Wahl's strategy was to look at outstanding players who were midfielders, forwards, defenders and goalkeepers. As well, he had a chapter on Roberto Martinez as the manager and Michael Zorc, in a position higher than manager. This was a well-paced and interesting book that looked at the international scene in soccer. Wahl's central issue, it seemed to me, was why could soccer be so internationally significant, drawing big money and big crowds, while in the United States even with some rising stars such as Christian Pulisec on the horizon. On that, the book is optimistic.



Another book in this World Cup year had even more optimism. Simon Kuper and Stefan

Szymanski in their book *Soccernomics*, first published in 2009 and now in its fourth edition in 2018, has a long subtitle: *Why England loses; why German, Spain and France win; and why one day Japan, Iraq, and the United States will become kings of the world's most popular sport*. This book makes one conscious of the importance of gathering statistics wherever possible on a vast range of variables. Soccer is not a simple game.

This book is more centred on the experience of European soccer clubs. Even if they do not make money they rarely disappear. Each of the 21 chapters tackle interesting questions. One of my favourites was the discussion of the relationship between wages and success during the years 2007 and 2016. High pay attracts great performers. Their analysis shows that the top seven teams in the Premier League also paid the most compared to the average. The top teams were Manchester United, Chelsea, Arsenal, Manchester City, Liverpool, Tottenham Hotspur, Everton whose teams on average finished in the top ten. Teams that could afford to pay for good players did so.

Through most of history, soccer clubs could not be run as solid money-making businesses. Apparently this is because there are always owners who do not worry about profit but love to win. (75)

Soccer clubs might seem risky businesses but they are very stable. In 2008, Chelsea and Manchester United had a combined debt of about three billion dollars. Of 88 teams in the English Football League in 1923, 84 were still active in 2016-2017. The depression was hard but even then clubs assisted each other; teams need opponents. Of the teams that disappeared, Merthyr Town was a victim of the depressed coal in the Welsh valleys and rugby which was far more popular in Wales. Wigan Borough went bankrupt a few games into the 1931-32 season.

Soccer also suffered in the 1980s (called here the "Thatcher recession") but many survived by "phoenixing". Clubs were also public limit companies (PLCs); when heavy in debt it goes insolvent and then rises as a new PLC. There were casualties, such as players, banks and the taxpayers.

Subsequently, England followed the American example of treating bankruptcies as preludes to eventual success. Under the Insolvency Act of 1986, stricken clubs could be administered and emerge from administration after making deals with creditors.



As interesting as these books were it was not immediately evident how they could be helpful in understanding local soccer history. Dubois' book opened up possibilities right from the opening pages.



THE ASSOCIATION GAME.

Soccer and its rules date from England in the 1860s, and by 1900 was played widely, even beyond British influence, in Europe, Africa and Central and South America. Soccer was easy to learn and suited all physical types. Even in the early years soccer was played by women. When the English Football Association in 1921 banned women from its fields and stadiums, women were driven underground. There was wide interest in seeing women play as evidenced by the Women's World Cup organized in 1970.

"Soccer is a language, probably the most universal language on the planet." (5) There may be differences but soccer is mutually understood. The back and forth between offense and defense and the efforts by players and coaches to control makes "soccer beautifully unpredictable." (8) Soccer is often called the "beautiful game" even in Peterborough, but as Dubois notes, because of beautiful plays in which the offense beats a well-planned defense. More importantly, it is about "interplay, relationships, motion". "In soccer there are simply no guarantees."

Players spend long stretches nowhere near the ball. Even in boring games there are moments of surprise.

Closer to home, Dubois describes soccer in America as suburban. He also sees soccer as a

building process. Youthful pastime is succeeded by informal play, pick up games, amateur leagues and sometimes higher level training. Even after decades of expansion, soccer never seems to dominate; it cannot compete with baseball, football, basketball; or

perhaps, he could have added, hockey in Canada.

Dubois organized the book around the key positions: goalkeeper, defender, midfielder, and forward. In the analysis, each position could feel that it was central to what was happening on the soccer pitch. As well, the manager, the referee and the fans were important to understanding soccer. This was a helpful perspective. In soccer, it is not enough to describe the goals scored. Wherever you look, there is a story unfolding. Sometimes it can be understood against what the coach might have been developing. Or it can be

strategy devised on the spot in reaction to what the opponents are doing. Some situations develop over the length of the pitch; some emerge serendipitously. This diversity of possibilities distinguishes soccer from other athletic endeavours.

In the chapter on goalkeepers, Dubois began with a love letter from a great goalie, Gianluigi Buffon, to his goal. During a game he never looked at the goal, unless a goal had been scored on him, but he saw his purpose was to protect the goal, to be the "first and last line of defense." (23) Another goalie was described as an "anti-footballer" because his purpose was to prevent what everybody was striving to accomplish or hoped to see.

The goal was described as 24 feet across. Later the height was limited to eight feet, and gradually the area he could cover while being the only player on his team that could use his arms was reduced in size. It, the "penalty box", is now 44 yards across and 18 yards deep, or a little larger than a basketball court. The size of the pitch can vary, but in most stadiums is about 100 yards long and 60 yards across. Soccer is characterized by its movement; the goalie even with a large penalty box, is the most immobile.

The goalie is sometimes the most lonely, with lots of time to think. Dubois mentioned a Christmas 1937 game in England cancelled in progress by fog,

but the one goalie never noticed. For some fifteen minutes he imagined how well his team was keeping the ball contained in the other end without scoring a goal, when the play would have returned to midfield. When he was finally told the other players in the locker room had a good laugh.

In early days, there was no defined goalie, and it was the job of the last defender to prevent the score. But in 1871, it was decided that one player could use his hands, and that was the goalie.

Dubois had been a goalie in his youth, and liked Vladimir Nabokov's insights as a goalie "the keeper of a secret." In quieter moments he reflected on cultural differences. The English ignored the goalie because they did not like show offs and felt the teamwork was the key to the game. Russians and Latin Americans on the other hand considered protecting the goal was a "gallant art." The goalie was like a matador.

However, she was not always the hero. The goalie, such as Nabokov or Albert Camus, experience the ups and downs of life. When a goal is scored the goalie is at fault. Other players making mistakes are more easily forgiven.

The goalie can also be a key player in developing strategy and tactics. When facing the penalty kicks, the goalie receives lots of advice but has his own memory bank.

*hosted baseball. (TVA Electric City Collection)*

During the 1920 soccer season, Peterborough enjoyed the revival of a pastime that had been part of the local scene since the 1880s, but had been dormant for nearly five years because so many soccer players became soldiers in World War I. The season was well-organized by the Peterborough Soccer Association, whose executive and team representatives met fortnightly at Fred Sutcliffe's barber shop at 228 Charlotte Street near Aylmer.

Some of the early problems had been recruiting teams for the Peterborough City League. This had been lightly successful as teams were created around workers at some of the city's leading works: Canadian General Electric, De Laval, Canadian Woolens. As well, the Scottish Caledonian Society fielded a team, known as the Caledonians or Caleys for short. The Great War Veterans Association, the forerunner of the Canadian Legion which was founded in 1926 at a Peterborough convention. The Vets proved to be a strong team in the new league. The sixth team was the Gunners, drawn from the local militia.

Each team was supposed to have a home field, but all the matches for the 1920 season, which ran until July, were held at Nicholls Oval (usually Thursday night) and Saturday afternoons at the Exhibition Grounds. The PSA had difficulties with both sites as they depended on the good will of the

park owners and of other teams, such as lacrosse and baseball, which were more established.

The executive recognized that teams needed good opponents, good officials and good and knowledgeable fans. Fred Sutcliffe drew up the schedule as the season went on, and some exhibition games were added, and practice sessions were encouraged. The executive also had a roster of referees and linesmen, some of whom were veterans of earlier soccer days. It is not clear from the newspaper coverage how these were selected, but there were occasional criticisms

from the Examiner reporter that they needed to learn



*Peterborough Exhibition grounds in 1920 also*

the rules about offside. There was some criticism from the newspaper and from fans about some of the calls, and there were times when the fans seemed particularly vocal.

The strategy to ensure knowledgeable fans was two-fold. Fans were admitted free throughout the season when small fees were charged for the playoffs, even though there was no plan for playoffs until the eleventh hour. The Examiner coverage was designed to build up a knowledgeable fan base. The coverage of the games was exceptional and captured the central fact about soccer: each of the ten players was crucial, and each could imagine their positions as central to the action and to the outcome.

The recently published book by a Duke University history professor, Laurent Dubois, *The Language of the Game: how to understand soccer*, provides a good standard against which to judge the quality of the Examiner coverage. Dubois's book is organized around the players, both on and off the field.

As noted earlier, the goalies easily saw themselves as crucial. The scoring of goals defined the games, and defined some of the purpose of the fans, the officials and the other players. The goalies were the only players who could use their hands, and over the years there were changes made on how freely the goalie could move. Rule changes defined the size of the areas in front of the goal.

The defenders likewise and rightly saw themselves as central. They were the last line of defense. In 1920, the defenders were called backs. Skillful use of the offside rule allowed them to control effectively the playing area and to confine the freedom of the attackers. Dubois says "defense is at the very core of soccer." Defenders constantly work to reconfigure space or to buy time. They pass the ball to the goalie, they try to open up the wings for moving forward, they constrain the field when the focus is defending the goal. Over the years from 1863 tactics developed, ever-changing.

In the early years, players put their heads down and charged. Some of this style was still evident in 1920 in Peterborough. On June 20, in a game moved from Nicholls Oval to the Exhibition Grounds, DeLaval tied with the Gunners, 5-5, in a game described as a "Kick and rush football match".

However, even in Peterborough by 1920, the formation of players on the field consisted of two backs, three half-backs and five forwards, which is a 2-3-5 formation. Around 1872, smaller Scottish players began passing when playing bigger English players, and the passing style proved popular. Passing was less work for the players, and it allowed the ball to move down the field faster. While defenders were

important for defending the goal, they could also promote their own team's mobility to shift to offence. Defence is always part of soccer tactics.

As Dubois ably discusses, the offside rule constrains the shapes of where players can be on the field. "It is perhaps the most influential and important rule in the game." (page 71) The rule prevents opponents from getting too close to the goal. "A player is offside when she has moved too far toward the opposing goal, ahead of either the ball or the defensive players from the other team." In the 2018 the rule means that an attacking player with the ball behind must have at least two players – the goalie and the last defender – between him and the goal. Because of the rule both the attacker and the defender fight for position. An offside player is unable to touch the ball, and in the military analogy, is no longer part of the team.

The basics of this rule were in place by the 1870s and variations developed over the years. However, in Peterborough in 1920 the Examiner reporter several times stressed the need for referees to understand the offside rule.

Dubois with similar thoroughness also discussed the ways in which midfielders (known as half-backs in 1920) and forwards could be central to the tactics of soccer.

As the 1920 season in Peterborough headed into its last six weeks during June and July, there were surprising developments.

The reporter often credited goalies with brilliant goal keeping even when they lost. Walter Flowers dropped the ball after saving it in a game that his Gunners lost to the Vets 4-0: the Examiner observed it was an "unusual thing for him."

Sometimes, the CGE team had difficulty assembling a team because of work schedules. Some players changed teams; the teams had to provide rosters for the game 48 hours in advance. In one instance, CGE fielded a player named Flanders who had not been registered. The PSA executive took the two points from CGE and gave them to their opponents, the Gunners. The CGE team appealed the decision but lost. The referees were not to start any game if there were unregistered players.

The first draw, 0-0, of the season occurred in June in a game between CGE and the Gunners.

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The 1920 soccer season in Peterborough increased in popularity as the season advanced.

In mid-June when CGE defeated Caledonians 3-2, the Examiner reporter commented, "When a goal-keeper of any respective team is playing a game it would be an advantage to the sport



for some of the advocates behind the goal to go away to the side touch-line instead of giving instructions on field play to the goal-keeper or on questionable goals." As the season advanced, the fans were more vocal, but clearly some were able to be very close to the action. As the season wound down, the Examiner was convinced that "The football fans would like to witness a real cup tie series now. They certainly would attract the spectators."



*Quaker Football Team 1906 (Peterborough Sports Hall of Fame)*

Some indication of growing fan support was noted on June 24. "A large crowd witnessed the DeLaval and Canadian Woollen last evening at the Exhibition Grounds in a return League Fixture as one of the many attractions under Father Phelan's Summer Fair. Many of the spectators witnessed their first football game and became great enthusiasts as the game progressed."

The 1920 season was truncated, but each team played all the other teams twice. The plan was for the season to decide the winner, and there would be no playoff. However, the final game moved to Wednesday, July 1, pitted the Gunners against the Vets. It determined how this first season would conclude. A win by the Gunners would leave CGE as league champion; a win by the Vets would necessitate a one-game playoff.

However, "Gunners lost two points because did not field full team last night; CGE and Vets will

play sudden death game on date to be decided. Each finished with 14 points."

In its Football Gossip column, it was noted that, "Many of the football enthusiasts were giving Bill Hitchins of Havelock the rudiments of the game. He was right there with a great salutation. He recalled the day of the old Quakers of 1907 and is busy training the boys of the High School in Havelock the rudiments of the game. He is certainly a great coach."

There is a photo of the 1906 Quaker winners at the Peterborough Sports Hall of Fame; it is part of a small but welcome exhibit on the history of local soccer.

On July 8, the sudden death playoff between CGE and the Vets ended in a tie. The PSA executive set two days later for another sudden death playoff, set for 45 minutes. For the first time, there was an admission charge; it was 30 cents, and included the war tax. The second sudden death was won by the Vets, 3-1.

However, the playoff season was not a smooth one. On Tuesday, July 6, the Exhibition people put a pole in the "centre of the playing pitch." This necessitated changing the

direction of the pitch from east-west to north-south, and several volunteers made the changes in layout and marking. Then on Saturday, hours before the final playoff game, the Exhibition put up a second pole. Wilfrid Jones headed up the south end crew which moved the goal posts five yards so the game could be played that evening. Two days before the annual meeting which was held at Fred Sutcliffe's barber shop, July 14, the CGE team protest the final because of problems with the size of the pitch and the markings for the one goal. The issue was discussed at the annual meeting and thrown out. "Even though there were mistakes in the layout of the field the field was laid out by the PFA executive and both teams played under the same conditions."

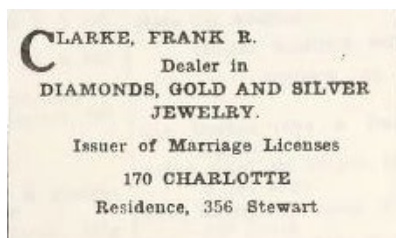
There was no trophy for the Vets as winners of the 1920 season of the Peterborough Soccer League. Steps were underway to have suitable recognition for the 1920-21 season, about to begin in August 1920.

The F. W. Clarke Shield which was designed and donated by F. Clarke & Son, founded in 1873 at the corner of George and Brock, would be

awarded to the winning team in the 1920-1921 season.

By 1908, Clarke's, the "Store of Quality" specialized in china, gold, silverware, and diamonds. With his son, H. W. Clarke, a graduate of colleges for watchmakers and opticians the firm added new specialties. In 1920, Frank R. Clarke had his store at 170 Charlotte Street.

Fred Sutcliffe announced that the handsome football shield being donated by a prominent local merchant, would go to the winning team, who would keep it and provide security for the year. Still, it would "always remain the property of the Association."



With the realignment around the poles at the Exhibition Grounds, the 1920-21 season played its games at Nicholls Oval and on two pitches, east and west, at the Exhibition Grounds. The east pitch was often unplayable because of the wetness.

Early in the next season, the Father Phelan Cup was donated to the Peterborough Soccer Association. It is now in the Sports Hall of Fame.

On October 13, 1920, the Peterborough Football Association meeting at the GWVA Rooms on Murray Street accepted the gift of the Phelan Charity Cup, also known as the Father Phelan Trophy. The motion read, "That we accept the trophy donated by the Rev. Father Phelan, which shall be known as the Phelan Charity Cup, and that the proceeds from the aforesaid Cup shall be donated to some charity which shall be hereinafter determined after all expenses have been deducted." The club committee working on details was composed of Alex Dick, Sid Whatley, Mr. Coombs and Mr. Cook.

The trophy had been on display in the window of Clarke's jewelry store since mid-September. The very attractive Phelan Cup was designed by Frank Clarke. The Examiner commented that it "demonstrates the exquisite taste in acquiring such an excellent piece of silver to be contested by the local football clubs."

The cup was described in the Examiner, September 23. "The cup stands 12 inches high, on a black ebony base, the inside of the trophy is a gold



finish and the outside is sterling silver. The shape of the cup is of an egg-cup nature, with two handles extending from top to bottom. On the front is engraved football players depicting the most critical point in the game, viz.: A player has made an attempt to break through the two full backs with the centre forward attracting their attention while the other player has tested the goal-keeper with a hard shot which compels the custodian to jump up into the air to have his goal." The Father Phelan Cup depicted the effect of the offside rule.

The winners were to be engraved each year on the silver plate on the base. The cup is on exhibit at the Peterborough Sports Hall of Fame. This silver plate is quite large, and the base adds to the impressiveness of the cup.

The Rev. Joseph Charles Phelan (1869-1934) was ordained in 1896 and served in several parishes in the Diocese of Peterborough, including at the Cathedral, 1911-1921, where he was Chancellor, 1913 and Rector, 1914-21, and at Campbellford 1921-1934. Father Phelan was well-known for his summer fairs which were held annually at different venues.

The first season of the rejuvenated Peterborough Soccer Association and the Peterborough Soccer League accomplished a great deal. Soccer was back to stay. In the "beautiful game" every position was important as was the support of managers, coaches and fans.

# The Trent Valley Hockey League

*Dave Barry*

For over fifty years, commencing in 1900, a historic old hockey organization, known as the Trent Valley League (TVL) provided exciting and robust, intermediate level hockey within the district from which it derived its name. The league was founded in Peterborough on 23 December 1899 to provide a more active and crowd-pleasing team sport in addition to curling, to bolster community spirit and pride during those many long, cold, dreary days of winter. Senior hockey under the auspices of the recently formed Ontario Hockey Association had become widely popular in larger centers such as Peterborough and Belleville, but the many small in-between communities were left dangling, because they had found it virtually impossible to meet the many stringent requirements of the OHA in respect to arena size, schedule, travel, and membership fees.

In response, the TVL was formed, not with any particular ill-feeling toward the OHA, but simply to fill the void it had left. The league mandate was clear and simple; to deliver exciting, entertaining and competitive men's hockey. To add legitimacy and uniformity, the first executive under the leadership of the Honourable James R. Stratton, a former newspaper editor, local businessman, mayor and MP for the area, wisely adopted the entire slate of OHA playing rules and regulations and committed to operating in complete harmony with its senior hockey organization. No team or community was to be granted automatic membership; instead, each community had to apply and be approved annually based on such metrics as team roster, proof of residency, sponsorship, financial soundness and so on. The first trophy, the symbol of TVL supremacy, was donated by Stratton and was the "Stratton Cup."

The newly formed TVL played its first game in January 1900 in Lakefield. This was a very hard fought well attended game between Keene and the hometown boys. The fan base thereafter spiraled, as fierce, competitive, gentlemanly rivalries developed between the seven inaugural teams; Campbellford, Stirling, Norwood, Keene, Lakefield and two Peterborough based teams, TAS (*Total Abstinence Society*) and Peterborough Lakesides. By the end of that first season the skilled team from Campbellford had proven themselves the team to be most feared, going on to defeat the talented Keene squad, to be crowned the first ever TVL champions, in late February of 1900. At that point, organizers, players and fans alike recognized they had created a framework for success.

With such widespread popularity in that first season, the league was inundated with requests from other communities in central Ontario. Succumbing to this pressure, but also no doubt somewhat flattered by the interest, the young league expanded into several larger and more distant communities such as; Lindsay, Bobcaygeon, Fenelon Falls, Port Perry, Port Hope, Cobourg, Belleville, Picton, Deseronto and Napanee, to name a few. However, distance, travel and expense soon became the Achilles heel of the expanded league. After a few years of attempting to reconcile this nagging issue, the league retreated to its original area.

In the Trent valley the leading teams came from Stirling, Marmora and Campbellford but there were teams from smaller communities such as Lakefield, Havelock, Norwood, Hastings and Frankfurt. To compensate for this imbalance "Residency" rules were altered, allowing later small communities to expand their territory and draft talent from their neighbours. This simple solution worked well. Communities such as Warkworth recruited from Roseneath or vice versa and Keene from Millbrook or vice versa. Such teams expanded the fan base and popularity of the league.

During this early period, it was common night after night to see throngs of partisan fans crammed several deep around the boards and snow banks of the small outdoor rinks of the Trent Valley. Small children were perched atop shoulders or raised high as their parents cheered local hockey titans battling for fame and glory. Team exploits and successes became front-page news in small-town newspapers. Championships were followed with grand parades and marching bands, as the hometown heroes were hoisted high atop the old steam-driven fire pumps. Celebrations culminated with a sumptuous banquet at the local townhall, where the local heroes, composed mostly of miners, lumbermen and mill workers were presented one-by-one to the jubilant towns-folk – each player having achieved his moment of fame and glory.

In spite of growing pains, the popularity of the league grew as the years marched on and it became more and more known for its fast and fevered take no prisoner brand of hockey. More displeasing or maybe pleasing, depending on local sentiment, the league also gained a reputation for its many shenanigans, more in the stands than on the ice. On occasion, irate fans, upset with an official's call or with an opposition player showing ill intent towards one of the hometown heroes, flooded out onto the ice.





### 1900 - Campbellford TVL Champions

Back LR: Ed Huff, Coach & Manager; Dr. McBride, President; Middle LR: Tom Donald; Frank C Bonneycastle; Joe Picard; Front LR: Jim Blute; Dr. Gilbert; Bill Harrison; Jack Patterson  
(Campbellford Archives and History Society)

To transport the teams and fans to-and-fro, the reliable horse drawn cutter or sleigh was most popular, with players and fans typically wrapped in furs or bear skin robes, as their jubilant fans lined the road sides, to cheer them on. It wasn't uncommon for teams and their loyal fans from Keene, Millbrook, and even from Peterborough, to traverse the frozen surface of Rice Lake, enroute to games in Hastings and Warkworth, as jubilant Roseneath supporters lined the streets of their little village to cheer the entourage on; with player, fan and well-wishers alike, sometimes depending on more than bearskin robes and hot water bottles to stay warm. In time trains became most important in contributing to the success and longevity of the league. Trains along the Grand Trunk lines provided ready access to fans

from communities further afield. The historic old Grand Junction railway or another line ran through many of these small communities.

Teams at the time, the "gallant seven", had a goalie, two defencemen positioned one in front of the other, three forwards and a free-wheeling fast skating rover. Games had two thirty-minute periods.

The early TVL attracted young local elites to compete within its ranks. From Norwood came the two Doherty brothers, goaltender Joe and speedy rover Fred, whose greatest obstacle to success had been that none of his teammates could keep up with him. From Douro via Lakefield came flashy and very talented forward Jack Coughlin alongside ace goaltender Ernie Wason. In Hastings there appeared ace goaltender Joe Powers who could almost singlehandedly pull a game out of the hat for his old hometown team and from Keene came the very talented and versatile Jack Millar. From the Peterborough-based Lakesides team came the likes of Walter Phelan, Bill Crowley, Bill Meagher and James Kelly, all of whom had developed their hockey skills playing pick-up "Shiny" as a group, along the frozen shores of Little Lake. Phelan and Kelly soon after, headed south to compete in the newly

organized Western Pennsylvania Hockey League. Phelan was eventually named an “all-star” of that league, and was years later inducted into the Peterborough Sports Hall of Fame. His old friend Kelly didn’t fare as well; mostly utilized as a substitute goalie in that league. He however married and remained in Pittsburgh, where his legacy took another turn; his middle son Eugene (Gene) Kelly became the legendary Broadway and Hollywood star of the 1940 and 1950s. Jack Millar went on to compete professionally in the National Hockey Association (NHA) forerunner to the NHL for many years, challenging for the Stanley Cup with the Edmonton Pros in 1908. Jack Coughlin played three years in the newly formed NHL – one year each with the Toronto Arenas, Ottawa Bull Dogs and finally the Montreal Canadiens, where he won a Stanley cup in 1920. His contemporary, Fred Doherty reached similar fame, when he was picked-up by the Montreal Canadiens to beef their efforts during the 1919 NHL playoffs. Joe Doherty, Millar, Wason, Crowley and Meagher all enjoyed exemplary OHA careers and all are since inducted into the Peterborough Sports Hall of Fame.

From the officiating side of the TVL during that early era, came two renowned referees by the name of Roy Schooley, a lawyer from Welland, and Chaueer Elliot, an all-around athlete from Kingston. Schooley, now considered one of the founding fathers of USA hockey had refereed high profile TVL play-off games at the old Brock Street arena in Peterborough. As with Phelan and Kelly, he moved on to Pittsburgh, where he refereed in the Western Pennsylvania Hockey League and later established the Pittsburgh Yellow Jackets who won the USA Amateur Hockey Title in 1924 – this team later forming the nucleus of the Pittsburgh Pirates, the first Pittsburgh entry into the NHL. Prior to that, Schooley had been tasked with selecting and managing the first USA Olympic hockey team to compete in the 1920 Olympics – this team won a Silver medal after losing a hard-fought battle against the Canadian team. Chaueer Elliot, after his years in the TVL, went on to become one of the all-time great referees of the OHA and was inducted into the “Hockey Hall of Fame.”

At the outbreak of war in 1914, many local young hockey players enlisted. Enthusiasm for the league diminished, forcing the TVL to suspend operation in hope of brighter days.

In the roaring 1920s, the league was resurrected. Its rough-tough fast and furious brand of hockey was brought back to the Trent Valley. By now, hockey had undergone a complete metamorphosis. Teams had six men on the ice and they played on short shifts (*total sixteen aside*). Painted lines defined the playing zones, off-sides and forward passes. During

this period, often referred to as the “Renaissance” or rebirth of the TVL, the league progressed. By the hungry 30s, interest and fervor for the league was again dampened, but never destroyed, as communities struggled with the expense of maintaining their old outdoor facilities and families suffered the economic ravages of the depression. Stiff rivalry and enthusiastic fan support, the old hallmark of the league, managed to survive, providing the perfect antidote to offset the grim economic reality of the times. As earlier, the same three powerhouses claimed their established positions as the league’s crown jewels, even though “Residency” rules were able to level the playing field.

Several big-name players emerged from this second great era of the TVL. First and foremost was the pride and joy of Hastings, Aubrey Victor “Dit” Clapper. Dit, like his predecessors Fred Doherty and Jack Coughlin, as a teenager had sidestepped local junior hockey to play against the rough, tough burly farmers, miners and lumbermen of the league; an experience he often claimed, benefited him for the rest of his playing career.

The rest of that story is old hockey history, with young Dit signing with the famed Boston Bruins a couple years later and went on to fame and glory in a twenty-year career with the Bruins; he won three Stanley Cups, the only Bruin to this day to do so. He was the first active NHL player to be named to the Hockey Hall of Fame, but he also became the first former TVL player to receive this prestigious honor.

Concurrent with Dit’s TVL days was his old Havelock nemesis and off-ice friend; defenceman Doug Brennan. Doug had led his Havelock team to four consecutive TVL championships during the mid-1920s. In 1931, Brennan entered the NHL with the New York Rangers; he competed for three years, won one Stanley Cup. Following his short-lived NHL career, Doug gained the distinction of being the only former NHL player to ever compete in the TVL, where he became player-coach for his old Havelock team for a number of years.

Other noteworthy players of that era were; the notorious Quinn brothers of Havelock and Tweed fame, who in 1931 had invited Dit to join them at a senior hockey tournament in Vancouver, hosted by their old Havelock friend Doug Brennan, now playing semi-pro hockey in Vancouver. Here, young Dit Clapper met his future bride. In 1939 a young teenage star from Campbellford by the name of Doug Free had arrived on the scene, where he competed alongside his older kin, Fred Free. Doug like several before him, soon advanced to OHA senior hockey where he competed with the Sudbury Wolves for a number of years, winning a Silver medal while competing for that

team at the 1949 Hockey World Championships in Sweden.

Also competing for Campbellford at the time had been flashy forwards Bugs Reddick and Jack Philips, who prior to the Free family combo, had led the Campbellford team in its glory days. Making his debut into the TVL as a young teenager from Marmora came another free-wheeling, fast and talented forward by the name of Gus William Leonard. Norwood's answer to the rough and tough Quinn brothers was their own notorious twosome; Gord and Chuk Puffer. After terrorizing the league for many years, both proceeded to combine hockey and war. Both enlisted in the Army in 1940, but to their annoyance, both again faced several of their old TVL scourges, while playing senior level hockey on various Army teams, prior to being shipped overseas.

From the officiating side of the TVL during this period, out of Hastings was the brawny and fearless Bill Clapper, who after coaching his son Dit through his minor hockey career, turned to officiating where he became a very respected, no-nonsense type referee. Like his son he had always disliked the fighting aspect of the game and did everything in his power to discourage it, even if that meant clenching his fists and sparring off against players showing ill-intent towards each. Consequently, many players of the day felt the wrath of Bill Clapper and adjusted their behaviour.

Sadly, the league was forced to cease operation at the end of the 1939 season, as so many of its young players went to war.

After the war, Thomas J Bata, owner and managing director of the Bata shoe company based in Batawa (*near Frankford*) launched his men's hockey team, the Bata Shoemen. Bata escaped the Nazi regime in his native Czechoslovakia and built Batawa, the company town that bore his name. He visualized his company hockey team as a means to boost community spirit and pride, but more importantly to ease the resettlement and adjustment of returning veterans. To spearhead his drive, Art Duncan, human resources manager at Bata and Bill Naylor, a returning navy veteran, teamed up with Campbellford reeve, Doug Maybee, to promote their idea within the former communities of the league. Their vision was received with open arms and Art Duncan was elected president of the new TVL. One of Art's first decisions, with his long family roots in the Belleville and Trenton area, moved the TVL administration office to the Bata company in Batawa. He hoped to attract more southerly based teams.

The league was divided into two divisions, north and south. Ten communities were assigned to each, but in any given season, only six of the ten communities were admitted into the league. In effect

the TVL had now created a twelve-team league, spanning from Lakefield in the north to Point Anne and Wellington in the south. The northern division included Lakefield, Keene, Hastings, Norwood, Havelock, Campbellford, Marmora, Madoc, and Brinton Carpet and Saint Peter's Alumni in Peterborough. The southern division had Stirling, Frankford, Batawa, Tweed, Trenton, Point Anne, Wellington, Belleville and Warkworth. After only about two years, the Saint Peter's alumni team dropped out of the league, due to a lack of competitiveness, but the Brinton Carpet industrial team remained for a number of years, eventually winning the league championship in 1951.

To be more competitive, the Batawa Shoemen eventually combined with Frankford and Hastings with Keene. Almost all the stakeholders built their first indoor arenas and offered team and spectator buses. Team rivalries were keen as the TVL experience was improved for player and fan alike. In the "Golden" years of the TVL, partisan fans, frenzied with excitement, filled their newly built arenas. Jubilant fans screamed, yelled their lungs out, rang cow bells, blew horns, banged on drums and sometimes, were even known to direct less than flattering expletives towards opposing players. They prodded their young titans on to fame and glory.

As in the earlier eras, the thorny issue of "Residency" again was raised. Now, even the former powerhouses of the league dissented, frustrated by the ability of Trenton to stock their teams with premier air force talent from across the country. This forced a revision of the TVL charter, allowing less competitive teams to reinforce their ranks with former OHA senior level players from Belleville and Peterborough. In spite of such tensions however, Art Duncan was able to compromise and maintain peace within the league for another ten years.

During this final ten-year history of the TVL, the league again groomed a few elite young players. First and foremost, had been a young fifteen-year-old phenom from Point Anne Ontario, by the name of Bobby Hull (*the Golden Jet*). Bobby who like Dit Clapper so many years earlier, in 1953, at the urging of his father, donned the blades and starred alongside his revered father for the Pointe Anne Cementmen. In so doing he became the youngest player to ever don the blades in the TVL. Caring for the team's sticks that same year was eleven year-old Stickboy, Dennis Hull. Like Dit, Bobby Hull's TVL tenure was short lived, soon after advancing to the OHA major Junior circuit, and then directly into the NHL, soon followed by his younger brother. Bobby Hull, as with Dit Clapper, had benefited from his early exposure to the rough and tumble world of the TVL.



Other former TVL players of distinction during this era were Doug Free of Campbellford, who in 1949 won a Silver Medal at the World Championships in Sweden while playing Senior A" hockey with the Sudbury Wolves. From Marmora came Wayne (Weiner) Brown who like Joe Doherty so many years earlier, was called up to the NHL playoffs, where he competed for the Boston Bruins during their 1953-1954 post-season run for the Stanley Cup. In 1958, he went on to help the Belleville McFarlands win the Allan Cup, the symbol of Canada's amateur champions and the following year, he won a world championship Gold medal, with the Bellville McFarlands, defeating the highly favoured Soviet Union team.

From Hastings was the smooth skating speedster, Murray Fife who after an exemplary Junior "A" hockey career with the Barrie Flyers, went on to become player-coach and hockey pioneer in the nascent European hockey program during the 1950s. Several other aces included Gus Leonard of Marmora and Monty Montgomery of Lakefield, who both had exemplary OHA Senior "A" careers. Competing on defence for Havelock during this era was Peterborough ace lacrosse goalie and Mann Cup champion Lloyd (Moon) Wooton, considered by many at the time to be the best lacrosse goaltender in Canada. Competing for Hastings during this period was Peterborough's Robert (Rock) Batley, who although never winning a TVL championship, later became trainer for the 1961 Minto Cup Championship team in Hastings. He later was a hockey trainer in the NHL for the Saint Louis Blues.

In 1953 one of the leading scorers in the league was Dootch Vitarelli of Peterborough, while competing for Hastings. Playing alongside him and racking up points at the about the same pace, was his former Peterborough Junior "B" partner, Hastings bad boy, Jimmy Morrow, whom Dit Clapper had mentored as a youth, and who after a successful Junior career in Peterborough, returned to his proud roots, where he became the backbone of the Hastings TVL entry for several more years Jack Doris, the athletic Keene area native competed in the league for both Keene and Lakefield at various times and became a long-standing councillor and mayor of Peterborough.

In the spring of 1954, Point Anne celebrated its first TVL championship, having defeated Marmora and taking home the Bata Cup. But dark clouds had appeared over the league. For the smaller communities of Lakefield, Havelock, Norwood and Hastings, the cost of bringing in "Ringers" from Peterborough and Belleville had becoming prohibitive. Because of this, in 1954, teams in the northern TVL from Lakefield, Havelock, Norwood and Hastings joined the East Peterborough Hockey League (EPHL).

This left only Marmora, Madoc and Campbellford in the north division and Tweed, Stirling, Wellington, Point Anne and Trenton in the south division. In response, the remaining eight TVL teams reorganized, abandoned their historic old TVL ties, and jumped to the OHA, where they were approved to compete at the OHA Intermediate "C" level for the 1955 season. The TVL offices at Batawa were shut down and this historic old hockey league effectively disbanded. So, the last year in which the TVL operated under its 1899 mandate was 1954, and Point Anne was the last official TVL champion and winner of the coveted Bata Cup.

The fateful end of the TVL wasn't all just attributed to the controversy associated with residency and team "Ringers" though. The economies of these many small communities, especially the mining communities to the north, had for years been in recession, creating the potential for their best hockey talent to be lured away and into the larger communities of Peterborough, Bellville and Oshawa to compete at the OHA senior level and where good paying jobs came with the territory. To exacerbate this already tenuous position; CBC's "Hockey Night in Canada," which debuted in 1952; had effectively brought NHL hockey into the comfort of every living room in Canada; thereby, producing a culture of couch-potato hockey fans.

The league didn't die without a fight however. By the late 1950s and early 1960s with the advent of artificial ice and heated arenas, now the new pride of these many small communities of the Trent Valley, efforts were made to resurrect the league, but gallant as it may have been, their efforts were not met with much success; as this new league soon gained the unflattering reputation as not much more than a "beer" league. By then, the last vestiges and executive of the "Golden" years of the TVL was long scattered, and the league offices in Batawa since turned into productive office space for the Bata shoe company. This last-ditch effort, driven more by nostalgia, than by any real or imagined social condition, in which the league could again thrive, had if nothing else, unwittingly provided a well-deserved tribute to this venerable old hockey league, that for over fifty years so aptly fulfilled its mandate in providing exciting and competitive men's hockey during those many long and cold winter nights throughout the area of the of the Trent Valley.

The fate of the old "Bata Cup" remains unknown. Hopefully one day it will be discovered and recognized for its historic value and maybe donated to the Peterborough Sports Hall of Fame, where so many of its star players were inducted.

## News, Views and Reviews

### Outreach and Events at Trent Valley Archives: A Year in Review

Trent Valley Archives sets itself apart from other archives by our extensive outreach activities and events. We have been very busy this past year with tours and exhibits, and are pleased to say that we have entertained and educated hundreds of participants.

The 2018 season began in April with our AGM. Our special guest speaker was Dr. Rae Fleming who spoke about his latest book, *Looking for Old Victoria County*. We also continued our series of special exhibits drawn from our collections with some recently acquired drawings by local artist Fred Craig.

Our guided tours were, as always, very successful. This year, we added a new tour walking to our roster—*Ballots, Booze and Bullets* written by Madison More and led by local lawyer and actor, Chris Spear. The tour focuses on stories that take place in Ashburnham during the prohibition era and is bookended by a tour of Black's Distillery and a visit to the Ashburnham Ale House.

Our new bus tour, organized by Karen Hicks, took 39 visitors to the UEL Centre in Adolphustown. We toured the museum and grounds and were able to conduct research on UEL ancestors with assistance from volunteers at the centre. A highlight of the experience was lunch at the Inn on the Lake on the Mountain.

The Little Lake Cemetery Pageant took place on September 29<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup>. Every year since 2010, this event has featured local actors sharing stories from the lives of some of Peterborough's former residents—some well known, others not so famous. New additions to the Pageant this year included Margaret Sheehan and her strange story of the body snatchers, newspaper reporter Percy Crane whose career took him from the Peterborough Examiner to MacLean's, and some of the younger (and very musical!) residents of the cemetery who reflected upon their early and tragic ends.

We are now in the process of planning outreach events for next year. Watch our website and e-newsletters for news about upcoming events!

### Notable Citrus Collection takes root at The Claremont Colleges Library

The Claremont Colleges Library Special Collections announce the opening of **The David Boulé California Orange Collection**. Ranging from colorful citrus advertisements to photographs of the farmworkers who harvested the crops, this vital collection covers both the dream and the reality of California through its citrus growing industry.

This collection contains materials relating to the citrus growing industry of Southern California and span the years 1882 to 2016. The majority of these items were created for the marketing and sale of oranges and lemons, including advertisements, recipe booklets, signs and sales guides for vendors, posters, and magazines. Audio and visual materials include sheet music, vinyl records, DVDs,

and a large collection of photographs. Notable photographs include rare candid images of laborers of Asian and Mexican descent.

David Boulé, collector and donor of the collection, is a third generation Californian and an enthusiastic researcher, archivist, and author. His vast and varied collection started small with the purchase of two postcards depicting the idealized fields of oranges that were so typical of the California dream's image. Since then, his collection grew to include hundreds of items that illuminate the significant labor, enterprise, and economic aspect of the California citrus industry.

In its mission statement, Boulé describes the collection as "explor[ing] the California citrus empire, how it shaped the state's image and culture, and how the orange became a symbol for California's historic promise – as a place of beauty, abundance, and potential. In addition to materials that portray an idealized vision of California and King Citrus, the collection includes items that illuminate the significant labor, enterprise and economic aspects of the California citrus industry."

Boulé has lectured on the impact of California's King Citrus, and his book, *The Orange and Dream of California*, was published in 2014 by Angel City Press.

### DNA: Can siblings have different ethnicity estimates? August 23, 2018, MyHeritage.com

When two siblings are **DNA tested**, their results will usually be similar. What is surprising to many people, though, is how two siblings (not twins) with exactly the same parents and ancestors can receive different ethnicity results. After all, identical ancestors should give identical ethnicity estimates, right?

Well, it's not that simple. In fact, it's rather common for siblings to have different ethnicity estimates. There are several factors that can affect genealogical ethnicity. We'll take a look at those factors here.

#### Basic Human Genetics

To understand genealogical DNA tests, you must understand a little bit about human genetics. We're not going to get too heavily into the science of genetics, but there are some basics you need to know.

#### Chromosomes

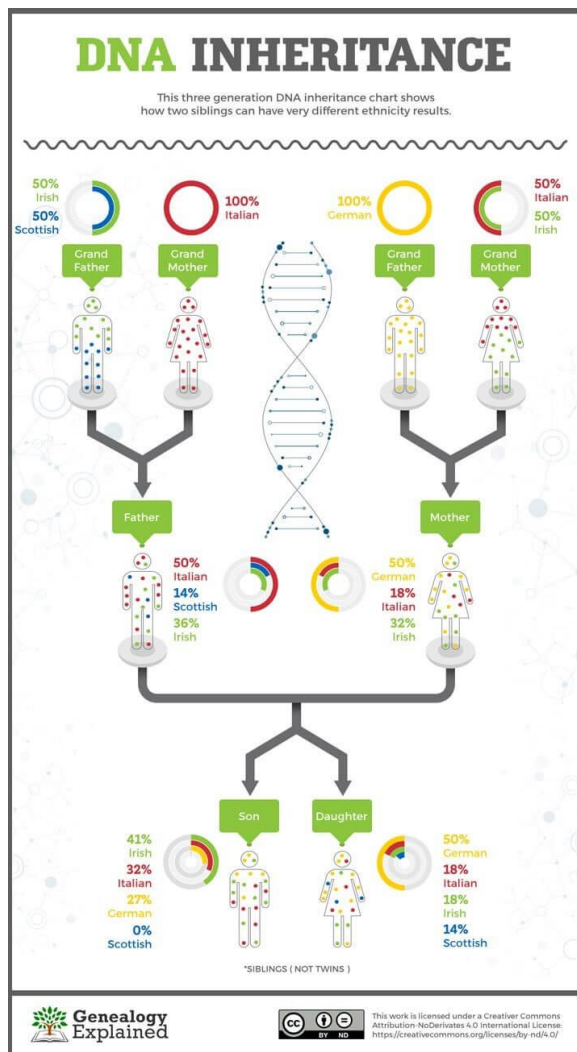
DNA is divided into large chunks called chromosomes. Humans have 23 pairs of chromosomes.

Most genealogical DNA testing, such as that done at MyHeritage DNA, is autosomal testing. That means it looks at the first 22 pairs of chromosomes, the autosomes. The 23rd pair of chromosomes is the sex chromosome, which determines if you are born male or female.

Other DNA tests (Y-DNA, mtDNA) look at other parts of the DNA. But autosomal DNA testing is used to determine ethnicity estimates.

#### Genes

Each chromosome is divided into smaller chunks called genes. Each chromosome has hundreds or even thousands of genes.



These genes tell our bodies how to grow and operate. Among many other things, they are responsible for our hair color, eye color, complexion, tendency to be thin or heavy, the shape of our faces, even if we prefer salty or sweet foods.

It is also these genes that help determine your ethnic heritage. Certain variations in genes are common in certain areas but rare in others. Some are only found in specific ethnic groups. Ethnicity estimates rely on these genes as indicators of where your ancestors lived.

#### Genetic Jumble

Your DNA says a lot about who your ancestors are and where they lived. However, because of the way genes are passed from parents to children, things get a little jumbled.

We each have 22 pairs of autosomal chromosomes, but those pairs are not identical. Our reproductive cells take bits and pieces from each of those chromosomes to make up a new, unique configuration. The new DNA strand is very similar to the old one, but not identical.

That's why siblings, who share most of the same genes, tend to look like each other. But unless they are identical twins, there are always some differences in their

genetic code.

And that means there may be some differences in their ethnicity estimate, too.

Let's look at an example of how that might happen.

#### DNA Inheritance Example

Every person has 22 dots which are used to represent the autosomes or first 22 pairs of chromosomes. Children receive half of their dots from each of their parents.

In this example, we're starting with some basic ethnicity combinations. This simple model demonstrates just how different ethnicity estimates can be for siblings.

At first glance, you might think that if your paternal grandfather is 50% Irish and 50% Scottish, and your paternal grandmother is 100% Italian, that your father would be 25% Irish, 25% Scottish, and 50% Italian, but that's not necessarily true.

In the illustration, the paternal grandmother can only pass on Italian genes, so half the father's genes are Italian (50%). But the paternal grandfather can pass on either Irish or Scottish genes, and it won't always be exactly half of each. In this case, more Irish genes got passed on than Scottish ones.

Look at the maternal side, and you will see the same thing. More Irish genes were passed than Italian ones.

With each generation that passes, there is another chance for a random number of genes from each ethnicity to be handed down. Even after only two generations, the two siblings have some major differences at the genetic level.

On average, siblings share about 50% of their DNA with one another, but some share a little more and some share a little less.

So while we all get 50% of our DNA from each of our parents, the segments we end up with are completely random.

#### Ethnicity Estimates

So, if everyone's DNA is unique (except for identical twins, triplets, etc.), then how do we ever manage to determine what someone's ethnicity is?

The answer is single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs). In simple terms, these are really small pieces of DNA that are just a little bit different depending on your ancestry.

DNA mutates over time. Usually, DNA makes exact copies of itself, but sometimes there is a tiny mistake, such as changing a single letter on a page of text. If that mutation gets passed down, over time it will appear in more and more descendants.

People did not move around as much in the past compared to today, and they usually married within their own ethnic or religious group, so these SNPs accumulated over time. In some cases, they are entirely unique. If your DNA contains an SNP that only appears in Egyptians, then odds are that you have an Egyptian ancestor.

The testing done through MyHeritage DNA examines millions of these tiny bits of genetic code and compares them to sample databases to create your ethnicity estimate. The more SNPs you have that match a certain ethnic group, the greater your ethnicity estimate will be for that group.



## New book for Local journalist:

Ed Arnold, *Inside Peterborough: Three Murder Stories*, Peterborough, Sketches to Remember, 2018

Long time Peterborough journalist Ed Arnold, in his 19th local book, examines three major crimes with information never before revealed. The cases involve: the only police officer to be murdered in the line of duty in Peterborough; the shooting of an American which led to Peterborough's last hanging; and the killing of a young garage attendant that resulted in a precedent setting case in Canadian legal circles.

The 260-page soft covered book takes an in-depth look at all three murders and lets the reader decide if justice was done. The \$25 book, created with the help of benefactor Bob Russelle and Russelle Toyota, is a limited edition print, with no reprints, and is available at The Peterborough Examiner office on Hunter Street East (\$5 of every book to Camp Kawartha's Branching Out Campaign so more children can experience the outdoors) or Happenstance Books in Lakefield, Trent Valley Archives, Keene Public Library, Douro Dummer Public Library (\$5 for every book purchased at these libraries goes toward the library's children's program). You can also order the book directly through Ed at [edarnold29@gmail.com](mailto:edarnold29@gmail.com) Part of the proceeds will also go to Camp Kawartha's Branching Out Campaign, you can learn more about this at the Camp Kawartha website.

## INTRODUCTION

This book is three stories about murders, three victims with different backgrounds. Their deaths happened within Peterborough County and their stories have intrigued me for a long time.

Constable Norman Maker's name is inscribed on memorial stones in Toronto and Ottawa and the local OPP has a plaque honouring him in the Peterborough office. These honours were done decades after his death in 1928, yet he has not been remembered in the city other than the OPP honouring him with a seat in Showplace. Maybe this book will get some action in making sure he is forever remembered in the city.

The second story of Edward Jackson and Eugene Lee has been told in different ways and getting at the truth was the main goal. Research into this 1930s story was difficult, maybe because the accused and victim were strangers to Peterborough, maybe it was racism, but not many people seemed to care about the men. One wonders if Jackson had not been the last person hanged in Peterborough if the story would have been told throughout the years.

For the final story Donald Comrie was the reason I looked into this well known Canadian precedent because of the way the defendant was handled by police before he was charged. It became known in legal circles as Queen vs Wray. The more I researched, the more I discovered the victim, Donald Comrie, didn't really have a voice in the story. It was, and is, a very emotional story in which two innocent, hard working average Peterborough families were changed forever by a young man's poor and puzzling

decision one day in March of 1968. The whole story of the first trial has never been told and needed to be, even if it was 50 years later.

The stories are true, based on extensive research, archives, microfilm, books, websites, public and private documents, letters, court and inquest documents, newspaper coverage, family collections, government Freedom of Information requests and interviews.

It was difficult researching and writing about the deaths of three innocent people, Norman Maker, Eugene Lee and Donald Comrie, more so when one realizes all the hurt done to so many other innocent people.

It was also challenging studying the people who committed the crimes, each one facing different fates. We will let you decide which punishments were proper and come to your own conclusions about the justice in each.

## Latest mural unveiled in downtown

### Peterborough

**Andrea Manica and Caitlin Taguibao create design with strawberries, mushrooms, dandelions**

News Oct 19, 2018 by [Jessica Nyznik](#) Examiner Staff Writer



The city's newest mural revealed Friday was designed to reflect the resilience that's happening inside the building's walls.

Images of strawberries, dandelions and mushrooms now adorn the YES Shelter for Youth and Families' east-facing facade off Brock St.

The trio are hardy vegetation that grow back every year, no matter what, explained Andrea Manica, one of the mural's artists.

"It kind of reflects the people at YES and how they might be going through some hardships but they're still able to pull through," said Caitlin Taguibao, who created the piece with Manica.

Dandelions often grow through cracks in the sidewalks, Taguibao pointed out, where other plants can't survive.

The strawberries also pay tribute to the Brock Street Burial Site, which is in the north end of the Brock St. parking lot.

When the bones of an Indigenous man were discovered in the parking lot years ago, they were

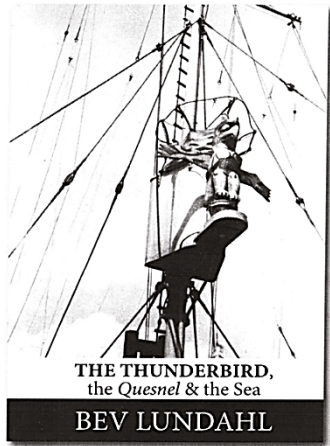
eventually turned over to Curve Lake First Nation where they were rededicated to the land.

At the rededication ceremony, strawberries were eaten and shared among those attending.

"We wanted to reflect the area and pay tribute to what's come before us," Manica said of the berries.

The two Toronto-based artists spent 15 days painting the mural onto panels in a studio in Toronto.

### Bev Lundahl, *The Thunderbird, the Quesnel & the Sea*



"Dad, where did the crew get this thing?" I gasped.  
"It always perched up there, bolted to the crow's nest in the mast," he told me. "We never sailed without it."

Having entered service aboard HMCS *Quesnel* in June 1944, close to the end of the Second World War, Dad knew very little about the origin of the ship's thunderbird mascot. And in the 1940s, he had not asked many questions about it. That it was an Indigenous carving was not a question, but the new millennium would be upon us before our perception began to crack and the significance of a First Nation carving turned World War II mascot became apparent. But what had happened to it at the end of the war?

Hello – attached is a notice of the launch of my book, *The Thunderbird, the Quesnel & the Sea*. A story of HMCS *Quesnel*, a corvette in the Royal Canadian Navy during World War II; a ship that had a thunderbird carving mascot which was originally an Indigenous grave marker. The launch will be held 8 Nov 2018 at 2155 College Ave, Room 112 in Regina SK at 3:30 pm. The book is \$19.95. Since this is another true story my audience is veterans of the *Quesnel* (who are still with us – several have shared their stories which are in the book) and descendants of veterans and Navy buffs. I have generated some interest from the Legion here and have got it advertised on websites.

### Joshua MacFadyen, *Flax Americana*, Montreal, McGill-Queen's 2018

*Flax Americana* re-examines the changing relationships between farmers, urban consumers, and the land through a narrative of Canada's first and most important industrial crop. Joshua MacFadyen's detailed examination of archival records reveals the complexity of a global commodity and its impact on the eastern Great Lakes and northern Great Plains. He demonstrates how international networks of scientists, businesses, and regulators attempted to predict and control the crop's frontier geography, how evolving consumer concerns about product quality and safety shaped

the market and its regulations, and how the nature of each region encouraged some forms of business and limited others.

**Joshua MacFadyen** was a student that I had at Trent University. With his doctorate, and some fine articles, he has just had his first book published. He was teaching at Arizona State University but is now at the University of Prince Edward Island.

In my Colonial America course I had my first encounter with flax in American history. In the discussion of Martha Ballard's diary, the women in her community were producing linen, sometimes called homespun. There were about 30 steps between the flax and the linen, and it was surprising to me even then. Economic records were kept for imports and exports, but not for home-produced and consumed products. This was the vibrant female economy. Flax was also used for its oils, and Saskatchewan is one of the leading producers of canola oil.

I was really impressed with Joshua's book. It is rich in archival sources, notably the records of a flax company which are in the Doon Historical Community archives. It has sophisticated computer elements, including maps, and analysis. As well, the research has taken him to all the latest commodity studies, which are legion. He studies the flax from every angle: the farmers, the miners, the production stages, the markets for the flax, and the consumers. He never loses control of the narrative, and it is a fascinating book in accessible language.

From my first interview with Joshua nearly 20 years ago I knew he was special. He still is.

BOOK LAUNCH - "HONOURING OXFORD: THE CENOTAPHS AND MEMORIALS OF THE GREAT WAR"

**HONOURING OXFORD**  
THE CENOTAPHS AND MEMORIALS OF THE GREAT WAR

**SAVE THE DATE**

Join us for the official launch of the Oxford County Archives' new book, "Honouring Oxford: The Cenotaphs and Memorials of the Great War" and to view our new WWI exhibit. "Honouring Oxford" tells the story of local monuments and cenotaphs following the First World War in commemoration of the life and achievements of Oxford County's fallen.

**WHEN:** Thursday, November 8, 2018 at 2:00pm - 4:00pm

**WHERE:** The Oxford County Archives, 82 Light Street, Woodstock, ON

**WHAT:** Open House and WWI exhibit

\*THIS EVENT IS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

[www.OxfordCounty.ca/Archives/HonouringOxford](http://www.OxfordCounty.ca/Archives/HonouringOxford)

**Oxford County**  
Growing stronger together

### Karen Irvine, *A Taste of the kawarthas*

We are SO lucky to have AMAZING Journalists for our magazine, *A Taste of the Kawarthas*! These wonderful, talented people make it what it is - AWESOME! Chef [Brian Henry](#), [Shari Darling](#), Nadene Nicholson, [Jay Lough Hayes](#), [Elwood Jones](#), [Gina Livy](#), [Susan Porter Dunkley](#) & [Michael Bell](#). You can read the October issue at [https://issuu.com/slit.../a\\_taste\\_of\\_the\\_kawarthas\\_for\\_i](https://issuu.com/slit.../a_taste_of_the_kawarthas_for_i) Hard copies of the new magazine are available at various spots.

# Bells of Peace will sound the Armistice

*October 25, 2018 by Tom MacGregor*



The Royal Canadian **Legion** is hoping to mark the centennial of the end of the First World War with the solemn sound of church bells ringing in communities throughout Canada on Nov. 11.

“The Dominion Executive Council wanted us to find a way to appropriately mark the centennial of the Armistice,” said Deputy Director of Corporate Services Danny Martin. “There were several suggestions made. We wanted to find something in which the entire Legion could participate.”

The program that was accepted is known as the Bells of Peace. The intention is to encourage communities to make their church bells toll 100 times at the setting of the sun on Remembrance Day. With seven different time zones in Canada, the ringing will be staggered as the sunset occurs, east to west.

“We invite communities to be as creative as they want to be,” said Martin.

“The ringing of bells can be in sequence or in unison or it can be a cacophony.”

Branches will be encouraged to find descendants, preferably youth, of First World War veterans to do the ringing. Pipers will be encouraged to play “Amazing Grace” or another appropriate piece of music at the cessation.

The concept was modelled on the spontaneous ringing of church bells throughout England when the peace was announced. Similar spontaneous actions happened in Canada but it was not known to be nationwide at the time.

Specific historical sites have been identified in each Canadian province for the commemoration to happen. Selected sites include:

- St. John’s Harbour, where the Royal Newfoundland Regiment departed for the First World War.
- Halifax Harbour, where the Halifax Explosion devastated the city during the war.
- Charlottetown, where artillerymen from the 4th Regiment of the Canadian Garrison Artillery were among the first to sail for England.
- Fredericton, to remember Private John Henry Thomas of Birch Ridge, N.B., whose identity was recently confirmed for remains found in 2016 and buried with honours in August.
- Valcartier, Que., where the First Contingent of the Canadian Expeditionary Force trained before leaving for Europe.
- Guelph, Ont., which is the birthplace of poet, soldier, doctor John McCrae, the author of “In Flanders Fields.”
- Winnipeg, where one street now named Valour Road was home for three Victoria Cross recipients of the First World War.
- Saskatoon, to commemorate Alex Decoteau who was born on the Red Pheasant Reserve. He went on to be an Olympic track and field athlete and was Canada’s first aboriginal police officer. He was killed by a sniper during the Battle of Passchendaele.

• Jasper National Park in Alberta, where the five mountains in the Victoria Cross Ranges commemorate recipients of the Victoria Cross.

• Victoria, Fort Rodd Hill is a historic site and is where Arthur Currie, later Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Currie, received his military training, which he would use to lead the Canadian Corps during the Hundred Days that ended the war.

There are many other significant people and events to be commemorated in Canada. Communities are encouraged to identify them and promote them through their own remembrance activities and social media.

The Bells of Peace program is supported by a grant from Veterans Affairs Canada through its Commemorative Partnership Program.

Other activities are planned to complement the Bells of Peace.

Dominion Carillonneur Andrea McCrady will play a program before the ringing of bells in the Peace Tower in Ottawa and is co-ordinating with other carillonneurs across Canada.

Leading up to Remembrance Day, organizers will be encouraging Canadian schoolchildren to search out the graves of those who served in the war and are buried in their community. Small Canadian flags will be made available for them to place on the veteran’s grave.

Participants will be encouraged to share their images and videos using the #100Bells hashtag or uploading to a campaign page on the Woobox social media platform or at [www.legion.ca/remembrance/promoting-remembrance/bells-of-peace](http://www.legion.ca/remembrance/promoting-remembrance/bells-of-peace)

“The body of Private Thomas was just buried this summer. The First World War continues to influence today. It’s still with us,” said Martin.



## Sawers-Crawford-Hague-Whyte Plot in Little Lake Cemetery

*Mike Dolbey*

In Peterborough's Little Lake Cemetery, Section A – Range 2N- Lots 60 and 61 contain the graves of the some of the Sawers, Crawford, Hague and Whyte Families. At the east end of the plots is a modern granite monument with one of the above names on each face of its square base, Figure 1. At the west end of the plots is a scrolled column monument commemorating James Hague Jr., born July 24, 1843 and who died June 8, 1868.

Between the two monuments are a number of terracotta name plates marking the graves such as that shown below.



In Lot 61-grave 4 is M. Whyte, the last married name of Mary (nee) Crawford. Mary Crawford was married 1<sup>st</sup> in ~1837 to James Hague who, with Hugh Nelson, drowned in May, 1843 while attempting to cross the Otonabee River just below the falls at Lakefield; 2<sup>nd</sup> in ~1843 to Augustus Sawers who died August 6, 1861; 3<sup>rd</sup> on April 7, 1864 to John Whyte who died December 8, 1902. Little Lake Cemetery, Section A – Range 2N- Lots 60 and 61 were probably purchased by either Mary (Crawford) Hague or her father after the death of James Hague in May, 1843 and various family members are laid to rest there.

Mary Crawford was born in Ireland in about 1821 to parents Walter Crawford and Eliza Hays. The Crawford family immigrated to Upper Canada probably about 1828. At least one son, George, born in ~1810 accompanied the family. Little is known about their background but Walter is referred to as a Gentleman in census records and as Colonel Crawford by Mulvaney and Strickland. On December 12, 1830, T. A. Stewart of Peterborough wrote to Civil Secretary Mudge to recommended a number of "new settlers in the back Townships" for positions as Commissioner of the Peace. Walter Crawford was one of those recommended. On January 28, 1833, Walter Crawford was recommended to be Commissioner of the Peace for Hamilton Township. It is not certain when the Crawford family moved to Douro Township but in 1835 Walter Crawford purchased Douro L13-C7 and broken L13-C8 from Alexander and Thomas Davidson who had received Patents for these lots in 1826/7. Sawers Creek flows through these lots joining the Otonabee River at their west side. Walter Crawford sold these lots jointly to his son George Crawford and son-in-law James Hague in 1842 taking back a mortgage. However, James Hague died shortly after this and the land reverted back to Walter

Crawford. On July 20, 1844, Walter Crawford sold both lots to his new son-in-law, Augustus Sawers. During this period Crawford was a Magistrate. Poole states that he was present at a meeting of Magistrates in June, 1838 to appoint



a committee for the construction of the new Courthouse and jail in Peterborough. Also, in 1839, his name appears on a list of Magistrates next to J. D. Moodie suggesting that he lived in Douro near Lakefield. By 1851, Walter Crawford's wife, Eliza, had died and he and his son, George were living in the town of Peterborough. Walter Crawford died on ??? and was buried in grave x next to his wife, Eliza in grave y in Plot 60 of the family reserve in Little Lake Cemetery. George died on February 10, 1880 and was buried beside them in grave 4.

Mary Crawford married her first husband, James Hague, in ~1837 and they had two children, Eliza, born ~1838 and James, born July 24, 1843.

Lot 61-grave 1 is marked A. Sawers, Figure 2. This is Augustus Sawers, Mayor of Peterborough, who died on August 6, 1861 of "kidney disease". Next to him in Lot 61-grave 4 is M. Whyte, Mary (nee Crawford) Sawers, his wife.

According to the 1851 Canadian Census, the Sawers family were living in Douro. With Augustus and Mary were their children, John Sawers, age 7, Augustus Sawers, age 5 Emma Sawers, age 2, and Mary's children by her first marriage, Eliza Hague, age 13, James Hague, age 9. Mary married Augustus Sawers in about 1845.

In the 1861 Canadian Census, the Sawers family were living in Peterborough and Augustus is listed as Mayor of Peterborough. The Hague children are not listed in the household but there are two additional children, Campbell Sawers, age 8 and Frederick Sawers, age 2. Augustus Sr. died later that year, August 6, 1861.

This information links the four families named on

the modern granite monument.

Augustus Sawers' son and grandson of the same name are also buried in Little Lake Cemetery but they are in a different plot; Section C-Range 1.

<sup>1</sup> Lakefield Historical Society, *Nelson's Falls to Lakefield, A History of the Village*, Friesens Corp, 1999. Page 7

<sup>1</sup> Ontario Marriages 1858-69. Marriage of John Whyte to Mary (Crawford) Sawers, 1864-04-07.

<sup>1</sup> Mulvaney, C. P. *History of the County of Peterborough, Ontario, etc*; C. Blackett Robinson, 1884. Pg 589

<https://ia800300.us.archive.org/14/items/peterborough00unknuoft/peterborough00unknuoft.pdf>

<sup>1</sup> Strickland, Samuel, *Twenty-Seven Years In Canada West*, London: Richard Bentley, 1853, pg 185

[https://ia802604.us.archive.org/11/items/cihm\\_41195/cihm\\_41195.pdf](https://ia802604.us.archive.org/11/items/cihm_41195/cihm_41195.pdf)

<sup>1</sup> Upper Canada Sundries. LAC microfilm C-6871, pp 58935-37

<sup>1</sup> Upper Canada Sundries. LAC microfilm C-6877, pp 69233-36

<sup>1</sup> County of Peterborough Land Registry records.

<sup>1</sup> Poole, Dr. T. W., *The early Settlement of Peterborough County, 1867*. Reprint by The Peterborough Printing Co. Ltd, 1967. Page 32.

<https://ia800304.us.archive.org/19/items/sketchpeterboro00pooluoft/sketchpeterboro00pooluoft.pdf>

<sup>1</sup> Upper Canada Sundries. LAC microfilm C-6909, pp. 125184-125221

permission to use this on the cover of the Heritage Gazette.



The poster has several points worthy of comment. The Exhibition had recently been reorganized, and was now following the example of Toronto. The fair was intended to attract and benefit both rural and urban



***Aerial view of the Peterborough Golf and Country Club, October 2018***

This poster was recently drawn to my attention. When writing the history of the Peterborough Exhibition from 1843 to the present in 1995 with Ivy Sucee and Don Willcock, we never saw a poster such as this. I received

participants. It was renamed Peterborough Industrial Exhibition and held that title until World War II when the exhibition grounds were used for militia training. Notice that the street car was coming to the main gate at the corner of Lock and Lansdowne. The colour is spectacular and the excitement of trotters racing captured one of the key features of the exhibition. I loved the fence and the lone tree, both signature features of the exhibition grounds.