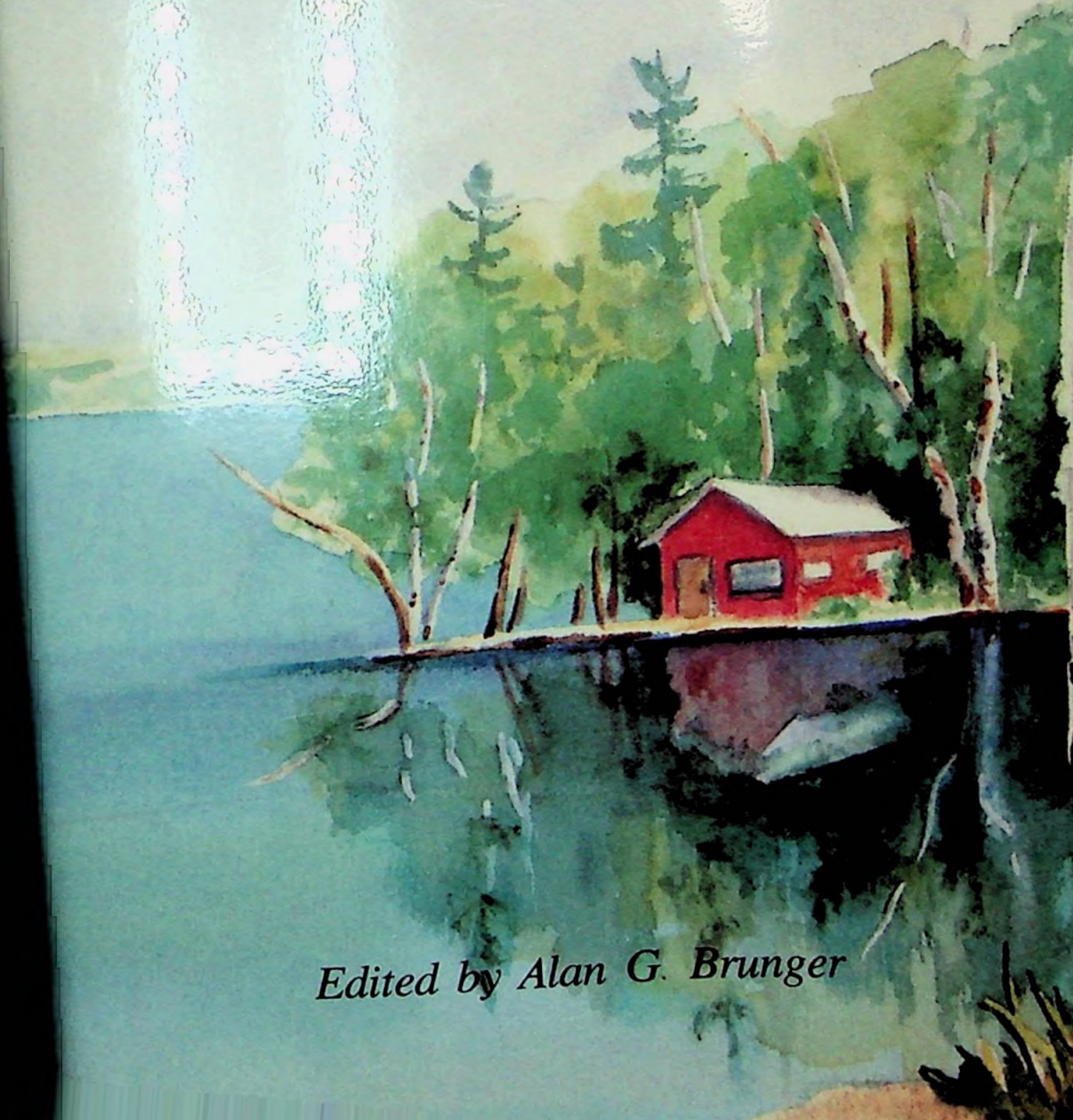


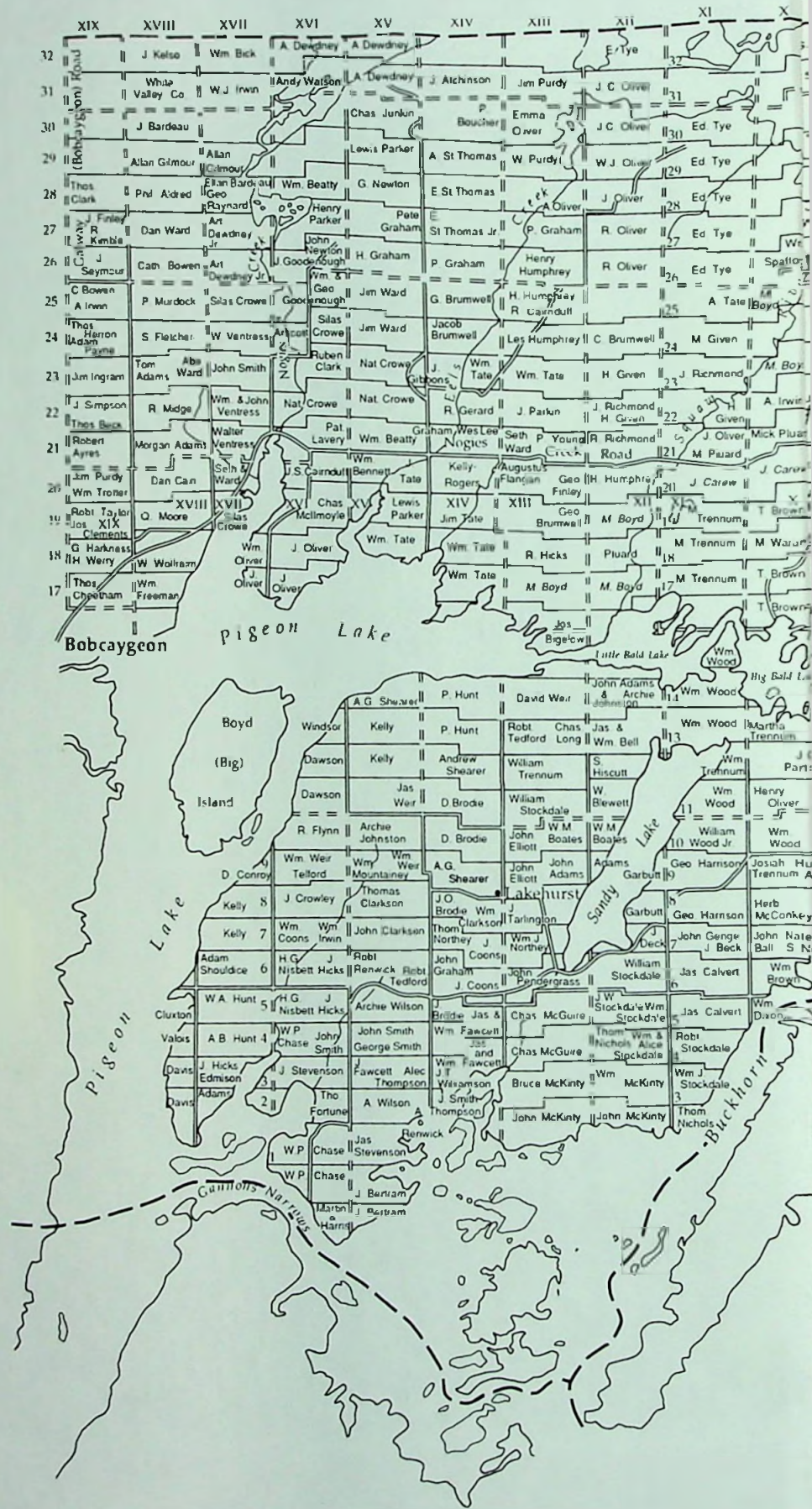
HARVEY TOWNSHIP

An Illustrated History

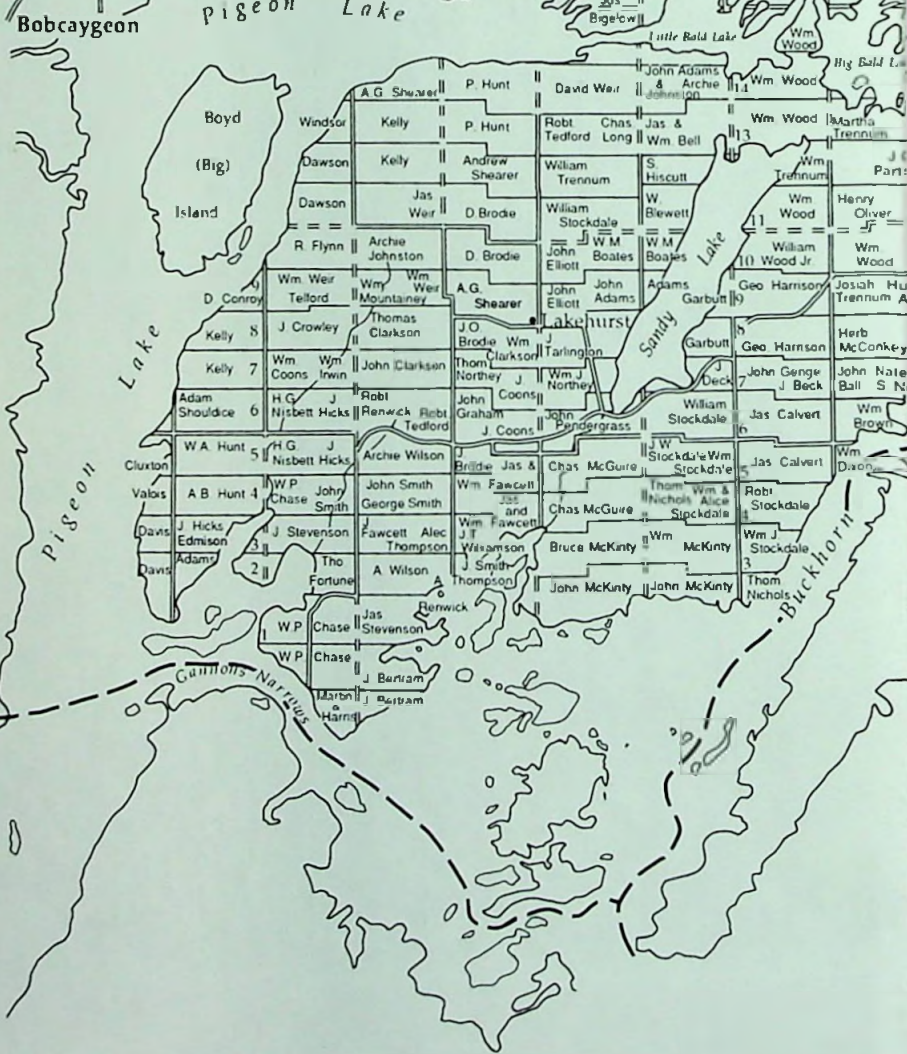


Edited by Alan G. Brunger





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HARVEY TOWNSHIP:

An Illustrated History

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HARVEY TOWNSHIP :

An Illustrated History

Edited by
Alan G. Brunger

The Greater Harvey Historical Society

1992

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This book is dedicated to the nations and peoples of Harvey's past.

The contributors gathered information from many sources including residents of Harvey, past and present, who gave generously of their time and knowledge. Much of the history has been passed down by word of mouth and is believed to be factual. The contributors sifted and arranged information in order to produce a complete, accurate and interesting history. The contributors are not responsible for the authenticity of the account. The Editor accepts no responsibility for opinions and views of contributors.

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Harvey Township: An Illustrated History is the product of the combined effort of many people. The names of some contributors accompany the chapters and sections of the book. Many other people contributed in a wide variety of ways.

The founders of the Greater Harvey Historical Society (GHHS) need to be acknowledged, first of all, because their initiative some eight years ago "started the ball rolling". They identified two main goals for the society which were (according to their 1984-85 brochure) "to preserve the historical heritage of Harvey Township and its adjoining areas, and to publish a permanent record that is both educational and entertaining".

The members of the GHHS are acknowledged for their support and their faith in the overall project. The GHHS Committee for Archives and Artifact Preservation deserves an immense vote of thanks for its invaluable work over the years. The members of this committee have met on a monthly basis to assemble, classify, catalogue, store and document material on Harvey's history for permanent public reference. Without their diligence the book would not have been possible. Members of the Archives and Artifacts Committee are Lynne Coones, Jean Detlor, Joyce Fleming, Alice Monks, Evelyn Rosenburgh and Sheila Radford.

The GHHS Book Committee has been a crucial unit in the production of this book. The Committee has met monthly for the past three years. Book Committee members were Margaret Carley, Albert Chase, John Fawcett, Ken and Roberta Langdon, Marjorie Oliver, Art and Betty Parker, Alicia Perry, Clara Telford and the late Lloyd Willmott. The Chairman was Clara Telford. On several occasions Ken Langdon has served as Acting Chairman. Secretary was Roberta Langdon and the post of Treasurer has been occupied by John Fawcett and Ken Langdon.

The Book Committee Consultants were Bruce Dyer, Elwood Jones, Beth McMaster and Jim Northey. Additional assistance was provided by Elwood Adams, Robert Bowley, Ralph Chase, Harry and Jim Coones, Shirley Corkery, Frank Ritchie, Marlys Kerkman-Gains, Vera Gordon, and Charles Taws.

The Editor wishes to thank Book Committee members and authors of the chapters and sections of the book. He is particularly appreciative of the tireless efforts of Ken Langdon who has proven a tower of strength in all areas, Art Parker and Albert Chase for their immense fund of knowledge and their untiring penmanship, Clara Telford for her exemplary leadership and energy in organizing the project, proofreaders Elwood Jones, Beth McMaster, Jim Northey and Alicia Perry, and Joe Radford for invaluable assistance in the essential task of organizing and reproducing the large collection of photographs to embellish this illustrated history.

We gratefully acknowledge:

- the financial support of the New Horizons Programme of Health and Welfare Canada, and in particular their regional officer, Marlis Lindsay, for her hard work on our behalf.
- the Board of Directors of the Harvey Township Public Library in Buckhorn providing the GHHS with space for records and for displays to ensure its high profile in the life of the township.
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the significant contributors did not live to see this book published, including Harold Calvert, Mrs. Marie (Gale) Elliott, Gladys Fulton, Donald Munro and Marjorie Windover.

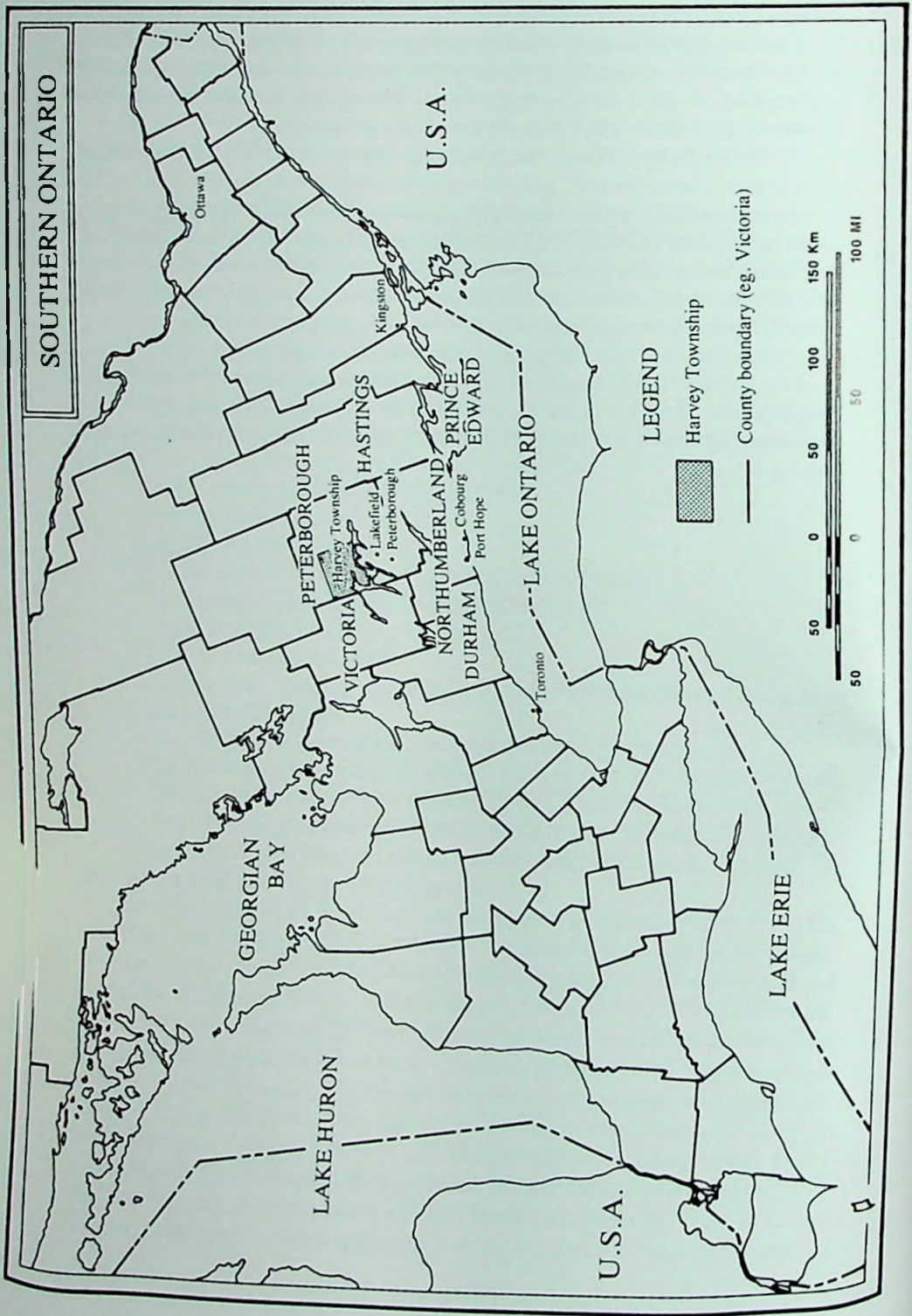
— those who contributed family histories, genealogies, written or taped memories, photographs, or other documentary material. Photographs and other illustrations are acknowledged individually where the contributor is known.

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Last but by no means least, the Editor acknowledges the support of his family in this long endeavour. I wish to thank my wife Cathy for her help and acceptance of my preoccupation with this book and, as well, my parents, Marjorie and George Brunger, for their lifelong support.



P R E F A C E

In 1989 the Greater Harvey Historical Society (GHHS) formed a subcommittee to produce a book on the development of Harvey Township. I was introduced to the Book Committee by Dr. Elwood Jones in January 1990 and contracted to edit the volume soon afterwards. The role of the Book Committee was supportive and I enjoyed excellent communications with the committee collectively and individually.

My role from the outset was editorial rather than contributory. I was not closely familiar with the history of Harvey yet was interested in the theme of Ontario historical geography and regarded the project as eminently worthwhile. The work of research and writing had already been under way for some time and I was impressed and encouraged by the group of contributors and by the swiftness with which they produced manuscripts for me to peruse.

The task of writing the history of Harvey had been a major project of the GHHS from its inception. To this end creating the Archives of the Society had been a priority. The collection of material in the Archives forms the sound basis on which this book rests, particularly in the form of hundreds of old photographs of all aspects of society. In this sense the book had been in preparation long before the actual formation of the book subcommittee.

The editor's task has been one of organizing and fitting together the numerous "bits and pieces" of the history of Harvey. Various writers have noted the difficulty of recording local history in Ontario and several "levels of accuracy have been identified ranging from the rather dry, factual, official record presenting a polished face to the world, to the most fundamental level of reality of intimate facts and rumours concerning the activities of families and individuals. The latter level is clearly impossible to include as it is constantly open to interpretation by different individuals and there are always several "sides" to a story. Nevertheless the more personal the history the more interesting it is to read, generally speaking.

In an attempt to enliven the history of Harvey many anecdotes are included which themselves "illustrate" the type of social interaction that occurred and provide insight into the hopes, ambitions and anxieties of Harvey's pioneers and their descendants.

Editing the book has not been entirely smooth-sailing. I assumed the position knowing that efforts in other local townships had been beset by difficulties in some cases. However, I am happy to report that the work has gone fairly smoothly and has been completed close to the original timetable of 2½ years. The book committee has supported my work and at the same time acted on occasion as an entirely appropriate spur to action.

The book is mainly a history of the early pioneers of Harvey Township although some sections extend to the present. The family histories and genealogies collected in the GHHS Archives were deemed of importance and needed to be incorporated in some way within the work. Similarly the written memories of certain residents were viewed as authentic expressions of local life and merited the highest consideration possible.

The largest challenge faced by the editor was the inclusion of family histories in the main body of the book rather than as a mere appendix as in several other township histories. Harvey's history is very much linked to that of the various communities which were made up of farm families for the most part. No towns or large commercial enterprises have dominated the story in this township. I wanted to recognize the diversity of the communities in various parts of Harvey and to place the families for which histories or genealogies are available in their respective communities rather than in a single list. The result is, I feel, a more accurate representation of the story of Harvey with the pioneer families introduced chronologically for the most part.

Over thirty writers have contributed articles on the history of Harvey. Their names precede their contributions and occupy the table of contents. The editor has written other sections largely of introductory nature. I am most grateful to all contributors for their effort and patience in producing the book.

I am grateful to members of the GHHS and to residents of Harvey Township for the opportunity to assist in recording its history in a permanent way. I hope that the book proves to be a satisfactory means of passing on the story of early Harvey to later generations.

Alan G. Brunger, Ph.D.
Editor

INTRODUCTION

The township of Harvey is the largest separate, geographical township in southern Ontario. Its area of some 400 square kilometres is larger than several European states yet much of it remains largely empty for most of the year. People cling to its margins and favoured places. As such it is a metaphor for the whole of Ontario, and even the whole of Canada, in which the southern fringe is populated and the vast northern territory is largely empty of permanent human population.

The map outline of Harvey township reminds me of a turtle. The creature's large left eye, Sandy Lake, peers from its vulnerable fleshy head, the peninsula of south Harvey. The head itself protrudes from the turtle's immense, hard and bony shell, the expanse of north Harvey. I think the metaphor of the turtle is important as it captures the essential duality of the place: the farming area of southern Harvey and the hard granite of the much larger north.

The analogy emphasises the diversity of Harvey township. It has from its earliest days enjoyed a wide variety of activities in both social and economic spheres. The diversity occurs in terms of place, season and type of people.

The southern farmland with its extensive shoreline on several large lakes has always been the focus for settlement and vacations. The population of the township swells seasonally as winter fades and the delights of waterside summers magnetically draw people north.

The northern part of Harvey has always been relatively empty because of its poor soil and inaccessibility — the small lakes and shallow streams limiting water travel and the rocky ridges challenging surface transportation even today. The largest township in southern Ontario encapsulates the geography and much of the history of the province. Its illustration by pictures, words and maps in this volume is therefore not merely a celebration of Harvey itself but of the regional and provincial society as a whole. The illustrations have been included in the hope that they bring to life, with

their accompanying text, the way-of-life of the people and places of Harvey and, in a sympathetic way, that of the greater society in which they were imbedded.

The first official survey of Harvey in 1818 was undertaken by the land surveyor, Erasmus Fowke. Five years later, in 1823, Andrew Miller conducted a second survey which proceeded from the south-west corner of the township at a point which was later flooded by damming at Buckhorn. The western boundary of Harvey commenced at the west side of Pigeon Lake and created a narrow strip of land within Harvey on the western lakeshore in Concession 19. This strip subsequently reverted to the Township of Verulam after its area had been reduced even more by rising lake-levels.

Miller noted hills, ridges and "...mountainous country, very rocky, steep and precipitous" with areas of level flat limestone which he thought "most curious and frequently extend for miles ... usually covered with ... an inch or two of earth." Miller notes further that the western side of Harvey "... as you approach Pigeon Lake ... becomes less rocky ... and a few lots may be useful for cultivation but are still stony."

Miller's survey stopped half-way through the township because of difficult terrain and futility of purpose. Only the first 18 lots in the southern part of each concession were surveyed at this early date. In 1864 the northern 14 lots were added by Theodore Clementi's survey. The cadastral map reveals the difficulties experienced in fitting together the two surveys. Two specific idiosyncrasies are noteworthy. The "jog" in Concession 6 between Lots 18 and 19 marks the point at which the early survey stopped and reflects the errors that are contained in the surveys of such difficult terrain. Concession 5 is too narrow and the later survey corrects this but creates a "jog" in the survey line.

The other point of interest is the narrow width of Concession 19 on the western edge of Harvey which is explained by the fact that the 19th was added only in 1865 when authorities discovered Concession 18 was far too wide. They reduced the 18th Concession to "normal" width and made the extra strip Concession 19.

In 1863 Peterborough County Council expressed concern over the slow development of the northern townships and urged the provincial government to fund new surveys and road-building because "many of the ... townships are superior in ... agricultural capacity to some of the older

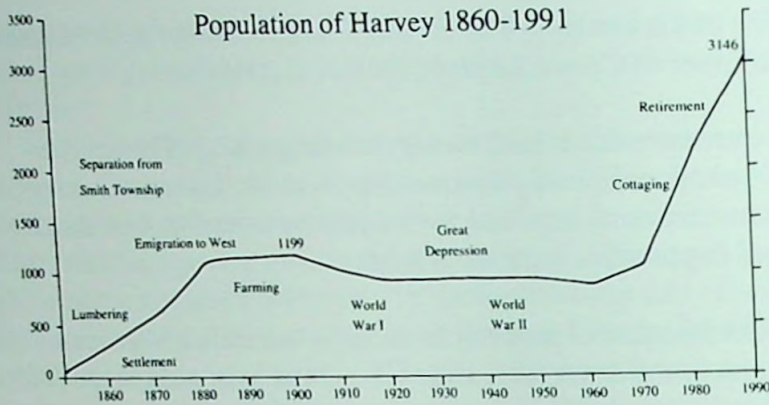
townships of the county." The County Clerk, in a letter to the Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands in Quebec argued that

there are no resident land-owners worth speaking of in the townships and consequently no township councils. There are sundry persons anxiously inquiring for lots in these townships but cannot obtain them unless a survey is made.

In 1863 identification of property boundaries was difficult because of the inaccuracies of the first surveys and 40 years of wear and tear on stakes and other survey marks. The county council's appeal won a positive response and in the late winter of 1864 and 1865 Peterborough surveyor Theodore Clementi resurveyed Harvey. He noted that soil quality improved a short distance inland from the shore of Buckhorn, Deer Bay and Lovesick Lakes and further that "around the shores of Sandy Lake the land is generally very good and is rapidly being taken up by an enterprising class of settlers." In 1864 Clementi remarked on the virtual removal of all marketable pine timber although observed "... a great quantity fit for sawlogs, and on the ice may now be seen several rafts of very good square timber as well as few excellent masts."

Settlement of Harvey was delayed by the appearance of opportunities elsewhere for easier farming and by the greater attraction of lumbering for ready cash earnings locally. Over 40 years after the first survey in 1818 few people occupied the township on a permanent basis. Dramatic change followed the adoption of the policy of northward expansion in Canada West (Ontario) in the late 1850s and the investment of government funds in land surveys and communications particularly road and bridge construction. The population of Harvey recorded in the 1861 census was largely non-resident lumbermen who owned land for the value of its timber. The trend of population over the next 30 years was one of rapid increase (see accompanying graph) and permanent settlement of farmers in southern and western Harvey. Immigration brought rapid population growth until the 1880s. During the next two decades growth continued at a much slower pace.

Harvey's history may be divided into three periods reflected in the trend of population change; the settlement period from 1850 to 1900, the consolidation phase from 1900 to 1960 and the resettlement period after 1960.



The early period saw rapid increase of population as farms were established and large families created. The second consolidation phase witnessed the departure of many to the Prairies of Canada. Population in Harvey remained quite stable between 1881 and 1961. Improvements in the accessibility of Harvey occurred during the consolidation phase as a result of public and private expenditure on communications and transportation between 1875 and 1907, in the form of new dams and locks on the Trent Waterway and improvements in ferries and bridges — both fixed and floating. Perhaps the most significant improvement was railway construction to Lakefield in 1874 and to the western threshold of Harvey at Bobcaygeon in 1904. The Bobcaygeon line put the western areas of Harvey in closer “touch” with metropolitan North America and benefited the economy, and society in general.

After the 1950s cottaging “boomed” and retirement resettlement increased so that Harvey’s total population increased by 400 per cent in the three decades up to the present. The economy has been transformed as many traditional landowners have sold parts of their farms, usually waterfront, to new residents and as service-industry catering to the affluent, late-twentieth century, “settlers” has brought employment and income to local enterprises.

The sequence of the book emphasizes, in the first section, the diverse communities and their founding families. Following sections describe the economy in “Harvey at Work” and the society including social institutions, both formal and informal, in “The Social Whirl”. The book concludes with a suggested “Tour” of Harvey Township followed by five Appendices which list the persons associated with various institutional aspects of the township’s past.

Setting of Harvey

The setting of Harvey deals first of all with the broad character of south and north Harvey including landscape and topography. The separate communities are then described with emphasis on the pioneer settlers and the first three generations of Harvey-born offspring. Harvey may be divided into six main settlement historical communities linked very much to early school districts; the village of Buckhorn, the peninsula of south Harvey centred on Lakehurst, and the four north Harvey communities of Nogies Creek, Bobcaygeon Road, Government Road and Oregon Trail Deer Bay Creek.

In following the stories of the various communities, attention should be directed to the various maps which provide place-names and other helpful clues. The front endpaper map "Pioneer Settlers: 1850-90" contains names on farmlots which refer either to the first legal owner or to the person who occupied the lot for the longest time. Many early settlers lived temporarily on land parcels which they eventually abandoned or sold as "Quit Claims". Such individuals were never registered owners. Some lots were sold and resold by many owners who are too numerous to include on a map of such small scale.

Apart from early farm settlement, Harvey township witnessed the licensing and sale of rights to cut timber on timber limits. Harvey's resemblance in miniature to Canada includes its variety of natural landscapes and its dispersed pattern of communities closely linked in some cases

to adjacent townships. The southern part of Harvey was closest to the Front, the area near Lake Ontario first settled in the late 18th and early 19th century. Harvey was formally linked to its southern neighbour, Smith Township, as a single municipality from 1841 until 1866 when Harvey first elected its own council.

South Harvey is a peninsula of sufficient size to form a district within the township although is dwarfed by the far larger extent of north Harvey which encompasses both farmland and Canadian Shield and it extends from the suburbs of Bobcaygeon to the isolated wilderness north of Deer Bay Creek. The limestone-based farmland of south Harvey is almost equalled in extent by that in the northwestern portion of the township and farms developed simultaneously in both areas. North Harvey soils are thin and overlie limestone "flats" or "ledges" which form "islands" or "peninsulas" within the "sea" of Shield granite.

The Government (Buckhorn) Road settlement of the 1860s created the basis for a community north of Buckhorn and after 1880 much delayed occupation occurred on a few relatively favoured sites near the lumbermen's "cadge" or "tote" road between Burleigh Falls and the Mississauga River, euphemistically referred to as the Oregon Trail. Farms emerged later and were more scattered in the northeastern district of Harvey as settlers, somewhat reluctantly, turned from the fading economy of lumbering to that of cultivation.

The six original communities are described in terms of the principal pioneer families and the sequence of their settlement on the land. The authors have attempted to include details on the first three generations of all families only. In some cases a notable descendant beyond the third generation is mentioned in more detail. Unfortunately not all pioneer families are recorded in equal detail.

The GHHS archives holds numerous family histories and genealogies. Married persons are described in several different ways. The abbreviation "m" is used for "married to". Married women may have their maiden name in parentheses between christian and husband's family name. In photograph captions, young women or girls who subsequently married may have their husband's family name in parentheses after their maiden name. Married women may be described as "Mrs" using their husband's name or their christian name.

THE TWO HARVEYS SOUTH AND NORTH

South Harvey by Albert Chase

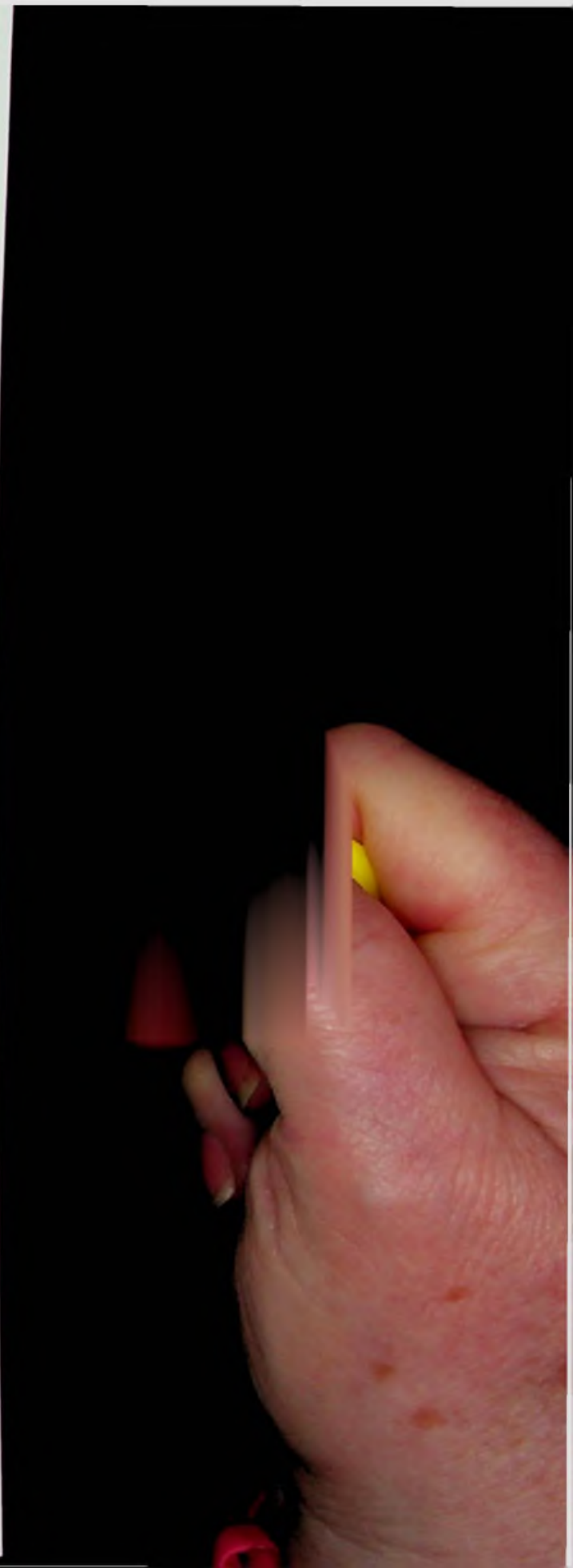
South Harvey is a peninsula linked to the larger northern part of the township by the mile-wide isthmus north of Buckhorn. This peninsular part of the township has evolved as a distinct entity with a society and life of its own. Buckhorn village has served as its centre in recent years although Lakehurst hamlet, situated closer to the geographical centre of south Harvey, was formerly more important in this respect.

South Harvey derives its distinctive heritage in part from its peninsular position and from its relatively large area — almost one quarter of Harvey. Attempts to overcome its insularity resulted, over the years, in a number of unique routeways. Access was afforded by a dam-top road at Buckhorn, a floating bridge at Gannons Narrows and by a seasonal “ice-bridge” from Sandy Point across Pigeon Lake.

The extent of south Harvey has been greatly reduced and its insularity exaggerated after 1830 by dams at Buckhorn and consequent flooding of shorelines. Early maps reveal that the present Bald Lakes were originally separate and an early road from Oak Orchard to Lake Catchacoma crossed between them at the site of the present channel called “The Elbow”. The Lakehurst road to Buckhorn built in the 1860s opened up the south Harvey area as well.

Flooding reduced the southern extent of south Harvey near Gannons Narrows and in Buckhorn Lake. Jacob Island was once larger encompassing present-day White (Scully or Arnold) Island. Blind Channel is so-named because it was once dry land for much of the year prior to damming.

Contributor: Albert Chase and Art Parker



Buckhorn Lake possessed several winding channels between islands on its western side although early surveyors identified the larger channels as "ship navigable".

Throughout south Harvey limestone beds form a plateau gently-sloping southward with an increasing depth of soil. Bare patches of limestone are found to the south for example on Jacob Island and at localities near Buckhorn Lake. South Harvey's landscape is generally level mantled by a patchwork of farms and woodlots. The porous limestone absorbs much of the moisture which eventually reappears as springs, several of which emerge at Sandy Lake; both Bear and Stevensons Creek are in part spring-fed.

One source of Bear Creek is a swamp in Lot 11, Concessions 14 and 15. The stream disappears however into hollows, termed "swallow holes", in the limestone only to emerge a short distance away. Bear Creek derives water from a floating bog which occupies a large rock "saucer" in Lot 6, Concession 16. The creek emerges from the southern rim and subsequently crosses several similar basins en route to Pigeon Lake. Bear Creek was important as a water transport route in the lumbering period when temporary dams ensured adequate storage and discharge for moving the buoyant pine logs.

Sandy Creek forms the principal outlet of Sandy Lake and flows about one mile to Buckhorn Lake. Sandy Lake is about three miles long with an average width of three quarters of a mile. The lake owes its considerable depth, at maximum over 50 feet, in part to glacial erosion. The lakebed is composed of marl a fine-grained clay derived from the surrounding limestone which lends a distinctive aquamarine hue to the water.

Late winter snowmelt and numerous springs maintain the lake level. However in dry seasons, evaporation and temporary raising of Buckhorn Lake causes reverse flow towards, instead of from, Sandy Lake through Sandy Creek. Apart from the seasonal "reversing creek", Sandy Lake possesses another natural "wonder" in the form of the "Devil's Heart" a submarine reddish-coloured rock formation near its southern end, clearly visible from the shore.

The limestone plateau west of Sandy Lake extends three or more miles southwards from the cliff shore of Pigeon and Little Bald Lake. Extensive areas of scanty soil are used for cattle ranching. Frost-shattered limestone outcrops throughout the plateau. South-west of Sandy Lake rolling hills replace the level landscape. On the west and north-west shore of Sandy Lake the limestone cliff rises one hundred feet above the water. In contrast

to its western shore, the land emerges gently from the east side of Sandy Lake to form a plateau which includes some land suitable for farming on the hilly, rolling, areas where the soil is deeper.

Despite the predominant limestone, some granite pokes through, for example, Red Rock is an outcrop near the west shore of Fox Island. Another outcrop adjoins the culvert in the Gannons Narrows causeway and the first ferry would occasionally be blown "aground" on this granitic obstruction during northwesterly gales. When the causeway was built to the trouble spot, it served both to remove the grounding problem and to shorten the crossing.

The Bald Lakes and Buckhorn village occupy a granitic area which emerges from beneath younger limestones to the south and extends north-east across the isthmus to North Harvey. The rough granitic landscape replaces the level limestone and bears a distinctive vegetation of juniper, pine, birch, oak and poplar. In shallow moist pockets, mosses flourish and in wider low-lying areas a boggy, bushy cover occurs.

The extreme southern part of Harvey contains large mounds, or hills, of clay, sand and gravel deposited by the retreating ice sheet. These materials have proved to be of varying value — but have at best provided economic benefits of sand and gravel pits, recreational beaches and fertile farmland. The gravel, for example, built early roads of south Harvey and was shovelled by men doing statute labour in lieu of taxes. Waggon-teams hauled cubic yards of gravel to the road allowance where the topsoil was covered with sufficient material to provide a year-round road. Although the road was free of mud in the wet season the iron-shod wheels of wagons ground the limestone into fine dust which became a problem during dry, windy spells. Very large, free-standing rocks called "erratics" are a form of glacial deposit which is common in Harvey. In certain instances access to such "monsters" is easy and they have become landmarks and "pilgrimage" sites in their own right — as at Council (or Balancing) Rock and Adam and Eve (or Kissing) Rocks, in Buckhorn.

Apart from the direct economic benefits derived from the glacial hills, several fine viewpoints lie atop them — notably on Lot 7, Concession 14, at approximately 930 feet above sea level. A panoramic view encompasses Smith township to the south-east and Verulam township in adjacent Victoria county to the west. Elsewhere two un-named hills at about 920 feet elevation near Oak Orchard afford good views of the surrounding country.

South Harvey may be termed a transitional area combining traditional southern Ontario agriculture and a rocky environment close to the timber-



rich Canadian Shield and the natural routeway of the Kawartha Lakes. The three forces of farming, lumbering and transportation play essential roles in the development of south Harvey.

North Harvey by Art Parker

The rugged geographical features of north Harvey made settlement there a much more difficult challenge than in south Harvey or in other townships still further south. Indeed a local sage long ago observed that: "north Harvey contains 75 percent of the area, but 95 percent of the rocks in this whole Township!" An immediate reply was: "Yes, and maybe the first settlers had rocks in their heads to come here in the first place!" Opinions may vary on this point, but the following lines will briefly describe some characteristics of the area that affected early settlement.

Harvey is separated into its northern and southern parts by the chain of Pigeon and the Bald Lakes with only a narrow isthmus joining the two parts north of Buckhorn. Eastward from there, Lower Buckhorn and Lovesick Lakes form the southern boundary of the Township.

North Harvey developed into four distinct communities partly because of certain natural geographical divisions. Each community had its own school section and was surrounded by a stretch of rough, unworkable land from the next. The northern and eastern parts of Harvey are largely ridges and valleys within the resistant rocks of the PreCambrian Shield. In places, on top of the granite are extensive beds of stratified limestone, known as "flats", on which the soil depth ranges from a foot or more to almost nothing. In still some other areas a gravelly overburden, again ranging greatly in depth, covers the rock. Such locations are more productive and formerly supported timber of excellent quality. The four communities of north Harvey will be briefly described from west to east: Galway, or Bobcaygeon, Road; Nogies Creek; Government, or Buckhorn, Road, and the Oregon Trail community.

On the west, the Galway Road settlement followed the government decision to have a colonization road built north from Bobcaygeon in the 1850s on the boundary between Peterborough and Victoria Counties. The settlement is consequently "shared" between Harvey and Verulam Townships. Some fairly good farms occupy both sides of the road, but ranchland and woodlots prevail eastward on the Harvey side towards Concession 16, where a steep limestone escarpment overlooks the Nogies

Creek valley to the east, forming a natural boundary for the second community which extends eastward as far as Squaw River.

The Nogies Creek settlement lies mainly along Highway 36 and southward toward Pigeon Lake. This part of the highway was formerly known as the Nogies Creek road and although several concession roads ran northward and early settlement took place as far as the Galway Township boundary, none of the little farms remain as such today. This northern section, though now reverted to wilderness, contains some interesting topographical features such as Gilmour's, Dewdney's and Tighe's Mountains, as well as Dewdney's Caves, an extensive set of subterranean passages within the stratified limestone. Recently, several of the passages have been surveyed and are over one kilometre in total length and are the third largest known caves in Ontario.

Further east is the third community, along the route formerly known as the "Government Road" which began after the year 1865 when the county and City of Peterborough each contributed \$1500 for a new road from Buckhorn northwards to Haliburton County. One year later about six miles of it had become useable, but not until 1880 had it progressed some distance beyond Catchacoma Lake. The natural boundaries for this community are Squaw River on the west and Mississauga River on the east, with the road parallel to them in between. Small pockets of satisfactory farm land existed here but bushwork has always been a mainstay of the community, now known as the Buckhorn Road.

Finally, from Buckhorn eastward to Burleigh Falls, a community developed along the road which, in early times, was nicknamed "the Oregon Trail". No doubt the name originated because of its tortuous, narrow, up-and-down course, although today as part of Highway 36 it has been straightened and levelled to create a pleasant scenic drive. From it, one can observe parts of the original route on either side, and gain some understanding of the disheartening task which confronted the early road builders. In this easternmost settlement the little farms included lumbering and woodcutting pursuits which were carried on mainly north of the road and which covered an area of perhaps 20,000 acres. Deer Bay Creek flows across the south east part of the community and was used for transport of logs in early times. This area has been known as the Deer Bay Community in recent years.

In light of such limited farmland resources the logical question arises: "Why was this land chosen for settlement in the first place?" The answer involves several factors. First of all, north Harvey is drained by five

southward-flowing streams – all of which, Nogies, Eel's, Squaw, Mississauga, and Deer Bay Creek, were used to transport logs to sawmills already established at or near their mouths. The mills required many hands to saw huge numbers of logs into lumber. These circumstances presented a dual attraction to prospective agricultural settlers, additional gainful employment in the mills and woods, as well as a market for logs to be taken from private holdings. The vision of removing marketable timber to produce farmland must have been a compelling dream to many young people at the time. Government encouraged such thinking and offered land at what seemed like bargain prices.

In 1860, most of the better land further south had been taken up by earlier settlers and land speculators. The purchase price on such land made it unaffordable to young men desiring to have places of their own. Soil testing and other scientific procedures were unavailable and were, in any case, seen as quite unnecessary on "new land". The eager settler had no way of knowing that, in a great many cases, his hopes and dreams would not materialize and that conditions for him would all too often degenerate from optimism to despair, and from disappointment to heartbreak. Though several of the early settlers held on tenaciously and eventually succeeded, many others simply had to abandon their holdings and seek a living elsewhere.

The only evidence to be seen today of the failed attempts at farming are the many little clearings in remote wooded areas. A neglected lilac bush or a wild rose might indicate the former location of a log house, and weeds now grow where once there stood a log barn. Such failure does not reflect the lack of effort by the settler, his wife or his family, but rather the fact that the land was incapable of producing farm crops in sufficient quantity. Unfortunately, this was verified by the costly method of trial and error. If the struggle for survival in those first years had been chronicled in full what an amazing and emotional story would be revealed.

Today north Harvey enjoys a measure of economic success that eluded our forefathers. Change, over the years, has introduced new and better opportunities such as tourism, recreational and service employment. A tremendous debt of gratitude is owed to the pioneer settlers who opened up this rugged and scenic land for the benefit and advantage of those who have followed.

BUCKHORN

The story of the little village of Buckhorn requires that we cross the border into Smith Township to the south because the hamlet spans the Buckhorn Rapids between Harvey and Smith. It has always been known as Buckhorn although the name Hall's Bridge was used for years, notably for postal purposes.

Buckhorn began with lumbering, the site of mills and accommodation for lumbermen. Two sawmills were established close to the rapids and another to the north on the Mississauga River at Scott's Mill.

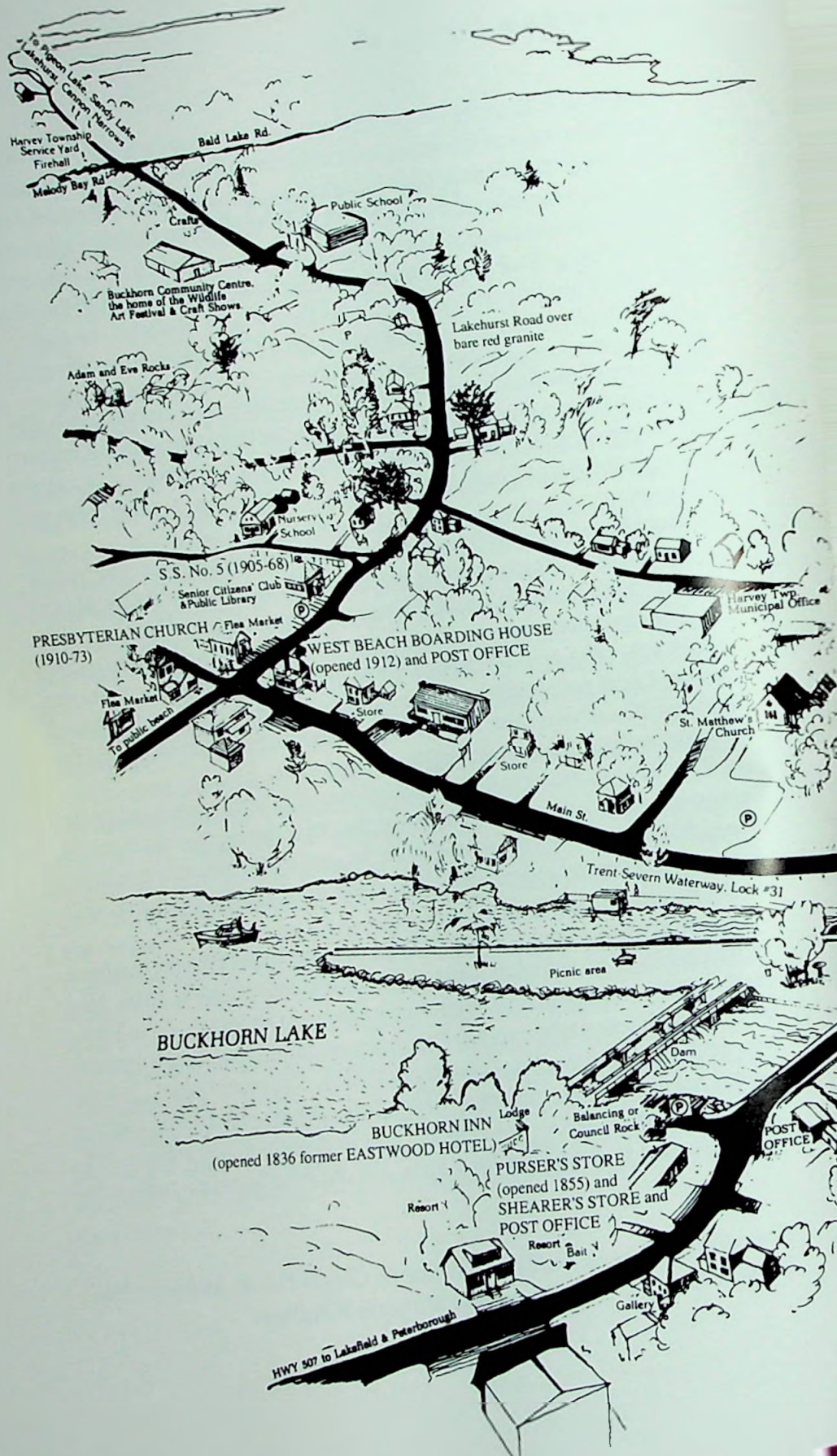
After the lumbering era, Buckhorn attracted many tourists, particularly Americans, who arrived by steamboat and spent summers in hotel and cottage. Local people depended on farming, as well, for their livelihood although the soil was thin. Buckhorn's cheese factory provided a market for many milk producers during the early years.

The face of contemporary Buckhorn has been further changed by the "invasion" of cottagers and permanent residents during the last 30 or 40 years. Many visitors "fell in love" with the area and vowed to retire here. Consequently many retirees now live in Buckhorn and many artists visit or dwell here year-round.

The first landowner in Harvey Township was John Hall who was born in Ireland in 1787 and emigrated to the United States before 1810. Mr. Hall's highly successful mercantile career began in Brooklyn, New York, but for health reasons he came to Peterborough in 1827 and with a partner, Moore Lee, purchased the Government Mill. That same year, his wife joined him with their children, Mary Ann, Agnes, Henrietta, George Barker and John Junior. Leaving Mr. Lee in charge of the business, Mr. Hall returned to Brooklyn for a time but the Peterborough mills soon

Contributors: Frank and Shirley Corkery, Gladys Fulton, Margaret Hall, Donald Munro, Alicia Perry and Marjorie Windover.





Harvey Township
Service Yard
Firehall

Bald Lake Rd

Melody Bay Rd

Buckhorn Community Centre,
the home of the Wildlife
Art Festival & Craft Shows

Public School

Adam and Eve Rocks

Lakehurst Road over
bare red granite

Nursery
School

S.S. No. 5 (1905-68)
Senior Citizens Club
& Public Library

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
(1910-73)

WEST BEACH BOARDING HOUSE
(opened 1912) and POST OFFICE

Harvey Twp.
Municipal Office

Flea Market
To public beach

St. Matthew's
Church

Main St.

Trent Severn Waterway, Lock #31

Picnic area

BUCKHORN LAKE

BUCKHORN INN
(opened 1836 former EASTWOOD HOTEL)

PURSER'S STORE
(opened 1855) and
SHEARER'S STORE and
POST OFFICE

POST
OFFICE

HWY 507 to Lakefield & Peterborough

B

The Hamlet of Buckhorn

1991

Called Hall's Bridge until 1936. Pop. about 250.



required his closer attention. He returned to the area and engaged Samuel Dickson to run the saw mill and Martin Martyn to operate the grist and oat mills.

In 1828, Mr. Hall purchased land on both sides of the Buckhorn Narrows where he built a dam in 1830 to create power for his mill. Two years later he built a saw and grist mill at Buckhorn Falls. The saw mill produced squared timbers of pine and oak, ship's masts, shingles and barrels, much of which was exported to the United States and Great Britain. In 1845, the mill was taken over by a nephew, W. H. Hall, who lived in a house which was built on the new bridge. In 1851, the dam gates, a large pier and the wooden bridge built in 1845 were destroyed by a party of lumbermen on a rampage. The bridge which provided the township's only access for teams and supplies was finally rebuilt six years later.

After the death of his first wife in 1833, Mr. Hall remarried and moved to Harvey Township where his fourth daughter, Elizabeth, was born. In October, 1834 he entertained Sir John Colborne, Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, at his home during Colborne's tour of the Kawartha (Back) Lakes District.

Hall's American interests required periodic returns to Brooklyn and it was not until 1851 that he sold most of his property in the United States and made his permanent home at Buckhorn Falls where the second Mrs. Hall died in 1857. His home was on the present site of Cody Inn.

At Buckhorn, Mr. Hall built a wooden bridge across the narrows and constructed wooden dwellings with upright planks to house the men he hired to cut his timber. Five sons were born of the second marriage of whom Henry C. and Isaac H. remained in charge of the Buckhorn mills. His eldest son, George Barker Hall, was elected as member of the Legislative Assembly of the United Canadas in 1844, became the Judge of the Colborne District in 1848 and was the first Judge appointed to Peterborough County. His second son, John Junior, succeeded George as M. L. A. in 1847 and became the Clerk of the Division Court.

After the death of his third wife in 1870, Hall, aged 83, moved to live with his widowed daughter, Mary Ann (Mrs. Richard Hughes) in Bobcaygeon where he remained until his death 13 years later.

In 1836, the commissioners in charge of improving navigation on the inland waters of the Newcastle District took over the dam at the Buckhorn Rapids and built it up to raise the water level. They paid nothing to Mr. Hall for the dam nor for the side dams of wood filled with stones and other works which had to be built in consequence of raising the main dam. Mr.



Buckhorn viewed from south of old bridge and dam (*right*), Smith Township side. Buckhorn Inn fence is visible (*left*), circa 1900.

Hall eventually received compensation after his son, George Barker Hall who had become a lawyer, had correspondence with the government about the matter. John Hall was allowed continued use of water power and privilege created by the dam.

Like most of the early settlers of the district, John Hall dreamed of the day when the Trent Valley Canal scheme would be realized and anticipated the event in his Buckhorn operations.

John Hall was a "pillar of the community". His house was utilised for religious services after visits began in 1863 by the Rector of Christ Church in Lakefield, John Clementi. Hall's fondness for hunting led to display of deer antlers on the outside of his mill, which allegedly gave rise to the name of the settlement as Buckhorn. John Hall became the first Postmaster of Hall's Bridge in 1860.

In the 1860s Hall wanted more organised development and having cleared all marketable timber on his land, surveyed a village plan with streets and house plots, on part of Lot 9, Concession 9. He gave one plot to the eldest daughter of every employee. In 1869, the Buckhorn school, S.S. No. 5, was built a mile or so west of the village to serve local needs.

The market for Canadian lumber grew during the mid-nineteenth century, first in Great Britain and later in the United States. Lumber companies exploited the lucrative trade, including Hall's partnership with



Purser's store, Buckhorn, circa 1907, later owned by Andy Shearer and operated by his son, Harry.

Samuel Dickson and Charles Perry, the forerunner of the Peterborough Lumber Company.

By the late 1860s, settlement on the Smith township side of the rapids included the Eastwood House hotel, a store owned by Samuel Purser and a tavern operated by Edward Shaver. These establishments thrived in the lumbering era. The exploits of the lumber gangs on their seasonal forays through Buckhorn are matters of myth rather than precise fact, and may best be left to the imagination.

Samuel Purser was one of Buckhorn's earliest entrepreneurs. A teamster from Ireland, Purser lived briefly in Peterborough before settling on the Smith side of Buckhorn. He married Lydia Cookson and had four children, Eliza (Crawford), John Cookson, Charlotte (Lottie) (Elliott) and Edward. Sam bought the Stuart store and acquired property in the area. He operated the store for 45 years, during which time he served as Postmaster.

In 1889, Sam Purser bought part of Lot 10, Concession 12 on the eastern shore of Sandy Lake from Widow Holt where he built a sleeping cabin, cookhouse and stable and operated a lumbering business.



Sewing bee, early 1900s. (Left to right) Unknown, Eliza Purser (Mrs. Sid Crawford), Unknown, Unknown, Unknown, Lottie Purser (Mrs. Harry Elliott) and Ed Irwin.

Sam owned a tugboat "Dawn" that pulled logs to Burleigh Falls and Chemong Park, as well as providing excursions. Because Lydia was in poor health, Sam's sister, Dora managed the house. After Lydia died in 1892 Sam remarried with Maria Elliott, daughter of John Elliott of Lakehurst

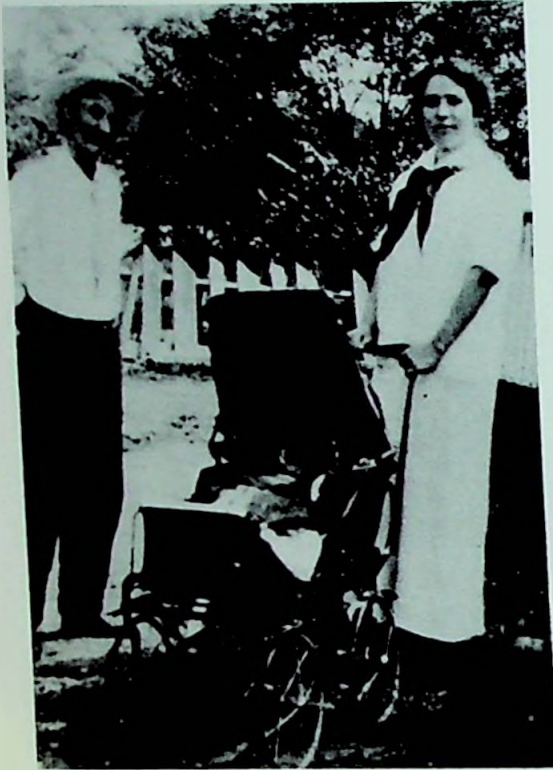
In 1907, Sam Purser's youngest, Lottie, the church organist, married Harry Elliott; in 1912, Eliza, a teacher, married Syd Crawford; and in 1915, Ed married Vera Flynn. All three families moved West.

John Purser hunted, guided and lumbered locally. In 1907, John married Mary Ethel Nichols and had five children, Jack, Floris, Catherine, Gordon and Alfred. John managed the store after Sam died and, in 1910, moved to Islay, Alberta after selling to Little Andy Shearer.

Shearer bought the store from Purser and set up his son, Harry as proprietor. Harry undertook the R.R. No. 1 Lakefield mail service as well. Harry and his wife Margaret (McCaffery) ran the Buckhorn store until sons Bob and Gordon assumed responsibility after World War II. Margaret, 100 years old in 1992, lives in Extencicare in Peterborough.

The store had no meat during the summer and in the winter, meat was sold well-salted in wire-bound boxes. Tinned foods, clothing and many hardware items were necessary for everyone's survival.

In 1916, Shearers had the first car in Buckhorn and area. It was open



Mrs. Margaret (McCaffery) Shearer with her first child and her father-in-law, Andy Shearer.

at the back and was chain-driven. The roads were muddy and quite treacherous and a horse was frequently needed to rescue the car stuck up to its axle in mud. Few destinations presented themselves in the period before 1930 when roads were poor. For example, the Buckhorn to Burleigh Falls road, the Oregon Trail, required the better part of a day to navigate among the rocks on alternating rock, gravel and corduroy surface.

The second phase of Buckhorn's development involved the seasonal visits by tourists, mainly from the United States to stay in the hotels and lodges of the area. The development of railway connection to southern settlements such as Lakefield and Bridgenorth in the 1870s and 1880s had permitted ease of access to the Kawartha Lakes from cities to the south. The lake steamers provided a means for visitors to tour the lakes and enjoy the picturesque scenery. The construction of a lock at Burleigh Falls, Lovesick Lake and Buckhorn in the mid-1880s permitted a variety of connecting day-trips by steamers catering to visitors.

Robert Theophilus Hill came from England about 1880 to work as a farmhand for Alex Thompson near Lakehurst. Five years later he became



Robert T. Hill, first lockmaster at Buckhorn. (Courtesy Frank Edwards).

lockmaster at the newly-built Buckhorn lock and occupied the house allocated for that position. He built his own house nearby and remained lockmaster until about 1920, a career of 34 years.

Robert married Mary Elizabeth Traynor and had four children, Jennie (Mrs Richard Garrett), Charlotte (Mrs Thos. Barr), Nell (Mrs Frank Edwards) and Harry (married Myrtle Ireland). Frank Edwards assumed the lockmastership on the retirement of his father-in-law. The font in St. Matthew's Church was donated by Myrtle and Harry in memory of their parents. Harry drove a truck and, on occasion, hauled logs for Wallace Shearer's mill. In 1920 the grist mill was beside Buckhorn lock where the stones from which are now on display.

In 1900 Buckhorn's population was less than one hundred. Increased steamer traffic through the locks encouraged Nathaniel Pearson, to commence building a hotel in 1901 on the north side of the rapids, as his daughter Gladys Fulton recalls.

"My father, Nat Pearson, moved from Scott's Mills to Buckhorn in 1900. He built a driving shed of materials salvaged from the demolition



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Cody Inn, Buckhorn, built in 1900-1904 by Nat Pearson. Formerly called Pearson's Hotel and Windsor House Hotel.

Sketch by Olli Virkamaki

of a three-storey structure at the mill-site. I remember living in the shed with my parents while my father used other lumber from the mill buildings to erect our house, which was the beginning of the present Cody Inn (formerly Pearson's, Windsor House and Windsor Hotel).

My dad built the hotel in sections, beginning in 1900 with our house which we called "The Porch". The next year, 1901, a back kitchen was added; in 1902 the front, eastern, section and the following year, the rest of the large porch. In 1904, the hotel was painted red, white and blue, colours it retained until my husband and I took it over in 1926, when we painted it white overall.

In 1906, my dad successfully persuaded some tourists to stay by going in person to meet the daily afternoon steamboat from Chemong Park to Lakefield. The first group were Americans from Youngstown, Ohio, and were the first of many drawn largely by word-of-mouth to the attractions of Buckhorn.

Soon after, Dad employed Harry Pluard, Mick's son, who lived just downstream on an island, to build cottages for rent to visitors on a house-keeping basis and eventually he had 12 of them. Visitors naturally wanted to venture out on the lakes and Dad subsequently opened a boat livery renting canoes and motor boats. The number of tourists increased steadily year by year, coming from Pennsylvania, Ohio, and closer to home, from Hamilton, Toronto and Peterborough. As visitors started fishing, local men obtained employment as guides to the best fishing grounds.

The hotel was built largely of lumber and other material from structures at Scott's Mill, including over 20 windows which one Florida lady considered "utterly charming". In the early days ghost stories abounded in the former mill buildings. The rocky site of the hotel hindered our water-supply which was for many years derived in two main ways. Water for washing was pumped from the lake by windmill to a reservoir behind the hotel, which froze in winter. Water for drinking and cooking came by hand-bucket from a nearby spring. We installed the modern supply in 1926.

In 1905, when the hotel was finally finished, no cars reached Buckhorn and the only convenient access for visitors was by steamboat which ran one return daily route between Lakefield and Chemong Park. The older Eastwood's Hotel on the Smith township side of the rapids, was open as well and later became the Buckhorn House, and later still the Buckhorn Lodge.

In 1906, the old wooden bridge and dam at Buckhorn was replaced by a cement one, under the supervision of Ed Conroy, who stayed, with his family, at the Pearson House for the summer. The construction crew ate their meals in an special addition my Dad built on the hotel. A number of Italians worked on this construction project.

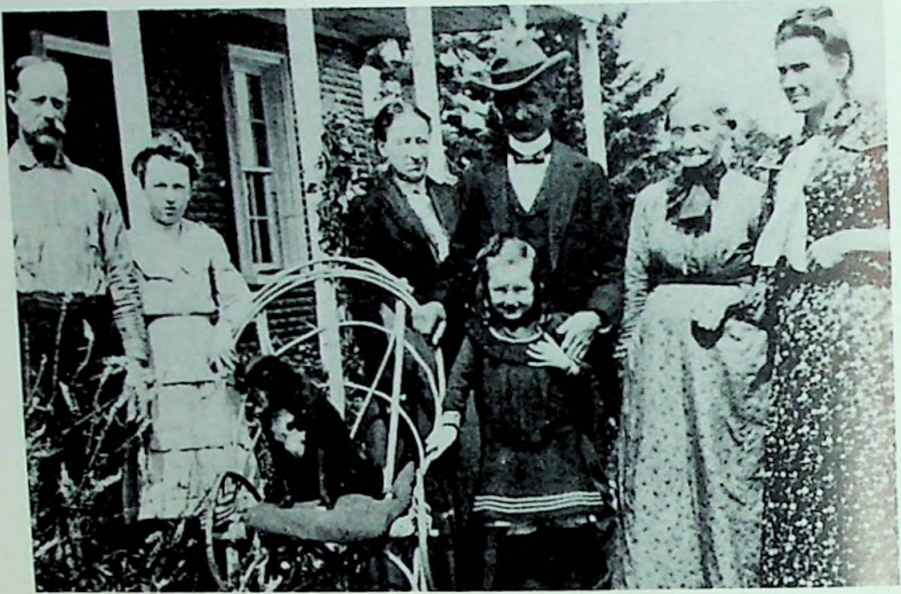
In 1916, mom sickened and passed away, and dad leased the hotel for ten years, first to William Laplante and, in 1921, to a Mr. White. In 1926, my husband, Robert and I took over the running of the Windsor Hotel and operated it for 36 years until 1962. We catered largely to tourists in the summer and to commercial travellers and to logging camp workers in the winter season."

Many visitors stayed at the Buckhorn Inn, the older lodging and tavern on the Smith side, formerly Eastwood's House. This opened in 1836, shortly after John Hall's mill and had served the lumbering interests before those of the tourists. Much later, fishermen began to visit the area, staying at the Buckhorn Inn and employing local guides to assist them in their quest.

The Buckhorn Inn was for years the only tavern and its large semi-circular bar was a popular spot. Many lumber gangs had visited Eastwood's and upon leaving, optimistically, although fruitlessly, often attempted to topple the Balancing, or Council, Rock located just to the north of the hotel. In the late 1800s liquor cost five cents a glass and a meal cost 25 cents! A barber shop stood near the hotel.

After 1900, the West Beach Boarding House was opened by John Jones on the Harvey side to provide accommodation and retail sales in its store.





Pearson's Hotel, Buckhorn, circa 1904. (Left to right) Nathaniel Pearson (proprietor), his daughter Mary, Mr. and Mrs. Thayer (of Youngstown, Ohio), Nat's daughter, Gladys Pearson (Mrs. Robert Fulton), Mrs. Harvey Pearson (Nat's mother) and Mrs. Nat Pearson. (Courtesy Frank Cody).



Group near West Beach Boarding House and Store (background), Buckhorn, circa 1920. (Left to right) Lil (surname unknown), Lottie Shearer (Mrs. Chris Gardiner), Dulcie Pearson, John Jones, Mrs. Jones (John's mother), Mrs. Mary Jane Jones (John's wife), Mrs. Margaret (McCaffery) Shearer and Billy Trude.

In 1910 Jones took over the Post Office from Harry Shearer (see Post Offices section).

In 1901 cheese-making began when the Buckhorn Dairy Company was formed (see Cheese factories section.) Milk was brought in by teams in large churns attached to special wagons. Whey left the factory after processing for use as animal food. Some of the whey was fed to pigs in nearby Piggery Bay. Often young lads drove full-grown pigs down to the scows to ship them to Lakefield, for the rail car to Canada Packers in Peterborough.

Donald Munro's memory of his summer job in 1916 at the Buckhorn cheese factory follows.

"Soldier of the Soil" - by Donald Munro

"In 1916, during World War I, farmers badly needed summer help and were offering wages of a dollar a day from the beginning of May until early August. The workers were to be called 'Soldiers of the Soil'.

Since I would be 14 years old by then, I decided to volunteer. I was in luck! I found employment with the cheesemaker in Buckhorn. The long ride on the stage seemed uneventful compared to my excitement about getting a job for the summer. I arrived at the home of my employer, J.E. Marshall, at seven o'clock on Saturday, however, I had to wait until Monday to start to work because Sunday was the day of rest.

Work started at seven o'clock. In the early morning chill I felt quite cold. I donned a pair of leather gloves and fetched fifteen heavy wheelbarrow loads of four-foot long slabs of wood to keep the steam engine boiler going all day.

I lit the fire with hand-cut wood shavings, and fed it until the fire was going full blast. One hour later the furnace was ready and I could rest until the first of the wagon loads of milk arrived at about nine o'clock.

I quickly grew used to the routine of cheesemaking and almost too soon, the summer was almost over and I had to return home. After 100 days on the job I received \$100 cash, paid in a lump sum at the end of my stay.

Before I left Buckhorn, my landlady gave me a fine last meal, during which she confided in me that this was the hardest summer she had ever spent. She was quite glad that I was leaving! This was some tribute to the excellent service I had given the cheese-maker as a would-be 'Soldier of the Soil'."

Mrs. Bruce Hall's initial impression of Buckhorn is retold as follows.

"Buckhorn in 1923" - by Mrs. Bruce Hall

"I shall never forget my first impression of Buckhorn, or Hall's Bridge, as it was called in 1923. I had been travelling by train to Peterborough on one of those very cold days in January. Upon arrival I was informed that I had to take a taxi to Lakefield and then travel to Hall's Bridge by means of horse and cutter.

I thought that sleigh-ride would never end! Imagine my disappointment when we stopped at the local store, operated by Harry Shearer, only to find that I had to go a further five miles along 'The Old Oregon Trail' before arriving, around 10 p.m. very cold and hungry, at Mrs. Gordon's where I was to board.

Buckhorn consisted of a local store, two hotels, two churches, a school, a post-office and a very dilapidated community hall. However the village was scenic and what really attracted my attention was the long bridge and the beautiful lakes. In the absence of electricity all that could be seen at night was the twinkle of oil lamps shining through the windows of the homes in Buckhorn."

Margaret married Bruce Hall and they raised a family of two children. In 1934, eleven years after arriving and with two children aged two and six years, Margaret became Clerk of the township, a position she retained for 40 years! She travelled all over Harvey attending council meetings in halls and schools.

In 1942, when Mrs. Hall's younger child, Jean was aged ten, Margaret returned to teaching for the next nine years at the newly-built cement-block Deer Bay school, S.S. No. 7. She and Bruce began operating the Buckhorn Narrows Resort in 1945 and continued doing so for 20 years, with eight cottages, a marina and a small store. Margaret's weekends away from school were by no means idle with the constant need for cottage-cleaning ensuring a full schedule.

For a short time, Margaret taught at a school in Smith and returned to S.S. No. 7 for one year before retiring, after a career spanning 29 years.

Margaret recalls organizing the first Buckhorn Community club that performed plays selected, and even written, by her, around the township. After the Club had raised \$200 they were able to buy Purser Hall from Mrs. G.E.R. Munro and transform it, by adding kitchen and washroom, into a community hall.



Group at the Calvert home, early 1900s. (Front left to right) Bill Calvert (fiddler), Harry McIlmoyle, Jim Irwin, Eva McIlmoyle (Mrs. Richard Fawcett). (Middle left to right) Maggie McIlmoyle (Mrs. Archie Fulton), Mrs. Bill Calvert (Agnes Watt), Unknown, Mrs. Harry McIlmoyle (Annie Stockdale), Mrs. Joe Irwin (Aggie Irving).

Mrs. Hall's enthusiasm extended to other voluntary efforts, including the founding, with Mrs. Harry Shearer, of the Buckhorn Women's Institute and of the Harvey-Smith Senior Citizens' Club. Margaret volunteered at the library as well.

We should stop and speak with Harold and Clara Calvert who are just bidding farewell to Bill Spafford, the blacksmith. Bill has just reset one shoe for five cents and renewed another for seven cents more. Harold remembers:

Mr. Spafford was the first blacksmith in Buckhorn. His first shop was across from the Eastwood Hotel, although it was burned out and rebuilt on the Harvey side.

Blacksmiths were essential community members in those days. Another of Buckhorn's smiths, Sam Wood, went away to fight in World

War I, and his shop was rented by Dick Pearson, Sid Wilson and Jack Edwards. Harold recalled:

Sam Wood made a good pair of sleighs. Blacksmiths made all kinds of woodwork, put in wagon- and buggy-wheel spokes, and set loose tires. Joe Stabler was a good blacksmith on the 14th line and all farmers appreciated such talented workers in their midst.

Services in Buckhorn were scarce in early days. For example, Robert Calvert cut brother Harold's hair, as well as some of his neighbour's too. The nearest doctor was in Lakefield which was at least a two-hour trip by horse. Occasionally, in winter a Bobcaygeon doctor was transported across Pigeon Lake by sleigh. Usually, the Lakefield doctor was fetched. Dr. Alex Fraser used to stop along the road when his horse grew tired and borrow another which was a privilege universally offered to a doctor in those days.

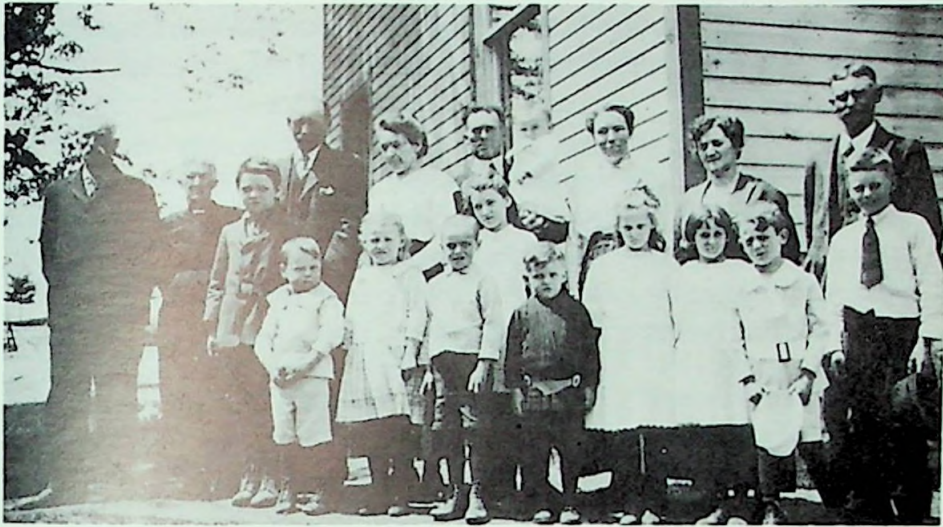
Old-style M.D. _____

In the early 1930s, Buckhorn was fortunate in having an older doctor set up a practice. Some doubts arose as to his reasons for choosing Buckhorn and about his qualifications, but perhaps it was the proverbial case of an older medic whose professional skills were on the decline. His medical procedures were the topic of many humorous conversations. Here, for example, is what Ben Irwin had to say on one occasion:

"I notice that the Doc has a great big carboy of his white medicine that he keeps in a little room behind his office. When he has decided what your ailment is he just goes back and fills a ten ounce bottle of this white medicine. He prescribes that for everything from headache to hernia. He gave it to me for my ingrown toenails! Oh yes, and it cured them too! That white medicine will cure anything. You see, if you are not very sick he will cut it down to half-and-half with water, but if you are real sick he'll give it to you scrate". (Ben didn't pronounce his "T's" too well.)

Continued Ben: "When I asked the Doc how his practice was coming along he said to me, 'Well, you know, if this present flue epidemic just holds up I'm going to have a really good winter!'"

by Art Parker _____



McIlmoyle family, early 1920s, at Fulton's home, Buckhorn. (Left to right) William McIlmoyle, his wife, Elizabeth (Northey), Richard Fawcett, his wife, Eva (McIlmoyle), three Fawcett children - William, John and Amy, Harry McIlmoyle, his wife, Annie (Stockdale), four McIlmoyle children - Elmer, Clara, Gordon and baby Norman, Archie Fulton, his wife, Margaret (McIlmoyle), four Fulton children - Laura, Olive, Gerald and James. (Courtesy John Fawcett).



Harvesting ice on Buckhorn Lake, 3 May 1919. (Left to right) Richard Fawcett (standing on his sleigh), Mrs. Archie Fulton (seated), her son Gerald, Harry McIlmoyle (centre), Thomas Marshall (Buckhorn cheesemaker), and W.J. McIlmoyle (right). (Courtesy John Fawcett).

Dr. Fraser's specialties included mustard, flax and linseed plasters. Sometimes he used onion poultices or Dr. Chase's cough syrup. Harold Calvert recalled:

My wife, Clara's father, Henry McIlmoyle, used to roll paper on a pencil and blow sulphur down the throat of a child with a cold or sore throat. If there was a 'flu or any of the children's diseases, Clara's mother always burned sulphur on the stove. My mother didn't burn it because she had breathing problems.

Buckhorn had its only resident doctor between 1927 and 1929, in the form of Dr. Willis who resided in Harry Shearer's house.

Come into the kitchen and see what I bought from the pack pedlar when he was here yesterday. I got some lovely blue material for a spring dress and I was tempted by a pair of lace gloves but when could I wear them? Oh, the fancy combs with high backs and rhinestones, such pretty things!

The oldtime pedlar had mitts, caps, boots and pants for the men in his back packs. Most had arm-packs containing jack-knives, watches, chains, fobs, ties and pins. "What excitement! A time to drool over fairy-land possessions!"

Where did the Buckhorn youngsters play? Most were busy on their farms but occasionally they got together for scrub hockey at the Buckhorn pond, now the site of the municipal office. They also played on the village green opposite the school, S.S. No 5, now the library. Lots of fun was had in the True Blue Hall, built in 1933, and later on in Purser Hall, both of which served as the centre for concerts, socials, debates and political meetings.

The True Blue Hall was a frame structure built for the Buckhorn Loyal Orange Lodge under the leadership of John Jones. Dave Montgomery, an Orangeman, allowed construction of the lodge on his property just north of his home. Jones gained the township council's approval for the building

on an agreement that township meetings might be held there. The venue became the one preferred for meeting rather than the less central official town hall at Lakehurst.

Dave Montgomery was the father of James, and grandfather of Roland (Rollie) Montgomery. In 1916 Rollie married Edith Fulton both having attended S.S. No. 5 together. Rollie was a renowned guide, logger and trapper. Edith was a longtime cook in the shanties.

The Buckhorn Debating Society _____

The ramshackle old True Blue Hall in Buckhorn was the gathering place for early council meetings, concerts and dances. On a hot summer night in the late 1930s, it was the site of the Buckhorn Debating Society's debut. The hall gradually filled with people moving over on the long, hard benches to make room for others. Suddenly the lights went out.

"Oh, someone's tripped over the extension cord", came a voice from the audience.

The hall had no electricity of its own and relied on a long extension cord connected to a kindly neighbour's house across the road. Periodically, more blackouts kept occurring for the same reason but all were quickly rectified.

Finally, the chairman took his place on the tiny platform, joined by four ladies. After introducing the debating teams of two ladies to a side, he announced: "Tonight's topic is 'Whether it is better to have loved and lost or never to have loved at all.' But let me just say, right here and now, that I think it's better to have loved and lost."

With that, any semblance of an unbiased adjudication went out the window.

Both sides debated the pros and cons heatedly. One lady brought the house down when she argued "it's a lot better never to have loved at all. How can anyone love a man that chews tobacco and has tobacco juice dribbling down his chin".

It was easy to guess the final result; the chairman ruled that 'it is better to have loved and lost'.

by Alicia Perry _____

Thomas Allen recalls that in 1931 while teaching at Lakehurst school, on the day following the annual Fowl Supper, he took his whole class to the Buckhorn Anglican Church for the "Left-over Supper" held which cost a mere 10 cents per pupil to "clear-up" the food.



Mr. and Mrs. Herman Windover. (Courtesy Roy Studio).

Regattas were popular every July and Bob Dixon, lockmaster between 1947 and 1964, recalled the unexpected arrival of Santa Claus at one regatta. Bob Shearer (John's son) arrived by boat, dressed up as Santa intending to demonstrate waterskiing. However, Bob disappeared underwater for what seemed like several minutes, clearly overdressed for the occasion!

Donald Munro recalls:

During the summer of 1916, each Saturday evening while I was in Buckhorn, the farmers in the area came into "town" to do their shopping. The younger men gathered at the bar at Pearson's Hotel (now Cody Inn) to eat ice-cream. They each, in turn, treated the group. The way we ate ice-cream was a sin!

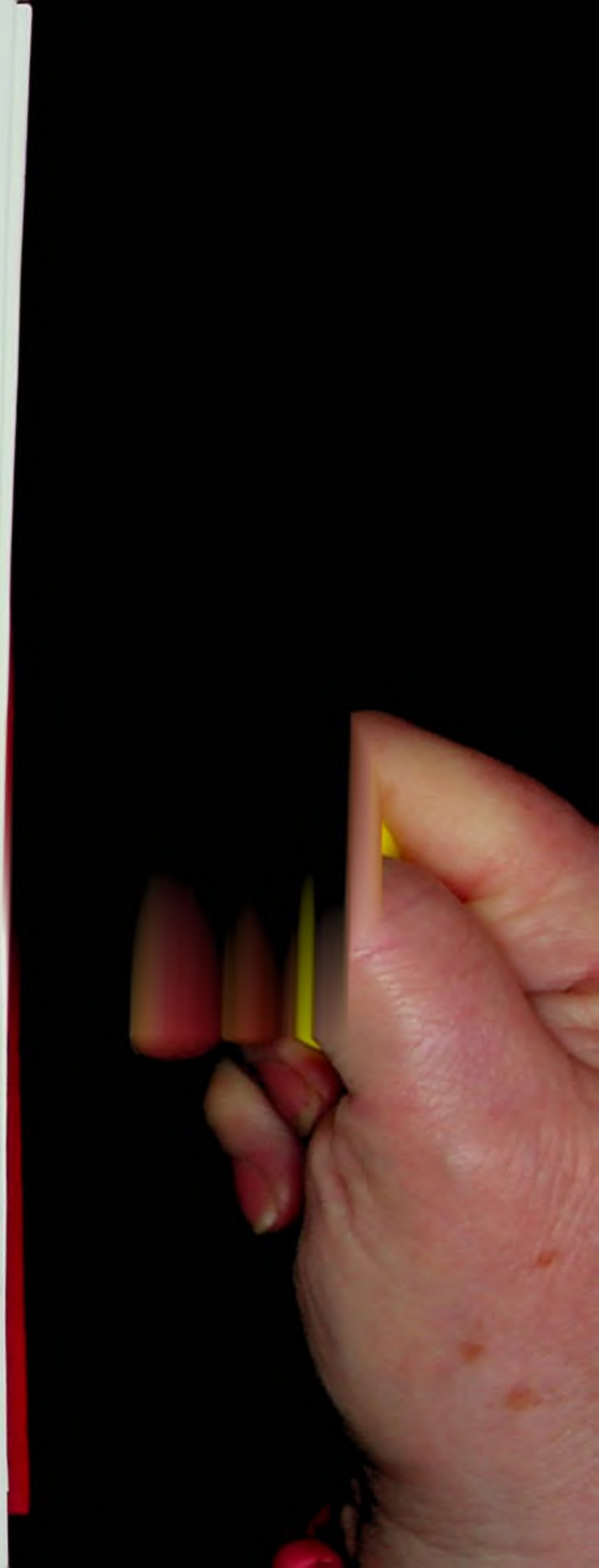
"The Seasonal Round in Buckhorn" - by Marjorie Windover

"In Spring, as a child in Buckhorn, I recall huge log piles on the canal bank, cribs of logs in the canal and masses of logs floating from Buckhorn Lake over the dam. My father, Herman Windover, was a cook in the lumber camps and on river drives.

Summer was an exciting time for a child, with all the boats passing by and much-anticipated excursions on the "Stoney Lake". Buckhorn had several businesses which were interesting to watch. The blacksmith's beside our house was always busy. A horseshoe pitch nearby on the canal bank was a centre of interest. The cheese factory was similarly humming with wagons arriving with loaded cans of milk and leaving later with whey.

In late summer, berry picking was popular, particularly collecting huckle- (blue-) berries. Many folk would arrive by wagon and team with pails and lunches to spend all day picking. A favourite berry spot was between Scott's Mill and Big Bald Lake. The lunch would be kept in the shade, perhaps under burdock leaves to remain cool and fresh.

Buckhorn's "village green" was another focus of interest with games of baseball and, in September, the annual School Fair. Summer visitors included Boy Scout Troops who would camp in the woods near the "village pond". I learned to skate on the same pond.



Winter obliged us to move indoors and many fond memories are linked to the village hall where most activities took place, including Christmas concerts, suppers, socials and even political meetings.”

Progress came only gradually to Buckhorn. Families and neighbours of Buckhorn of yesterday were quite self-sufficient. Many made their own soap, milked their own cow, making butter in the process, and kept hens for eggs. Women knitted and sewed for their families and generally “made do”. This was normal in view of the fact that most people only got away from the village once or twice a year. It must have taken many long hours, by lantern or candlelight, to make the long knitted stockings to go over the long underwear for each daughter. Girls wore these two warm layers, along with rubber boots, as their only protection from the harsh winter weather. All youngsters seemed to enjoy toboggans (made from apple barrel staves) which carried as many as 16 kids sliding down the cutter tracks on the long hills.

Sam Wood was an elder and ardent supporter of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church in Buckhorn where he served as interim minister and teacher of the adult class in Sunday school. In 1940 Sam became the new Postmaster at Hall's Bridge succeeding the 82 year-old Mrs. Mary Jones. The new Post Office to which he moved still stands, a two-storey building which Sam constructed with living quarters on in the back and upstairs.

On 12 December 1950 Sam Wood saved Bill Pearson from the icy waters of Buckhorn Lake after the boy slipped over the side of the bridge. At approximately 4:15 p.m. school was dismissed and Bill Pearson, his brother David, and Jim Shearer were crossing the bridge on their way home from school. Bill had just started school in September and David and Jim were pulling him on a hand sled.

At the time Sam Wood was driving north across the bridge on his way home to sort the afternoon mail and as he approached the boys on the bridge, the boys parted, David Pearson and Jim Shearer stepping to the sidewalk and Bill Pearson moving to the western side. Bill suddenly slipped and fell between the railings into the water on the upstream side of the dam.

Sam Wood immediately stopped his car and dived into the icy waters without thought for his own safety. Fortunately Bill Pearson was wearing a two-piece, wind and water repellent snow suit and his bulky jacket

buoyed him up amongst the ice floes. Sam managed to reach the boy and hold him above water.

Another man then drove across the bridge and stopped to help. He tossed the rope to Sam Wood who tied the rope around himself. He and the boy were pulled to safety by the several men who had arrived by this time.

Sam Wood prayed for help which he knew was answered because he saw the hands of the Lord on the rope lowered toward him from the bridge.

After ensuring Bill Pearson was in a Doctor's care, Sam Wood continued home and with a change to dry clothing was immediately back in the Post Office conducting business as usual.

Needless to say Sam Wood was the hero of the hour in Buckhorn and beyond. He was recognised and thanked by many people for his act of bravery, not the least of which was a monetary award from Molson Breweries. It is important to recall that Sam Wood returned Molson's award because his firm Christian principles would not allow him to accept anything from such a company.

The importance of Buckhorn village in the community life of south Harvey is vividly captured in the following tale by T.J. Allen.

"Across the Snow to Buckhorn" - by T.J. Allen

"Everybody in Buckhorn always went to the strawberry social in Lakehurst in June, and everybody in Lakehurst always went to the fowl supper in Buckhorn in October. That was only fair to the Ladies' Aids of both churches. If the two communities six miles apart didn't support each other, who else would?

But everybody at both Lakehurst and Buckhorn went to the New Year's Hop at the Big Rock Buckhorn Hotel in aid of nobody at all. They just went to have a good time flinging the old year out and tripping in the new. The dance was held at Buckhorn because the hotel was there whereas Lakehurst had none.

Lakehurst in the 1930s was just a crossroads with the school, United Church, Shearer's general store and Post Office, cemetery and nearby farms backing down to Pigeon and Sandy Lakes. It's much the same today, although more accessible now.

We left from Lakehurst about 8 o'clock in the Shearers' sleigh. We took the "nearcut", the sort-of winter road through the bush around Sandy Lake. Lots of snow made the going easy.

I'd like to say that the snow was crisp, the frost tingling, the stars scintillating, and the stillness magical, punctuated by the horses' clomp and the clatter of their harness and bells. In fact, that was all so, and I do say it. It was a wonderful night. We covered the half-dozen miles in high style and spirits.

I'd like to say that there were some good old-fashioned spirits at the party, like farm silo-made whisky, but in fact there were not.

As far as my youthful recollection serves, there were no drinks at all. Everybody had a good time without artificial stimulants. I presume now that nobody had any money to buy whisky, except the storekeeper Shearers at Buckhorn and Lakehurst, who had orange groves in the States and didn't waste their substance on booze.

Whole families came; grandchildren aged eight months and grandmothers aged 80. The babies were put to bed right away, in the summer tourists' bedrooms upstairs. The children from four to eight years were allowed to romp for a short while, and then they too were packed off, usually into the same beds, surrounded by 'coon coats, bear rugs and farmhouse blankets.

Their mothers went off with their parcels of sandwiches and cakes to the kitchen to prepare midnight plates of food. The fathers exchanged hunting stories. The youths and girls eyed each other shyly from opposite sides of the dining hall where the dancing would start.

The music began about 9:30. There was no bashfulness about getting down to the main business of the evening, real square dancing. The art had been brought into the district with the first settlers or had been acquired in the last century from the Peterborough and Lakefield area with its French-Canadian lumbermen and Irish immigrants.

Out of deference to the younger fry and sophisticates, every third dance was scheduled as a "round" dance, but as the evening wore on, this rule was abandoned in favour of the hoedown.

There was a three-piece orchestra, a man at the piano, a man with a fiddle and another with drums which were used only for the round dances; such tunes as "Moonlight and roses", "Tiptoe through the tulips" and "Show

me the way to go home". Even the most ardent teenagers and would-be ladies of fashion, young or old, preferred the square dances; perhaps the rhythms for fox-trotting and jazz did not have sufficient authenticity as rendered by our orchestra.

But who wants to dance cheek-by-cheek when there are rousing "dos-si-dos" to do, with an accomplished caller-off and a fiddle sawing it off? Such times as these are not made for the delicate nuances of the ballroom, but for the vigour of stomping feet and the twirl of one's girl. Sweat, rather than Chanel No. 5 streamed down buxom cheeks.

Gradually the youngsters aged eight to fourteen had enough and so retired. A few oldsters gave up before midnight, like the elderly gentleman from the Jersey Islands, who had cleared his own farm land at Lakehurst 50 years before, had never learned to read or write, but was a caution at figures and a pillar of the Presbyterian Church. Some grandparents, most of the husky matrons and males, and young bucks and flirtatious gals stayed on until 4:00 in the morning.

The fireplaces and stove-pipes added their heat to the temperature that the vigorous square-dancing created. Came the witching hour of the year's end and the year's beginning. Solemnly all stood in a chain of joined hands and sang "Auld Lang Syne".

I slipped into the brisk, star-lit winter night silent as eternity, and thanked God for the good people and good land of ours."

Buckhorn Fire Fighting

In a forested area fire has always been a hazard. Human carelessness has added to the danger particularly in houses and buildings built of wood. In pioneer times the individual, with help of neighbours, attempted to control any fires. Only in recent decades have rural areas been serviced by permanent fire departments. Tommy Mason, former businessman and Peterborough County School Board Trustee was first chief of the Buckhorn Fire Department. He has provided a brief resume of the emergence of the department.

"We moved to Buckhorn in the fall of 1955 and, with the coming of spring the next year, I was introduced to the business of grass fires. Cottage-owners raked up dead leaves, lit them and went in for coffee only to come out and find an acre or so ablaze. Fire-fighting at that time depended upon volunteers with shovels, rakes and buckets. Grass fires took two or three hours to control and spring was a busy time.

Jim Amott, a cottager and fire-fighter from Toronto, provided advice and loaned some simple equipment. After a demonstration I gained support from various Buckhorn businesses for the \$1,200 purchase price. We then formed a Volunteer Fire Department which learned to operate the equipment which was a seven horsepower pump and 50 feet of wide hose, with two additional narrow hoses and various nozzles. A small trailer was converted to transport the equipment, parked by our store and proved very useful in controlling grass fires.

The fire department was somewhat of a novelty locally and we spent considerable time promoting it. More equipment was needed and township council was asked for its support. Bobcaygeon's fire department was under contract for \$500 a year to service the township, but this was of little benefit beyond Nogies Creek area. In 1964, council approved expenditure of \$800 for a second-hand Bickell Seagrave 625 gallon-per-minute pumper obtained from the Hamilton Department. Buckhorn Women's Institute donated \$500 for installation of a 500-gallon tank.

No legal basis existed for the fire department. Any damage caused during service was the possible basis for court action. In 1965, council passed the appropriate bylaw instituting the legally-established department. Since that time, not only has equipment improved but the service has grown to include first-aid and rescue as well as fire-fighting. The department has a list of volunteers who are on call for service at any time. Another benefit from the permanent department has been the reduction in cost of insurance in this better-serviced area."

Contributor: Tommy Mason

SOUTH HARVEY COMMUNITIES

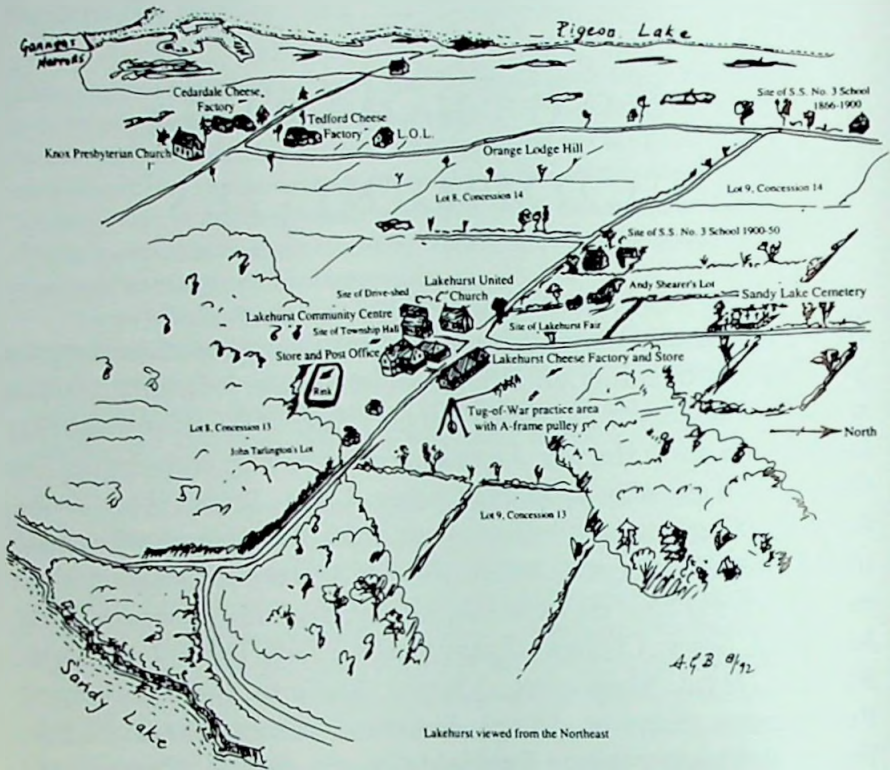
Several different communities developed over the generations in response to influences of family, church, school and locality. Principal among these were the hamlets of Lakehurst and the village of Buckhorn which overlapped into north Harvey. Among the pioneers were those families from Otonabee Township including Coones, Chase, Brodie, Weir, Nelson, Graham, Clarkson and Tedford. From Smith Township came the families of Northey, Tarlington, Stuart, Blewett, Fortune and Johnston. Other early-arriving families included Crowley, Stockdale, Harrison, Wood, McKinty, Shaw, Charlton, Adams, Irwin, Elliott, Hicks, Long, Smith, Shearer, Hunt, Mountaine, Cluxton, McGuire, Hiscutt, Trennum, Pendergrass, Edmison, Genge, Stevenson, Nisbett, Boates, Nichols, Fawcett, Calvert, Allen, Davis, McIlmoyle, Wilson, Shouldice and Thompson.

Lakehurst

Lakehurst is a hamlet at the T-junction of Concession 14 road allowance and the forced road between Lots 8 and 9. Despite its modest size Lakehurst has assumed great significance as a community focus in the relatively isolated setting of south Harvey.

Early in pioneer settlement of south Harvey, the name "Lakehurst" was chosen for the Post Office because of its location. "Hurst" is Anglo-Saxon for "wood", or "grove" and the first Post Office was situated on the west shore of Sandy Lake. The Office was moved after only a few years to the present site, quite far from the lake.

Contributors: Albert Chase, Janet Clarkson, Gale Elliott, Beth McMaster, Jim Northey, Alicia Perry and Charles Taws

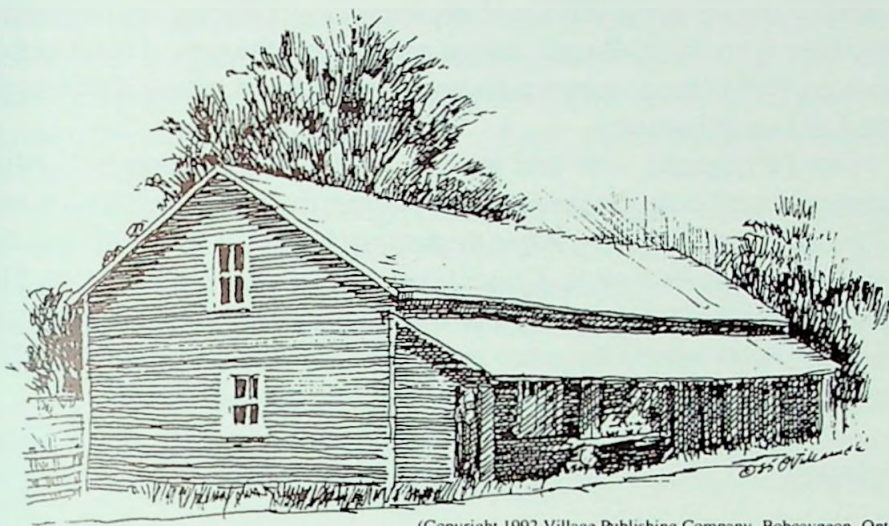


Lakehurst and main sites of interest.

Today the name "Lakehurst" brings to mind the church, the general store and Post Office, the community hall and the old wooden building, which was John Tarlington's original store, Post Office and cheese factory a century ago. The story of Lakehurst introduces pioneer families in more or less chronological order.

Tarlington

John Tarlington came from Smith Township and became the store-keeper on the western shore of Sandy Lake where he occupied a log building likely used originally in lumbering. The Sandy Lake store was where the old "cadge" or "tote" road from Oak Orchard approached the shoreline *en route* to the Elbow and beyond, to Lake Catchacoma. Supplies for area residents had to come either by way of Oak Orchard or via Buckhorn bridge overland to Sandy Lake. These tortuous transportation



(Copyright 1992 Village Publishing Company, Bobcaygeon, Ontario)

Lakehurst cheese factory and store, built by Stuart and taken over by John Tarlington in the 1870s. The cheese factory occupied only the older, central part.

Sketch by Olli Virkamaki

arrangements involved several transfers of goods and passengers from water to land vehicles and *vice versa*. The Government, or Buckhorn Road of 1865 would supersede this earlier route, but its course has never been totally crased.

Tarlington's first store at Sandy Lake was at the point of good access from the west for sleighs to the lake-ice. In addition to keeping store, Tarlington routinely travelled to Buckhorn with mail.

A petition requesting a Post Office was approved and Tarlington was appointed the first Postmaster in 1869. He retained the position for ten years. His store originally supplied lumbermen, but with the departure of the loggers and the influx of settlers intent on permanent residence, good business sense dictated a move to a more central location. Tarlington moved to the western end of his property, Lot 8, Concession 13, and built his new house just southeast of the Lakehurst crossroads.

One reason why the present site of Lakehurst assumed importance may be linked to lumbering. In the period after 1858, a 950-acre timber limit in the vicinity was owned by the Gilmour Lumber Company. The area around the present hamlet may have been substantially cleared in the following decade, and Lots 8,9 and 10, Concession 13 and 14, were

acquired by settlers in the 1860s with the intention of clearing any remaining timber in order to farm. People moved rapidly into the area. This possibly persuaded Tarlington to relocate his business in a house about 200 feet east of the Lakehurst junction.

John Tarlington's wife and her two sisters Mrs. Lennox and Mrs. Pendergrass worked in the cheese factory across the road which was owned by Sam and John Johnston. After the factory burned it was rebuilt at the southwest corner of Lot 9, Concession 13, its present position. The Johnstons could not make a profit however and sold the cheese factory to Tarlington who moved his store and Post Office across the road. The Johnston brothers sold Lot 9 to Mr. Stuart and moved West.

Clarkson

The Clarkson family from Otonabee settled early in the Lakehurst area. In 1864, Thomas Clarkson bought 135 acres of Lot 8, Concession 15 for taxes owing. Five years later he and his wife sold part of the land for the first school, S.S. No. 3. Thomas was involved mainly in lumbering with his brother, John. Thomas Clarkson served on Council for six years and sold most of his land to William Irwin in 1876 before moving away.

In 1866, John Clarkson bought land in the same concession immediately south of his brother, Thomas. John and his wife raised nine children, six girls and three boys. He farmed and lumbered and served on Council for eight years. In 1884 John sold to Alex and Mary Thompson. John Clarkson's son William took over one of his father's parcels, E 1/2 Lot 8, Concession 14 on the southwest corner of Lakehurst crossroads. William married Janet Chase and had three children, John, Ethel and Beatrice. William and Janet farmed until their deaths from influenza in 1929. They were staunchly Conservative and Presbyterian. They provided a parcel of land for the Lakehurst Methodist church.

Brodie

The Brodie family was important in the development of Lakehurst. In 1867, a few months after his marriage to Jane Nelson, Joseph Brodie bought W 1/2 Lot 8, Concession 14 from the Dennistoun brothers, managers of the cutover Gilmour limit. Five years later, Joe's father, David Brodie, bought Lots 9, 10 and 11, north of his son, on the northwest side of the Lakehurst junction. Lot 9, immediately northwest, was sold by

David's sons within a few years to two notable pioneers, Robert Shaw and Andrew G. Shearer. The Brodies built homes and barns but by 1882 having cut all the good timber they left. Some time later, Joe Brodie's son, David Arthur, living in Oregon, penned poems recollecting his childhood in Lakehurst.

The east-west road through Lakehurst may date from the lumbering period because it does not follow the public road allowance about one mile to the north, but rather follows the boundary of Lot 8 and 9 as a "forced" road. It may represent a route of convenience dating from the pre-settlement phase.

The site of Lakehurst was a crossroads at one time when the road allowance southward was used by wagons. However the road crossed a wet area and required a bridge, or causeway, and was expensive to maintain.

Soon after Harvey became a separate, self-governing municipality in 1866, its Council ordered that a township hall be built. The first hall was built of logs in 1870 at Lakehurst and in 1873 John Tarlington became caretaker at \$10 per annum. He agreed in the face of competition to supply fuelwood as well! In June, 1940, after 70 years, Lakehurst's hall was replaced by the present structure. The log building served many community purposes including council meetings, agricultural displays and activities. The Lakehurst Fall Fair was held there annually until around 1908.

In 1869, the first local school, S.S. No. 3, was built in a central site west of Lakehurst on Lot 8, concession 15 near the T-junction with the forced road from the hamlet. The school was necessary because of the relatively rapid settlement of south Harvey, as adult offspring from farms in southern townships sought their own farms in the region. The years from 1866 to 1870 were quite dramatic in the Lakehurst area as residents witnessed construction of school, store, Post Office, cheese factory and township hall. The school served as a church for some years. These early developments assured Lakehurst's importance as a community. It was described in a Gazetteer of the time as "...a few dwelling houses, town hall, cheese factory and a general store and Post Office".

Lot 9, Concession 13, on which Tarlington's store sat, was owned by Henry Stuart and soon after, in 1881, was bought by John Elliott, a wagon-maker and former Postmaster from Caesarea. Elliott's assumption of the key community role of storekeeper and Postmaster, although initially brief, was significant. Members of his family would occupy the position for 21 more years. A mere five days after purchase Elliott resigned as Postmaster,



Andrew G. Shearer (Little Andy) and Elizabeth Elliott on their wedding day, 23 June 1886.
(Courtesy Beth McMaster).

and his son-in-law, John Jones, took over both store and Post Office for the next eight years. In 1890, John Elliott resumed tenure until his death

13 years later, in 1903, when his son Henry (Harry) became owner. Harry moved the establishment across the road to its presents site in his house on the southeast corner of the Lakehurst crossroads.

In the early 1870s a Presbyterian log church was built southwest of Lakehurst on Lot 5, Concession 14. Local Methodists and Presbyterians had previously used S.S. No. 3 for services. In 1883, a brick Presbyterian church replaced the log structure.

Shearer

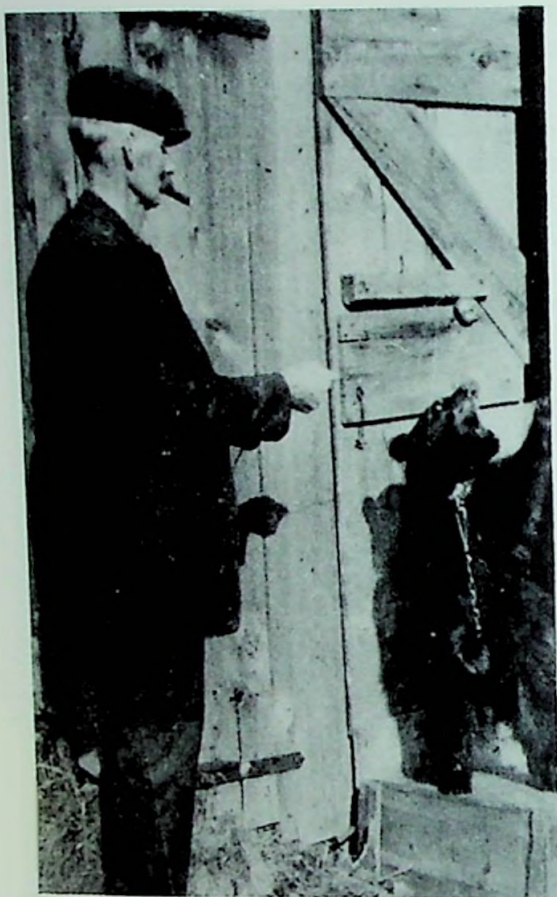
Andrew G. Shearer (Little Andy) from Otonabee married Elizabeth Elliott and had 10 children, William (Willie) John (m. Jane Fawcett), Harry (m. Margaret McCaffery), Luella (m. John Coones), Lucretia (Chrissie) (m. Theodore Simpson), Wallace (m. Blanche Bennett), Lottie (m. Charlie Gardner), Lily (m. Harry Ross), Margaret (m. Ian McKenzie). Clark and Charles died very young.

In 1883, Little Andy Shearer purchased E 1/2 Lot 9, Concession 14, on the northwest corner of the junction from David Brodie when that family left for the West. Andy built a new house to replace the old one and was already lumbering and farming. By 1886 15 years after the first Lakehurst school, S.S. No. 3, was built population growth in the district required the addition of a new school section, S.S. No. 8. In 1900 Andy Shearer donated an acre of his farm on Lot 9 for the new S.S. No. 3 brick school although no legal severance occurred until 1950! The school lasted 64 years until it burned down just before school centralization.

In 1883 Andy Shearer bought W 1/2 Lot 8, Concession 13, on the southeast side of the crossroads from John Tarlington. Andy sold a small parcel on this lot to George (Jordy) Ireland who built a house and carpentry workshop there.

Harry Elliott bought the Ireland property and eventually moved the store and Post Office there. Eight months of storekeeping proved enough for Harry and in 1903, he sold out to Andy Shearer and moved to Alberta. The sale of the store forms part of Lakehurst folklore and is recalled by Beth McMaster, Andy Shearer's great-granddaughter.

One day in 1903, Little Andy was drawing firewood by horse and wagon from the woods south of the present Lakehurst store. He stopped at the store to chat briefly with Harry Elliot whose father, John Elliott, had died just a few months before. Harry had



Andy Shearer and his pet bear behind the Buckhorn store. The animal was captured by the Irelands. Andy became devoted to it and as he lay at death's door he insisted that the bear be brought to his room for one more brief visit.

taken over storekeeping but wasn't very happy with it. He suggested that Andy might buy him out. They discussed the matter and closed the deal within the hour. Included with the store were the house, stock and storage garage. Little Andy then went home, unhitched the team and went into the house. "Have you an apron I could use?" he asked his wife Lizzie, "I just bought the store and I'll need to start clerking this afternoon!"

Andy Shearer became Postmaster in 1904 as well as storekeeper, occupying the position for 14 years. Jordy Ireland lived at the house which contained the store and worked for Andy for some time. Andy rented his farm to John Harrison in 1908 and later sold it to Edmund Westlake.



Lakehurst, 1915-1916, from the west. Mrs. Janey Shearer, daughter Stella and dog "Ring". N.B. Old cheese factory store, telephone line (*left*) and log town hall (*right*). (Courtesy Beth McMaster).

Wallace Shearer and sister Luella tended the Lakehurst store from 1910 to 1914. Luella Shearer and husband John J. Coones farmed on Concession 14 and later operated a garage at Sandy Lake.

Wallace Shearer disliked indoor work so he and Archie Fulton, at his father, Andy's suggestion, built a house in Buckhorn. This house was immediately occupied by Theodore and Chrissie (Shearer) Simpson, and later by Wallace Shearer and his family. In 1946 Theodore Simpson, a lumberman, drowned in Lake Catchacoma during a storm.

Willie Shearer became the Lakehurst Postmaster when Little Andy died in 1918, occupying the position until 1942. Miriam Easson then became Postmaster retiring in 1967, the last of three Postmasters whose service to the Lakehurst community totalled over 75 years. Bert and Miriam Easson took over the store from Shearer.

Willie Shearer operated the R.R. No. 1 mail service to Peterborough and a trucking business and is remembered as having always remained one of the Lakehurst "boys". He played on the football team and pulled with the tug-of-war squad, willingly providing transportation in his truck wherever a team was required.

"Lakehurst was Shearers and 'the store' meant Lakehurst".

In spite of his prominence, Willie refused to enter local politics. He

supported worthy causes and faithfully attended Knox Presbyterian Church with his wife, Janey.

Andy Shearer served on Council for eight years and as Reeve for four. As Reeve he became a County Councillor. He drove the mail stagecoach to Lakefield three days a week (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday). Archie Johnston drove mail for a period of time. Revenue from passengers on the stage was a bonus income to the mail contract. Little Andy was an energetic "jack-of-all-trades", lumberman, farmer, storekeeper, Postmaster, municipal politician and stage-coach driver.

In 1910 Andy Shearer bought the Buckhorn Store from John Purser and set up son Harry there. Harry Shearer also became Hall's Bridge Postmaster for two years. Kinship ties between Postmasters in Lakehurst and Buckhorn were close. John Jones, Lakehurst's Postmaster, married Mary Jane Elliott, daughter of his successor, John Elliott. She was sister to Harry Elliott, who followed John as Postmaster. Another of John Elliott's daughters, Elizabeth, married Little Andy Shearer, who succeeded her brother, Harry Elliott as Postmaster. John Jones eventually became Postmaster in Buckhorn following Harry Shearer, son of Elizabeth, his wife's sister, and his nephew.

An artifact dating from the Postmaster era in Lakehurst is a metal commemorative tray in the possession of the Shearer family. Beth McMaster recalls her grandmother, Janey Shearer saying that the tray was one sent in 1927 by Robert Simpson Ltd., the mail-order merchandise firm, in gratitude to all Postmasters on the 60th Anniversary of Canadian Confederation.

In 1890, Andy bought 2,750 acres by Highway 36 from Rathburn Lumber and cut lumber and firewood. In 1914, he built a saw-mill in Buckhorn which his son Wallace took over. In 1942, Wallace shut down the Buckhorn operation, moving the mill to Alaska where four million feet of lumber were sawn for the Alaska Highway project.

Shaw

In 1883, when Robert Shaw bought W 1/2 Lot 9, Concession 14, from David Brodie he became Little Andy's neighbour and began farming. For 25 years, Robert Shaw was similarly involved in public life, serving on both township and County Council, as well as Reeve of Harvey and County Warden on two occasions. Shaw played a leading role in the campaign to obtain the ferry, and later the floating bridge at Gannons Narrows. With

his first wife, a Nelson from Otonabee, he had two daughters, Janet and Madge. He married a second time to Marie (John Elliott's daughter), widow of Sam Purser of Buckhorn. Shaw eventually retired from farming in 1915, and lived in Buckhorn until his death in 1927.

With the building of the floating-bridge in 1903, the Post Office's Rural Route No. 1 from Peterborough to Ennismore was extended across the bridge to Lakehurst. Willie Shearer eventually took over the collection of mail using his early prototype snowmobile, a converted Model T Ford, "The Snowbird", as a winter vehicle. "The Snowbird", recalled as being very reliable, would deliver supplies or assistance through the deepest snowdrifts, providing relief and reassurance for residents of south Harvey.

In 1887 the Methodist (later United) Church was built on the southwest corner of the T-junction on land purchased from William Clarkson. A drive shed on the south side of the church played a key role in the community. It not only sheltered horses and fuel-wood but served as the venue for the eagerly-anticipated annual fowl supper. When the new Lakehurst community hall was erected in 1940 such events moved indoors.

The Lakehurst Loyal Orange Lodge built its hall on Lot 6, Concession 15, on land belonging to Robert Tedford. The lodge itself appears to have existed only briefly although it was long remembered by reference to "Orange Hall Hill" on Concession 15.

Another site of great significance to the Lakehurst community is the Sandy Lake Cemetery on Lot 9, Concession 14, about half a mile north of the hamlet. In 1874, David Brodie sold the parcel of land for \$20 and three graveplots. The cemetery forms a physical and spiritual focus for the descendants of Lakehurst's pioneers (Appendix C).

Pioneer families of the Lakehurst area.

Presented more or less in chronological order.

Charlton

Margaret Charlton, a widow, emigrated from Enniskillen, Ireland, in 1860, with four adult children, William, James, Mary and Elizabeth Jane. They settled near Lakehurst. William married Mary Jane Gillespie and their first child was born here. William served on Council in 1870 before moving to Douro. James married Sarah Caldwell and had eight children. In 1868, James sold E 1/2 Lot 10, Concession 14 to David Brodie.



James and Margaret
(Nelson) Coons.
(Courtesy Harry
Coones).

Elizabeth married James Irwin and had eight children. In 1881, they left for Clare, Michigan.

In 1888, Margaret died aged 88 and is buried in Hillside Cemetery, Lakefield and her Irish wedding gown is in the Peterborough Centennial Museum.

Weir

In 1862 William Weir and his wife, Lydia Nelson, moved from Otonabee to E 1/2 Lot 9, Concession 15, a mile west of Lakehurst which he rented from the Canada Company for 20 years. They farmed and raised four boys, Robert, James, David and George. William served on Council in the early years, 1867 to 1869. In 1874, he was signatory to the agreement establishing the Sandy Lake Cemetery Company. William was killed by lightning in 1914.

George Weir carried on farming until he sold in 1919 to Joseph Harrison and moved West. In 1873, James, a cousin of William Weir, bought E 1/2 Lot 11, Concession 15, married Robert Shaw's daughter, Janet, and farmed until 1918 when he sold to Stanley Barcroft and moved to Buckhorn. Robert Weir became a teacher. From 1900 to 1916, David Weir occupied W 1/2 Lot 10, Concession 15, bought by his father in 1890. He served as Township Clerk for 15 years from 1901 and as Steward in the Methodist church. In 1916, David sold his lot to Thomas Flynn and moved to Omeme. James, William Weir's son, married Mabel Thompson and moved West.

Coons/Coones (spelled both ways)

James Coons and Thomas Northey were brothers-in-law and in 1863 came from Otonabee and bought Lot 7, Concession 14, from John Rodgers. They split it unconventionally into north and south halves.

James Coons married Margaret Nelson and they raised five children, John, Henry, Alberta (Cundle), Jennie (Anderson) and Ethel. John married Luella, daughter of Little Andy Shearer and they had six children, Margaret (May), Evelyn (Whiteside), Harry, Lillian (McLean), Dorothy (Davies) and Jim. John Coons sold the farm to Thomas Guthrie and built and operated the Sandy Lake garage. Henry married Annie Fawcett and raised eight sons, Roland, Harry, Nelson, Clarence, Norman, Carman, Harold and Allen and a daughter, Bernice (Harris).

Northey

Thomas Northey married Christiana Coons and moved from Otonabee in 1863. They settled on N 1/2 Lot 7, Concession 14 on a hill near the farm of his brother-in-law, James Coons. The Northeys had seven children,



Henry and Annie
(Fawcett) Coons.
(Courtesy Harry
Coones).

William, Richard, Samuel, James, Frederick, Mary and Margaret. Thomas sold the original lot to his father, John Northey, who sold in 1873 to his son, William John.

The Thomas Northey family occupied several farms in Harvey, including two in the Rockcroft area, Lot 29, Concession 8 and N 1/2 Lot 25, concession 8, before settling permanently near Nogies Creek on Lot 29, Concession 17.

By 1919, all five Northey sons had moved West. Margaret Northey married Nathan McIlmoyle and raised four children, Lorne, Wilbert, Reta (m. Hartman Brock) and Mildred (m. Harold Willmott). Lillian Northey, another granddaughter of Thomas Northey, married Garnet Nichols and raised eight children. Many descendants of Northey and McIlmoyle families live in the Bobcaygeon area.

Nelson

John Nelson from Otonabee had seven children, two boys, David and William and five daughters all of whom married locally. Lydia married William Weir, Jane married Joseph Brodie in 1867, Isabella married David Brodie Jr. in 1876, Janet married Robert Shaw in 1877, and Margaret married James Coons in 1875. All of these women, except for Lydia, lived in Concession 13. John's brother, William Nelson, owned E 1/2 Lot 8, Concession 15, west of Lakehurst, from 1871 to 1873 before selling to John Clarkson.

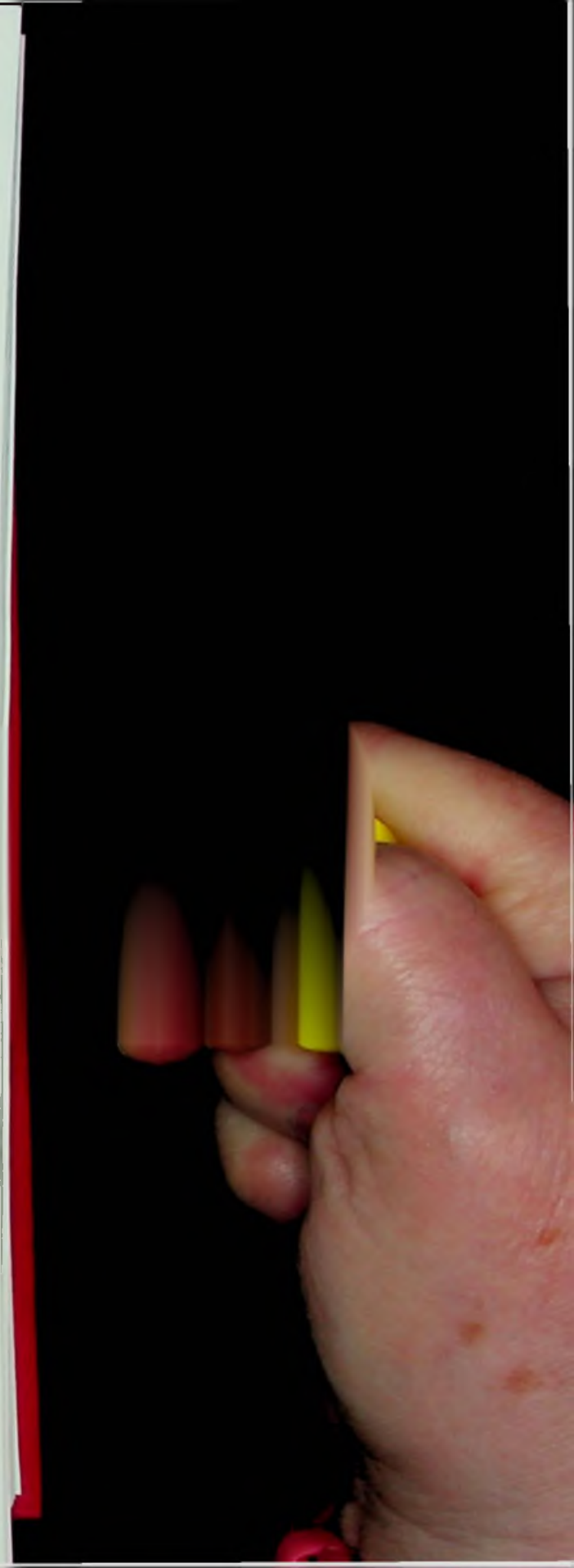
Johnston

Archibald (Archie) Johnston and his wife Mary Jane Wallace, raised five children, Fred, Herb, Alvin, Walter and Fanny. Archie is first recorded in 1866, when he obtained Lot 7, Concession 11 but he lived elsewhere on a farm at Lot 1, Concession 14 on the eastern shore of Sandy Creek Bay. Archie Johnston purchased more land, S 1/2 Lot 14, Concession 12 and Lot 10, Concession 15, mainly for timber, which he cleared with his sons' help. When Buckhorn Dam was raised in 1907, his farm shrank under the rising water. Part of the farm became Johnston's Island to which Archie built a causeway which eventually was submerged itself. In 1880, Archie Johnston received a Crown land grant of Lot 2, Concession 14. He served as councillor in 1868 and 1875 and as a mail courier from Lakehurst to Lakefield.

Adams

In 1853 John Adams married Bessie Reynolds in County Fermanagh, Ireland, and the following year left for Canada. They eventually settled in 1869, on rented Lot 10, Concession 13. Ten years later, in 1879, they purchased E 1/2 Lot 9, Concession 13, where John built a log house and a barn with siding drawn from Nassau Mills in Smith.

Bessie Adams acted as a local midwife and nurse and had her home remedy book printed in 1862! John was involved in the community. In 1887 John Adams and Robert Tedford hauled the building materials for the Lakehurst Methodist Church across the Pigeon Lake ice from Bobcaygeon. John was also an accomplished fife player in the Sons of Ulster Fife and Drum Band.





John Adams' house. Lot 9, Concession 13, 1881. (Left to right) Unknown, Mrs. Bessie (Reynolds) Adams and her husband, John. The house was built by J. Clarkson in 1861 near the Lakehurst crossroads. Adams bought it in 1879 and two years later built the barn (right) and covered the house with new siding.

John and Bessie had no children themselves but raised the seven orphaned Irish children from John's brother, Alexander Adams' family and one of Bessie's sister's daughters, from infancy. Of these children five girls moved West. Louise married and moved to Peterborough. William (Willie) bought his uncle's farm after John's death and in 1911, married Dorcas (Dollie) Hiscutt. They had five children, Elizabeth (m. Russell Flynn), Mildred (m. Walter Harrison), Zelda (m. John Sage), Lucretia (m. Don Pearson) and Elwood (m. Shirley Pearson).

Irwin

In 1869, William Irwin married Isabella Wood in Smith and moved to Buckhorn where they lived briefly before buying 125 acres on Lot 8, Concession 15 from Thomas Clarkson in 1871. William bought more land from his father-in-law, William Wood including, in the 1890s, 312 acres in Broken Lots 10 and 11, Concession 11, on the northeast shore of Sandy Lake.

In 1896 the Irwins moved to the farm, "Inverloch" and began a three-way enterprise based on farming, lumbering and tourism. After eleven



Group at Tom Nichols' home "Greenoke". (Front left to right) Joe Irwin, Mrs. Bob Calvert (Eliza Presley), Mary Nichols (Mrs. John Purser), Maggie McIlmoyle (Mrs. Archie Fulton), Jim Irwin. (Middle left to right) Mrs. Joe Irwin (Aggie Irving), Bob Calvert, Dora Irwin (Mrs. Bob Gunn), Albert Bishop (fiddler). (Rear left to right) George Warrens Unknown, Unknown, Unknown, Unknown and Harry McIlmoyle.

years, in 1907, William returned to his farm "Mapleridge", on Lot 8, Concession 15.

William and Isabella Irwin raised six children, Christina (m. Wm. Stone), Dora (m. Robert Gunn), Joseph, Harry, Edward and Jim. Five of the family moved West although Jim stayed and in May, 1907, married Alvina (Vina) Nichols at her home, "Greenoke".

Harry Irwin married Maude Boates and farmed Lot 10, Concession 13 for 15 years, moving to Saskatchewan in 1913, with his second wife Nellie (Harmon) Donaldson and their families. Ed Irwin married Eleanor Brown and had two children, Isabel (m. Tom Jenkins) and Ken who has a cottage in Harvey. Ed Irwin returned to Harvey in 1925, where he farmed at "Mapleridge", and served as caretaker for Sir Edward Kemp's summer home.

Jim and Vina Irwin raised four children, Mae (m. Allen Northey), Eleanor (m. Clifford Whetung), Catherine and Clare. In 1907, Jim and

Vina Irwin bought "Inverloch" from his parents and carried on the enterprise, purchasing additional acreage on the south shore of the Bald Lakes. Jim served as councillor and Deputy Reeve for many years, as well as assuming such responsibilities as Roads Superintendent, Assessor and School Attendance Officer. Jim played violin in the Irwin Orchestra, entertaining visitors and playing at community dances for many years. Jim and Vina lived at "Inverloch" all their lives. The house is now occupied by a granddaughter, Valerie (Whetung) McIntosh, and another granddaughter, Vicky Whetung-Cole owns West's Cottage on Sandy Lake.

Blewett

Wellington Blewett owned E 1/2 Lot 11, Concession 13 in 1870, and Lot 11 and 12, Concession 12 northwest of Sandy Lake in 1875.

Renwick

In the 1870s, Robert Renwick married Isobel Samuels from Asphodel and lived on E 1/2 Lot 6, Concession 15, which he sold to James Wilson. William Renwick, Robert's brother occupied E 1/2 Lot 1, Concession 15.

McGuire

Charles and Rose (Harrington) McGuire owned several lots before settling on Lots 4 and 5, Concession 13. They had three sons, John, James and William. The family was one of the few Roman Catholic families in Harvey. They held mass occasionally in their home and travelled to Ennismore for services from time to time.

John McGuire married Kate Howren. James and William married sisters, Mary and Ida Harrington. James and Mary had seven children, Elizabeth (m. Fred Easson), Bridget (m. Irwin King), James (entered priesthood), Kathleen died of pneumonia at age 12, twins Mary and Margaret married Harold Crowley and Bert Reynolds respectively, Zetta, the youngest daughter married Everett Nicholl. William and Ida McGuire had three children, Michael, John and Mary.

Brothers John and James McGuire occupied W 1/2 Lot 8, Concession 14, half a mile west of Lakehurst, bought from Joe Brodie in 1883. They farmed and lumbered until 1918 when they sold to William Northey and left for Ennismore.



Ned and Sam Hunt, circa 1930. The Hunt brothers lived in a log house on Concession 17 at Sandy Point Road corner. They took day-labouring work, cutting and splitting wood (they had the contract for supplying firewood for S.S. No. 6 school), hoeing and thinning crops, harvesting and threshing. They were known to be "inseparable".

Long

In 1871, Charles Long bought E 1/2 Lot 13, Concession 13 where he farmed and raised a family including children William and Florence.

Hunt

Another notable south Harvey pioneer was James Hunt who occupied Lot 12, Concession 15 in the early 1870s. He and six sons bought numerous farm lots and moved relatively frequently between them. The seven children included only one daughter, Alisa (m. Mitchell Valois) and sons, Absalom (Ab) (m. Martha Hall), George, Crawford, Albert, Edward and Samuel. Ab and Martha raised Herbert (m. Pearl Dafoe), Percy (m. Ruby Jones) and Raymond (m. Hazel Harrison). Mrs. Herbert Hunt was telephone operator in south Harvey from 1918 until her death in 1948.

Trennum

William Trennum bought Lot 12, Concession 13 from the crown and in 1872 sold it to James Irwin. In 1891, his son, Josiah Trennum bought W 1/2 Lot 9, Concession 10.

Mountaineey

In 1873 William Mountaineey bought Lot 9, Concession 16. He was a founder of Sandy Lake Cemetery.

Northey

William John Northey moved from Smith to W 1/2 Lot 7, Concession 14 in 1874. He later married Sarah Clarkson and they raised seven children, Jemima, Margaret, Ann, William, John, Wolsley and Winston. John Northey moved to Washington state. Margaret never married. The other five children raised families locally.

Jemima Northey married John Smith and had two children Helen (m. Paul Richard) and Howard. Ann Northey married John Chase and had seven children, Marion, Audrey (Harris), Evelyn, Albert, Earl, Ralph and Carmen.

William Northey Junior married Nellie Smith and had three children, Wilhelmina (m. Norman Coones), Muriel (m. Alex Horne) and Stuart. Wolsley Northey married Edna Graham and had four children, Elizabeth (m. Geo. Lancaster), Constance (Connie) (m. Chas. Rogers), Norma (Mae) (m. James Davidson), and Carl.

Winston Northey married Violet Hall and raised two children, Phyllis (m. Bert Boyce) and Doug. Sarah Northey remained with her son, Winston and family on the farm all her life. The original Northey farm is owned by Doug Northey. Many descendants live in the area.

Tedford

Robert Tedford occupied E 1/2 Lot 6, Concession 15, in 1879 and built a cheese factory on the northwest corner diagonally across from the Knox Presbyterian church. After Tedford sold, the Harvey Municipal telephone switchboard was located on this lot.



John Elliott's house, Lakehurst, Lot 9, Concession 13. John Elliott (*left of centre*) is by Harry Shearer (*with bicycle*).

Boates

William Boates bought E 1/2 Lot 10, Concession 13, from the Canada Company in 1879. The farm passed to their daughter Maude, Mrs. Henry Irwin. In 1907 Maude died in childbirth with their third child, a daughter who lived only 40 days and was buried in Sandy Lake cemetery. Her mother, Maude Irwin was buried in Emily Cemetery. In 1913 Henry Irwin moved West.

Elliott

John Elliott, carriage-maker, emigrated from Ireland to Caesarea, Cartwright Township, where he operated a wagon-works, store and Post Office, carrying mail twice-weekly to Bowmanville. In 1881, the Elliott family moved to their property at W 1/2 Lot 9, Concession 13. Family members included John and wife, Jane Taylor from Cavan Township, and seven children, William Thomas, John, Henry (Harry), Wilbert, Mary Jane, Elizabeth and Maria. On the south-west corner of Lot 9 at the

Lakehurst road junction was the store, Post Office and cheese factory originally owned by John Tarlington. For a time John Elliott operated both store and Post Office.

Eldest son, Thomas Elliott, purchased a farm immediately north on Lot 10, Concession 13. He married Patience Chase and had two children, Gale and Elsie. John Elliott's third son, Harry married Lottie Purser of Buckhorn and had three daughters, Marjorie (Stack), Lottie (Urquart) and Lily (Cooper). Elizabeth married Andrew G. Shearer (Little Andy) and had eight children who lived to adulthood (see Shearer history).

After John Elliott's death in 1902, Harry inherited the store. Shortly after he sold it to Little Andy Shearer

Mary Jane, eldest daughter of John Elliott, married John Jones and had four children; Charlie, Ruby (Hunt), Pearl (McKinty) and Muriel (Whetung). Maria Elliott first married Sam Purser, and after his death, married Robert Shaw of Lakehurst. John Elliott married Celia Nelson and raised two daughters, Lily (Lethangue) and Vera (Middleton).

Wilbert, the youngest son of John Elliott, married Jennie Shaw and had three sons, Robert, Arthur and Clarence. Wilbert inherited the family farm and before moving West sold it to brother Thomas, who sold it in 1922 to Robert Fawcett.

Shearer

Andrew (Big Andy) Shearer from Otonabee, married Lydia Byron and raised four children, Ella, Edna, Gertrude and Christina. In 1885, Big Andy bought all Lot 11, Concession 14, two miles north of Lakehurst from David Brodie. He served as Superintendent of Lakehurst Methodist Sunday School. In 1928 Big Andy died from pneumonia at age 74.

Hiscutt

So Hiscutt from Longbridge Deverill, Wiltshire, England, came via Peterborough and Warsaw, where So married Maria, daughter of William Harding. They first rented Lot 12, Concession 13 and in 1886 bought the Blewett farm, comprising Lots 11 and 12, Concession 12 and Lot 11, Concession 13. So and Maria raised five daughters (including one adopted), Amelia (Millie) (m. Wilmot Stockdale), Bertha (m. Dave Montgomery), Eva (m. Peter Bell), Dorcas (Dollie) (m. William Adams) and Edith (m. Charles Stewart).



Alec and Mary
(Cameron) Thompson,
circa 1920s. (Courtesy
Betty Parker).

Eva and Peter Bell had three daughters, Dorothy (m. Bill Bowen), Irene (m. Bill McKinnie) and Thelma (m. George Nimmons). They lived on the Hiscutt farm until their deaths in 1946.

Thompson

In 1884, Alexander (Alec) Thompson, an Irishman living in Asphodel Township for seven years, moved with his wife to land purchased from John Clarkson on Lot 7, Concession 15, one mile southwest of Lakehurst. Alec had married Mary, daughter of his Asphodel employer, John Cameron. Her dowry was a horse, a cow, a hen and a rooster! They had five children, Margaret (m. Milford Dever), Mabel (m. Jim Weir), William, Alec Junior and Donald (who died as a young man from diphtheria). William Thompson married Florence Easson and later took

over the family farm. Alec Junior married Ruth Bayliss who died in childbirth.

Alec Thompson Senior never bought anything until he could pay for it in cash. In 1902 he acquired Lot 3, Concession 15, and three years later, in partnership with John Smith, Lots 1 and 2 in the same concession, were bought as a ranch from Bertram Estates.

Alec and Mary Thompson's first home of logs was situated about 500 feet west of their second white brick home. Mary was an excellent cook and seamstress, and helped with the farmwork as well. Alec was a staunch Liberal and supporter of Knox Presbyterian Church. He helped to finance construction of the red-brick building. He was highly-praised as "a man whose word was good and he was as good as his word". His son, William served the community in much the same spirit.

Other South Harvey Communities

Early settlers took advantage of the relatively accessible lakeshore farm lots in south Harvey. The proximity to settled communities in the townships of Ennismore, Smith and Verulam, notably the village of Bobcaygeon, reduced their isolation.

Folklore says that as early as 1834 a settler on the east shore of Pigeon Lake, near Sandy Point, successfully grew a crop of fall wheat. The family histories are presented in more or less chronological order.

Crowley

The earliest identifiable settler James Crowley, an Irishman, arrived in 1839 to occupy Broken Lot 1, Concession 17 and 18. His land was later drowned by damming at Buckhorn and only portions remained to form peninsulas and Jacob's and White's Islands. These islands were registered to him in 1876. James' son, Timothy Crowley, farmed Jacob's Island until 1890 when the Crowleys moved first to Buckhorn and later to northwestern Ontario.

A period of 30 years elapsed before other settlers arrived. During this time lumbering occurred throughout the township, and after the best trees had been cut, settlers moved in buying partially-cleared land from the companies. One of the prominent lumbermen in the Sandy Point area was S.S. Kelly, a sawmiller from Bridgenorth.



Bruce Harrison with his team at Stockdale farm, Lot 6, Concession 12. N.B. Original squared-log house built in 1880s (*left*) since moved to descendant Eldon Stockdale's to serve as a maple-sugar barn. (Courtesy Eldon Stockdale).

Settlers were attracted to farm lots near the Buckhorn mills and the more settled area in Smith Township. The area between the shores of Buckhorn Lake and Sandy Lake which include some of the better class soils, brought the Stockdales to Harvey.

Stockdale

William Stockdale and his wife Alice, both English, emigrated in 1855 to E 1/2 Lot 5, Concession 12. Their eldest son, George stayed in England, and the other six came to Harvey; they were Elizabeth, Mary, Alice, William, Ann and Robert. The Stockdale family had an excellent influence in the emerging community and the 12th Concession became known as the Stockdale line. The female Stockdale offspring married into several local settler families. They included Elizabeth and John Pendergrass to the west, Mary and John Tarlington to the west and Ann and John McKinty, to the south. Tarlington may well have made the family's, and Mary's acquaintance as he passed by the farm on mail trips to and from Buckhorn. William

Stockdale's original log cabin is preserved today as a maple-sugaring house on descendant Eldon Stockdale's farm.

Harrison

The Harrison name originates from Kendal, northern England. George and Joseph Harrison moved to Harvey from the Smith Township farm of their parents, Richard and Jane. George married Sarah McColl and had eight children, Leslie, Emma, Bruce, Harriet, Martin, Stella, Myrtle and Edna. All left the area except Emma who married W.J. Stockdale in 1912 and had Clarence, Gladys, Sherman, George, Stuart, Leona and Eldon. Emma is 100 years old in 1992.

In 1910 Joseph Harrison married Mary Ann Worseley and had Elmer (died in infancy), Hazel (m. Raymond Hunt), Gilbert, Noble (m. Alberta Calvert), Clarence, Velma (m. John Carew), Walter (m. Mildred Adams), William, Ida, Orma, Gordon (died of lockjaw), Eldon and Grenyth. Raymond and Hazel Hunt had five children, Merrill, Wilma, Shirley, Joan, Herbert and Arnold.

Wood

The Wood family owned a large acreage of timber northeast of Sandy lake in the late 1850s. William Wood and his wife, Jane Beattie, emigrated from Scotland via Ohio to Lots 10 and 11, Concession 11. They brought a large extended family including their own eight children, three parents, three brothers and two sisters! Their children were Jane, Isabella, Effie, Nellie, William Junior, James, Edward and Fred. Only Jane (Mrs. William Gow) and Isabella (Mrs. William Irwin) remained in Peterborough County. Isabella remained in Harvey until after the death of her husband, William Irwin in 1913, when she moved to British Columbia.

By the 1870s, William Wood Senior had acquired over 2,400 acres of timber land between Sandy Lake and the Bald Lakes. He farmed as well although wood was the main source of revenue. By 1890, all members of the large family, apart from Jane and Isabella, had left for distant points in British Columbia, the United States and Australia.

McKinty

In 1860, on the shore of Buckhorn Lake, William McKinty, an Irish Protestant, occupied Lots 2 and 3, Concession 12. His son, John, continued farming and may have operated a lime-kiln on his farm. Both father and son served on council in the 1860s and 1870s and from 1902 to 1913. John married Annie Stockdale and had four children. A brother Bruce McKinty married Pearl Jones and had no children.

Graham

In 1867, John Graham a Scot, bought E 1/2 Lot 6, Concession 14, where he farmed for 23 years before selling to William Fawcett. Graham's log house is still in use. Fawcett's widow, Eleanor (daughter of John Pendergrass) married Hugh Allen Senior in 1903.

Fortune

In 1867 the Fortune family of Smith Township occupied Crown Lot 2, Concession 16. They provide a poignant illustration of the rigours of early settlement. In 1876 Thomas Fortune's wife and two young daughters drowned in Blind Channel. They were buried in Sandy Lake Cemetery and Fortune sold out to Andrew Stevenson and moved on.

Hicks

In 1869 James Hicks, who was Reeve of Harvey for six years, settled on E 1/2 Lot 5, Concession 16. Hicks and his sons acquired additional farm lots nearby over the years. James was 50 when first assuming the position of Reeve in 1878, occupying it again the next year and from 1885 through 1888.

Smith

In 1871, John Smith and his wife, Jean Kirkhope, emigrants from Scotland via Otonabee, purchased Lot 4, Concession 15. They raised five children, Robert, George, John, Henry and Jane.



The Smith family, Mrs. Helen (Hastie) Smith (*right of centre*) and her six children. (*Left to right*) Lily, Harry, Margaret, Helen, Nelly (*seated*). Wilhelmina (*left*) and Annie (Kempt). (Courtesy Mrs. Norman Coones).

The Smiths divided their lot in half with the north being occupied by the parents and four of the children. Son George with his wife, Helen Hastie of Otonabee, lived on the south half. George obtained the land as a result of assisting in building the family home and in clearing land. Unfortunately George Smith died accidentally, leaving his wife, Helen with seven children aged two to 20 years, John (m. Jemima Northey), Nelly (m. William Northey), Margaret (m. William Telford), Annie (m. Alfred Kempt), Harry, Mina and Lily. Helen lived to be 93 in the same house she had entered as a young bride. Mina and Lily became nurses. Mina served with the Queen's University Medical Unit overseas during World War I.

Chase

The short crossing place at Gannons Narrows proved a magnet for early settlement in south Harvey. In 1872, William Parse Chase, a sawyer from Lang, in Otonabee, with his wife Elizabeth occupied Lots A, 1 and 4, Concession 16. They had six daughters and four sons. Chase cut timber

and sawed in the mill at the Narrows which employed the first circular saw in Harvey. After 20 years the mill burned down and Chase left to join three sons in Vancouver. The family returned in 1907 to resume farming.

John Albert Chase, the youngest son took over the family farm and cared for his parents with his sister, Sivilla. John married Ann Northey, a Lakehurst school teacher, and had seven children, Albert, Marion, Audrey, Earl, Ralph, Evelyn and Carman. Ralph and Evelyn cared for their parents, John and Ann, and live on the century family farm. The careers of the Chase siblings include Albert in construction, Audrey a teacher, Earl a teacher and vice-principal killed in World War II, and Carman an engineer.

Cluxton

In 1873 William Cluxton bought Sandy Point, Broken Lot 6, Concession 18, and lived there until his wife died in 1911. He then sold the Point to son Sidney Cluxton, from whom the Kemp family acquired it in 1913 (see Kemp biography).

Stevenson

In 1874, James Stevenson, an Irishman from Asphodel, bought W 1/2 Lot 1, Concession 15, on Buckhorn Lake. Six years later, his son Joseph bought 200 acres on Lot 3, Concession 16, and with his wife Sarah Calvert raised two daughters and two sons. Joseph first built a log shanty on a knoll overlooking Stevenson's Creek which crosses Lot 3, Concession 16. His second home incorporated the house standing today. James Stevenson's other son Andrew acquired Lot 5, Concession 16 and later sold it to John Smith.

Joseph Stevenson had a narrow escape while returning across the lake ice from a business trip to Peterborough. He lost his way in the dark and the team, sensing thin ice, broke into a gallop which provided momentum necessary to reach shore safely.

Edmison

In late 1875, the lumberman, S.S. Kelly sold the southwest part of Lot 3, Concession 17, to John Edmison, probably a former employee or partner

in the lumbering business. John and his wife, Elizabeth farmed the 50 acres until 1914 when he died. Elizabeth sold the land eight years later to William J. Nisbett.

Pendergrass

John Pendergrass owned Lot 6, Concession 13, from 1875 to 1883. He married Elizabeth Stockdale.

Davis

The promontory occupied by Elim Lodge is called Davis Point after Richard Davis who with his wife, Annie Adams, farmed Lots 1 to 3, Concession 18, before opening a tourist establishment after 1900 (see Resorts).

Genge

In 1876, John and Mary Genge bought the E 1/2 and NW 1/4 of Lot 7, Concession 11 from James McEvan. They raised seven children to adulthood. Three others died young. All had left Harvey by 1920.

Genge's Corners was the name given to the northwest corner of the family property where the road from Buckhorn to Lakehurst met the 12th Line. A "fingerboard" sign-post at the spot directed travellers. Roy Edward Genge, grandson of William, recalls visiting the pioneer Genge farmhouse on Lot 7 in the 1940s.

Nisbett

In 1878 settlers near Sandy Point on Pigeon Lake included Henry G. Nisbett, a Scot from Otonabee who occupied Lots 4 and 5, Concession 16, on what was later called the Sandy Point Road. Henry and his wife Mary Clara Lynn had three sons, William Joseph Lynn, Alexander Henry George Trout, and Wesley Padget Nisbett. After Mary's death, Henry remarried with Ellen Jane McGee and had one child, Ellen (m. Walter Smith). After Ellen Jane's death, Henry married a third time with Sarah Nickle. In 1886, Henry served on the first S.S. No. 8 school board. All three sons farmed locally. William married Anne Wilson and they had one daughter Clara. They strongly supported Knox Presbyterian church.

Shouldice

Another Sandy Point settler was Adam Shouldice who bought Lot 6, Concession 17 from the crown. The Hunt Brothers subsequently farmed this and the next lot.

Nichols

A most enterprising pioneer family were the Nichols who settled just north of present day Scotsman's Point. In 1881 Thomas Nichols and his wife, Catherine Anne McConkey, moved from Smith to Lot 3, Concession 12 where they raised nine children, Alvina, Mary, Beatrice, Olive, Alex, Nathan, Alfred, John and Aaron.

Thomas Nichols was enterprising and, apart from farming, invested in the Selwyn store and a farm machinery outlet in Lakefield and was a machinery sales representative. In 1906, the family built, on nearby Nicholl's Island, "Islinda", a ten-room summer resort which operated until 1913, when it was abandoned (see Resorts section). By 1911, all family members, except Alvina, had moved to Islay, Alberta.

Fawcett

James Fawcett bought E 1/2 Lot 5, Concession 14, from the Canada Company in 1882 and sold to his son James. William Fawcett later bought the lot and afterwards Hugh Allen owned it except for the Knox Presbyterian Church parcel.

Calvert

James Calvert bought Lot 6, Concession 11, near Buckhorn Narrows, from the Crown in 1884 and farmed there while raising a family of six, including Robert, William, Thomas, Sarah, Martha and Ellen. Six years later, James bought W 1/2 Lot 5, Concession 11 which he sold to son William 15 years later.

Allen

Hugh came from Monaghan township in the 1880s having worked on the Buckhorn and Burleigh dams. After their completion, Hugh had his



Lakehurst 1940. Opening day of the new Town Hall (*background*). (*Left to right*) Helen Smith, June Allen, Glenn Allen and Evelyn Coons.

house moved to Lot 9, Concession 10, purchased from Sandford Fleming in 1885. Misfortune afflicted Hugh when his wife, Eliza (Trennum), died prematurely, leaving him with two young sons, James and Hugh Ritchie. Hugh Allen boarded his sons with a neighbour, W.J. McIlmoyle, permitting them to attend school in S.S. No. 5 for a few months while he worked for a lumber company.

In 1903 Hugh remarried with Eleanor Augusta, widow of William J. Fawcett, who had three daughters of her own. Shortly after his second marriage, Hugh sold Lot 9 and moved to Lot 6, Concession 14.

In 1909 Hugh Allen bought "Summerhurst" on Lot 3, Concession 14 from the estate of the Williams family who had possessed it since 1831.

Hugh Ritchie Allen married Hilda Flynn and both became very active in the community, particularly the Knox Presbyterian church. Hilda quilted, formed the Lakehurst Red Cross, and operated the telephone service for a few years, after the death of the previous operator, Mrs. E.P. Hunt. Hugh was township auditor and treasurer for 55 years! He was a shareholder in the Lakehurst Dairy Company (Cedardale Cheese) and in 1952, moved to the cheese factory property.



Buckhorn. Group at the home of W.J. and Elizabeth (Northey) McIlmoyle. 1921. (Left to right) Vesta (Montgomery) Stockdale, John Fawcett, his father, Richard Fawcett, Mary Montgomery, Mrs. Mary Jane (Minnie) Jones, Elizabeth McIlmoyle, Mrs. Eva Fawcett and W.J. McIlmoyle (seated). (Courtesy John Fawcett).

McIlmoyle

William J. McIlmoyle from Concession 17 of Smith married Betsy Northey and in 1888 with three children, Eva (m. Richard Fawcett), Margaret (m. Archie Fulton) and Harry, they settled E 1/2 Lot 10, Concession 9, just west of Buckhorn. Many descendants of the McIlmoyles remain in this area of Harvey.

Wilson

In the 1890s a Scot, Archibald Wilson and his family occupied Lot 2, Concession 16 on the eastern side of Pigeon Lake. Archie had married Anne Stevenson while living in Otonabee Township and had eleven children, Isabella, Elizabeth, Archie Junior, James, Agnes, Ann (died in infancy), Annie, Mary, David, John and Alex.

Those of Archie and Anne's children remaining in Harvey were, Annie (m. William Nisbett), Archie Junior a bachelor who lived with his spinster sisters, Elizabeth and Agnes in the cement block house now owned by the Jacksons on Lot 5, Concession 15. Mary Wilson married George

Fairbairn, James married his nextdoor neighbour Mary Tedford and had five children, Viola, Harold, Ernest, Rita and Zetta. David married Diana Skuce and had twelve children. Alta, Donald, Greta, Rhea and Olga were all born at their homestead. Annie Wilson married William Nisbett and had one daughter, Clara (Telford). They farmed nearby on Lot 4, Concession 16.

A well-known spot on Buckhorn Lake, Oak Orchard, provides a good illustration of the frequent "turnover" of land between owners in Harvey. In 1858, Richard Martin and John Harris acquired this promontory on Lot B, Concession 16. Thirteen years later in 1871, they sold to William Cluxton, a Peterborough merchant, who sold after only five years in 1878 to Elijah Bottum in 1878. Two years later, he sold to Andrew Marten, who after a further seven years, in 1887 disposed of the property to a group of Peterborough professionals in 1887. They retained it for 23 years before selling to Perry Alexander in 1910 (see Resorts).

In the communities of south Harvey, settled from the 1840s, farming was important as well as lumbering. Repeated contact with seasonal visitors led to the emergence of tourism and cottaging. Pioneer families lost many members to the West although it is remarkable how the original families are still represented in some cases through the persistence of one or two descendants.

NOGIES CREEK

The Nogies Creek valley and bay were settled in the same era as the Bobcaygeon Road. During the 1850s isolated farmsteads were created by pioneers including J.B. Crowe, William Goodenough and William Ventress. In most cases they occupied cut-over lumber land during the 30 year period of settlement expansion. The earliest farms were close to the main shoreline of Nogies Creek and Pigeon Lake or along several cadge roads or tracks hewn out during the timber phase. As time passed settlers occupied lands further north in much less accessible sites and on generally poorer soils.

The Nogies Creek community occupied an area extending some five miles east beyond Eel's (Volturno) Creek to the Squaw River valley. The Nogies Creek community will be described in chronological order of settlement by individuals and by families.

The first road from Bobcaygeon to Nogies Creek was a mere cadge road although in the 1860s improvements were made during permanent settlement. The road, located south of the present "New Road" (Highway 36), was built between Concessions 12 and 16 in 1888.

In 1865 Harvey had only 65 ratepayers who lived mainly in south Harvey or near Bobcaygeon. Crown deeds had been issued for many lots in the Nogies Creek area after 1836 during rampant land speculation. In the period up to 1870 many lots had several owners as land changed hands frequently among absentee owners.

Land in north Harvey had certain economic uses although its soil was quite unsuitable for farming. The 1851 census reported:

The land in Harvey is unsaleable except to lumberers for its pine, elm and oak. The soil is not very good and the distance from market and poor roads prevents settlers from going in.

Contributor: Art Parker

The 1861 census reported that 207 family heads "... were all men working in the lumber shanties".

The Cairnduff Diary

Descriptions of Harvey's society in this early period are few. In 1873 James Scott Cairnduff arrived from near Picton and bought Lot 20, Concession 16. He produced numerous written records both official and personal. Most notable of all were diaries for the years 1884 to 1895 in which Cairnduff provided information of the circumstances of local people. This source will henceforth be referred to as "The Diary".

The Cairnduff family is one of the best documented pioneer families in Harvey as a result of the prolific writings of its patriarch, James S. Cairnduff. He emigrated from Scotland around 1845 and settled in Athol Township, Prince Edward County where he was a cobbler and township clerk/treasurer for 19 years. In 1847 James married Elizabeth Yarwood, the daughter of a Picton farmer. They raised four children, Anna (Annie), William Henry, Herbert Allison and Mary Amelia.

In order to acquire land for his sons, James moved in 1873 to a partially-cleared farm on Lot 20, Concession 16, Mill Line Road, Nogies Creek. He had three occupations, farmer, cobbler and township clerk, the latter for 14 years.

James cleared the property called Cedar Grove Farm which was taken over by his younger son Herbert after his death. The farm was progressively managed with some degree of prosperity up to World War I. Herbert married Maryanne Wilson and they raised 10 children, Robert, Elizabeth Jane, Henry (Harry), Annie Amelia, Milton Allison, Herbert Stanley, Manley, James S., Mary Augusta and John William Henry.

James' eldest son, William Henry Cairnduff had left for Chicago and a real estate business career despite his early training for the church. Consequently Herbert was trained to succeed James on the farm. The Cairnduffs were founders and supporters of Zion Methodist church at Nogies Creek; Herbert rendered his service as Trustee. In 1905, a new barn was erected on the farm, an orchard was carefully developed and the Bobcaygeon Agricultural Society sponsored. James and Elizabeth attempted to live a full life despite their relative isolation; for example an expensive organ was purchased and the children taken weekly to Bobcaygeon for music lessons.



"Mr. May called at noon and took our likenesses and the house for a family group" (J.S. Cairnduff diary, Saturday 29 September 1888). (*Front left to right*) Elizabeth, Mrs. Elizabeth (Yarwood) Cairnduff, Jane, Annie Amelia, Mrs. Maryanne (Wilson) Cairnduff, Herbert, Henry and Robert. (*Rear left to right*) James S. Cairnduff and Mary Amelia. (Courtesy Ronald K. Ward).

Herbert retired to Bobcaygeon in 1917 when his eldest son, Robert, took over Cedar Grove Farm for another 20 years until his death. The Mill Line farm was in the Cairnduff family possession for about 67 years. Of Herbert's children, Annie, Milton, Stanley, Manley and Augusta remained in the local area; Elizabeth, Jack and Harry went to western Canada.

James S. Cairnduff emerges from the Diary as a vivid early Harvey personality. He clearly favoured order and good government: he was a staunch Conservative, a devout teetotaller and supporter of Temperance by attending and addressing local meetings. He appears to have been a robust individual, self-sufficient and independent. He willingly assumed leadership roles in the community although this may have made him somewhat aloof. (The story of both the Cairnduffs and the Wards of Nogies Creek was written by James' great-great-grandson, Ronald K. Ward, of Lakefield in 1989 who has provided much of the detail for the Cairnduff family history.)



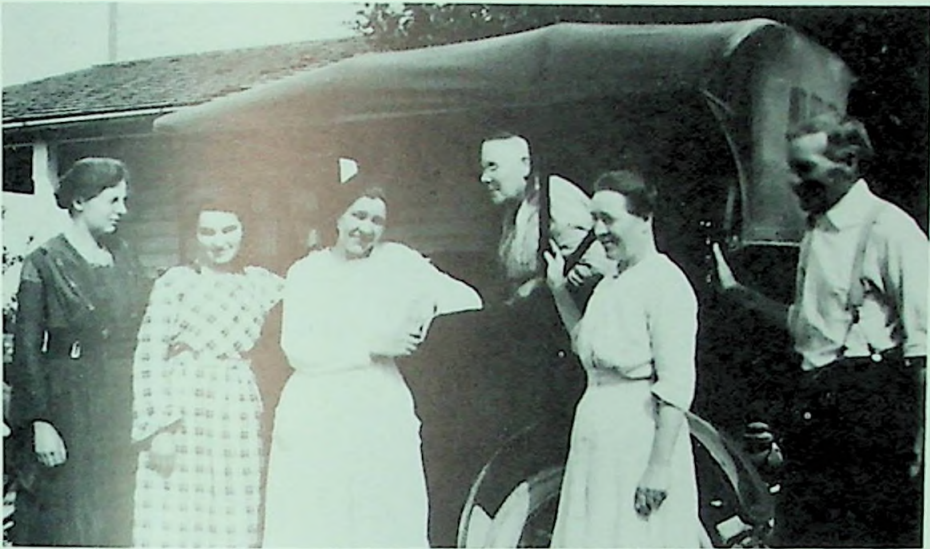
Circa 1910, in front of The Cedars resort, the original Gordon log house. (*Front left to right*) Vina (Grant) Cairnduff, Margaret Crowe, Nellie (Kerr) Cairnduff, Alna Cairnduff, Mrs. Gordon, Eva Crowe, Mary Crowe, Mabel Crowe and Liza Crowe. (*Rear left to right*) Robert Cairnduff, Edgerton Crowe, John Crowe, Nathaniel Crowe, Charlie Crowe and Frank Crowe. (Courtesy Cynthia Johnston).

Crowe

John B. Crowe obtained the Crown Deed to Lot 20, Concession 16, in 1836. He speculated locally with contemporaries including Willet Platt, Abe Nelles, George Hilliard, James Devlin, Henry Oliver, James G. Ross and other Peterborough businessmen. John's son, Francis married Abigail Pearson and kept speculating in land while raising three children, Silas, Nathaniel and Ellen.

Silas (Sile) Crowe and his wife, Agnes, were among the first settlers to farm in Nogies Creek on Lot 24, Concession 16. They had six children, John Junior, Abigail, Mary Ellen, Sarah, Agnes and Frances.

Sile's sister, Ellen Crowe, married Noxon Harris, builder of the fine stone house owned later by William Moore. Sile's brother, Nathaniel (Nat) Crowe, taught school both at Keene and at Kinmount before settling on Lot 22, Concession 16. Nat and his wife Margaret (McWilliams) acquired the W 1/2 Lot 18, Concession 15, after the death of its owners, Tom and Jane Gordon, in return for having been cared for by the Crowes. Nat and



1918. (Left to right) Ethel Tompkins, Annetta Brown (both teachers), Mrs. Eliza Ventress, Walter Ventress (in car), Mrs. Jean Beatty, James Beatty.

Margaret had nine children, Edgerton (Edge), Cecil, Leslie, Edna, Charles, Ellen, Mabel, Francis and Ida.

Ventress

In 1852 William Ventress bought Lot 22, Concession 17 just west of the mouth of Nogies Creek from Willet M. Platt, a local land speculator. Ventress arrived with his brother, Ben, a lumberman. He donated part of his land for Nogies Creek cemetery, first called Ventress's Burying Ground. The Diary refers to applying for the Cemetery deed in 1887 despite 16 people having already been interred.

William's granddaughter, Katie Ventress, told of a large stone building, referred to as the "Tannery" near her grandfather's house on Lot 22, used as a woodworking shop and a shingle mill. Church meetings were held there before the church was built at Nogies Creek.

William cared for his parents and raised his family which included Walter, Robinson and Aaron. Robinson became a druggist in a store in Bobcaygeon, as had his uncle Ben. Walter and his wife Eliza (Reid) raised six children, John (Percy), Reid, Katie, Rena, Helen and Ethel. They farmed and had a fine market garden which served the village of Bobcaygeon. Walter and Eliza Ventress were devout Methodists who helped build



Jim Goodenough and his second wife.

and support the Zion Church. Mrs. Ventress played the organ and Walter taught Sunday school. Their daughter, Katie took over the organ work after her mother died. It was a severe blow to Walter when both their sons died at age 21, first John and five years later Reid was drowned.

Goodenough

William Goodenough came from England with his wife, Hannah (Newton) in 1843 and lived in both Monaghan Township and Peterborough. They raised five children, John, Elizabeth, William George, James Newton and Jesse Godfrey. The family moved some three miles up Nogies Creek to Lot 25, Concession 16 with an adult son, William George, who had procured that lot from the Crown. Young William G. died within a year at age 23 and William, his father, died in an accident when felling a tree only three years later.

In 1873 another son, James, bought W 1/2 of Lot 23, Concession 16 from the Crown. In 1895 James sold one part of the lot to John Kraeger and another part to Stephen McIlmoyle in 1897 before moving West. He had married Mrs Ventress, a widow. They had no children. As an old man he returned to Nogies Creek to visit old friends. He died here in April 1931.



Circa 1905. Mr. and Mrs. Dan Ward by their house which still stands just north of Nogies Creek bridge.

Ward

By 1861 Seth Ward and his wife Jane, had a family of seven, Sarah, John, Daniel, Abraham, Maria, Martha and Seth Junior. Seth Ward Senior was known as a frontiersman, pursuing hunting and trapping rather than farming. This was a judicious choice considering the poor condition of the farm land.

In 1872 Seth's son, Dan and his wife Martha (Drake) were the first couple to operate Gilmour's Depot situated by Nogies Creek to supply and accommodate lumbermen. Later they tried farming on the W 1/2 of Lot 27, Concession 17. By 1881 Daniel and Martha had eight children, Lucia, Laura, Florence, Almira, Ester, Thomas, Archibald and Violet. In his senior years Dan Ward lived at Nogies Creek bridge.

Dan Ward's grandson, Ron Ward and his cousin, Vina Grant were very helpful in providing family data.

Ward (II)

To confuse matters, another Seth Ward, having left North Carolina during the Civil War, arrived in Harvey with his family. They settled between Eel's Creek and Squaw River, on Lot 21, Concession 13. A grandson, Henry Ward, told of how Seth and his wife, Caroline and two small sons, William and James, packed all their worldly goods in a wagon and, leading a cow, came overland to Harvey. Their other children were Martha, Noah, Matilda and Lydia.

William Ward married Emily Richmond and raised two sons, Henry and Nelson and one daughter, Mae while living across the road from his parents.

Jim Ward married Maggie Thibadeau and after trying farming locally, decided life would be much better in Saskatchewan. He was right and prospered in the West.

Martha married James Humphrey; they lived on Lot 24, Concession 13 and raised five children, Leslie, Ernest, Wilbert, Abraham, and Irene. All the family moved away because the little old farm was not very productive. Seth's other children, Noah, Matilda and Lydia moved from the area.

Flanigan

Augustus and Martha Flanigan were the first to settle on the W 1/2 of Lot 20, Concession 13, by tiny Flanigan's Lake, just north of Seth Ward's. Augustus died, leaving Martha and two sons, John and Wesley. They sold to John M. Ward whose widow sold to Noah Ward. Charles Kraeger farmed Lot 20 from 1911 to 1946.

Abraham (Abe) Ward bought E 1/2 of Lot 23, Concession 18, west of Nogies Creek, from Mossom Boyd in 1888. Abe may have been related to Seth Ward. In 1895 he sold his small farm to Edge Crowe. He died in March, 1906 and is buried in the local cemetery.

Oliver

In 1857 William G. Oliver emigrated from Scotland, with his wife Mary (Gibson) and five sons, George, James, William, John and Adam to Cornwall Township, Canada West where Adam died the next year. A daughter Jeanette was born in Canada. Six years later, they came to Harvey.



Circa 1910. James McLean Oliver (*third from left*) of Lakeview Farm hosts the Fenton family at a shore dinner. (Courtesy Marjorie Oliver).

The mother, Mary died before 1871 and was buried in Harvey although the absence of records has prevented identification of her initial gravesite. In 1883 her remains were reinterred in Verulam Cemetery, Bobcaygeon.

In 1864, eldest son George Oliver purchased Broken Lot 17, Concession 17, on the east side of Nogies Creek Bay. The land is now known as Oliver's Point. George married Margaret McLean, and had six children, James McLean, twins – Kate and William, Mary, John and Margaret.

In 1894, James McLean Oliver and John Oliver bought the 200-acre Lot 18, Concession 16, from the Boyds for \$1,000. (Neighbours used the name "James McLean" to distinguish him from his cousin's son, James Coleman Oliver, "Mountain Jim", resident of Tye's Mountain.) James McLean followed in his father's footsteps by farming at Oliver's Point. After marriage in 1899 with S.S. No. 2 teacher, Margaret (Chase), they had two daughters, Margaret and Marjorie, who both became school teachers.

After 1906, James McLean and Margaret developed a tourist resort, Lakeview Farm. James McLean served the community for many years as Township Councillor, Clerk, Secretary and Treasurer of the local School Board, and Treasurer of the North Harvey cheese factory.

George and Margaret's children, Mary and John, caught tuberculosis and died in Arizona after a period of prescribed convalescence.

Of George Oliver's offspring, only James McLean spent his entire life in Harvey. The sole surviving grandchild of George has seen fit to preserve his property on Pigeon Lake and her Oliver heritage in Harvey Township.

Around 1865, James, George Oliver's younger brother, purchased Broken Lot 18, Concession 17, immediately to the north, and in 1871, purchased Lot 17, Concession 16. James was married to Mary Tate and they had five children, William J., Alec G., Mary, Jeannette and Joseph. After his premature demise at age 37, James' widow Mary remarried with William Steele.

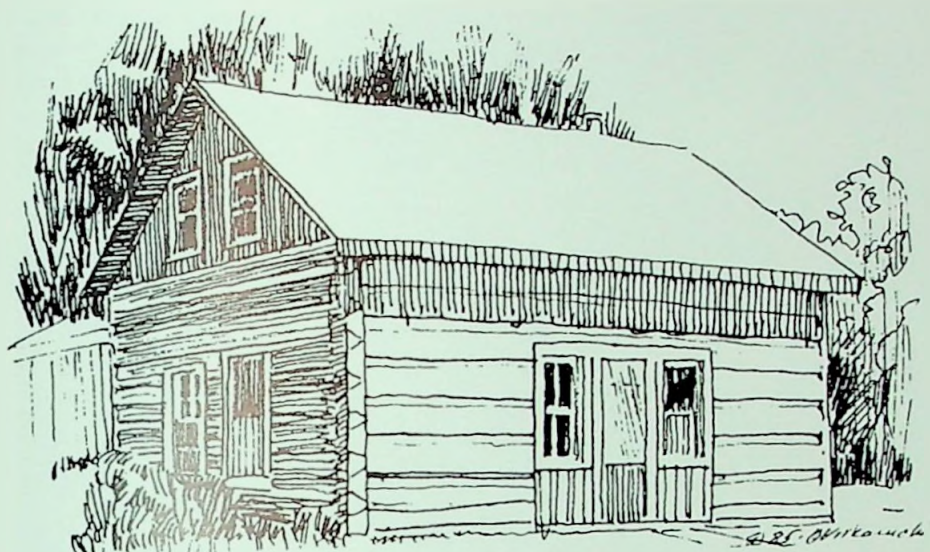
Bear Cub and "Capture" _____

Most people think that a bear cannot climb a small tree: that the tree must be of a size that the bear can hug easily. One could not convince Jim Oliver of that. Jim was William Oliver's son, and he lived for many years on the isolated farm near Tighe's Mountain.

One morning, upon entering the upper floor of the barn he surprised a cub bear which had entered the open door during the night. Jim closed the door and quickly planned how he might capture the little intruder. A hayfork and rope lay close by, which he threw over a beam, tied a knot in the other end and after several tries, had a lasso around the cub's body. He hoped to capture little bruin and put him in a cage. As he pulled the rope up taut over the beam the cub in no time at all climbed up the rope and was there on the beam looking down at his captor. This indicated to Jim that the cub would be a difficult pet, so he closed the door and went for breakfast. When he came back an hour later the cub had freed himself from the noose. Jim left the door open, which allowed the young adventurer to scurry back to the woods.

by Art Parker _____

William J. Oliver married Emma Thibadeau and they had six children, James, Edith, Ruby, Norman, Gordon and William, who died as a child. Alec G. married Frances Clarke. In 1896 William and Alec bought a large acreage near Tighe's Mountain, some of which had been owned and cleared by Edward Tye. (Both spellings, Tighe and Tye, are documented.) William Oliver who was a timber ranger for the Boyds, died in Quebec in 1908. Shortly before his death, he sent a message to his wife, Emma advising her



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James Oliver's log house.

Sketch by Olli Virkamaki

to live closer to a school for the children's sake. Fortunately for Emma, William's younger brother Joseph agreed to exchange homes so that his brother's wish for his children could be fulfilled. A happy result was that both of William and Emma's daughters won gold watches given by the County for their high academic standing at graduation.

After ten years, Joe and Emma returned to their own holdings. Emma and her son James, "Mountain Jim", lived comfortably at Tighe's Mountain until about 1950 when they moved to Bobcaygeon.

Joe Oliver was a successful farmer and built several cottages on his lakeshore property on Concession 16, later a tourist resort.

The Olivers made, altogether, a substantial contribution to the Nogies Creek community. Of the original holdings of W.G. Oliver, only Oliver's Point remains undeveloped, and retains much of its beauty.

Adam

In 1876 Daniel Adam and his wife, Ann, both from Wales, settled on Lot 23, Concession 18 between Nogies Creek and Galway Road. After Daniel's demise in 1895, the property passed to a son, Thomas, who married Jeanette Oliver in 1905. They lived there for several years before



Nogies Creek Bay. Andy and Ellen Watson established an early tourist resort on Pigeon Lake. Andy was a good entertainer and storyteller.

moving to better land in Verulam. Morgan Adam and his wife, Mary (Oliver) tried farming on the adjacent lot but eventually moved to a more successful farm in Western Canada.

Watson

Andy Watson loved working with horses and it was not surprising that he got the job of driving stage coach between Peterborough and Bobcaygeon in the 1880s. When he married Ellen Reynard in 1886 they settled far north on Lot 31, Concession 16. Their clearing was west of Watson's Bridge on Nogies Creek. When their eldest children reached school age they moved three miles south to Lot 25, in the same Concession and



The family of Andrew and Ellen Watson. (Front left to right) Ralph, Thorne, Harry, Zetta, Irene and Ada. (Rear left to right) Truman, Fritz, Roy, Uella, Fern and Gertrude. When asked about the number of boys and girls in his family, Andy Watson replied "Well, it's six of one and half a dozen of the other". The boys were handsome and the girls very pretty.

remained until 1919 when they bought shoreline property on Lot 18, Concession 17 from Joseph Oliver and established a tourist resort on the east side of Nogies Creek Bay. Andy and Ellen raised a remarkably interesting family, not merely because the children numbered 13 but they were lively, friendly and fun-loving folks who, with their repartee, singing and good nature, made many friends especially among American visitors who came back year after year.

The 13 Watson children were, Mabel, Roy, Uella, Irene, Fritz, Truman, Zetta, Gertrude, Ralph, Fern, Harry, Ada and Thorne. Those who remained in the local area were, Roy who married Anna Kraeger; they had one daughter, Vera; Uella who married Mossom Killaby; they had four children, Carman, Effie, Roy and Kenneth; Truman who married Dorothy Kennedy and had seven children, Floyd, Jean, Betty, Robert, Eric, Dennis and Marylou; Zetta who married Robert Bradt and raised five children, Malcolm, June, Beverly-Marie, Donna and Murray; Ralph who married Annie Moore and had five children, Lois, Ross, Byron, Marion and Norman; and Ada who married Harry Montgomery and raised two children Arlene and Jennine. Mabel Watson died in infancy.



Circa 1925, Tate's Beach. (Left to right) John Johnson, Arthur Dewdney, Mrs. Johnson, Mary Dewdney, Mrs. Annie (Cairnduff) Tate, Charity Parker, Wesley Tate, Gertrude Parker, Lewis Parker and behind Art Parker.

Parker

In 1863 Lewis Parker came from England and bought Lot 19, Concession 15 at the west side of the mouth of Eel's Creek, from Mossom Boyd. With financial help from his English family he cleared the Deed by 1865. Lewis married Annie Tassie from a Lower Canada Scots family.

Lewis and Annie raised 12 children, Lewis Junior, Florence, Herbert, Charles, twins – Henry and Gertrude, Edward, Laura, Barclay, Ellen, Alfred and Stanley. All eight sons went West. Henry came down with typhoid fever and after two months at death's door in hospital was glad to return to his wife and two children in Bobcaygeon.

Henry and Charlie Parker had previously apprenticed with two uncles, John and Thomas Tassie, in the stonemason trade. They built many local barn foundations, houses and fireplaces. In 1916, Henry took over the old homestead but continued to follow his mason's trade, which was carried on by his sons and Ralph, Henry's grandson.

Charlie and son, Harold, undertook masonry in western Canada and built some notable structures from Kenosee Lake, Saskatchewan to Jasper Park, Alberta.



Henry Parker and son Harry building the barn wall for Bruce McKinty, now part of the Six Foot Bay golf clubhouse, 1923.

Nogies Spear and the Turtle _____

The year was 1864. Lewis Parker, on his way home from Bobcaygeon, met old Nogie at the bridge over the creek which was to bear his name. As usual when they met, they exchanged greetings and discussed recent local news. On this occasion, Nogie proudly displayed a fine handmade fish spear that he had acquired and proved its worth by showing several fish obtained by its use that day. Presently a huge snapping turtle swam by, and to demonstrate his useful new tool, Nogie drove the spear into the turtle's back. Having good barbs on its tines, Nogie was unable to withdraw the spear. The turtle in one gigantic effort dived, and to Nogie's dismay the handle of the spear broke off right at the ferrule. In less time than it takes to tell about it, the turtle disappeared along with the precious spear. To the dear old native gentleman it was doubtless a misfortune that would haunt him for many weeks afterward.

by Art Parker _____

Henry and his wife, Charity, had seven children, Doris, Harry, Marjorie, Winnifred, Arthur, Herbert and Mildred, all of whom went to the Nogies Creek School, S.S. No. 2.

Lewis Junior married Rose Hall and lived on his land, Lot 29, Concession 15, from 1909 until 1916 when they went to Saskatchewan, the last of the brothers to move West. Lewie and Rose Parker had a fine log home at Nogies Creek, beautifully trimmed and decorated to resemble an oversized doll's house. They called the place "Shady Nook", a name which remains to this day.

Henry Parker's twin sister, Gertrude became a nurse and had the distinction of working side by side with the Mayo brothers in their famous Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota.

Laura, a talented musician, became a schoolteacher and married Garnet Hunter; their three children were, Joseph, John and Annie.

Pet Deer

Some residents could scarcely believe their eyes when they saw a nine year-old boy leading a fine buck deer along the road from Bobcaygeon to a farm on Tate's Bay Road, a distance of nearly seven miles. Young Harry Parker was taking his pet deer to the farm of his grandfather, Lewis Parker. It was springtime 1916, and Harry's father was moving back to the old family farm. Harry was accompanied on the long walk by his chum, Willie Reynard.

Teams of horses shied and snorted excitedly upon meeting this trio, who were then obliged to take the ditch on such meetings. When Thomas Arscott and wife Selena met them his horse reared up and became almost unmanageable. Tom found it necessary to hand the reins to his wife, get out of the buggy and lead the terrified horse past them. We will not record Tom's rather emphatic reprimand to those boys, since Tom was short tempered and his words might scorch these pages.

The deer was kept for the summer in the barn. It was friendly to Harry and others that it knew, but to strangers it might rear up menacingly on its hind feet, snort and threaten with its front hooves. When it became no longer practical to keep the buck it was set free. That autumn, a hunter shot a fine buck away up on the Galway Road. He was somewhat amazed to see that his deer was wearing a leather halter!

by Art Parker



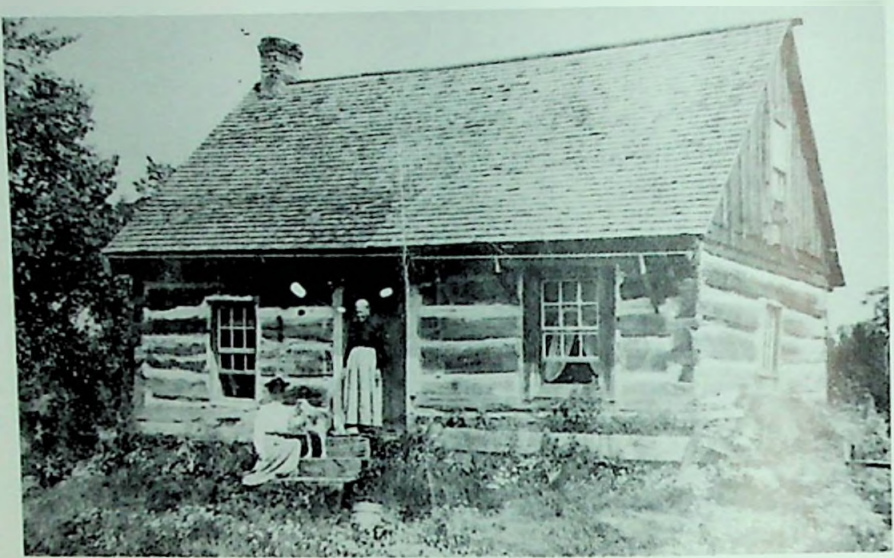
Brumwells at their farmhouse. (Front left to right) eight unknown children, Fred Brumwell (far right on sled): (middle left to right) George H. Brumwell, Ellen (Moore) Brumwell (George's wife), William Brumwell, Ruby (Northcott) Brumwell (William's wife), Charles Brumwell, three unknown girls (daughters?), William Hunter, Mrs. Sara (Brumwell) Hunter, Mrs. Ellen (Brumwell) Kraeger, Charles Kraeger, Mrs. Etta (Brumwell) Moore, a Moore infant and William Moore. (Rear left to right) William Beatty, Mrs. Victoria (Brumwell) Beatty and baby, two older people – possibly William Moore's parents, Mrs. Elizabeth Brumwell and husband George, Martha (Brumwell) Wray and husband George.

Brumwell

George Brumwell and Elizabeth Harper were married in 1863. They raised 10 children on their farm at Lot 19, Concession 13, Quarry Road. Most of the children made a significant contribution to the Nogies Creek community. The 10 children were Victoria, Martha, Sarah, Hannah, Harry, Ellen, William, Etta, Fred Thomas and Charles.

George's father was probably Joseph Brumwell of Cumberland, England, who settled in Smith in 1818. Five of George's children, Tory (Beatty), Nell (Kraeger), Ettie (Moore), Fred and Charles, stayed in Harvey. Five others, went to Saskatchewan.

After George's death in 1918, Fred married Julia Freeman, and had four children, Ruth, Ernest, Zetta and Jean. They farmed on the same lot until the 1920s when Fred took on carpentry as a trade and his brother



Mr. and Mrs. Nathan McIlmoyle's log house on Lot 30, Concession 17, now destroyed.

Charles took over the farm which was subsequently bought by Fred's son, William Ernest, who eventually retired to Bobcaygeon.

Charles married Mary Arscott, and had six children, Olive (died, age 2), Edith, Gratton, Helen, Nora and Grace. Charles lived on the old home place the rest of his life and was the proverbial Jack-of-all-trades turning his hand to carpentry, masonry, mechanics, farming and lumbering. For many years Charlie travelled the neighbourhood with his gasoline-powered machine sawing stovewood from piles of polewood.

In 1905, Harry Brumwell bought half an acre of land on the southwest corner of Lot 21, Concession 15, and built the Nogies Creek Store, which has operated continuously ever since. Subsequent owners have been James Beatty, John Seath, Karl Johnston, Bill and Mabel Junkin, Robert and Norma Long and the present owner, Bruce Tate. The store, at the junction of Highway 36 and Concession 16, became a community meeting place especially during its many years as the Post Office.

Victoria, Ellen and Etta Brumwell married local men, more of whom later. A half-brother to George, Jacob Brumwell, owned Lot 24, Concession 14 although may never have occupied it.

McIlmoyle

During the 1880s the Diary refers several times to Charles McIlmoyle, a member of Harvey Township Council. Charles paid £900 for Lot 19, Concession 16, north of Tate's Bay, a property which previously had several absentee owners. Charles married Filey, an Irish compatriot, and they raised ten children, Steven, John, Clifford, Nathan, Abbey, George, Charles Junior, Matthew, Mary and Thomas. Most of the McIlmoyles moved to other parts, although Matthew, Nathan and Charlie Junior remained on the home place as it was divided among the three.

Matthew McIlmoyle who married Martha Kraeger, farmed the larger portion of the land, now the Sheffield Greens Golf Course owned by Fred Read and his wife Sheila. Matthew's only son, Jack died in his early twenties.

Charlie McIlmoyle Junior married Millie Kraeger and had no children. A cousin, Sheldon (Shel) McIlmoyle, lived with them for most of his life. Shel was a good fisherman, hunter and guide and for many years guided for Ernie Pfleuger, who owned the famous Pfleuger fishing tackle concern in Cleveland.

Sunday Afternoon Visit _____

Before the days of telephone or radio it was customary on a Sunday afternoon to visit back and forth with neighbours. Even if some of them dropped in unexpectedly, they were always welcomed because it was an opportunity to exchange news and views in pleasant conversation. The generation of today, a self-contained society with telephone, radio, movies and TV, could scarcely appreciate the need for those visits, or the warmth and satisfaction which they provided. The adults did the talking and children listened eagerly, for to them it was highly entertaining. As one of those kids, I always remember a visit when the brothers Nathan and Charlie McIlmoyle came to our house. Charlie was quite bald with just a small fringe of hair above his ears. Just then Charlie reached up and scratched his little hair fringe. Nate said: "That's right, Charlie, chase them out into the open and we can all have a whack at them!" We youngsters all had to leave the room because we were laughing so hard.

by Art Parker _____



Tate's Bay, home of Samuel and Wesley Tate built around 1872 by William Tate, their father.

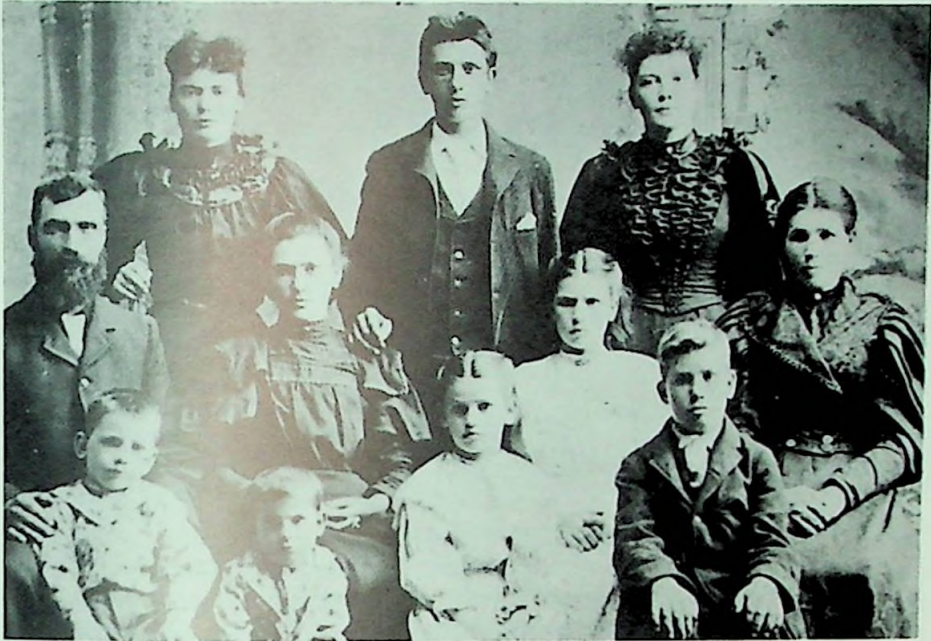
Shel McIlmoyle was a good singer, a comic and altogether quite a party-loving chap. He got much fun out of life and admitted being fond of the bottle. He once said that he could drink whiskey out of a hound's backside "with him on the dead gallop!"

Nathan McIlmoyle was married to Margaret Northey and their family consisted of Wilbert, Mildred, Lorne and Rita. Nathan operated a small tourist resort on Nogies Creek Bay and in winter worked for several lumber companies.

Tate

James Tate was from County Down, Ireland, and in 1831 at age 12, he emigrated to Cavan Township. Later he married Mary Anne Tate, daughter of Thomas Clark Tate of South Monaghan and in 1856, they moved to Lot 18, Concession 18, on the west side of Nogies Creek Bay. They raised seven children, Mary (Mrs. James Oliver), Elizabeth (Mrs. Thomas Dunn), Martha (Mrs. Stephen McIlmoyle), William, John, James Junior and Joseph.

James and Mary later acquired W 1/2 of Lot 19, Concession 14 on Tate's Bay.



Tate family, circa 1900. (*Front left to right*) Joshua Garfield, Wellington Elijah, Cora Ada, David James. (*Middle left to right*) John Alexander (father), Alfretta, Emma Amelia (mother), Mary Ada (Tassie). (*Rear*) John Alexander (*middle*) the two girls are Martha Ann and Minnie Mae.

William Tate married Anna Cairnduff and raised seven children, William, Robert, Samuel, Herbert, Albert, Wesley and Ruth. Samuel and Wesley never married, cared for their parents and farmed the homestead on Lot 18, Concession 15. Sam eventually purchased most of Wesley's interest and became a successful livestock farmer. The other children left the area.

John Tate married Mary Ada Tassie and raised nine children, Minnie, Martha, Alfretta, Emma, Cora, David, Joshua, Wellington (Weller) and Alexander. John Tate farmed near the mouth of Eel's Creek on Lot 20, Concession 15. Weller married Eva Maude Irwin.

In 1921 an amusing incident took place in Lindsay when Weller Tate had just sold some cattle and was observed to have on his person a healthy wad of cash. Dressed in some rough (and rather dirty) work clothes, he was targeted as a country bumpkin by a pair of conceited young town dudes who approached him in friendly fashion and, treating him to a lunch, suggested a game of pool "for a little wager". Weller agreed, but informed

them that he had not played for some years. After a few games of pool during which Weller pocketed their money, the dudes suggested switching to poker. The result was the same. They, of course, had no inkling that their "sucker" from the boondocks had operated a pool hall and a backroom "game" during his years in Western Canada.

James Tate Junior married Maryann Northey and lived on Lot 18, Concession 14 where they raised five children, Laura, Thomas, Walter, David and Fred, all of whom went West between 1905 and 1907, where they were joined by Mary after James' death.

Learning to Smoke _____

Many teenagers tend to be mischievous and this was true in early times as well as today but sometimes their pranks bordered on the unthoughtful.

One summer day about 1893, a couple of Lewis Parker's boys and their cousin, Bill Bennett, were indulging in the usual teenage custom of sneaking a smoke. They had found some tobacco, purloined an old pipe and were passing it around several times in a kind of "peace-pipe" fashion when they observed their younger cousin, Alec Tate, approaching. Instinctively, they knew that Alec would want to try to match his maturity along with theirs so they quickly hatched up a plan.

In those days of horse-drawn vehicles there were always dried droppings on the road. Now here was some of just the right age and texture. They filled the pipe with it and put a few shreds of tobacco on top to camouflage the real contents. When Alec joined the group they informed him that they were about to light up again but that he was much too young to try such adult pastime. More anxious than ever, he pleaded with them for that pipe and with some feigned reluctance they let him light up.

As he smoked he observed their sly glances and heard their snickering. Sensing that he was the source of their amusement, he finally put two and two together and said:

"You might think you are foolin' me but you're not. You rotten devils filled this pipe with dry mullen leaves!"

Art Parker _____



Circa 1908, north Harvey outing. (*Front left to right*) Lou St. Thomas, Albert St. Thomas, Joe Thibadeau, Bill Grozelle, Amelia St. Thomas, Marie St. Thomas, Joe St. Thomas and Minnie St. Thomas. (*Rear left to right*) Bill Grozelle Senior, Agnes St. Thomas, Lou Thibadeau, Betty St. Thomas, Alex St. Thomas and Louisa St. Thomas.

Lavery

In 1870 Irishman Pat Lavery and his wife, Bridget settled by the mouth of Nogies Creek on Lot 21, Concession 16, obtaining their Deed in 1877. In 1880 Pat sold half an acre on the southeast corner for \$25 for the new S.S. No. 2 school. Pat and his son, Dan were quite musical and taught the local youth to play and sing, including Robert Cairnduff, Laura and Henry Parker and Ruth Tate.

Dan Lavery and his sister, Kate inherited the farm, which was sold and divided; first the W 1/2 of Lot 21 was purchased by Thomas Arcscott, and in 1913, the E 1/2 by William Junkin.

St. Thomas

In the 1870s Edward (Ned) St. Thomas, originally from Quebec, and his wife Catharine, travelled from New York State to work for the Gilmour Lumber Company. They raised seven children, Edward (Ned Junior), Juley, Agnes, Adeline, Lewis, Alec and Josephine (Feenie). Two other girls, Hattie and Harriet, died while very young. They occupied land between Eel's and Nogies Creek on Lot 28, Concession 14, the Ledge, or



(Left to right) Unknown, Mrs. Mary Boucher, Phillip Boucher (her husband), Mrs. St. Thomas (Mary's mother) at Bouchers' house, Lot 30, Concession 14.

Quarry, Road, a spot known today as the "Windmill Field" after the windmill which Rollie Thurston erected years later to pump water for his ranch cattle.

July St. Thomas married F. McPhee and moved away; Agnes married Henry Brooks and lived in Fenelon Falls; Lewis married Hannah Crimmons and ran a store in Lindsay. (Lewis's daughter, Cecilia, gave valuable information on this family.) Feenie married James Thibadeau and after his death, she remarried with William Wolfrain.

Ned St. Thomas Junior married Julia Thibadeau and raised, Agnes, Charlie, Edgar, Joseph, Kenneth and Martin. They lived one mile south of his father's old place.

Alec St. Thomas married Louisa Demoe and had seven children Elizabeth, Stella, Betty Mae, Amelia, Minnie, Jack and Agnes. They resided on Lot 29, immediately north of his father, Ned, in a fine log house. Alec eventually moved to Lindsay, worked on the railroad for many years, and his whole family did well.

Nelson St. Thomas, thought to be a cousin of Ned Senior, lived on Eels Creek, Lot 27, Concession 13, with his wife, Adeline and their six children, Mary, Nelson, Albert, Louis, Emma Jane and Angus. Nelson followed the timber trade and died in 1901.



Circa 1922, north Harvey washday. (*Left to right*) Lou Thibadeau, Amelia St. Thomas, Betty St. Thomas and Louise St. Thomas.

Nelson's family did not remain long on the home place. Mary married Phillip Boucher (pronounced "Bushey" locally) who was an excellent axeman and worked for lumber companies while they lived on the east half of Lot 30, Concession 14 for many years. Phillip was also a skilled step-dancer. Phillip and Mary had no children.

Nelson St. Thomas Junior died quite young, as did his sister, Emma Jane at age 14. Louis went to Toronto and Albert to Detroit, although he later returned to Bobcaygeon. Angus drowned while working on a river log drive at age 21.

All of the St. Thomases were hard working, warm hearted and hospitable people, and were pioneers in every sense of the word.

Newton

George Newton bought part of Lot 25, Concession 16, on Nogies Creek, from William Goodenough in 1879 and with his wife, Sarah worked as a weaver there until 1902. George later supervised work at the Auburn Woollen Mills in Peterborough. Several others who lived for short periods on Lot 25 included James Kingsborough and Leslie Crowe.

John Newton may have been a relative of George Newton as they lived on adjacent lots. In 1878 John obtained the Crown Deed to W 1/2 of Lot 26, Concession 16 and with his wife Charity, raised five children, Albert, Florence, Amelia, Tanner and Balfour.

Thibadeau

Simon Thibadeau came from Quebec first to south Harvey and later to Lot 26, Concession 16, Nogies Creek to be closer to the lumbering trade. He and his wife Charlotte had eight children, William, Sarah, James (Jim), Margit, Frank, Julia, Edgar and Emma.

William Thibadeau moved to Midland and Sarah became a weaver, having learned the trade from neighbour George Newton. Frank and Edgar moved from Harvey but Jim remained on the home place where he and his wife, Feenie St. Thomas, raised their eight children.

Julia Thibadeau married Ned St. Thomas, making the family connection closer still. Margit married Jim Ward and Emma married Will Oliver.

The eight offspring of Jim and Feenie Thibadeau were Edgar, Edward, Maude, Lottie, Louis, Agnes, Joseph (Joe) and Julia. Edgar moved to Lindsay, but the others chose to remain close to Harvey.

Joe and his wife had one son, Gratton. Joe was a story teller of note and could take any ordinary happening and by exaggerating and adding to it, end up with a "tall tale" of amazing and amusing proportions, just for entertainment.

Davis

Parker Davis and wife Hannie had three children, Finley, Mary Etta and William. They lived near his mill on Nogies Creek; the mill was built in 1872 and enlarged in 1892; they ran a boarding house for the mill staff.



1930s (left to right) Jim Beatty, Eliza Beatty, Bill Beatty and John Beatty – the family orphaned as children.

In the 1870s the Davises took in three young orphaned Beatty brothers, William, Jimmie and John, after their mother, Margaret, had died and their father, James, met an untimely drowning death shortly afterwards. Two older daughters, Susan and Eliza, were orphaned as well.

Finley Davis was somewhat of a wayward and unregulated sort, but his younger brother, Will, was quite studious and served as Postmaster in Bobcaygeon for many years.

Beatty

Now, what became of the Beatty boys, William, James Lloyd (Jimmie) and John Brandon ?

William Beatty lived on with the Davis family, learned the sawmill business and became foreman of the Davis Mill. In 1886 William married Victoria E. Brumwell and had seven children, Ruby, Etta, Mary, Lorne, Harry, Ernest and Mabel. After the mill closed William and Victoria farmed on the south-west quarter of Lot 19, Concession 16, the old Cairnduff farm on the east side of Nogies Creek Bay.

Ruby Beatty married Charles Crowe and had two children, Francis and Ruby. Etta married David Hamilton and had seven children, Lorne, Enid, Verona, Shirley, Lois, Morley and Allan. Mary married Manly



12 July 1936, 50th Wedding Anniversary of William and Victoria Beatty. (*Front left to right*) Joan Parker, Donald Parker, Lois Hamilton, Allan Hamilton, Mary Parker, Victoria Beatty, William Beatty, Claude Beatty and Morley Hamilton. (*Rear left to right*) Ruby Parker, Harry Parker, William Junkin, Verona Hamilton, Robert Cairnduff, Enid Hamilton, Ernest Beatty, Mabel Junkin, Bernard Beatty, Ruby Cairnduff, Josephine Beatty, Olive Beatty, Marian Beatty (baby), Mary MacDonald, Harry Beatty, Etta Hamilton, Lloyd Beatty and David Hamilton.

Cairnduff and they had two daughters, Violet and Verna. Harry Beatty and his wife Olive (Embury) had two sons, Lloyd and Claude and one daughter, Marion. Ernest married Josephine Junkin and had a son, Bernard. Mabel and her husband, Bill Junkin Junior owned the Nogies Creek store for several years. They had no children.

Jim Beatty married Jean Strachan who had taught at the Nogies Creek school, S.S. No. 2. They ran Nogies Creek store and Post Office for 30 years. They were pillars of the community in the economic sense for they gave credit quite generously to all who needed it. They were not blessed by having children.

In 1897 John Brandon Beatty married Margaret Anderson and they had two daughters, Dora and Mary. Margaret was previously a cook at the Davis mill earning \$8.00 a month. They farmed west of Nogies Creek on Lot 23, Concession 17, for many years, on land which had been occupied by several owners including Abe Ward and Edge Crowe. They acquired land nearby on W 1/2 of Lot 24, Concession 16 and Lot 25, Concession 17, owning 500 acres in total. John Beatty eventually sold this



12 July, 1936. Mr. and Mrs. William Beatty on their Golden Wedding Anniversary.



(Left to right) Grandma Anderson, Eileen McGregor (front), Aunt Emma, Dorothy Ingram (front), Grandma Beatty, Mary Beatty, Dora Beatty and Bob Cairnduff (on wagon).

and other property to Read Brothers and it was purchased after World War II by a recent Reeve of Harvey, Paul Cziraky. Dora Beatty married Aylmer Campbell and had six children. Mary married Robert Johnson of Bobcaygeon and had four children. They farmed in Verulam township.

Elizabeth (Lisa) Beatty, one of the orphaned sisters, married Egerton Crowe and had two sons, Percy and Ernest. They later moved to Englehart, northern Ontario.

The Beattys, in spite of their childhood setback, made a significant contribution to the story of the Nogies Creek Community.

Bennett

William John Bennett married a third Tassie sister, Isabella. (The other sisters were wed to Lewis Parker and John Tate). In 1873 William and Isabella settled west of Eel's Creek on W 1/2 of Lot 20, Concession 15 where they raised two sons, James and William Junior. They sold their farm to Paddy Welsh in 1880.

Welsh

In 1880 Paddy Welsh and his wife, Ellen bought William Bennett's farm on W 1/2 Lot 20, Concession 15 the Crowe Line, and raised six children there, Mary, John, Frances, Elizabeth, Bernard and Armand. In 1906 26 years later Welsh sold and moved away. The new owner, Joe Oliver sold a year later to Raglan Richmond.

Richmond

James Richmond raised his family on Lot 22, Concession 12, west of Squaw River although he had never obtained a Deed. The Richmond children were Elizabeth, Raglan, Emily and John.

Raglan and Lena Richmond lived on W 1/2 Lot 20, Concession 15 until 1924, and had seven children, Rufus, Myrtle, Linda, Raymond (Ray), Roy, Greta and Oswald. Rufus and Linda Richmond moved away and Roy did not marry. Ray Richmond married Clara Quinn and had two sons, Robert and William Richmond. Oswald Richmond married Janie Goudy and worked as guide and handyman for Russell McIntosh for several years before leaving Nogies Creek for Bowmanville.



(Left to right) Mabel (Beatty) Junkin, Dora (Beatty) Campbell, Greta Richmond and Wilma Junkin.

Mrs. Richmond's Death

Jim Richmond farmed on Lot 22, Concession 12, the place later owned by Hugh Given. In the late 1870's their youngest child Jack was a babe-in-arms. One autumn day Mrs. Richmond, who was holding the baby, heard a rifle shot and being curious as to who might be hunting in the area, went to the door and opened it. At that moment there was another shot and the stray bullet on its tragic course hit the woman in the chest. She had only time to turn and pass the baby instinctively to her husband as she fell to the floor and died. It was never known who had fired that errant shot. Jack Richmond, who lived to a good age and who had missed death by inches must have often contemplated the uncertainties of life.

by Art Parker

In 1914 Raglan and John Richmond sold their property interests to Hugh Given. In selling the farm to Harold Willmot, Raglan reserved four acres on the northwest corner, opposite the Nogies Creek store, on which the Brumwell brothers built his retirement home.

Richmond/Freeburn

Greta Richmond was a very pretty girl, who, at age 22, was engaged to be married to Albert Freeburn who lived with his parents, Tom and Mary, one mile north of the Nogies Creek store.

Albert sometimes made a few jugs of moonshine for his cousin, Bruce Freeburn, and this time had been caught by the "Mounties" and sentenced to six months in jail. Greta waited for his release and their marriage.

Grim tragedy intervened. Greta went to bed one night no doubt happy with plans for the wedding. With no warning whatsoever, she died in her sleep. The cause was thought to be an epileptic seizure. The saddest moment of all occurred when Albert was allowed to attend the funeral but was led before the open coffin handcuffed to two policemen. Many people wept openly out of compassion for the pathetic figure and the look of despair in young man's face.

Harvey Township suffered its share of such heart-rending calamities, some evidence of which can be found by scanning the burial records and noting the incidence of death among infants and youths.

Given

In 1914 Hugh Given bought land from Raglan and John Richmond. Given acquired other adjacent lots complete with Crown Deeds and with his wife, Martha (Stinson), through hard work and good management made a good living and raised nine children, Bruce, William, Roy, Harry, Margaret, Russell, Emery, Eric and Enid. Later, Hugh and Martha Given bought the old McIlmoyle farm. Hugh served both as a Councillor and Reeve of the township.

Harry and Russell Given maintained an interest in their large acreage of woodlot. Several of the Given boys learned the stonemason trade from their father. Descendant Eric Given who lives on the Mill Line has a son, Earl who continues the tradition of masonry.

Dewdney

In 1871 Arthur Dewdney and his wife Rebecca emigrated with their infant son Arthur from Reigate, England. They lived for over a year in Peterborough before occupying a log house west of Nogies Creek on Lot 27, Concession 17. In 1884 Arthur and Rebecca moved even further north



1906. Arthur Dewdney settled an isolated location in north Harvey and persevered until his death in 1934. He had taught at a boy's school in England before emigrating.

to Lot 31, Concession 15, where Arthur had just completed a new log house. He later cleared land, built two log barns and lived there the rest of his days. The other Dewdney children were Mary, Rebecca, Nicholas and Charity.

Arthur Dewdney was well educated and had taught in a boys' private school near London. Many wondered why he left a good position with a lumber company in Peterborough to isolate himself in a place so remote that none of his children attended school. Apparently, having seen the crowding and the slums of London, he wanted what he saw as the freedom and solitude of the wilderness. He and Rebecca were skilled in using "the King's English" and were therefore successful at imparting a decent standard of education to their children at home. In fact, young Arthur could even do some algebra and geometry.

In 1900 at about three a.m. on August 16, tragedy struck the Dewdney farmstead. During a thunderstorm a bolt of lightning struck the house. Most of the sleeping family members were merely stunned, but Mrs. Dewdney, Rebecca, was killed instantly.

Model-T Ford "Wind-up" _____

The year was 1921. My Dad had just purchased a 1917 Model-T Ford car, and one Sunday he took the family for a visit to Grandfather Arthur Dewdney's backwoods home. The visit was very pleasant and of course considerable discussion centred upon the growing use of automobiles and their speed in moving people around. When ready to leave for home, Grandfather and Grandmother accompanied us to the barnyard and saw us seated comfortably in the car. Having no starter, the old bus had to be cranked by hand. This day, whether flooded or just ornery, my Dad had to make several attempts at getting that motor to start. After observing these efforts for some time, Grandfather, who had absolutely no mechanical knowledge concerning cars said: "Well, if ever I decide to buy one of those, I would never get one that you have to wind up!"

by Art Parker _____

Art Dewdney's Funeral _____

Arthur Dewdney always maintained that he did not allow the weather to rule his life. In winter time he drew loads of wood to his customers in Bobcaygeon and if he had promised to deliver a load on a certain day it would be hauled that ten miles regardless of cold, blizzard, snow or sleet.

When the old gentleman died at age eighty-five, six grandsons, some of whom had worked for him were chosen to act as pallbearers. The hearse could not get right into the cemetery because of snowfilled roads, thus the coffin had to be carried the eighty meters up the hill to the gravesite. It was a bitterly cold day, and as they carried the coffin along, a lead pallbearer quietly said to his partner opposite: "I forgot my gloves and I hope my hands don't freeze before we get there." "Yes", replied Albert Dewdney, "And it's just the kind of day the old man would pick to go some place!" This reply seemed so true and so funny that all six pallbearers had great difficulty suppressing laughter. It was just as well that the minister and the folks following the casket had no inkling of that short piece of quiet conversation.

by Art Parker _____



Circa 1900. Josephine Grozelle (*left*) became the second wife of Arthur Dewdney after the death of Mrs. Rebecca Dewdney. Louise Demoe (*right*) married Alec St. Thomas and they raised their family on Lot 29, Concession 14.

Arthur Dewdney continued to take timber contracts as he had through the years. Some years later he married Josephine Grozelle. Arthur Junior married Ida Austin and raised three children, Chester, Bertha and Albert. They lived on the old Dewdney homestead in Concession 17. Arthur Junior died at age 38, leaving Ida with the young family. Some years later she married Julius Embury and they had a son, Mervyn.

Mary Dewdney remained a spinster. Nick went to western Canada. Rebecca married Charlie Parker and their children were Harold, Mabel and Ruby. The family moved to Saskatchewan about 1910.

Moore

In 1879 Quentin Moore bought E 1/2 of Lot 21, Concession 17, west of Nogies Creek bridge, from Mossom Boyd. For many years, when the Post Office was located in the Nogies Creek store, Moore carried the mail from Bobcaygeon on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The Diary refers to the Moores as active members of the community. William Moore, Quentin's son, married Etta Brumwell, carried on the farm and raised three children, Clifford, Douglas and Annie.

Lee

William Wesley Lee and his wife, Jane bought land from Parker Davis on E 1/2 of Lot 21, Concession 14 on the north side of Highway 36 by Eels Creek. William and Jane Lee had nine children, William Steven, John (Jack), James, Caroline, Matilda, Rosanne, Elinor, Etta and Ethel, all of whom lived in the log house on the farm.

Graham

William Lee Senior sold the farm to William Graham and his wife Mary, both originally from Scotland, who had four children, Peter, Jennie, Maggie and Annie.

William Steven Lee married Jennie Graham, and her sister, Annie, married another neighbour, Jack Richmond. In those days young folk did not go far afield for marriage partners, finding them literally "next door" as in this case.

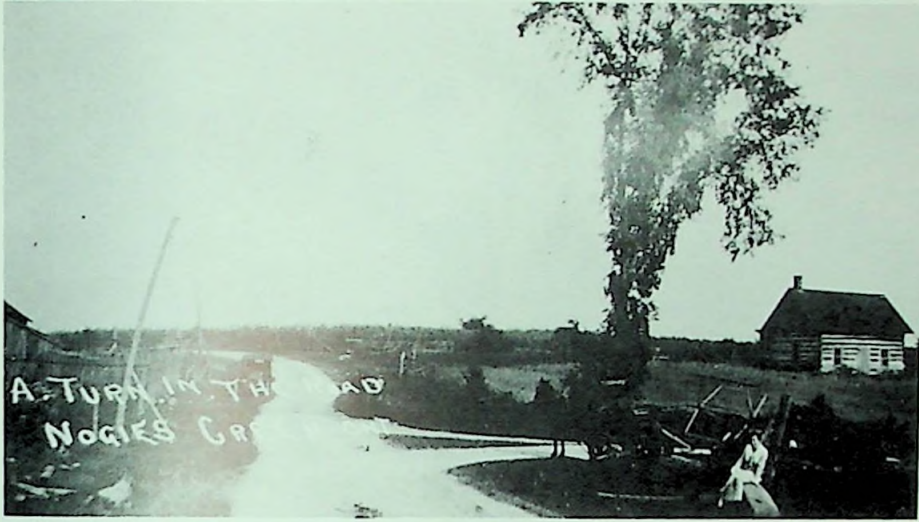
Both Jack and Jim Lee were renowned lumber camp cooks based in Bobcaygeon.

Peter Graham remained a bachelor and lived on the farm caring for his widowed mother, their main livelihood was lumbering and wood-cutting. Peter gradually bought 2500 acres, in some cases land abandoned by others because "the soil was light and the rocks were heavy".

One year a fire on Wellie Tate's property spread across the road and burned 25 acres of Peter Graham's scrub land. Peter sued Tate for damages and during the trial, Arthur Dewdney, a nearly-deaf octogenarian, was a witness for the defence. Dewdney testified that Peter Graham had left dried branches and "tops" on the road which permitted the fire to cross easily. However, Dewdney's hearing appeared to worsen during cross-examination and the prosecution failed to establish convicting evidence which led to dismissal of the case.

Peter Graham was considered somewhat of a "loner" in the community although he usually had a hired hand and together they took wood and logs from his lands. His sole enjoyment was a nip from a bottle of "Bruce Freeburn's Special" which he always kept in a horse manger in the barn.

When Peter Graham died in the 1930s, the farm was bequeathed to his nephew, Charlie Lee, grandson of pioneer William Wesley Lee. Charlie lived there only three years before returning to his parents' farm in Smith. The last couple to live in the old Lee house of nicely-hewn logs was George



Mill Line Turn. Mrs. Selena Arscott. Log house on the corner of J.S. Cairnduff's farm. N.B. Sign to The Cedars resort (right by tree).

Brownlow and his wife. George had come from England where he had served with the London police and he worked for Peter Graham for several years.

Arscott

Tom Arscott and his wife, Selena farmed at the Mill Line Turn near Nogies Creek bridge, on W 1/2 of Lot 21, Concession 16 for many years. In 1939 they retired and sold to Hartman and Rita Brock.

Bardeau

David Bardeau came from Quebec, married Ellen Wood and had five children, Jeanette, Thomas, David, John James and Sarah Jane. They settled in the far north between Nogies Creek and Galway Road on the E 1/2 of Lot 30, Concession 18. The Bardeau men, father and sons, as in many other families of French-Canadian background, were skilled lumbermen and river-drivers. John James followed the log drives from Nogies Creek all the way to Healey Falls.

In 1867 John Bardeau married Agnes Dettman and had eight children, Lottie, Frederick, Mabel, Carl, Wilfred, Elmer, Ira and Hazel. John and



1921. (Front left to right) Charles Kraeger, Ena Kraeger. Unknown. Jean Strachan, Dorothy Quibell (Mrs. F. Forest). (Rear left to right) Charles Brumwell, Unknown, Nelly Kraeger, Unknown, Frank Forest.

Agnes Bardeau lived on the home place and later on Lot 30, Concession 16 on Nogies Creek.

Jeanette Bardeau married Tom Purdy and went to the U.S.A. Thomas went to Western Canada and Sarah Jane married Bob Humphrey. David Bardeau Junior occupied Gilmour's Depot for a period and also lived at the Brickyard.

Kraeger

Charlie Kraeger grew up on the northwest quarter of Lot 23, Concession 16, by Nogies Creek, which his father, John Kraeger, a German immigrant, had bought from Jim Goodenough in 1905. Charlie had four sisters, Millie, Martha, Anne Lillian and Ena. A brother, John died while very young.

Ena married Joseph Henderson, a skilled blacksmith in Bobcaygeon who served a wide area including Nogies Creek. Anne Kraeger married Roy Watson and Millie married Charles McIlmoyle. Martha, the fourth daughter, married Matthew McIlmoyle.

Brock

The Brock brothers, Adam, Edwin and Perry, were great-grandsons of a brother of the former Administrator and military commander of Upper Canada, the renowned Sir Isaac Brock. Adam lived his later years in Bobcaygeon. Edwin moved away although returned in the 1930s to Lot 26, Concession 16 on Nogies Creek. Perry and his son, Hartman Brock had some success farming on Lot 24, Concession 16. Hartman sold the lot in 1952.

Young

The Diary notes that on July 23, 1884:

A Mr. Perry Young came and wanted to be shown some land that could be purchased. Found that the east half of Lot 21, Concession 13 suited him.

Cairnduff helped Young to build a camp, and later still, a barn. Perry Young and his wife, Sarah had three sons, Albert, Marshall and Joseph. Joe Young married and lived in the area. Albert and Marshall remained bachelors and continued on the old home place all their lives.

Alldred

Phillip Alldred lived above Cedar Rapids on Nogies Creek and after his wife left him he remained there alone. Alldred was a trapper, hunter and general woodsman. To kill timber wolves he sometimes "set" a loaded rifle with a silk thread to the trigger at a place where wolves frequently crossed. On one occasion two game wardens seeking out poachers, walked into the thread. It was no joke to them when the rifle fired and the bullet passed between them as they walked single file. They had no proof as to who set the lethal fix, but Phil ceased this kind of venture after that.

Alldred's daughters married and moved to Lindsay. His only son, Wilbert Alldred, a skilled marksman, gave his life for his country in World War I while serving as a sniper.



William Junkin Jr., his wife Mabel and an acquaintance at Nogies Creek store and Post Office, circa 1955. (Courtesy R. Bowley).

Junkin

William "Thresher Bill" Junkin farmed, did considerable lumbering, owned a sawmill and, of course, a good threshing outfit. He and his wife had seven children, Delbert, Bernard, Josephine, William, Wilma, Nell and Roy.

Delbert Junkin married Elizabeth Freeman who died after the birth of their son, Eric. Delbert remarried with Maud Thibadeau and had eight children, Bernard, Edward, Jacqueline, Edgar, Rod, Art, Frances and Carole. Bernard (Bun) Junkin married Mamie Genge and had a daughter and a son, Betty and William. Josephine Junkin and husband, Ernie Beatty had a son Bernard. Nell married Lorne Beatty but died while quite young. Bill Junkin Junior married Mabel Beatty and they owned the Nogies Creek store and Post Office for several years. Wilma and Roy Junkin married in later years and both lived in Detroit. Both Bill and Roy had operated the sawmill for several seasons in Harvey.

Forest

After Jim Tate's family moved to Saskatchewan, Frank Forest rented the old home place on Tate's Bay, where the Pirates Glen subdivision is today.

Frank Forest married Dorothy Quibell and had four daughters, Eva, who married Art Bell and lived near Fife's Bay; Ruby, who married John McFeeters from Emily Township; Evelyn, who moved to western Canada, and Fern who still lives in Ottawa.

Frank Forest was a comic and a "character". If his language was uncouth it was simply that he resented any form of false modesty or what he saw as needless sanctimony.

This writer remembers Frank, driving his horse and buggy, offering a ride on the way to or from school. He would always say, in a loud voice:

"Jump in, Arthur, and have a ride!"

Next would come, the inevitable question:

"Say, Arthur, are you married yet?"

To me, as an eight-year-old, that was extremely funny. Frank Forest was always kind to me and I liked him very much. He spent his later years semi-retired in Bobcaygeon and Nogies Creek was never the same after his departure.

The east half of Lot 20, Concession 13, south of No. 36 and west of Squaw River, had a series of owners including Abe Ward and O'Dean Anderson who were glad to sell quit claims on it. In 1900 George Finley bought the lot for \$900 and raised nine children there, Teresa, John, James, Burwell, Alfred, Albert, Gordon, Wesley and Mossom (Moss), only three of whom, Jim, Wes and Moss, lived all their lives in Harvey.

Wes Finley married later in life and Moss Finley remained a bachelor. Jim Finley lived on the Buckhorn Road and his family is described in that section.

Good Humour Has Its Uses _____

In rural communities of earlier times people had to provide their own various forms of entertainment. Try to picture those homes having no television, radio, daily newspaper or telephone. Sunday afternoons were the favourite times when families visited one another and entertained by relating upon local happenings.

There were always some folks who could find humour in the activities and the life style of their neighbours and could describe these in hilarious terms. Even if most of those comments were exaggerated, distorted and added to, they were

never meant to be demeaning or hurtful; they were designed to create a good laugh for the moment. Such stories were passed from one to another throughout the community but never lost any colour or detail in the telling. They often attained an unmerited measure of credibility even though their original basis was largely fictional. Indeed it was sometimes a mark of flattery to be the central figure in the telling of these yarns.

Mimicry of another's voice, facial expressions, his walk and general deportment were developed to a high degree, with exaggeration being a big part of it all. Some of the funniest of these raconteurs were: Wellie Bennett, Violet Cochrane (honours), her son Herb, Bernard, Harry, Herb and Tom Pluard and not to forget Fred Pluard Sr., George Spafford, Harold and Bert Calvert, Bruce Simpson, Archie Fulton, Ben Irwin, John Coones, Frank Forest, Bob Dixon and Cameron Bennett, Viola and Clifford Guthrie.

One story involved Frank Forest, who loved to have fun at others' expense but didn't mind if the joke was on him. It seems that two lady evangelists came to the community and canvassed door-to-door inviting folks to attend their religious services to be held in their marquee tent. A mischievous neighbour directed the ladies to Frank's house, knowing Frank to be not only quite irreligious but also somewhat profane. (He prefaced any important statement with the phrase "By the holy god!" Notice that no capital letters are here used in naming the Deity. Frank never meant to be blasphemous. It was just his every-day form of emphasis in speaking.

The ladies knocked on Frank's door and when he appeared one of them posed the question: "Mr. Forest, during your lifetime have you found the Lord?"

They were quite taken aback when he replied: "By the holy god, — I didn't know that he was lost!" The above incident went the rounds and caused many a chuckle, but it also had a sequel.

The ladies, with their lurid description of the ghastly fate that awaits unrepentant sinners, convinced Frank that salvation would be his if he would accept the ritual of baptism. Along with several other folks desirous of a blissful immortality in the after-life, he submitted to the baptism with a good bit of seriousness. The more ribald element in the community saw this as an occasion for some very amusing comment and used it to the full. Some said that Frank was equipped with a life preserver when he was immersed because he was a non-swimmer. Others said that a lock of hair remained dry when his head didn't go completely under which rendered the whole ritual invalid. Some of the boys were kidding him about his new sinless status and of course he could see the humour of it as well. His most cogent remark went like this: "Well, by the holy god, I'm not sure that it washed away all my sins but it did a good job on my hide!"

by Art Parker

Waters

In the 1880s, about 15 feet north of the old Nogies Creek Bridge, lived George Waters, a lone black man, born into slavery. He had witnessed the Emancipation and had many recollections of the Old South in the United States. That gentleman is buried in Nogies Creek cemetery, a mile from where he lived. Yes, the little settlement had quite a diverse collection of people within it.

Lee

A squatter, William Lee lived well north on Nogies Creek, on Lot 27, Concession 16. He was known as "Beggar Bill" because of his inability to provide for his family. As the distinctive appellation implies, he was inclined to solicit handouts from his neighbours quite regularly. He dug and sold ginseng root in summer, an occupation which provided uncertain rewards at best.

William Lee had arrived, as had many others, seeking bushwork in the lumber camps and he was obliged to move away as lumbering declined. In his, and many other cases, insufficient improvements of farm holdings disqualified him for a Crown Deed, and full title to the property.

Lee's home, Lot 27, Concession 16, north on Nogies Creek had a number of later owners, a sure sign that it was agriculturally unproductive. These owners included S. Goodenough, John Middleton, Reuben Chambers, Edwin, and his nephew, Hartman Brock, and James Campbell.

James Campbell stayed several years and raised four children there, Francis, Aylmer, John and Annie. Francis Campbell married Julia Thibadeau, Aylmer married Dora Beatty, John married Bertha Dewdney and Annie married Herb Alldred and lived in Lindsay.

Graham

John "Shorty" Graham built a log house far north in Harvey on Lot 30, Concession 15. Graham went to the "Front" (Port Hope area) in search of a wife and convinced a young lady that he had a prosperous farm in Harvey. She believed him and agreed to marry, although when they arrived at his farm she was devastated to see a most forlorn and squalid house on property lacking any resemblance of prosperity. Many times afterwards Mrs.

Graham would come weeping to her neighbour, Rebecca Dewdney, who helped in whatever way she could.

Shorty Graham worked as a carpenter but his isolation was a disadvantage. When their only son was born somewhat retarded, their disappointment was great. With the frustrations of it all John became abusive to mother and son. The boy died at age 14 and one can only imagine the dreadful heartbreak suffered by this woman. The Grahams eventually left without gaining the crown Deed much as in the case of Phillip Alldred.

Poverty was common in those times nevertheless many successes occurred. Hard work, plain food and lack of luxuries were often accompanied by cheerful contentment and a rewarding sense of accomplishment.

Murdoch

In 1878 Ralph Murdoch moved from Lindsay to settle on Lot 21, Concession 12 west of Squaw River by Highway 36 with his wife, Agnes and seven children, Jennie, Thomas, Donald, Maryanne, George, Nellie and William. Maryanne Murdoch married Newton Gibbons and died in 1884 at the birth of her first child. The Murdoch grandparents, Ralph and Agnes, took the baby, Ralph Gibbons, and raised him.

Donald and Thomas Murdoch both went to Montreal where Donald learned the trade of cooper. Nellie married J. Middleton.

Gerrard

George Gerrard lived on Lot 22, Concession 14 on Eel's Creek with his married brother Richard for several years. In 1896 they sold to Jim Ward who lived there until leaving for Western Canada in 1906.

Gibbons

James Gibbons and wife Sarah Anne, had four children, Newton, Rose, George and Sarah. They occupied Lot 23, Concession 14 on Eel's Creek. Newton married Maryanne Murdoch and left soon after his wife died in childbirth in 1884. The other Gibbons children also moved away.

Atchinson

James Atchinson and wife Mary, both from Ireland, had a house, barns and a clearing on Lot 31, Concession 14, far north in Harvey east of Nogies Creek. They raised two sons, George and Michael, and a daughter, Maud. In 1909 George sold their quit claim to Arthur Dewdney and the family moved to Alberta.

Dempsey

Mary Ann Dempsey lived on Lot 20, Concession 17 from 1883 until 1891. Little is known about her except that she eventually lost the property. Reuben Clark lived there for about twelve months before Noxon Harris took over the lot and built a good stone house which William Moore bought in 1909.

Cairnduff

We now return to James Scott Cairnduff, Clerk of Harvey for many years and upon whose farm this Nogies Creek community story began. James' daughter, Mary Amelia Cairnduff, wife of Les Crowe, later wrote a book "The Punch Bowl" when she lived in Manitoba. The fictional story was based upon Mary's recollections of life and happenings of the old Nogies Creek farm.

Numerous ownership transactions on the former Cairnduff farm occurred before 1918 as shown in the following list which reflects a pattern characteristic of many holdings in Harvey. Numerous later transfers of ownership took place and it is interesting to note that today, in 1992, most of Lot 20 is slated for sub-division, complete with modern residences, at prices which might startle the early owners in their graves.

Transactions on Lot 20, Concession 16, Harvey
Settled by J.S. Cairnduff in 1872

- June 1836 - Crown to John B. Crowe
 - August 1854 - John B. Crowe to Willet M. Platt \$134.
 - July 1869 - W.M. Platt to George Tweedle, E 1/2 \$500.
 - August 1869 - Tweedle to Platt (mortgage) \$300.
 - January 1872 - Platt to school trustees, S.S. No. 2, 1/2 acre
 - Nov. 1872 - Platt to Tweedle (mortgage discharge) on E 1/2
 - Nov. 1872 - Tweedle to James S. Cairnduff, E. \$850.
 - December 1873 - Platt to Theophilus Oakes, W. \$300.
- After T. Oakes' demise the property passed to his wife and son,
T. Oakes Junior
- Anna and T. Oakes to M. Boyd on mortgage (several financial
complications and mortgage discharged later)
- 1880 - T. Oakes Jr. to Herbert Cairnduff of W. (50 acres)
\$600.
 - 1883 - Martha Oakes to David Finley SW 1/4 (50 ac.) \$550.
 - 1885 - J.S. Cairnduff to Methodist Church 85' x 85' lot
\$15.00.
 - 1891 - F. Davis to William Beatty S.W. (50 ac.) \$550.
 - 1901 - J.S. Cairnduff to son Herbert, E. for agreed charges.
 - 1915 - H.A. Cairnduff and two unmarried sons signed over
to their brother, Robert J. Cairnduff E \$1.00.
 - 1918 - William Beatty to Rufus Richmond S.W. 1/4
(50 ac.) \$3,000.

This brief story of the early Nogies Creek community does not pretend to give details of the daily struggle that engaged the people mentioned. Much of it is a simple record passed down by word of mouth from many sources which we believe to be factual. The complete story of Nogies Creek after World War I will be left to other more qualified historians. We must not conclude it, however, without expressing a sincere thanks and appreciation to James S. Cairnduff, posthumous though it must be, for the very helpful records he left. We also recognize all the pioneers, and appreciate their efforts to improve land and living conditions for the betterment of succeeding generations.

THE BOBCAYGEON ROAD COMMUNITY

The Bobcaygeon Road, modern Highway 649 and formerly the Galway Road, was for many years part of the main communication route between the port of Newcastle on Lake Ontario and North Bay. The road lies astride the boundary between both the townships of Harvey and Verulam and the counties of Peterborough and Victoria. In 1856, the Bobcaygeon road was developed by the provincial government, as a Colonization Road, north from the village of Bobcaygeon. The provincial government attempted to attract settlers to the northern lands as farmers by subsidising transportation development such as these roads. In 1856, W.S. Conger, member of the provincial legislature for Peterborough requested it be named the Bobcaygeon Road. Surveyor Michael Deane observed in September, 1858, that "the road is now open for wheel travel ... and is filling up with a good class of settler". Three years later, roads inspector J.W. Bridgland noted:

... the Bobcaygeon as far as the Burnt River 18 miles from the Village is on the whole a pretty passable road ... well cut out and ... tolerably level and pretty free from bad swamps (it) presents a more than ordinary civilized appearance.

The land crossed by the Bobcaygeon Road is largely unsuitable for farming, although a few have made a good living. The terrain is variable with level limestone "flats" covered with very thin soils, in the south, and rough and stony land, with many gravel knolls further north. The lots in the northern part of Concession 19 are presently mostly bush, but in olden times a few people lived there. Most farmers carried on mixed farming and everyone kept a few hens, a couple of pigs and two or three cows for milk.

Contributor: Jean Anderson

Pioneer settlers on the Galway Road spread gradually further and further north in Concession 19 of Harvey, which flanks the eastern side of the road. The community overlapped the county/township boundary and so was only partly in Harvey. The community's location on the north-western side of both county and township reduced contact with places and communities more centrally situated such as Buckhorn, Lakefield and Peterborough.

The Bobcaygeon Road folk had greatest contact with each other and with the village of Bobcaygeon, which was relatively close and on the main water, road and later, rail transportation corridor. Thus a distinct society developed on the Bobcaygeon Road with fragile allegiance to the general Harvey community.

The following account of pioneer settlers is based on greatly varying detail of surviving information on individuals and their families. The sequence follows the general spread of settlement from south to north "up" the Bobcaygeon Road.

Cheetham

Thomas Cheetham occupied the southernmost farm on Lot 17, Concession 19 succeeded by Willie Purdy and Grace Hamilton, the present owner. Interestingly, the local name of the road, Cheetham's Hill, preserves the legacy of the first owner.

The old forced road route, modern Highway 36, crosses Lot 17 diagonally from the village of Bobcaygeon in the direction of Nogies Creek.

Werry

Henry Werry owned S 1/2 Lot 18, followed later by John McIlmoyle (m. Ann Irwin), Fletcher Kimble, Robert Brien and recently Carl Anderson.

Finley

N 1/2 Lot 19 belonged first to Joseph Finley, then to Dan Cain, Stan Thurston and recently Glen Hill.

Clements

S 1/2 Lot 19 belonged first to Joseph Clements, and later to Irwins from Toronto, who lost their life savings on this poor farm. Geo Kimble and son Fletcher farmed later, followed by Carl Anderson who served Harvey on School Board, Council and as Reeve.

Purdy

N 1/2 Lot 20 was settled initially by James Purdy (m. Dinah Ingram), to be followed by Harry Taylor, Ken Junkin and son Lloyd.

Trotter

S 1/2 Lot 20 was first owned by William Trotter followed by three generations of Finleys – Joseph, Nelson and Theodore.

Ayers

Robert Ayers owned Lot 21 followed by Harry Seymore who sold to Ken Junkin who served on Council and as Reeve.

Simpson

N 1/2 Lot 22 was first owned by John Simpson, then Irwin Simpson, Bill Boulter, Wilbert Ingram and now Mr. Watson.

Beck

S 1/2 Lot 22 was Thomas Beck's farm, later sold to Milton Ingram and son Harry. Part of the lot became the schoolyard of S.S. No. 1, often referred to as Ingram's School.

Ingram

Lot 23 has first owned by Matthew and Susan Ingram from Fermanagh, Ireland in 1857. They raised eight children, Maria, Frances, Mary Anne, Susan, John, Matthew, Thomas and James. The youngest, James married Susan Patterson and continued farming there. The Ingrams



Galway Road, 1930s, the Irwin family. (*Front left to right*) Ernest Irwin, Ella, Carl (*behind*), Norman (*front*), Ada, Mrs. Ethel (Finley) Irwin. (*Middle left to right*) Wilbert, Ira, Jack and Marjorie. (*Rear left to right*) Bruce, George, Ross and Oscar.

raised seven children, Ruby (Coulter), Mary (Kelly), Edith (Kennedy), Mildred (Long), Jack, Milton and Bruce. James Ingram served on Harvey Council. James' son, Bruce Ingram married Mabel Kimble and had seven children. Many Ingram descendants live in the area.

Herron

N 1/2 Lot 24 first owned by Thomas Herron, later Sam Fletcher, John Anderson, Winston Anderson and Earl Given.

Payne

S 1/2 Lot 24 first owned by Adam Payne, then Elwin Ingram, a carpenter who sold to neighbour Earl Given.

Irwin

S 1/2 Lot 25 was purchased in 1872 by Alexander (Alex) Irwin and his wife, Eliza Jane (Patterson) from George Dunsford for \$200. The

Irwins raised six children, William, Florence, Annie, Ida, Ernest and James. Ernest inherited the farm and married Ethel Finley in 1909, and they had 13 children, Bruce, Oscar, George, Ross, Marjorie, Wilbert, Jack, Ira, Zetta, Carl, Ella, Ada and Norman, all of whom attended S.S. No. 1 Galway Road School.

Two of Alex Irwin's sisters lived on the Galway Road in Concession 19, Harvey, Ann McIlmoyle and Dinah (Mrs. Jim) Purdy. Alex's son, Ernest Irwin was a Harvey councillor for many years. Around 1949, Ernest sold their mixed farm to Leslie Harrison and retired to Bobcaygeon.

Settlement on northern roadside lots

N 1/2 Lot 25 was first owned by C. Bowen and later Thomas Bowen. Francis Freeman lived north of Bowen, followed by son Wellington and Edith Freeman and now Robert Freeman.

Lot 27 first belonged entirely to Theodore Finley and he sold the S 1/2 to Ross Kimble. Levi Kimble raised his family and moved out to County Road 17. Bobby Eldridge, a wood cutter, lived along here in an old house which eventually burned.

Lot 28 was first occupied by Thomas Clark, Andrew Walker, Johnny Russell and son Fleming and Martha Russell. The house and barn both burned.

The last four lots, number 29 through 32, in Concession 19 of Harvey were poor land and not occupied for permanent agricultural settlement until much later.

Lot 29 was first owned by Elmer Dudman and was used by Joe Taylor to pasture cattle.

Lot 30 was owned by John James Bardeau (Carl Anderson's grandfather) for years and now by Bill Dudman. J.J. Bardeau owned Lot 30, Concession 18 immediately to the east, where Carl's mother was born and where, in the 1940s, White Valley Marl Mines operated.

Lot 31 was first owned by Clifford Russell and his family of four.

Lot 32, Concession 19 was not farmed and has remained bushland owned by Robinson for many years.

The Bobcaygeon Road represented the most modern land transportation route in the area for many years before the advent of the railway. It best served the farms north of Bobcaygeon and helped to channel trade and migration in a north-south direction by-passing Harvey township proper.

"Does No One in Harvey Speak Gaelic?" _____

Margaret McLean, a Scottish Highland lass of Inverness married George Oliver of Harvey in the mid 1800s. Their farm was on the north shore of Pigeon Lake. She was lonely, very lonely. Members of her own family in Scotland spoke Gaelic as well as English, but no one in Harvey, not even her husband, spoke anything but English to her. She considered her Gaelic Bible her dearest possession.

The Olivers attended Knox Presbyterian Church on Little Bob River in Bobcaygeon; they paddled three miles across Pigeon Lake to attend church. After service members congregated in the church yard to discuss events of the previous week.

One Sunday morning the Oliver sons went directly to the river's edge to prepare the canoes for the trip home. After waiting some time for their mother to join them, they returned to the church; many of the parishioners had gone home but she was still in the yard talking to strangers. A new family in the congregation had just arrived from Scotland and they "had the Gaelic". During the following days she re-lived that hour in the church yard where she had conversed so happily in the language of her childhood.

by Marjorie Oliver _____

THE GOVERNMENT ROAD

The first settlers on the Government Road were primarily lumbermen, most of them attracted to the area because of Scott's Mill on the Mississauga River. Those choosing to remain in the area built their log houses and somehow found time to engage in clearing land and do some hunting, fishing and trapping as well. The womenfolk needed to be resourceful, strong and generally adaptable to meet the harsh conditions of pioneer life. Known later as Buckhorn Road, or Rockcroft, the little community was somewhat isolated but this resulted in the neighbours having an admirable sense of honesty, caring and helpfulness to one another.

Since the character of a people is influenced by the nature of their environment, we must recall that north Harvey has been described as rough and difficult to subdue. Some of it was wild, much of it was beautiful and very interesting. It was mysteriously attractive. As was the land, so were the people. Here are the stories of the Government Road pioneers.

Pluard

Michael Pluard and his Irish wife, Margaret, came to the Scott's Mill area in the late 1860s. He purchased land there which extended to Bald Lake. Michael and Margaret had eleven children, Sara Jane, James, Ellen, Michael, Susan, Francis, Alfred, Steven, Frederick, Harry and Maryanne.

Sara Jane married John Johnson and lived at Young's Point. Harry lived in Chicago and Susan, after marrying Jim Simpson went to Duluth. Maryanne married Alec Simpson and raised a family two miles north of the Pluard home. In 1933 Alec and Maryanne died within one month of each other.

Contributors: Art Parker and Viola Guthrie



Mr. and Mrs. George H. Traynor, Buckhorn Road pioneers (circa 1900).

Viola Pluard won the top student award for Peterborough County when she wrote her High School Entrance Exams and in 1916, received further honour at Lindsay Convent School. In 1929, Viola married Clifford Guthrie and farmed on Lot 29, Concession 6, where they raised six children, Raymond, Molly, John, Maryanne, Rachel and Susan. Bernard married Agnes Bruno and operated a marina and cottages at Pluard's Landing until they retired in Buckhorn in 1973. Those of Mick Pluard's family who remained in Harvey were Harry and Tom who never married, Frank and Jack who married later in life and Fred who married Anna Haney and raised four children.

Traynor

Three Traynor brothers came from Ireland in the early 1880s, two of them settling north of Napanee at Yarker and Marlbank. Several descendants came to Harvey when lumbering was the main attraction. The third brother Thomas Traynor came directly to Scott's Mill and raised a family of three sons and two daughters. One son, Michael, married Ethel Bardeau and farmed on what is now the Deer Bay Reach Road where they eventually had 400 acres of farm and woodlot. They raised a family of seven boys and four girls all of whom were still living in January, 1989. The boys were known as excellent lumbermen and river drivers, and the whole family was highly respected, honest and progressive citizens.

A cousin, George Traynor settled land on Concession 7, just north of the Squaw River turn. He and his wife Bridget raised seven children, five girls and two boys. The boys, Thomas James and George Henry remained at Rockcroft and farmed side by side.

George Henry Traynor was Post Master at Rockcroft for many years and kept a small store as well. He and Mrs. Traynor had a family consisting of Ernest, Lorene, Marie and Margaret. Members of this family were highly respected for their honesty. When Ernest was ready for retirement he sold the farm and moved to Peterborough.

Thomas James Traynor married Annie Allen and had three sons, Evan, Victor and Osmond, and a daughter Irene. He farmed immediately north of his brother George. Mr. Traynor was very careful and precise in both actions and words, and for many years was secretary of the Rockcroft school board. He bought one of the 1914 Model T Ford cars and was quite concerned when "the greedy vehicle squandered 14 gallons of gas that first summer!"



Mrs. G.H. Traynor and Elizabeth (Scott), wife of a cousin, George Traynor, in the doorway of George Henry's home which contained the store and the Rockcroft Post Office for 26 years from 1926-52 (circa 1930).

John and James Traynor, believed to be cousins of Thomas Traynor, were residents in 1881 but they moved to northern Ontario shortly after.

Mick Traynor's brother George lived on Lot 17, Concession 9, where he and his wife, Gertrude Green raised Joseph, Katie and Mamie. When his wife died, he remarried with Lizzie Scott from Chandos and they had Frank, Steve, Elizabeth (Lizzie) and Will. Frank married Ruth Hulland and they moved to a farm near Peterborough after living in Cavendish. Their farm is now operated by their son Bill who recalls winters when his father and Joe Robertson used two teams of horses to pull a homemade snowplough to clear the Government Road. In 1942-43 deep snow made the road impassable for weeks.

Mamie married Frank Freeburn whose son, George, cared for the Gannons Narrows floating bridge for many years. Lizzie married a Mr. Huard and they lived for a time on Lot 20, Concession 10.

Flynn

Alexander Mofatt and wife Ann were the first settlers on Lot 21, Concession 9. They sold to an Englishman, Mr. Flynn, who had corres-

ponded with a widow acquaintance, a Mrs. Renouf who agreed to come to Canada with her 14-year old son and marry Mr. Flynn. Her son Thomas a dependable, honest and progressive lad took the name Flynn and later would marry Mary Chesney.

The Flynn's farmed the place and raised Charles, Vera, Ruth, Hilda and Russell. Ruth became a teacher and went West. Vera was talented and remodelled the old house and built a summer kitchen from the lumber of one huge pine tree! Hilda married Hugh Allen and farmed near Lakehurst.

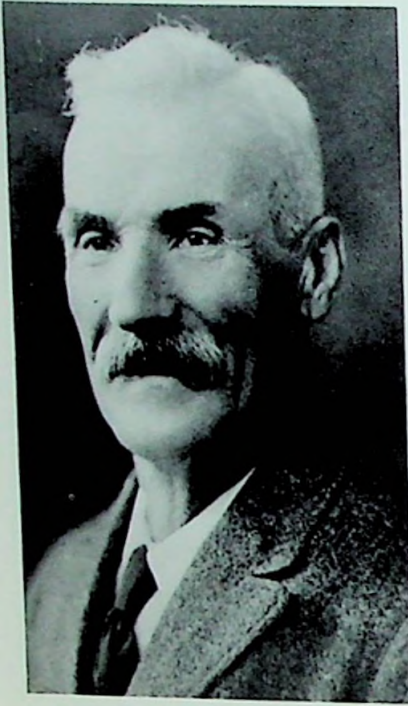
Tom Flynn was known for his integrity and was voted to Council year after year. Charlie, who had married Mildred Calvert stayed on the home place when Mr. Flynn bought a farm near Lakehurst and moved there in 1922. Years later, Charlie built a store at what has become known as Flynn's Turn. He and Mildred had four sons, Keith, Elmer, Robert and Tommie. This writer taught the three older boys in school and remembers them as models of good behaviour as well as very bright mathematics students.

Charlie served for many years on Council and as Reeve. Russell stayed on the farm at Lakehurst. Charlie's youngest son Tommie was a school teacher and later, with his wife Muriel took over the store.

Guthrie

In 1871, Samuel Guthrie and his wife Elizabeth with their children Mary Ann, William Samuel and Sarah occupied Lot 21, Concession 8. Added to the family later were Martha, Thomas, Robert and David. Thomas remained on the family farm, married Emma Jane Cochrane and raised, Coleman, Lorne, Ivey and Elwin. From early times this house had been a stopping place for cadge teams and lumbermen on their journeys northward.

Samuel Guthrie Junior lived for some years on Lot 18, Concession 10, but moved to the U.S.A. via Peterborough. Other family members moved away, but William (whose second name was John) bought Lot 22, immediately north of the old home place, married Isobel Barcroft and they raised Ethel, Pearl and Clifford there. John told how he paid for that little farm by cutting hardwood each year and drawing it to Pluard's Landing on Bald Lake. There it was sold to Peterborough wood dealers who loaded it on scows to be towed to the city by steamboat. He was paid the princely sum of \$2.50 per cord for body maple! By careful management and hard work he became a successful woodsman and farmer.



Alec Simpson, timber ranger on the Buckhorn Road (circa 1910).



Maryanne Pluard, Mrs. Alec Simpson (circa 1910).

Ethel Guthrie married James Finley and Pearl married Ben Irwin. Like their parents, John and Isobel, all these children were good managers.

Simpson

In 1871, James and Mary Simpson and their eight children lived locally although only one, Alec Simpson, remained in this area. Alec married Maryanne Pluard and raised John, Herbert, Violet, Theodore, Bruce, Olive and Melville. Bruce worked at Shearer's Store in Buckhorn and later bought the Rockcroft store from Dewey Hoskin.

Alec Simpson spent his lifetime as a timber ranger, first for Dicksons, and later for Peterborough Lumber Company (or P.L. as it was usually called). Being a very honest man, with a firm knowledge of lot lines, he was often called upon to point out boundary locations for people in the area. His decisions were never disputed.



Violet Simpson (Mrs. Hugh Cochrane), Buckhorn Road. raised four children as a young widow. Violet operated a summer tourist resort and Post Office at Catchacoma (circa 1930)

Violet Simpson married Hugh Cochrane, raised four children and lived on the old Chesney place, Lot 24, Concession 8. They also had a tourist home and boat landing on Catchacoma Lake. A visit with Violet Cochrane was like walking into a garden of flowers flooded with bright sunshine! Hugh had died while the family was young, but she carried on bravely with the summer resort and had a fine clientele, many of them from Peterborough where she was always welcomed into their homes. She was an entertainer and a comic of unusual talent whom everybody loved, and she was always the first to offer support to anyone in difficult circumstances. Here was a charming and caring lady whose beneficence was done in a quiet and unassuming manner.

Theodore Simpson was a guide for many years at the Catchacoma Hunt Club, as his father had been before him, but he met a tragic drowning death there one hunting season. He had married Christina Shearer who had died leaving him with their young family Clarence, Phyllis and Doris. By a cruel

blow of fate Clarence, the third generation to guide the Club, met an early death by drowning under almost identical circumstances to his father.

Melville Simpson, the youngest of Alec's family never married, but lived at the home place for many years. Melville inherited a talent for music. He played both piano and mandolin. His brother, Theodore Simpson had an admirable singing voice and played the violin.

Bennett

A Mr. and Mrs. Bennett who came from Belfast to Lakehurst via Ennismore, had Annie, William, David, Fred, John and Napier. William married Eliza Jane Welch, farmed for several years on Lot 22, Concession 9, and raised, Eva, Arthur, Elsie, Audrey, Edna and Gordon. Eliza's family had operated a brickyard near the present Lock's Bridge in Peterborough.

By 1900, many families were moving to Western Canada. William and his wife moved to Winnipeg, when William died prematurely, Mrs. Bennett and her children came back to Peterborough where several descendants still live.

Napier Bennett married Jane Spence, whose parents farmed on Lot 24, Concession 8, and raised, Arnold, Britton, Wellie, Mona, Gladys, Amos, Cecil, Vivian, Effie, Cameron and Wallace who died as an infant. This family learned to be good workers, as they were required to help out at an early age, with school work taking a secondary place in their lives.

Napier, rugged and muscular, was quite a notable character, who worked in lumber camps and river-driving. He left most of the farm work to be done by the older sons. He was not a quarrelsome man but never turned down a challenge if someone wished to settle differences physically.

Napier Bennett was somewhat of a frontiersman and spent much time hunting and trapping. Mrs. Bennett once stated that she did not mind skinning any of the animals he trapped except the otters. To hunt deer, Napier would go out alone, find a fresh track and follow it, wolverine fashion for a couple of days if necessary. As the deer became weary it would stop on a high piece of ground and wait to catch sight of the pursuer. At each stop the deer would allow itself a little closer view of the persistent figure following it. Soon Napier would be close enough to get an easy standing shot away. The deer would be his no matter how far from home. He claimed

that a deer followed like this will always take a circuitous route and come back to the very place where it all began. One fall he shot eleven deer, most of them by this method.

"Where would he stay overnight on such a trek?" you ask. When it became too dark to continue tracking he would light a fire in some thicket or below a rocky ledge and sleep on the ground. He often carried a light blanket as well as a "bit of grub" in a small pack-sack.

This writer spent many an evening hearing Napier, as an older man, relate his experiences. Needless to say, in the 1930s his hunting days were over and he was badly used up with rheumatism. Mrs. Bennett will be remembered as a mild and kindly woman, deserving a place in Heaven for having worked so very hard and for setting a fine ethical example for her large family.

Napier Bennett's son, Wellie had a delightful sense of good homespun humour and was liked by all who knew him. After serving in World War II, he returned with a bride and lived again on his beloved Buckhorn Road.

Another of Napier Bennett's seven sons, Amos Bennett was a valued contributor to much of the information given here. He possessed a deep and abiding faith in God, and considered his wife and six children his greatest blessing.

John Bennett married a Cummings girl and they lived at Lakehurst. John died at an early age and his widow remarried with Harvey Windover.

Fred Bennett, who married Alma McGarvey had a small farm and extensive woodlots on Concession 8 behind Napier's place. He managed well and served on Council for many years. Their only daughter, Blanche, married Wallace Shearer and they had one daughter, Viva.

In 1933, Fred sold a fine stand of pine to Harold Scott who had a small retail lumber outlet in Peterborough. Scott chose Walter Mooney as his foreman to manage the lumber camp operation. Walter did such an efficient job of taking that timber out that he made a handsome profit for Scott thereby putting him on the road to success.

Fred and Mrs. Bennett had retired to live in Buckhorn near their daughter Blanche and husband, Wallace Shearer who will both be remembered as outstanding contributors to Harvey Township, as good citizens and honest business people. Wallace served on Council and as Reeve, while Blanche was active in church and community endeavours.

Dave Bennett never married but lived on a small acreage at the southwest extremity of Mississauga Lake. He was a keen observer of life, witty and interesting to meet.



Walter Mooney, lumber camp foreman with daughter Hilda, Mrs. Agnes (Irwin) Mooney and an acquaintance (circa 1935).

Taylor

John and Eliza Taylor built a frame house on the east side of the road about one third of a mile south of the Squaw River Road. They raised a family of five girls and four boys. One daughter, Lena, married Raglan Richmond and farmed at Nogie's Creek. A son, William married Ellen Pluard and moved to Toronto.

Barcroft

The Taylors sold to William Barcroft who moved there after living for some time on Lot 22 Concession 9. The Barcrofts raised a big family consisting of Wilbert, Harry, Isobel, Edith, Stanley, Stella, Irene, Flora, Maggie, Emma, Fred, Elizabeth and Ernie. Stanley who married Vina Windover served in the Toronto Police Force in 1915 before returning to the farm in south Harvey. Isobel married John Guthrie and continued farming. Edith married John Eastwood and ran the hotel in Buckhorn.

Tragedy sometimes struck large families. In the Barcroft family, Emma died of the dreaded diphtheria at age 17. Little Freddie, at four died as the result of toppling into a container of boiling water. When others of this family moved away Isobel and Stanley were left to make their contribution to the story of Harvey.

Finley

James Finley, who had married Isobel Guthrie's daughter, Ethel, bought the Barcroft holdings and lived there until his death in 1977. He had to be a careful and hard-working manager, as they raised a family of seven, Marjorie, Wilma, Mildred, Gordon, Pearl, Helen and Jack. Jim was a good lumberman, farmer and carpenter. His word and his handshake were firm and he was a good neighbour to all. Their children were all first class students in school. Jim served on the Rockcroft School Board for a number of years.

Mildred Finley married Mervyn Brown and lived in Peterborough as did Pearl who married Don LaFonte. Helen married Jack Simmons and Jack married and lived in Oshawa. Gordon remained single and continued on the home place working as a carpenter.

A point of interest is that within the three families just mentioned, Taylor, Barcroft and Finley, 27 children had their "start" on this little farm of limited capacity. Doubtless, the woodland part of it was an important factor in sustaining family life there.

Spence

Mr. and Mrs. John Spence lived across the road from the school at S.S. No. 6, on Lot 24, Concession 8, and raised Alec, Jane, Norman, William, Amos and Margaret. In spite of his lack of formal education John was



Allen Irwin and his second wife Ada (Renouf) on their wedding day 1886.

renowned for his practical skills, such as the ability to estimate accurately the number of cords of wood on a given acreage, tons of hay in a field, and bushels of grain to the acre.

William Spence went West to Gull Lake, Saskatchewan and Amos went to Calgary. Both succeeded as independent barbers. Margaret Spence never married.

In 1917, John went to Saskatchewan and purchased two sections of land near the town of Webb. He returned, held a sale, then moved West for good. Being a shrewd and capable farmer he soon became the owner of six sections of land, a success story indeed.

Irwin

Allen Irwin was born in 1847 and emigrated from Antrim to work at Scott's Mill. He later settled on Lot 2, Concession 8, and later still Lot 24. Allen's first wife Sarah (Griffin) had seven children, William, George, Louisa, Mary, David, Agnes and Thomas from whom many descendants



William Irwin, son of Allen and Ada, with his wife, Lizzie (Stewart), Buckhorn Road.

have had a great influence locally. Mary died at eight years of age, and Thomas at age 21.

In 1885, Sarah Irwin died and one year later, Allen married Ada Renouf and raised Susan, Robert, Alfred, Roseanne, Elizabeth, Benjamin, James, Joshua, Morris and Violet. Roseanne and Joshua died at birth and James died at one year. The 12 surviving Irwin children contributed substantially to Harvey's growth and history. The men were all expert lumbermen, farmers, teamsters and river drivers. The women were excellent homemakers and supporters of all family endeavour. As was the case with most such large families, the Irwins did not get much formal schooling because they were required to work from an early age.



Allen Irwin with his family on the Buckhorn Road by his farm and orchard (background). (Left to right) Louisa (Mrs. William Mooney), Agnes (Mrs. Walter Mooney), Ada (Renouf) and Allen Irwin (circa 1925).

Bill Irwin married Lizzie Stewart, whose family had owned the farm occupied by Mount St. Joseph and Civic Hospital in Peterborough. Bill and Lizzie Irwin's children were "Red" Dave, Gladys and Isarah. George married Maggie Andrews and raised four children, Annie, Eva, William and Hugh and lived on Lot 28, Concession 6 most of their lives.

Louisa married William Mooney and Agnes married Walter Mooney. David married in Western Canada but his wife died at the time their first child was born. David never remarried but lived with brother Bill.

Susan was married to Alec Tate, of whom more will be said later. Robert married Nellie Hutchinson and some years later bought the old John Deck farm in south Harvey where they raised eight children, Ivan, Allen, Vera, Elsie, Violet, Audrey, Benjamin and Leo.

Elizabeth Irwin married Levi Kimble, whose first wife had died several years before, and raised Marjorie, Dorothy, Ada, Amy and Alfred. Levi was an excellent teamster and worked all his life for various lumber companies and on farms as a horseman.



Buckhorn Road group (left to right) Allen Irwin, Alex Tate, Garfield Tate, Susan (Irwin) Tate, Mrs. Ada Irwin, Mrs. Alex Fulton (behind), Alex Fulton and his dog, Jack, trained to search for stray livestock (circa 1925).

Ben Irwin married Pearl Guthrie and had Althena, Clifford, Freda and Stella on the farm across from the Rockcroft school after living for some years on the older homestead near Flynn's Corner.

Morris Irwin, who married Ada Hutchinson, moved first to Bobcaygeon and later to northern Quebec. They had three sons and five daughters. Violet Irwin married Andy Wilson but she died at the birth of their daughter Hilda who was later to be adopted by Walter Mooney, after having been nurtured for six months by Viola and Clifford Guthrie.

Lee/Tate

William Lee opened up Lot 27, Concession 9, at the end of Squaw River Road. He used oxen for this task as did most other settlers before 1900. That lot and some others in the area were acquired by Alec Tate, who remarried with Susan Irwin after the death of his first wife.

Most people would have rejected Lot 27 because of its lack of tillable acreage, its isolation and meagre possibilities. But Alec and Susan Tate,



Ada and Noble Tate and their dogs, Rowdy and Rick, trained by Alex Tate to pull sleighs carrying the children several miles to school in S.S. No. 6 at Rockcroft (circa 1930).

Memories - Going to School _____

I remember two neighbour children who lived in our Squaw River line who rode to school in the winter by dog sleigh. They each had a large black-and-white dog and had it harnessed to a hand sleigh. They would leave the dogs in a farmer's stable across from the school during the day.

Years later, the same two children drove to school with a horse and cutter in the winter, and an old car in the summer. Of course, their parents were some of the well-to-do people, as other people called them, at the time, although they were few and far between in our community.

by Charlie Allen _____

through hard work and good management proved such thinking to be erroneous. By use of all the land's resources the Tates prospered. They cut and sold wood and logs, raised cattle and pigs, trapped fur-bearing animals and did gardening. Alec had a tractor soon after the machine came into use and had the first truck in the community as well.

They hired men to work on the farm and in the woods. Alec was known to say: "I never let a dollar go unless it will bring me back another."

Stuart Miller worked for the Tates, first as a young fellow, remaining with them for nearly 17 years. He received good lessons in thrift from Alec which he said stood him in good stead for the rest of his life. Stuart married Luella Windover and they prospered to the point where they were able to buy the old Chesney (or Cochrane) farm. After the death of longtime mail courier, Hugh Irwin, Luella assumed that contract.

Ada and Noble were the Tates' children, and they too, were good citizens and raised good families.

Ada married Bert Manley and Noble married Bert's sister Annie. They lived in the Peterborough area on farms until Ada and Bert retired in the city.

In 1933, when most people were suffering from the Great Depression, Alec Tate paid \$3300 in cash for a splendid farm abutting Jackson's Park near Peterborough. He was able to do this from the stock of one dollar bill which he and Susan were in custom of saving!

Spafford

William Spafford was a blacksmith who had a shop in Buckhorn, near the location of the present Post Office. He and his wife, Mary Calvert, bought a farm from Jim Pluard on the Squaw River Road. They had four sons, Howard, Sherman, Clifford and George.

Howard Spafford married Nellie Mooney and had two children, Myrtle and William. Clifford married May Armstrong, raised Luella, Almeda and Wallace, and later moved to Detroit. Sherman moved away too, but George, a bachelor, stayed on the farm with his mother for many years after his father had died. George was another one of those in this community who could add some humour to any situation. For example:

One winter while working in the woods George came down with a rather heavy cold. He decided to stay indoors for a couple of days to shake it off. Upon hearing that George was ill, Mrs. George

Irwin decided to visit him and cheer him up. When she arrived, George was resting in bed. She entered the bedroom and without asking any questions addressed him thus:

“Good heavens, Georgie! What a ghastly colour you are! You should get all your affairs in good order for I’m afraid you’re not long for this world!”

This well-meaning neighbour woman had probably received an exaggerated account of the nature of his illness, but in a day or two George was up and about and was narrating to others, in his inimitable way, this sick-bed message and of course his close brush with death.

Allen/Warburton

A northward branch off the Squaw River Road leads to a small farm (with large woodlot) that was settled by an Englishman named Albert Allen. He and his wife raised a family of two boys and two girls. Albert Jr. remained on the farm when his brother moved to Lindsay. As already mentioned Annie Allen married T.J. Traynor.

The young Albert corresponded with a widow from England, a Mrs. Warburton, who agreed to bring her three children to Canada and marry him since his first wife had died leaving him with two very young sons, Eddie and George.

The Warburton children were Bert, Joe and Marion. Bert merits special mention here because he was a fine handsome lad with keen sense of humour, the gift of the gab and an attractiveness for the young ladies of the area. He was chosen to drive for Herb Dreary, the “walking boss” of the Peterborough Lumber Company, and was therefore supplied with a car along with expenses for gasoline. This was unusual in the 1920s and was the cause of some envy from other young men. Yet he was admired by all who knew him. But tragedy struck. He fell from the sorting jack at the Auburn Dam and since he could not swim, was drowned.

Joe Warburton lived at Lakehurst for some years before moving to Lindsay where he raised his family. One son Glenn is well known for his ability as an old-time fiddle player.

Marion married Jewel Windover and they had three sons, Bob, Douglas and Harry. From a previous marriage Marion had two children Vernon and June.

Albert Allen and his second wife, Jessie had a son Charlie who stayed on the farm and raised herds of good beef cattle. He was also a skilful trapper, guide and lumberman. Charlie was a bright fellow with a great sense of humour. He wrote some interesting memoirs that described some of his school experiences and growing up on the Buckhorn Road in the 1920s. They will be kept along with other such writings as part of the historical society's Harvey Township Archives. When Charlie sold the farm he and his wife Wilma moved to Buckhorn. (See Charlie Allen's Memories).

Windover

The Windovers were interesting and colourful people. In 1881, George and Catherine Windover lived on Lot 28, Concession 7, with their children, George Junior, Matthew (Mart), Elijah, Harvey, James and Ezekiel (Ebe). George Junior built a house on Lot 28, Concession 6 and raised Pearl, Flossie, Dany and William. Mart Windover married Sarah Mooney and lived on Lot 18, Concession 8, where they raised Rollie, Etta and Mary.

Harvey Windover married Caroline Nicholls and raised three girls, Cathy, Eva and Lucy. He was a noted deer hunter and trapper and loved the frontier style of life, including the occasional "binge".

Jim Windover married Martha Guthrie, remained on the home place and raised Chester, Lottie, Clarion, Hugh and Llewellyn. Clarion and his wife, Florence Hulland built a house on the home place where they raised their family, Mervyn, Audrey, Floyd, Dale, Wayne and Hazel. Clarion worked at lumbering, farming and trapping and was a skilled woodsman and guide.

Elijah (known as Lige) was probably the most colourful of all the Windovers. Married to Florence Crapp, their family consisted of Roy, D'eyncourt, Warren, Jewel, Neil, Irma and a child who died at age four. Lige took on big logging contracts for various lumber companies, and with the aid of his sons did exceedingly well. He spent money freely, especially when on a bit of a "toot". They established "Glen Oaks", a very nice tourist resort on the south side of Mississauga Lake. His sons were excellent guides for fishing and hunting parties.



Matt (Mart) Windover and family, circa 1914 (left to right) Mart, his wife Sarah (Mooney), daughter Etta (later Mrs. Hudson of Fenelon Falls), son Rollie (later storekeeper in Peterborough and Buckhorn) and (seated) daughter Mary Ellen (later Mrs. Nichols of Bobcaygeon).



Clarion Wilber, Buckhorn Road, returning from deer hunting, circa 1934.

Lige loved to have parties with his guests, who would assemble in the big dining room in the evenings and dance while Lige, always wearing the dark brown felt hat, pumped away on the beautiful player piano. It reminded one of the keyboard man in a saloon scene from a 1920s western movie. This was a very popular and well-run fishing resort in the 1920s and 1930s.

Lige always mixed freely with his guests and his colourful language and experiences could fill many pages. One example of his vivacious behaviour will illustrate something of his character.

On this occasion a group of about twenty clergymen chose Glen Oaks as a place to have a weekend quiet time and retreat. On the Sunday morning they planned to invite any other guests and Lige's family to join with them for a short period of worship. It just happened that Lige was suffering a bit of a hangover and to make matters worse his horses had jumped the fence and were eating what they were not otherwise damaging in his garden. Having just partaken of a "hair off the dog that bit him", Lige, in no mood for sermons, was engaged in yelling some blasphemous threats and

commands to those ____ horses, hoping to get them out of the garden before it was ruined.

When three of the clergy helped him to complete this chore, he in his generous way invited them to come into the kitchen and have a drink of rye. Two of them graciously declined the offer but the third man of the cloth made the mistake of saying he had never taken a drink and that he considered it sinful for anyone else to offend Christ by drinking on a Sunday morning.

That did it! Lige stepped right up to him, and pointing a finger in his face, declared emphatically: "Look here, mister. It was Christ Himself who started this drinking habit. Didn't He turn the water into wine? Didn't he give it to his disciples? And didn't they all fall down drunk as they walked on the road from Jerusalem to Jericho? It's all there recorded in the Bible".

Needless to say, the Reverend Sirs chose not to argue the point, but Lige compromised by attending worship and was a model participant.

Another Windover family, John and wife Sarah, were blessed with children named Luella, Nelson, Herman, George, Ernie, Harvey and Lily. Luella moved to California and Nelson took up farming in south Harvey. Herman lived in Buckhorn and had a daughter Marjorie, who also gave some valuable written records of earlier times in Buckhorn (see Buckhorn section). George married Ada Switzer and their family consisted of Earl, Luella and Gerald.

After the death of Hugh Irwin, who had carried the mail for many years, Luella carried out that contract. Ernie Windover resided in Haliburton County where he became a successful business man. Harvey and Lily also left the area.

Westlake

John Westlake lived for a time on Lot 25, Concession 8 and drew the mail twice per week from Buckhorn. He moved later to Cavendish Township where he kept the Post Office. His daughter Edith demonstrated the resourceful pioneer spirit so necessary for women when she took on



Edith Westlake (*rear*)
Maggie Barcroft and
Margarete Eastwood.
(Courtesy Mrs. Norman
Coones).

a much longer mail-carrying route. With only a horse-drawn rig she was known for getting that mail through in rain, snow or blizzard. Her brother, Edmond married Ivey Guthrie and moved to Lakehurst where they farmed successfully and raised their family.

Shouldice

Adam and Miriam Shouldice had settled on Lot 22, Concession 10, by the year 1871, and their son Thomas and his wife continued living there until the mid-1920s. Like many remote holdings, it has been used as ranch land for cattle ever since that time.

Freeburn

Frank Freeburn was a well-respected mason from the Government Road who laid the foundations of such structures as the Cody Inn, St.

Matthew's Church and the Buckhorn Lockmaster's House, as well as many barns and other farm buildings. Frank married Mrs. Scott (née Connors) and raised two children, George and Mae. George married Mary Cummings of Lakehurst, served in World War I and then was bridgmaster at Gannons Narrows for over 30 years. Mae married John Montgomery and lived in Timmins.

After Frank's first wife died, he married Marie Traynor of the Government Road and raised Ken, Garnet and Gordon. Marie's premature death in 1920 was a severe blow to Frank and he died six years later at age 63.

Trennum

A rather picturesque old frame house sat idle for many years in a little clearing on the west side of "The Elbow" between Big Bald and Little Bald Lakes. Presumably the house was built by Tom Trennum who owned several part-lots in the area. Local folklore declared it was haunted because lumbermen, during the course of cribbing logs nearby, confirmed they had heard strange noises at night, and others claimed to have seen a ghost on occasions. Dave Montgomery, with his wife and family also lived there later.

However, the haunted house legend had its origin perhaps in this episode concerning old John Connors. He was somewhat of a recluse who chose to live alone in that old house with permission from John Carew whose lumber company had bought the property. George Kelly, Carew's brother-in-law and "walking boss" for Carew, made occasional visits to the property and always checked in to visit old John and have a chat.

On this particular day, George asked Fred Pluard to accompany him on his check of the property. After completing a bit of timber-ranging they approached the house only to be accosted by old John's two large dogs. Ordinarily the dogs were friendly to Kelly, but this day they were unusually cross and defiant. Indeed, the dogs had to be subdued and chased back by use of a couple of stalwart sticks. Wondering why old John had not appeared, they knocked on the door and after a short wait they walked in. They were shocked to discover the cold body of their old friend, John Connors, on his hay-filled bunk. He had died as peacefully as he had lived.



"Mixie" Recordi, a well-digger.

In the early 1930s the pristine beauty of the Bald Lakes remained intact. The author and companions sometimes stayed overnight in this old house on extended fishing trips because it was the only building between Pluard's Bay and Snake Island. Never did old John's ghost manifest itself in the silence of those nights, but perhaps after a long day of fishing in that fresh air we were just too tired to notice it.

Wharam

A short distance east of the old house on the north shore of Big Bald Lake in Concession 10 is the site of Matthew Wharam's pioneer home. A later occupant was Sam Guthrie during whose tenancy the house burned down to be replaced by the present small building. "Mixie" Recordi, a bachelor, once occupied the house. Mixie dug wells for a living and instead of employing modern drilling equipment he used pick, shovel, crowbar, dynamite and lots of muscle.

The final occupant was Tom Brown, a cattle drover from the Peterborough area, who purchased several lots comprising some 800 acres on the north shore for use as a ranch. His nephew, Archie Brown, recalls driving cattle between the ranch and Peterborough in the 1930s. In 1945, Tom Brown sold the ranch complete with all lakeshore to Jack Stewart (of the Quaker Oats' Stewarts). Jack built a summer home there and in the mid-1960s he sold a large part of the lakeshore to Philrick Developers and many summer homes were soon built. Jack later sold the remainder of the large acreage to William Byles from Toronto.

This is brief account of the Government Road section of Harvey. Just as the name evolved to become the Buckhorn Road and then later Highway 36, many changes have taken place in number and names of residents as well as the general complexion of the community. The pioneer lifestyle has changed to a modern way of living. The essence of change can be largely stated in two words, TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION. Good roads and motor vehicles have replaced oxen and horse-drawn equipment. The telephone, radio and television have replaced a rather sporadic mail service and the formerly welcome visits between neighbours. We cannot easily foretell the future but we may rest assured that further startling change will take place. May such change be of beneficial character, both to our human existence and to our precious environment.

Memories – Charlie Allen _____

Mr. Charlie Allen lived in the Government Road area and the following is an edited, summarized account of his written memoirs in the GHHS Archives.

"I was born on November 29, 1915, and raised in north Harvey on Lot 29 Concession 9. My father, along with his parents, 5 brothers and 3 sisters came to Canada from Staffordshire around 1881 and settled on Lot 28, Concession 9. Around 1900 Dad settled on Lot 29 just north of his father and cleared the land with oxen pulling primitive farm implements. Trees were cut and burned, and stumps lifted. The land was ploughed (or "broken up"), grain planted and eventually harvested by hand, and threshed by flail to extract the grain. The straw formed winterfeed for the livestock.

Cream was churned into butter, and salted for storage in earthen crocks and placed in the cellar for winter. Salted meat would keep in wooden barrels for a full year. Garden produce was stored in the cellar as well except for wild berries which were done down in sealers. Apples were sliced and hung up to dry and crabapples were made into jelly.

In season we ate both fish because the Squaw River which crossed our farm had perch and suckers, and venison when we were lucky enough to get a deer.

Home

Our home at that time was a log house which had been used as a lumber camp for loggers. The floors were all rough lumber. "Ticks" (mattresses) on the beds were filled with straw although later on feathers replaced the straw which sure was a luxury. Dad worked in the logging camps in winter, on the log drives in spring, and at home in the summer trying to farm a little. When Dad was away, mother and whichever children were not out working would look after the livestock and saw wood for the stoves.

We had no hydro or 'phone within 20 miles. All our transportation was by horse and buggy or cutter if too far to walk. On Sundays we would walk about four miles to church. I remember a big open-fronted horse shed behind the church.

On washdays a big copper boiler was filled with water and heated on the stove. Really dirty clothes were boiled and others were washed by hand on a washboard before being rinsed in cold water, and hung outside to dry. Women worked very hard on washdays in those times.

Stores

Our closest store was in Buckhorn where we bought staples such as flour, salt, sugar, tea and baking powder. Most clothes were mail-ordered from Eaton's or Simpson's catalogues. Later on I remember a man from another district built a grocery store at Rockcroft across the road from S.S. No. 6. This was a lot handy for everyone in the area and he would let you buy on credit. Years later people bought cars as money became easier to get and drove to town to shop and forgot about the storekeeper that had helped them. The store eventually burned down after changing hands several times. The next store was at Flynn's Corner.

Doctors

Our closest doctors were in Bobcaygeon or Lakefield. I remember when I was about five contacting scarlet fever, and a Dr. Smith from Lakefield came by horse and buggy 22 miles to attend me. In 1920, a doctor came to Buckhorn and stayed for a number of years. However you had to pick him up as he had no transportation of his own. In later years you could 'phone but you had to be really sick before you got a doctor. A lot of home remedies were tried first such as mustard plasters, goose grease, and turpentine on your chest for a cough or cold, Epsom salts, castor oil, catnip tea and many others I have forgotten. Then in the thirties and forties patent medicine men came around such as Rawleigh-Watkins salesman with liniments and salves.

Amusements

All in all we got by but sure had no luxuries. We made all our own fun and seemed to be happy. I remember at Christmas when I was young never receiving toys but there might have been a pair of mitts or stockings under the tree and always a few candies and an orange in your stocking. We always gathered together at home Christmas day if possible. At school there was a Christmas concert with carols, recitations, dialogues and music. The school would be

packed full of people. Of course the final event of that night was the arrival of Santa with his bag of gifts one for each pupil. It was a gala night and enjoyed by all.

School

In 1922 I started school and walked the 3 miles each to S.S. No. 6 by myself. I would leave home around 7:30 a.m. and it would be 5:30 p.m. when I got home. After supper I would do homework (we always had a lot), go to bed and get up around 6:30 to get ready for school again. Our school in Rockcroft was heated by a wood stove. We had no school well and two boys took turns each day to carry water from the farm across the road. The water was kept in a cooler, and each pupil had his own drinking cup. A big boy was always assigned to carry in wood and look after the fire. At four o'clock the girls took turns sweeping the classroom and porch, and cleaning the blackboards. Our toilets were outside, one at each end of the woodshed behind the school. We used to have a different teacher nearly every year. At the end of Senior Fourth you had to go to the Buckhorn school for three days to write the Entrance exams. If you passed these you were ready for High School. I wrote my exams in Buckhorn in 1928 and was lucky enough to pass. However to attend High School you had to go to live in Peterborough so that meant most of us pupils never got any further education.

Starting Work

At the age of 13 past I started work tending livestock and doing chores for a neighbour farmer. The winter in 1929 was the beginning of the Depression. I went to work for a man who was taking out logs for the John Carew Lumber Co. in Lindsay. In the early thirties times were tough — no work and no money. I picked up work wherever I could and one winter worked for \$5.00 a month plus keep.

New House

In 1928 we built a fairly large new frame house on my dad's property, containing 5 bedrooms, living room, kitchen and pantry. Outside the screened-in veranda would be enclosed with windows in winter. Heat came from wood stoves, water supply from a cistern in the basement with a hand-pump to the kitchen sink, although drinking water was still carried from a well 30 yards away. Propane-powered lights and refrigeration were eventually installed. Most lumber in the house was from our property and sawn at the steam saw-mill by the school.

In 1940 I decided to try my hand at farming full-time. By 1947 I had 400 acres which gave me about 75 acres of tillable land, and let me expand my head of cattle. I was also trapping and guiding deer-hunting parties, so between that and farming I managed. Later on the cottage industry was starting to expand and thousands of cottages were built mostly by local labour. With the cottages came marinas, boats and motors for rent and fees for boat dockage and storage. So, all in all, things really changed for the better."

OREGON TRAIL

The northeast part of Harvey was the last to develop for several reasons. It was less accessible to the settled regions further south because the north shores of Lower Buckhorn and Lovesick Lakes form natural barriers. Early bridges were at the extreme southeast at Burleigh Falls and at Buckhorn Rapids in Concession 8. The Burleigh Colonization Road built northeast of Harvey in 1860, was important because it bridged the Burleigh Rapids. The Burleigh Road was however largely a failure and had only a marginal impact on the development of Harvey and was less significant as a colonization road than the Bobcaygeon Road at the western side of the township.

In addition to its relative inaccessibility, northeast Harvey had thin stony soils, of which only small portions could be cultivated. Large areas of smooth granite are largely unvegetated. Other areas were well-forested and attractive mainly to lumbermen. Settlers sought the land after all other areas had been claimed. The earliest settlers, the Hills, arrived in 1871 and selected a fertile patch in the valley of Deer Bay Creek in Concession 2. In time others settled in the same vicinity.

Northeast Harvey lacked a single central hamlet or crossroads. For decades, access was far easier by water than by land. 50 years after the Hills arrived half a day was still required to cross the area using the only route, christened the Oregon Trail. The name is attributed to a cynical early settler's opinion of the probable destination of the seemingly endless, meandering route. This road's notorious windings were attributed to the diligence of a slightly drunken surveyor.

The real reason relates to the lack of dynamite in early road construction which obliged the builders to seek a naturally level, dry route. In the natural setting of northeast Harvey this was far easier said than done.

Modern Highway 36 is a straighter edition of the former Oregon Trail route. The Trail began as a tote, or cadge, road for supplying lumber

Contributors: Eliza Gordon and Albert Chase



Mary Sproule, teacher at S.S. No. 7 school.

shanties in the fall and winter. Traffic was light then and remains so to the present because the route joins only small settlements and passes few farms.

The story of pioneer families and permanent settlement in northeast Harvey is relatively brief. The earliest known settlers were Thomas and Eliza (Dawkins) Hill who were married in Lakefield in 1871 and after a few months came to Harvey, paddling a canoe up Deer Bay Creek and selecting a place that appealed to them for a farm close to the river. (See Hill family history). Eliza's parents joined them the next year settling on the west half of the same lot. The land occupied was subsequently purchased from the McDonald Lumber Company. The Hills raised 11 children on their farm on E 1/2 Lot 11, Concession 2, living in extreme isolation for several years.

Lumbering dominated the economy and society of northeastern Harvey in the late 1800s. Transportation of logs created a need for timber slides, and one was built at Burleigh Falls. The Park Hotel opened in Burleigh Falls in the 1850s to cater to the various needs of the lumbering companies. In 1877 a Post Office was opened in the Park Hotel in reflection of the increased settlement in the vicinity.

In the mid-1880s, locks constructed at Burleigh Falls and between Lovesick and Lower Buckhorn Lake greatly improved transportation and

communication in the area of northeast Harvey. Settlement followed and by 1897, the population was sufficient to justify creation of the new School Section No. 7.

Families who pioneered in northeast Harvey included Bolton, Edwards, Gillespie, Gordon, Hill, Ireland, Lyttle, McGregor, McGuire, Reeves and Traynor. (See Bolton, Edwards, Gordon, Hill, Ireland and Traynor family histories).

Because the area was isolated a young person tended to marry someone within the community. Large families were common. Mr and Mrs. Hill, for example, had dozens of grandchildren because some of their 11 children had such large families. Particularly noteworthy was Effa Beatrice Hill who married Robert Freeburn and had no fewer than 18 children.

Tourism was an important trend in the Burleigh Falls and Deer Bay area after the start of regular through steamboats in the 1880s. Visitors who stayed overnight at the Park Hotel or in lakeshore camps wanted to fish above all else. They needed help with fishing and were happy to employ local guides. Guiding was a means of earning seasonal cash while employing innate skills associated with growing up in the area.

The growth of tourism was matched by a similar growth in guiding. One important result was the seasonal movement of native Indians from Curve Lake Reserve to Burleigh Falls. The Curve Lake men found ready employment each year as guides. Several families eventually moved permanently to the islands, particularly Island 31, near the Burleigh Rapids. They are described more fully in the section on "Guiding".

By 1887 the locks at Burleigh Falls, Lovesick Lake and Buckhorn were completed. Island 31 was expropriated as part of the lock system at Burleigh. The Burleigh dam was originally intended to be high enough to eliminate the need for dams and locks upstream between Lovesick and Deer Bay Lakes. This was never accomplished because too many side-dams would have been required. The Lovesick Lake shore was termed "drowned land" and available to the public for lease only. Some cottages are on such leases.

Native residents near Burleigh Falls immediately found themselves categorized as squatters by both federal and provincial authorities on land they had understood to be theirs. They lacked title to land and subsequently have been obliged to lease various sites on nearby Crown Land. The Burleigh Falls natives have fallen between jurisdictions in terms of provision of such social services as schooling. Not until the 1940s was a school provided at Burleigh Falls (see "Schools" section). In spite of actively

seeking legal title to the lands that they had settled originally their claims remain unresolved.

In recent years, the Lovesick Lake Native Women's Association has been formed. This forward-looking organization emerged from the Burleigh Falls community of Metis, Status Indians and Whites. It began in 1982 and in 1984 received a charter with the mandate to advance the interests of all residents of the Burleigh Falls community. It facilitates access to government services in education, health, employment and social assistance. An important planned project is Camp Tuc-Qua-Shin, for children, to be located on the Association's property north of Flynn's Turn. Hopefully the camp will help preserve Native cultural traditions.

Mrs. Margaret (Bruce) Hall taught three generations in *one* family at Deer Bay, Myrtle Hill, her son, Bob Hill and Bob's daughters, Clara-Ann and Wendy. "Mrs. Bruce Hall", as the pupils addressed her, *taught* grades one to eight and added the first two forms of high school before the pupils graduated to travelling by bus to Lakefield for Grade 11 and beyond.

Margaret often drove her pupils home from school *sometimes* with one on her lap. Mrs. Bert Reeves and Mrs. Joe Johnson often *entertained* her for tea after she delivered the children.

Margaret recalled that the pupils wrote on slates in early years. During one spelling test Nelson Ireland was observed flipping his slate over each time a word was dictated. Only later did she discover that he had written all the new words for that week on the back of his slate!

Many folk had no other teacher than Mrs. Hall throughout their schooling. Jim Shearer, for example, went through all eight grades with her as teacher.

Some of the pioneer family histories are as follows.

Hill

Thomas Richard Hill grew up in Lakefield and married Eliza Jane Dawkins in January, 1871. They were the first settlers in the Deer Bay area and raised eleven children by 1895; Charles William, James Ulysses, Elizabeth Jane, Catherine Maud, Effie Beatrice, Margaret Lavina, Frances (Fanny) Ann, Thomas Richard (Dick), Mary Ludelia, Winifred and John Wilbert.



Circa 1920. Thomas and Eliza (Dawkins) Hill, first settlers in the area around 1870.

The Hills were joined almost immediately in 1872 by Eliza's parents James and Catherine (Darling) Dawkins who occupied W 1/2 Lot 11. James Dawkins was a cooper.

Two of Thomas and Eliza's children had large families, Catherine Maud married George Ireland and became the matriarch of a large multi-generational local family. Effie Hill married Bob Freeburn and raised 18 children. Another of Thomas's daughters, Fanny Hill married Wilson Lyttle in the first wedding in St. Matthew's Church and had two children, Leta (m. Otis Northey) and Hilliard (m. Matty Bell).



Circa 1920. George Bolton (carrying bear) and son Arthur.

Bolton

In November, 1899, Arthur Bolton settled on Lot 11, Concession 3, by the Oregon Trail about two miles from Burleigh Falls. He bought the 200 acres for \$200 from Alfred McDonald, built a house and cleared 70 acres. He came from Lakefield, the son of Tom Bolton and Matilda Staples, and grandson of English emigrants of the 1700s. A riverman in his younger days, he was on drives from Young's Point to the Bay of Quinte, in the employ of Dickson Company and of Cavendish Mills. In 1901 Arthur Bolton married Mabel Stone at St. Aidan's, Young's Point and they raised 10 children, Alice, George, Elizabeth (Eliza) Winifred (m. Tom Gordon), Matilda (Tillie) (m. Jack Ireland), William, Walter, Thomas, Samuel, Gertrude (m. Gerald Graham) and Donald.

Mrs. Vera (Lyttle) Gordon, daughter of Wilson and Frances, recalls:

My mother and father bought that little piece of ground down there first off Alfred McDonald and later off Jim Dawkins. My father hewed out a place in the woods to build that house. A lot of us children were born before he even finished the kitchen.

That was where my little brother Willie was burned. I was about 3 or 4 and he was a little older. He was putting a stick of wood



Gillespie family, circa 1905. (Seated left to right) Joseph, Annie, Maxwell and Thomas. (Standing left to right) Elizabeth, Gordon, Melville, John, Sarah and William. (Courtesy Lyla and Wilma Gillespie).

in the stove and the wood stuck against the lid. The bark started to burn and he tried to push it into the stove with his stomach. His shirt was a blouse-like garment, tied at the waist with a string, and the shirt caught fire. Willie ran around the table and then outdoors.

Willie was all in flames and mother heard him and came and smothered the fire with her coat and laid him in the snow. He lost an ear.

At age 68, Arthur froze a toe during winter bush work. Eventually this led to amputation of the right leg. He remained active nevertheless, working from morning to night (even at age 83) cutting 16 cords of hardwood a month with his Swede saw. After Arthur died, son George Bolton and his wife Vera continued to farm, until George himself died and Vera remarried with Norman Ireland.



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Gillespie

Joseph and Anne (Renwick) Gillespie moved from Peterborough in 1894 to Lot 13, Concession 4 with eight of their children, one more being born in Harvey. Thomas farmed and worked as a carpenter. Annie was one of the local midwives. Of the children, William George married Sarah A. Montgomery and raised two, Laura and Lottie. Elizabeth Gillespie married Levi Harris and had seven children, Ferden, Vincent, Luella, Fred, Percy, Leona, Adam and Viva. Isabella Gillespie died aged four of scarlet fever. Robert Jack Gillespie married Laura Weaver and raised a family of seven, Lulu, Roy, Grant, Howard, Ellwood, Robert and Elva. J. Tom Gillespie married Agnes Telford and were childless. A. Melville Gillespie married Adelaide (Addie) Leonora Gordon and raised nine children, Ione, Roger, Keith, Tom, Dora, Ray, Ross, Marie and Jean. Sarah (Sadie) Gillespie married Herbert Hair and they had one child, Jean. Gord V. Gillespie married Mary Ann Parton and had a family of ten, Greta, Marion, Ruth, Lyal, Joe, Gladys, Wm. George, Richard (died at 2 days), Blanche and Mary Ann (stillborn). The ninth Harvey-born child of Joe and Anne Gillespie was James Maxwell (Max) who married Tillie Ireland and had a family of four girls, Margaret, Mildred, Elsie and Clara.

Gordon

Thomas Archie Gordon, an Englishman, was orphaned in India and escaped the 1857 Cawnpore massacre. He became a sailor and immigrated to Canada. Married Elizabeth Moffat of Cobourg who died in childbirth; their only son, Jack, died unmarried in 1950.

Thomas Gordon remarried with Catherine Pammett from Young's Point and raised seven children, Catherine (m. William Sage), Sarah (m. Walter Johnston), Laura (m. Bert Reeves), Mae (m. Joseph Johnston), Adina (m. Hampton Harvie), Thomas George (m. Eliza Bolton) and Adelaide (m. Mel Gillespie).

Thomas A. Gordon bought 100 acres at Deer Bay from the Canada Company in 1903, and Lot 10, Concession 2, from Wes Kelly in 1909. After spending only the summers at their farm in Harvey and wintering at Young's Point, the family eventually moved permanently to Deer Bay. Thomas worked as a timber scaler and owned and operated a saw mill. He farmed producing, among other crops, ginseng (protected by a high fence) and maple syrup.



(Left to right) Liz Richardson, Mrs. Catherine (Pammett) Gordon (Liz's sister-in-law) and Thomas Archie Gordon.



Thomas Archie Gordon (centre with oar).

In 1924 Thomas George Gordon married Elizabeth (Eliza) Bolton from the neighbouring farm. They lived on the Gordon farm and Thomas served as a school board trustee, warden of St. Matthew's Church, and councillor and treasurer of the school board.

Thomas and Catherine's daughter, Mrs. Adina Harvie vividly remembers a ventriloquist lumberjack hired one year by her father. Adina recalls as well the somewhat overweight vicar's wife, with a liking for horseback riding, who was given a hunter to ride which, at the bay of a hound, jumped a fence, threw its rider and headed out!

Edwards

Mark Edwards married Mary Brown of Dummer Township and bought Lot 9, Concession 2 in the early 1900s. They raised four children, Howard, Stella, Mabel and Julia. Mark Edwards worked in lumber camps and as a river driver. He also farmed and Julia, Mark's only remaining daughter, recalls him cutting marsh hay to supplement his crop. Julia married Jack Parberry, and on his demise, remarried with Dan O'Brien of Apsley.

Howard married Irene Cross and their son Howard William owns the farm at present. Mark's daughter Stella married Donald Bolton, and Mabel married Thomas Sedgwick.

Ireland

George Ireland was English and came to Canada as a Barnardo Home boy at age 13. He was sent to work at Alec Thompson's farm at Lakehurst. Later George worked for a farmer at Keene. He eventually returned and bought land from Rathburn's Lumber Company by the Oregon Trail. George and Maude (Hill) Ireland had 12 children, Charlie (m. 1. Olive Stockdale and 2. Essie Dunford), Myrtle (m. Harry Hill), Wesley (m. Mabel Windover), Nelson (m. Grace Reeves), Kenneth (m. Annie Violet (Vie) Grimes), John (Jack) (m. Tillie Bolton), Herb (killed World War I), Percy (m. Phyllis Reid), Russell (m. Mary Traynor), Renetta (Nettie) (m. Leslie Hall), Leonard (m. Catherine Reeves), Reg (m. Doris Woods). Most of the family stayed in the local area.



Circa 1924, Mick Traynor's children (*left to right*) Milton, Kathleen (Webster), Dennis, David, Perce, Eliza (Hicklin) and Mary (Ireland).

Traynor

The following account by Mrs. Kay Webster (Kathleen Traynor) of Deer Bay provides a vivid insight into the development of the local community during the early part of the present century.

Community Life at Deer Bay in the 1920s and 1930s

Origins

"I first remember my family as being my mother, father, my brothers Joe, Leo, Tom and Milton, my sister Matilda (We always called her 'Tillie') and myself.

My father came originally from the Napanee area where my grandparents (Thomas and Mary Traynor) farmed and worked in a sawmill. They moved to Harvey Township and settled at Bald Lake in 1880 when Dad was only about 18 years of age. Grandmother's maiden name was



Mary Matilda Lee married
David Bardeau of Bobcaygeon.

Spratt and she came from the Napanee area too. There were several children in my Dad's family – William, George, Michael, Mary, Adelia (Bridget), Kate and Ann.

My grandparents moved to Harvey Township after losing their farm. Moving was an experience in itself. The family moved by horse and wagon bringing whatever possessions they could put in the wagon. My father was the youngest of the family at that time and already had snow-white hair at the age of 18 from diphtheria and coming down with malaria shortly afterwards by getting wet while recuperating from the diphtheria.

My grandmother, on my mother's side was Mary Matilda Lee. She married David Bardeau from the Bobcaygeon area. He was of French descent. My mother Ethel, was born at Nogies Creek, a small community on Pigeon Lake about 15 miles north west of Scott's Mills, and was the eldest of four children. She attended school at Nogies Creek and later Bobcaygeon when the family moved there. My grandfather was a baker and very upright and stern man. He didn't mind using a heavy hand when you disobeyed him. Sometimes he had been known to use the horse whip.

He was a tall dark, stern man and had a little moustache. It seemed that he always smoked a pipe and was dressed up with a collar and tie and drove a black horse. Both my grandparents were of the Baptist faith. My mother turned Roman Catholic when she married my father.

Gramma Bardeau came to our house about twice a year by horse and buggy when my grandfather would be away cooking on some of the steam-boats. Sometimes he would come with her. It would take her four to five hours to come that distance.

She always had a hair ribbon and material for a new dress for me when she came. I remember a black and white check which mother made with white collar and cuffs and a black belt. One time she brought a blue and white plaid with other colours through it.

Another time I remember Gramma visiting us and mother had just finished cleaning and papering the front room and had made new cretonne cover for the couch. Of course, we were never allowed to play on the couch. I told mother that gramma was on the new couch. She told me that 'that was alright because gramma was tired'. I could not figure out why it was alright for her and not me.

My mother went to work at the age of 14, for a settler whose wife was very sick. I remember her telling us it was a nightmare because this man lived miles in the woods and he had a small daughter about two or three years old and another infant born dead. Mother was very young and Mr Bennett was a kindly old lady and took mother under her care and when she left Mrs. Bennett got her a good position with somebody else for awhile.

At the age of 18 my mother married my father. They lived with his parents for a good number of years where she helped take care of them as they both got older. My grandfather Traynor was very lame from a gun shot wound in his leg which he received when his gun went off as it fell from a fence. The calf of his leg was shot off.

Uncle Joe Parton and his daughter Minnie and infant daughter (Catherine) came to live with us when my Aunt Adelia (Bridget) died from milk fever. At that time, only my brother Joe was born and my parents and Joe lived at Bald Lake (which is now Catalina Bay Resort) where Dad and Uncle Joe worked at Scott's Mills lumbering.

Catherine Parton died at the age of 6 months of whooping cough. Later, Uncle Joe and Dad bought the farm in Deer Bay as equal partners. So Uncle Joe and Minnie became part of my family too.

Taking Root

In the year 1912 my parents bought a farm of 200 acres from Mr. Purser who also owned the general store in Buckhorn (Hall's Bridge). This farm had at one time belonged to a family named Baptiste Ayotte. He had a son and daughter. The son was shot by a neighbour boy while playing. It was a real tragedy and the family moved from the farm to Young's Point.

I was only three or four and remember our house as being a three-bedroom log house which was the original house when my father purchased the farm in 1912 (the year I was born).

I remember getting up in bed in what was a very small room with my cousin (Minnie Parton) and playing with the bed by running my hands over the bedrails head and foot which had all knobs on them with high posts on the corners.

There was a huge wood stove into which they put big long pieces of wood. I remember the winters being very cold and the ice forming on the inside of the window panes, snow piling up until it had to be shovelled so that we could get to the woodshed and the outdoor toilet. Water had to be carried by the pailful a good distance from the house. I guess I was lucky, I had a lot of older brothers and sisters to do those chores.

Memories of Our House

In 1918 and 1919, Dad tore down the original log house and built what is now the living room, two bedrooms and three bedrooms upstairs. While this building was being constructed we lived in what used to be the kitchen and the summer kitchen. The inside kitchen was turned into bedrooms until the new part was finished.

When the new addition to our house was completed it had four bedrooms upstairs, two bedrooms downstairs and a living room. The room we had partitioned for bedrooms all came down and was made into a dining room. In the winter the stove was moved from the summer kitchen into the dining room which became our kitchen. The summer kitchen was then filled with wood and supplies of frozen meat in barrels or salted pork in the barrels. Outside in the milkhouse were frozen beef quarters hanging.

There was a large root cellar underground which held vegetables like potatoes, carrots, turnips, cabbage and many, many shelves of preserved fruit and pickles. It was warm in there and dark. We had to have a lantern to go in and keep the doors shut so nothing would freeze. There were two



1935, Traynor Farm deer hunt (left to right) Milt Traynor, Art Webster, Tom Traynor, Ted Webster, Joe Parton and Dennis Traynor.

outside door with a small space in between. It had a sod roof and was built into the side of a hill with the back part being totally underground. The front was logs covered with earth. There was a vent in the roof which was opened when it was too warm and closed if it was too cold.

In the early 1920s a new kitchen was built and the old one torn down. It was a large kitchen with a cellar or basement and had a pantry and washroom on one end of it. A staircase from the washroom led to a large room which was used sometimes as a bedroom or storage space.

The Seasons

Our main winter pastime was playing cards. Mother never played cards with us. She said she was too busy. While we played cards, which was almost every night she would knit mitts or socks or she would sew. She always had a lunch of cake or cookies before going to bed along with tea. We very rarely drank coffee. The Daley Tea came around once a year and left a big caddy of black loose tea and sometimes some green tea. Tea was made in a big grey enamel tea pot.

In March or late February it was time to make maple syrup. Sometimes we made a few gallons. The Irelands made a lot of it. They had what they



1930s, Ethel (Bardeau) Traynor.

called an evaporator house and made a lot of syrup and sugar while we boiled it down in big kettles. We gathered the sap by horse and sleigh. Maple sugar was made in big pans. It was sometimes stored for use in making cakes. We ourselves never made enough to store, as it was a real treat to have put in our lunch pails or grated on fresh bread and butter.

In early spring it was house-cleaning time and everything moveable was moved, scrubbed and aired for days. Mother would buy cotton and make new sheets. When she bought it was greyish yellow unbleached cotton. She would then wash and boil them and then put them on the clothes-line to dry. This had to be done three or four times and by then they would be lovely and white. The snow, sun and frost would turn the unbleached cotton to the nice white sheets by the end of the three days. It was made into sheets and pillow cases.

In the summer we always had a big garden and an apple orchard. When I was very small it seemed we had a lot of apple trees. Because they were planted in a square it was a nice place to spend a hot day. We had our own apples which we would set on the racks to dry for the winter storage. I

remember one apple tree had huge big apples and others had Talman sweets, Russets and snows.

My father also had a ginseng patch which he cultivated to be sold. Ginseng is a herb-like plant the root of which is used for making medicine and is very valuable. The root grows wild in some places and is dug up in the fall, dried and sold by the pound.

Dad also did some trapping for bear, otter, beaver, fox and muskrat. When otter were plentiful they brought a good price. Dad always set a price on his furs and if mother thought they were worth more she would ask for it. I remember one buyer coming back three times for some hide he wanted real badly and mother saying no until she got what she asked in the first place.

We usually had some cattle to sell in the fall or pigs, turkeys or geese. Mother usually had a couple of dozen birds for sale. The geese would go to the spring to water where sometimes the foxes would get them. Deer were plentiful and didn't have a season until later years.

When the thrashing time came all the men came to the farm and helped. Every one would go from one farm to other at this time helping each other do the work. There would be about 12 to 15 men show up with their machinery. It was hard work for the men and the women. The work lasted a day or two working in the heat, dust and dirt. The women prepared the meals for these men. This meant about a dozen pies of different kinds, homemade bread, rolls, cakes, meat, potatoes, vegetable besides pickles etc. Every fall when we killed a pig, Mother would render the fat for cooking and when it was still fresh Dad would decide he would make donuts and twisters. So one afternoon he would get it all ready and he fried dozens of donuts and twisters and then he rolled them in white sugar. Dad could cook a good meal but never baked anything but donuts.

Day by Day

The water was carried from a spring some distance away toward the lake. The water was very clear and cold. Later we had a hand-dug well which we used only for washing. Sometimes mother would take the wash to the lake and a big iron kettle was used over an open fire to heat the water. She would do her washing there and even hang it to dry there. She used a scrub board and homemade soap to do the washing. The bags in which flour was brought had a big imprint on one side sometimes both sides. These were saved all winter and when March came they were hung on the



Joe Parton.

clothesline so all the colour could be bleached out of them. Then they were brought in and soaked with cold water and homemade soap overnight. When they were nice and white they would be made into many things.

In those days we had peddlers who came and brought big covered vans of goods including patent medicines, dress goods, stockings, shoes and usually fancy lace or such to tempt the ladies. Mother usually had a few dollars to spend when he came for some nice dress goods. She sewed for all of us. She made shirts and pants for the younger boys and dresses for the girls. Mother would sit down and knit a pair of mitts after supper. The socks she knit were knee length. She knit summer and winter.

Christmas was usually a time for new mitts, scarves and socks. Dad always kept a big wooden box trunk under or beside his bed. In it he had a lot of things which had belonged to his family including jewellery which through the years was given to the older family members and a pin which mother or my sister wore. One book in particular which somebody has

today is a record of the birthdays and deaths of family members. Somebody also has a Bible belonging to my Uncle Joe Parton and which I would like to have very much. He had promised it to me many years ago.

I can remember my uncle (Joe Parton) and my father (Michael Traynor) doing chores with a big coal oil lantern, very, very early in the morning and coming in with heavy rubber boots and coats from the stables with a pail of milk and eggs for breakfast. Mother (Ethel Bardeau-Traynor) always made a big breakfast of porridge from home-ground oats and milk, brown sugar, homemade bread, butter, tea and fried pork and fried potatoes. My father, uncle and older brothers (Joe, Leo, Milt and Tom) went off to do their day's work which in the winter was cutting logs and firewood off the 200-acre farm property.

Outings

At the lake, a little distance from our house, there used to be a landing place called John Dodd's Landing. I guess it was because there had been a cabin there earlier.

My dad rarely went fishing but sometimes while he was paddling t Buckhorn he would take along a line and tackle, and troll up and back an always caught a big muskie.

One day my sister Tillie went to Buckhorn with dad by canoe and when she came home he had bought material for a new dress for both her and my cousin Minnie. It was white with little pink roses and green leaves. I was disappointed and I guess I cried so the next time dad went to the store he brought some material for a dress for me. After they were made up of course, we had white slips to go under them which had embroidery on them.

Buckhorn at that time consisted of two grocery stores (Purser's was one of them). There were two hotels, Pearson's Hotel, which is now Cody Inn, and Eastwood House which is now Buckhorn Lodge. There was a saw-mill at the dam in Buckhorn which offered many jobs for the local people. The construction of the new swing bridge created many jobs at that time. To the north near Bald Lake was Scott's Mill which consisted of a lumber mill and log houses for the workers by the dam on the Mississauga River. Logs were floated down the river from the northern part of the country. After the logging was depleted everything was moved to Hall's Bridge or Bobcaygeon.

In winter people travelled from the Deer Bay community on snowshoe across country to Buckhorn, because the direct route was a mile or two

shorter. Some times they went by horse and sleigh. It took about half a day to go for groceries in Buckhorn. The grocery store at that time was owned by Shearers. We would only shop for groceries once a month or so because we usually had fruit, vegetables, meat, butter, eggs and milk at home from the farm. Items like sugar and flour were bought by the 100 lb. bags, raisins in 20 lb. boxes, cake yeast in big packages, oatmeal by 100 lb. bags and lard in 20 lb. pails.

One Sunday, my cousin and sister decided they would go and visit the Bolton family who lived about three miles away. My uncle always made them take me if I made a fuss. Minnie and Tillie decided to wear their new dresses so they washed them and starched the slips so much that when they walked they rattled just like newspaper so they had to change and could not wear their new dresses.

Minnie took me to visit a Mrs. Freeman who lived in a lumber camp not far from our house. She gave me a catalogue to cut out the pictures and told me I could take it home with me. I guess it was the first catalogue I had ever seen.

Illness

In the spring of 1919 everybody got sick with a flu and a lot of people died. My sister Matilda lost all her hair. When she got well she could not go to school so she went to stay with my grandmother Bardeau in Bobcaygeon for the summer. Her hair had been a light brown and when it came back it was black and curly. We teased her about her curls so she braided it in small braids to make it go straight.

I remember being very sick when I was small and mother propped me up in a chair in front of the stove at night so I wouldn't choke. They said I had the croup. An old Indian lady told Dad to give me black gun powder and it would cure me. I took it and it tasted horrid. It really worked and mom used it any time I had the croup.

Community Life

At that time the Deer Bay area consisted of about 15 families with a lot of children. The community consisted of the following families: Mark Edwards, Thomas Hill, Foster Lyttle, Wilson Lyttle, Arthur Bolton, George Ireland, Miles Coons, Thomas Gordon and Mr. and Mrs. McGregor.

The old S.S. No. 7 school was a one-room white frame building heated with a long wood stove. The stove pipes reached from the back of the classroom all the way to the front of the classroom and needed a lot of wire just to keep them in place. The woodshed, beside the school was filled with wood every fall by a contractor and the bigger boys were responsible for keeping the woodbox in the school full. They also had to split the kindling for the stove. There were two outside toilets: the boys' was beside the woodshed and the girls' was on the other side of the school in the woods. The school stood on a hill and had two big wood props against it to keep it solid in a high wind.

At the foot of the hill was a big farm owned by Mr. George Ireland. He had a big family of 15 children. Many of them are still living in the Deer Bay Area. Mrs. Ireland was Maud Hill, daughter of Thomas Hill.

My oldest brother, Joe always had horses and buggies. With his pals they were always trying to see who had the fastest horse or the nicest looking horse. He had some beautiful horses and always kept trading them. He bought a horse really cheap one time and had to have a lot of help to harness it. Once the harness was on it was fine. He kept it for a year or two and then traded it for a colt which he called 'Fly'. He then proceeded to break her in to the harness for the buggy. It went very well until one day they had just bought a new buggy with rubber tires and a top with side curtains — a real splash. So he decided he would go for a drive and picked up the school teacher and a friend. We were all at the school for a concert and when we saw them coming we went into the schoolyard to meet the teacher. Then the horse decided to buck. She caught her foot in the cross bar and fell. They had to cut the harness to get the horse up. Luckily she was not hurt.

One morning Joe came in when we were eating breakfast. Dad asked him where he had been. He said:

Well, Bruce and I went to Buckhorn and we were drinking Leslie's rhubarb wine. I don't remember coming home, but I woke up half hour ago in the oat field and the horse was having a feed of oats.

The horse had brought him home as far as she could, but the gate was shut so she had her breakfast of oats.

Another time he had mother's little black mare and we went to a sleigh ride on the school house hill which was slippery. The horse got excited, tipped the cutter and then fell itself. She had to be slid onto a blanket before she could get to her feet.

Neighbours

Our road is the 5th Concession the only maintained township road between Buckhorn and Burleigh Falls. Mr. John Armstrong had a 200-acre ranch north of our farm. It was heavily wooded but he kept some cattle as there were a couple of fields for grazing. Father bought this land and cut the logs in the winter. While they were cutting the logs they found a bee tree and after they cut it down we had a lot of honey. Unless you have tasted wild honey you would not believe the difference in the honey from bees in a hive. Mr. Armstrong had one son, Marvin who Mrs. Armstrong, a nice lady, always kept dressed in white. One day on a visit to our place, he fell in a soft cow plaster and we all laughed.

Further toward Buckhorn lived the families of Thomas Gillespie, Bert Reeves, Joe Johnson and Charlie Hall. Mr. Albert and Rennie Bishop lived north of Highway 36 on the old Oregon Trail.

The Bishops did not farm but Mrs. Bishop did house-cleaning to earn money. Mr. Bishop was a good violin player. They made their living by growing their own food. They lived in a little log shanty at one time. I remember they had a horse and buggy. After her husband's death, Mrs. Bishop would walk into Buckhorn and carry her groceries and supplies home.

In those days there was usually a plentiful supply of wild fruit of every kind and she would walk for miles gathering strawberries, raspberries and cranberries which she sold. They had a few hens and sold the eggs to the store in Buckhorn. Every fall Mrs. Bishop came to help my mother clean the house. Mother gave her crocks of butter, vegetables and meat for payment. Mrs. Bishop made salve from the bark of the Balm of Gilead tree which was very effective on cuts and sores. She kept our family well supplied with it. Mother would give her wool which she would card and spin and then knit into socks or mittens for us. Because she lived alone for so many years she would talk to herself while she worked. Mrs. Bishop was tall and slim and wore clothes with many pockets. I remember she sometimes liked to smoke a pipe. She had a little hair growing on her face and thought that we children were always laughing at her although she always had a candy in her pocket for us. In one of her pockets would be her keys, a clean handkerchief and a thimble as she would like to help mother do the quilting.

Mr. Thomas Gillespie, another pioneer in the community was a carpenter and a Scot, as was his wife Annie. I heard her tell that she was



1946. (Left to right) Joe Parton, Max Gillespie, Russel Ireland, Dennis Traynor and Megan, Bob William and Leo Traynor.

born on board ship coming to Canada. He had a red beard and part of the original house he built is still standing (Sage house). It must be over 100 years old today. It had lovely carved door frames.

Granny Gillespie, as we called her, had seven children. I remember Granny coming to our place wearing a dark dress and a big white apron with a big bow on the back which was starched real stiff. She would bring us Scotch shortbread cookies. Tillie married Max Gillespie, the youngest son, at the age of seventeen. She wore a blue dress and high brown laced boots. She looked real nice. They were married in Bobcaygeon. Tillie's first child was a girl. When she was a few months old she got whooping cough. I was holding her when she started to choke and almost died. Mother put her fingers in the baby's throat and she started to breathe again. She was turning blue. I was real scared.

World War I

When the war came in 1914 a lot of the older boys went into uniform. Two of the older Ireland boys, Herb and Jack were overseas. Herb was killed in action. Charles and Wesley were also in uniform but were not sent overseas. The Gordons also lost one son during the war.



Circa 1930. (Left to right) Max Gillespie, his wife Tillie (Traynor) and her father Mick Traynor.

Dick Hill was one of Thomas Hill's sons who served in the Canadian Army in Europe. He would tell us a lot of stories about being a batman (officers' servant) in the army. Dick was also in the Second World War as a cook.

Mel Gillespie (son of Thomas Gillespie) also went overseas during World War I. Gordon, and Max were in uniform but were not sent overseas.

Midwives

When I was born my mother named me for the neighbour ladies who were midwives, Mrs. Katie Gordon and Mrs. Ann Gillespie. They were both lovely old ladies and I remember in the later years Mrs. Gordon always called us to her house before school to get warm as we had a good mile and a half to walk before we were at her place and always were welcome to come in and get warm around a big kitchen stove before going on to school which was another mile further. Sometimes she had her grandchildren there, which made eight or ten around the stove some winter mornings. I remember her husband with a long white beard.

White Beards

I remember five other older men with long white beards who lived in the community. Mr. McGregor lived down a side road on a little farm. I remember Mr. McGregor driving a team of white horses across the lake from our place to Young's Point as it was several miles shorter than by road and a logging road led out onto the ice.

Mr. Lytle also lived on the same side-road as Mr. McGregor and had a long white beard. He lived with his son in a log house. Their barn was burned and a couple of years later their house also burned. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hill lived about three miles past the Deer Bay School just west of the Deer Bay Creek. Mr. Hill also had a long white beard and was a farmer. One Halloween we had a taffy pull at Mr. Hill's. His son Dick's wife had taught us all in school. The school children were all invited. Dick was a cook and a really good one. He made the big pan of toffee and we all buttered our hands and had to pull and work it until it was clear and hard. Mr. Thomas Hill came into the room where we were. Most of the children were his grandchildren, nieces and nephews.

They had a big collie dog and somebody gave the dog some candy. He loved it but it stuck to his teeth. The performance the dog went through to try and get it off his teeth made us all laugh. We had such a good time that old Mr. Hill said to come again and see me, 'I need a good laugh once in a while'."

The Traynor family also included Dave, Percy, Dennis, Elizabeth and Mary.

Kathleen Traynor (Webster) concludes her memories with her marriage to Alex Webster in January, 1932. The Websters raised eight children, Betty, Kathleen, James Arthur, Marion, Alda, William and Alex.

Northeast Harvey has seen improved access in the past few decades since Highway 36 was constructed more or less along the route of the Oregon Trail. The only side road allowance opened was Concession 5, the McGregor Line, which crossed slightly more favourable farmland and was central to the small community. Perhaps a dozen families formed a straggling community between Lower Buckhorn and Lovesick Lakes and the Oregon Trail, a mile or so to the north.

The Oregon Trail and Deer Bay area of northeast Harvey was settled relatively recently. Its early pioneers endured considerable hardships yet created a strong community.

In recent years the community of Burleigh Falls which lies in Harvey, Smith and Burleigh Townships, has grown in population both seasonally and year-round. The Church-on-the-Rock opened in the 1940s as an Inter-denominational place of worship (see "Churches" section).

In the 1960s, the Buckhorn Wilderness Centre was established in Concession 1 and 3, about 6 miles north of Burleigh Falls. It is a privately-owned natural area for preservation and conservation purposes. The area was subsequently taken over by the Otonabee Region Conservation Authority before returning to private hands in the late 1980s. Many visitors now pass along the Oregon Trail drawn not only by the scenery but also by artistic attractions, notably the Gallery-on-the-Lake on the north shore of Lower Buckhorn Lake.

Backing Up Twin Hills _____

Orville Bolton lives in the Lower Settlement on the extreme east side of Harvey. The "Twin Hills" was an area (where Highway 36 bypasses Burleigh Falls) that was difficult for a Model T Ford to navigate. The Model T had a gas tank under the front seat the tank had to be full of gas or the gas would not flow to the carburetor. The drivers would back down the hill if this happened, turn around and back up the hill on the old Burleigh Road.

Contributor: Clara Telford _____

Harvey at Work

The economy of Harvey Township has been closely linked to the demands of the outside world. Throughout its history Harvey residents have tapped a varied local resource base.

The township's forests have been home to fur-bearing animals including beaver, otter, marten, mink, fox and muskrat. From earliest times trapping and fur production was important as a source of trade-goods or cash as well as a source of food.

In the mid-nineteenth century, pine and other tree species were exported. Water transportation has been important here, as in Canada as a whole, in the export of natural commodities and the waterways of Harvey provided transportation routes and widespread accessibility to its various districts. The development of the Trent Waterway system by the federal government was very significant in permitting long-distance movement between lakes and around natural obstacles such as rapids.

Harvey's rivers provided energy for processing plants notably sawmills by which value could be added to local timber by its transformation to a more useful, and more readily transported form. Early sawmills were powered by streams dammed to provide mill-ponds and raceways. Other forms of milling included grist-mills to grind grain and textile-mills to produce thread or cloth. Mill sites often were the "seeds" from which grew settlements such as Buckhorn, Bobcaygeon and Nogies Creek.

Harvey's resources included soils of greatly varying depth and extent, generally improving from north to south. Farms spread only hesitantly into the township owing to the thin soils, inaccessibility and the limited practical skills of the earliest landowners.

Abandonment of land by the earliest owners left behind little evidence of their presence in terms of forest-clearing or buildings. The start of permanent farming in the 1850s and 1860s was closely linked to lumbering and followed the cutting and export of timber, particularly pine and oak. As land was deforested, it became suitable for agricultural settlement.

Another economic activity that emerged was water-based recreation in all its forms. Fishing was the main attraction for many years and only since 1950 have other attractions emerged to replace it. Vacations were the privilege of more affluent people, largely from American cities, with time to travel to relatively remote Harvey Township who could afford the luxury of a prolonged family stay. Early family vacations at farms and farm resorts gradually evolved to holidays in cottages either rented or owner-occupied.

The era of resorts and large private cottages lasted until after World War II to be followed by a virtual explosion of interest by car-borne city dwellers seeking a place "on the water" and a cottage of their own.

Waterfront land became the resource of particular value in tourism development. The lakeshore of Harvey was left relatively untouched until the last 30 years. Many waterfront farms have been transformed to cottage lots, trailer parks or seasonal recreational land-uses such as a golf course. Permanent residents have increased in number through retirement settlement and families of commuters working in nearby towns.

An important recent cultural and economic development has been the settlement of artists in Buckhorn and vicinity. Their paintings have captured many aspects of the varied local environment and have been the basis for the emergence of permanent art galleries and art festivals. Most notable has been the Buckhorn Wildlife Art Festival which began in 1978 and has succeeded largely through local voluntary effort in attracting tens of thousands of visitors each August. Craft festivals in spring and fall are among other seasonal attractions of importance in the local economy.

F A R M I N G

A quotation from Andrew Miller's survey of Burleigh and Harvey Township in 1823 reveals,

they are an extremely rough and rugged tract of country comprising but very little, if any, land that in the strict sense of the word may be called good tillable land.

Before 1850, rapid settlement occurred in southern parts of the Peterborough County although Harvey was only permanently settled a generation or so later. By 1861, a total of 167 farms were present although many of these were lumbering operations which attracted many transient who were ultimately unwilling to risk the doubtful rewards of pioneer farming.

Some of the early families cleared land with the intention of farming as well as working in the woods. However, the drudgery of cultivating this unsubmitive land was discouraging and overcame many settlers' fondest hopes and good intentions. Many of those with lumbering as their mainstay, eventually found it necessary to move away when the forest became depleted. The number of farms declined by over 40 per cent by 1871 and only slowly recovered to about 200 in the 1940s.

Pioneer farm settlement required an application for a specific parcel of land which would be registered at the District Land Office. When the settler had completed certain improvements, such as a specified acreage cleared and fenced, with house and outbuildings in place, he would be granted full title to that land by means of a Crown Deed. In some cases,

Contributors: Albert Chase and Art Parker



Pioneer homestead, circa 1902, on Lot 29, Concession 14, house (*left*) and barn (*right*), house faces road to the left. N.B. numerous stumps and rocks. This farm was home to Alec and Louise St. Thomas and their seven children. They had left to live in Lindsay by this date (note boards over windows). (Courtesy Art Parker)

the settler, finding it virtually impossible to make the improvements and still survive, would sell his equity in these holdings. He would issue the purchaser with a Quit Claim Deed, a legal document which allowed the new owner to complete the improvements and thus become eligible to receive the Crown Deed for ownership of the lot. Quit Claims were sometimes sold through a series of owners before full title was issued, and in other cases it was never bestowed, the land eventually reverting to the Crown. The government acted quite unjustly toward some early settlers, having been too strict in its interpretation of completed improvements.

As late as 1891, the plight of the early farmers was such that council approved the motion:

that this council impress on the Government of Ontario the great importance of placing the township on the list of Free Grant townships at the earliest possible date, as settlers are moving out of the township on account of not being able to pay for their land and at the same time make a living. That unless the government applies the Free Grant Act to relieve settlers, a worse state of things will ensue and Council wishes to express their belief that the Free Grant will give the desired relief.

Speculation in land was prevalent even in those early days, as it could be purchased outright by those with ready cash. Certain lots, complete with Crown Deeds, changed hands a dozen times or more with none of the various owners having lived upon them. No doubt the timber was the main attraction.

South Harvey, especially that part west of Sandy Lake attracted few early farm settlers because it was virtually an island. Year-round access by land from the settled, southern districts was only possible after 1837 by the new bridge on the dam at Buckhorn.

Many pioneer settlers who persisted are included on the map (front endpaper) and included, in alphabetical order, Ben and John Adams, William P. Chase, John and Thomas Clarkson, James Coons, Alex Edmison, John Elliott, Andrew, James and William Fawcett, Jacob Hicks, Absalom Hunt, Henry G. Nisbett, Thomas Northey, Andrew G. Shearer, Andrew Shearer, John Smith, James and Joseph Stevenson, James and William Weir, and Archibald Wilson.

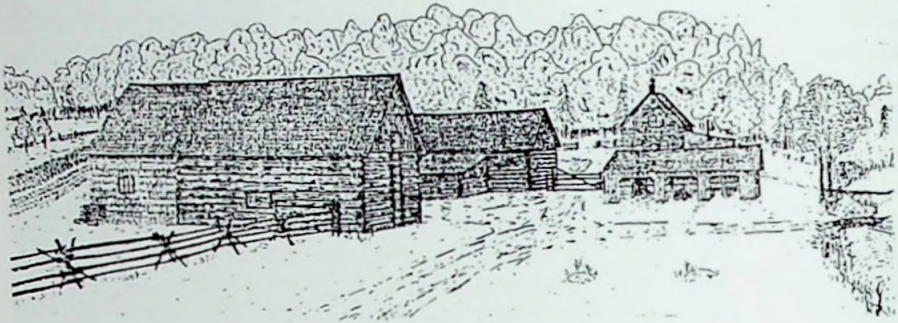
In the 1830s, some retired military officers were early settlers near Sandy Lake, including Crowley, Mudge, Green and Neville, of whom the first two remained the longest. Among later settlers who moved on after a few years were Blewett, Easson, Graham, Long, Renwick, Stuart, Stabler and Tedford.

Among those who settled between Sandy Lake and Buckhorn were Hugh Allan, James Calvert, Archie Johnston, William J. McIlmoyle, William McKinty, Thomas Nichols, William Wood, William and Robert Stockdale, and Josiah Trennum.

In the 1850s, some pioneers settled along the Galway (or Bobcaygeon) Road north of the village of Bobcaygeon, including John Allair, Robert Ayers, Joseph Clement, Joseph Finley, Thomas Herron, James Ingram, Adam Payne, James Purdy, John Simpson, William Trotter and Andrew Walker.

Pioneer farmers in the Nogies Creek valley included George Brumwell, James Cairnduff, Silas Crowe, John McDonald, Charles McIlmoyle, John Newton, Theodore Oakes, John and William Tate, and four Ventresses — Benjamin, Robin, Walter and William.

At the same time farm settlement began north of Buckhorn by such individuals as John Batson, John Dunford, James Egan, Samuel Guthrie, Angus McMartin, William Montgomery, John Mooney, William A. Scott and William H. Taylor.

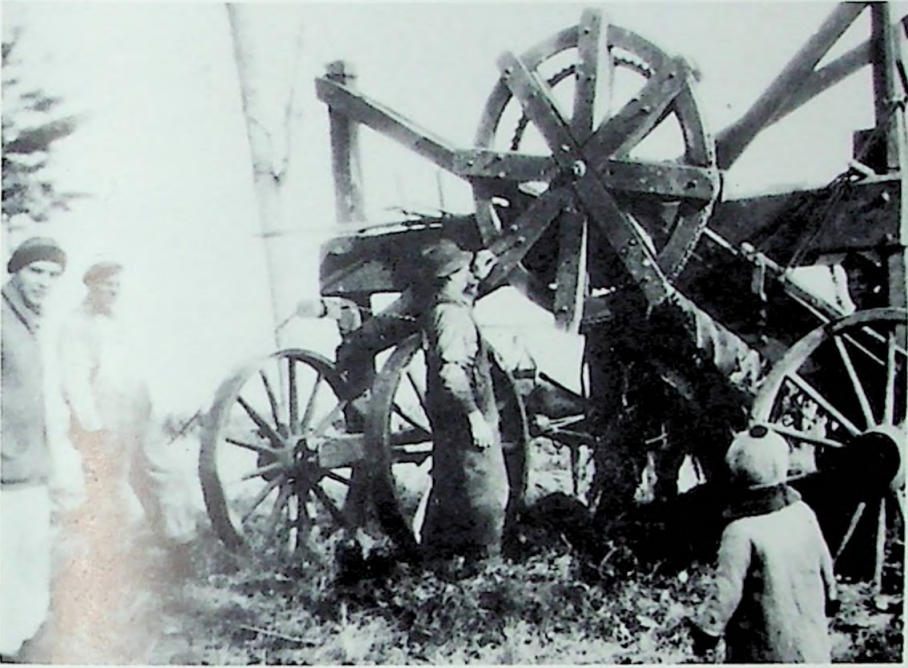


Pioneer homestead on Lot 31, Concession 15, with house (*right background*), drive-shed (*right*), two barns (*left*) and large clearing. Farm created by Arthur and Rebecca Dewdney in 1884. This was one of the more isolated farms in north Harvey. Rebecca Dewdney was killed by lightning in the farmhouse in August 1900. (Sketch by Art Parker)

In northeast Harvey, settlement occurred only after 1880 with the arrival of Jack Dawkins and Jack Hill, followed by Arthur Bolton and the families of Gillespie, Gordon, Johnston, McGregor, McGuire, Sage, Tedford and Traynor.

After the mid-1850s, road development stimulated interest in agricultural settlement in Harvey. However, many early farmers were part-time lumbermen some of whom moved on after the marketable timber was exhausted. These included the Wood and Brodie families. Others, such as Shearer, Johnston and Clarkson lumbered and farmed permanently. Most farmers found winter employment in lumbering almost essential as a supplementary source of income before 1900.

In the pioneer period, Canadian farming was hard work and in Harvey it must have seemed doubly so owing to the stony nature of the land. Clearing land was necessary for farm survival in order to be virtually self-sufficient in food for family and livestock. Having extracted the tree stumps the farmer was faced with the seemingly unending toil of stone-removal. Evidence of countless days of drudgery remains in the form of stone piles and miles of stone fences. The settler used a stoneboat or jumper to haul stones from the field to the fence. Two pieces of oak slightly curved at one end, were the runners, across which was fastened a wooden platform. The jumper was useful for moving anything on the farm including stones, maple sap and produce. Large mobile machines were developed for picking up large rocks and for stump-pulling. The machines would be towed to the precise site for placement of the object, usually as part of a fence. However,



1932. Lot A, Concession 16. The Stone Machine designed to lift large boulders or stumps, with wide-tread, large diameter wheels carrying a heavy wooden triangular frame. Draft-horses turned the central wheel which pulled the boulder vertically off the ground by attached chains. The horses then drew the machine with its load to the fence-line. The machine could place one boulder on top of another, depending upon their shape (see following photograph). (Left to right) Albert Chase, John Chase, William Harrison (owner and operator), Evelyn Chase and (behind wheel) William Harrison Junior. (Courtesy Albert Chase)

when the land was finally ready for cultivation, many farms produced surprisingly bountiful crops of grain.

The municipal council decreed that property must be fenced to keep livestock from wandering on the road and ending up in somebody else's yard, field or garden. Harvey's pioneers built snake fences of horizontal wooden rails 12 feet long. The most commonly used logs were cedar because they were plentiful, durable and easily split. However, if such trees were scarce, pine, oak and ash were used although they lacked cedar's durability. Some whole logs were used as rails because the tree's cork-screw grain hampered splitting. A variation of the snake fence was a straight-stake-and-rail which occupied less ground, withes or wire holding the rails to stakes drive into the ground at regular intervals.



Fence of large boulders and split cedar on Lot A, Concession 16. The rocks are mostly granitic fragments, called "erratics", smoothed and transported by the former ice-sheet. They were placed in the fence during the 1930s by the stone machine in previous photograph. (Courtesy Albert Chase)

When the ground was sufficiently clear of stones and stumps, the farmer cultivated the soil before planting. For this he made a harrow shaped like a horizontal letter "A". The sides were six or seven inches square and about seven feet long. The sides and the cross bar were made of white oak, rock elm, hickory or birch. Iron spikes were driven through the harrow to form two uniform rows of teeth. The harrow was pulled across the field by men, horses, or oxen.

The earliest seeding was by broadcast among the stumps and stones. The seed was then covered by drawing a brush of tree limbs over the ground. At harvest time the grain was cut with a cradle swung by the

farmer. The cradle had a blade which cut the standing crop and "fingers" which gathered and deposited the severed stalks behind the reaper. A child usually followed with a wooden rake to gather the cut grain into a bundle, or sheaf, large enough to be tied with a handful of stalks. Several sheaves were balanced together with the grain heads upright to permit drying and further maturing. The ripened sheaves of wheat were threshed with a flail in the barn to separate the kernels from the head. The grain and chaff were separated in a fanning mill by blowing the lighter chaff, or broken fragments of stalk and head, away from the heavier kernels.

Hay was cut with a scythe, raked and put up in "coils" or "cocks" to cure and dry before being stored in the barn for winter livestock feed.

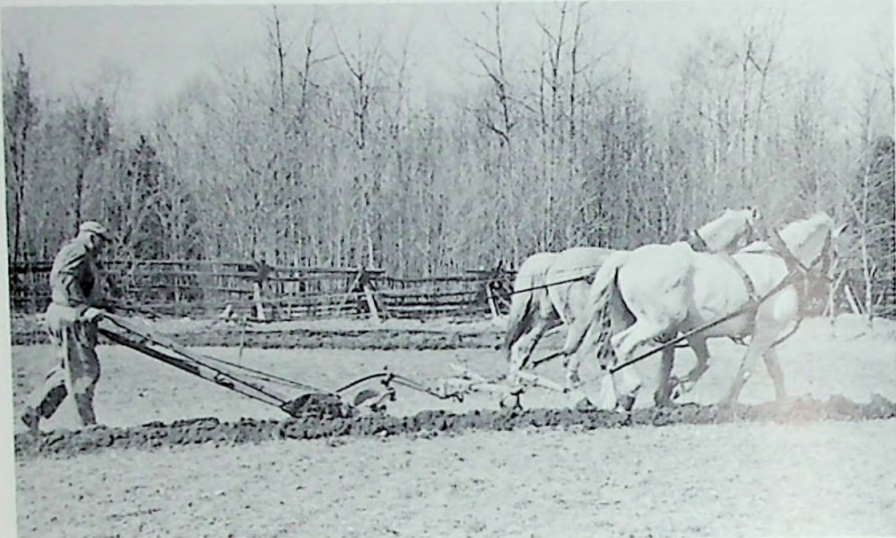
Farmers grew wheat, oats, barley, peas and potatoes. The large wheat crops of the first few years (in 1861 about 30,000 bushels) shrank drastically as the fertility of the soils declined. Mixed farming was always the rule as indicated in the diverse products in 1861, including 30,000 pounds of butter, 5,070 pounds of cheese, 120 200-pound barrels of salt beef and 519 barrels of pork. Production was encouraged by the nearby market of lumber camps which also began to decline as the century drew to a close.

Catching an Otter Bare-handed _____

Lewis Parker Jr. was a lover of animals. He liked to catch squirrels, mice and chipmunks and try to tame them. It was said that he could tame and domesticate a young racoon in a couple of days. One spring day, at age sixteen, he was ploughing in the back field near the creek when he saw a strange kind of animal shuffling over the ploughed ground. Leaving the plough, he chased this unfamiliar creature and the animal, not a fast runner, turned and faced him. After several minutes of manoeuvring, feints and passes, Lew got hold of the animal but found it to be extremely agile and muscular. Though he finally subdued the thing, in the process his hands were scratched, bitten and bleeding quite freely. Lew carried the animal over to his father who was working in the next field and asked: "Father, what kind of animal is this?"

Lewis Sr. replied: "That's an otter: nobody should mess around with one of them!" Observing the nasty conditions of the lad's hands, and before the lad could prevent it, the father grasped the animal by the hind feet and smote its head upon a rock. This dashed young Lew's hope of taming his catch, but on hearing about the incident, those who knew the vicious nature of otters were amazed that one could be captured and subdued using bare hands only.

by Art Parker _____



John A. Chase ploughing with "Flo" and "Dinah" in the 1930s, Lot A, Concession 16.
(Courtesy Albert Chase)

Sheep provided wool and mothers taught daughters the skills of carding, spinning, weaving and knitting in order to clothe the family. The quality of the finished cloth depended on the skill of the spinner. Old-timers often discuss, with mixed feelings, the days of their youth when they had to wear harsh homemade garments.

Production of butter was a primitive process but the finished product was prized for cash sale, for barter and for household necessities. Milk was stored in pans in a cool place until the cream rose to the surface. The farmer's wife churned the cream in a dash churn until it turned to butter which was then stored in the cellar in stone crocks.

Pioneers made bread out of flour produced from wheat grown on the farm. The farmer took his wheat to the grist mill to be ground and returned with three sacks. The finest flour would be in the largest sack, bran in another and middlings (medium fine flour) in a third. Most farms had hop vines producing cones from which yeast was made to leaven the bread dough.

Most farms had an orchard providing a variety of apples — some of which were winter "keepers", lasting until March. Others were peeled, quartered and strung on a string to be dried by hanging from the ceiling near the kitchen stove. When dried, the loose apple pieces were bagged



John A. Chase cradelling ripened grain, in the 1930s, using a scythe with a four-finger cradle to catch the cut stalks before putting them down ready to be gathered and sheaved. (Courtesy Albert Chase)

The Hay by the House _____

Our apple trees were killed by -40° F. temperatures in the 1930s. The orchard became a hay field from the road, past the house to the barn. We always cut hay in June, July and sometimes in August or September. So you see we took the hay off this small field three times most years. The third time, after it was cut, raked and coiled, there were not enough bundles of hay (coils) to bring out the team on a wagon to "draw in" the hay. Undaunted, my mother took the wheelbarrow and a fork. It was a short road to the barn floor where she could dump the hay down the hay shoot to the stable. In this way she put in that 4-acre field of "3rd cut" hay.

by Clara Telford _____

and stored in a cool place. "Bees" were cooperative gatherings to help neighbours with work requiring many hands, such as cutting and burning brush, sawing wood, barn raising, threshing and quilting.

By the 1890s, all the timber suitable for sawmill purpose, had been cut, thus largely eliminating a source of winter work for pay. Cutting cordwood for sale in Peterborough did not begin until 1904, when

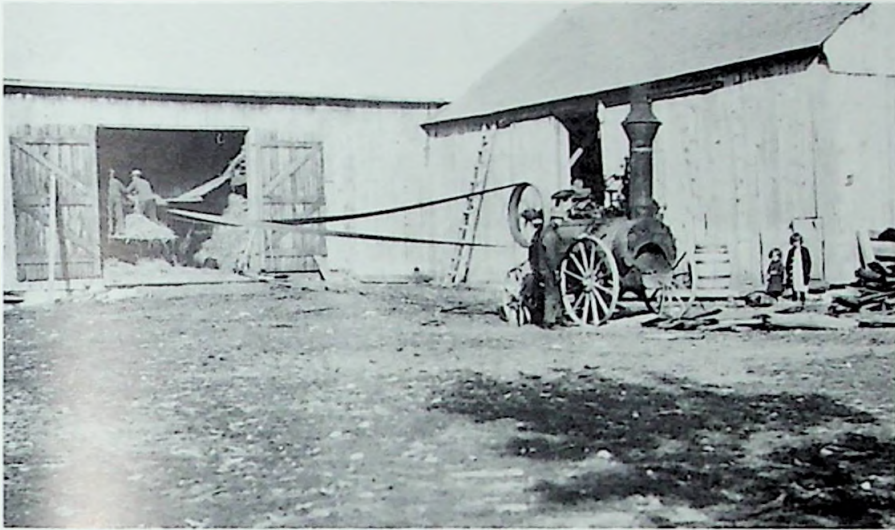


Sawing bee, circa 1912. Lot 19, Concession 16, on Matthew McIlmoyle's farm. Mobile steam-engine powered the circular saw to cut the logs, which were then split for firewood (left). (From left to right) Mick Atchison, Lorne McIlmoyle, Roy Richardson, Matt McIlmoyle, Charlie McIlmoyle, Mrs. M. McIlmoyle, Fred Brumwell, Ray Richmond, John McIlmoyle, Wib McIlmoyle, James Oliver and Bill Beatty. (Courtesy Marjorie Oliver)

complete of the hydraulic liftlocks permitted scow-loads of fuel-wood from the dock in the heart of the town and thus facilitate delivery to the mill. Such work became an important seasonal project and wood lots.

After the removal of timber, a cutover area became suitable for grazing. Cattle consumed most of the second growth and alfalfa and Dutch, or White clover to flourish. Lumber companies sold cutover lots to settlers who then completed clearing and cultivating the land. Some farms were eventually sold as ranches on which to pasture cattle from farms in southern districts. After 1870, the extent of pasture in Harvey increased as cultivated lands shrank.

Helen Mann recalls that in the 1880s, her grandfather, John Garbutt, acquired 190 acres as pasture by Sandy Lake, on Lots 8 and 9, Concession 12. He removed the barn to his Smith townships farm where it still serves as a drive-shed.



Threshing in the barn using steam in 1913 at Lakeview Farm, Lot 18, Concession 17. N.B. Single separator by engine, long drive-belt and several men at the threshing machine. (Right) "Extra crop", Marjorie and Margaret Oliver. (Courtesy Marjorie Oliver)

The Garbutts' seasonal routine involved driving a herd of about 2 young cattle the 20 miles to their Sandy Lake ranch. The cattle drive followed the public roads and required two or three men, a horse and buggy, a good dog and a whole day, usually in early May when the pasture was actively growing. Helen Mann recalls the unique problem of a lakeshore pasture:

Sandy Lake is shallow on the east side, so each Spring they had to build a "water-fence" from the land's edge out into the lake far enough that the cattle would not go around it. It was a pretty chilly dip in early May. This was done at both the north and south ends of the property. I never remember hearing of cattle going around the fence.

Special tribute should be given to those families who persevered on the land. They were the citizens who proved themselves to be very determined, industrious and resourceful. It became clear to them that a modest living might be achieved only if their farm operations were supplemented



George Newton's farm, Lot 28, Concession 15, around 1908. Typical pioneer farm with small barn (*left*), vegetable garden, woodpile, squared-log house with attic above. Mrs. Newton stands in doorway. N.B. Sparse trees after widespread logging. (Photographer: Ed Thibadeau; Courtesy Art Parker)

Sheep Stealing Bear _____

In the year 1921 Hugh Given had built up a fine flock of sheep, but late that summer he discovered that every few nights another sheep would disappear from the flock. Signs indicated that a bear was the culprit. The corral consisted of a fenced yard around the old log barn somewhat remote from the house. The full moon period seemed like an appropriate time to watch for the thief, thus Hugh went out equipped with rifle to watch from the upper loft of the barn after sunset. Nothing happened on that first night, or even the second one, but just before midnight on his third vigil the sheep became very agitated. Hugh released the safety key on his rifle and quietly peered out the open porthole in the gable of the loft. Suddenly, from the darkness of the woods, a bear leaped the fence, rushed in and caught a sheep in its front legs just as a huge man might use his arms for the same purpose. Running off on its hind legs with the sheep, the bear was about to clamber over the fence when Hugh shot it. He had no more trouble with nighttime "rustlers" after that.

by Art Parker _____



Harvesting potatoes, Ned St. Thomas (*left*) and James Beatty. Circa 1910. (Courtesy Art Parker)

The Runt of the Litter _____

Perhaps one more little example of a serious situation, turned around to see its amusing side, has a place here for it was often a sense of humour that alleviated the troublesome cares and frustrations of rural life.

Charles Kraeger met up with William Beatty at the Nogies Creek store one evening in the summer of 1934. Charlie was deeply concerned that he might lose one of the little pigs from the litter of eleven that his old sow had given birth to the day before.

"The problem is this," said Charlie. "There are eleven piglets but the old sow has only ten teets. The runt doesn't get a chance for nourishment."

William replied: "You think that is a problem? It's nothing compared to the one facing Mrs. Dionne!"

It is regrettable that many other such witticisms were never recorded, although they were thrown in repeatedly and in considerable numbers during conversation, especially when some of those folks mentioned met together in groups.

by Art Parker _____

by some additional occupation and income. To most this meant winter work in the woods.

Many of the farmers harvested timber from their land. Some acquired additional forest as a guarantee of future income. Others sought winter work in lumber camps, even if this required prolonged absence from home in the more northerly townships of Galway, Cavendish or Anstruther or even more remote work-places, such as Haliburton County or the "North Shore" (the district north-east of Lake Huron).

Mixed farming was seen to be the best course to follow, a few cattle, some pigs, a flock of hens and a team or two of horses. Some farmers tried sheep and others had a few ducks or geese. Before the turn of the century, oxen had been used, particularly when land was being cleared. Numerous alternatives were open to the farmer among the crops or livestock best suited to both his needs and to the prevailing market.

Dick Gerard, an early settler on Lot 23, Concession 14, had a good sense of humour, and when asked how well his little farm was progressing replied: "Well, you see, I prefer to be called a 'mixed-up' farmer. I've made a good start toward a fine variety of livestock. I own a bull and a boar, a ram and a rooster!"

The staple food crops of beans, peas, potatoes and turnips were supplemented by other garden vegetables. An early nursery stock salesman may have encouraged most farmers to establish apple orchards in addition to black currants and gooseberries. The great bushfires which had swept through Harvey some years before, left behind them a rich legacy of wild fruits which included blueberries, red and black raspberries, thimbleberries, gooseberries and strawberries. In Autumn, the marshes provided bagfuls of cranberries, a real delicacy. Wild black cherries, pin cherries, choke cherries, plums and grapes grew in profusion and were not as vulnerable to blight, disease and insects as they have been recently. Wild plums were particularly delicious. Womenfolk and children harvested all of these in season and they were made into delicious jam, jelly or preserves for winter use. Let us not forget that the wild cherries, grapes and dandelion flowers were often used to produce some very palatable and wholesome wines. When asked why the wild berry crops were no longer so abundant, Thomas J. Traynor claimed that what we needed for their rejuvenation was "a great big bushfire."

Even though pioneer farming meant long days of toil, farm families who managed things well had abundant good food. The variety of domestic and wild crops formed a healthy bill of fare. The farm provided beef and



Natural harvest of venison. 1933, Rockcroft. (From left to right) Clarion Windover, Mrs. Florence (Hulland) Windover, Mrs. Martha Jane Windover (Clarion's mother – holding grandchild Murrin).

The Year We Saved the 8 Calves _____

My father died in my last year of high school. I was allowed to come home for April, May and June as during World War II we were allowed to work on a farm if our marks were sufficiently high. I had 72%. I loved our farm. Mother and I milked 8 cows each morning and fed the calves, washed up the separator and pails, and turned the cows out to pasture in the fields.

Plans didn't go quite that smoothly. The 8 calves had "the scours". We phoned our vet in Bobcaygeon. Dr. McKinnon came, left us some medication and told us to tie the calves outside along the fence a little piece apart. We did that. We fed them eggs and water and no milk. They could eat grass. We saved all 8 calves. Dr. McKinnon came back. When he saw 8 calves, he said "Mrs. N. you have saved all your calves, you are a better manager than most". A mother and daughter had managed with the help of a 14-year-old neighbour boy. Our first three months alone on a farm without my father.

by Clara Telford _____



Willie Shearer, circa 1920. Slaughtered pigs, in springtime process of preserving meat for summer use.

pork, and in addition, game was plentiful, including venison, rabbit, partridge, wild duck and fish. Moreover, at that time, local fish and game laws were rather loosely enforced.

The farm root-house was an important adjunct to other farm out-buildings, consisting of a fairly deep excavation into a hillside, roofed with large cedar logs and covered with earth sufficient to exclude both winter frost and summer heat. A root cellar would keep vegetables for quite a period of time although would not guarantee year-round preservation.

Good management was essential to help minimize bleaker periods brought on by such common hardships as lack of rain, unseasonal frosts, deep snow, bad roads, family sickness and the perpetual shortage of money. George Murdoch used to tell of severe winters when all they had to eat was some oatmeal and venison. Their clearing on Lot 21, Concession 12, was rocky and lacked productive capacity. As a boy of 15, one of his jobs was to carry a bag of wheat to Squaw River, and canoe eleven miles to Bobcaygeon, via Bald and Pigeon Lakes. After the wheat was ground at J. T. Robinson's mill, George would return home with the flour and bran,

minus the toll. By starting at daybreak he might be home in time for late supper. All members of a family were required to share in such efforts to survive. Communication, travel, and transport of goods were challenging ordeals for families such as the Murdochs who had not acquired the luxury of a horse.

The diary of James S. Cairnduff, written between 1884 and 1892, affords some interesting glimpses of north Harvey farm life and proves that some talented and resourceful people contributed much to the early community in addition to establishing farms. Progress and prosperity was the unwavering goal, and self-sufficiency was an important means to that end, not only for the farms, but for the community in general.

The Whiskey Bottle _____

Harvey Township had no temperance society and it had whiskey bottles. We were a mother and daughter trying to manage a 100-acre farm without a man. One day an elderly man came to our house to say that he could drive horses, cut and rake hay, but he drank. He promised my mother that he would leave his whiskey bottle outside her gate. He helped for four weeks and he always did ... leave the whiskey bottle outside the farm gate.

by Clara Telford _____

James Cairnduff was an excellent shoemaker, having learned the trade of cobbler as a young man living near Picton. He cobbled for neighbours of all ages after taking measurements of their feet. He records buying sides of leather from Patterson's tannery in Peterborough. Cairnduff often accepted payment for shoes in the form of labour on his farm. In one case, Tom Arscott worked five days in payment for a good pair of winter boots. Barter of skills or farm products enlarged the wealth of individual pioneers and strengthened local community ties.

Another north Harvey farmer, George Newton, was a master weaver. He produced fine bolts of woollen cloth for neighbours as required. Cairnduff records buying 50 yards of plain white flannel from Newton at ten cents per yard. Rebecca Dewdney, a professional seamstress before leaving England, often bought cloth and made fine dresses for local women and for her own three girls.

Bull to Lakefield _____

Story related by Reverend Bruce Harrison in October, 1985, when he was about 90 years of age. He is the uncle of Eldon Stockdale, and Rev. Harrison's family owned the farm which Eldon works today. In 1997 the farm will have been worked by the same family for 100 years. (** Even for those days interest rates on mortgages were high: In 1897 the mortgage arranged to purchase the farm was 5% for the 1st 5 years and 6% thereafter until fully paid off!)

As one listens to stories related by these elderly residents one notes how early in life many of the children were orphaned suddenly — or how early in life they were expected to assume adult responsibility. The following is a story told "in his own words" by Rev. Bruce Harrison when, "as a mere lump of a boy" his father gave him the task of leading a big Holstein bull, on foot to the butcher in Lakefield all the way from the Stockdale farm (about 3 miles west of Buckhorn). This event took place around 1908.

"A boy around has to be useful a little bit, you know. One winter Dad had a big Holstein bull that he wanted to send to the butcher in the spring. He fed that bull on raw turnips all that winter: that animal was never out of that stall all winter.

So one spring morning, Dad sent me off, just when the roads were breaking up, to go to Lakefield with his bull.... Well, we walked along very friendly — like.

Half-way down there were two places where the road flooded and the water was knee-deep for a good stretch. I was leading him on a ring ... so---I asked the bull what he thought about it. He snorted a little and headed for the water and I went along with him and we just waded along just like two good friends.

We got our feet wet of course — but that wasn't very serious. We had two stretches like that but we went along; he was quite contented and so was I. He made no objection. — and so the bull and I made that 15-mile trip and I delivered him to the butcher."

The mail-coach could not return to Lakehurst that afternoon because the road was so bad, the young Bruce was put up overnight with the butcher's family and went back to Lakehurst with the mailman next morning.

Many years later when Reverend Harrison was recounting this tale, one of the listeners remarked that his father must have had a lot of confidence in him to entrust the bull to his care. Indeed, the bull also seemed to have confidence in him!

"No." came the prompt response. "Dad had a lot of confidence in the bull! — Now! How in the world can you expect a bull to walk 15 miles that had never been out of his stall all winter?!"

Submitted by J. Radford on behalf of Eldon Stockdale and his family _____



Art Parker examines lime-kiln remains on his parents' former farm. N.B. Made of interlocking slabs of local limestone, without mortar, the kiln enclosed a central cavity in which pieces of limestone were heated from below and ventilated by the chimney above. After several days the burned limestone was slaked with water and the lime used in building-mortar. (Courtesy Alan Brunger).

A farmer named Perry on Lot 24, Concession 16, operated a brickyard and employed John Welsh as brickmaker. Three north Harvey houses built from these bricks were once owned by Thomas Arscott, James Tate and John Tate. Lime for construction and other purposes was produced on several local farms in small kilns, remnants of which are still evident.

North Harvey farmers benefitted from local, easily accessible grist and saw mills because they could have their wheat ground into flour, and timber sawn into construction lumber at minimum cost and inconvenience. J. T. Robinson operated a fine grist mill in Bobcaygeon as did John Hall at Buckhorn until it burned down.

Boyd's large lumber mill in Bobcaygeon included both lath, and shingle-mills. By 1870 another mill had been established by Parker Davis on the Mill Line, Concession 17, and another by William Scott on the Mississauga River. Two steam-powered saw mills operated in the Deer Bay Creek area in the 1920s.



Ernest Irwin cutting and binding grain mechanically, circa 1930, in a three-horse hitch with "Prince", "Rose" and "Maggie", on Lot 25, Concession 19, Galway Road.

Making maple-syrup and maple-sugar every Spring, although time-consuming, produced a fine table sweetener and reduced the need to buy cane-sugar. Honey was another naturally-available sweetener enjoyed whenever a "bee-tree" was discovered. A domestic bee colony eventually becomes overpopulated and a second queen bee will then "swarm" with part of the colony and move away, usually establishing new quarters in a hollow tree. To some Harvey pioneers, a Sunday afternoon pastime was to "line" bees. A short piece of board was smeared with honey and placed in the sunshine. A bee will smell the honey from a considerable distance and will come to load up with it. When satisfied, the fully-laden bee would first fly upward, circle and then makes a "bee-line" flight for home. Carrying his board the human "bee-liner" would follow the bee's line of flight for some distance and set the honey bait down again. Several bees might become involved, and thus unwittingly lead a marauder to their tree home. Usually after midnight, the tree was felled and the honey taken.

Dan Ward pursued this hobby and discovered a surprising number of bee-trees. On one occasion a neighbour overheard Dan mention the location of a tree and the day on which he would retrieve the honey. The eaves-dropper told Arthur Dewdney of the plan. The two of them, as a joke, went out two days before "bee-day" and stole Dan's honey. Dan only learned



Threshing with the internal combustion engine, Rumney Oil Pull, circa 1936. (From left to right) Albert Chase, Ed Irwin, Charlie Hall, Walter Harrison, Stuart Northey, Bert Weiss, Archie Wilson, Freddie Thompson, Bob Smith and John Albert Chase. (Courtesy Albert Chase)

the identity of those scoundrels several years later. Those days were not lacking in opportunities for such practical jokes, fun and good-natured repartee.

By the end of the 19th century, improvements in equipment and method made farm life easier. Machines replaced hands, mowers replaced scythes, binders replaced cradles. Mechanical seeders planted seeds in even rows at a uniform depth and covered them in one operation. Usually a steam-tractor engine and separator (threshing machine) were owned by a municipality or by a local farmer. West of Sandy Lake, two horse-powered separators were co-operatively owned and used. The mobile outfit "threshed out" every farm in the locality during the harvest season.

When threshing was done in the barn, dust and smut were confined to an enclosed area and fine dark powder covered the thrasher from head to foot. Blackened faces were hard to recognize. When threshing was done in the fields, dust and smut was blown away by the wind and were less of a problem. The modern "combine" is the latest improvement in the process of harvesting grain.

Working in the dark was frustrating for pioneer farmers and forced them to rely on torches of pitch pine for light. A later generation replaced the torches with candles. Inside the house, members of the family received repeated warnings not to hold the candle above their heads for fear of igniting articles hanging from the ceiling or rafters. Kerosene lamps and lanterns illuminating houses and barns were later improvements, but electricity was a much later, yet most welcome, source of light and power for all farmers.

How has farming evolved over the many years in Harvey? What have been the agricultural trends here? Except in few instances, the farms did not expand nor did modern methods change things very much. Surprisingly, during the bleak years of the Great Depression from 1929 to 1939, these farms held their own very well. Very few were abandoned or were swallowed up because of debt. The lessons in resourcefulness, frugality and survival under adverse conditions had already been learned well.

Following World War II the trend in agriculture has been toward larger farm acreage in order to justify the larger, more efficient but expensive machinery. This was impractical in Harvey, with the result that most of the farms here have been converted to seasonal ranches. Raising cattle appears to be the mainstay of farmers now. Many woodlots still thrive and, continue to produce some fine wood and lumber.

The same qualities that lured the pioneer settlers to this scenic area continue to attract residents. An early settler, John Tate, once proclaimed, "Harvey is a nice place to live, but it has a very stony climate!"

Recreational pursuits and tourism have taken over from farming and the lakes and rivers are fringed with a variety of seasonal and year round residences. Fortunately, the environment here has not suffered too severely.

It must never be forgotten that we, who now enjoy this beautiful part of Ontario, owe a great debt to those early inhabitants who tamed the wilderness and passed down a land worthy of their struggles.

The Lakehurst Agriculture and Stock Society _____

An interest in improved farming and new techniques led to the formation of the Lakehurst Agriculture Society in July, 1894. The Society's purpose was to encourage work of higher calibre and its main project was an annual fair. The Directors decided, by August 1st, no fair would be held that first year because the season was too far advanced for production of "show-worthy" items.

Two months later however, a ploughing match was organized on October 17, 1894, from 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. Competition was in three classes of horse; under 18 years, 18 to 22 and over 22 years. Ploughing depth was to be six inches. 21 entries competed and no fewer than 17 prizes were awarded!

The first annual fair was held in 1895 over two days. Entries were to be in place on October 1st, with the main event on the next day. Among the many competitions was one for the best "gentleman's driver" in which horse, buggy, harness, dress and appearance were judged.

Horses (teams and singles), cattle, sheep, swine and poultry were judged for marks of good husbandry. Ladies were assessed on their housekeeping ability through judging of crafts, baking, quilting, knitting. Garden produce, grain, meats, flowers, preserves and so forth were similarly eligible for prizes.

In 1896, fair directors encouraged Hall's Bridge residents to join the Society and exhibit at the fair. The town hall and adjacent drive-shed were used to house and display the exhibits. Animal pens were constructed whereas horses were merely tethered to fences. A show-ring was prepared and fenced off in a nearby field.

At the meeting of Directors and Members in August, 1905, a motion carried that one dollar be spent on refreshments for the gathered assembly. In 1907, a committee was appointed to call on the M.P.P., T.H. Bradburn, to intercede on behalf of the financial condition of the Society. A motion was carried during the planning meeting of the 1907 fair, to have R.R. Holland and J.H. Bradburn, present at the opening ceremonies.

At the September 12th, 1909, meeting the motion carried that no agricultural fair be held, thus finally ending the fall fair era in south Harvey after 14 continuous years.

In the following year, 1910, a committee was appointed to organize a Stock Society, the object of which was to purchase pure-bred, or good quality, sires to improve the local cattle. The Shorthorn breed was selected for the high reputation of the beef. Bulls were purchased under the direction of the Society and used successfully by the members.

By 1926, Society members numbered 66. In 1936 the society introduced a stallion to improve the local draft-horses because larger farm machinery required greater horse power.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture made annual grants in proportion to membership. This financial support assisted Society members in the improvement of blood lines of their livestock to the status of purebred with above-average

sale prices and herd quality. On January 25, 1941, a plan to raise horses was suspended, in favour of a swine-improvement program.

The Agricultural and Stock Society was discontinued in 1952 after 58 years of beneficial operation. Factors contributing to its demise including the retirement or death of participant farmers and the advent of self-propelled machinery.

In 1970, the balance of funds on hand was donated to both the Heart, and the Cancer, Fund; the books closed and the Society disbanded. The Society's combined post of Treasurer and Secretary was occupied in chronological order by William R. Thompson, Gale Elliott, John Chase, John P. Smith, Archie Wilson and Wolsley Northey.

The Lakehurst Agriculture Society was an institution that resembled many others in the farming districts of southern Ontario. It was based in south Harvey which had the largest area of reasonable soil and farm land in the township. The Society's relatively brief period of existence may well reflect the fragile nature of farming in this generally marginal setting.

Contributor: Albert Chase _____

North Harvey Still Exports _____ *by Art Parker*

In North Harvey, on a little backwoods farm of very unpromising character, lived a fine older couple who had succeeded in raising their family of four boys and one girl in an atmosphere of comparative ease and comfort. The few acres of workable land and the minimum numbers of livestock combined to cause people to wonder how things went so well.

As the years passed, the family of grown children moved away and the two gentle older folks passed away as peacefully as they had lived. A few years later still, the name of the old gentleman came up in a conversation this writer had with his father. My question was: "How was the man able to manage so well, owe no debts, and of course be so well respected in the Nogies Creek community, since the farm was quite obviously of limited economic worth?"

Father's answer went like this: "Years ago when Prohibition was in effect in the U.S.A. he was approached with the proposition that good home-made liquor had a ready market in Detroit. He knew that I could distill some pretty good stuff, so he came to me for instructions on how to produce it. The wilderness behind his farm was an ideal place to hide such an operation and he came to make a very good product after a few tries. He shipped it by train to Windsor under various false labels, and from there on it was in someone else's hands. I believe the local train crew knew more than they were going to repeat, so the operation went on for years." It was then that I, as a kid in school, recalled seeing him drive by the school with what looked like milk cans in the back of his old horse-drawn democrat. It had not even occurred to me that he had only two cows to provide milk for their own use!

L U M B E R I N G H A R V E Y T O W N S H I P

In pioneer times the forests were cut down for two main purposes. Firstly, lumber companies hired gangs of woodsmen to cut the best of the more valuable species, mainly white oak and white pine, which enjoyed a ready market in ship-building and general construction. Secondly, the prospective settler cut all trees to provide a space for his house, barns and farm fields. In many cases Harvey settlers took over lands which had already been cut by the earlier lumber interests.

When timber was taken for the market it was called lumbering, whereas it was referred to as logging when the settler felled trees, cut them into manageable logs and drew them into piles for burning as he cleared the land. Several fires had ravaged Harvey following harvesting of pine by the lumbermen. A year or two after one cut, flammable dry limbs and discarded tree tops caught fire and eventually engulfed much of North Harvey and part of South Harvey near the Bald Lakes. Indeed, according to early residents, it was as a result of these surface-denuding fires that the lakes were named.

Pioneer lumbering operations have been described in detail by many historians and this account will refer only to aspects peculiar to Harvey Township. Having said that, there immediately comes to mind a shanty song composed by William Ralph Murdoch, who moved from Lindsay in 1878 to homestead on Lot 21, Concession 12. Murdoch's clearing remains today, about one third of a mile west of Squaw River on the north side of Highway 36. Murdoch and his four sons worked for several of the early

Contributor: Art Parker



River-drivers in the 1870s. *On Left, holding pike-pole, is Hugh Allen, father of Hugh Ritchie Allen and grandfather of William Allen. Location unknown. N.B. The "seat" is the keel of an upturned scow; the large-brimmed hats of the late 19th century. (Courtesy William Allen)*

lumber companies and later, on the construction of the Buckhorn Road where it enters Cavendish Township. His song follows:

Come all ye jolly shanty boys who toil through brush and weeds,
 Come listen as I tell you of bold Dickson and his deeds;
 We started up a lumber camp our fortunes for to make,
 And we settled in at Nogies Creek, just north of Pigeon Lake.

The choppers and the sawyers they lay the timber low,
 The swampers and the skidders they haul it to and fro;
 Next come the teamsters, before the break of day,
 Who load up their sleighs and to the river haste away.

Early in the morning before the sun is red,
 The cook's little devil comes and rakes us out of bed;

Someone cries "I've lost my socks, I don't know what to do",
Another shouts "I've lost my boots and I am ruined too!"

The teamsters to the stable go and feed their teams with care,
They hasten to the cookhouse to face the breakfast fare;
They feed us pork and beans today which make our bellies sore,
And every day its pork and beans just like the day before.

Bill Robinson was our foreman, a man of high renown,
But he got iron on the brain which turned his judgment round;
His iron mine was heavy work, its profit mighty small,
He wonders why he left the woods to start that mine at all.

Then late in March its breakup time, the snow will melt and run.
The single lads go out to town and stir up lots of fun;
The married men will hurry home and share a little rest,
For then the river drive will start, which puts us to the test.

In 1830, John Hall set up a water-powered saw- and grist-mill on the rapids where Buckhorn would appear years later. He was doubtless a man of great energy, tenacity, foresight and ability in the matter of business. (see Buckhorn section) He constructed a rough stone dam across the Buckhorn rapids in order to create a head of water-power for the mill which served nearby settlers in Smith Township as well as Hall's own needs. Old millstones by the present-day canal near the site of Hall's mill are well-preserved artifacts from this pioneering enterprise.

In 1833, Thomas Need, a well educated Englishman of 25, settled at Bobcaygeon and purchased 200 acres locally and an additional 2,800 acres in nearby Verulam Township. He built a sawmill and canal lock by the Bobcaygeon (Big Bob) River and founded Bobcaygeon, just as John Hall had Buckhorn. These two early mills preceded settlement of nearby lands, and formed an important attraction for the settlers who followed shortly afterwards.

Mossom Boyd came to Canada in 1834, and at 19 settled near Bobcaygeon. Boyd eventually became one of the greatest lumber barons in Canada.

After a dam and canal had been built at Bobcaygeon, forest products could be transported from Pigeon, Buckhorn, Bald and Chemung Lake to

to Lindsay, Bridgenorth or Peterborough. Some idea of the extent of lumbering in Harvey can be gained from the 1851 Census which records 907 persons from outside the area engaged in this work. In 1867, Dr. T.W. Poole noted that Mossom Boyd had a mill near the mouth of Squaw River which produced 1,500,000 board feet of lumber in addition to the main mill at Bobcaygeon which turned out 6,000,000 feet the previous year. About half of the latter mill's production came from Boyd's 17 lots in Harvey.

Pioneering Hardships _____

It is difficult to describe the appalling hardships and the grim labour endured by the first generation of pioneer settlers in Harvey. The second generation had it considerably better but the machine age with its labour-saving devices had not advanced greatly in the early part of this century. There was a carry-over of pioneer work to be done.

In October of 1903 Charity Dewdney went with her husband, Henry Parker, away back to his house and little farm that lay between the East and West branches of the Squaw River. She would be housekeeper and cook for a crew of six or eight men that Henry would hire for the winter in taking the timber off his 200 acres. There was nothing but a winter cadge road into the place and this resulted in Charity having to spend the entire winter there, isolated from the whole world.

Henry's twin sister, Gertrude, came to visit for a weekend in early January and, except for that, Charity did not see another woman until she came out in the following month of May! She always liked plants or flowers and in order to have something green in her kitchen she had a couple of pots in which she planted some onions. In August of 1904 her first daughter, Doris was born. Pre-natal checkups and care as we know them today were largely non-existent then.

by Art Parker _____

Observing Squaw River today, who would believe that in pioneer times its waters were controlled by six substantial crib and rock-filled dams, complete with squared stoplogs, some of them having log slides as well? Dam locations were as follows: Goodenough's Dam at the outlet of Goodenough's Marsh (near Otter Lake), Tumbling Dam, southwest of Parker's Mountain, Forks Dam, at the marshy junction of the east and west branches of the Squaw River, Burnt Dam, at the outlet of the Burnt Marsh (so named after a forestfire), Big and Little Dams, both of which were located toward the mouth of the river, and Boyd's own mill.



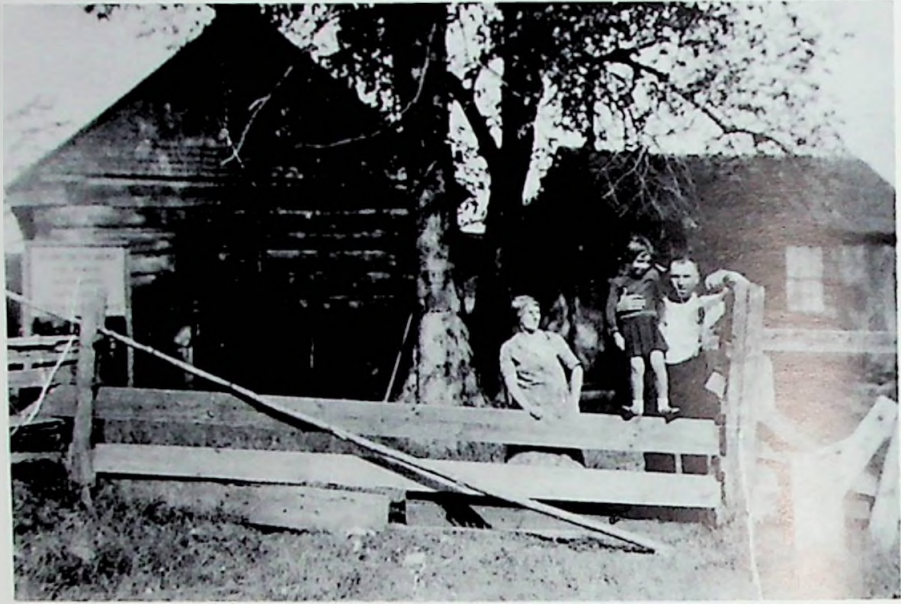
Floating cookery on a timber raft in the early 1900s. *At left* is the cook, Mick Murphy. *At right* is the foreman, Archie Patterson. Other men are river-drivers employed by the lumber company. N.B. Large tea-pot on stove in the centre. Tea rather than coffee was the normal beverage of early camps. (Courtesy Frank Cody)

Mossom Boyd's sons, Mossom Junior and William, carried on the business, after their father's death, and under the leadership of the younger Mossom it spread from coast to coast in Canada and the U.S.A. The mill at Bobcaygeon eventually turned out 80,000 board feet per day. Local people were able to buy lumber from the mill at \$4 per load (the amount a team of horses could haul away). If any knots were noticed the faulty board might be culled by the purchaser and replaced with a flawless one.

Mossom Junior and William Boyd built stately homes in Bobcaygeon, and the former had a fine cattle farm just south of town. The Boyd enterprise proved to be the mainstay of the village, although eventually their local timber limits were insufficient to supply a large mill. In 1903, their last lumber camp closed followed by the mill the following year. Boyds had put Bobcaygeon "on its feet" with economic benefits for the many Harvey settlers in their employ.

William Charles Henry built a large sawmill on the Mississauga River around 1858 on Lot 15, Concession 8. He sold the mill in 1865 to James G. Ross and William A. Scott. The latter operated the mill, and the adjacent small village became known as Scott's Mill. (see Scott's Mill section)

About 100 people lived there, some family names being Bennett, Guthrie, Irwin, Montgomery, Mooney, Pearson, Pluard, Simpson, Traynor and Windover. In 1866, the mill produced a respectable 4,000,000



Gilmour's Depot, Lot 29, Concession 17, constructed in the 1860s by Nogies ~~Cree~~ ^{Cree} ~~to~~ ^{to} cater to travelling employees of the Gilmour, and later the McDonald Lumber Company. The buildings were used for about 80 years. Mr. and Mrs. (St. Thomas) Henderson were caretakers in the 1920s. N.B. Lumber Company sign (left).

board feet of lumber. An interesting feature of this operation was the railway westward from the mill to a dock on Big Bald Lake along which laden Lorie cars moved under gravity returning by horsepower. Scows towed by steamboat took the lumber to market. We have no sketch or photograph of the mill and only fragments of stone house-foundation remain. Fred Pluard salvaged red granite stones from the foundation of Nat Pearson's boarding house, the lumber having been removed to Buckhorn to become part of what is now Cody Inn. The red stones can be seen today in the verandah foundation of the old Pluard house.

Scott and Ross sold the mill in 1871 to Ezra Benedict. In 1887, land, holdings and mill were sold to the Rathburn Lumber Company, whose Harvey interests, like Boyd's, were but a minuscule part of their overall operation. Although Rathburn had some 20 lots in Harvey, the mill was of little use since their woodlots were quite distant in Concessions 5, 6 and 7, where logs could be dumped conveniently into Lower Buckhorn Lake and floated to their main mill at Deseronto.

By 1852, the Gilmour Lumber Company, a branch of a Scottish shipping firm, had established a very large sawmill at Trenton. In 1841, they began lumbering on a huge scale in Ottawa, where they milled 30,000,000 board feet each season. Gilmours expanded their operations throughout the Trent River valley, Allan Gilmour purchasing ten lots in north Harvey close to Nogies Creek. To service these lots and their lumber camps the Company built Gilmour's Depot, a fine log house and barn by the Creek on Lot 29, Concession 17, for storage of supplies and accommodating the caretaker. Cadge team drivers, scalers and others associated with their operations could arrange to stay there overnight when necessary for 75 cents including dinner and breakfast! Gilmour's Depot caretakers included Abe Ward, George Quibell, Ned St. Thomas and Archie Henderson. The wives of all of these men rate an honourable mention since they kept a fine clean abode and were excellent cooks.

The Gilmour Company prospered from its wide range of operations but by 1892 they had pushed too far northward from their Trenton mill and a series of unsound judgments resulted in financial losses. These calamities have been described elsewhere and though the Harvey side of their business had not caused the Company's downfall, their local holdings were soon sold, including 1,000 acres west of Sandy Lake in south Harvey, acquired from Charles Perry many years before.

Well-fed Team

A very interesting experience was told long ago by Mr. Dick Gerrard. The reader may judge as to its veracity. Dick's job was driving a cadge team for the Gilmour Company which had a lumber camp far north near the present Algonquin Park. He was taking in some cook's provisions along with a load of hay and oats. As he crossed a small lake his horses broke through the ice and into the water. Since he was alone, he could do nothing to retrieve his horses and furthermore, he did not expect another cadge team for three days hence. It was more than 20 miles to camp, so he decided to stay by his horses. His claim was that three times a day he gave the horses lots of hay and oats by just spreading them on the ice in front. Three days later the other cadge team came along, and with their help he got his horses out of the water. His fantastic conclusion went like this: "Would you believe it; since those horses ate so well and had rested for three days, each of them had gained 100 pounds in weight!"

by Art Parker



Employees of Parker Davis' sawmill, Nogies Creek, circa 1885.

(Seated, left to right) William Beatty, Nelson Aldred, Nathan McIlmoyle, Andrew Watson, John Beatty, unknown, Edgerton Crowe, unknown, — Clarke, James Beatty *(kneeling by basket)*, unknown, unknown and John Carew. *(Standing, left to right)* unknown, Matthew McIlmoyle, Tom Arscott, unknown, Les Crowe, unknown, unknown, unknown, Jack Lee *(wide hat)*, Bill Quinn and Parker Davis.

The partnership of Bigelow and Trounce had cutting rights on 800 acres in south Harvey and about 1,000 acres in north Harvey, close to Pigeon and Little Bald Lakes. During the 1860s they set up a steam-driven mill on Lot 16, Concession 13, on long narrow Bigelow's Bay, so named after the miller and more active partner. Remains of the masonry which housed the boiler were visible in the 1940s although they are now erased by recently-built summer homes. The mill was efficient but ceased operations about 1900.

Most of these mills operated for comparatively short periods because it was not economically feasible to transport logs for long distance except by water. Because the pine and other softwoods were so buoyant the best of these species were quickly harvested. Hardwoods would not float far unless cribbed together with lighter logs. Various accounts testify to whole cribs of hardwood logs which became waterlogged and sank. In any case, it became the practice to establish a mill close to the source of timber, even if it outlived its usefulness within a few years.

Parker Davis built a fine mill on the east side of Nogies Bay during the late 1860s. He had some timber limits but he also did "custom" sawing for neighbours by sawing logs to particular specifications. The customer would

pick up his lumber and pay the miller for this service, at rates often as low as \$2.00 per 1,000 board feet.

On April 24, 1889, when no staff were present, a late-evening storm blew down the stack of Davis' mill, sparks escaped from the boiler and the mill burned down. It was rebuilt and operated until about 1900, providing employment for local young men including William Beatty and John Carew, who subsequently operated their own mills.

In 1858, S.S. Kelly had a fine sawmill in Bridgenorth which deserves mention because Kelly owned 15 lots in south Harvey, mostly in Concession 17 and 18. This operation was quite efficient because the mill was only ten miles from the log dumps on Pigeon Lake. The lumber camp mainly employed men from Harvey and Curve Lake, but like others it operated for only a few seasons because all marketable timber had been cut. In 1913, a team of Kelly and Rogers clear-cut a stand of timber from Lot 20, Concession 14. Although mostly hardwood, a fine section of cedar fell to the axe and saw as well. Much of this high quality material went to the Peterborough Canoe Company which was then flourishing.

"Little Andy" Shearer, although a farmer at Lakehurst, energetically pursued lumbering and wood-cutting operations of considerable size. At times, he employed 16 teams of horses and kept busy a large gang of men in his farming and lumbering enterprise. In 1890, Shearer purchased 2,750 acres from Rathburn, much of it along the Oregon Trail. He lumbered on some of it and later sold lots to settlers, including Bolton, Gordon, Ireland and Traynor. Pine and softwood cut from Shearer's Lakehurst property was floated down Sandy Creek and sold to the Kellys. Shearer's woodcutters took their cords of four-foot hardwood to various dumps on the lakes in winter. In summer the wood was loaded upon large wooden scows and towed to Peterborough where it was sold as domestic fuel at around \$3.25 per cord.

A Matter of Pay _____

One day in the early part of the twentieth century, Andy Shearer was sitting in the Munro House, a Peterborough Hotel at the corner of Hunter and Water Streets. He was holding forth about hiring men to cut firewood.

"Pay a man by the day if you want to see a crosscut saw go through a log at a leisurely pace. Pay him by the cord if you want to see it really move."

Recalled by Albert Chase _____

In 1914, this same energetic man, bought a sawmill on Stony Lake which his son Wallace Shearer, with the help of Archie Fulton, moved to Buckhorn. These two men then hewed oak timbers for the mill's framework.

In 1918, the mill was rented to the Peterborough Lumber Company whose operators overheated and critically damaged the boiler. That same year Little Andy died and left the mill to Wallace, who bought another boiler from a mill in Lakefield and had it moved by Fitzgerald's scow to Buckhorn.

By 1928, fire insurance premiums on sawmills had become so high that Wallace decided to drop coverage. In 1933, the mill burned dealing the enterprise a severe financial blow. However, it was rebuilt and electrified although this was too expensive. Further modification to diesel power proved economical and almost as convenient as electricity. The two 2,000 gallon fuel tanks could be filled at eight cents per gallon. Oh, for those good old days of 1933!

In 1942, Wallace was given the opportunity to move to Fort Nelson, to cut lumber for the huge Alaska Highway project. During one year there he cut some 4,000,000 board feet of lumber. The mill was eventually returned to Buckhorn and later sold to the Scott Lumber Company. Although this mill had been located on the Smith side of Buckhorn, nearly all of its log supply came from north Harvey down either Deer Bay Creek or the Mississauga River.

In 1849, the Ontario Government passed the Crown Timber Act, to license cutting of timber on provincial Crown Land. Resale of these timber licences was permitted and when Gilmours ceased operations in the 1890s, they sold their properties in Harvey and Galway to various local people. The Peterborough-based Alfred McDonald Lumber Company, purchased the Galway limits, and until 1928, McDonalds operated large lumber camps there, close to the Harvey boundary. Each spring huge drives of logs came down Eels (or Volturno) and Nogies Creek to be cribbed on Pigeon Lake and towed to McDonald's sawmill in Peterborough. Two fine dams on Eels Creek have disintegrated completely since that time. McDonald's workings are notable because all its cadging passed through Harvey and many local men worked in McDonald's camps or the old Gilmour's Depot which was once again pressed into service.

The John Carew Lumber Company of Lindsay had acquired the remainder of Rathburn's cutting rights on lots in northeast Harvey and had bought, from various people, 26 lots around the Bald Lakes. From the turn



Marshalling logs by Mississauga (Gull) Lake dam (*left*) during log-drive of 1923. N.B. River-drive with pike-poles for pushing and controlling floating logs; rafts in background with tents for mobile cookhouse and sleeping quarters; small trees probably second growth after logging and fire; bare rocky land.

of the century until the early 1930s, Carews lumbered extensively in that part of the township. Their logs were dumped on the lakes, cribbed and towed to Lindsay by their red-painted steam tugboat the "Arthur C", named for one of John Carew's sons, the other sons being Frank and Charlie. When the "Arthur C" became inefficient, another tug, the "Elsie M", took over the duties.

In 1920, Bill Patterson, a greatly respected foreman for Carew, took out a winter's cut to Squaw River and supervised the drive of logs that spring. That drive was the last on the wilderness river which had served Boyds, Gilmours and several private jobbers so faithfully. In 1923, Henry Montgomery, another of their excellent camp foremen, finished cutting on Carew's lots further north and dumped the logs on Mississauga Lake. The log drive that spring was Carew's last down the Mississauga River. By the early 1930s Montgomery, Patterson and another foreman, Foster Lytle, had taken all worthwhile timber from Carew's holdings. A few years later their lands on the Bald Lakes were sold. Today those shorelines are dotted with summer cottages and permanent homes.



Blewett's sawmill operation, Buckhorn, circa 1925.

Team hauling logs to be floated into the canal lock (to left). N.B. Steam tug "Pearl" and old (1907) dam and bridge (background).

From 1900 until 1915 Wilson Blewett had a steam sawmill in Buckhorn near the head of the canal. The old water-powered Hall Mill had burned down many years before. Blewett's Mill incorporated both a lathe and planing mill and produced planed and rough lumber for wholesale. This is believed to be the first steam-driven mill in Buckhorn and it produced about 10,000 board feet a day, a good average for such small mills. Blewett had no woodlots and depended upon purchasing logs from local farmers and settlers. This proved to be mutually satisfactory for both miller and part-time lumbermen. Blewett's little 40-foot steam tug, "Pearl" would pick up logs at dumps along the lakes, boom them and tow them to his mill.

Because of accumulated shavings and sawdust, most sawmills were vulnerable to fire. Eventually the Blewett mill burned and was not rebuilt. Years later Blewett set up another mill at Bridgenorth and again purchased many of his logs from Harvey. Harry Parker recalls that he and Chester Dewdney took out several thousand logs in 1930, piled them at the mouth of Nogies Creek and sold to Blewett. Being a good sample of logs, mostly white pine, they brought 35 cents apiece!

By 1910, changes were occurring in the methods and style of lumbering. The big sawmills were being replaced by smaller "portable" ones. Steam traction engines were coming into use and with the portable mills



Blewett's river-drive, logs leaving the Buckhorn Lock, circa 1925.
N.B. Swing bridge (*left*).



Blewett's river-drive, circa 1925, using pike-poles to position logs in Buckhorn Lock astern of the steam tug "Pearl".

they could be taken easily to the sources of timber, which were progressively smaller and more widely-scattered, privately-owned woodlots. Most woodlots contained "second growth stuff" which was easily processed by smaller mills.

A notable millwright, sawyer and owner of several of these portables was William Hamilton. At one time he had mills set up in north Verulam Township, Bobcaygeon and Nogies Creek, so that he could drive his steam engine from one location to another as various farmers hauled logs in for sawing. Later he owned three steam engines. He would move in a portable, if the woodlot owner could guarantee a few weeks of millwork. In addition to those already mentioned, he had temporary mills at various places including, one above the forks of Squaw River, north and south sides of Tate's Bay, Peter Graham's field, Charlie Junkin's woodlot on Concession 15, Pluard's Bay and north of S.S. No. 6 school. He and his son, David, served the township well for a great many years.

In the 1920s, William Beatty had a sawmill at Nogies Creek for a few years, and later, William Junkin, with sons Roy and William Junior, operated a mill just north of S.S. No. 2. Later they moved the mill to Lot 30, Concession 14, for a few seasons where they timbered off 300 acres of their own property.

Another son, Delbert Junkin set up the mill for a couple of seasons on Lot 21, Concession 15, diagonally across from the old Nogies Creek cheese factory, northwest of the fountain. Hugh Given had operated a mill on this same site in the mid-1920s when Potts and Logan took a large cut of hardwood from the east half of Lot 21. In the early 1930s Given undertook milling contracts for the Peterborough Lumber Company at a Mississauga Lake mill.

George Potts operated a lumber camp out of Gilmour's Depot from 1937 to 1941. He cut timber from the former Gilmour lots in addition to buying standing timber from landowners in that area. His sawmill was on the creek, just east of the Depot. This was the final contribution of the old Depot to lumbering in Harvey.

In 1930, the Read brothers, Clarence and Kenneth, began lumbering operations of great benefit to many Harvey residents during the Great Depression. Their first mill was up the Bobcaygeon Road, near the boundary of Galway Township. When finished they moved the mill into the old William Forest clearing above Bass Lake and lumbered over an extensive area of Galway for several years. After 1938, their mill was at the mouth of Nogies Creek for ten years. By this time, like many other



Logging with trucks, 1939. Large elm log cut by Ralph Garbutt, loaded by Walter Harrison, for Wallace Sugarer's mill. N.B. Binder pole to tighten chain around log.

lumber companies, they were trucking logs from distant points to the mill. Trucks had replaced gangs of men driving logs down the rivers. Later, the Reads had a mill in Cavendish Township. In all of their lumbering operations the Read Brothers were reputed to be fine gentlemen and good employers. They were the more recent equivalent in Bobcaygeon and Harvey of the enterprising Boyds 60 years before. The Reads served the community well before phasing out their operation in 1958.

We owe a special tribute to all who worked so diligently in the great variety of jobs involved in lumbering. In recognition of that, let us cite the case of one such person, William Parse Chase. In 1872 he bought land at Gannon's Narrows and soon had a sawmill set up on the shore, just north of where the causeway is today. A noteworthy point is that this mill utilized the first circular lumber saw in the township. The mill also had a shingle saw and was used by local settlers because they could buy lumber, shingles and have logs custom sawn. Lumber was also shipped to the U.S.A. as well as to several Ontario centres. Chase's mill served the community faithfully until it burned down in 1902.

A general account of lumbering might seem dull, but be assured, dear reader, that to have been present to see and hear this work in progress would have been anything but boring. The colourful and "salty" language of the workmen vividly demonstrated the alternate use of exaggeration and under-

The Devil at the Shanty _____

An amusing incident took place many years ago involving a profane and boastful chap we shall refer to as Bill. He was quite unfamiliar with anything concerning religion, but he was very superstitious and believed in ghosts. At this particular lumber camp all but three men and Bill had left camp on a weekend. His pals, knowing Bill's weakness, planned to have some fun. After the evening meal they were to gather in the dim light of the bunkhouse and each was to tell a terrifying story about seeing ghosts, being haunted by the Devil, or something even more alarming. Not only that, they had secretly rigged up a hammer on the roof in such a way that one of them could quietly manipulate it with a cord from behind his chair and cause it to go "tap-tap-tap" at the appropriate moment. Their stories emphasized that the Devil gives a warning before condemning a victim to death or worse still to Hell-fire! At this point Bill let go with several oaths and said he would fight the Devil with his bare hands if he got the chance. He was warned straightaway that his profanity would offend God and there would be no blessings from that source. This was the right moment. There suddenly came from out of the darkness the ominous tap-tap-tap upon the roof. There was dead silence for several seconds. Then the chilling tap-tap-tap again. All hands covered down but Bill's face turned white. The tricksters said: "You've insulted God", "That's the Devil; he's on your trail", "Your only chance is to pray." In quivering voice Bill asked: "What will I say?" "Say anything, but get down on your knees." Trembling visibly, old Bill fell to his knees and with voice quavering, prayed: "Please Mr. Devil, go hence!"

by Art Parker _____

statement. Moreover, the skill with which the cutters, skidders, rollers and teamsters dealt with hugh trees, delivering them as logs to lakeside or river-bank was an incredibly slick operation to observe.

Logging was heavy, hard work, with fearful danger involved at all phases. Several different kinds of "widow makers" needed to be recognized and avoided. For example, the first, and most urgent rule of safety when felling a tree is to step back and quickly look up as the tree begins its fall. Very often, the falling tree will pull other trees partway down because of intertwined branches. When these branches suddenly let go, the affected trees will whip back to their upright position and in doing so any dead or broken parts will be thrown down toward the stump of the fallen tree. Countless men have been severely injured or killed in this way. In February, 1944, Donald Thompson was killed in this way at age 18, while cutting pine on Lot 8, Concession 12.

Axes and saws were kept in razor sharp condition, at the risk of serious cuts to feet and legs. The writer remembers, as a young boy, meeting a team of heavy workhorses being driven at their fastest trot by Al Patterson, foreman from a Carew Lumber camp near Deer Bay Creek. On the front half of the sheboggan, or set of heavy logging sleighs, was a severely-injured man wrapped in a blanket, lying beside Patterson on an improvised stretcher. The horses were wringing wet and frothing with sweat. Steam from their nostrils and bodies filled the frosty air. They had raced from the camp toward Bobcaygeon, a distance of some 19 miles. The man had apparently gashed his foot severely, and to prevent his bleeding to death it had been bound up tightly, thence the rush to a doctor. Although injured workmen did not always "make it", this particular man survived the ordeal.

The camp foreman was the "Boss" and it was his job to ensure that harmony prevailed within the crew. He usually ignored mild pranks and some "kidding", but he stepped in and put an end to serious altercations or breaches of discipline.

Fellows within any crew, who were somewhat naive or slow of wit were predictably subject to jocular harassment and leg-pulling. One such chap, whom we shall refer to as Jinks, worked in a Carew camp during the 1920s. Aeroplanes were somewhat rare then, but he had the notion that some day soon he would invent a new and better kind of plane. Confiding his plans to several of the crew, they immediately offered encouragement and assured him that such an improved type of aircraft was urgently needed. Soon, the whole crew caught the spirit of the thing and each man's conversation with Jinks centred upon the fame that would be his in future. They boosted his ego until he viewed himself as another Orville Wright!

In the bunkhouse one evening they convinced him to write a letter to Henry Ford, who was then also getting into the aircraft business. The letter was "posted" by one of the lads on the weekend, and two weeks later an answer came, allegedly from Henry Ford, offering much encouraging news, including financial help. It even hinted that a partnership would be considered. During the winter several letters were exchanged, with "Ford" always being careful to use such terms as "next year" or "in the near future".

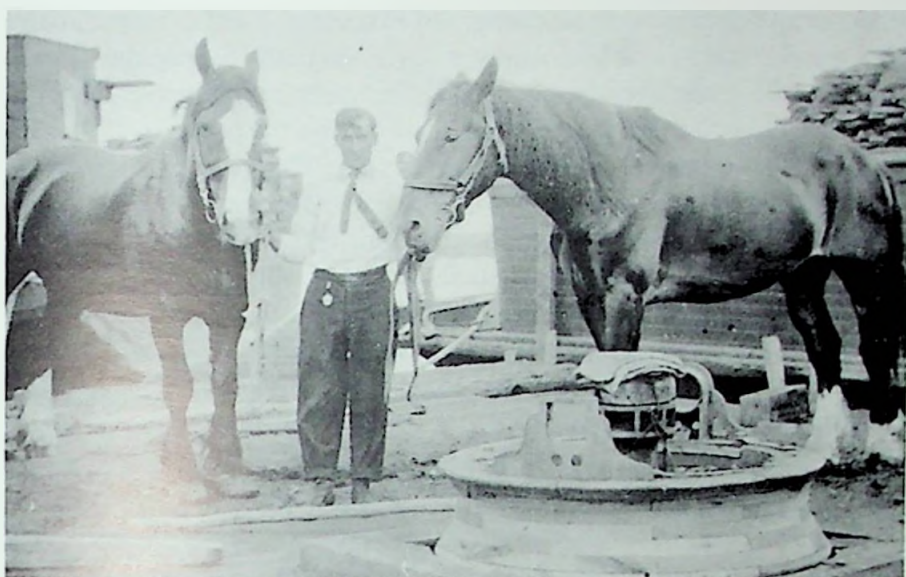
In addition to all of this, the men offered helpful suggestions regarding improved motors, body style, carrying capacity and so on. They informed Jinks about a little known and unique species of balsa wood which grew only on a small island in the Caribbean Sea. This wood was so light that a dead tree, instead of falling down, would simply float away on the breeze. Jinks agreed with the men that this would be the ideal wood for the body

of his future revolutionary plane. Nearly every day there developed new and useful ideas. Above all, in partnership with Ford, Jinks would buy the island and thus have monopoly on this rare wood. The men cautioned him to be sure to chain the upper tree to the stump when felling so that it would not float off into space. All hands shared the opinion that on this much lighter plane, motors of half the horsepower would be sufficient. Savings in fuel costs would be phenomenal. But alas! The sad day came when one of the crew, on his weekend at home, had seen a news item which stated that the island had been sold and the trees cut down. Then, low and behold, the island sank into the sea, for it was only the lightness of the trees which had held it up!

In the Still of the Night

On another occasion one chap had told Jinks how easy it was to make one's own whisky. When he had the recipe memorized, Jinks persuaded the camp cook to loan him an empty butter crock along with other ingredients, including sugar, raisins, corn syrup, rolled oats and yeast cake. The cook went along with the job, curious to see what kind of intoxicating potion would emerge. While it was still in the fermenting stage behind his bunk, word mysteriously came into camp that Mounted Police officers in disguise were combing the Township, since they had received word that illicit liquor was being produced in bush country. Then one evening two men from a neighbouring camp knocked on the bunkhouse door. The chap who answered the knock opened the door only partway and said in a loud voice: "No, gentlemen, there is no whisky being made here and nobody named Jinks works here." Jinks grabbed hat and coat, and with assistance from others, fled out the side door and hid in the stable. One of the crew slipped out later and found the "distiller" hiding in the hay. He agreed to alert Jinks when the "policemen" were gone. The visitors, let in on the joke, stayed briefly and left, but poor Jinks, chagrined and cold, was left in the stable all night and was later told that the police stayed until well past midnight. Warmth from the horses in the stable alleviated only part of his discomfort that night.

Bushworkers indeed were a rough and ready lot, but when Mrs. Ned St. Thomas cooked in McDonald's camp for 38 men, she was shown the utmost respect by every one of them. This was part of their unwritten code of behaviour. However, the men were sometimes indifferent to the feelings of others. Was this the desire of some humans to feel superior or was



Horse-capstan Casco, early 1900s. Horses turned the capstan (*right*) by means of wooden "arms" (*on deck, left*) inserted on either side. A long rope was extended from the capstan in the direction of travel and was anchored in the lake. The turning capstan pulled in the rope and the *scow* moved. River-drivers would originally have turned the capstan.

it an escape from grim reality and the grind of each day's toil? In any case a definite "pecking order" existed within the crew of a lumber camp. Loyalty to the Company and to the foreman usually prevailed without question. Harry Parker, who worked in Bill Kelly's camp in 1922, recalled an incident which illustrates this type of thing:

The skidways were filled with logs which Kelly was anxious to move from Dewdney's Mountain to the dump at the mouth of Nogies Creek, a distance of about six miles. The snow was deep, but a mild spell one afternoon proved an ideal time to prepare the road for hauling with the heavy sheboggans. However, a couple of troublesome steep hills lay on the main road to the dump. To avoid these hills and have easier hauling, Kelly asked the crew if they would take time after their evening meal to break a new path from Gilmour's Depot, down Nogies Creek, across the Big Marsh and thence back to the main road, thus bypassing the big hills. The men agreed to the proposal immediately. They walked the three miles to the Depot and tramped out a pathway in the deep snow, making a fine hard road as specified. It was long past midnight before they retired to bed that night,

however all was done with no thought of extra pay. Furthermore, all the crew were on hand the next morning at daybreak ready for regular duties. That one mile of hard, newly-made road eased delivery of the logs, cheered Kelly and created a fine sense of harmony within the camp.

Harvey is inextricably linked to lumbering. The lumbermen were its first explorers and settlers, if only brief sojourners there in some cases. Lumbering brought financial wealth, in varying amounts, to most residents of Harvey and it sustained local society throughout difficult economic times. The social and cultural mosaic of Harvey Township was similarly enriched by the seasonal movement of the lumber gangs. Eventually many individual lumbermen and their families stayed to settle, farm and build the permanent community of Harvey.

Trappers' Winter Trek _____

Hank Montgomery told a story about a pal and himself who worked one winter long ago for Gilmours north of Algonquin Park. They had done some trapping on the side so they decided to leave camp a week before spring break-up in order to sell their furs at the best price. They had trudged all the first day on the wilderness cudge road when they came upon a depot and tavern. This seemed like the ideal place to spend the night, but the first thought on their minds was to quench their thirst. They stepped up to the bar and after enjoying two whiskies a piece they threw a fine beaver pelt down in payment. The bartender calculated for only a moment or two, and then passed back to them one mink and two muskrat pelts as change!

Late the next afternoon they saw at the end of a laneway what looked like a deserted old cabin. As they approached they smelled smoke so they rapped on the ill-fitting old door. A shaggy bearded old recluse faced them at the door and ordered them to go away. Refusing their request for overnight accommodation, he threatened to set the dog on them if they did not leave immediately. They walked a few paces out the lane, stopped and were discussing whether to approach him again when suddenly they heard the dog barking. As Hank told it: "That dog was so old and thin he could not run, so the old chap chased us down the road with dog sitting in a wheelbarrow barking at us!"

A few miles further on the lads came upon another ancient trapper's cabin. There were big holes in the roof and all the chinking had fallen out of the spaces between the logs. However, it had a bunk bed in the corner and there was an old rusty stove. They lit a fire, put their blankets in the bunk and spent the night. Seeing several inches of fresh snow on their bed and on the stove in the morning, Hank's pal said: "This is not a camp, it's a stove with a rail fence built around it!"

Contributor: Art Parker _____

SCOTT'S MILL DAM

Few people driving Highway 507 north of Buckhorn realize that just a few yards east of the highway lies the beautiful Mississauga River. The name is an Indian word for "river". At one point, only two hundred feet of bush separate the Mississauga from the highway.

Originating at a dam on the lake of the same name, the Mississauga River follows a southerly course to Lower Buckhorn Lake through quiet pools, fast water, and bubbling rapids which enhance its scenic attraction. The river flows mostly through crown land and is thus easily accessible except in a few places. It would however take an experienced canoeist to appreciate the natural beauty of the Mississauga.

On the river, two miles or so north of Buckhorn and about 1,000 feet east of Highway 507, is a dam at the site of the former Scott's Mill. This saw mill was allegedly built in 1858 by William Henry who constructed a railway from the mill-site westward to a point of land on Big Bald Lake, where materials were transferred onto barges to be towed by steamboat via Pigeon Lake to distant markets.

In 1863, William A. Scott purchased the mill and extensive timber rights, hence its subsequent name. According to *The Historical Atlas, Peterborough County 1825-1875*,

Mr. Scott was one of the four big lumbermen of the period. A steamboat, the Sampson No. 2, was built at Big Bald Lake by Scott and Son in 1870. The steamer was used to tow immense booms of logs and a multitude of lumber barges. A large timber chute was erected at the dam to prevent log jams and damage to the logs. There were some one hundred men working at the mill and twenty to thirty families lived at the site. These included the names of

Contributor: Frank L. Ritchie

Hatton, Chesney, Traynor and Reid. Nathaniel Pearson operated a nearby boarding house. A school was provided and services were held in the school by circuit-riding preachers.

Conditions at the mill appear to be confirmed in the book *Peterborough – Land of Shining Waters* which states,

In the 1870's, Scott's Mill had twenty to thirty families living there and a hundred men working. At the time, there was a row of houses bordering the Buckhorn Road (now Highway 507) near the entrance to the trail that leads to Scott's Mill today. There was also a boarding house, but as industry declined, the boarding house was not needed and some of the lumber from it was used to build Windsor House (now known as Cody Inn) on the foundation of John Hall's house in Buckhorn, which had burned down.

An "S", for Scott's Mill, was imprinted with a special hammer on each log as the "Bush Mark" of the company for purposes of identification when more than one group of men were driving logs on the waterway.

Construction plans for the present-day concrete dam and log slide at Scott's Mill are dated June, 1925. It is thought these plans may well be "as built" drawings in which case construction may have been completed as early as 1921.

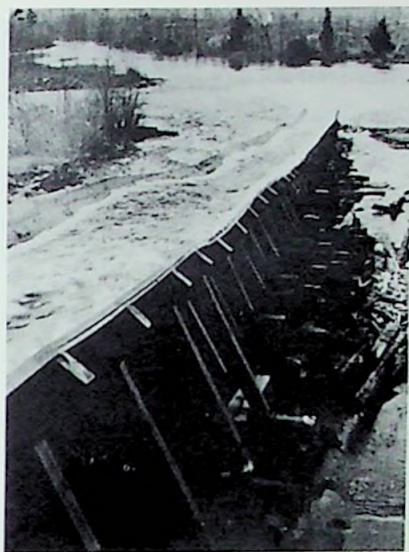
The plans show two previous dams at this site. The timber cribbing still evident at the date of the plan may be the remains of the original Scott's Mill dam and is located in the same position as the present dam. The other structure indicated on the drawing as "the present timber dam and log slide", was located about 110 feet downstream from the dam that exists today. Interestingly enough, the crib some 380 feet downstream, at the end of the log slide from the earliest dam, was used as the end of the slide for the current dam.

In 1921, two local men drowned at Scott's Dam. On July 6, Arthur Trennum and Gordon Rosborough were swimming after picking blueberries, aged 21 and 23 respectively.

In 1991, all that remains of the log slide is the 125 feet concrete section. The rest was built from timbers with an average slide depth of four and a half feet. No part of the timber slide can be found today and very little of the flat railway bed to Bald Lake remains. It began very close to the mill site below the dam and the old Buckhorn Road may have been built over



Scott's Mill Dam and Flume, 1926. Frank Ritchie and Lois are on the concrete where the concrete flume begins. N.B. Crib was 380 feet downstream of the dam.



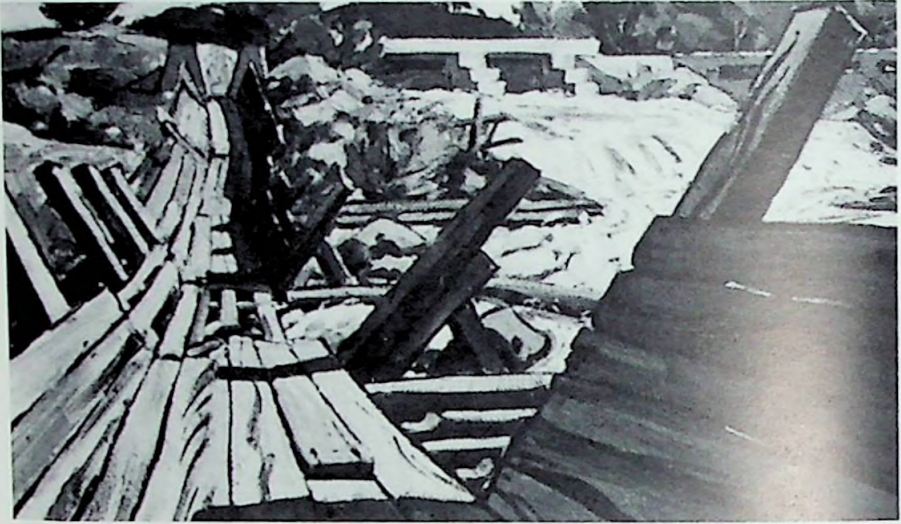
Scott's Mill Dam and Flume, 1930, in spring high water. Note logs in river.

parts of the rail bed. After crossing what is now Highway 507, the railway made its way to what used to be called Pluard's Landing on the shore of Big Bald Lake. The track extended 800 feet on pilings and slabs to a large crib in deeper water, from which logs and lumber were transported by log boom and barge to Bobcaygeon.

Evidence of old log ties still remain along the west shore of Bald Lake and, in the spring, low-water period, the lines of slab piles are evident although a mere 15 years ago these slabs protruded a foot or so above water in the summer.

At Scott's Mill evidence remains of a number of building foundations, but they are increasingly overgrown. Scott's Mill ceased operating in 1888. The flow of water through the Mississauga River is controlled by the Trent-Severn Waterway.

The Mississauga may be viewed easily from the Highway 36 bridge east of Buckhorn or from the snowmobile bridge and trail created in 1989 as a joint project of the Army Engineers and the Buckhorn Snowmobile Club.



Scott's Mill Dam and remains of wooden timber sluice, 1948. N.B. V-shaped concrete upper sluice (*left background*). View is upstream (north) on the Mississauga River. (Oil by Jack Hamer).

"A Buffalo Is Stuck in Miller's Basin!" _____

Miller's basin was the slip into the boat house on what is now the McIntosh property at the south end of Mill Line Road. In the early 1900s buffalo pasturing on Boyd Island, were wont to swim across Pigeon Lake to the "mainland" of North Harvey. Late one fall the cry went out that an adventurous buffalo had entered Miller's basin and was stuck; having no room to turn and being unable to climb the slippery walls.

Noting the plight of the animal, James McLean Oliver, called on neighbours "to lend a hand". Equipped with ropes as well as block-and-tackle, they lifted the unfortunate buffalo out of the basin and stabled him at Oliver's where he remained while his owners, the Boyds, waited for enough snow to send a team and sleigh to bring the wanderer home. Meanwhile a sense of nervous excitement permeated the stable; children, coming to see the strange creature, quickly withdrew at the sight of his hug head and shoulders.

Finally he was loaded on a sleigh and the team began the six-mile haul to the Boyd farm. However, half-way down the lane the floor of the sleigh collapsed under the buffalo's heavy bulk and back to the stable he went to wait until the floor was reinforced. At last he was off and away to Bobcaygeon where he spent the winter in the Boyd stable on a hill south of the village away from the temptations of Pigeon lake.

Submitted by Marjorie Oliver _____

TRANSPORTATION

The problem of travelling from one point in Harvey to another is by no means as formidable nowadays as in early years. The very act of reaching the township was once a major achievement owing to the lake barrier to the south. Wheeled-vehicular access to south Harvey was impossible before the bridge on top of the Buckhorn dam, built in 1837. With the exception of a few open channels winter ice improved accessibility. Travel by sleigh and later, by automobile, across the frozen surfaces was smoother, faster and much more direct than in the eight or nine months of warmer conditions. The ice route across Pigeon Lake from Sandy Point to near Bobcaygeon was regularly marked or "bushed" with small cedars, for south Harvey residents.

On July 31, 1833 the Cobourg *Star* noted that the steamship "Sturgeon" intended to ply between Bridgenorth and Bobcaygeon on Chemung and Pigeon Lakes. The 1846 map of the lakes describes the winding channel below Cannons Narrows as "ship-navigable."

In the 1840s, another steamer, the "Peterborough" entered service for Sam Kelly, a Bridgenorth lumberman, and towed log booms from Harvey to his mills. Several other steamers navigated the waters of Buckhorn and Pigeon Lakes in the 1850s, '60s and '70s, including the "Fly", the "Ogemah", the "Scugog", and the "Bella Fair."

After the construction of the Buckhorn and Burleigh Falls locks in the 1880s more steamers appeared and by the 1890s, as many as 50 steamboats a day locked through at Buckhorn. In 1890, the steamer "Dawn" would depart from Lakefield after the daily arrival of the train from Peterborough and sail for Bridgenorth via Burleigh and Buckhorn in time for connection with the 6:00 p.m. train to Peterborough. In the 1880s, when the Stoney Lake Navigation Company began operations steamers that served the lakeshore residents included the "Stoney Lake", "Fairy", "Mary Ellen", "Majestic", "Islinda", and "Manita". For over 70 years steamers provided regular and efficient service in the warm season delivering passengers, mail and freight throughout Harvey.

Contributor: Albert Chase



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Steamer "Empress". Built in 1899 and operated by Boyd's Trent Valley Navigation Company before being bought by Young's Stoney Lake Company in 1908. It burned on Stoney Lake in August, 1929. (Sketch by Olli Virkamaki).

The Calvert Children Skate to the Dentist's Office _____

During the winter Pigeon Lake was a natural skating rink. The prevailing westerly winds swept much of the snow from the ice surface; we children had hours of fun skating and playing hockey.

Our parents always arranged dental appointments for us during the Christmas holidays. Accompanied by two of the Weiss children we would skate to Bobcaygeon — a distance of six or seven miles to visit Dr. Scott. The open water in the village canal and river forced us to leave our skates at the end of the Verulam Township road and walk two miles to the dentist's office.

The natural phenomenon of "bursting" — cracking and separating of the ice — results in a strip of open water from one shore to another. We had learned to skate along the crack until we found where it had narrowed; there we could cross safely.

On one of our dental trips we stayed too long in the village and set out for home just before dark. In a short time my ankles "gave out" and my two Weiss friends literally dragged me all the way down the lake. This gave a chilling impression of a visit to the dentist to Harvey residents even younger than ourselves.

Contributors: Grace (Calvert) Roberts and M. Oliver _____

In 1846, the most important land route appears to have been the road, or path, from near Buckhorn rapids to the area north of Sandy Lake, where it turned abruptly northward, crossed the Elbow between the Bald Lakes and on to Lake Catchacoma. Little evidence of the route remains and it is possible the description refers to the route of the surveyor, or the recommended winter access to the northern part of the township. Such a route avoided the granite hills and swamps north of Buckhorn and instead followed the level dry land northwestward across the Elbow.

In addition to the route from Buckhorn, another road penetrated south Harvey north from Oak Orchard, a regular landing point for steamboats plying between Bridgenorth and Bobcaygeon. The route was probably a lumbermen's cadge or tote road although how long it was used is unknown. The road probably went from Oak Orchard to John Tarlington's store on southwest Sandy Lake, continued northward to merge with the route from Buckhorn before proceeding further north. Portions of the road may still be detected. Many iron-shod wagon wheels drawn by ox teams plodding north must have passed over this road. They carried supplies for lumbering crews cutting square timber and logs to send down the Mississauga River. Rafts of logs transported lumber gangs down the rivers and lakes of Harvey. Cabins and cookhouses were built on such rafts to provide a mobile camp on the way to sawmills downstream.

From 1838 until 1887 the Buckhorn dam-top bridge provided the sole entry into Harvey from the south. The early bridge constructed by John Hall in 1837 was destroyed in 1851 and not replaced until 1857. In 1868 the Federal Board of Works constructed a new dam with a bridge framed into it.

In the 1850s, the Government of Canada West developed several Colonization Roads with the intention of settling the northern parts of southern Ontario. These roads formed a rough grid and two north-south routes flanked Harvey: the straight Bobcaygeon or Galway Road on the west and the serpentine Burleigh Road on the east. The roads encouraged northward development particularly in association with lumbering. Much of the soil quality was poor however and farming proved difficult.

In 1865 the Government of Canada West commenced construction of another road from Buckhorn to Gannons Narrows via Lakehurst, under the superintendency of T. F. Nicoll, to facilitate access for settlers to the Canada Land and Emigration Company operation to the north. The Town and County of Peterborough each provided \$1,500 towards the road. The next year six miles were completed under the supervision of J. R. Benson

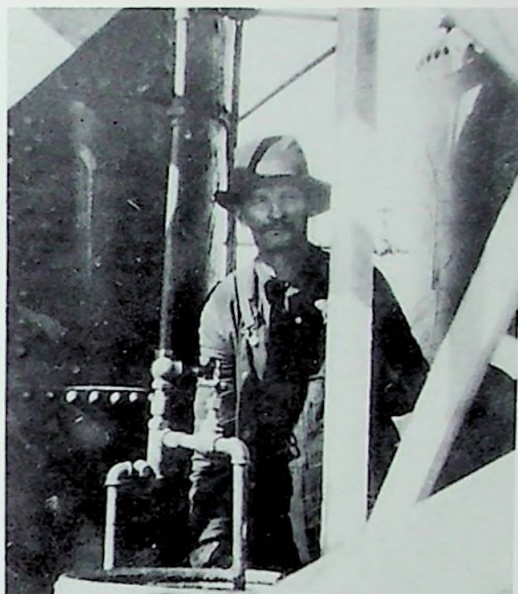


Buckhorn dam and bridge of squared lumber with rock core. 1906. During the early phase of replacement with a new steel-reinforced concrete dam. N.B. Steam engine used during construction (*right*). (Courtesy Trent-Severn Waterway).



Buckhorn dam and bridge. N.B. Two chutes (*centre*). Lumber being used during construction of new dam (*left*); Buckhorn Cheese Factory (*right background*) and tower for whey delivery to Piggery Bay (*left of factory*). (Courtesy Trent-Severn Waterway).

Mr. Spencley, Engineer on construction of new bridge and dam, Buckhorn, 1906.



although the unexpectedly rough terrain had escalated costs to about \$1,000 a mile! The Lakehurst road helped open up south Harvey and encouraged many new settlers. The section of this road immediately west of Buckhorn was unique in that it crossed the bare red granite of the Canadian Shield and remained very rough until the 1940s.

In 1866 construction began on the provincially-funded Government or Buckhorn Road built to provide access to the north, mainly for the lumbering industry. In that year Harvey became separated from Smith township for municipal purposes. In April Council divided the roads into ten "beats" within which maintenance, repairs and construction were to be overseen by appointed "pathmasters". Maintenance was by the "statute labour" of landowners whose property fronted on a given beat and by increased tax assessment for the others.

Road work consisted of clearing and grubbing-out a 12-foot wide strip, building "crossways" over low or marshy places and filling steep-sided gullies to reduce the road-grade. Large stumps were close-cut and stones and brush were removed.

Roads were dusty when dry and muddy in the spring and fall. Numerous marshes required crossways, an interesting example of which remains between the Concessions 16 and 17 on the road to Sandy Point. The modern road has been re-routed to a dry location.



Government Road, southern section viewed to south, early 1920s.

Roads through swamps and low, springy areas required special construction techniques. Trees were cut and logs laid side by side across the route to form a "corduroy" road. Gravel was spread over the corduroy foundation which to this day forms the basis of all local roads across poorly drained places. Drier locations were filled with stone which, although rough at first, nevertheless were practical. Corduroy was subject to regular frost upheaval which made for a rough ride until a new layer of gravel was added in Spring.

Vehicles used on local roads evolved from horse-drawn wagons, through pleasure carriages, such as buggies and surreys, to the motor car appearing first in the early 1900s. The winter brought a change to sleighs and, in later years, to modified vehicles with snow ploughs and chain-drive.

From time to time new roads were developed. In 1867 during construction of the Buckhorn to Gannons Narrows road, Sandy Lake formed a natural barrier. The road was consequently "forced", meaning that it deviated from the public road allowance and traversed private property. Harvey township Council paid John Tarlington \$12.00 for the right of way through his property on Lot 8, Concession 13.



Team and sleigh belonging to James McLean Oliver (*folding horse blanket, left*) by the Orr Building, Bobcaygeon, circa 1938. (Courtesy Marjorie Oliver).



The first truck-powered snowplough in Harvey belonging to Willy Shearer of Lakehurst. The plough was of shaped lumber bolted to a metal frame mounted on the REO truck. One of the two men is Wilson Blewett. (Courtesy Clara Telford).



Black Snake Bridge and causeway across drowned land in Sandy Creek Bay, 1934.

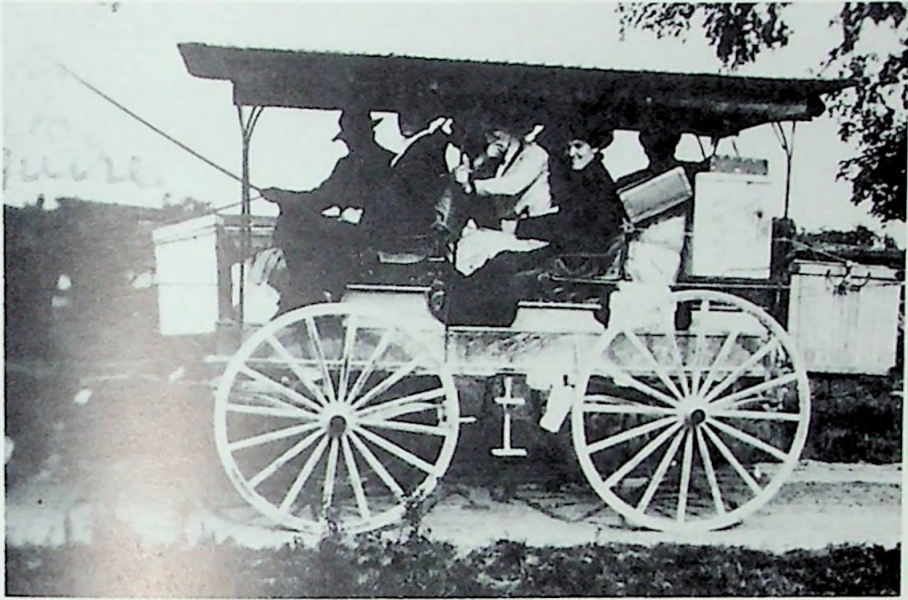
In 1874, Council considered building a bridge across Sandy Creek, at the southern end of the lake. Nothing happened until 1913 when William Adams was appointed to oversee the construction which cost only \$217.67 in spite of \$400 having been set aside for the work.

In 1877 Council bought a right of way from William P. Chase from the northeast corner of Lot 1, Concession 15, to the shore at Oak Orchard near Gannons Narrows. This gave public access to the wharf which was a stopping place for the daily boat between Bridgenorth and Bobcaygeon.

The long navigable waterway provided boat transport from an early date. Later, of course, the Trent Canal was built. Land routes were less efficient and thus developed much later. Public land transport in Harvey was limited to the southern part and involved several stage coach lines.

In 1890 Council permitted a dock to be built at the south end of Concession 18 to access nearby Jacobs Island. The Council of 1910 appointed a committee to consider the proposal for the Jacobs Island raft ferry. It agreed to supply the logs and half the planks if the island owner would supply the remainder and build the raft.

In 1891 Council voted \$50 for a new road to Gannons Narrows provided that the county and the province would contribute \$100 and \$200 respectively. At that time the ferry at Gannons Narrows had been in operation for a year and the new road was proposed to handle increased traffic.



Shearer's Lakehurst Stage, which operated three times a week to Peterborough.

The Buckhorn Stages _____

In 1889, three different stage coach routes linked Harvey township and Peterborough. The Purser stage went from Buckhorn via Lakefield most days. The Eastwood stage travelled directly to Peterborough twice a week from Buckhorn. The Shearer stage route ran from Lakehurst to Peterborough via Gannons Narrows, Ennismore, Chemung Lake floating bridge, and the Communication Road.

The coaches arrived at the terminus in Peterborough in the morning. At noon the horses were fed and groomed at the stable behind the Munro House, which was on the present site of the Peterborough *Examiner* building. The passengers for Buckhorn boarded there for the afternoon stage.

Contributor: Don Munro _____

In 1893 another township grant, conditional on county and provincial grants of \$150 and \$300 respectively, was proposed to improve the approaches to the ferry to avoid "ferry-grounding", particularly during northwest winds.

In 1896 Charles Thomas Flynn moved, seconded by James Oliver, that Council grant \$50 to repair the ferry-approaches, with county and provincial grants of \$50 and \$100 respectively. The Ontario government granted \$400 to finish the road to Gannons Narrows. By 1899 the road had been completed.

By 1902, the Gannons Narrows ferry had deteriorated from wear and tear. In addition, users wanted a bridge to replace the ferry. At its first meeting that year Council voted \$300 toward building a bridge which would become the responsibility of Peterborough County. The Gannons Narrows floating bridge, constructed largely of sections of the Chemung Lake floating bridge which was being replaced, opened in 1903. This bridge brought vehicles to Harvey from the southerly direction.

Burrill Calvert's Children Go to School _____

Our childhood was spent on Jacobs Island four miles from the one-room school house — S.S. No. 8, Harvey.

In the winter when the snow was deep, walking to school was difficult — sometimes impossible. On bad mornings our father would hitch the team of horses and "break" the road through the snow drifts.

One winter we became owners of a blind horse — a super driver named Mike. When the road was completely blocked with snow, my two brothers and I suggested that we could hitch Mike to the cutter, drive up Pigeon Lake to Sir Edward Kemp's cottage, land at Sandy Point and take the main road to Mr. Nisbett's farm; he would keep Mike in his stable for the day while we were in school. Father warned us about open spots and huge cracks or "bursts" in the ice. We won our case; for a few weeks everything went well.

On one return trip from school, Mike was speeding down the lake toward home, one line broke and Mike could not be guided. My brother tugged on the remaining line to force Mike to go around in circles in an attempt to avoid the open water. After several laps the blind horse came to a dead stop — a few feet from the freezing lake. We three children and Mike were spared a chilly midwinter dip in Pigeon Lake.

Contributors: Grace (Calvert) Roberts and M. Oliver _____



Gannons Narrows Floating Bridge, 1930s. The last floating bridge in Canada. View towards the western shore in Ennismore Township.

Chivalry Afloat _____

Childhood memories take me back to the Kawarthas' famous floating bridges. I was from this little rural school and the senior pupils were travelling in a big stake truck to visit the Quaker Oats factory, St. Peter's Cathedral, and the Riverside Zoo in Peterborough.

Our successful day was ending and we were on our way home. The Chemung Floating Bridge went down almost a foot with the weight of 30 pupils in the back of the truck. Our driver was cool and undaunted.

Chivalry was everywhere in the 1930s. The solution was simple. The boys were told to climb down and walk across the bridge ahead of the truck, and the remaining pupils ... well! The girls rode like ladies safely across the bridge. P.S. The senior pupils from S.S. No. 3 and S.S. No. 8 Harvey were on this trip in the early 1930s.

Contributor: Clara Telford _____

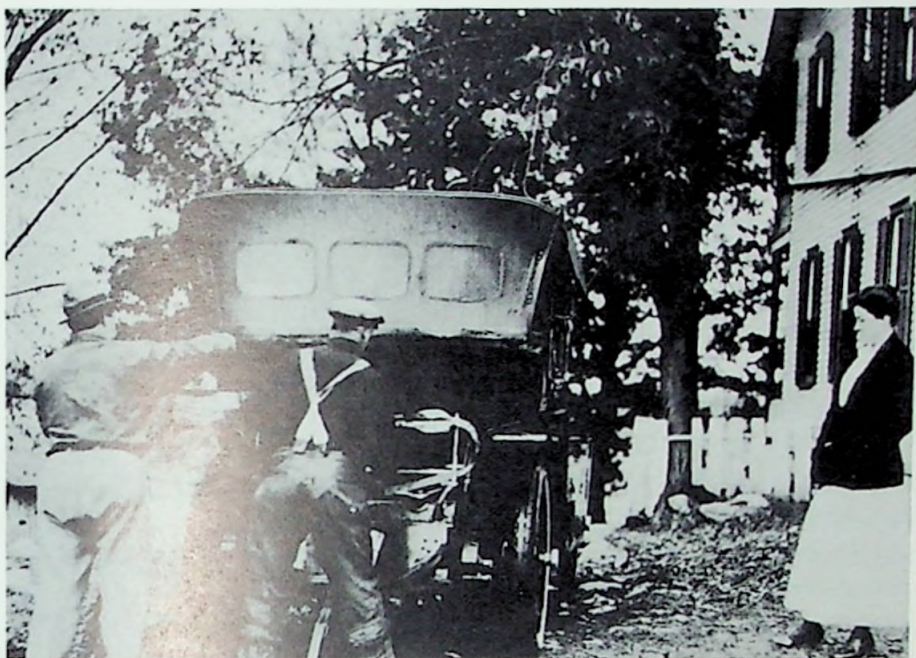


Early automobile at Eastwood House hotel, 1911. The 12x6 inch blue and white enamel plates were new that year replacing the leather badge licence.

Many anecdotes might be told about the Gannons Narrows floating bridge. In use until 1953, it was the last of its type in Canada. Beth McMaster recalls that her grandfather, Willie Shearer, lost a horse in 1926 when the team pulling the Lakehurst-Peterborough stage slipped off the bridge.

The improvement of transportation brought great change to Harvey particularly in the early 20th century. The year after the bridging of Gannons Narrows in 1903, the Canadian Pacific Railway extension from Lindsay reached the western edge of Harvey at Bobcaygeon. The same year saw the completion of the Peterborough Hydraulic Lift-lock which permitted through water traffic on the Trent Canal and opened up the domestic fuelwood market in the city of Peterborough for Harvey residents. In 1907 a new dam and bridge were completed in Buckhorn.

When side roads were opened property owners often had to move their fences from the route of the intended road. Road widths varied from the normal concession of 66 feet to as little as 44 feet. With road and bridge



Rear view of the 1911 automobile in previous photograph, with Margaret Eastwood (*right*).

improvements daily rural mail delivery was possible and personal travel to and from Harvey became routine.

In 1913 Council proposed opening Concession 10 road allowance, south from the Sandy Lake Road provided a road allowance could be purchased around the hill on the northwest corner of the lot owned by the two Miss Halls.

The iron shod wheels of carriages and wagons turned the gravel to dust in dry weather. Automobile traffic accelerated the loss of road surfacing and increased the dust nuisance. Application of chemicals helped but it was not until the introduction of surface-treating procedures that the roads really become acceptable.

Automobile travel was a challenge on early roads. A triumphant entry in the guest register of Sir Edward Kemp's cottage "Missisquoi" for April 29, 1922, announced "record run in motor 3 hours and 4 minutes", which is impressive for the trip from Toronto to Sandy Point via Gannons Narrows.

Harvey Township was included in the late 19th century provincial scheme of northern development but grants and municipal taxes were insufficient to provide adequately-surfaced roads. This was evident when local farmers sought relief from settlement fees in 1891.

Some transportation suggestions were never enacted, such as the building of a bridge across Bald Lake or a railroad link to Haliburton. The coming of the automobile brought great changes to the road system. Square corners became longer curves, hills were lowered and hollows were filled to make travel safer and less time-consuming.

Gradually, the road between Buckhorn and Gannons Narrows has been upgraded to a modern highway far removed from the original corduroy trail. During the Great Depression of the 1930s, government projects included road-construction camps as recalled by Charlie Allen. By 1951, Highway 36 extended as a hardtop surface road from Bobcaygeon four or five miles to S.S. No. 2, Nogies Creek.

In many aspects Harvey township's transportation development resembles the provincial and national pattern. Its large size made accessibility challenging. Its small population created an inadequate taxbase for roads. Consequently water transport predominated for many years and communities clustered close to the waterways. Only slowly did roads penetrate inland and population spread.

Road Building _____

Lumbering and wood cutting was the main source of income in the winter months. I remember in the early thirties the government put in road camps and hired men to hand drill and blast rock, then move it by horse and stone-boat to divert and improve the road (now Highway 507). The pay was 15 cents an hour for an 8 hour day. My father and I used to have to walk 4 miles one way to work morning and night.

I remembered the temperature remained at 40 degrees below zero for one whole month that winter, and the frost cracked open apple trees and ruined a lot of peoples' orchards up our way.

Then in the spring of 1934 the Government changed from Conservative to Liberal and our daily pay was raised from \$1.20 to \$2.00, overnight.

I remember the hand drilling team of three men — one holding the drill and two men hitting it with hammers — was expected to drill 15 feet in hard granite rock in 8 hours. And believe me, that was no small task. We used to change off, each having a turn at holding the drill.

Contributor: Charlie Allen _____

THE BUCKHORN LOCK AND TRENT CANAL

The Trent-Severn Waterway, completed in 1920, had taken nearly 100 years to build. The 240-mile long waterway between Lake Ontario and Georgian Bay utilized natural water bodies, rivers and lakes for much of its length and the man-made locks and accompanying dams were built only sporadically over many years. The canal locks at Buckhorn, Lovesick Lake and Burleigh Falls were built relatively late in the mid-1880s.

From earliest times, the waterway was used by Indians. War parties of various tribes attacked by water. The Mississaugas began occupying the area in the 1700s, a century prior to arrival of the first European settlers.

In 1818 the British government purchased two million acres of land in the Newcastle District which included the Kawartha-Otonabee area and Harvey township. Early settlers gradually moved northward from Lake Ontario to sites such as Buckhorn, where rapids provided power for their saw and grist mills. Communities along the waterway soon began demanding a canal system to bypass dangerous rapids along their main link with the Great Lakes. Construction of the canal began in the 1830s with the first lock near Harvey being built of wood in Bobcaygeon in 1833. It was replaced in stone 24 years later.

N.H. Baird's survey of the Trent Waterway in 1833 to '35, identified areas of priority and as a result the dam was improved at Buckhorn in 1837.

Local federal politicians quickly realized that building the canal was a very important election issue and capitalized upon it. Their supporters

were hired as canal workers and given contracts. The practice of patronage appointments continued until after World War II, with the associated insecurity when the government changed hands! Len Begg, former waterway superintendent, recalled that,

if you wanted to hire somebody, you would have to go to this politician and say "I need so many men" and he would send you so many men. . . . You didn't have the choice of who you were getting. You just took them. Former servicemen were exceptions and no matter what their politics, were always favoured in the hiring process.

In 1881, surveys were carried out in the Back Lakes region from Fenelon Falls to Peterborough and parliament approved construction of the main line of the canal at Buckhorn, Burleigh and Fenelon Falls. A year later, George Goodwin of Grenville, Quebec, was awarded the contract for the Buckhorn and Burleigh sections with the proviso that it be completed by July 1, 1885.

The Buckhorn work began in March, 1883, and progressed well in spite of excavations having to be done through granite. Luckily a limestone rock quarry for building the lock proper was found nearby and used. The quarter mile long Buckhorn canal was constructed at Hall's Mill on the north side of the Buckhorn rapids, connecting Deer Bay with Buckhorn, Pigeon and Mud Lakes. Workmen had to fight off hordes of black flies and mosquitoes. Rubbing salt pork on their arms and faces was their main protection.

The canal work was completed by December 1884 ahead of schedule, but the lock gates were not in place until January, 1888. Goodwin, the contractor, was not happy with the final estimates of expenses owed him by the government. He asked for an extra \$62,916 in compensation, a colossal sum in those days. He claimed that he had excavated more rock than in the estimates, had used costly explosives and a higher grade of masonry than was required on the bridge abutments and wing walls and had to remove a huge amount of sawdust from Hall's Mill that was clogging the channel. The arbitration hearing by the Department of Railways and Canals took several years and in the end compensated Goodwin only partially. An interesting sidelight on the lock construction at Burleigh was the huge explosion in August, 1884, just south of Lakefield, of a wagon-load of dynamite en route for the work site.



Buckhorn Lock from north, circa 1900. The 1888 timber swing bridge (*centre*), lock-master's house (*left*). Purser's store on the Smith Township side (*white building, right background*). (Courtesy Frank Cody, Buckhorn).

In 1886 the lower locks at Buckhorn were repaired, the floor of the canal replanked and a landing wharf constructed at the lower entrance. The channels at Buckhorn and in Buckhorn and Pigeon Lakes were dredged to provide a 5 foot draught. A 1911 canal chart marks a huge patch of weeds almost filling Buckhorn Lake at Scotchman's Point (as it was then labelled). It shows the early buoyed channel veering south to Woodwharf Point to enable people and supplies to land there.

Light stop logs had been used on the cap of the old wooden Buckhorn dam to raise the water level when necessary. Getting the logs in place was very dangerous and time consuming work. T. D. Belcher, a civil engineer with the canal, replaced the temporary stop logs with a permanent hinged bracket that could be pulled out of the way when not needed.

The original Hall's Mill dam was built in 1830 and later taken over by the government. A new wooden dam was built from 1883 to 1887 but was damaged by fire around 1903. A new concrete single lane bridge and dam built in 1908 used steel reinforcements for the first time on the Trent system. A timber swing bridge over the canal was completed in 1888. This was replaced by a steel plate girder swing bridge in 1938.

From the 1950s on, the summertime combination of the old single lane bridge over the dam and the open swing bridge for boat-passage, led to increasing traffic congestion. At times cars would be backed up past Buckhorn Lodge to the south and beyond the present Public Library to the north. In a community effort to draw attention to these problems and the



Reinforced concrete dam and single-lane bridge at Buckhorn, completed 1908. View to north, lockmaster's house (*right background on Harvey Township side*), existing bridge (*left of lockmaster's*), St. Matthew's Church (*left*). 1930s. (Courtesy Trent-Severn Waterway).

bridge's disrepair, local people swabbed every colour of paint on the bridge, giving it the nickname "The Rainbow Bridge". To overcome the problems the Ontario government finally installed the present double lane high level bridge in 1977 with a circuitous route around the canal.

The first lock office was built in 1891, replaced in 1910 and 1950, and finally removed in 1968. A substantial brick lockmaster's house was erected in 1900 beside the lock. Originally such houses were provided at a nominal rent but this practice ceased in the 1960s when Central Mortgage and Housing ruled that renters of government owned housing must pay the market rate. Lockmasters were then encouraged to buy their own homes. Sadly, the fine old Buckhorn lockmaster's house was demolished in 1968 to make room for a new mechanized lock control building with washrooms built from 1970 to 1972.

No longer did lock staff have to walk in circles pushing the sweeps to open or close the lock gates! The lock was rebuilt in concrete at the same time. The dam had been mechanized previously.

Prior to the tremendous surge in pleasure boat usage from the 1950s on, the lockmaster's job was relatively easy, averaging about ten lockages a day. However until 1950 he had to be on call 24 hours a day and let a vessel through at any hour of the day or night. Today there are anywhere from

Buckhorn lockmaster, Frank Edwards, operating lock-gate mechanism, circa 1940. Lockmaster's house (*background*).



34 to 64 lockages from 8:30 a.m. to 8:30 p.m. daily during the peak summer season.

A log slide attached to the dam was built in 1834 and replaced in 1888. Loggers used water from the “reservoir” of the Back Lakes to flush logs down the system each spring, depleting the lakes. Power generating stations downstream complained about the reduced water flow. Bob Dixon, former Buckhorn lockmaster, recalled the Carew Lumber Company towing cribs of logs through the Buckhorn lock for the last time in 1948. With the end of logging operations, the picture changed but maintaining sufficient water levels for safe navigation remains the top priority of the system today.

Other old buildings on the Buckhorn canal property included an ice-house built in 1917 and removed in 1956, a storehouse built in 1902 and removed in 1956 and a shanty that existed in 1835 near the northwest corner of the lock. John Hall's saw mill was built in 1832 and burned down in 1904. A building on the 1893 plan, west of the road between the early bridges, was possibly occupied by W.H. Hall.

Logging entrepreneur, Mossom Boyd, formed the Trent Valley Navigation Company in 1883 and ran a fleet of passenger and freight steamers on Sturgeon, Pigeon and Buckhorn Lakes. Four new steamships began plying the area bringing vacationers and supplies to resorts which

opened in the 1890s at Oak Orchard by Gannons Narrows and Buckhorn Lodge and Windsor House (later Cody Inn) at Buckhorn. The government had several vessels to maintain the waterway and deliver supplies to lock stations. Daily service began between Bobcaygeon and Burleigh Falls via Buckhorn to connect with Stony Lake steamers.

Between World War I and II the waterway was not heavily used. Perhaps the largest ships through the canal were Corvettes manufactured in Collingwood which completely filled each lock.

After the war thought was given to closing the canal, however the unexpected boom in recreational boating led to a program to update the waterway.

Today the Trent-Severn Waterway is one of Canada's nine Heritage Canals and a major Ontario tourist attraction, drawing over a million visitors annually. Among the 44 locks on the system, Buckhorn's Lock 31 is one of the three most popular and heavily used with approximately 12,500 boats going through the lock yearly.

Scot in the Lock _____

Bob Dixon was lockmaster at Buckhorn from 1947 to 1983. Before the days of the push-button console opening and closing the lock gates was truly a "hands-on" operation.

"This one day, traffic through the canal was real heavy, we crammed everything we could get into the lock.

The last to come in is a houseboat and it's soon plain there's not much experience at the helm or with her crew.

The water went down. We opened the downstream gate and started to dispatch traffic. Everybody cast-off but the houseboat now deep in the lock.

'Cast-off!', I hollered leaning over the edge. There's a lot of others wanting through here!

There was near panic in the crew on board the houseboat and finally the skipper with a thick Scottish accent shouts from below.

'I think we got a pr-r-obleme doon her-r-re!'

'What's yer problem? Your motor's goin ain't it?'

'That ain't ma pr-r-obleme', said the Scotsman desperately. 'We'r-r-re doon he-r-re', he cried and pointing to the lock gate towering astern 'our anchor-r-r's up ther-r-re'

All we could do was to recharge the lock with upstream traffic and open the upper gates. Finally the skipper from the land-o-the-heather could retrieve his anchor from outside the gate and carry on his journey."

Contributor: Bob Dixon as related to Joe Radford _____

GUIDING

The natural environment of Harvey has a stock of wild species – both animal and vegetable – that has sustained human beings for millennia. In the last century, the fish of local lakes and rivers and the wildlife of the forests were prey for sportsmen and hunters. This gave rise to a local tourist industry at particular seasons.

Early settlers benefited from locally available sources of food and included fish and game in their regular diet. From the earliest days of settlement in Harvey, the figure of the “sportsman” was present, attracted by the possibility of a “trophy”. In order to ensure at least a modicum of success, the fisherman needed a local expert, or “guide”. As visitors multiplied so did the demand for guides and as a result, scores of local men guided year in, year-out, during the 60 years up to the 1950s. They were often engaged by the same “party” year after year, so that a great mutual trust developed and in many cases deep friendships formed.

Fishing Guides

The earliest sports fishermen travelled on steamers from nearby landings at Lakefield, Bridgenorth or Lindsay. The hotels at the various bridging points attracted vacationers and formed the embryo of local tourism. The steamers’ frequency and range was increased by improvements of the navigation channel. After 1880, dams were raised to increase water depth and locks were built around falls and rapids to link hitherto separate sections of the Trent Valley waterway. The damming at Buckhorn and Burleigh Falls raised the level of upstream lakes by several feet with

Contributors: Various



Fishing guides with the first American guests at Pearson's Hotel, 1905. (*Rear, left to right*) Hank Green, Steve Nicholls and George Windover (*guides*) and Mr. Osborne (*with cigar*). (*Front, left to right*) Mr. Thayer, Mrs. Osborne, Paul Thayer, Mrs. Thayer, Miss Jones (*behind*), Mrs. Fritz (*facing left*) and Marion Osborne. (Courtesy Frank Coby, Buckhorn).

the largely unforeseen benefit of expanding the habitat for fish spawning.

As news of the good fishing in Harvey spread, the number of visitors increased for fishing was both an enjoyable and a useful pastime for adventuresome city-folk. They stayed in farms, hotels or camped, and they sought a knowledgeable local fishing guide.

The resident guide knew the "ins and outs" of fishing, from the tackle, the watercraft, the lake, the shore, the behaviour of the fish and last, but by no means least, the appropriate bait. Many of the fishermen were Americans who appreciated the high quality and relative accessibility of the Kawartha Lakes. They included such luminaries as J. Pierpont Morgan and Ernest Pflueger, founder of the Pflueger Artificial Bait Company who was an authority on sport-fishing. He claimed that Pigeon Lake offered world-class fishing.

The Buckhorn Lakes are shallow with an average depth of eleven or twelve feet. They combine stretches of rocky shoreline and sand, mud and weed infested bottoms. The lake-level is lowered in autumn and winter often leaving three feet of stony shoreline; according to Jack Ireland, "It sure hurt the fishing". Water-lowering begins in January to prepare for

Ernie Pfleuger (*left*) and Shel McIlmoyle with "trophy" muskie.



spring run-off and prevent flooding downstream. Seven lakes are involved including Buckhorn Lakes, Pigeon and Chemung, all of which must be lowered by about three feet. The ridge of rocks at the Buckhorn dam forms a barrier which hampers lowering to the desirable spring level. High spring water-levels present a danger to the cottages and other shore structures; thus lower water levels, even though they may harm fish, are necessary.

Many muskie were taken from the stretch of Lower Buckhorn Lake, known as Deer Bay Reach. Other excellent muskie areas of Lower Buckhorn were Three Islands and Black Duck Bay. Good areas occurred in Upper Buckhorn Lake as well.

Bass, the large-mouth variety were found in weed beds along rocky shoals, such as off McKinty's Island and the weedy waters of Emerald Isle. Small-mouth bass of up to four pounds, were almost everywhere in the Buckhorn Lakes, particularly off the shores of Nicholl's Island and the shoals of Deer Bay Reach in Lower Buckhorn.

Pickerel, or walleye, another local species, average two or three pounds in size and make excellent eating. Before 1947, no pickerel lived upstream of the Burleigh Dam. Stocking of the upper lakes commenced soon after.

The attraction of guiding as an occupation for the local people was manifold. Not only had they the inherent skills required for the generally pleasant activity of fishing, but they were relatively well-paid for the task. Janet Clarkson recounts that in 1909, her father Leslie Hall, as a lad of 14, was paid \$2.00 a day to guide fishermen, a wage-rate about eight times the average at the time! Ernie Brown remembers a similar rate of \$2.50 a day in 1912 and that "... you could buy a lot of stuff for \$2.50 in them days ... I enjoyed it; I made money." Most men learned fishing and guiding skills from childhood experiences with their fathers or elder relatives, and quickly became capable of independent work.

Rates of pay gradually increased. In 1940, the Buckhorn Guides Association's schedule was:

Hotel guests – \$4.00 per day plus board;

Cottagers – \$5.00 per day plus shore-dinner.

In both cases, the rate was for a party of 1 or 2 people, and the guide supplied canoe, minnows, bucket and cooking ability.

The latter was called into service for the midday "shore-dinner", an institution of renown in the annals of Harvey past. The hotel routinely supplied the basis of the picnic lunchtime meal with bacon, eggs, bread rolls, vegetables such as potatoes and onions, and several pies. However a successful "shore dinner" was fresh fish which the party and particularly the guide was to provide.

The shore dinner occurred around midday on a suitable lakeside point or promontory then largely uncluttered with cottages and freely accessible to one and all. The guides knew all the suitable dinnering places. Many guides had favourite spots and over the years had installed rudimentary facilities including tables, cooking pits and toilets.

The guides would be hired for about nine or ten hours and would normally pick up the party at the hotel or place of accommodation around 8:00 a.m. and during the morning, paddle or row depending on the craft, and the size of party, to the various fishing grounds. The lunchtime stop followed with the guide lighting the fire and preparing the hot meal



Guides and visitors enjoy a "shore-dinner" during a fishing outing in the 1930s. The mid-day meal was of great importance in the day's activities. Fresh fish supplemented the picnic hamper supplied by the hotel.

and the tea. Jack Fulton, a longtime Buckhorn guide, recalled the noon-time scene on Buckhorn Lake when a pillar of white smoke reached up from every point of land within view. The significance of the "shore dinner" was reflected in Jack's observation that "if you were a good cook, then you were a good guide."

After the meal the party would resume fishing and slowly wend their way back to the place of embarkation where the catch was taken to the ice-house for storage. The fish would be dropped into a hole formed within the blocks of ice and covered with ice and insulating sawdust. The visitor might take the fish home at vacation end although Jack Fulton remembers a great deal of waste because the visitors often had ample fish and did not bother to take their catch.

The boats used for fishing were generally canoes owned by the guides or small motorboats which the hotels rented. Guides often used the canoe to get to work in the morning travelling from their own farm along the lake.



Native guides and visitors near Buckhorn Inn. N.B. West Beach Boarding House (left background) and sloping ramps to break up moving ice upstream from the inn. (Courtesy Glen Hall).

The motorboat, usually a small inboard, became more common after World War I and in some cases had a disappearing propeller which permitted access to shallow weedy sections. After World War II the outboard motor became widely used by both guides and visitors.

The guides stayed around the hotels in some cases and sleeping cabins or tents were set aside for this purpose. The most notable seasonal change-of-residence involved the native people from the nearby Curve Lake Reserve.

Men from Curve Lake have guided for several generations and were employed through the local hotels, notably Buckhorn Inn, Cody Inn and Oak Orchard. The men would either camp near the hotels or if close to home, as at Scotsman's Point and Oak Orchard, would return there each evening.

At the turn of the century Curve Lake men responded to increasing opportunities in the Burleigh Falls area. For many decades this rock-bound area had been a seasonal trapping and fishing ground for the band. Wild rice and cranberries were plentiful before the dam at the Burleigh rapids in the 1880s raised water level in Lovesick Lake and Deer Bay.

The annual influx of fishermen, principally Americans, increased towards the end of the century. To cater to this local demand Indian guides

and their families set up summer camp on islands between Lovesick and Stony Lakes, which belonged in that era to the Curve Lake Band. The main island of this seasonal settlement, was denoted "Island 31", provided a portage between the narrow channels of the then much-lower lakes.

Years passed and some families began staying the whole year. The formerly-seasonal camp assumed a certain permanency as band members married locally and put down roots. The men gained winter work in the nearby lumber camps along the Oregon Trail between Burleigh Falls and Buckhorn. Island 31 and the locality gradually became "home" for these native families.

Jack Jacobs, a man of great independence of spirit is today revered by the Burleigh Falls-Lovesick Lake community, which is a mixture of Métis, Status Indians and Whites. In those insecure, early days Jacobs' leadership inspired others from Curve Lake to settle permanently at Burleigh Falls. He established his own boarding house, the Somerset Hotel, in order to accommodate tourists. Although the business closed, Jacobs persevered in the Burleigh Falls area. In 1977, a totem was raised to honour the memory of Jack Jacobs, and those other native guides and their families who followed to settle this granite corner of Harvey Township.

Guides needed to be showmen as well as knowledgeable fishermen. When the fish were not biting, fishermen appreciated entertainment with good "fish stories", and more than a few times the guides led on more gullible guests, making jokes at their expense.

Fishing employed either the "still" or "plug" technique. The term "plug fishing" involved bait casting on the move whereas "still" fishing was a anchor. The plug was made of wood and guides knew the best location for each type of fish. The guide had to be able to manoeuvre the canoe adeptly because large fish were ferocious and could struggle for half an hour. Eventually the fish would be brought close to the side and the guide would kill it with a short wooden club.

The guide needed to know where to find fish, in the rushbeds, in a bay, or in an underwater shoal. He needed to know where to anchor and how to do so without disturbing the fish. The guide was knowledgeable about bait (minnow, soft-shelled crab and other types) live or artificial. He advised on where and how to drop the bait in the water. Experienced fishermen heeded the professional advice offered and valued highly the guide's services.



Jack Ireland with muskie, 1930s, at Buckhorn. Jack was an excellent guide and hunter.

Notable longtime guides in Harvey included the Nichols family of Bobcaygeon and Pigeon Lake, headed by Percy Nichols who used canvas rowboats to carry his party of fishermen. Other guides from Pigeon Lake, were Russell Given, Shel McIlmoyle, Russell McIntosh, Gordon Oliver and several Thibadeaus, Bill, Eddie, Eldon and Jack.

Guides from south Harvey included Bert Calvert, Jack Fulton, Leslie and Michael Hall, Jack and Roland Montgomery and Jack Purser. Numerous men from Curve Lake Reserve guided including George Coppaway, W. Jacobs, and members of the Taylor family, Albert, Dow, George Henry, Lorne, Merritt and Noah.

Guides from the Deer Bay Creek area included Jack Ireland, Ernie Brown and men from Curve Lake who had resettled near Burleigh Falls, most notably Jack Jacobs.

One of the earliest guides in Buckhorn was Jack Purser, whose father Harry owned the store where fishermen, campers and visitors bought equipment. Jack began guiding while quite young then turned to store-keeping. Other Buckhorn guides included Dave and Rollie Montgomery who pursued the occupation lifelong, and Jack Ireland, of the Windsor



Hunting party, 1930s. (Left to right) Unknown, Steve Nicholls (with dog), Leonard Nicholls, Wes Cummings and Robert Fawcett. (Courtesy John Fawcett).

Hotel, who was able to supply his customers with “trophy ‘lunge” for 40 years.

Increased cottages after World War II changed the way of life for guides. Shore dinners were no longer possible as shore property became private and occupied. The quality and quantity of fish declined as well. However, as recently as 1972, the fishing was still quite remarkable as seen from a weekly fishing record of a customer of Jack Ireland.

“Home O.K. Hunted Saturday, got a few quail – no Ringnecks, saw two – too far away. According to my score, here is the lunge record.

| | | |
|-------|----------|-----------------------------|
| Thur. | 3 boated | 1 looker / or small |
| Fri. | 1 boated | 5 lookers |
| Sat. | 3 boated | 5 lookers |
| Sun. | 1 boated | 1 looker / smallmouth bass |
| Mon. | 3 boated | 4 lookers / smallmouth bass |
| Tue. | 3 boated | 5 lookers / green bass |
| Wed. | 3 boated | 4 lookers |
| Thur. | 3 boated | 1 looker |
| Total | 20” | |

The guide's lifestyle is now a thing of the past, but for many years had allowed him to make a living locally using his knowledge and love of the outdoors. Cottage life changed with better roads and electricity. Many guides had worked during the winter supplying ice and wood which was no longer needed. Without this off-season employment, they were unable to sustain themselves. The end of this way of life forced them into other occupations and closed a period of history in Harvey Township.

Hunting and Fall Guiding

After the lumbering activity of the last century had finished, fire often burned through the debris discarded by the loggers. A regrowth occurred of trees and grasses, including plants such as white clover which was particularly favoured as feed by deer.

Fall hunting for fowl and game has been popular for both practical and recreational reasons from early settlement in Harvey. Visitors seeking fall sport hired local men with dogs to assist them in finding game. Guides provided accommodation in their own homes.

The main clientele was originally from the United States although an increasing proportion of local hunting parties appeared over the years. With the growth of hunt camps and cottaging, easier accessibility and fewer affluent sportsman-tourists the trend in recent decades has been towards independent hunting. The more northerly area of Harvey on the Canadian Shield always was best for game hunting, and lakes and marshes throughout Harvey were shelter for water-fowl. The livelihood of the small farmer was helped by the income derived from fall guiding which provided work for another portion of each year. Guides in the Rockcroft area included Napier and Wellie Bennett and Clarion Windover.

Hunting is a closed season activity nowadays. There are hunt camps in north Harvey with organised groups, whose members support and assist one another, without the need for professional guides.

The role of guiding in Harvey's history has been important. Many local men and their families benefited from income derived from this occupation. The growth of tourism in Harvey was important economically and was linked in the early period very much to the natural attractions, including fishing and, to a lesser extent, hunting. These attractions persist to the present although the role of guide has declined.

Bogus Bear

We often hear accounts of how hunting parties play practical jokes upon each other. One of the best pranks ever perpetrated on a whole crew took place at the Dewdney's Mountain hunt camp in November, 1939. The chief guide, Wellie Bennett, conceived the idea of having the likeness of a bear placed well up in a big elm tree which stood in a field just seventy-five yards south of the camp. He filled a large jute bag full of marsh hay and tied a section at the top to simulate the bear's head. After dinner, when the rest of the lads were engaged in some poker games, he let Ray Kivimaki, the only experienced woodsman, in on the joke and together with aid of a ladder placed the "bear" up about thirty feet in the tree.

Picture the scene. As the full moon rose, here was the bear silhouetted and looking jet black against the sky. Inside, the boys in their slippers or sock feet were enjoying the warmth of the fireplace, their card games and some comforting drinks. When it seemed like the right moment Ray said: "I think we should check the weather. I hope tomorrow will be clear." He went outside but twenty seconds later he was sore inside and rushed for his rifle and began to load up. All hands saw his excitement and demanded an explanation.

"Way hell! There's a bear up the big tree and he'll be mine if we can get him!" They saw it. "Give me a chance at him" said Wellie as he rushed for his rifle. Paniconium broke loose as all hands rushed for their rifles, upsetting a table and knocking chairs and scattering cards and loose change over the floor. They were barely loaded up when Ray, outside, fired the first shot. The door was torn from its hinges in their mad rush to join the fray. Some ran toward the quarry shooting as they ran. Others were seen to fire a couple of shots and then rush forward, sort of infantry fashion. The barrage lasted for less than a minute but the clamour of it can be appreciated when an inventory later showed that eighty-one shots had been fired.

At the finish, the bear having not moved an inch, the ruse became clear and there was great laughter. With two inches of snow on the ground there were many slippers and socks to be dried out. It was all taken in good part and was a source of much joking for the rest of the week.

Contributor: Art Parker

A Wake-up Signal _____

Wellie Bennett, like his father, was an expert deer hunter. His services as a guide for less experienced hunters were valued.

On one occasion he had taken some men to their watches and then proceeded to get a pair of dogs moving the deer out. In no time he had a chase going, and he knew the deer would pass the "Pine Tree" watch where he had stationed a man.

He waited to hear the shooting. Nothing happened. In the light snow he followed the tracks of the chase to within thirty yards of the Pine Tree only to discover his man sound asleep. Wellie roused him up and inquired why he had not tried to shoot the deer. The alibi went like this: "The sun was nice and warm and I just leaned against this tree a couple of minutes ago. There was no chase that came this way."

Of course Wellie had the sleepy chap walk over a few yards where he pointed out the fresh tracks. This fellow had great difficulty in being convinced that this was a very recent chase and that he had been somnolently oblivious to all that had taken place.

Wellie was quite good natured about it. He didn't scold his client but said with a smile: "There's only one thing to do; from now on I'll put cowbells on them!"

by Art Parker _____

Muskrat Skinning _____

The Nicholls boys from Bobcaygeon did much of their trapping in Harvey. Dick trapped on east Pigeon and Little Bald Lake for muskrats, while Matt covered the upper Squaw River and the Tighe's Mountain area. Garnet (referred to as Gan) trapped upstream on Nogies Creek to Bass Lake. During the spring of 1921 good muskrat skins brought five dollars each. Dick told of trapping 700 of them that year. His best catch for one day was seventy-five animals. One year an American visitor could not be convinced of the speed with which Matt Nicholls could skin a muskrat. He made a bet of \$10 that no man could skin such an animal in less than five minutes. Matt accepted the bet and a group of the boys gathered round to witness the contest. A freshly caught muskrat was brought in and the signal given to start. Matt handed the pelt over in less than two and one-half minutes. Such was the skill of an experienced trapper.

by Art Parker _____

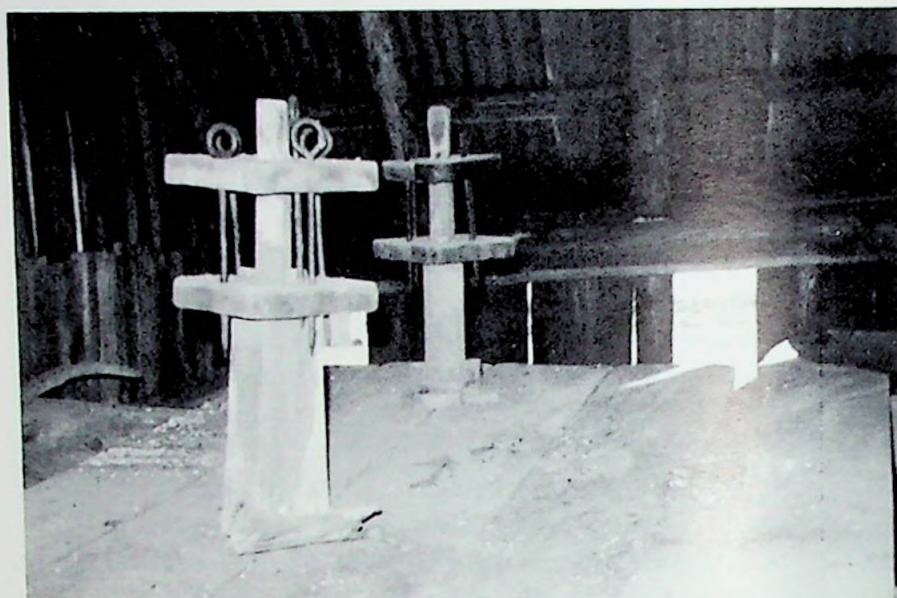
CHEESE FACTORIES

Making cheese from milk is a long-established practice in which surplus food is preserved for later human nourishment. Cheese-making in Harvey dates from the earliest phase of settlement. An alternative procedure, butter-making, was relatively time-consuming and much better suited to cooler months. Large-scale, or industrial, factory-based cheese-making emerged when a daily supply of milk in sufficient quantity was guaranteed. The factory-based cheese-making was less labour-intensive than that on individual farms.

The milk sent each morning to the cheese-factory represented the total production of the previous 24 hours on each farm. The farmer put his milk in 40-gallon cans with a tightly-fitting lid to prevent spillage. The filled cans were set on a raised platform, or milk stand, from which the morning milk wagon collected them. The horse-drawn wagon had a well-sprung platform with three or four posts aligned in the middle to secure the cans. Each post could anchor four cans by means of pins through one of the two folding handles. (The name "KEMP" imprinted on these handles referred by coincidence to local cottager and founder of the can manufacturing firm, Sir Edward Kemp. See accompanying biography.)

On arrival at the cheese-factory, milk was first tested for butter-fat content, then processed and formed into 80 pound blocks. These were wrapped in cheese-cloth and placed on shelves in the curing room which was chilled by ice harvested the previous winter. The cheese was turned regularly while curing. Once a month cheese was taken to market on wagons in the cool, early morning, because warmth made it soft and rubbery.

Contributor: Albert Chase



Disused milk wagon. Lakehurst. Three posts each hold four iron pins for securing milk cans to prevent spilling. The heavy cans were collected from the milk stand at each farm. (Courtesy Albert Chase).

In Harvey the first cheese making was done on Lot 9, Concession 13, in the 1860s, north of the present Lakehurst junction in a factory which burned around 1869. The cheese factory was rebuilt at the junction itself where it remains to this day. A short time later the cheese factory was purchased by John Tarlington, storekeeper and Postmaster at Lakehurst. Subsequent additions have enlarged the original building which still stands.

John Tarlington married Mary Stockdale, sister of Robert Stockdale and for several years, two of Mary's sisters walked the long distance to Lakehurst from Sandy Lake to assist in making cheese. In 1879, John moved away from Lakehurst and cheese making ceased.

That same year, Robert Tedford received from the Crown Lot 6, Concession 15, situated about two miles southwest of Lakehurst. Tedford built and operated a cheese factory at the south east corner of this lot until 1900 when milk suppliers decided to build their own Cedardale Cheese factory as a cooperative venture.

Archibald Wilson sold an acre for the new factory on the northeast corner of Lot 5, Concession 15, directly across the road from Tedford who later moved part of his disused factory building, as a shed, across the farm-



Cedardale Cheese Factory (*right*) and Hugh Allen's house on Concession 15 in the 1930s.

lane from his home. It remains there today. The new Cedardale cheese factory was supplied with milk by nearby farmers, as well as those around Sandy Point, the Stockdale line and in northern Ennismore.

In 1904, the Buckhorn Dairy Company (BDC), another cooperative, began in Buckhorn although cheese had been made for some 25 years in factories in nearby Smith township. For initial financing of the BDC shares were sold for \$25 each. Some relatively wealthy subscribers purchased as many as four of the 75 shares offered.

In 1901, Daniel Blewett sold land to the new enterprise for a building site. It was enlarged in 1904 when the BDC bought part of Lot 9, Concession 8, from Wilson Blewett. That land was within the 1870 plan of subdivision for Hall's Bridge on the shore of Buckhorn Lake.

Blewett's sawmill was next door to the cheese factory, providing a convenient supply of slabs for fuel. Donald Munro, when still a schoolboy, spent one summer helping the cheese-maker, Marshall, in various tasks including the daily chore of wheeling slabs from the lumberyard (see Buckhorn section).



Buckhorn Dairy Company, Officials, 25 October, 1918.

(Seated, left to right) W.J. McIlmoyle (Ex President), Mrs. Richard Fawcett (Secretary), Stephen Harrison (President), A.E. Kennedy (Sales Manager and Shipper); (Standing, left to right) W.D. Marshall (Cheesemaker), Thomas Armstrong (Director), John Deck (Director) and Peter Nichols (Director). (Courtesy John Fawcett).

Milk was supplied to the BDC largely from farms on the Government Road and the Lakehurst Road. Some milk came from the northernmost section of Smith township, known locally as "The Sixteenth" (although it was not limited to that specific Concession).

The whey by-product from the BDC was used by individual farmers as pig-feed although a disposal site close to the factory eventually appeared. An entrepreneur piped whey directly to a pig-raising operation where young pigs bought in the spring were fed and fattened through the summer. In the fall, when the pigs were ready for market, they were loaded on a scow within a suitable enclosure and shipped down the canal system to Peterborough to be slaughtered at the Mathews Blackwell packing plant which later became the Canada Packers.

The BDC factory continued operation into the early 1930s, when its milk supply was diverted by farm producers into cream and butter production. The building stood watch over the waterway until August, 1989, when it was demolished.

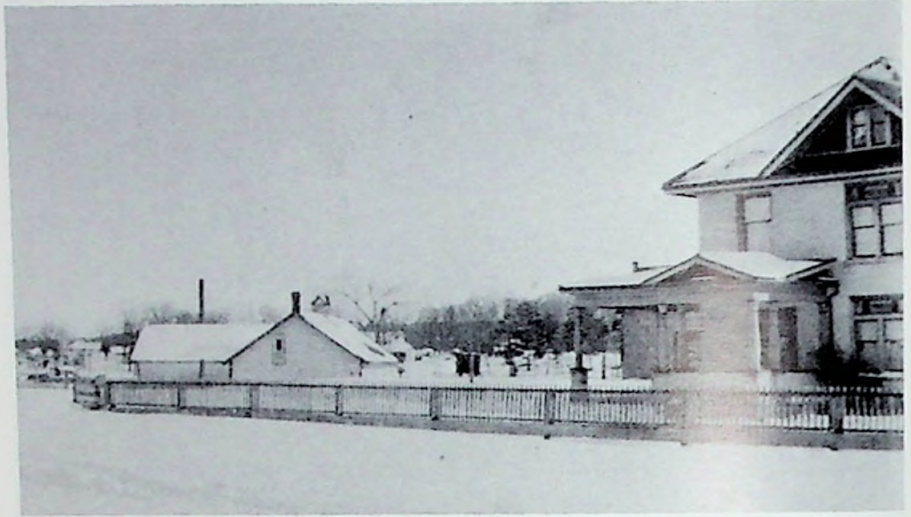
Cheesemaker at Buckhorn, Mr. W.D. Marshall, his wife and daughter, 1930s.



In November 1903, the North Harvey Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Company (NHC) bought land at the northwest corner of Lot 20, Concession 14 at Nogies Creek, from Mr. and Mrs. Wes Kelly, a Chemung lumberman who sold cutover timber lots to settlers. The lot cost the cheese company \$15.00 and when the company closed 34 years later, in 1937, the selling price to Sam Tate was \$35.00.

In 1911, the NHC had 23 suppliers of milk for cheese production. In addition, it made butter from the whey residue which was sold under the name of "whey butter". By 1925, the milk producers to NHC had shrunk to eight, a reflection of the increasing competitiveness of the dairying industry.

Milk was paid for by the hundred-weight (112 pounds). In 1911 the price varied from 76 cents in May, to \$1.08 in September when the butter-fat content was higher. Because price and productivity level varied



Buckhorn Cheese Factory (*left*) in the 1930s

seasonally, the milk was sampled and the average for one month used to gauge the amount of butterfat and the price to be paid the farmer.

During 1915, milk deliveries to NHC rose from 46,000 pounds (lbs) in May to a high of 68,000 lbs. The amount declined towards the end of the milking period. In June, 11 lbs. of milk were required to make a pound of cheese at NHC and by October this amount had dropped to 10.2 lbs. In May, 1915, a pound of NHC cheese sold for 10 ⁵/₈ cents and by October, it was worth 14 ¹/₁₆ cents.

The cheese factory emerged because of improvements in production and transportation. As a result the isolated farms of Harvey became suppliers of milk products to be marketed in distant cities and immediately the farms increased in value. Increased cash income from cheese making helped sustain the farmer in this challenging environment.

RESORTS AND TOURISM

One Harvey story reveals that many years ago native warriors who had been wounded in battle were taken to the shores of nearby lakes for a period of rest and recuperation. The pure water and clear air soothed the warriors' broken bodies; food from the lakes, rivers and hills was theirs for the taking; gentle breezes, sunny skies and birds' songs lifted their spirits. In time they were ready to leave their sanctuary to "rise and fight again" another day.

After the arrival of the Europeans, these same lakes became known as the Kawarthas, and about 100 years ago, city dwellers, in need of a period of respite from their daily struggles, sought the lakeshore peace and quiet. By this time, Harvey's settlers had cleared much of the land. Farms were established but signs of even further change were becoming apparent. People from the cities came during the summer to take advantage of muskellunge and bass fishing. The fishermen came by train to Lindsay and by the Steamer "Esturion" across Sturgeon Lake to Bobcaygeon. Many types of boats plied the waterways: steam vessels, both propeller- and paddle-driven, excursion barges, steam yachts and a few gasoline-powered private launches.

Despite this water-borne traffic, people in the Pigeon Lake area had been agitating persistently for a more direct train service to Bobcaygeon via Lindsay. Minutes of the Harvey Council meeting of October 27, 1899, reveal that

James McLean Oliver and Thomas Elliott made a motion for a by-law to be passed granting to Pontypool, Lindsay and Bobcaygeon railway directors \$3,000 by way of a bonus providing for the issue of debentures for thirty years at four per cent interest and for a vote to be taken on the first Monday in 1900.

Contributor: Marjorie Oliver



James and Margaret Oliver, with Charles Fleming and his son Frank, en route from Bobcaygeon to Burleigh Falls on the "Lintonia" in 1914. (Courtesy Marjorie Oliver)

The law required that one-third of the township voters must vote on the matter, and the bonus by-law was submitted to qualified voters, and was approved by a majority of 21 votes. Council's actions may have hastened completion of the C.P.R. extension from Lindsay to Bobcaygeon in 1904. The arrival of the railway in Bobcaygeon simplified travel for most people wishing to visit the lakes. Subsequently regular passenger trains came into the village twice daily from Monday to Saturday.

Farmers watched the growth of tourism with great interest and approval. Some of those fortunate enough to own lakeshore property "took the plunge" and opened their homes to summer guests or boarders.

As soon as a farmhouse was made available to paying guests, it became known as a "resort". The term, however, was something of a misnomer as a resort might include all, or part, of the farmland as well as the house. Guests had access to the grounds and beaches although the farmer continued to work his land and to manage his resort.

A well-planned resort would include a scenic area of land on the shore of a lake or river. The grounds would have an expanse of lawns, shade trees, a clean shoreline with docks and beaches, areas for recreation facilities and a well-marked entrance from the highway.



Typical early farm resort in Harvey. The Cedars, Pigeon Lake circa 1914. N.B. Farmhouse (right), sleeping cottage with verandah (left), launch "Nellie C", rowboats and canoes, Model T Ford with guests by the shore. The shoreline is rock-strewn and undeveloped for bathing at this early stage. (Courtesy Cynthia Johnston).

Interior accommodation of the resort varied and change came gradually. In the beginning, the farm house provided a dining room, a sitting room and bedrooms. As the number of guests increased, more space was needed. One enterprising owner solved the problem by pitching a tent on a wooden floor built on his lawn; strangely enough it proved to be very popular and the practice spread.

Adding a frame annex to the original building was a quick solution to the accommodation problem. As the resort was only a summer business, cedar posts placed at intervals formed an adequate foundation for the annex. Field stones filled the spaces between the posts to exclude skunks and groundhogs from finding shelter beneath; such a structure might serve its purpose for years.

Some owners referred to their houses as "lodges" which usually provided dining rooms and lounges on the main floor and bedrooms on the second floor. Such accommodation suited those seeking a holiday free from household responsibilities. In some cases, private summer cottages were transformed into summer lodges with all rooms on the main floor. H. W.



Launch "Nellie C" with Cecil Crowe at the helm en route from the railway station at Bobcaygeon to The Cedars resort on Pigeon Lake circa 1914. (Courtesy Cynthia Johnston).

Jermyn, for example, made such alterations and catered to guests at "Castle Cove" on Pigeon Lake.

Other resorts had a central building containing dining rooms and lounges. Sleeping cabins were within walking distance of the main buildings. Housekeeping cottages became the favourite form of accommodation for families.

In the early 1900s, Canadian Pacific Railway brochures carried advertisements for resorts in intriguing, out-of-the-way places such as Harvey. Vacationers and tourists were expected to reach Bobcaygeon by train where they would have been met by their host and transported by row-boat or canoe across Pigeon Lake to his farm in north Harvey. In later years, when the farmer felt more secure in his venture, he purchased a gasoline-powered launch that might accommodate up to ten passengers on the trip from the train.

South Harvey vacationers normally arrived at Peterborough or Lakefield by train and were transported to a resort by steamer or horse and carriage. Robert Gibbs who owned a livery and hack stable on Water Street in Peterborough might have been hired to drive passengers to Buckhorn in a carriage with side seats.



Vacationing children enjoy a ride on a load of hay during their stay at Lakeview Farm, Pigeon Lake, in the 1940s. Charles Kraeger drives the team and Elgin Crowe stands at left. Photographer — William Law of Toronto, an habitual visitor with his family. N.B. stone piles along fence-lines on background. (Courtesy Marjorie Oliver).

The C.P.R. soon realized that there was a need for better train service for weekend guests. In the early 1900s, the company ran an extra train, "The Special", which provided summer service from Toronto to Bobcaygeon every Saturday afternoon, and back to Toronto every Sunday evening. The service proved to be very popular.

Life for summer guests in those days was simple. They often remained at the farm-resort for the entire holiday which must have given them considerable pleasure because they returned year after year with their children — even to the fourth generation.

If the host were a patient man, all visitors — particularly children — might have learned much about farming: milking cows, separating skim milk from cream, driving horses, gathering eggs, haying and pumping water from the well.

Recreation facilities were important features of resort-living and normally included swimming and fishing. Beaches proved to be safe places where children could build sand castles and learn to swim in the shallow water. Before World War I, despite being on holiday, children were dressed in long-sleeved clothes, stockings and boots as they dug in the sand



Fun at the milk stand. Margaret Oliver pumps water (*left photo*) and then Spalding Black gallantly washes her foot from the milk pail (*right photo*) at Lakeview Farm, 1908. N.B. Milk stand (*left*) from which cheese factory wagon collected filled cans on daily basis; strainer on milk pail. (Courtesy Marjorie Oliver).

for treasure. Some resort owners provided row-boats and canoes for guests who wanted to fish. Others rented their craft from liveryies, such as the Gordon Boat Works in Bobcaygeon or from Charles Herkimer in Buckhorn. The resort's boats were beached on the shore until the owners built slips to provide shelter from high winds and storms. Registers of resorts in Harvey indicate that guests were mainly from Ontario and from nearby parts of the United States.

Fishing guides began transporting customers all day long, exploring fishing grounds and cooking a mid-day meal whose main course was fried bass or muskie. The Nichols name became closely linked with fishing and guiding in the Kawartha Lakes. Shell McIlmoyle, Russell Given, Russell McIntosh and Gordon Oliver became very popular guides on the lakes in north Harvey. Gordon Oliver's career involved several activities connected with fishing. He owned a shop — The Bait Box — from which he sold bait, fishing licences, fishing equipment and rented boats to tourists. He excelled in the art of tying flies considered by some fishermen to be "sure" bait. In south Harvey Bert Calvert, Leslie Hall, Michael Hall, Jack Ireland, Roland Montgomery and Jack Purser were some of the regular guides.

Horseshoe pitching became popular partly because the farm-resort had work horses. Croquet was a gentle sort of game usually played by ladies, elegant in their long skirts and wide-brimmed sun hats. Shuffleboard and



Lakeview Farm beach, 1911. Margaret and Marjorie Oliver make sandcastles. N.B. early 20th century children's leisure clothing. (Courtesy Marjorie Oliver).

tennis were soon added to the list of lawn games and for many years visitors have been able to play a round of golf on courses in north and south Harvey.

Water sports including swimming, water-skiing, wind-surfing, sailing and paddling have always been available and were usually included in local regattas. Sailing clubs, such as the Pigeon Lake Yacht Club, have been organized on some lakes.

The earliest resorts were without telephones until 1911, when the Municipal System provided service in south Harvey. Three years later, in 1914, the Bobcaygeon Rural Telephone Limited passed a bylaw regulating the erection and maintenance of poles and service along the highway in north Harvey.

For about 30 years the farmhouse resorts in Harvey managed with oil lamps, wood cookstoves and rather primitive plumbing. Until 1938 several resort owners depended on their own Delco generators for limited electrical supply. Subsequently, telephone and hydro helped to revolutionize the tourist industry throughout the Kawartha Lakes.

When a summer resort first opened, the owner's family looked after the needs of the guests. As the number of guests increased, young people of the neighbourhood were hired for the summer season. Division of labour was virtually unknown and everyone in the household worked until all the



Staff at Islinda Resort circa 1906, which was operated by the Nichols family on Nicholl's Island, Buckhorn Lake (left to right) Mary Nichols, Vina Nichols and Florrie Simpson. (Courtesy Jim Northey).

chores were completed for the day. As time passed, however, people were hired for specific work, cooking, serving meals, doing laundry and cleaning cabins. Students appreciated summer employment and proved capable workers. Owners were increasingly confronted with regulations on such things as minimum wages, number of working hours in a day, unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation and seasonal employment.

Good meals have always been a necessity in running a successful resort. When a guest requested a "complete refill", the owner and the cook were pleased. At first the lady of the farmhouse resort did all the baking and served simple meals. Much produce came from the garden and orchard of the farm and maple syrup was made in the sugar bush.

During World War II, the Canadian Government introduced ration coupons as a deterrent against hoarding of such items as sugar, meat, butter, coffee and tea. Resort owners were requested to collect ration coupons from guests and to have at least one meatless day a week. Rationing of gasoline, not to mention beer and alcohol, somewhat curtailed the activities of both owners and visitors.

After the war, delivery trucks brought dairy products, baked goods and produce to the kitchens of resorts, cottages and homes. For example, the Kawartha Dairy of Bobcaygeon has catered to the dairy needs of tourists in the surrounding area for over 50 years.

The advent of the automobile reshaped the resort life style. Owners were no longer obliged to meet trains, and guests were aware of a new sense of freedom. At last they could leave the confines of the resort and plan days exploring Harvey Township and nearby districts.

The twin roles of farmer and proprietor became too much for several owners and farming eventually faded away as a business venture. The change became apparent when the barnyard of the farm became the parking lot for the resort.

Early Resorts in Chronological Order

1836 – Eastwood House, Buckhorn Lodge/Inn

The Buckhorn Inn is the oldest hostlery in the Harvey Township area. It flourished first as a lumbermen's tavern and lodging and later as tourist accommodation, catering particularly to fishermen, such as Charlie Herkimer who came to Buckhorn first in 1893 attracted by the prospect of "... all the fish you wanted right under the dam ... and on a line with a worm, none of this fancy, mechanised fishing in those days".

Buckhorn House opened in 1836 on the southern side of the narrows opposite John Hall's dam and mill. The hotel catered almost exclusively to the lumbermen by serving them liquor and other beverages. During the lumbering era the Lodge became the focus for many itinerant lumber gangs whose antics around the main circular wooden bar of the tavern may be left to the imagination.

Eventually fire damaged the lodge and destroyed 14 rooms and the guides' dining room. The restored lodge contained 19 rooms and five bathrooms. Four cottages for rent were added in the late 1800s by Thomas Eastwood. The establishment was then known as "The Eastwoods" or "The Eastwood House".



Staff and guests at the Eastwood House, now the Buckhorn Inn around 1905.

(Front, left to right) Albert Taylor (George's son), Jack Eastwood (proprietor), Cora Eastwood, Mrs. Thomas Eastwood, Margaret Eastwood, unknown. *(Rear, standing, left to right)* Unknown, George Johnson, George Taylor, Henry Taylor Sr., unknown, Charlie Ireland. Note differences in attire (bow-ties, boaters) and position, with visitors mainly seated in the 2nd and 3rd rows.

The Lodge received electricity in the 1930s when service was extended to Buckhorn. The antiquity of the Lodge has given rise to several legends including the presence of at least three "secret" trap-doors in the floor through which occupants would be able to escape from harm in the event of attack or, much more likely, from "surprise visits" by revenue officers during the era of liquor prohibition. Signs of this surreptitious imbibing have been recently discovered near steps below the trap-doors leading to benches, discarded bottles and drinking vessels.

The Buckhorn Lodge is associated with the huge 20-foot high glacial erratic, or boulder, known as the Balancing or Council Rock occupying a site between the lodge and the rapids. The granite fragment weighs many

tons and was presumably deposited from the melting ice-sheet which once covered the whole of southern Ontario thousands of years ago. Despite its title, the Balancing Rock has so far sublimely defied the efforts of mere humans, including literally hundreds of somewhat inebriated lumberjacks, to unbalance it.

1857 – Park Hotel

John Holmes obtained a land grant in 1856 by Burleigh Falls and the following year built an inn to cater to lumbermen who passed through regularly. In 1890, Thomas Darcy bought the Park Hotel and operated it until it burned down in 1899. The present building dates from that same year; since then it had catered mainly to fishermen and vacationers, under several different proprietors.

1890s – The Cedars

The Cedars is on the west half of Lot 18, Concession 15, on the north shore of Pigeon Lake. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Gordon started the lodge in the 1890s and eventually bequeathed the property to an acquaintance and companion, Nathaniel Crowe, in 1910. His son, Cecil Crowe, his wife Amelia, and daughters Amy, Stella and Margaret, subsequently ran the resort from 1913 until Cecil's demise in 1940.

Arriving guests walked from the Bobcaygeon railway station to the nearby canal bank from which they boarded Cecil Crowe's launch "Nellie C" while Cecil's son, John Crowe, carried their luggage overland by wagon. In 1928, a car replaced the "Nellie C" which had served as well to transport fishing and cruising parties around the lakes.

Visitors occupied private rooms in the lodge and dined together on meals prepared by Amelia Crowe, her daughters and eventually, her granddaughters. The lodge was expanded to include rental cottages to accommodate a growing number of guests.

The resort continued after Cecil's death. It was operated for about eighteen years by Amelia and after 1958, by son Walter, his wife Jean and their three daughters, before closing in the 1970s. Margaret (Crowe) Johnson remembers various events during the Cedars' heyday, including evening gatherings around a lakeshore bonfire which usually ended in communal singsongs. One year regular visitor, Harry Wells of Toronto, brought a Victrola phonograph to the lodge with a large horn-like speaker



Staff and visitors at The Cedars, Pigeon Lake, circa 1914. (*Front, left to right*) Stella Crowe, Stella Brown, Margaret Crowe and Sarah Jane Montgomery; (*Rear, left to right*) Jenny Young, Amy Crowe, Sarah Britton (staff), William Hamilton Senior (Nogies Creek sawmiller) and Ms. Hunter (staff). N.B. Basketweave stroller. (Courtesy Cynthia Johnston).

amplifier and a winder-handle on the side. Harry would occasionally permit the Crowe children into his room to listen to the wonderful machine.

Margaret recalls that when she was 12 years old she nursed a younger sick child for one whole night. Her kindness was not rewarded. On the next day, the visiting doctor diagnosed a case of diphtheria which required that the young "nurse" receive an immunizing injection to protect her against the same disease!

1896 – Inverloch

Land settled by William Wood Junior in 1856 on the north-eastern shore of Sandy Lake was subsequently developed after 1896, as a resort



Inverloch House built by William Wood Junior during the 1860s and burned down in 1909 when owned by Jim and Vina Irwin. This 1896 group includes (left to right) Dora Irwin Isabella (Wood) Irwin, Ed Irwin, Joe Irwin, Aggie (Irving) Irwin, Bert Trotter and Jim Irwin. N.B. Fieldstone construction and gingerbread on verandah. (Courtesy Jim Northey)

by his son-in-law, William Irwin. The enterprise was the subject of comment in the *Bobcaygeon Independent* of March 17, 1899.

... Mr. Irwin is now doing quite a summer business with visitors, having a handsome stone house, and Sandy Lake has the finest bathing facilities to be found in these waters. I have learned that he has already twelve engagements made for rooms.

At first, two types of accommodation were available, farmhouse rooms and lakeshore tents.

In 1907, Jim Irwin took over Inverloch from his father and added a four-bedroom annex nearby. Eight years later, in 1916, a third type of accommodation appeared in the form of a cottage on Sandy Lake. The building, named "Grouch" became so widely renowned that two more cottages were constructed within six years.



Tent accommodation for resort visitors in the early 1900s. Alice Boulton outside her tent at Inverloch by Sandy Lake during her 40-year-long association with the resort. N.B. Wooden floor of tent, small table (*left*) and food-box hanging out of reach of animals in tree (*left of tent*). (Courtesy Jim Northey).

Visitors could have their meals at “Inverloch” or they could prepare their own meals in cottage or tent accommodation. A wide variety of commodities could be purchased from Inverloch farm at reasonable prices, such as the following in 1918:

Apples (1 peck) 50 cents
 Berries (3 quarts) 15 cents
 Bread (loaf) 15 cents
 Butter (1 pound) 50 cents
 Corn (half-dozen) 15 cents
 Cream (1 pint) 25 cents
 Cucumbers (4) 10 cents
 Eggs (1 dozen) 40 cents
 Honey (6 pounds) 50 cents
 Milk (1 quart) 10 cents
 Potatoes (1/2 peck) 25 cents
 Vinegar 15 cents



Sandy Lake circa 1900. Jim and Ed Irwin take Inverloch guests for a paddle. (Courtesy Jim Northey).

At that time, cottages rented for \$20 per week and boats for \$4. Most visitors were Americans in parties or family groups. The holiday season stretched from early May until late October, although some guests stayed during the late fall and even the winter! Guests were usually transported from the Buckhorn landing by carriage or later by car.

In 1909, the old stone house burned, and Jim Irwin replaced it with a new "Inverloch". He added a large verandah on two sides to make more room for dining and relaxation.

The site of the house was secluded, a mile from the Buckhorn-Lakehurst road and half a mile from Sandy Lake to the west. This quiet and beautiful place proved to be a persistent magnet for many guests. Additional pastimes were provided by the Irwins; boat excursions, hayrides, horse-back riding and dancing to live or recorded music. There were many opportunities for fishing, canoeing and individual relaxation.

Over the years many local people were employed during the tourist season in the wide variety of jobs involved in running a resort without electricity, which first reached "Inverloch" in 1938. The resort ceased operating about ten years later when the lakeshore was gradually sold as separate cottage lots.



Windsor House, Buckhorn, 1907. Built on the site of John Hall's 1830s house just north of the rapids. (Left to right) Unknown man, unknown girl, Mrs. Nat Pearson, her daughter Minnie (Pearson) Graham (seated), unknown lady, unknown man, Maggie (McIlmoyle) Fulton.

1901 – Pearson's, Windsor House, Windsor Hotel, and Cody Inn

In 1905, Nat Pearson built a hotel using material from buildings at Scott's Mills. He gradually expanded the hotel under the name of the Windsor House. Cottages and boat rentals were added until his retirement in 1916. After a decade of lease, Nat's daughter Gladys and her husband Robert Fulton became proprietors from 1926 to 1962, a total of 36 years. The name of the hotel became Cody Inn during this period. Gladys's full account of the story is in the section on "Buckhorn".

1900s – Lakeview Farm

Lakeview Farm occupies a point of land on the eastern side of Nogies Creek Bay with a view south to Pigeon Lake. The Oliver family first settled here in 1864 and by 1906 James McLean and Margaret (Chase) Oliver were advertising the farm as a summer resort accommodating individual guests at the rate of \$1.00 per day, with special weekly rates.



Lakeview Farm and Resort, circa 1913, with tourist tent accommodation in front yard. (Courtesy Marjorie Oliver).

The very first guests at Lakeview Farm were a newlywed couple from New Haven, Connecticut; they spent considerable time boating on Pigeon Lake. Chief among early local sights for visitors was Mossom Boyd's renowned buffalo herd at pasture on nearby Big Island.

Over the next 80 years Lakeview Farm's visitor facilities expanded in a typical way for any resort: annexes, cottages, cabins and boat slips. One cottage has been rented every summer since it was built in 1911!

The heyday of Lakeview Farm as a resort was from 1940 to 1965 when an average number of guests per day was fifty-five in July and August — increasing to sixty-five on mid-summer weekends. In 1986, the last visitors were a couple from Sardis, Ohio, who had first arrived on their honeymoon in 1952 and had been the sole visitors for the final 12 years from 1974 to 1986.

Strange reasons perpetuate the memory of certain visitors including the beautiful lady who told ghost-stories about such personalities as Hamlet's father to children squirming in anticipation of the outcome of the tales. Corn-roasts on the beach provided opportunities for guests to entertain. Particularly memorable was the recitation of "The Cremation of Sam McGee" by a large, deep-voiced gentleman followed by his Scottish colleague's vocal rendition of "I've a Wee Drop in the Bottle for the Morning"!

“To everything there is a season – a time to break down and a time to build up”. In 1978 the “break-down” time arrived at Lakeview Farm. The annexes with bedrooms, kitchens and dining room were demolished leaving the farmhouse on the hill and the white cottage on the point as the sole legacy of the resort at Lakeview farm.

1909 – Spring Cliff

Walter and Eliza Ventress owned a farm north and west of the Nogies Creek bridge. The level fields on either side of the lane contained vegetable gardens which served the needs of neighbours and visitors. A clear spring in the nearby limestone ledge provided a continuous water supply. In 1909, the resort was advertised in the Bobcaygeon Directory although it had opened earlier. Spring Cliff's proprietor met guests at the C.P.R. station with the team and covered democrat. The resort was a rarity in that it was not on either river or lake – but inland. Since 1930, the property has been a private dwelling.

1900s – Whooponia

Bearing the Latin name for “Beautiful Butterfly”, this farm and resort situated between Nogies Creek Bay and the Mill Line Road was owned by Nathan and Margaret McIlmoyle in the early 1900s. Elsie McIlmoyle, wife of Nate's grandson, Jim, now owns the property.

Nate McIlmoyle had a large vegetable garden to supply fresh food for the summer trade and to sustain his family over the winter. A big sunflower patch usually brightened his garden. Margaret McIlmoyle and her daughters were renowned for their culinary expertise.

Nate is remembered as one of the great storytellers of north Harvey and he entertained many an audience with his tales of hunting, fishing, horses, and the antics of tourists and neighbours.

The McIlmoyles owned several boats including the “Black Maria” which transported guests from the Bobcaygeon railway station to Whooponia. After the eventual closing of the resort, Elsie McIlmoyle recalls that accumulated debris had to be removed from the shore. The remains of various watercraft, notably the famous “Black Maria” which had fallen into a state of disrepair, were unceremoniously towed into deep water, burned and sunk.

The present house, the former resort, bears a reminder of the earlier days in the form of a carved wooden "whooponia" hanging on the wall facing Mill Line Road.

1900s – Meadow Springs

In the early 1900s, Russell and Anne McIntosh bought property on the western side of Nogies Creek Bay from Silas Crowe. They renovated the house and opened a summer resort, Meadow Springs, which accommodated visitors in the main house, cottages and rooms over the large boat house. The resort thrived with its fine facilities including a dance hall and one of the first nine-hole golf courses in the area.

Many guests were American, including the noted Pflueger family owners of the Pflueger Fishing Tackle Company, who devised many new fishing techniques on the Kawartha Lakes.

Another innovative activity in Meadow Springs surrounded the sport of water-skiing which Russell MacIntosh recalls had been introduced to Canada from Europe in the 1930s. Russell, sister Norma and brother Alexander mastered the sport and made many appearances in public.

On one particularly notable occasion in 1939, they performed for Lord Tweedsmuir on his Ontario tour. As the "Bessie Butler" and its official party steamed northward along the western shore of Pigeon Lake, a local flotilla, including the three McIntosh skiers, greeted the Governor General. Lord Tweedsmuir subsequently entertained the trio on board although he revealed his concern for the shivering Norma by the remark "Child, you must be cold!". The McIntosh fame drew many visitors to Harvey as well as to Meadow Springs.

Eventually, in 1949, Russell sold Meadow Springs, retaining the northern part of the property. Here the McIntoshes developed Gypsy Point as a campground with rental cottages and cabins until Russell's death in 1964 when Gypsy Point itself was sold.

1900s – Pigeon Lake Cottages

In the early 1900s, Andrew and Ellen Watson bought from Joseph Oliver part of Lot 18, Concession 17, on Nogies Creek by Mill Line Road. The Watsons converted the house to Pigeon Lodge for accommodating summer visitors. After sale of the property in 1953, the new owners, Eric and Marion Mason, built housekeeping cottages for visitors.



Pigeon Lodge, Nogies Creek, 1917, owned and operated by Mr. and Mrs. A. Watson. N.B. Model T Ford, and partially finished verandah.

New owners, Frank and Madeline Prentice took over in 1973 and operate the three-star housekeeping resort as Pigeon Lake Cottages. The oldest cottage was once a log house built by James Oliver about 1875. There a number of his children, including Joseph, were born. The house has become a centre of interest for guests and members of the Oliver families.

1906 – Islinda House

Islinda House was a ten-room summer resort built in 1906 on Nicholl's Island in Buckhorn Lake by the Thomas Nichols family. Advertised as "Islinda Resort – the Famous Hunting and Fishing Grounds of the Ontario Highlands", its rates were \$1.50 per day or \$10 per week. Travel to and from the resort was exclusively water-borne and a large wharf was built to accommodate small craft as well as steam boats. An elevated water tank supplied the resort, and a cow provided milk. In 1906 the dining room staff included Mary Nichols (Mrs. John Purser), Vina Nichols (Mrs. Jim Irwin), and Florrie Simpson (Mrs. Warnie Nichols).

Tourists came principally from Ontario and the northern United States. The most travelled visitor was C. F. Banning from Berlin, Germany who registered on August 6, 1909. Others came from as far away as Moose Jaw



Islinda Resort, circa 1906, built on Alexander Nichol's property, Island No. 9, or Nicholl's Island in Buckhorn Lake. N.B. Water tank and rocks. (Courtesy Jim Northey).

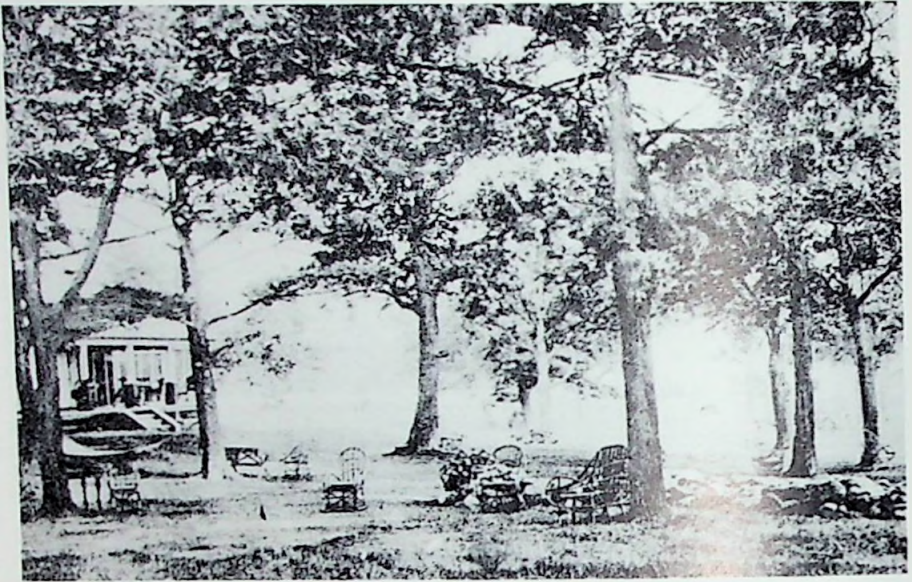
and San Francisco. In 1909, 132 guests signed the register. Large functions included the July 13, 1907 House Boat Party of seventeen families and on August 19, 1907, the Moose High Excursion with 16 local families participating.

Alex Nichols operated Islinda for three years, until 1909 when he went West with the Thomas Nichols family. C. Perry Alexander ran the resort for four years. In 1912, Mr. Alexander purchased Oak Orchard, and he moved there. Islinda was abandoned in 1913, fell into disrepair, suffered vandalism, and burned down in 1920s.

Of the many comments written by guests in the register the following two evoke Islinda's particular claim — "The best place to stop on the lakes!" and "Best fishing place on the Lakes!"

1912 – Oak Orchard

A southward-projecting peninsula on Lot C, Concession 16, is the most southerly point of the "mainland" of Harvey, at the junction of Gannons Narrows and Buckhorn Lake. The spot has been always referred to as Oak Orchard because of the primeval stand of oak trees among which children were free to romp and gather acorns.



Oak Orchard Lodge, Buckhorn Lake, circa 1925. N.B. Building at left burned down in 1948.

On November 20, 1823, Abraham Nelles received the grant of Lot C with adjacent land from the Crown. The lot was subsequently traded several times over the next sixty-five years, until acquired in 1887 by five Peterborough city residents, Attorney E. E. Wood, G. W. Hatton, H. A. Hammond, F. E. Hammond and Dr. Boucher. At the time, the property possessed a house constructed in the stacked plank technique which could accommodate fifteen people and each of the purchasers shared the annual privilege of one month's exclusive use of the property. In the early 1900s, A. Elijah Bolton of Bobcaygeon bought Oak Orchard, built a dance hall and ferried guests there in his fleet of five boats. He ran a round-trip boat service from Bobcaygeon to connect with the train at Bridgenorth via Oak Orchard.

In 1912, Oak Orchard was purchased by Perry Alexander the operator of another resort, "Islinda", on nearby Nicoll's Island. Perry renovated Oak Orchard and subsequently developed it as one of the premier resorts in the whole North American continent. American millionaires formed the mainstay of his clientele attracted by the ambience of the setting and the prospect of excellent fishing with first-rate guides.

In 1947, Oak Orchard's main lodge and many ancient oak trees burned. After rebuilding, Perry Alexander sold in 1959 to the Peterborough-based Outboard Marine Company, which required a local test-area. Thirty years later the houseboat rental company, Three Buoys, briefly continued until 1990, the tradition of accommodation at Oak Orchard by purchasing the site as the local base for its many craft.

1928 – Scotsman Point

The site is named after a lost Scot who was allegedly found and "rescued" here in the days of early settlement. In 1928, Bruce and Pearl McKinty began to develop 44 acres of the family's former farmland on Lot 2, Concession 11, on the north shore of Buckhorn Lake. With skilled help from the Curve Lake Reserve, they constructed eight cottages, two cabins, a log ice-house and a two-story combined residence and store.

In 1939, the Mathews, frequent visitors to Scotsman Point, purchased the resort and operated it as a fishing camp, with rates of \$25 per week for a three-bedroom cottage and cedar-strip boat. When electricity arrived in 1948, each room was equipped with one light bulb! Outhouses were still used and water was carried manually from the well near the main house.

In 1949, the Mathews sold 12 acres containing all resort buildings to Ross and Grace Smith of Toronto. The remaining 32 acres were sold as thirteen separate waterfront cottage lots. A row of backlots subsequently sold for \$500 each in 1950. On the main shoreline some clearing of vegetation had taken place but otherwise the waterfront was congested with trees and tall bullrushes.

Only five years later, in 1955, the main house and two larger cottages burned; they were gradually replaced and older buildings were renovated. By 1971, a total of sixteen cottages plus fully-insulated and heated cabins and apartments accommodated visitors. In the same year the Smiths' daughter, Andrea, and her husband Norman Childs, assumed ownership. They have subsequently improved Scotsman Point with landscaping, new road and more facilities including a seasonal tearoom.

1920s – Davis Lodge/Elim Lodge

Richard Davis acquired the lakeshore farm-resort in Lots 1 to 3, Concession 18, south of Sandy Point on the eastern shore of Pigeon Lake.

Summer guests arrived by train and motorboat mainly for fishing. Richard owned one of the first motor boats on Pigeon Lake and the very first Model T Ford motor car in Harvey.

In the 1930s Richard gave his son, Lorne Davis, 100 acres in the northern portion of the property on which Pine Tree Lodge and cabins were established. Nowadays the resort is renamed Timberlaine Acres, with adjacent Camp Fisherman and Camp Ashtabula.

Another lodge was created by one of Richard's daughters, Mae (Mary Hannah) and her husband Burritt Calvert an experienced fishing guide, on 18 acres bequeathed from her mother. In 1947, Mac Calvert eventually sold Lot 1, Concession 18, to Dr. and Mrs. Arnold of Lindsay, the organizers of the annual summer Kawartha Lakes Bible Conference in Bobcaygeon. The Arnolds purchased Lot 1, Concession 17 from Clara (Nisbett) Telford. Six years later, in 1953, they purchased another parcel of land from Clara on Broken Lot 1, Concession 17.

The Arnolds developed what is now Elim Lodge by first constructing a dining room, bedrooms and a kitchen to accommodate guests wishing to attend the Kawartha Lakes Bible Conference.

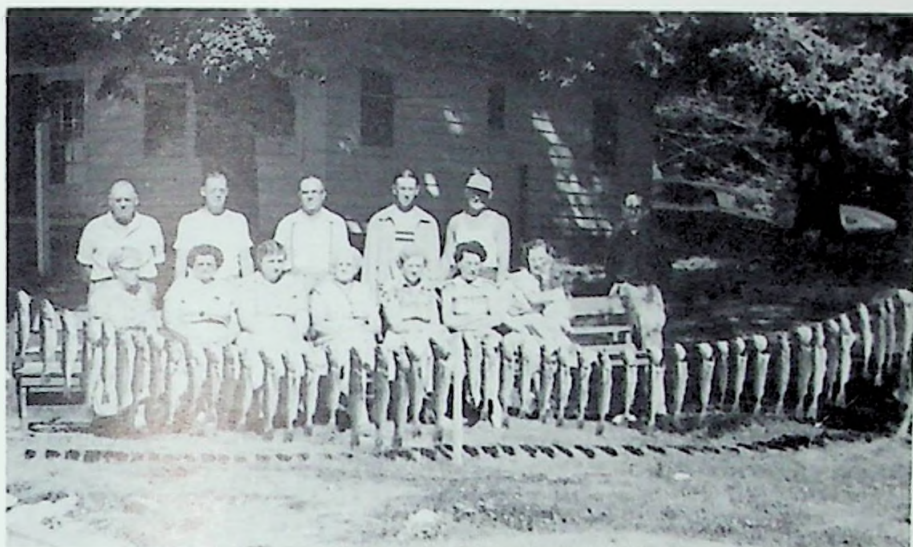
Further accommodation was added in the form of cottages on Arnold's property on nearby Jacob's Island and an adjacent trailer park. Elim Lodge still attracts many hundreds of visitors to Harvey who seek the atmosphere of a "Christian Resort and Retreat Centre".

1931 – Castle Cove

In 1921, H. W. Jermyn bought part of Lot 17, Concession 16, on the north shore of Pigeon lake from Joseph Oliver. He built a cottage first of all and then "took the plunge" into the resort business. Mr. Jermyn constructed a boathouse with five bedrooms on the floor above. Nearby were five sleeping cabins to accommodate twenty people. In 1931 the resort, Castle Cove, opened for its first season of guests, drawn mainly from the nearby states of Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Tessa Jermyn with assistance from her daughter Kathleen catered the meals for all the guests at Castle Cove. Food supplies were shipped by boat from Devitt's general store in Bobcaygeon.

The Jermyns retain numerous anecdotes about the visitors one concerns the damsel fishing from son Stirling Jermyn's guide boat. She evidently hooked the lakebed and after winding all the line she could let fall the fishing pole on the grounds that "She didn't want to break the line"!



Sugar Bush Lodge, Pigeon Lake, 1951, a "six-day catch". (Courtesy H. Horsley).

Castle Cove closed in the 1940s after the government regulations multiplied and the Jermyns successfully changed enterprises to the activities of logging and milling.

1930s – Sugar Bush Lodge

Sugar Bush Lodge was conceived and created by Mervyn and Helen Horsley on the north shore of Pigeon Lake near the western end of Fair Oaks Point. Land was obtained in four parcels; as a gift from Helen's father Joseph Oliver, as two separate parcels totalling twenty-three acres from the Joseph Oliver estate, and lastly as a purchase from the adjacent property in the estate of A.L. Shaver.

Mervyn, a builder by trade, fashioned flat-bottomed boats for hire to visitors. A friendly neighbour, A.P. Holden, donated an old boathouse which was rebuilt on the Sugar Bush site. Eventually the "flats" were replaced by twenty-three Peterborough skiffs and the boathouse replaced by Marine Lodge.

Mervyn lumbered in the winter and sold logs to the Read Brothers Lumber Company. Logs that were not picked up because of bad weather were sawn into lumber locally. Mervyn lacked an immediate cash market and so decided to build a cottage on the lakeshore and try to profit by its sale.



Harmony Point, Buckhorn Lake, circa 1935. (*Front, left to right*) Robert Fawcett, Keith Fawcett, Eliza Nicholls, Cora Fawcett and Don Fawcett; (*Rear, standing*) Elizabeth Fawcett and Steve Nicholls. (Courtesy John Fawcett).

Before the cottage was even finished, however, the Horsleys decided that the site was too beautiful to give up, situated as it was beneath a stand of sugar maples. Plans were changed in order to enlarge the cottage into a lodge in which they could raise their family as well as accommodate visitors. The building was eventually enlarged to become the main lodge within dining room, kitchen, and rental rooms. Separate sleeping cabins were built and the doors opened to visitors on the reborn Sugar Bush Lodge on July 1st, 1949. Twelve guests might be accommodated in the lodge with sixteen others in rental cottages and sharing lodge dining and other facilities.

No advertising was required as the abundance of pickerel, bass and muskie in the nearby lakes proved sufficient attraction for many fishermen. Sugar Bush Lodge supplied all their needs, including boats, accommodation, home cooking, service, and companionship. The lodge was an instant

success and each year space was added and improvements made until capacity grew to fifty guests. The Horsley family of four children grew with the business and became a major part of the work force. The season was gradually extended from a mere three months to five. Concentrated hard work and dedication were required in order to maintain high standards and to retain the loyalty of its largely American clientele.

By 1971, the Horsley family was dispersing and the parents aging and so the property was sold. By 1974, both the Lodge and Dining room were closed and it became simply a cottage establishment – Sugar Bush cottages.

1930s – Nicholl's Point, Harmony Point, Melody Bay

During the heyday of the Oak Orchard resort, Stephen Nicholls used to canoe about eight miles from his farm at Lot 7, Concession 10, in order to work all day as a guide for two fishermen. Steve eventually built three cottages on his lakeshore property, Nicholl's Point, which became known as Harmony Point Cottages.

After Steven's death in 1943, his daughter Cora and her husband Robert Fawcett took over the establishment under the name of Melody Bay.

Summary

Resorts in Harvey Township have multiplied in number in recent years. The history of the earliest has been emphasized here. Most resorts are included in the rear endpaper map.

For the past hundred years Harvey has attracted throngs of tourists to its waterways, its rugged hills and its friendly people. The noted artist, A. Y. Jackson, one of the Group of Seven, and his friend and host, A.P. Holden, a cottager on Pigeon Lake, were both inspired to render many landscapes of local scenes.

Our ancestors had a vision of an enterprise which would provide prosperity and security. Tourism was the answer. Harvey continued to welcome tourists, some of whom became permanent residents contributing generously of their talents in researching and recording the history of all aspects of this land of beauty – this Harvey.

The Buckhorn Wildlife Art Festival _____

The Buckhorn Wildlife Art Festival, one of North America's foremost art shows, made its unforgettable debut in August of 1978. Since then the annual attendance figures have continued to skyrocket as thousands each year flock to the hamlet of Buckhorn to enjoy a unique, professional wildlife art event.

The Festival originated as a means to pay the mortgage on the Buckhorn Community Centre. Edwin and Barbara Matthews volunteered to put on an art show in Buckhorn and after a mere five years, Festival proceeds paid off the mortgage and supplied the much-needed operating expense funds as well. In 1992 the Art Festival celebrated its fifteenth successful year.

The third weekend of August is always the date of the Festival starting off with a "wine and cheese" opening evening on the Thursday, continuing for the next three days and winding up at 5:00 p.m. on Sunday. Nearly everyone residing in Buckhorn and surrounding area is involved with the Festival. It would not, and could not, have succeeded without the enthusiastic army of volunteers involved in directing traffic, selling tickets, removing refuse, manning Security, setting- and cleaning-up or supplying "bed and breakfast" in many homes in the area.

In 1982, after several close encounters with rain disasters, Edwin Matthews conceived the idea and plans for "Festival Park". Back of the community centre ten mini-galleries were constructed by local volunteers, walking paths and sod laid between — all created without any government assistance. Muttart Lumber Company of Peterborough generously supplied the lumber at cost as they had done for the walls for the art show itself since the formation of the Festival. The Gallery on the Lake — owned by the Matthews — produced 500 limited editions of "November Meadow" from an original painting by Michael Dumas. These were sold to produce the funds for the building materials.

Following on the heels of the Wildlife Art Festival the "Festival of Crafts" was born as a regular celebration on Victoria Day weekend and Thanksgiving weekend each year.

Contributor: Barbara Matthews _____

Harvey Society:

The Social Whirl

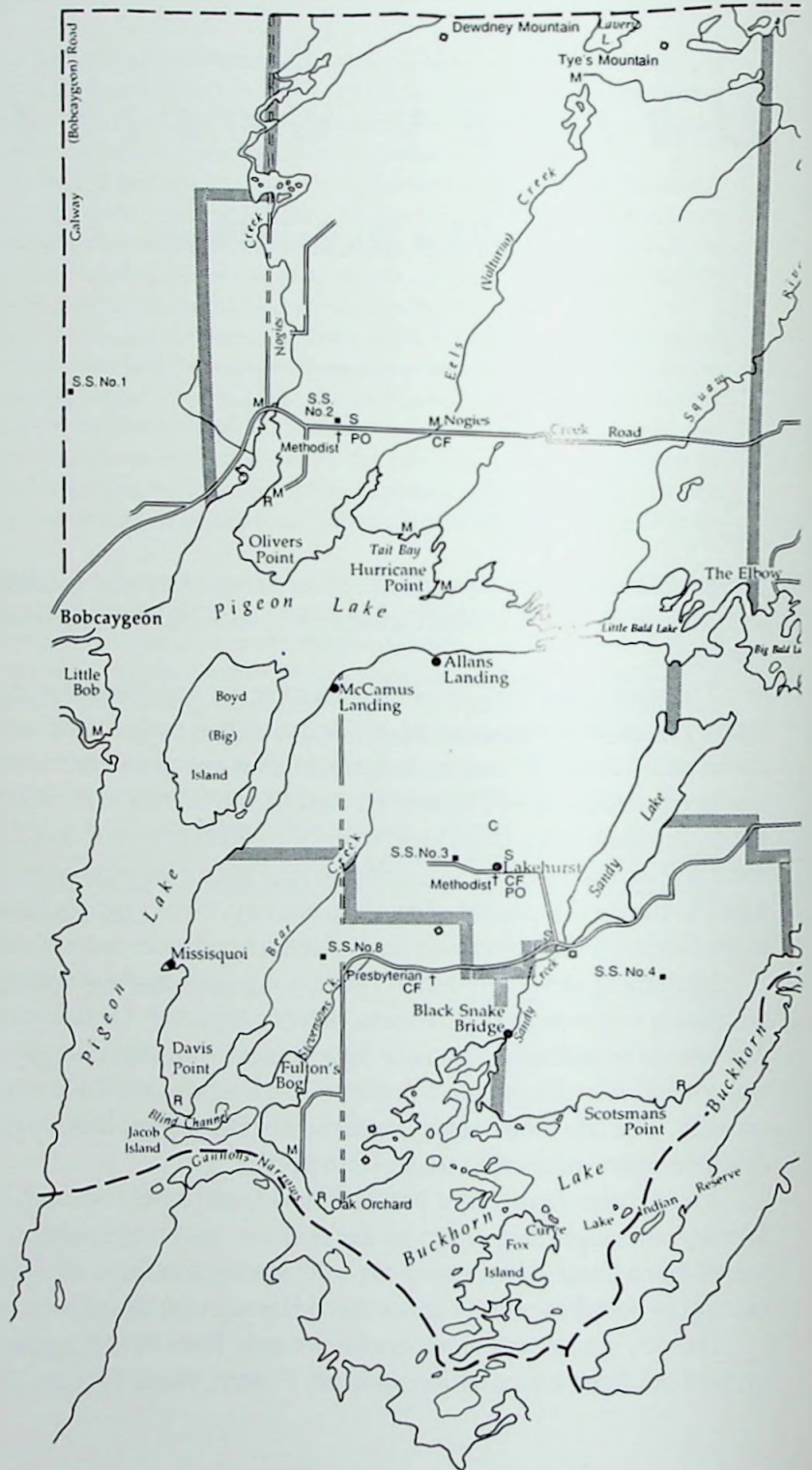
The people of Harvey Township appear to represent a cross-section of the founding groups of modern Canada more so than other southern Ontario townships.

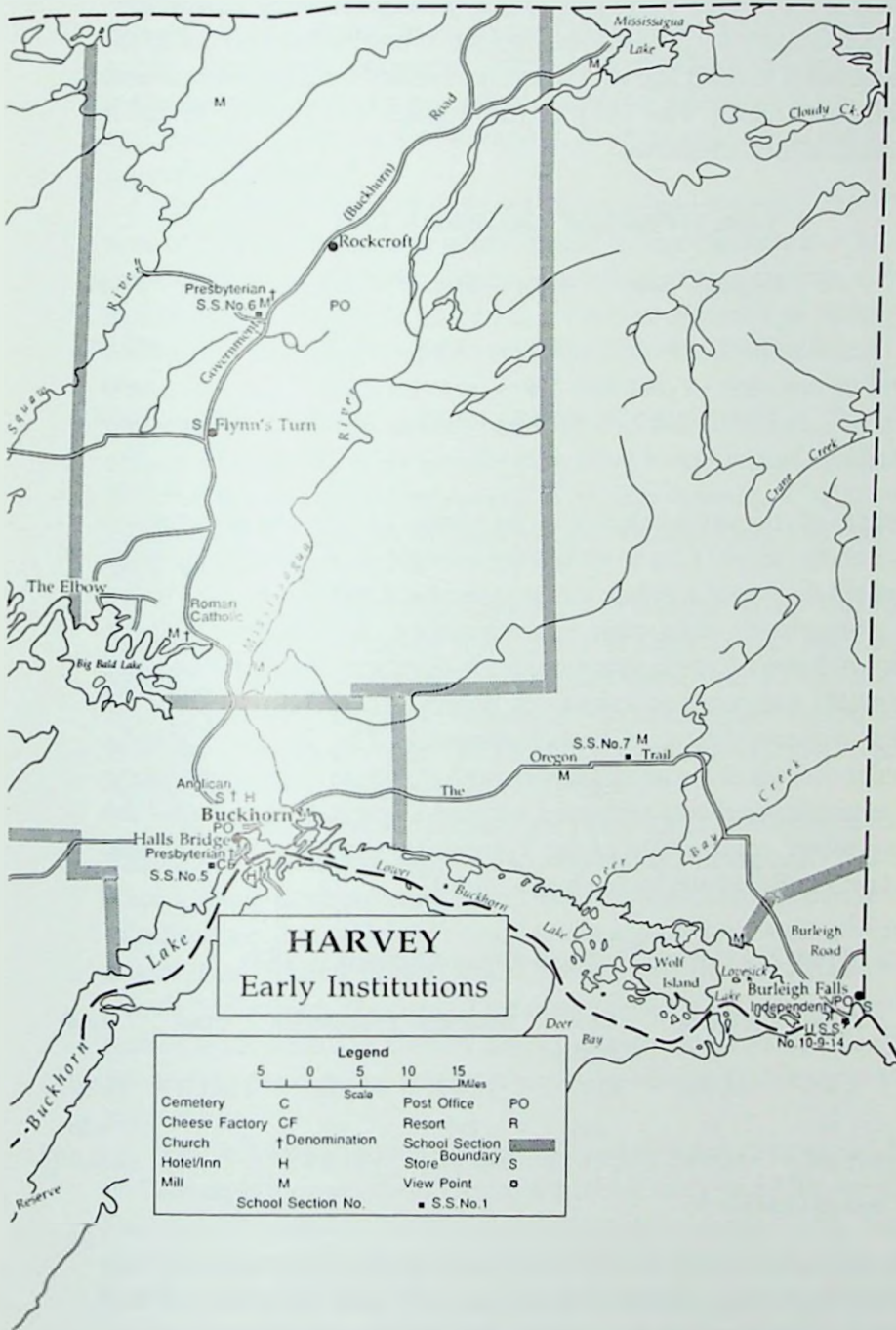
The aboriginal people of Canada have occupied and used the land of Harvey from time immemorial. Evidence of their early occupancy has been found in the form of human skeletal remains and as tool and artifact. The southernmost parts of Harvey Township, the islands in Buckhorn Lake, are within the Curve Lake Indian Reserve. Residents of Curve Lake have lived and worked side by side with the settlers of European origin in recent years in the development of modern Harvey. Native people have moved to the Burleigh Falls area and have created a permanent community there.

Settlement in the 1850s and 1860s was largely by the offspring of farm families in more southerly districts, notably Asphodel, Otonabee and Smith Townships who found land near their homes to be in short supply. Harvey was a relatively accessible frontier where land was available in sufficient quantity. The late 19th century settlement of Harvey was linked to the short-distance movement of Ontario-born people.

Immigrants from other parts of Canada and other countries settled in Harvey although they were in the minority and intermingled with the native-born Canadians. Later-arriving immigrants were often obliged to occupy isolated locations in northern Harvey usually on poor land.

Harvey's pioneers were drawn not only from British national background but from other nations notably France. Many French-Canadians





HARVEY
Early Institutions

Legend

Scale: 5 0 5 10 15 Miles

| | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----|
| Cemetery | C | Post Office | PO |
| Cheese Factory | CF | Resort | R |
| Church | † Denomination | School Section | █ |
| Hotel/Inn | H | Store | S |
| Mill | M | View Point | ◻ |
| School Section No. | | ■ S.S. No. 1 | |

had worked in the lumber trade and passed through Harvey seasonally. Some French families stayed after the decline of lumbering and occupied farms, particularly in north Harvey, where they raised families over several successive generations. The 1871 census figures for Harvey reveal a distinct multicultural character.

Table 1: Principal Ancestries — 1871

| | English | Scots | Irish | French | German | Other | Total |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| Ontario | 27.1% | 20.3% | 35.5% | 4.6% | 9.8% | 2.7% | 100.0% |
| Harvey | 203 | 97 | 308 | 49 | 12 | 1 | 670 |
| (%) | (30%) | (15.3%) | (45.8%) | (7.1%) | (1.7%) | (0%) | (100%) |

(Source: Census of Canada 1871)

Diversity of ancestry is matched by the variety of religious persuasions in early Harvey. In 1871 far from having a single dominant single sect, the township displayed a balance that resembled the larger provincial pattern more closely than most municipalities. The relatively large proportion of Roman Catholics represents the significantly different source of immigrants compared to townships nearby. In 1871, 49 of the 77 Catholics in Harvey were of French ancestry. The Roman Catholic community was mainly in north Harvey both in Nogies Creek and along the Government Road and remained without a spiritual focus until the relatively recent construction of the Township's only Roman Catholic church north of Buckhorn by Highway 36/507.

Table 2: Principal Religious Denominations — 1871

| | Baptist | Catholic | Church of England | Methodist | Presbyterian | Other | Total |
|---------|---------|----------|----------------------|-----------|--------------|--------|----------|
| Ontario | 4.8% | 16.9% | 20.4% | 27.4% | 21.9% | 8.6% | 100.0% |
| Harvey | 11 | 77 | 166 | 322 | 92 | 2 | 670 |
| | (1.6%) | (11.5%) | (24.8%) | (48.1%) | (13.7%) | (0.3%) | (100.0%) |

(Source: Census of Canada 1871)

The resultant society was by no means a melting pot and the large expanse of Harvey permitted settlers plenty of space in which to lead separate lives from those in other social cultural and geographical settings. The more southerly and westerly sections of Harvey were the most affluent

and most similar to adjacent townships to the south. Schools developed in these areas first as did churches and Post Offices. Later on more complex social institutions appeared, such as agricultural societies, women's institutes and sports teams, which were more dependent on cooperation and leisure time. In northeast Harvey, fewer people settled and society was later-developing.

Cross-border activity included the social and cultural scene. Organization of social events was often linked to the communities in adjacent townships, such as Bobcaygeon, Lakefield, Peterborough, Lindsay or Buckhorn. This pattern tended to direct the attention of Harvey people outward. Their journeys beyond the confines of community and township was eventually balanced, and overwhelmed, by seasonal and weekend movement of city folk as they headed for lake and cottage. These visitors played a large role in informally providing local residents with ideas and information for the wider sphere. The remoteness of Harvey was thus reduced by movements of residents and visitors and by the information network they created.

The social pattern of the township was affected by out-migration soon after separation of Harvey from Smith in 1866. In the 1880s and 1890s when the Canadian West opened up many Harvey people left, particularly first-generation offspring. Because of this out-migration Harvey's population barely increased from 1875 to 1905 despite the original settlement of young families with numerous children.

The social whirl of Harvey saw many local families interlinked by marriage within a generation or two and many contemporary residents can trace kinship ties between several local pioneer families. The familiarity of school section, religious congregation and seasonal routine of work and celebration forged bonds which encouraged the permanent union of marriage for many residents. One consequence is the recurrence of family names in the annals of Harvey history as individuals with particular backgrounds appear and re-appear at various points and places in key roles in local affairs.

The following section on Harvey's society adopts a thematic approach and attempts to cover the principal spheres of early social life in its history. Particular events of school and church are known only dimly because of the limitations of archival holdings. The "stories" are told with an eye to both the general setting of social life and the particular events or highlights on the local scene. Every individual resident experienced a particular history and the account tries to link the individual memory to the larger

picture within the limited space available. For the names and other details of various office-holders in the spheres of education, religion, Post Office and Township Council readers should consult the Appendices.



S.S. No. 5. 1920. (*Front, left to right*) Leslie Hall, Billie Chesney, Theodore Nichols, Melville Hall, Sherman Spafford, Osborne Montgomery, Ernie Hall, Rollie Montgomery, Gratton Nichols. (*Middle, left to right*) Myrtle Richmond, Muriel Whetung, Zetta Freeburn, Bertha Freeburn. (*Back, left to right*) Mrs. Pearl (Jones) McKinty, Mrs. Gladys Fulton, Mrs. Evans Blewett, Mrs. W. Shearer, Mrs. A. (Nichols) Branscombe and Miss Little (Teacher).

SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS

On a cold winter morning in 1920 Jim Fulton was lighting the fire in a big, iron stove in the one-room Buckhorn School in School Section (S.S.) No. 5. He reckoned he was quite handsomely paid at \$10 for the year-long fire-lighting contract which he had obtained from the local School Board trustees the previous December. Similar contracts were let by all eight school boards in Harvey, not only for heating, but for daily and seasonal school-cleaning, painting, repairs, cutting, delivering and stacking firewood and for water-delivery. Jim's mother, for example, was paid \$25 for the year's school-cleaning at S.S. No. 5 in 1920. Ten years later Clifford Irwin received \$5 for water-carrying to Rockcroft School in S.S. No. 6, one of many rural schools with an inadequate well-supply.

At Crescent School in S.S. No. 8, the teacher, Miss Nuala Stuart (Mrs Ross Smith), arrived on skis having travelled over two miles from Lakehurst where she boarded with her friend Stella Shearer. Nuala deliberately arrived ahead of her pupils who were en route either walking or on skis.

As the fire warmed the typical red brick building, Nuala prepared for the day's routine. She reflected on her good luck to be hired as a teacher when so many of her Normal School classmates were not. She was paid \$800 for teaching 23 pupils which was good for 1928. Salaries for teachers had improved greatly in the early part of the century as a result of provincial subsidy and regulation of professional standards. Teachers' wages remained at this general level until the Second World War. Nuala had to pay \$20 each month for her room and board. She stayed only one year at Crescent School which was typical for many rural teachers. Young single teachers hoped that by moving they might receive higher wages in a more

Contributors: Marlys Kerkman-Gains and Clara Telford



S.S. No. 8, Lakehurst. Circa 1930.

Pupils (left to right) Marjorie (Hunt) Huston, (not known) and Jean (Hunt) Vancise. N.B. Snowshoes and skis, the means of winter "transportation" to school, and the thermometer to right of door, on the school porch.

wealthy area, or for teaching more students, or for agreeing to teach in a more isolated school section which had to provide enticements. In 1936, Betty Thompson (Mrs. Art Parker) received \$500 for teaching at Nogies Creek in S.S. No. 2, whereas the following year her salary increased 60 per cent in the more isolated Rockcroft school in S.S. No. 6.

A typical one-room rural school in Harvey might have resembled that of Miss Aldred's class in Lakehurst, S.S. No. 3, one day in 1930. She has already had to discipline one pupil for the prank of "staining the ceiling with ink", which was achieved by placing a solidly-frozen ink bottle on top of the hot stove and awaiting the inevitable explosion and ink spray. However, most pupils have settled to their work.

The older students in Senior Four occasionally helped the youngest in Primer or Junior One with their reader, *Mary, John and Peter* which

they bought back in September for five cents. Most supplies were purchased including books, pencils and various scribblers and other work-paper, although the cost had been greatly reduced by government subsidy enabling most families in Ontario to send their children to school without great financial burden.

Miss Aldred had written a variety of math problems on the blackboard to cover the wide range of her pupils' ability. She tried to advise individual students with particular needs.

The school room itself was sparsely furnished with essential equipment and supplies as in most one-room schools of the late 19th and first half of the present century. The main space was occupied with a score of double desks in three rows facing the teacher's desk which was elevated on a low platform. The room had several large windows along each side, to permit natural lighting instead of electricity. Other furnishings include blackboards -- one of slate and the others of painted board -- behind the teacher and on the sides of the room respectively -- a book shelf, topped by a large globe, a cupboard, a piano perhaps, two pails of water and the ubiquitous iron stove usually located towards the rear of the room with its



S.S. No. 1, Galway (Bobcaygeon) Road School, circa 1900.

Teacher Laura Lobb (Menzies) on left had 34 pupils in this fairly typical one-room frame school. Note the porch, the three large windows, as well as the variety of poses adopted by the children, all "dressed-up" for the photographer's visit.



S.S. 3, Lakehurst. 1929. Snowfort scene.

(Front row, left to right) Thelma Bell, Wilhelmina Northey, (by snow) Eileen King, Grace Hunt, Evelyn Coones; (2nd row, left to right) Ruth Hall, Elizabeth Northey, Lulu Duggan, Lizzie Adams, (holding small snowman) Mildred Adams; (3rd row, left to right) Gordon Hunt, Fred Thompson, Marion Duggan, Marjorie Thompson, Lloyd Windover, Margaret Coones; (On top, left to right) Carl Northey, Jack Duggan, Elwood Adams.

overhead heating pipe extending beneath the ceiling. The school was usually of brick by the 1930s although some woodframe or even log buildings remained, such as Rockcroft's with its siding of clapboard. In 1930, cement block formed the building material of Deer Bay School in S.S. No. 7. By this time many schools had porches to provide for various needs, including cloak-room, toilets and protection from wind and weather. In the present century, schools were often built with basements which were used for various purposes including storage and recreation.

Most schools had two or three dozen students who might have been studying in as many as nine different grade levels from Primer, through Junior and Senior levels of Book One to Four. Those students succeeding in Entrance Examination for High School continued beyond the age of fourteen — the last year of compulsory education — to Forms One and Two (Grades 9 and 10 respectively) still within the local one-room school. Success in the Form Two exam led, for a small proportion only of Harvey scholars, to the wider world and Collegiate Institute for Grades 11 to 13



S.S. No. 8. Crescent. 1931.

Harvey School Fair was perhaps the second most important event in the school calendar after the Christmas concert, sponsored by the Ontario Department of Agriculture under the direction of the local Agricultural Representative, such fairs were widespread across the province. Their purpose was to foster independence and children were encouraged to participate by growing or making their own exhibits and by organizing displays. In the afternoon, the parade took place involving all competing schools, in which two lines of pupil marched, each person wearing a shoulder sash and following their school banner. (Left to right) Margaret Weiss (holding banner), Ken Hunt, Helen Smith (Richard), Charlie Brown, Ralph Chase, Elsa Weiss, Hazel Hunt, Clara Nisbett, Anna Brown (Nichols), Dora Weiss, Charlie McIntosh, Glen Allen, Sophia McIntosh, Margaret McIntosh, Christine McIntosh, Verma Allen, Audrey Chase, Marion Chase, Beatrice Brown (McCallum), June Allen and Carmen Chase. (Courtesy Clara Telford).

— a step usually requiring boarding in the town — Lakefield, Lindsay or Peterborough — and extended absence in the teenage years from the familiar setting of Harvey township. Collegiate fees were \$50 in 1933 for the parents of Ralph Chase.

School began at nine o'clock in the morning and finished at four in the afternoon. Students in Miss Aldred's classroom raced home for lunch before hurrying to the nearby Fawcett farm for various snow games such as sliding and skiing. The schoolyard itself was the site of wintertime fun at recess — 15 minutes in both the morning and afternoon. Apart from sliding and snow-balling, a more elaborate longterm project was the construction of a snow-fort with huge balls of compacted snow, and even — as Elwood Adams recalls — an upper storey supported by cedar rail

“rafters” with a room below into which half the school could squeeze except for those defending the ramparts above.

Recess provided opportunities for youthful minds and hands to pull pranks — favourite among these in early Harvey, apart from the inky ceiling, were throwing the school-bell rope onto the roof, climbing over and knocking down the school fence — particularly where it had been thoughtlessly built across a main toboggan slide, removing vegetable produce, such as turnips, from nearby farmer’s fields and wading in, or floating on, snow-melt ponds in the lower reaches of the schoolyard.

Many seasonal events throughout the school year provided variety and anticipation to the pupils. The Harvey Township School Fair in late September and the holiday for the Bobcaygeon Fair, were followed by the Thanksgiving holiday and Halloween until the Christmas season eventually arrived with the long preparation for the school concert, perhaps the highlight of the year in every school section. Practice of songs, drills, dances, recitations, and plays consumed considerable amounts of time each day in the preceding few weeks. The concert became a true community event with parents as well as pupils supporting the teacher’s organizing effort.

After Christmas the long winter season lasted until the seed-planting projects in March, an early preparation for the next school fair. The Easter holiday was followed shortly after by Arbor Day, on the first Friday in May when all “hands” turned to cleaning up and landscaping the school yard. The end of school year was a bitter-sweet mixture of final exams and year-end picnic for the whole community.

Other annual events of routine type included school inspection — both educational and medical. The school inspector visited all sections in the county twice a year, in Fall and Spring.

That particular afternoon the Rockcroft School in S.S. No. 6 received a visit from the inspector. The children stood as he entered the room and sat only when instructed. He presented a lesson covering several topics in the curriculum to ascertain the children’s progress. Afterwards he checked attendance records, and the teacher’s progress in the standard curriculum, as well as the condition of the building. When a new teacher was hired the first inspection took place early in the Fall term.

Prior to 1900, inspectors were drawn from the ranks of teachers and appointed by the County Council. They had to have at least five years teaching experience and a Degree. One inspector was responsible for all



S.S. No. 6. Rockcroft. 1955.

Group by school entrance when Miss ? . Robinson was teacher. (Left to right) Mary Pluard, Hazel Windover, Herb Brown (with bike), Doris Miller, Bonnie Calvert, Eileen Pluard (with bike), John Miller, Sherry Miller, Heather Calvert, Veronica Russell, Andy Wilson (with bike), V. W. Russell, Joyce Miller, Teresa Pluard (with bike) and Wayne Windover.

the Public Schools in the county and was paid according to the number of schools. The salary was half paid by the province and in the 1890s the minimum rate per school was \$10. J.K. Brown, the Inspector for Peterborough County received \$1,275 in 1892. After 1900, inspectors were appointed for both the eastern and western sections of Peterborough. Apart from Mr. Brown, Harvey schools were inspected over the years by Messrs. E.C. Anderson, F.G. Broderick, K.O. Burkin and R.F. Downey.

Medical inspection involved the visit of the school doctor who examined each child and may have inoculated the whole class against a threat such as diphtheria. Occasionally the discovery of a serious illness would lead to temporary school closure.

Afternoon class ended at 4 o'clock and students headed home by foot or on skis, although in snow-storms those with a long journey were picked up by horse and cutter.

During the Christmas holiday the local Boards of Trustees met. The agenda included the auditor's report, the teacher's salary, consideration of tenders for purchases such as firewood and kindling, and contracts for the various routine tasks during the succeeding school year. Occasionally the trustees decided on repairs or internal improvements such as a new stove, inside — even flush toilets, a sink with running water, linoleum

flooring, or, much more rarely, a second school room or even a entire new school. School taxes were calculated by the three elected trustees and were proportionately assessed on all property owners including cottagers — only recently a numerous category of ratepayer.

Trustees usually tried to pay as low a salary as possible and would replace the previous teacher — at the hint of a request for an increase in pay — with a newly-certified teacher from the Model or Normal School who would be willing to work for a minimal wage. Such a procedure ensured an annual turnover in teachers which was characteristic of the rural school and may have been a particular problem in townships such as Harvey where the Normal School in Peterborough was close at hand, providing after its opening in 1908, an annual supply of newly-trained teachers.

However, the nearness of the Normal School may have been a benefit for rural townships such as Harvey. Capable local High School graduates might have been encouraged to take advantage of the nearby opportunity to receive training for the profession of teaching. Another benefit of the Normal School was the opportunity given to local schools to take in trainee teachers for short periods during which their abilities might be well and truly assessed. The better ones were duly noted and hired the following year, to the general benefit of all concerned.

As spring approached the rhythm of the school year changed. The long-awaited moment for discarding shoes and going barefoot arrived at last. Games changed from the sliding, snow-based kind to baseball, football, hide-and-seek, "hare-and-hounds" and the throwing game in which a ball was tossed from one side of the school to the other as the thrower cried, "Annie, Annie Over" or "Auntie-I-Over".

One mixed blessing of the warmer days of May and June were the insects. They were combatted by smoke produced from smudge fires of oily rags in the schoolyard which wafted around and into the classroom. The teacher's task was rendered more difficult under such circumstances as well as on the occasions when he or she had to take a sick child home, leaving the rest temporarily alone, or when the toilet had to be unexpectedly cleaned or the fire had to be lit at an early hour.

The conditions of the rural schools changed very slowly. Hydro was installed in the 1950s, but telephones remained unknown in these isolated schools. Modern plumbing usually followed electrical lighting in the late 1950s. However, by the 1960s consolidation of education was under way, the first symptom being the formation of the Harvey School Board. The



(Front row, left to right) Walter Young, unknown boy, Archie Ward, Bill Hamilton, Bert Young, Wilbert Quibell, Henry Young, and Harry Beatty; (2nd row) Unknown girl, Pearl Harris, Percy Bardeau, unknown boy, unknown boy, Ena Krager, Maggie Crowe, Maud Thibadeau, Mildred McIlmoyle and Etta Beatty; (3rd row) Unknown infant, Fritz Watson, Opal Brock, unknown boy, May Ward, Ida Hamilton, Percy Crowe, Ethel Steele, unknown boy, Ruth Tate, John Cairnduff, unknown girl, Katie Ventress, Rena Ventress, Ida Crowe, Ethel Ventress and Lorne Beatty; (4th row) Percy Ventress, unknown boy, Gladys McIlmoyle, Wesley Tate, Augusta (Gussie) Cairnduff, Ernest Beatty, Helen Ventress, unknown girl, Steve McIlmoyle, Mary McIlmoyle, unknown boy, Mabel Crowe, John Cairnduff, Mary Beatty, Albert Quibell, Violet Ward, Les Humphrey and Luella Watson; (rear) Teacher (name unknown), Stanley Parker, ? Welch, ? Welch, Manley Cairnduff, Ray Richmond, Wilbert McIlmoyle, ? Welch, Stanley Cairnduff and Roy Watson.

S.S. No. 2, Nogies Creek, 1905. Sixty-three pupils in a one-room school, a remarkably calm teacher (name unknown) stands at left rear.

pupils could then attend any school with space in the required grade irrespective of school section. 1965 Board members were Charlie Allen, Glenn Hall, Bob Hill, Lloyd Junkin, Hilton Palmer and Secretary, Ray Nicholson of Burleigh Falls.

The township-wide school board had scarcely been formed before the Peterborough County School Area was created in 1966 as the first such Area in the Province of Ontario chaired by Thelma Tedford. This heralded immense change in rural education by which the isolated one-room schools were shortly replaced in 1972 by a much larger, central, multi-room building in Buckhorn. A way of life had ended not only for the pupils and teachers but for the township community as a whole.

In the very early days of local education Harvey's small school-age population went to school in adjacent townships if the children were within walking distance. In the 1840s and '50s schools in Verulam and Smith served this purpose. Children from the Burleigh Falls area attended school in Burleigh Township until the early 1940s. In 1991, children living in parts of Harvey far from Buckhorn attend school outside the township. In eastern Harvey they go to Young's Point and in northern parts, from Rockcroft westward, pupils attend school in Bobcaygeon.

As province-wide educational reform occurred in the aftermath of Canadian Confederation, rural townships such as Harvey responded to the opportunity. Five school sections emerged in the 1860s with three more added later. United sections at Galway Road, Buckhorn and Burleigh Falls served both Harvey and the adjacent townships of Verulam, Smith and Burleigh respectively. In this way, one-room schools extended throughout Harvey more or less centrally situated in their respective school sections.

During the period 1863 to 1872, a small private school operated at the settlement of Scott's Mill on the Mississauga River about two miles north of Buckhorn where 20 to 30 families of mill-workers lived. In the mid-1950s a private religious ecumenical school enjoyed a relatively brief establishment. During the province-wide reorganization of the late 1960s a central elementary school was built at Buckhorn. The history of the various schools will commence with the sections in numerical order.



S.S. No. 1, Galway Road. A snow-fort in the spring sunshine, 1940.

(Front row, left to right) Lois Anderson, Ross Thurston, Ada Kimble, Mike Taylor, Vina Junkin, Lillian Thurston; (Middle row, left to right) Alma Anderson, Ada Irwin, Dorothy Kimble, Elva Taylor, Florence Stevenson, Irene Coulter, Ella Irwin, Muriel Kimble; (Back row, left to right) Helen Anderson, Amy Kimble, Marjorie Kimble, Sheila Stevenson, Joyce Kimble, Lloyd Junkin, Lloyd Ingram, Lorne Ingram, (on fence) Gerald Junkin.
(Courtesy Mrs. G. Irwin)

School Section Number 1 – Galway (Bobcaygeon) Road

The Union School at S.S. No. 1 Harvey/Verulam, dating from before 1865, was located on Lot 23, Concession 19. Ten years later, the trustees Alex Irwin, John Braden and John Simpson decided to erect a new school which was built by John Kennedy on land obtained from Thomas Bick south of the first one on Lot 22. Pupils from Concessions 17, 18, and 19 attended. In the spring of 1939 a bear was apprehended bothering sheep in the farm across the road from S.S. No. 1. During the Royal Tour of Canada in May that year, pupils were taken by train from Bobcaygeon to see King George VI and Queen Elizabeth at Riverdale Park in Toronto. In 1939, the trustees were Wilbert Anderson, Harry Stevenson and Harry Taylor.

That same year, Dr. Burrirt Kelly was the medical officer who inoculated children for diphtheria. Alma Anderson received first prize for her speech at the last Harvey School Fair held in September, 1939 at



S.S. No. 2, Nogies Creek. 1919.

(Front row, left to right) Brian Hamilton, Art Parker, Harry Given, Margaret Crowe, Roy Given, Winnifred Parker, Harry Watson, Frank Crowe, Stella Crowe, Ruby Crowe, Ada Watson; (Middle row, left to right) Fern Watson, Oswald Richmond, Nellie Cairnduff, Marjorie Parker, Olive Pluard, Vina Cairnduff, Mary Beatty, Annie Moore, Vera Watson; (Back row, left to right) Bill Given, Bruce Given, Albert Dewdney, Ralph Watson, Harry Parker, Douglas Moore, Miss Mary Gillogly (Teacher), Evelyn Forest, Margaret Oliver, Irene Humphrey, Greta Richmond.

Buckhorn. S.S. No. 1 was a busy place with a strong sense of community but when school districts were reorganized in 1966 it was sold. The building is now a private home although it still retains the aura of a rural school. A large rock remains which served as home base for many softball games on the school grounds.

School Section Number 2 – Nogies Creek School

S.S. No. 2 Harvey was formed in 1865 and extended from Concession 11 westward as far as Concession 16 on the northern side of Big Bald and Pigeon Lakes. The first trustees were James Tate, Benjamin Ventress and William Oliver. The municipal council granted \$150 to build this log school which eventually burned on July 8, 1879. Messrs. Kennedy and

Lancaster built the wood-framed second school in 1879 for \$335 on Lot 21, Concession 16 by the Nogies Creek Road now Highway 36.

Teacher Nathaniel Crowe's salary in 1876 was \$235 per year. The salary went up to \$260 in 1892 when Maggie Chase (Mrs. James McLean Oliver) taught 49 pupils. In 1913 and 1914 respectively, Edith and Ruby, children of William and Emma Oliver, each received a gold watch for achieving highest marks in Peterborough County High School Entrance Examinations.

In 1936 another Harvey girl and fledgling teacher informed the S.S. No. 2 trustees why she should be hired instead of anyone of many other applicants. Betty Thompson noted:

"Well, ~~not~~ only has my grandfather hewn out a farm, and I have gone ~~to school~~ here but my dad has had to pay taxes in this township."

Mr. ~~Oliver~~ looked out over his glasses and said, "You're hired for \$500 a year."

Betty ~~taught~~ 33 pupils in eight grades that first year and her Christmas Concerts ~~were~~ held in Zion Methodist Church across the road. One Christmas ~~in the~~ 1950s, the S.S. No. 2 pupils presented two plays entitled "Fetchin' Paw Around" and "No More Apron String" as part of the concert

Many of the teachers were, as in Betty's case, Harvey folk, although the majority ~~were~~ from elsewhere in the county or the surrounding region. Many teachers were women although in most cases their careers were brief because they were expected to resign on marriage. Often teachers married locally within the community or to colleagues. After World War Two, a shortage of teachers, partly the result of low salaries, permitted many married women to resume their chosen professions.

School continued at S.S. No. 2 until 1966 when the structure was sold for \$943.

School Section Number 3 – Lakehurst

This school section was established by the township council in February, 1866. John Clarkson was appointed commissioner on January 20, 1868, to call the first organizational meeting of the school section.

The first log school on Lot 8, Concession 15, the former property of Thomas Clarkson, served families from Sandy Point eastward as far as



S.S. No. 3, Lakehurst. circa 1940.

The squared-log building on Lot 8, Concession 15, was the first school in south Harvey in 1868 and replaced in 1900. It then served as a cattle shed first for the Clarkson farm and later for Darius Hall, until eventually the logs were dismantled and sold by Clarence Stockdale.

Sandy Lake. On the darkest winter mornings, the children from each family would set out with a lantern which served both to light the way and to deter wolves. The lantern was left at a neighbour's near the school and collected to return home at night. Apart from the seasonal wolf menace, "over-friendly" black bears sometimes, as recently as the 1920s and '30s, became a hazard in the spring and children would then have avoided the long walk to school by staying home or being taken to school by buggy or wagon.

With more settlers school section No. 8 was separated from No. 3 in 1885. The log school served until the new Lakehurst school was built in 1900 on the property of Andrew G. Shearer who donated an acre of Lot 9, Concession 14 for this purpose. John Jones built the school and the Givens of Nogies Creek did the brick work for a total cost of approximately \$1,100.

Many of the teachers boarded with Marie (Stinson) Elliott. Marjorie (Rowlands) Fawcett not only taught at S.S. No. 3, but nine of her 12 children attended the school. She witnessed the fire one windy night in March, 1964, the cause of which may have been an overheated, newly



S.S. No. 3., Lakehurst. 1921.

(Front row, left to right) Fred Thompson, Ruth Hall, Pearl Duggan, Viola Windover; (2nd row, left to right) Bill Harrison, Betty Thompson, Lloyd Windover, Ida Harrison, Aileen King, Lizzie Adams, Marion Duggan; (3rd row, left to right) Irne Bell, Stella Shearer, Velma Harrison, Zina King, Laura Windover; (Back row, left to right) Miss Glover (Teacher), John Hall, Mabel Windover, Clarence Harrison, Dorothy Bell, (holding sign) Walter Harrison and Fred Clarkson. (Courtesy Walter Harrison)

acquired stove. As a result of the destructive fire, pupils from grades one to four had to attend S.S. No. 8 while grades five to eight were bused to the Sandy Lake School.

Offspring of the Adams, Barcroft, Brodie, Brown, Coones, Fawcett, Flynn, Hall, Harrison, Hunt, Maguire, Northey, Shearer, Stockdale, Thompson, Weir, Westlake and Windover families all passed through this "hall of learning".

Ruth (Flynn) Fawcett recalls that some older boys grew to be as big as the teachers. In the 1930s ball games were played regularly between S.S. No. 3 and No. 8. The rink beside the old Shearer Store, now belonging to Norma and Bill Taws, was the site of many hockey games. Once a week the whole school would play hockey together at Shearer's rink in Lakehurst.



S.S. No. 4, Sandy (Stockdale) Lake. Circa 1928. Original square log building of 1867, replaced in 1929.

(Front row, left to right) Cora Dixon, Anne Dixon, Clifford Calvert, Ivan Irwin, Sherman Stockdale; (Back row, left to right) Ethel (Calvert) Cochrane, Gerald Calvert, Miss Ora Dunford (Teacher).

School Section No 4 – Sandy Lake, or Stockdale, School

This log structure was originally called the Stockdale School after William Stockdale who helped in its construction in 1867. Heating came from a cast iron stove set in a box of sand. Eventually, revenues from Christmas concerts purchased a plain steel stove and a ten-test blackboard.

Tax revenues increased from \$175 in 1865 to \$200 by 1870. After sixty years a new school was required. In 1929 Vivian Lancaster built one of red brick on the south-west corner of Lot 6, Concession 12. Ora Dunford, a great community leader, was the first teacher in this lovely school.

The outstanding event in the history of S.S. No. 4 occurred in 1945 when it won both the G.K. Fraser Trophy (sponsored by the M.P for Peterborough from 1940-60) and the Carter Trophy (sponsored by the Horticultural Society of the provincial Department of Agriculture) for the school having the most improved building and grounds in the County of Peterborough and in the Province of Ontario respectively. Mrs Hazel Hill was the teacher receiving these awards at a celebration attended by



S.S. No. 4, Sney Lake.

Three barefoot pupils in the springtime, 1931, inside the two-year old brick school. (*Left to right*) Ivan [?], Sherman Stockdale and Clifford Calvert. The furnishings are typical. The two blackboards were newly-installed. The desks are individual and are bolted to the floor. N.B. iron stove (*right*), teacher's desk centre, rolled maps hanging above the blackboards, memorial symbols of Union Jack and King George V and pupil's work on display.

representatives of both Provincial and Federal governments as well as by colleagues from other local schools. Numerous people visited S.S. No. 4 to view the grounds, including teachers with groups of school pupils and the Peterborough Normal School class of teacher-trainees.

Ferne (Chesney) Cummings, a retired teacher and former pupil at No. 4 recalls getting out of school at 11 a.m. the day of each Christmas Concert to go home to get some sleep. Men from the community erected a small stage at the front of the school-room and placed long planks across desks and extra chairs in order to provide adequate seating. Parents and visitors from nearby school sections eagerly attended and often judged the teacher solely on the basis of the program! The admission price of 35 cents was invariably used to purchase useful equipment. After S.S. No. 3 burned down, older pupils attended grades 5 to 8 at this school for several years before final closure and sale in 1968.



S.S. No. 5. Buckhorn. Circa 1925.

(Front row, left to right) Jose Pluard, Alma Wilson, Grace Smith, Gladys Smith, Gordon Baldwin, Tom Pluard, Herb Pluard, Louis Marois, Bob White, Roy Gillespie, Grant Gillespie; (Middle row, left to right) Gloria Barr, Margaret Wilson, Mabel Marois, Dora Wilson, Lulu Gillespie, Viva Shearer, Don Smith, Elmer McIlmoyle, Gerald Fulton, Arthur white, Gordon McIlmoyle, Eldon Montgomery (son of Cook, Windsor Hotel); (Back row, left to right) Margaret Dickson (Mrs. Wilf. Hycke, Teacher), Helen Wood, Reta Nichols, Marie Wilson, Laura Fulton, Clara McIlmoyle, Harry Hill, Max Wilson, Wilfred Pluard, Bill Laplante, Carl Wilson, Wilbert Marois.

School Section No. 5 – Buckhorn School

The first order of the township council on February 5, 1866, was to organize the Union School Section of Harvey and Smith townships, S.S. No. 5. In April, 1869, Mr. and Mrs. William Wood deeded one acre of their property on the south-east corner of Lot 10, Concession 11, for the school. Trustees of No. 5 were Arthur Burton, John Hall and James Wood.

On May 10, 1893, the school was relocated into the village of Buckhorn on a relinquished claim of Charles Stapleton upon Lot 9, Concession 9. In 1905 the new building opened on this site and continued since 1968 both as the public library and as a meeting place for community groups, quilters and researchers using the G.H.H.S. scrapbooks.

F.G. Broderick paid an inspection visit on February 3, 1909, at a time when the teacher, Ethel Huffman with 19 pupils received an annual salary of \$462.50. By 1915, "Special Agriculture" was a subject taught in the school. In 1918, Elsie Elliott was teaching 22 pupils when the school had to close for two weeks as a result of the Spanish 'flu epidemic. In those days pupils were "quarantined" with a warning sign on the door of each home. Red measles and whooping cough were the usual winter "bugs".



S.S. No. 5. Buckhorn. 1942.

(Front row, left to right) Rodney Warren, Smokey Marois, Don Marois, Frank Edwards, Ralph Marois, ? Gillespie, Jim Ireland, Walter Windover; *(Middle row, left to right)* June Windover, Marie Thweett, Ann Zoroff, Betty Montgomery, Jean Hall, Elva Gillespie, Mary Fulton, Gladys Gillespie, Stewart Hall, Bob Gillespie, Ray Fulton; *(Back row, left to right)* Victoria Barr, ?, ?, Lena Marois, Norma Graham, Vera Fulton, Zeon Fulton Galvin Madill, Mr. ? Olmstead (Teacher), John Barr and Bill Ireland.

Another room was added in 1930. Wallace Shearer recalls that soon after classes ended in late June they started to demolish the old school, taking off the roof and the west wall to below the windows. New windows were installed, a basement and foundation poured for the new east room. Henry Parker built the new schoolroom with bricks which were hauled by Max Wilson, from the Curtis brickyard in Peterborough. The contract price was \$2,859. Later, a large porch was added.

Ora Dunford told us that she became the second teacher at S.S. No. 5 after the room was added in 1930. Her Junior classes were Primer, 1st class, 2nd class and Junior Three. Ora's colleague, Miss E.M. Dewart from Indian River taught Senior Three and Junior and Senior Four.

Laura (Fulton) Walton recalled that they all rushed back from lunch each day to play baseball or football. In good weather children walked to Picnic Hill on the Rockcroft Road – with three boys transporting jars of water and food on their own wagons. Wieners were boiled and everyone had a good time.



S.S. No. 6. Rockcroft. 1942.

(Front row, left to right) Alan McGaney, Joe Traynor, Eric Robertson, Mervin Windover; (Middle row, left to right) Raymond Guthrie, George Traynor, Bill Traynor, Mary Traynor, Margaret Bennett, Molly Guthrie, Edith Traynor, Shirley Robertson; (Back row, left to right) Alberta Traynor, Helen Findlay, Hilda Mooney, Mrs. McColl (Teacher), June Holland, Bob Flynn and Jack Findlay. (Missing is Art Bennett.)

Toilets were installed in the porch in April, 1936 and the woodshed was later removed. Hydro was installed in 1954, although modern flush toilets (with shared wash-basin) arrived only in 1962. Margaret (Blackbourn) Hall, who taught here for eight years, said that in the 1963-64 school year the two teachers were a mother-daughter team: Mrs. J. Mulligan and her daughter, Mrs. K. (Mulligan) Magee.

School Section No. 6 – Rockcroft

In the late 1860s a log schoolhouse, which was later clapboarded, was built at Lot 26, Concession 8 at the corner of Squaw River Road and the Government Road – the present route of Highway 507. A wood-frame second structure, widely known as Traynor's School, was built in 1903, on land granted by John Spence, in order to replace the burned-out first school, one mile south of the original site on Lot 24 in the same Concession.

Clarion Windover recalls playing baseball, hide-and-seek amongst the rocks, and "Annie, Annie, Over". The late Marie (Stinson) Elliott, a former

teacher from 1916 to 1923, remembered when she caught some boys playing on a "forbidden pond" near the school. The boys were discovered on a home-made raft about to embark on its maiden voyage. All but one returned to shore safely and that boy had to go home for dry clothes although he obediently returned to school the same day!

May (Armstrong) Spafford remembers when as many as 43 pupils attended No. 6. Charles Allen and Viola (Pluard) Guthrie had to walk three miles to school, leaving home at 7:30 a.m. and eventually returning at 5:30 p.m. Charlie said that the weekend was their playtime! The trustees in 1930 were James Finley, Charles Flynn and Walter Mooney. William Traynor's father and a neighbour, Joe Robertson, started the school bus in 1938 and ploughed the road using four horses.

School Section No. 7 – Deer Bay School

The sparsely-settled northeastern part of Harvey along the Oregon Trail, present Highway 36, was the last school section to be created. In 1898 Robert Lytle donated one acre of land for Deer Bay's first school. Previously Reverend Canon J. Hartley, an Anglican clergyman from Apsley, had instructed children a few days each week privately. He subsequently supplied money for the school building which was to be used both for educational and missionary purposes. The carpenters were William MacGregor and Joe Gillespie.

Local settlers were required to pay back "Father" Hartley which involved the sum of \$50 from each of the five families. The first trustees' meeting was held in December, 1897, when Thomas Hill, Robert Lytle and John Tedford were elected.

Mrs. Hazel Hill taught there in 1921 and 1922 when the 23-year-old building had become over-crowded. Liza Gordon remembers playtime at the school during which everyone joined in hide-and-seek, snowballing and the making of snow-forts. She recalls smoke from the late spring smudge filling the classroom and discouraging mosquitoes.

Squibb Webster and Sons did the masonry work for the new cement block school built in 1930. A.L. Bottlehill was the carpenter and Truman Jewell of Lakefield decorated the interior. The school ground was enlarged with land bought from A.L. Reeves in 1940.



S.S. No. 7. Deer Bay. Barefoot in springtime, 1926.

(Front row, left to right) Joe Johnson, Tom Bolton, Leonard Ireland; (Back row, left to right) Sam Bolton, Dennis Traynor, Margaret Blackbourn (Mrs. Bruce Hall), Roy Lyttle and Harry Reeves.

Tilley (Bolton) Ireland's first teacher at Deer Bay was Miss Herr. Around that time, a male teacher used to strap boys if they misspelled a single word. Students wore long underwear, hand-knitted socks over their long-johns and wool coats which were cumbersome but warm. Tilley recalls:

The going was rough. You would wade through fresh snow but after a sleet storm, you would go plunk ... plunk ... plunk ... right through the crust.

Tilley remembers that Jack Ireland's father made "bob-sleds" with apple-barrel staves as runners. He fastened a beam across two staves to which he bolted a long plank extending to a rear stave "runner". The sled could carry 15 or 16 children and it could be steered using the front swivel. It was a long walk back uphill but it was fun!

School continued at Deer Bay until 1968 when the building was sold to the Township to be used for a community centre for the Deer Bay Area. Card parties are now held there on Thursday evenings.

School Section No. 8 – Crescent School

S.S. No. 8 was formed from the southern portion of section No. 3 in order that students from the Sandy Point and Gannon's Narrows area might avoid the five-mile walk to the 15th Concession. The minutes kept by H. G. Nisbett, tell us that in 1885 the decision was made to build this school on the south-east part of Lot 6, Concession 16.

The teacher and pupils presented their Christmas concerts on a temporary stage built by the neighbours. The borrowed organ was brought by sleigh from either a local home or the Knox Presbyterian Church. At the concert's finale, "Here Comes Santa Claus" was sung until that Worthy Gentleman appeared with gifts from the teacher for all the children consisting of perhaps a 15-cent cup and saucer for the girls or a mug for the boys. The adults loved to guess who played Santa Claus. Many identified him by the colour of his boots. These events developed a true sense of community.

In the 1920s, picnics were held each June in Smith's field, south of the school. In the 1910s and '20s, Sir Edward Kemp – whose summer home, "Missisquoi", was at nearby Easson's Point – would donate prizes for the races. One such treasure was a black paint box with a double row of water



S.S. No. 8. Crescent. 1928-29. Boys hold old tires played with in the school yard.
(Front row, left to right) Ralph Chase, Ken Hunt, Gordon Freeburn, Zan Irwin, Carmen Chase; *(Middle row, left to right)* June Allen, Clara Nisbett, Elsie Weiss, Hazel Hunt, Verna Allen, Marian Chase, Dora Weiss, Glen Allen; *(Back row, left to right)* Helen Smith, Margaret Weiss and Isobel Irwin.

colours. A sign of social and economic change in the late 1920s was reflected in the increasing popularity of peanut butter in children's sandwiches.

Nellie (Snowden) Brown arrived to teach at No. 8 in the 1930s. She taught from Primer class to Form Two – the present grade 10 – which prepared her pupils to go on to Peterborough Collegiate. Many young women became nurses, teachers, secretaries and after 1939 the young men were often recruited by the services. Mrs Brown performed the remarkable feat of providing her students with their “basics” in botany, zoology, physiography, French, Latin, algebra, geometry, English and art while teaching another nine grades in the very same room!

Ralph Chase recalls the school fairs held each year in Buckhorn in the 1930s when Art Runions, the Provincial Agricultural Representative, chaired the programme of speeches and the spelling contest. Pupils displayed their work including plant, leaf and weed collections, carpentry, sewing, baking and knitting. The boys would show cattle. All schools marched in the parade.

The late Alice (Darling) Hunt explained that the name "Crescent" was chosen by the students partly in recognition of the "New Moon" symbol which was on the school door. In 1943 Alice earned \$650 with a supplement of \$50 for teaching music. She further embellished the curriculum with folk dancing instruction which was facilitated by the addition of new linoleum and desks on castors permitting clearing of the classroom for ease of movement.

Reverend J.C. House bought No. 8 on September 28, 1968 at a public auction and thus another school, solid and well-built, became a permanent home.

*Union School Section No. 10-9-14 – Burleigh-Harvey-Smith
(Burleigh Falls)*

The Union School section No. 10-9-14 Burleigh-Harvey-Smith was organized in 1941 – its complicated number representing the school's sequential position in each of the three client townships. Mrs. Gordon K. (Phyllis Tuzett) Fraser recognized the need for a school which Native children ~~also~~ could attend. She, along with Adjutant Norman Buckley and Rev. George F. Kelly were the first trustees.

Leo ~~Carp~~, inspector, met with the trustees on August 8, 1941 to organize the proposed school. The first schoolroom was rented from Mrs. Frances Brown, who with her husband operated the post office and store at Burleigh Falls. Lot 5, Concession 1, Harvey Township was approved as a school construction site in 1945. The building was to be a Demonstration School for other areas operated by the Government of Ontario. The provincial Superintendent of Elementary Education, Dr. V.K. Greer helped in its planning. Much of the material needed for construction materials was donated.

After 1954, white children as well as non-Treaty Indians were allowed to attend the school if space was available. Mrs. Grace Bolton recalls that over 90 attended her 1964 Christmas Concert. The room would be filled, as well, for the monthly screenings – in the pre-television era – of National Film Board's movies projected with the equipment on loan from the Peterborough Public Library. The I.O.D.E.'s Major Bennett Chapter "adopted" the Burleigh Falls school and helped in many ways by purchasing a piano, a record-player, a film-strip projector, an encyclopedia, and in June, 1966, paying for a bus trip to Toronto for the whole school. After visiting the Parliament Buildings, the zoo and the airport, the day climaxed



U.S.S. No. 10-9-14, Burleigh Falls. 1965.

(Front row, left to right) Marilyn Spenceley, Cindy Neil, Wendy Taylor, Nancy Reeves, Faith Bolton, Elaine Spenceley, ?, Claire Anne Hill, Wendy Hill; *(Middle row, left to right)* Butch Heron, Kyle Welch, Marjorie Brown, Cindy Parberry, Danny Ireland, Helena Taylor, Lonnie Doughty, Susan Ireland, George Johnson, Danny Aldred; *(Back row, left to right)* Gord Edwards, Ron Bolton, Ricky Reeves, Tim Sedgewick, Sherry Edwards, Tom Hill, Stephen Day, Wayne Neil, Roger Spenceley, Glenn Bolton, Mrs. Grace Bolton (Teacher).

with a dinner provided by local M.P.P., Keith Brown, at the "Town and Country" restaurant. In 1967-1968 S.S. 7B pupils won three firsts at the music festival under the guidance of Grace (Menzie) Bolton and their music teacher, Marjorie Kilbourn.

In 1965 the school building was turned over to Harvey Township by the Ontario Department of Education for the sum of \$1. This building housed the U.S.S. No. 10-9-14 school until 1968 when it became known as No. 7B Harvey. Grace Bolton recalls that during the mid-1960s, Ontario's system of education underwent such rapid change that she worked for three different school boards in the span of only four years!

Shortly after becoming No. 7B Harvey, the school was listed in the "Schools to be auctioned" notice with four others, three of them — S.S. No. 4, 6 and 8 — from Harvey Township. It was described as a:

"frame, one room school building 25' x 48' with 9' x 11' porch, indoor toilets, oil-fired furnace and 2-1/4 acres of land on the east 1/2 of Lot 5, Concession 1, township of Harvey, situated at the junction of the former #28 and #36."

The equipment to be auctioned included desks, blackboard, books, wooden work benches and one school bell. On September 28, 1968 the school building and contents were all sold at public auction to Robert W. Brown for \$5,825.

Although U.S.S. 10-9-14 operated for a relatively short time, it filled a definite need in the community. R.F. Downey was the inspector who paid tribute to all the former members of the board and "especially to Mrs. G.K. Fraser who was so instrumental in founding the school for the Indians".

Kingsway Christian School (Elim Lodge)

In 1954 Kingsway was developed at the Elim Lodge Christian Resort partly because business was slack during the winter. Dr. and Mrs. Arnold, who owned both Lodge and Chapel, at first used double cabins as classrooms and then built two dormitories to accommodate residential students from southern Ontario, Quebec and the United States. The private school eventually had 85 students from grades 1 to 13, and two new buildings were later added to provide more classrooms and a recreation hall.

John Franklin, a former teacher at Kingsway and now at Toronto Bible College, recalls that the school was only three years old when it burned on April 6, 1957. A motel was built in its place but, undaunted, 40 of those 85 students returned for a reunion in September, 1987.



S.S. No. 4, Sandy Lake, 1948.

(Front, left to right) Bill Hewitt, Earle Hill, Ronnie Dixon. (Rear, left to right) Fred Dixon, Clayton Calvert, Eldon Stockdale, Leo Irwin. N.B. Sign announcing 1945 triumph for S.S. No. 5 as county and provincial champion school.

New Buckhorn School

The new Buckhorn School opened in the fall of 1972 with Ronald Wilson as first principal. It served kindergarten to Grade 6 although enrolment was initially under 100. Other principals include Warren Rosborough, William Green, Trudy Nisbett, Henry Langley and Terry Wilson.



S.S. No. 6, Rockcroft, May, 1934, Arbor Day.

(Front row, left to right) Keith Flynn, Vern Warburton, Willie Spafford, Audrey Pluard, Pearl Finley and Hilda Mooney; *(2nd row, left to right)* Noble Tate, Morley Pluard, Elmer Flynn and Gordon Finley; *(rear, left to right)* Freda Irwin, Mildred Windover, Myrtle Spafford, Mildred Finley, Luella Spafford, Ada Tate, Bernard Pluard and Jack Pluard. (Courtesy Art Parker)

In 1991, the school includes four portables and has an enrolment of 225 students drawn mainly from South Harvey. Terry Wilson is the principal with a staff of 11 teachers (Appendix A). Other staff include Dot Wright — teaching assistant, Janet Bisset — librarian, Barb Gillam secretary, Sue Dundas — nurse and Dave Baker — caretaker.

The story of Harvey's schools is a somewhat sketchy one because the early records have often been lost over the span of time and the recollections of former teachers and pupils now date only from the 1920s at the earliest. Harvey may well have had quite an exceptional school history within the county of Peterborough. The sparse population and the inaccessibility of much of the township seems to have emphasized the importance of this publicly-funded institution, the only one which operated locally year-in and year-out and the one which affected the lives of most, if not all, people at some stage in their existence. Harvey's schools appear to be remembered with great affection by pupils and teachers alike. The schools served a very important role as community centres in this township on the edge of the settled area of Southern Ontario.

Rain or Shine _____ *Recalled by Nuala Smith*

When Ross Smith was about six years old his parents worked on Jacob's Island and he went to live with his grandparents so that he could go to school at S.S. No. 8. Rather than follow the road, Ross took a short cut through the woods to the school.

His teenage uncles, Walter and Bob, who were still on the home farm, told him that if he continued to go through the woods, the crows would peck out his eyes.

In the days that followed, rain or shine young Ross could be seen heading through the woods holding an open umbrella over his head for protection!

S.S. 8 Christmas Concert Stage-fright _____

Ken Hunt tells of a pupil at No. 8 Harvey who was really frightened when the curtain was pulled back across the stage at his first Christmas Concert. He saw the audience, panicked ... and dove under the rug.

Bears and Bobcats _____

Parents loved their children in South Harvey and often drove them to school with horses and buggies or sleighs when hazards threatened. The swamps around the road leading up to our school had however resident bears and one year even a bobcat! The bears would come up behind our school and our teacher would let us go outside and look down the hill at them. One parent shot the bobcat; and the bears moved further north as feed became more plentiful and we were allowed to walk to school once more.

But ... one morning as I walked my quarter mile by the shortcut through the woods to school, I turned and ran that 1/8th of a mile back home. My dad returned with me to walk beside me. I had seen a bear on the top of the hill just before the school. Daddy walked through the shortcut, through the woods and met an old man walking, bent over, wearing black clothes and carrying a walking stick. He was our neighbour coming home from the mailbox where his mail was left. My dad walked back home with him and I returned to school. So much for my bear!

by Clara Telford

By the mid-1930s the Ontario Department of Education ordered that no salary less than \$500 a year should be paid to teachers. Some rural school-boards which had been paying \$650 or \$800 dropped to the minimum.

by Tom Allen, Peterborough Examiner

THE HISTORY OF CHURCHES

Mr. Bamford and I visited the Indians and I got them to build a brush chapel which they completed by noon. A meeting with them was held in the afternoon and I instructed them in the Lord's Prayer, so they might commit it to memory, which many of them did in a short time. The next two days were spent in a similar way.

Thus wrote Reverend Peter Jones, the prominent Methodist missionary and offspring of an Indian mother and Welsh Father with the native name Kahkewaagonaby, or "Sacred Feathers", after visiting the Mud (Curve) Lake Mississaugas in the winter of 1827.

Methodist missionaries were the most active of the early Christian ministers in Ontario. Many Indians were converted to Christianity in the years following, most notably in response to the missionary work of native Methodist preachers such as Jones and his successors including the locally-born Reverend Peter Jacobs, John Sunday, and John Bigman, the latter a Curve Lake Reserve chief much loved by his people.

The Curve Lake mission point was part of the same Methodist circuit as the southern part of Harvey. After 1867 the Wesley Methodist ("Little White") Church was built at the junction of the concession 16 and the Indian Village Road in northern Smith township about three miles south of Hall's Bridge. The first minister was the Reverend John Robinson. Prior to church construction, the congregation had attended services in two local farmhouses.

The church on the Curve Lake Reserve was eventually built in 1907 for \$100.00. It has recently been demolished and a new community church built.

Contributor: Roberta Langdon

The Methodists organized "circuits" for their ministers who travelled between "mission points" and formed "classes" of adherents at each point. The class met on Sundays under the guidance of a "class leader" drawn from the lay members. Each circuit had an ordained Methodist minister as "superintendent" with a younger assistant or "probationer", as well as lay preachers. A missionary circuit based at Lakefield included the area of Smith township and gradually took in more and more of Harvey as time passed and settlement and population grew.

Until the mid-1860s Harvey was served entirely by missionaries as part of the Hall's Bridge or Lakefield circuits. The number of mission points in the Lakefield circuit by 1880 was nine and the maximum geographical extent was about 75 miles extending over five townships.

The earliest places of worship were undoubtedly any sufficiently-large building in the vicinity which included settlers' homes and later, the schools. Some of the earliest public buildings were schools and those in Hall's Bridge (S.S. No. 5) and Nogies Creek (S.S. No. 2) were completed in the mid-1860s. They became the sites of regular church services for many years until the congregation was sufficiently large to assume the burden of constructing a church proper.

The Hall's Bridge mission was based in Lakefield in the late 1870s. Some idea of the difficulty of ministering in the area may be derived from the Mission Report for 1883-84 which notes that services in Harvey had been cancelled owing to "the depth of snow and continued storms which frequently blocked the roads".

In 1885, ministry for the Hall's Bridge area was still supplied under the Bay of Quinte Conference and apparently was flourishing with an attendance averaging 90 at the Wesley church. By 1898, the Hall's Bridge Methodist circuit had taken over Wesley Church and Curve Lake Indian Mission from the Bridgenorth Circuit retaining them until the time of Church Union in 1925. Names of families connected with Wesley Church included Blewett, Graham, Harrison, McColl, Montgomery, Northey, Pearson, Sanderson, Smith and Stone. To this day, Harvey's longstanding ties with Wesley Methodist (now United) was long represented by the presence of the Wesley Manse in Buckhorn, although it now serves as a nursery school.

The census reveals that the Wesleyan Methodists were the largest denomination in 1861 with 48.1 per cent of Harvey's population followed by the Church of England (24.8%), Presbyterian (13.7%), Roman Catholics (11.5%) and Baptists (1.6%). This pattern changed gradually



St. Matthew's Anglican Church, Buckhorn (brick veneer over frame, built 1897), addition on right is Hartley Hall (built 1981). (Courtesy Irene Smith)

as the number of Presbyterians and Methodists approached those of the Anglicans, with each denomination having approximately three-tenths of the population by 1921. The Harvey churches will be described in chronological sequence in terms of their separate stories.

St. Matthew's Anglican Church – Buckhorn

From 1863 to 1873, Anglican services were held in Buckhorn usually at the home of John Hall. The "Mission House" in Buckhorn, which has been renovated and currently occupied by Mrs. Tillie Ireland, was used for some years. The Rector of Christ Church in Lakefield, Reverend Vincent Clementi, conducted services.

The Reverend Francis Herbert Hartley, Rector of South Burleigh from 1894, undertook missionary work from Burleigh Township along the Oregon Trail to Hall's Bridge and beyond. Property was obtained on Lot 9, Concession 9 of Harvey on which St. Matthew's Church was built in 1897, with brick veneer over a frame structure. The carved "cornerstone"

concealed a time-canister. The last brick was placed by an organist, Eliza Purser (Crawford). The Reverend W. Jupp who had assisted Reverend Hartley donated the church bell, shipped later on from the U.S.A. A special Evensong of Thanksgiving for the new St. Matthew's Church, on September 28, 1897, welcomed the Reverend J.S. Hammond Graeme as guest speaker. Wardens were John Jones and Samuel Purser. The organists, Lottie and Eliza Purser, played the pump organ, no longer used but still on display in the church today. The Sunday School superintendent was W.J. McIlmoyle and the teachers were Eliza Purser and Amy Pope.

Eva (McIlmoyle) Fawcett (1879-1974) recalled that:

In the early years when we were young girls, all living at home, we formed a guild in which we made articles for bazaars. In this way we finished paying the church mortgage of \$1000.00.

During the summer months theology students contributed greatly to "keeping the church doors open". In addition, in the early years the wardens conducted annual canvasses of the community for support. The minister's stipend was \$12.50 per month. Rent from the Mission House, \$8.00 per month double or \$7.50 single, supplemented St. Matthew's income.

Hartley went to St. Jude's in Toronto in 1898. His remarks in a 1907 letter to a subsequent incumbent, Reverend C.M. Farney, provide an interesting insight into the process of appointing Anglican clergy, particularly in relatively isolated parts of Ontario.

We cannot find any competent person who is willing to undertake the work in Buckhorn. Exactly the same state of affairs existed before I came to Canada 16 years ago and that is the reason I came. The only thing to do now is to repeat the experiment and get a man from an English College but as it has to be done by those in authority I have sent names and addresses of such Colleges and their Presidents to the Archdeacon who ... will get the Archbishop's consent and write at once.

In the mid-1920s, the minister, the Reverend E.W. Gardiner, was noted for both his generosity and his ruggedness. He kept virtually nothing for his own use and usually travelled by foot with a sturdy stick in his hand and a bag of bibles, testaments and Scripture Union tracts strapped to his



St. Matthew's Youth Choir, 1965

(Front, left to right) Kathy Asling and Ann Gould, (Rear, left to right) Rick Asling, Brenda Mason and Diane Simmons. (Courtesy Sharon Smith)

back. It was not unusual for him to walk 30 miles in a day, even after he was seventy years of age.

In 1930, A.J. Forte was in charge of St. Matthew's for only a two month period. One story — which provides a clue for the brevity of his tenure — is that he bought a car for 25 dollars and sold it a short time later for \$3.25.

In 1940, the St. Matthew's Women's Guild was reorganized with the objectives of assisting the wardens in church maintenance, supporting the Sunday School, and assisting those in need, including flowers and cards for the elderly and ill, and a separate fund for any other worthy cause.

In 1946, the Reverend F.J. Fife became Rector and at his first service, on May 5, the Church was lit by electricity for the first time. On September 24, 1947, the Fiftieth Anniversary was celebrated and the contents of the

time capsule read, including names of 1897 Church Officials and families attending the original opening. The capsule canister was replaced.

In the mid-1950s during the incumbency of the Reverend Marney Patterson, the Parish of Stoney Lake became self-supporting after more than 50 years as a Mission. In 1955 Reverend Patterson arranged for a bus service between Burleigh Falls and Buckhorn. The service was provided at cost by L. Oliver of the Lakefield Bus Company.

In the early 1960s, under Canon Lewis, a rededication service was held which yielded contributions of \$2,179.42, most of which covered additions to the church hall. Further improvements followed in 1966 during the Reverend J.C. House's incumbency in the form of improved church entrance built by Messrs. Thomas Gordon, Richard Hill and Harold Hopkins (or Tom, Dick and Harry). Reverend House led a 40 mile pilgrimage after Easter Service, when 70 people joined the walk, with 19 collectively bearing a cross the whole distance.

In the mid-1970s, a fund for the construction of a new church hall was initiated while the Reverend R.R. Sadleir was Rector. In 1981, when the Reverend David Sissmore was Priest-in-Charge, the old frame hall was demolished and the new hall adjoining the church was built by Earl Knott of Curve Lake with bricklayers R. Gallmore and Son, of Lakehurst. The cost of the hall was \$60,000, made up of \$17,000 raised by members and Diocesan support in the form of a grant of \$10,000 and a \$33,000 interest-free loan which was completely repaid within five years. The building has subsequently been named Hartley Hall in memory of the first rector of St. Matthew's.

Zion Methodist (United) Church

In the northern part of Harvey, religious classes were held in 1866 at the Tannery in the Nogies Creek area, commonly referred to as "Ventresses" after the tannery operator William Ventress, and because nine of the eleven class-members belonged to his family, the other two were Oaks. The frame church built in 1885, was named Zion Methodist at the request of a Miss Davis, whose family donated the organ. The site itself had been donated by James Cairnduff, and the congregation now forty-strong, donated logs for lumber and shingles. Parker Davis added material by the subscriptions he solicited. Robert King and Edwin Brook laid the foundation, while John Kennedy of Bobcaygeon was the carpenter. The first minister was the Reverend Thomas Steele. The organist, Mrs. Walter



Zion Methodist Church, Nogies Creek, circa 1900 (frame, built 1885).
Sited opposite the school, S.S. No. 2 Note driveway behind.

Ventress, continued until failing health would no longer permit this activity. Her daughter, Katie, continued in her mother's place until the closing of the church in 1938.

The fiftieth anniversary was fittingly observed on Sunday, November 17, 1935, with the Reverend William Sterling as minister. On the following Monday evening, entertainment and celebration took place. Zion Methodist Church is an excellent example of community cooperation without outside help which was repeated often in the early years of Harvey Township.

Lakehurst Methodist (United) Church

From its construction in 1867, the log schoolhouse, S.S. No. 3 Lakehurst, on Concession 15, was used by both Methodists and Presbyterians for Sunday worship. In 1869 a minister was appointed to the Lakehurst area as part of the Hall's Bridge mission which included Wesley, Harvey, Sandy Lake and Curve Lake. Families in the congregation included Anderson, Brodie, Clark, Clarkson, Drinkwater, Hicks, Johnston, Northey and Pendergrass.

The Missionary Report for the year 1886-87 noted a "new church" was being built at Lakehurst on land donated by Mr. Clarkson, and would cost

about \$800 of which three-quarters was by subscription. Building contractors included John Jones of Hall's Bridge for foundation stone, John Elliot of Lakehurst for carpentry work and many others helped in numerous ways including J. Coones, S. Hiscutt, G. Ireland, R. Shaw, A.L. Shearer, and William Weir. The lumber was cut both at Hall's Mill in Buckhorn and at Chase's Mill at Gannons Narrows, and the shingles were donated by Parker Davis of Nogies Creek. The bricks were made by A.M. Kennedy and drawn from Nogies Creek on November 30, 1886, to be laid by Simon Holt. The bricks were purchased with funds raised by a sale of an autographed quilt organized by ladies of the congregation. Mrs. Robert Shaw laid the last brick in the south end of the church. Pews and pulpit were brought from Thurston's Landing, across the ice on Pigeon Lake, to Eason's Landing (Sandy Point) on May 6, 1887, in what was a very late Spring. In September, a two-day "cleanup" bee was organized to prepare the church and grounds for the Opening and Dedication Service on October 15, 1887.

The final cost, \$1100, was met by the subscriptions of families which included Adams, Anderson, Brodie, Clark, Coons, Drinkwater, Elliot, Harris, Hicks, Johnston, Mears, Northey, Pendergrass, Shaw and Weir.

South Harvey folk travelled to church in lumber wagons and buggies and tied their horses to nearby fences. Later a shed was erected next to the church to accommodate these vehicles. In a single year, 1887-88, the Lakehurst congregation increased from a mere five people in the former log house to nearly 40 in the more commodious church. In the early years the women entered the church as soon as they arrived and all sat on the right side, and the men visited outside until service time when they all came in together and sat on the left side.

In the early years most baptisms were consecrated in private homes and many years passed before the ceremony took place in Lakehurst Church. Early christenings included Annie Adams, Christie Shearer, Ettie and Rebekah Shouldice.

In 1889 the minister's salary was \$400 per year. In 1905 it was decided to ask each family to pay weekly, or monthly, towards the ministerial salary. By 1915 this salary had risen to \$580.00 per year.

In 1925 when the Methodist Church split, this church became the Lakehurst United Church. In the late 1920s, the Reverend Austin Huston became a real leader in the Lakehurst community. He organized the first official Ladies Aid in the spring of 1928; Mrs. A. W. Northey was the first president. He inspired the young people in 1929 to replace the old front

fence of the churchyard with a hedge, and to plant a row of spruce trees on the west side of the property which today rise higher than the church itself.

Inspired by this progress members of the community then cooperated, under Huston's lead, to demolish the old drive shed belonging to the town hall built in 1870. Furthermore they restored the Sandy Lake Cemetery just north of the hamlet of Lakehurst. Huston married Marjorie Hunt, a local person, and he subsequently preached in the North, before retiring to Peterborough where his widow still resides.

In 1938 the old gas lights were removed and "hydro", with its added blessings, was installed by Jack Neish, the Ladies Aid paying for the project. A new wood shed with outside convenience was built in 1954, and the old carriage shed removed.

Lakehurst Church was 53 years old before a wedding was solemnized within its walls, the happy occasion being the marriage of Coreta Windover and Kenneth Freeburn on July 20, 1940. Ken's father had earlier built the foundation of St. Matthew's Anglican Church in Buckhorn.

A Religious Card Player _____

Andy Shearer was a great card player and every night insisted that someone should play with him. One day the minister came to call and before leaving suggested that he would perform the daily family reading from The Good Book. Much to his wife's horror, when the minister opened their family Bible, Andy had the place marked with an Ace of Spades!

Submitted by Beth McMaster _____

Knox (Lakehurst) Presbyterian Church

In the early 1870s Presbyterians in the Lakehurst area erected a log church on the north-west half of Lot 5, Concession 14 of Harvey Township. Hugh Allen, a lifelong Knox Presbyterian member, says that the original log church, removed in 1924, had a lathe and plaster interior. However, not until 1883 was the property registered to the church, for a payment of \$1.00 to Joseph Brodie. A further ten years passed before a more substantial church of brick was erected on the same lot at a cost of about \$1,500.

The new structure had a stone foundation 27 feet by 40 feet in dimension and a lofty ceiling constructed with lumber brought by Jim Jopling via the Gannons Narrows ferry.

Knox Presbyterian Church was dedicated on October 10, 1893. with a student, Mr. Hall, as pastor. After the service, ceremonies included dinner in the old log church, no fewer than 12 addresses by various ministers and government dignitaries, high tea, and in the evening, an eloquent sermon of Reverend Grant of Lakefield. Musical accompaniment

The Lakehurst Church Social _____

It was always an eagerly anticipated annual affair on Civic Holiday weekends. Benches and tables used to be set up outdoors on the church lawns, prior to World War II, groaning with an abundance of delicious homemade *sandis*, jellies, pickles, meats, rolls, cakes and pies such as only farm wives can prepare.

Before the supper began, we youngsters weighed ourselves on Shearer's big commercial scales in the sheds across the road from their store. Afterwards, we repeated the ritual to measure how much we had eaten. One time I remember a lad winning after eating seven pieces of pie.

Then we would await the concert that always follows. A lumber truck was wheeled in beside Shearer's store one year as an impromptu outdoor stage. A piano was placed at the back of its long flat bed and a string of lights festooned above. It was a very windy night and I was one of the soloists. Two brawny men lifted me up onto the truck and I began singing. But the wind blew *my* voice away from my accompanist. He fell far behind me and the discord was *excruciating*. Suddenly the wind blew his music away and I broke into laughter with everyone else, ending the shortest solo on record.

Another year the concert was held in the church with oil lamps on the pump organ and minister's lectern providing the lighting. The program included several numbers by a choir from Curve Lake and a lady giving a humorous recitation.

It was a very hot, sultry night and no one warned us that the church pews had been recently varnished. The sounds of wrenching fabric were heard all evening as people tried to shift on their sticky seats. My brother who had just returned from a World Scout Jamboree in Australia was slated to give a brief talk of his experiences. He sidled up to the stage in the strangest way for a rather apparent reason. The seat of his trousers had torn apart on the pews. As the concert ended, there was the tearing sound of clothes parting from the pews as people tried to stand up. A girl with me who was wearing a white Swiss dotted voile dress stood up to discover that most of its red dots had remained on the pew.

That was one time when the audience was really glued to their seats!

Submitted by Alicia Perry _____



Knox Presbyterian Church, Lakehurst (brick with stone foundation, built 1893) in August, 1948. The bride has arrived! (Courtesy Clara Telford)

was provided by the Lakehurst Methodist and Presbyterian choirs. Walter Smith recalled that the men played football in the field opposite the church after the dedication service. In all it was quite a day!

The choir loft was erected in 1922 by W. Smith and the old log church was removed by W.J. Shearer in 1924. The driving shed was removed in 1948. Electricity was installed only in 1952 when the Reverend W. Walker of Lakefield was guest preacher, and Bert Weiss, soloist for the 59th anniversary.

A beautiful Communion table was donated in 1953 by Clara Telford in memory of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Nisbett. The old Communion set, long in the care of Mr. and Mrs. W.J. Shearer, is stored in a display case donated in 1968 by Mr. and Mrs. J. Brown (Shearer).

In July, 1964, Reverend Gordon Matheson chaired the Congregational Meeting. Hilton Palmer was Clerk of Session, and Mrs. Howard Smith was Superintendent of Sunday School. Board of Managers comprised Hugh Allen, Jim Cosby, Stuart and William Northey, Hilton Palmer and Fred



Presbyterian Church excursion group at Cluxton's Wharf, Sandy Point on Pigeon Lake. People boarded the steamer at both Buckhorn and Gannons Narrows. Circa 1910.

(Front row, left to right) Hugh Allen (*lying*), Herb Johnson (*behind Hugh*), Jim Davis, Billy Shields (*tweed cap*), Johnny McHarry ("stayed with Johnsons"), Albert ? (*tweed suit*), Johnny Fisher ("stayed with Irwins"), Herb Hunt (*white tie*), Jim Allen (*holding basket*). (Rear, standing, left to right) Johnny Edmison, Marklin Edmison (John's son), Hank Nisbett, Sarah (Nichols) Nisbett, Maggie Northey, Non Smith, Libbie Simpson (teacher S.S. No. 3 – only one hatless!), Mrs. Will Smith (Lizzie Fawcett), George Dobe (*very back*), Will Smith (*by tree*), Anne (Wilson) Nisbett (*black hat*), Janie (Fawcett) Shearer, Lizzie Wilson, Fred Truesdale (*by tree*), Willy Shearer, Maggie Thompson (Mrs. W. Dever) Florence (Mrs. H. Thompson), John Clarkson (*in hat*), Wilfred Dobe (*in cap*), Percy Hunt (*extreme right*).

A Sunday School Excursion _____

In the 1920s, the Stoney Lake Excursion Boat regularly picked up the members of the Rockcroft and Buckhorn Churches to go to Lindsay or Fenelon Falls. The boat travelled over Buckhorn Lake to Gannon's Narrows where the parents and children of Lakehurst Presbyterian Church boarded to sail up Pigeon Lake to the locks at Bobcaygeon. One year the boat would take us to Lindsay and the next year to Fenelon Falls. Some years we boarded at Buckhorn and sailed through Lovesick Lake to Stoney where we would disembark for a picnic and races at Mt. Julien or Crowe's Landing. Those were great memories, but as a little girl I didn't like the shrill whistle.

Submitted by Clara Telford _____



Members of Knox Presbyterian Church, Lakehurst, branch of Women's Missionary Service, at Marie Elliott's, in 1928.

(Front, seated, left to right) Clara Nisbett (Telford), Annie Smith and Mrs. William Clarkson; (Rear, left to right) Mrs. William Nisbett, Mrs. Pearl Hunt, Agnes Wilson, Mrs. Marshall, Marie Elliott (teacher) and May Smith.

Thompson with Bill Allen as Secretary-Treasurer. Herb Grills acted as Lay Minister from May to November, 1964, with the stipend of \$15 per Sunday.

In 1973 Knox Presbyterian Church in Lakehurst amalgamated with the Buckhorn Presbyterian. In 1979 the first woman minister, the Reverend Carol Johnston took office. Knox Presbyterian Church is still in service although it closes during the winter months.

St. Andrew's (Rockcroft) Presbyterian Church

The Rockcroft Presbyterian Church, St. Andrews, built in 1899, had unusual origins. In the 1890s the Government Road was included in the mission circuit of the Smith Township Wesley Methodist Church. The original church was planned in 1893 as Bethel Methodist and was intended

to be sited on the small Crown grant on Lot 23, Concession 8. The trustees receiving the grant were William Barcroft, W.R. Bennett, Sam Guthrie Jr. and William Waldroth.

The story goes that the Presbyterian and Methodist ministers met "on the road" and agreed that as the Presbyterians outnumbered the Methodists locally the church might be better allocated to them! After some delay, the Bethel Methodist church and property was transferred from the Methodist trustees at the time, William Barcroft, James Coons, Stephen Harrison, Robert Shaw and David Weir, to those of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Rockcroft, namely, William Chesney, Thomas Flynn, Samuel Guthrie, Allan Irwin, Nathaniel Pearson and John Spence (Spence lived in the log house next to the new church). Ministers at the time were the Reverends Edmison and Love. In 1899, the Presbyterian congregation included the families, Allen, Barcroft, Cochrane, Finlay, Flynn, Guthrie, Irwin, Mooney, Spafford, Tate, Traynor and Windover.

Services were held only in the summer months and at Christmas when a concert was usually performed to which many came from near and far. In 1960 the Rockcroft church closed and the congregation joining the Bobcaygeon Presbyterian Church. From 1960 to 1970 the church was left unused. In 1970 the property was sold to Elmer Flynn. With the proceeds a fine large stained glass window was installed in the St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church in Lakefield. The church building has been resold several times since 1970 and functioned as a gallery for some years.

Barefoot was the Style _____

The car stopped at the gate. The minister started to walk to the house. This particular house had two doors facing the road; one was the front door at the end of the hall leading to the stairs; the other one was the front kitchen door closest to the laneway. This parishioner saw the minister stop. She was in her "bare" feet. She knew that he would come to the kitchen door so she ran along the hall, thinking that she would pick up her shoes on the steps. He came to the front hall door, opened the screen door and she ran right into his arms. She was still in her "bare" feet.

Submitted by Clara Telford _____



Buckhorn Presbyterian Church, John St. circa 1910, newly built of brick. View north from near wharf on Buckhorn Lake includes the church (*centre*), Dave Montgomery's house (*left*) – Dave was the first guide in Buckhorn and the township appointed village "policeman". On right is the West Beach Boarding House at corner of Main St. and John St.

Buckhorn Presbyterian Church

The Buckhorn Presbyterian Church was constructed around 1910 by John Jones, on property donated by Mr. Blewett at lot 9, concession 9, Harvey Township, on the Lakehurst Road in Buckhorn village. Prior to this, services had been held in the True Blue, or Purser, Hall. The first minister was the Reverend Ross Thompson, the Lay Reader was Sarr Woods who instructed in Sunday School with Max Wilson. Laura Gillespie was president of the Ladies Aid and Rolly Montgomery and Bob Fulton sang in the choir. Member families included Blewett, Jones, Shearer, Elliot, Gillespie, Fulton, Woods, Wilson and Montgomery. When the church closed in 1973, the congregation joined Knox Presbyterian Church in Lakehurst. The church building and property currently house the Flea Market.

St. Jean de Brebeuf Roman Catholic Church

The story of the Roman Catholic Faith in Harvey is recounted in Edgar Boland's diocesan history of Peterborough, *From the Pioneers to the Seventies*. Early adherents to Catholicism included the Pluard, Chevelyn, Ratti and Traynor families who lived and worked in the settlement at Scott's Mills after 1868. Numerous French-Canadian labourers and lumbermen



St. Jean de Brebeuf Roman Catholic Church (frame, built 1932) on the Government Road. (Courtesy Clara Telford)

moved in and out of Harvey during the timbering era. They exerted pressure on mill-owner Mossom Boyd to cater to their spiritual needs and accordingly Boyd donated an acre in Bobcaygeon townsite on which the mission chapel of St. Joseph was erected in 1879. This served the needs of district Catholics including those in the north-western area of Harvey.

Harvey Township Catholics had no priest and relied on the energy of those in the adjacent parishes of Lakefield, Ennismore and Bobcaygeon for occasional visits, the first of which was in 1881. In 1931, a chapel was erected at the express request of the new bishop on land donated by Fred Pluard Senior, two miles north of Buckhorn beside Highway 507/36. The chapel was built by parishioners led by G.H. Traynor and Seminarians Gilmore Kay, Charles Kay and Francis Marocco.

The new mission chapel was blessed by the Right Reverend Dennis O'Connor, Bishop of Peterborough, on August 29, 1931. Father John Garvey, of St. Paul's in Lakefield, was the first Priest. St. Jean's became a mission of the Lakefield church and it was served by priests from St. Paul's, Lakefield.

Frequency of Mass increased from the fortnightly service of the period from 1931 to 1946, to weekly services in July and August, and, more recently, weekly Mass all year round with several services on summer Sundays to accommodate numerous visitors.

In 1985, Anna Pluard, who had been taking care of this chapel for some time, received a Papal award from Pope John Paul in recognition of her untiring loyalty and fidelity. Bishop Doyle presented the award on June 21, 1986, at St. Jean's and Margaret Sanders, Anna's eldest daughter, pinned the medal to her suit before a congregation of relatives, friends and well-wishers.

In 1990, a large round stained-glass window depicting the martyrdom of St. Jean de Brebeuf was installed at the west end of the nave.

Church on the Rock, Burleigh Falls

In 1865, the Lakefield Methodist mission reported that the Burleigh Road settlements were largely ignored by other denominations. A Sabbath school class of 20 adherents had been established but a resident missionary was sorely needed in this relatively isolated setting. The report noted that the Burleigh Road could not be included in the Lakefield circuit at that time.

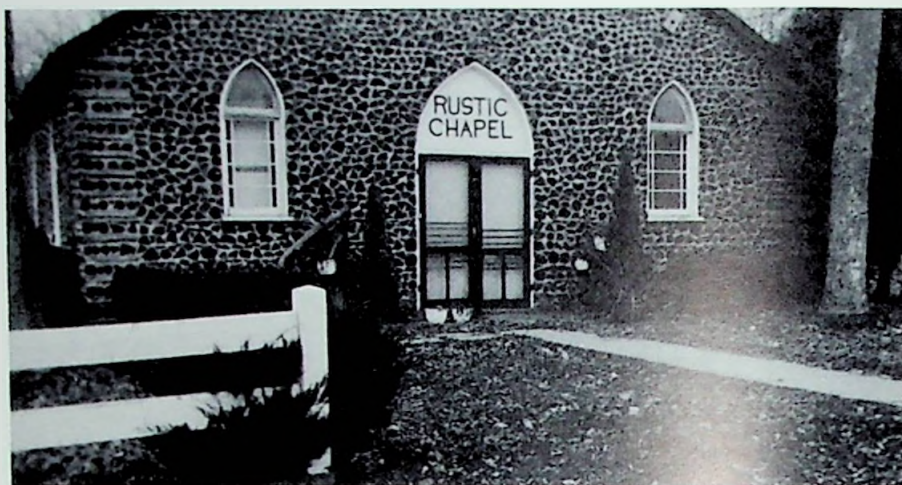
Eventually, in 1946, the Church-on-the-Rock was built with the help of local people who donated material and labour, on Crown land near Burleigh Falls, primarily to serve the local Indian Community. Previously, in 1944, Willard Day, from the Church of the Open Bible in Peterborough, ministered in Mrs. Frances Brown's home at Lovesick Lake accompanied by his wife Marjorie, on the portable organ. Mr. Day, who grew up on a farm near Smith Falls, has been with the Church-on-the-Rock for over 44 years. He remarked that:

Little did I know that it would last for 40 years, but I have really enjoyed my work and if I had to start again I'd do it in Burleigh Falls.

The Fortieth Anniversary of the Church-on-the-Rock was celebrated in August, 1986 with a service of Holy Communion. A growing congregation from Harvey Township and even Peterborough has ensured that the church never closed.

Elim Lodge Christian Conference

Elim Lodge, a Christian Evangelist Centre on the eastern shore of Pigeon Lake, built a new chapel in 1986 to replace the one of stacked-cord construction dating from 1946. Part of the Peterborough Area Christian



Rustic Chapel, Elim Lodge (stacked cord construction, built 1946). The cordwood came from cedar rail fences on the former Nisbett farmland. (Courtesy Clara Telford)

Conference, the Centre started as an extension of an Evangelist Conference in Bobcaygeon after World War Two. Each summer the resort has over 700 visitors.

Ukrainian Bible Camp and Chapel

The Ukrainian community developed a seasonal Bible Camp in 1978 on Lot 10, Concession 16, formerly the property of Grant Northey. A Chapel was constructed in 1987 for religious services and school instruction in the Ukrainian Orthodox Christian faith.

Summary

The story of Harvey's churches spans the settlement period and includes all major religious denominations. From modest beginnings in local farmhouses, the basis for several missions was established and a church or chapel emerged for each district. Inevitable changes in congregation size and accessibility led, in some cases, to intermittent ministry, church amalgamation and eventually, permanent closing.

CEMETERIES

The two cemeteries in Harvey began in quite different circumstances, one began spontaneously in the Nogies Creek area and the other formally near Sandy Lake.

Nogies Creek Cemetery – 1865-1952

This old cemetery is at Gypsy Point, on the western side of Nogies Creek Bay, and was formerly called the Ventress Burying Ground. It belonged to William Ventress and was used for family and neighbourhood burials long before official recognition as a cemetery in the 1880s. Some graves were disturbed by removal of sand and gravel. Although used for almost 90 years, forty per cent of burials occurred in the period from 1900 to 1920. (See Appendix C for burial information.)

Sandy Lake Cemetery – Lakehurst – 1874-

The other cemetery, half a mile north of Lakehurst, was created on March 31, 1874 when 38 local men co-signed a Memorandum of Agreement to form the Sandy Lake Cemetery Company in order to organize a graveyard on Lot 9, Concession 14. They agreed to buy one acre of land from David Brodie, the property owner, for the sum of \$20 and three burial lots. Each co-signatory received one burial lot.

Each lot was 16 feet square (or 256 square feet). The total number of lots allowing for access paths was approximately 140. After apportioning the lots of the company shareholders about 100 lots remained.

Contributor: Albert Chase



Nogies Creek Cemetery (formerly Ventress Burying Ground). Grave marker of Walter D. Ventress and his wife Eliza Reid. Walter was the son of William Ventress on whose land burials commenced in the 1860s. (Courtesy Roberta Langdon)

The cosignatories were (in alphabetical order):

| | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| Francis Adams | Alec Johnson Junior |
| William Allan | Andrew Johnston Senior |
| James Ball | William Lenoir |
| Wellington Blewett | Charles Long |
| David Brodie | William Mountaine |
| Joseph Brodie | William J. Northey |
| William P. Chase | Robert Renwick |
| John Clarkson | William Renwick |
| Thomas Clarkson | Adam Shouldice |
| James Coons | John Smith |
| John Cruess | John Swartman |
| George Easson | Henry Stewart |
| George W. Easson | John Stuart |
| Thomas Fortune | John Tarlington |
| John Graham | Robert Tedford |
| William H. Hall | Simon Thibadeau |
| James Harrison | James Weir |
| James Hicks | William Weir |
| James Hunt | John Wilkins |



Sandy Lake Cemetery, Lakehurst. Grave marker of George Smith and his wife Helen Hastie. George died shortly after being struck by a falling tree limb while returning home during a storm.



Sandy Lake Cemetery, Lakehurst. Grave marker of Ann Brodie, wife of David Brodie, on whose land the cemetery was separated and purchased in 1874. (Courtesy Roberta Langdon)

Twelve days later on 11 April, 1874 the Company met to arrange for clearing and fencing the cemetery, surveying of both burial lots and three interior access roads, and clearing title to the ground.

The first Annual General Meeting of the Sandy Lake Cemetery Company occurred almost three years later when the price of \$5.00 was set for a burial plot, and the AGM was henceforth to be held on the first Monday in April each year. Two weeks later the Trustees met for the first time and David Brodie was appointed Secretary/Treasurer on a motion by James Hicks seconded by Thomas Clarkson.

Not until January, 1880 was a contract issued to fence the cemetery at Lakehurst. James Irwin was hired at the cost of \$20 to build a fence along the front, east side:

said fence to be built with cedar posts six feet apart to be put at least three feet in ground, the scantling to be well spiked to posts and pickets to be well nailed. A base board to be twelve inches broad, also a gate to be built of pine twelve feet wide ... by the first day of June, 1880.

At the sixth AGM in 1882, the Trustees appeared concerned about increasing the use of the cemetery because they created, on a motion by Robert Renwick seconded by Alec Brodie, three new sizes of burial lots costing less than the original ones of \$5.00. The new "single lot" would cost \$1.00, the quarter-lot \$2.00 and the half-lot \$3.00.

The Lakehurst cemetery was subsequently enlarged by adding land donated by Thomas Flynn to its southern side. By the 1930s the cemetery had fallen into an overgrown state but was restored as a result of the efforts of Austin Huston (see "Churches" section).

GAMES, RECREATION AND ATHLETICS

The children of the early settlers of Harvey Township had little time for play. The whole family had to work together in order to eke out a living on the stubborn limestone soil.

Lottie (Shearer) Gardiner is one of the ten children of Andrew Shearer and Elizabeth Elliott. At 90, she remembered sledding down a hill on their farm (on the northwest corner where Concession 14 meets the Lakehurst Road), with a sleigh on which her father drew wood for the stove.

A skating pond nearby was enjoyed when they found time, but mostly for sliding rather than skating because the whole family had to share one set of "blades".

"My brothers (Willie, Harry and Wallace Shearer) canoed down on Sandy Lake sometimes, and I remember that they found time to make kites one year," Lottie recalled.

Fishing, a pastime with practical value, was enjoyed on Harvey's many rivers and lakes.

In the days when children's toys were few the best source of amusement was an active imagination. Stella Brown, the daughter of Willie Shearer (Lottie's brother), the Lakehurst storekeeper, remembered a "trip" she and her friend, Zina King, used to take. Clenching licorice cigars between their teeth, they would climb onto the empty, horseless stage used by her father to deliver mail, and "drive" their imaginary team of horses to Peterborough to shop. In a most unladylike way, they would spit tobacco (licorice juice) as they went.

Contributor: Beth McMaster

"We'd shop at the best stores and then head home," Stella recalled. "Sometimes we went to Lakefield. My father had told a story about bringing a little girl on the stage from Lakefield one day to visit relatives in Buckhorn. Soon out of Lakefield she started to cry because she had to go to the bathroom. Now my Father didn't like to run the horses when he was driving the mail but because the child was in such distress, on this occasion he did — all the way to Selwyn. When he arrived at the store with the horses heavily lathered, the little passenger refused to get off the wagon to use the outhouse. My father was furious! This was one of the trips that Zina and I loved to re-enact when we were 'stage drivers'."

A favourite game among the young girls was throwing a ball against the side of a building and catching it while chanting a series of lyrics describing what the participant could or could not do between catches. "Ordinary, moving, laughing, talking, one hand, the other hand, one foot, the other foot", and so on until, if no mistakes were made, they ended with a triumphant twirl.

"Auntie, Auntie, Over," another favourite game, involved throwing a ball over a building such as a school or a garage to an unseen partner or team on the opposite side while they cried out the name of the game. The object was not only to catch the ball but to capture a member of the opposing team with a tag. Eventually everyone was on one team.

Soft ball and hard ball were among the earliest organized summer sports in the township. Many of the churches had ball teams in which student ministers, in the area for the summer, often took part. Clara (Nisbett) Telford remembers playing on the Lakehurst team with Eleanor (Irwin) Whetung pitching. Alicia (Langley) Perry and her sister Margaret Carley, who with their parents, were cottagers on Sandy Lake, played as well. Alicia remembers that the unmown hay in the ball fields presented a real problem. "Not only did you keep losing the ball in the long grass but you had to watch all the time for groundhog holes."

Another hazard posed by groundhog holes was recalled by Mae Northey who had a riding horse during her youth at Inverloch on Sandy Lake. Mae rode bareback from the time she was two years old. She recalls that the horses were themselves cautious about the groundhog holes and would put on the brakes to avoid one.

"Lots of times I went off the horse, right over his head, because he stopped suddenly," she said. Crevices in the limestone rocks of Harvey were a threat to horses as well. When Mae was only seven, she jumped clear



Harry Coones fishing off the causeway to the Black Snake Bridge, Sandy Creek Bay, 1934.

when her horse caught his foot in one of these openings. She wasn't injured but unfortunately the horse had to be destroyed.

Besides riding to and from school, rounding up the cattle for milking and picking up the mail at the main road, a mile from their home, Mae often rode to Buckhorn to join her friend Viva Shearer, who also had a horse. "Sometimes I took a dozen eggs with me on the horse, sold them at the store and brought home groceries with the money."

Other people went to Buckhorn to have their horses shod. Not surprisingly, Sam Woods, the local blacksmith, had a horseshoe pitch beside his shop. No doubt, because he had the practice area close at hand, Sam became the area champion at the game. One of his strongest opponents was Frank Edwards, the lockmaster. Other pitches around the township were considered inferior to those at Buckhorn, "the horseshoe capital".

Art Parker tells a story involving a horse and his Uncle Stanley of Nogies Creek. Stanley, the youngest of the 12 children of Lewis Parker, became renowned locally as a long-distance runner.

"He raced a horse from Nogies Creek to Peterborough, a distance of 31 miles, and came out the winner," recalled Art. Stanley moved west and continued to run. On at least one occasion, lacking transportation to the race site, he ran 15 miles there and still won all the track events of the day.

Tug-of-War was a great interest in the early thirties. Some of those pulling for the Lakehurst team were: Stan Barcroft, Morris, Bob and Alfred Irwin, Foster Lytle, William Northey, Willie and Wallace Shearer.

"In competition you were supposed to start on top of the ground and when the other team was caught 'digging in', tempers really flared", Elwood Adams recalled.

The pullers practised at an A-frame pole structure in the field behind the Lakehurst cheese factory. The practice rope had weights on one end and was tugged, in training, over a pulley attached below the apex of the A-frame.

"The puller could, of course, lift much more than his own weight", noted Jack Brown who remembered the practice sessions opposite his father-in-law's store at Lakehurst.

Other teams were put together in Bobcaygeon, Buckhorn and Rockcroft. They pulled competitively and when they thought they were in shape, an all-star team pulled against Peterborough at the annual Peterborough Exhibition. Eugene Hurtubise, one of the strongest men in Canada, was the anchorman for the Peterborough team. Albert Chase, who saw this particular tug-of-war says, "Hurtubise was a huge man. They put him at the end of the rope and there was nothing the Harvey boys could do to stop him".

Art Parker's father, Henry, and his uncle, Stanley, had done a fair bit of boxing in their youth. When Art was young the gloves were still around and it was not long till he and his two brothers began sparring out by the barn. Art did not consider himself a "pro" but in 1939 he fought well-known



Lakehurst Football (soccer) team, 1920.

(Left to right) Robert Fawcett, Gayle Elliott, William Northey, Willie Shearer, Wallace Shearer, Wes Connelings, Albert Hardman, Wolsley Northey, Fred Easson, Walter Hornsby and student minister, — McKewen. (Courtesy Stella Brown)

Peterborough boxer, Bill Joiner. The first match was called a draw, but the second one, fought in the Brock Street Summer Gardens on September 8, 1939 saw ~~him~~ the victor after five rounds.

Lloyd ~~was not~~ recalled boxing matches at Rockcroft during World War Two, usually ~~for fun~~ after a ball game. The best boxers were the Marcanti boys.

"They were a couple of Italian lads sent out of Hamilton, because of the war, to work on farms," said Lloyd. Breaking up the Italian or Japanese community in the cities for war security was quite common at the time. "They had some experience in the ring in Hamilton and they could give any of us a black eye".

Ted Parker (no relation to Art) who had come out from England was instrumental in organizing boxing in the Lakehurst and Buckhorn areas. A group of enthusiasts chipped in to buy gloves for the matches held at the halls in the two villages. A referee kept the match clean and many indulged in private betting on who would be the victor.

Football, now called soccer, was played in the Nogies Creek area in the 1920s and early '30s. Pick-up teams played behind the old Boarding House on the Mill Line across from the present Sunset Marina. Lakehurst as well had one of the earliest teams. At one Lakehurst Fair the Canada Packers Team from Peterborough played against the local heroes. Albert



Jim and Ed Irwin, 1904, in football uniform. (Courtesy Jim Northey)



Regatta at Buckhorn. 1920s. Event is the "crab race" in which solo bow paddlers race canoes in a "crab-like" motion. Note formal dress of spectators, and St. Matthew's Anglican Church in left background.

Chase recalls that the Lakehurst Team did well until half time and then the opponents came on with new strength.

"The story was told that the Canada Packers Team pulled their tired players, and dressed some from their junior team for the second half." Whether the rumour was true or not, Lakehurst lost the game.

The South Harvey Team (Lakehurst) usually played football against the North Harvey Team (Rockcroft) on May 24th – the Victoria Day holiday – on a field at the present-day property of Sunset Marina.

Regattas at the resorts involved canoe races, log rolling and other water sports. Tricks with canoes such as standing on the gunnels while paddling or jousting were popular features. The day's activities often included running races, broad jumps and a ball game. Elwood Adams recalls that places as far away as Wallace Point, south of Peterborough, sent teams to compete.

"At the end of the Buckhorn regatta there was always a square dance at the hall in Buckhorn," said Alicia Perry.

After the Bobcaygeon regatta of August 1920, the local newspaper reported the lion's share of the prizes going to Pigeon Lake cottagers for canoeing, sailing and swimming. Sir Edward Kemp's launch "PIGEON" won the motor boat handicap race.

In 1934 Gus McIntosh ("My name is really Russell but everyone calls me Gus") and his sister Norma brought a new summer sport to Pigeon Lake. Water skiing had recently been introduced to Peterborough by Bill



Canadian champions, brother and sister team, Gus and Norma McIntosh, practice on Pigeon Lake in the late 1930s. Waterskiing was a new sport at the time because few powerful engines were owned by cottagers or visitors. Gus operated a ski school for some time on Pigeon Lake during the 1940s.

Campbell and Jack Holland who, like Gus and Norma, were enthusiastic snow skiers. The new sport immediately became a well known feature at the McIntosh resort, Meadow Springs, on Concession 17, just north of Bobcaygeon.

Gus and Norma's fame as water skiers spread and in 1938 they were asked to put together a performance for the Canadian National Exhibition. The show was cancelled during the war and when it was resumed in 1946, a Florida Ski Team from Cypress Gardens received the contract.

The Canadian Water Ski Competition was begun in 1948. Gus held the men's championship for five years and his sister was one of the early winners of the women's competition.

"We ran a ski school for several years but then as people got larger motors on their boats, they began to learn the sport on their own and we let it drop," said Gus.

Sailing has taken place on the many large lakes in Harvey for years although only recently has an organization emerged, the Pigeon Lake Yacht Club. The club's scows are modelled on a locally-designed Class "B" scow



Motorboat, "Lady Elgin", in the Buckhorn canal, 1920s. Note formality and quantity of "leisure" clothing.

of the 1930s. In 1981, the yacht club incorporated and former Reeve, Paul Cziraky, donated a new tamarack flag-pole. Since then annual regattas have attracted widespread interest.

Apart from sailing, motor boating has been popular for many years. The first boats owned by the various resorts were for ferrying guests but gradually more and more private cottagers acquired these craft.

In the 1920s, Meadow Springs had one of Harvey's early golf courses. A second private one was on the Sir Edward Kemp Estate, at Eason's Point. Neither course is there today. Sheffield Greens, on Concession 16 and Six Foot Bay on Buckhorn Lake, serve the golfing enthusiasts of the 1990s.

Long cold Harvey winters encouraged very different recreational activities. Art Parker recalls that when he was teaching at the Rockcroft School (1933-37) the children skated on the pond behind Ben Irwin's barn across from the school.

"There was good sledding on the road in front of the school and of course traffic wasn't a problem," he said. Children and adults alike considered skis and snowshoes essential for travelling as well as for pleasure. Many teachers and pupils went to school by such means throughout the winter.



"The Snowbird", modified Model T Ford, with track drive for traction on ice and snow, a forerunner of the snowmobile, March 21, 1931. Occupants are (left to right) Donald Smith (Janey's nephew), Stella, Willie and Janey Shearer. Willie used the Snowbird for deliveries from his Lakehurst store in winter and rarely, if ever, was prevented from doing so. The vehicle was a source of community reassurance during winter storms. N.B. (background) Old Lakehurst store.

Long before Anne Murray was singing about the snowbird, Willie Shearer, the Lakehurst storekeeper, had already warbled its praises. The Snowbird about which he sang was his own early version of a snowmobile. In the late 1920s, Wesley Blewett helped him modify a Model T Ford to give it a narrow wheel base, so that it could travel in the tracks left by the cutters and the sleighs. An extra axle and set of tires were added at the back and fitted with a track that ran around the two wheels, in a way similar to that of the modern caterpillar tractor. Two skis on the front were connected to the steering wheel and the vehicle was ready for snow travel. Willie used it for delivering groceries as well as for recreation.

"He loved that machine — wouldn't let anyone else drive it," recalls Jack Brown, his son-in-law. "I can see him yet in his fur coat with a cigar between his teeth — away he'd go!"

In 1927 Willie and his daughter Stella built an ice rink between the store and the hall at Lakehurst. In later years Ross Smith, who worked at the Shearer store, cleaned and flooded the rink, and charged people a small fee to use it. Having a ready surface meant that more people than ever took

up skating. Nuala Smith, who taught at S.S. No. 8 and boarded with the Shearers in 1928, recalled that she "enjoyed skating at Lakehurst rink" particularly with William Northey, "a very good skater".

Elwood Adams remembers the rink was replaced by another at the bottom of the Lakehurst Hill in the late 1930s. The changeroom building came from a construction site near Flynn's Corners.

Bob Fawcett, who lived across the road from the rink was the ice maker and maintenance man. His salary was the small amount people paid to skate and to watch hockey games. In 1928, Willie Shearer erected lights powered by his DELCO generator which made night use of the surface possible. Among those who played with Elwood Adams on the Lakehurst hockey team, the Bearcats, were Joe Allen, Harry Coones, Norman Coons, George Hutchison and Bob Thompson.

The next generation of boys who played hockey included, among others, the Aliens, Barcrofts, Fawcetts and Westlakes. Because their father was rink caretaker, Bob Fawcett's sons no doubt got in some extra practice. After playing for Lakehurst, Keith went on to play Intermediate A in Lakefield. Jan Fawcett played Juvenile in Bobcaygeon in the late 1940s when they won the Ontario Juvenile Championship.

In Buckhorn the rink was first located on Glen Hall's property and later behind Shearer's store. It was maintained by volunteers who kept the stove (in a house nearby) well-stoked with wood.

In the years of World War II, the Rockcroft hockey team included Eri Givens, Jim McIlmoyle, Alex and Gus McIntosh, Herb Parker, Floyc Watson, Lloyd Wilmott and the Marcanti boys. Practices were held at the Bobcaygeon arena.

"The games were pretty rough," Lloyd Wilmot remembers. "We had no pads and not many rules."

The McIntosh Family of water ski fame began as snow skiers. In the 1930s when Gus was ten years old, a German chap came to Bobcaygeon selling a type of waterproof wool for knitting. During his stay at the village hotel, the foreigner encouraged Gus's father to put in some ski trails through and near Meadow Springs, the McIntosh Resort. The German was a skilled map maker and the two put together three different trails for use by local ski enthusiasts.

When World War II broke out, this same map maker was intercepted in Halifax as he was leaving for Germany with a trunk full of maps he had made of different — and presumably more militarily important — areas

of Canada. He was interned as a German spy for the duration of the war in a prison camp in Northern Ontario.

In the early 1940s, Russell McIntosh built an ice boat for his sons. The sail was from a sailboat and the vessel held three people, "... or as many as could pile on," recalled Lloyd Wilmot. "We used to take it out on Pigeon Lake near Boyd Island. In a good wind it would really go."

The only curling rink for Greater Harvey was at Bobcaygeon and again the McIntoshes came through as champions. For two years (1943 and '44) Anne McIntosh, Gus's mother, skipped her rink of Norma, her daughter, Eva Bottum and Vina Scott to the Ontario Ladies' Tankard Championship.

For those who were marksmen with a gun, the turkey shooting matches were big events in the late fall when people were looking to win their Thanksgiving feast. Usually a person who had a surplus of turkeys organized the event. The contestants paid an entry fee and there were categories for both shotguns and rifles.

"There was no particular shooting champion," Elwood Adams recalls. "Everyone had good and bad days, but I do remember that Dan Windover, Charlie Allen and the Ireland boys from Deer Bay were often among the winners."

The field on the northwest corner across from the Lakehurst store was the scene of the Lakehurst Fair for several years around 1908. The annual fair appears to have lasted up to the time of World War I. Horse racing was one of the sporting features at the fair. The enthusiastic participants, the owners of the finest driving horses in the area, loved to race them. The spectators, happy to have a day away from farm labour, enjoyed watching. To make the race more exciting, no one is sure that a little money didn't change hands.

Games and sports in early Harvey reflected the diversity of society and the intensity of loyalty to community and family. Organized athletics and recreation played an extremely important role in the evolution of the township.



Hockey players, Keith and Jim Fawcett, who played for two teams in different leagues. Keith was on the Lakefield squad in the Intermediate Trent Valley League and Jim on the Bobcaygeon team in the Juvenile League. They played some games on the open rink at Lakehurst. (Courtesy Ruth Fawcett).



Ed Irwin (*right*) and American visitor Perce Reid in camp, circa 1900. "High Jinks in Harvey" during fall deer hunt.

Many Americans hunted deer in fall. The Irwin brothers — Ed, Jim and Joe would act as hosts and guides. (Courtesy Jim Northey)



Lakehurst hockey team, ca. 1937. (*Left to right*) Wilbert Westlake, Gerald Westlake, Bill Allen, Harold Windover, Jim Allen, Keith Fawcett.

COTTAGING IN HARVEY

"I must record a glorious time,
With fishing, golf and books of rhyme.
Bathing, good food and friends to cheer,
Please, may I come another year?"

Many would echo the thoughts of the guest at "Missisquoi" in August, 1918, on the point of his departure after a week at Sir Edward Kemp's Pigeon Lake cottage. The allure of Harvey's long lakeshore, and intriguing islands and peninsulas, affected many city-dwellers over the years.

Cottagers began to trickle into Harvey township in the early years of this century. They were a determined breed, for to reach their lakeshore homes meant spending hours on the Bobcaygeon train, often followed by a rough trip over the water, in the absence of convenient roads.

In later years they would arrive in their Model T's, having conquered winding and dusty roads. Many came to fish, for Harvey's lakes were widely known for their seemingly endless supply of bass, maskinonge, pickerel and trout. Others were drawn by the rugged beauty and peace of the region.

The cottage population remained relatively small until after the 1930s Depression and World War II. The earliest cottages were built by northern Pigeon Lake, close to the railway terminus at Bobcaygeon, and in south Harvey near the bridging points at Buckhorn, Gannons Narrows and Burleigh Falls. Sandy Lake, with its beaches and clear, spring-fed water, was an early magnet for visitors as well. Private cottages usually occupied

Contributor: Margaret Carley



Visitors in launch "Old Reliable" with James McLean Oliver at the helm, en route from Bobcaygeon to Lakeview Farm, Pigeon Lake, circa 1909. (Courtesy Marjorie Oliver)

the most scenic and breezy, and therefore insect-free, spots. Cottages gradually spread around the lakeshore, often separated from each other by great distances.

The affluence of the post-World War II generation created an ever-increasing demand for recreational property, a cottage "boom" which reached a peak in the 1960s and 1970s. In 1990, 2,045 "Recreational Dwelling Units", or cottages, comprised 68 per cent of Harvey's households. These part-time residents contribute significantly to the township tax base and bring welcome revenue to the merchants, building industry, and all related services.

Before the cottagers, almost all of the lakeshore property was owned by farmers who paid it little attention. Janet Clarkson, owner of Six-Foot Bay resort on Buckhorn Lake, recalls that in 1948:

... it was near impossible to see the lake clearly from the house as so much brush (tag alders) choked the shore line, which had also proved a handy place to stack stones and other useless debris.... Lakeshore was not valued then except as a place to water animals or occasionally cool-off. The water itself (in Buckhorn Lake) was packed with high stumps and fallen trees as a result of the rising of the water [by damming] without first clearing the land.



Mick Atchison and the dog "Ring" watering the team "Skip" and "Maud" at Lakeview Farm, Pigeon Lake, in 1909. N.B. (right background) Cottage of Charles Fleming which was later sold to A.P. Holden who entertained A.Y. Jackson, of the artistic Group of Seven on numerous occasions. (Courtesy Marjorie Oliver)

Once they saw a demand for summer holidays, the farmers would rent campgrounds or build cabins to rent to tourists. Many of these campers returned year after year, some eventually purchasing land for themselves. Local craftsmen and handymen earned welcome extra dollars building cottages. Harvey's economy has been transformed by the large-scale development in recent decades. Commercial cottages for rent to visitors often developed into resorts and are described under that section of the book.

In 1949, the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests created shoreline building lots by dividing and selling Crown land around the south side of Mississauga Lake and beside the Mississauga River. Three years later, a similar land sale took place on the north shore of Lovesick Lake, west of Burleigh Falls. The Deputy Minister, F.A. MacDougall, approved the subdivision plans "under the authority of an order-in-council ... and a money payment accepted in lieu of the rights of the Crown". The first lots were sold for 30 cents a foot of lake frontage, with the stipulation that a building worth at least \$500 be erected within one year. As a result, cottages were built in hitherto undeveloped portions of Harvey.

Planned cottage developments were few in number prior to 1958, and included four on Pigeon Lake and one on Sandy Lake. However, in the



Cottages of varying ages at Scotsman's Point, 1934. In centre is an old squared-log house converted to cottage-use by visitors, *left* is a more recently-built cottage with typical verandah, and on *right* is a similar cottage under construction. (Courtesy Grace Smith)

sixties and seventies extensive development occurred on Buckhorn and Lower Buckhorn Lakes, Deer Bay Reach, the Bald Lakes, Bald Lake Narrows and Squaw River, as well as on much of the remaining parts of Pigeon Lake.

Cottagers develop a tremendous love of, and loyalty to, their own particular lake or river. Although families tend eventually to scatter all over the continent, successive generations return each summer for a time of renewal. Before the advent of rural electricity in the mid-thirties, family members busied themselves by chopping wood and carrying pails of water from well or lake. They depended on ice in the ice house and a privy down the garden path. By lamplight countless games of cards, Monopoly, and Chinese Checkers were played. Possibly because they were fewer in number, those pre-1945 cottagers formed close and enriching bonds with their rural and lakeside neighbours.

As numbers increased Cottagers' Associations were needed. Today there are twelve such associations in Harvey, coordinating the residents' efforts in the control of pests such as the Gypsy Moth, and guarding against water pollution and over-development of the lakeshore. Cottagers' representatives have been elected to council in recent years as issues emerged of particular concern to this interest group. The first such election in 1968 was described by one Harvey resident as "the election of an outsider (which) has broken a sacred ritual ... (and which) will be a good thing for council". Seven cottagers' associations supported the first successful candidate partly to protest substantial increases in educational taxes following centralization of schools. Cottagers brought about an increase of 150 per cent in the voters' list in the period 1954-1968.

Cottagers' associations also often organize social activities such as regattas, family picnics and dances.

The final stage of cottage evolution appears to be the conversion, or replacement, of the seasonal dwelling to year-round homes for retirees, commuters and permanent "settlers". These "cottagers" become more closely involved in the community and perhaps they experience the ultimate in cottage life!

The history of Harvey's cottages will be discussed on a lake-by-lake, chronological basis.

Pigeon Lake

The earliest privately-owned cottages in Harvey were built before World War I, on the north shore of Pigeon Lake within easy reach by water of the Bobcaygeon rail terminus. Janet Miller built a two-storey summer home around 1905, occupied nowadays by her grandson's wife, Mrs. Stewart McIntosh. Nearby is another fine cottage erected in 1912 by Charles Fleming and now owned by Emerich Kaspar.

Prior to 1910, "Green Point", was built on the east shore of Nogies Creek Bay by the Rev. John Jones Lawrence, a Presbyterian minister, who often took the summer services at Knox Church in Bobcaygeon. His great grandson, John Lawrence, now summers at "Green Point".

Another pre-W. W. I cottage still in the family is the O'Brien home on the west shore of Nogies Bay. A cottage on the Bottum Islands, near the mouth of Nogies Bay, has been occupied by members of the Bottum family since the early 1900s.

On the south shore of Pigeon Lake stand two other 85-year-old cottages, the former McCamus summer home and the Lancaster cottage at Allen's Landing.

Farther south on Pigeon Lake, at Sandy Point, is "Missisquoi", built in 1914 as the summer home of the late Sir Edward and Lady Kemp. A nine-hole golf course on the property fell into disrepair after Sir Edward died in 1929. The present owner of this estate is Dave Hammer of Sandy Point Developments.

To the south by Blind Channel, Caroline Wrigglesworth erected a cottage in the mid-1930s which family members still own. South of Blind Channel is Jacob's Island which was once farmland, and was purchased around 1905 by Mrs. Bates who built a large cottage and boathouse on it. Today this island is the site of Camp Maple Leaf for children.



"Green Point", a cottage built around 1910 on Pigeon Lake's eastern shore by the Lawrence family who still own the property and are restoring the structure. (Courtesy John Lawrence)

The first planned residential cottage developments in Harvey were located on Pigeon Lake as well. The earliest, in 1909, was a subdivision of several lots in Concession 18 on the east shore, north of Sandy Point. Much more recently, from 1969 to 1972, extensive residential subdivisions beside Pigeon Lake include those at Sugarbush and Tall Cedars on the south shore, and Alpine Village and Pirate's Glen on the north shore (endpaper map).

The Bald Lakes

In September of 1833, John Langton wrote to his father from his cabin by Sturgeon Lake.

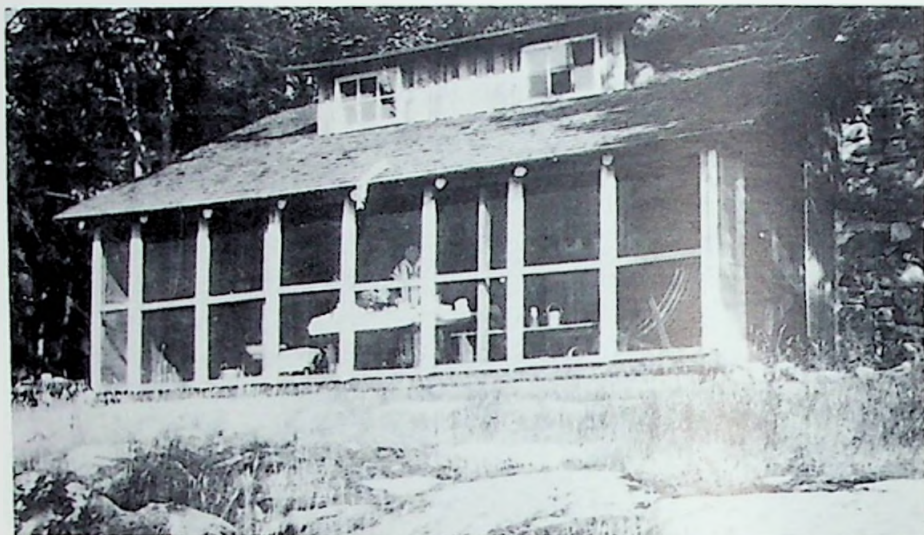
I took the opportunity of going up to Sandy Lake ... with Mr. Mudge of the Navy, who is settled there, and with a Lieutenant Hay, R.N., who was on the lookout for land. The greater part of Sunday Mudge did the honours of his lake, and in the evening we walked across to Bald Lake. Both of these are very beautiful, but ... I do not like them as well as my own situation, the land being not so good and they being out of the chain of lakes.

The practical point of view expressed by Langton prevailed for most of the 19th century. Almost seventy years were to pass before the beauty of these lakes would be enjoyed by a generation for whom the granite rock, pine trees and relative isolation were the very reasons which made them so desirable.

One local resident, Frank Ritchie, spans 65 years in the Bald Lake cottaging saga. In 1926, Frank and his father, Raymond, from Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, arrived at the east shore of Big Bald Lake and camped on Fred Pluard's land. Fish were so plentiful they would cast their lines at five o'clock, knowing they would have a bass or a muskie in the frypan by six. Frank remembers seeing a 200-foot long and 30-foot wide boom of logs chained to a rock near their camp in 1926. A tug from Bobcaygeon towed the logs to the Carew lumber mill in Lindsay.

Only one building, an old lumber camp cook shack was by the lake that year, at the site of the present Catalina Bay Resort. In the 1920s, Fred Pluard owned the only access road to the lake, and Frank recalls with a smile that unless he liked you he would not allow you through his gate. Obviously Frank and his father passed muster, for a life-long friendship was formed between the Ritchies and Pluards. Frank and Olive Ritchie are now permanent residents, having built a home close to the 1926 campsite, and Fred Pluard's daughter-in-law Agnes retains a cottage near the site of the former Pluard's Landing.

In the early 1900s, Jim Irwin owned much of the south shoreline of Big Bald Lake, including Moot Point which was bought by Art and Betty Parker in 1948. Moot Point was named after the provincial Rover Scout "Moot", or jamboree, held there in 1937. Preparations for this event,



"No Grouch", Sandy Lake cottage belonging to the Inverloch Resort, built in 1916 and demolished in 1928. Note verandah with insect screens and fieldstone chimney. (Courtesy Jim Northey)

including building a canteen hut, were carried out by Peterborough's 2nd Armour Crew under Skipper Gordon Langley's direction. On the Civic holiday weekend Rover Scouts from all over Ontario trekked with their tents and provisions across the ranchland to camp on the uninhabited shore.

The 1960s saw a tremendous increase in cottage development by companies such as Philrick Ltd., Sumcot and Oakridge Developments, and Harvey Lakeland. Shoreline development in this most recent phase has been an infilling process. The cottages were built on hitherto less accessible sites or those with natural "drawbacks" such as shallows or flood hazard. Today hundreds of cottages dot the shores of Big and Little Bald Lakes, Bald Lake Narrows, and Squaw River.

Sandy Lake

Tourism preceded actual cottaging on Sandy Lake by twenty years. In 1899, William Irwin advertised his home, "Inverloch House" as a "popular summer retreat on Sandy Lake" with farm, garden, orchard, fishing and bathing all available to his fortunate guests.

Many of these visitors fell in love with the beautiful aquamarine-hued lake and returned year after year. One, Harry West, built a cottage in 1929



Moose crossing Sandy Lake, July 17, 1932. In background on the eastern shore are the cottages of the Cookson family. (Courtesy Mary Munro)

on land leased from William's son, Jim Irwin. By the standards of the day it was a very grand cottage, boasting its own power-house, electricity and running water. However, after only one summer there Mr. West died and, as his widow did not wish to stay alone, the house stood empty for many years. Intrigued by its mysterious aura, people soon dubbed it the 'Mae West' cottage. Today it is occupied by William Irwin's great-granddaughter Vicki Whetung-Cole and her husband Alan Cole.

South of the Cole cottage, on the east shore, are three others built in the 1940s by early "Sandy Lakers", Ken Thurston, Ralph House and Stanley Bogue. Ninita Bogue retains her parents' cottage, while the Thurston and House properties are now owned by Ross Amerie and James and Josephine Mewett, respectively. Among the first cottages on Sandy Lake were two built in the early 1920s on the east shore by brothers Bert and Fred Cookson. A lumber camp cookhouse and sleeping shack, now long gone, were used as outbuildings. One cottage is still in the family, and is owned by Bert Cookson's niece-in-law Mary Munro.

In the mid-1920s Betty and George Parlour erected a cottage just south of the Cooksons. They were soon followed by Betty's sister Louise, who with her husband Judge Shaw of Massachusetts built "Yulelog" and "Yuletide". Betty Parlour, in her 100th year, recalled the annual lake swim,

a "must" for the young and daring, as well as the impromptu regattas. One memorable regatta ended with relay-swimming, running, and finally all four participants on each team propelling a rowboat in any way possible to the finish line. Betty recalled how those boats propelled by families tended to turn in circles, as the various siblings and parents furiously shouted instructions at each other (as family members will do!), while the winning boat, manned by non-relatives, was rowed and paddled harmoniously across the finish line. Roger and Dorothy Parlour today own his parents' cottage and "Yulelog".

Louise Shaw lived into her nineties, and was well-known in the Lakehurst area, the Sandy Lake portion of Concession 12 being widely known as "Mrs. Shaw's Road". Her sense of humour and amazing storytelling ability endeared her to all ages.

The cottage, "Yuletide" was purchased in 1951 by Jim and Dorothy Arnott, who in the 1960s and 1970s generously hosted the Sandy Lake Cottagers' Association picnics. Jim Arnott Junior, his sister Marg Anne Huff and their families still summer at "Yuletide".

In 1934, Gordon and Olive Langley purchased several acres adjacent to "Yuletide" and built "Curryfree". Over the years, cottage life there has been enjoyed by their children John, Alicia Perry and Margaret Carley and all their families. Such was their love of Sandy lake that two Langley granddaughters, Alicia Perry Junior and Janet Carley were married there. In the 1930s and early 1940s many softball games were played in the Langley's field between the cottagers' and the Buckhorn or Lakehurst teams. Though the competitive spirit was strong, they were really social events, and the evenings always ended with a corn roast, sing-song or a square-dance.

In the 1930s, Albert Garbutt owned all of the east shore between the Langley property and the bay, and he allowed Peterborough Boy Scouts to camp there for a few weeks each summer. His daughter, Helen, and her husband, Clarence Mann created twenty-five lakeside lots in 1948, and many of the original purchasers such as the Norris, Brown, Montgomery, Hancock, Dawes and Lockington families still summer there. In addition two Garbutt granddaughters, Barbara Nichols and Elizabeth Glover have located on the lake.

Beyond the Sandy Lake beach (or "Watering Place" as it was known) is two-acre Shearer Memorial Park, established by the township in 1984 to commemorate Harry Shearer, one-time owner of the Buckhorn General Store and of several rental cottages on Sandy Lake. Harry's grandson,



Softball players from "Sandy Lakers" and Buckhorn teams, August, 1936, in Langley's Field, Sandy Lake. (Seated, left to right) unknown, John House, Margaret Langley, George Cliff and Leon Shearer. (Front row, left to right) Marguerite Hall, Otha Graham, Dorothy Hall, Winifred Lord, Elmeta Spafford, Luella Spafford and Gordon Langley. (Rear, left to right) George Parlour, Roger Parlour, John Langley, Tom St. John, Jack Archibald and Bob Parlour. (Courtesy Margaret Carley)

Wayne Shearer lives nearby on property owned originally by his grandfather.

The former home of John Coones overlooks the legendary, reddish, rock formation, "The Giant's Heart", which lies just below the water's surface at the southern end of the lake. Now the home is occupied by John's daughter, Lillian McLean, while other family members, Dorothy Davies, Evelyn and Gordon Whiteside, and Harry and Lynne Coones have built permanent lakeside homes nearby.

Much of the land on the northern half of the west side of Sandy Lake was owned in the thirties by William Adams. Cottage development was much slower there because of the shore cliff. The sole cottage on the west side by 1930 was owned by the Adairs, and was reached by an axle-breaking trail through the woods. William's son Elwood and Shirley Adams now have a home on the west shore.

Although cottages on Sandy Lake now number over 150, including commercial rentals at Earl Stanfield's, most growth has been relatively recent. Nearly all of the first dozen cottages, now well over 50 years old, are occupied by descendants of the original owners.

Buckhorn Lake, Lower Buckhorn Lake, Lovesick Lake, and Mississauga Lake and River.

Few private cottages fringed Buckhorn Lake prior to the 1960s and 1970s. Kawartha Hideaway, Muskie Manor, and Buckhorn Lake Estates developments opened up hundreds of lots in the vicinity of Sandy Creek. Towards Buckhorn, other developments occurred at Mystic Point and Melody Bay. However, a few of the older summer homes remain. Near Gannons Narrows causeway two families still occupy their ancestral cottages. Mrs. Stan Lewis is a great-granddaughter of George Collings who built his summer home around 1912; and Allan Paton is a stepson of Dr. Norman Buchanan who built in the mid-twenties.

Don Munro's parents' cottage was at Mississauga Point, opposite the mouth of the Mississauga River below Buckhorn Falls. The site was formerly owned by the Purser family of Buckhorn to whom Don's mother was related by marriage. No other cottages were nearby at that time and the Munros travelled initially in 1905 by steamboat from Bridgenorth's Chemung Park, to Buckhorn and walked through the woods from the village to the cottage. On that first trip, their gear included furniture and a punt, which was loaded first on a wagon and then to the steamer before final disembarkation at Mississauga Point.

Don Munro recalled:

Each summer Sunday in 1916 after finishing my week's work as a Soldier-of-the-Soil in the cheese factory, I walked the short distance through the woods east of Buckhorn to our empty cottage on a rocky point projecting into the Mississauga River. Once there, I boiled water in a pot over the fireplace, and had my weekly bath.

Extensive cottage growth began on Mississauga Lake, Mississauga River and Lovesick Lake when Crown lands were opened for public purchase in the late 1940s. The Frank Dyer family were among early purchasers on Lovesick Lake who still retain their cottage. Ernest and Margaret Braund acquired a large tract in 1930, and planted 1500 pines

before creating thirteen waterfront lots and building their own cottage in the 1950s.

On Deer Bay Reach, Bowes and Cocks Ltd. developed scores of lakeshore lots in 1963. They were followed five years later by Philrick Ltd. whose large development, the Hill Estates, opened several miles of waterfront on Lower Buckhorn Lake. Previously the few private cottages which existed on that lake were located near the village of Buckhorn in Smith Township mainly along the southern shore. Until a road was built in the fifties, the only way to reach these properties was by boat from Buckhorn. The oldest cottage, built in 1915 by Charlie Jones for the Freeburn family, is today owned by Jane and Glenn Graham. In 1927, Frank Watts erected his cottage which is still in the family, and enjoyed by his granddaughter Patricia (Newsome) McLeod.

The Dowells, the Brertons, and the Undermers were other early south shore cottaging families. Joan Reinhardt today owns the Undermer property, while the Archdeacon Brertons, from Cleveland, Ohio, return each year. Archdeacon Ongley, after cottaging on the north shore at Buckhorn for decades, now lives there permanently.

Harvey township has one of the longest shorelines of any township in southern Ontario. Consequently, it should come as no surprise that over 2,000 cottages fringe Harvey's lakes and rivers. This incomparable asset in combination with Harvey's natural beauty, its excellent fishing, boating and ever-increasing accessibility to urban centres, make it one of Ontario's most popular holiday regions.

The Haunted Cabin

The old pioneer log cabin on Concession 12 near Sandy Lake was demolished a few years ago. At one time it was occupied by an eccentric, elderly widow who was said to have quite a taste for her home brew. After her death, the cabin was deserted for years and said to be haunted by her ghost. A broken rocking chair was all that remained by the fireplace. Every moonlit night the chair rocked with the ghostly spectre of the old woman in it, according to local legend.

The cabin's low open doorway often drew us children there to play and explore the musty rooms with their missing floorboards during daylight. Whenever we had visiting friends, we usually took them to the haunted cabin when the moon was full and cast its eery shadows. There, we practised a ritual, telling them to face the rocking chair and intone slowly: "Old woman, old woman, what made you die?" We promised that her ghost would always reply in a sepulchral voice. "NOTHING, nothing at all". They obediently chanted the ritual and paused silently to listen for her reply.

"What did she say?" was our whispered question finally.

"Nothing at all", was their puzzled answer.

Then came great laughter as the light gradually dawned.

One night when Mrs. George Parlour knew that such a prank was in store, she waited until her children and their guests were in the cabin. Covered in a white sheet, she glided through the woods towards the cabin, flapping her arms and wailing like a banshee. Never did any children shriek louder nor scamper away more quickly.

by Alicia Perry

HISTORY OF THE POST

A well-known postal historian, himself an employee in the Post Office Department for 35 years, has observed:

In a new country, a postal system was expected to afford the means of extending civilization and to advance in equal step with settlement.

Harvey's first Post Office was not opened until 1860 in Buckhorn, a reflection on slow population growth locally. The few settlers were spread far and wide throughout the township.

Early Harvey residents used the most convenient post offices which meant that, prior to January 1830, when offices opened in Peterborough and Cavanville, all settlers in "the Rear" (north of Rice Lake) had to travel to "the Front" (the north shore of Lake Ontario) to Hamilton (now Cobourg) or Smith's Creek (now Port Hope) to send and receive mail. Settlers used trails south to Smith's Creek or boats on the Otonabee (original spelling) River from Scott's Plains (now Peterborough) to Sully (now Harwood) on the south shore of Rice Lake and then the trail south to Hamilton. Their postal address was:

'name', Township of Harvey, District of Newcastle, Upper
Canada, North America.

Before 1850, if incoming mail was from the British Isles, postage was pre-paid to Halifax or New York; overland costs from there became "postage due"; typically each stage cost five shillings. This was certainly

Data contributed by: Robert E. Bowley

a double hardship for early settlers who were so far away from the Post Offices and who had little money available "on the spot" to pay for such things. If they were sending mail overseas, they had to pay the cost to the coast and the rest of the "fee" was paid by the recipient. While it was against postal regulations, storekeeper-postmasters undoubtedly kept "credit tabs" for settlers' supplies and mail costs, to be paid when they could.

The Peterborough Post Office opened in 1830 with the postal spelling "Peterboro" employed until 1931 except for a brief "lapse" in 1895. All incoming mail had to be picked up there. In the 1840s and '50s the Peterboro Postmaster, Samuel Carver, published, in the *Weekly Dispatch* newspaper, a "List of Letters Remaining at the Post Office" which, on 1 March 1851, included one for William Weir, a settler since 1837 on Lot 9, Concession 15 in Harvey.

Mail was "franked" with either handwritten numbers or inked forged-metal numbers (e.g. "3" meaning three pence). In 1851, Deputy Post Master General (P.M.G.), the Honourable James Morris, asked Sandford Fleming to design an adhesive postage stamp for use in "The Province of Canada" which resulted in the depiction of Morris' idea of the beaver, symbolizing barter and hard work, on Canada's first postage stamp — the "three-penny beaver".

Upper Canada was divided into postal regions with an Inspector in each region responsible for the establishment, general operation and security of Post Offices. The Peterborough area north of Rice Lake was mostly controlled from Kingston with some areas in the north-western part of Peterborough County coming under Toronto. When a "memorial" (petition) was received by the Deputy P.M.G. "praying for a Post Office", the Inspector went to the area to make a report about the location of the Post Office and the person recommended as Postmaster. He also ensured that the Postmaster was "covered" by a "surety", a person who put up a bond to guarantee no loss to the Post Office Department if the Postmaster should get into financial trouble (as many individuals and storekeepers did).

The Inspector followed up on requests from Headquarters to settle disputes about relocation of Post Offices, to investigate reports of lost letters (particularly those with money in them), to arrange for contracts for couriers to transfer mail between Post Offices, to decide if a Post Office should be closed and for many other bureaucratic tasks.

The development of the Trent Canal in the 1830s brought about direct contact for Harvey settlers between Peterborough and the Kawartha Lakes during the navigation season. By 1860 mail contracts had been established



Lakehurst to Peterborough stage in front of the Old Lakehurst store and Post Office in winter, circa 1910. "Little Andy" Shearer in rear (*left*), Muriel (Whetung) Jones is standing on the stage.

with steamboat operators. Owners of boats like the *Sturgeon*, the *Fly* and the *Ogemah* had such contracts. Other contracted couriers carried pre-sorted mail overland in bags, on horseback and then in wagons and sleighs, between Peterborough and the landings at Bridgenorth on Chemong Lake and at Lakefield on Lake Kachewanooka (original spelling). When the boats were not operating, mail was carried by couriers overland to Buckhorn. Lakefield quickly became a main distributing centre and sent mail by courier via Young's Point, Selwyn or Burleigh Falls to Buckhorn and Lakehurst. The steamboat mail service from Lakefield to Burleigh Falls continued after 1900 as noted by the P.M.G.'s Secretary in a letter to the Kingston Inspector on 19 June 1900:

With reference to the establishment of Post Office at Mount Julian, Co. Peterboro, during the summer season, the Inspector is informed that Messrs. Scollard and Reynolds, contractors for the



Nogies Creek Post Office, circa 1913. Jim Beatty drives the winter stage and (according to the family album) "a jolly party of cousins en route for Christmas dinner at Grandma Brumwells". N.B. Post Office sign, later moved to the door.

steam-boat service between Lakefield, Stony Lake and Burleigh Falls, claim that Mount Julian is not a regular Post Office and apparently ask that they be paid \$25 additional for the service of the new Office.

In 1869 a Post Office was opened at Lakehurst on the south-west shore of Sandy Lake. In 1871, after the first official mail on the newly-extended railway from Peterborough to Lakefield, postal service for Harvey residents improved once more. By 1875 about 100 families were served by Post Office in Bobcaygeon, Lakehurst and Buckhorn. Others opened at Burleigh Falls in 1877, at Rockcroft in 1898 and at Nogies Creek in 1905.

Rural Routes (R.R.) were introduced to Canada in October, 1908. Peterborough's first "Circular Routes" (as the Rural Routes were known initially) did not reach Harvey. In 1914 R.R. 1 from Peterborough, along Chemong Road to Bridgenorth, across the floating bridge over Chemong Lake to Ennismore and on to Lakehurst, brought delivery to the farmers. If the farmer wanted to buy stamps or send mail, he put up one flag and left money or pre-stamped mail in the special "Edward" box. When the R.R.

carrier put mail in the box he raised the other flag. The vehicle of the R. R. mail carrier was, in effect, a "travelling Post Office". R.R. 1 out of Lakefield went via Burleigh Falls and Highway 36 to Buckhorn and on to Lakehurst. R.R. 3 (changed to R.R. 4) out of Bobcaygeon went east to the Nogies Creek area of Harvey.

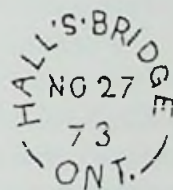
The rural Post Office was usually a very modest structure, often merely a part of a house, the corner of a store or a small addition to an existing building. The Postmaster could not depend on his position alone for his livelihood and many were storekeepers who benefited from the flow of postal customers simultaneously purchasing goods in the store. Some Postmasters "drew" their own mail to and from the distributing centres under "courier contract", to earn extra income.

Post Offices eventually provided services other than the mere sale of postage stamps and the handling of regular mail. Registration became a safer way to send cash money. Then Money Orders and Postal Notes were introduced. Such Post Offices became known as "Accounting Offices". Eventually, in 1958, all Post Offices were given an accounting number.

The history of the Post Offices in Harvey will be described briefly in chronological order. Anecdotal information is scarce and varies from office to office. The precise record of Postmasters is presented in Appendix D.

Buckhorn

1873 cancellation, made by Henry Hall.
(National Postal Museum)



Since the 1830s the community at the north end of Buckhorn Lake has been called "Buckhorn". However, after a "memorial praying for a Post Office" from this community had been approved in 1860, the Deputy P.M.G. advised, via the Inspector, that the name "Buckhorn" could not be used as a postal address because it was already employed in Kent County. So the inhabitants of "our" Buckhorn and the Inspector agreed that the postal address should be "Hall's Bridge", a name commemorating the founder of the settlement and a postal name which continued to be used for this community until 1941 at which time the postal name finally became "Buckhorn", the other office in Kent County having been closed.



The "Stoney Lake", steamer of the Stoney Lake Navigation Company which carried mail from Lakefield to Buckhorn. August 25, 1905.

Buckhorn may have had the most "migratory" Post Office in Ontario. Its site has been transferred several times from the Harvey side, north of the Rapids and bridge, to Smith Township on the south side.

The first Post Office was definitely in Harvey but its exact location has not been pinpointed. It was under the charge of John Hall, founder of Buckhorn and its first Postmaster in 1860. Hall resigned in 1871 and was replaced by Henry C. Hall — no relation — who had come from the United States and started a store across the bridge in Smith.

The office remained in Smith until 1912, with its operation passing through the hands of Henry Hall, James Stewart, Robert Henderson, William H. Holywell, Samuel Purser, John C. Purser and H. A. Shearer in their respective stores.

In 1904 Buckhorn continued to receive daily mail delivery during the summer season, carried from the Post Office in Lakefield via the steamer "Stoney Lake", operated by the Stoney Lake Navigation Company with Captains P.P. Young and W. White, for \$119 per season.

Then, in 1912, John Jones moved from Lakehurst to Buckhorn where, on the Harvey side, he built the West Beach Boarding House and Store which included the Post Office. Mr. Jones retained the position of Postmaster until he died "in office" in 1936. His wife, Mary, was then made



The West Beach ~~Building~~ House, Store and Post Office at corner of Main and John Street, Buckhorn. Built by John Jones in 1912 and site of the Post Office until 1939, when Mrs. Jones, John's widow and successor as Postmaster, retired. Mrs. Jones is probably in the centre of this photograph. N.B. (Left) Rear of Tillie Ireland's house.

Acting Postmaster at age 78, a record in the Post Office Department. Her appointment was confirmed eight months later and she held the position until she was retired because of "advanced age" in 1939.

In 1931 R.R. 1 from Lakefield to Lakehurst included the following Harvey addresses: John and H. Coons, W.J. Irwin and W.J. Stockdale. In that year, R.R. 1 Peterborough included several boxes in Harvey (Appendix D).

In the 1930s the Post Office in Buckhorn became an Accounting Office, licensed to sell and cash Money Orders and Postal Notes. Its gross yearly revenue was about \$50 in the late 1930s.

Following the retirement of Mrs. Jones, the Post Office moved out of the West Beach building but stayed in Harvey. Thomas S. Wood was appointed in 1940, keeping the position for 13 years and using the brick building near the shore as home and Post Office. In 1941, during Wood's tenure, the name on the canceller was changed at last to "Buckhorn". By 1948, R.R. 1, Peterborough included twenty-one boxes in Harvey (Appendix D). Wood resigned in 1953 at which time the West Beach building was demolished and a new store was built by Thomas William



Mary Jane (Minnie) Jones and Hall's Bridge Postmaster John Jones in the front yard of the West Beach Boarding House on their Golden Wedding Day, September 3rd, 1934. Minnie succeeded her husband as Postmaster after his death two years later in 1936.

Mason who became Postmaster in September of that year. During his tenure, Buckhorn became P.O. No. 2367.

Since 1968 Mrs. Louella Miller has delivered mail along Buckhorn R.R. 1, following Highway 36 to Flynn's Corners and north along Highway 507 to Lake Catchacoma.

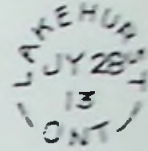
Mason continued as Postmaster until 1969 and, when he resigned, his wife Norma took over for two months. Following her resignation, the Post Office returned to the Smith side of the bridge to the home of Mrs. Carolyn Barr who remained Postmaster until her untimely death after a short illness in 1980.

Like a ping pong ball, the Post Office moved back to Harvey, this time into the Wood building which had been purchased by Mrs. Pat Greer who became Postmaster in 1980.

Canada Post built the present Post Office on the south side of the bridge in Smith in June 1985. Mrs. Greer sold her store but kept the position of Postmaster in the new facility.

Lakehurst (KOL 2J0)

Split ring cancellation. (Courtesy Charles Taws).



On 22 July 1869, the P.M.G.'s Secretary dispatched a memorandum to the postal Inspector in Kingston, granting:

authority for the establishment of Post Office Lakehurst: ~~situation~~
 Lot 8 Concession 13 of Township of Harvey, County of Peterboro.
 P.M. John Tarlington — served weekly from Hall's Bridge (P.O.).

The Post Office was officially opened on 1 October in Tarlington's store on the south-west shore of Sandy Lake. Just over one year later, on 21 November 1872, the Kingston Postal Inspector rejected a petition from Messrs. J. Charlton, J. Stuart and other local residents praying for a semi-weekly mail service to the Lakehurst Post Office.

Mail for Lakehurst arrived, via the Post Office in Buckhorn, from Lakefield. Postmaster Tarlington drew his own mail to and from Buckhorn once a week. He had obtained a 4-year contract in May 1873, with remuneration of \$90 per year in addition to his annual salary, as Postmaster, of just \$10. The annual revenue for his Post Office for 1871-72 at Lakehurst was a mere \$13.45. At some point in the 1870s Tarlington moved his store and Post Office from Sandy Lake to the present site of the hamlet of Lakehurst, occupying a building on the northeast of the T-junction, across the road from today's Post Office.

A contract was arranged with Tarlington to convey mail direct between Lakehurst and Lakefield. In July 1875, Tarlington requested the Lakehurst to Lakefield trip start in the morning rather than afternoon. The P.M.G. approved because the arrangement would get mail to Lakefield in time for sorting and loading onto the train for Port Hope the same day.

A Postal Inspector's report recommended that Tarlington be paid \$240 per year for a new service of three trips per week, to begin in 1876. The P.M.G., however, advised the Inspector that this was too much and that the mail contract must be advertised. Tarlington tendered the only bid and settled, in late 1875, for just \$200 per year. It became obvious that this difficult 19-mile trip was underpaid. Consequently Tarlington was paid \$50 for the first three months of 1876. He drew mail for Buckhorn as well as Lakehurst.

The contract was re-advertised and, in December 1876, three tenders were received for this trip: James Irwin at \$244, John Lendrum at \$300 and Tarlington at \$300. Irwin got the job. Postmaster Tarlington was arrested for assault three years later in July 1879 and, following an investigation by the Postal Inspector, the Post Office was placed in the hands of the sureties.

Tarlington resigned in October of that year and was officially replaced by John Irwin in February 1880 for an interim period of just three months. Subsequently Charles Griffin became Postmaster for three years until resigning in 1884. The briefest term of office as Postmaster in Harvey then followed when John Elliott was appointed, effective 1 February 1885, for just 8 days before he resigned on the 9th!

John Jones then became Postmaster, retaining the position for over four years until late 1889. (Thirteen years later, in 1912, Jones moved to Buckhorn to become Postmaster there.) John Elliott returned after six years absence to serve from February 1890 until his demise "in office" in 1903. He was one of only four people to serve twice as Postmaster in Harvey.

In 1894 Elliott successfully obtained permission to "remove" the Post Office "to a building situated about twenty-five rods westward from the present site on the same lot and concession", in his new cheese factory and ore.

Henry "Harry" Elliott was Postmaster for eight months in 1903-04, before the post was assumed by Andrew G. Shearer until his demise in 1918. During the 1903-04 fiscal year, the Lakehurst Post Office revenue was \$75 and the Postmaster's salary was \$36 because, for many years, remuneration was based on revenue.

In addition to being the Lakehurst Postmaster, Andy Shearer continued to hold the Lakehurst-Lakefield courier contract which had increased to six trips per week by 1908. His annual courier salary increased, correspondingly, to \$751 for 1910-11. Shearer's contract rose from \$480 per year in 1908-09 for three trips per week, to \$785.99 in 1913-14 for six trips per week. By that time, roads were in reasonable condition and Shearer's year-round stage carried passengers as well as mail, in a lucrative business.

Andy Shearer assumed the new R.R. 1 Peterborough service for a mere three days in April 1914, at the beginning of the fiscal year. P.J. Scollard had been the courier for the 44-mile trip between Ennismore and Peterborough since 1901 and he assumed R.R. 1 until 1915, at a contract price of \$882.43.



Bert Easson, 1935, driver of Harry A. Shearer's customized stage, and mail courier between Lakefield and Lakehurst. Bert ran R. R. No. 1 Peterborough in the 1940s and his wife, Miriam, was Postmaster at Lakehurst for 25 years from 1942-67.

In 1943 Bert Easson of Lakehurst took over R.R. 1, driving Harry Shearer's Dodge van, for four years. This interesting vehicle was built to specific specifications, in Peterborough, for travel on country roads and could carry passengers and goods as well.

In 1948 R.R. 1 included forty-nine Harvey names on twenty-one boxes (Appendix D). The 70-mile route was taken over by Hilton Palmer of Lakehurst in 1947. He performed this arduous duty six days a week at first, until Saturday deliveries ceased, and then five days a week for a total of 39 years. He travelled through rain, fog, snow, hail, high winds, floods and blistering heat. At first the roads were single-lane gravel and the "crossing" at Bridgenorth was a floating bridge. In 1948 after their children had left home, Hilton's wife, Hazel, used to rise at 5:30 a.m. to accompany him on his route.

Hilton Palmer retired on 30 April 1986 after prolonged, courageous and dutiful service to his 'customers' on R. R. 1, and was the subject of a lengthy, illustrated article in the Peterborough *Examiner*. Annette Edwards took over the contract in 1986 although R. R. 1 had grown to be almost too much for one person to handle.



Hilton Palmer at his sorting "pigeon holes" in the Peterborough Post Office on the day of his retirement. (Courtesy Peterborough Examiner).



William John Shearer was Postmaster at Lakehurst from 1918 to 1942.

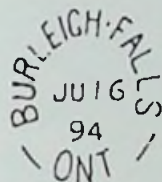
The Postmaster at Lakehurst was Andrew G. Shearer until his death in 1918 when his son William (Willie) John Shearer took over the position. After 24 years of service Willie resigned in 1942.

Mrs. Miriam Adelia Easson (wife of Bert Easson) was appointed Lakehurst Postmaster in 1942 and kept the Post Office in the Easson store (the same one built by Harry Elliott) until she retired in 1967. Her son, Tommy Easson, has been courier on R.R. 1 Lakefield for many years.

In 1958 the Lakehurst Post Office became Accounting Office No. 80304. During recent years proprietors of the store and successive Postmasters have been Kenneth Murray, M. Fitzsimmons, Joyce McMurtrie, F. Gordon Dalquen and currently, Mrs. Norma Taws.

Burleigh Falls

Burleigh Falls cancellation. (Courtesy F. Carter).



A Post Office was authorized on 16 July 1877 and opened at Burleigh Falls later that year with Thomas H. Darcy as Postmaster. It was originally located in Burleigh Township, northeast of the bridge over the Falls, in the hotel operated by John A. Holmes on Burleigh Island. Darcy remained in office until 1880 and Holmes succeeded him as Postmaster in October that year, retaining the position for 18 years.

The only formal correspondence found relating to the Holmes era was a request from the P.M.G. to the Inspector in 1885 to investigate a complaint from a John Lynch that the Postmaster at Burleigh Falls would not allow him to mail his letters there. The results of the investigation are not known.

In 1898 John Holmes was succeeded as Postmaster by George F. Gratton for six months; Charles Armstrong replaced him for four months, after which Gratton resumed the position in April 1899. In 1902 Herbert W. Darcy replaced Gratton and occupied the position for 22 years until 1924. Darcy was succeeded, in 1925 for one year, by Mrs. Nita Doughty, operator of a "trading post", hotel and "coach stop" north of the Burleigh Falls Bridge, in Harvey. The Post Office was temporarily closed for three months, reopened in 1927 for a one-month "stint" by Jesse Spenceley and then Mrs. Doughty resumed the position until 1944.

Mrs. Frances E. Brown was made Postmaster in March, 1945, serving until 1960 and resigning only when well beyond normal retirement age.



Burleigh Falls Post Office in basement of former school house from 1967 until closure in 1989.

The Post Office subsequently moved to two other sites at Burleigh Falls and in 1958 became Accounting Office, No. 78504, which was changed to 310662 in the 1980s.

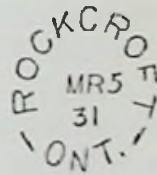
In 1967 the Post Office (Code KOL 1K0) was relocated from Brown's Store to the basement of the former school, S.S. No. 9, where Bob Brown served for 23 years as the last Burleigh Falls postmaster until final closure in 1989.



Rockcroft, circa 1915. (Left to right) George H. Traynor, Postmaster from 1926-52; his sister, and brother Thomas James Traynor, Secretary of S.S. No. 6 Board of Education.

Rockcroft

Cancellation made by the Rockcroft Postmaster in 1931.
(Courtesy George Benton).



In 1898 the Post Office in Buckhorn became a Forwarding Office for two new Offices further to the north along the winding Government Road (now Highway 507) situated within an important lumbering area as well as one with a growing number of summer cottages.

In 1898 William H. Taylor was appointed Postmaster at the Rockcroft Post Office. John Westlake, newly-appointed Postmaster at Catchacoma, the other Post Office further north, had the courier contract for Rockcroft mail until 1929.

Taylor died "in office" in 1903 and was succeeded by William Barcroft until his own demise "in office" in 1912. His wife assumed the Postmaster-ship and served for another 14 years until 1926.



Margaret Rachel and George Allen Irwin, parents of Hugh Irwin, the courier and Postmaster for Rockcroft from 1952 until closure in 1964. George Allen was a well-respected lumberman and farmer.

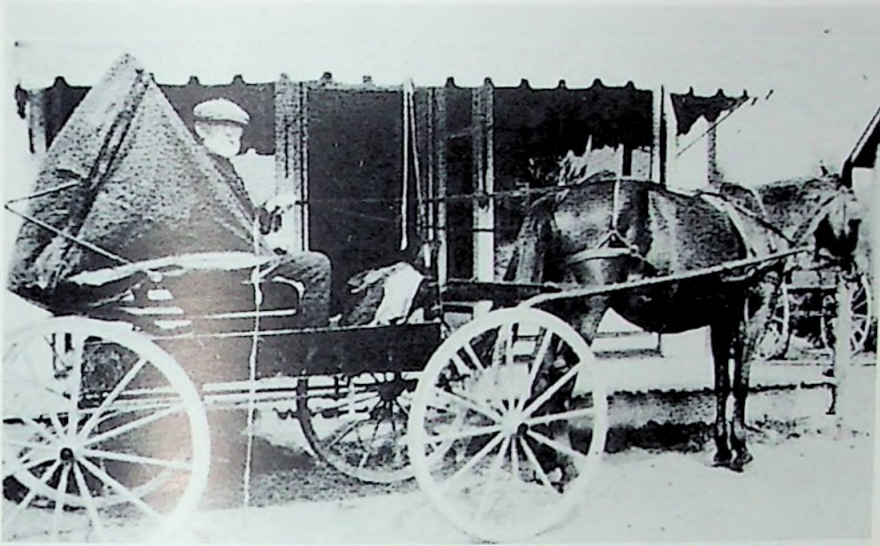
Subsequently, George H. Traynor occupied the post for 26 years until 1952 in one of the longest postal tenures in Harvey.

Rockcroft was a "convenience" rural Post Office and annual revenue was modest, rising from \$21.91 in 1904 (Postmaster's salary \$25) to a high, 14 years later, of \$88.38 in 1918 (Postmaster's salary \$50). Subsequently, revenue fell to only \$19.50 in 1940 reflecting the declining lumbering industry and slow development of summer cottages.

In 1929 Catchacoma became only a "summer" Post Office (open from 1 July to 30 November) and as a result, Mr. Traynor had to draw his own mail from Buckhorn. When he resigned in 1952 Hugh Irwin became, for 12 years, the fourth and final Postmaster at Rockcroft.

Rockcroft Post Office became Accounting Office No. 81906 in 1958. When the Office was closed in 1964 local residents and "summer" people complained so much that it was re-opened, with Hugh Irwin as Postmaster, as a "summer" Office in May 1965 but was closed permanently in 1968.

Despite suffering from the physical challenge of partial leg paralysis brought on by polio in his youth, Hugh Irwin drew the mail between Rockcroft and Buckhorn three days per week, first for Postmaster Traynor



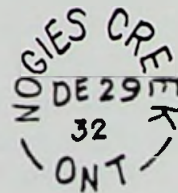
Nogies Creek Post Office, circa 1920. Quentin Moore delivered mail on R. R. No. 3 from Bobcaygeon between 1910 and 1920 in his summer stage.

and subsequently during his own tenure. (Following closure of his own Post Office, Hugh drew mail between Buckhorn and Pearson's Landing on Lake Catchacoma, the site of the Catchacoma Post Office from 1967 onwards, as well as retaining the contract for a small Rural Route out of Catchacoma.) Hugh's own Post Office was in the kitchen in his parent's home, the sole exception to the store-based pattern of Harvey offices.

When Hugh was temporarily absent, his mother Margaret, "stood in" as Postmaster for Hugh. Clients welcomed the opportunity not only to use the Post Office but to partake of Margaret's hospitality which invariably consisted of a chat, a cup of tea and a candy for the younger "customers".

Nogies Creek

This cancellation would have been made by the Beattys.
(Courtesy G. Benton).



The Post Office was opened in late 1905 in a small frame store attached to the side of the residence of the first Postmaster, H. Brunwell, in Concession 15 of Harvey, on Highway 36, about five miles northeast of



Nogies Creek, circa 1930. A pet fawn is the centre of attention by the Post Office. (Left to right) George Brownlow, Jean Beatty, James Lloyd Beatty and Peter Graham.

Bobcaygeon. Some local residents had been, for many years, using the Bobcaygeon Post Office which continued to control operations of the Harvey office. Postmasters drew their own mail between Nogies Creek and Bobcaygeon until 1910, when Quentin Moore obtained the contract for mail conveyance for three trips per week, until 1920.

In 1906 after only one year, Brumwell resigned and sold the store to James Lloyd Beatty who became the second Postmaster on 1 January 1907. Beatty served as Postmaster for almost 30 years (the second longest tenure in Harvey), resigning in 1936, after a career in which he was ably assisted by his wife, Jean.

Quentin Moore's income as courier was \$120 per year from 1910 to 1913, and this rose to \$300 per year in 1914-15 when this became R.R. 3 out of Bobcaygeon.

Following Moore in 1920, a relative of Postmaster Beatty, retired farmer William Beatty, took over R.R. 3 and the conveyance of the bag of mail for Nogies Creek P.O. during the next 15 years. Wellington Tate assumed the contract for the next 29 years until the Post Office closed in 1964 after which he continued the rural route for a further four years.

In 1936, Lloyd Beatty was succeeded as Postmaster by John Seath, to be followed in 1940 by Karl Thomas Johnston who served for seven years until 1947. Next occupant was William Thomas Junkin for 14 years until dying "in office" in 1961. Mrs. Mabel Junkin served as Acting Postmaster until Robert Dennis Long became the last Postmaster from 1962 to 1964.

In 1964 the Rural Route into Harvey was re-numbered R.R. 4 and successively, Tate, Garfield Britton, Ethel Britton, Lloyd Willmot, Mrs. Sandy Prescott and James Watson held this contract until 1980, when Irwin Ferandes became the carrier on this route. (Appendix D).

The rural Nogies Creek Post Office resembled others in Harvey and elsewhere, with revenue invariably less than costs, including Postmaster's salary, rent and transport of mail. For example, in 1913, revenue at Nogies Creek was \$105.48 whereas total costs were \$168, including \$48 for salary and \$120 for transport of mail to and from Bobcaygeon, with no allowance for rent.

Summary

Rural Post Offices have seldom been "money-makers" for the Post Office Department, although they fulfilled a vital role in community cohesion. The "Post" maintained links between rural dwellers and the "outside world". The focus of the Post Office provided a central "hub" in the locality where residents would share common interests. The Post Offices served as a vital channel for communication and as a means of acquisition by mail-order.

In today's society, such amenities are considered not cost-effective and most of the small rural Post Offices have been closed. Consequently, only one Harvey Township Post Office, at Lakehurst, still remains in 1992. Community spirit has suffered although residents of most localities have found other ways of drawing people together.

(*Author's request: To date, I have not found any early letter (1820s to 1880s) addressed to Harvey residents. If any reader has such items, I should be most grateful to see them in order to photograph cancellations.)

Dr. McKinnon Vet _____

Medical help was of vital importance to all inhabitants of Harvey township. Most people looked towards Bobcaygeon or Lakefield for a doctor who might be visited in his office or called to the residence.

For most farmers the health of their livestock was of almost equal, if not of greater, importance to their personal well-being. The illness of a farmer's only horse might lead to the loss of the animal and result in a severe curtailment of work and travel. The work-horse often was used for personal transport because the settler was unable to afford a driving horse owing to expense of upkeep and lack of room. Most farmers diagnosed minor ailments in their animals themselves and took appropriate steps to effect home-made cures.

Dr. McKinnon, a qualified veterinarian, set up practice in Bobcaygeon and served the surrounding farmers. "Doc", or "Mac", as he was known, was a jolly rotund dispenser of fun and laughs to humans and, perhaps more importantly, medical aid and cures to the animal kingdom.

In the early days of his practice he travelled by buggy in summer and by cutter in winter, using his own horse. On most trips he would have a companion who drove the horse and tended the animal while "Doc" was making his call. In later years he travelled by coupe automobile which took him over a wide area around Bobcaygeon, Lakehurst and beyond.

One Harvey resident remarked that: "if Doctor McKinnon received half of the outstanding debts owed him, he would become a very wealthy person."

For many years his home and surgery office in Bobcaygeon was located at the end of the canal bridge. Doc was widely known and respected and appeared naturally gifted in the treatment of animals. He was considered the leading veterinarian in this part of Ontario.

Contributor: Albert Chase _____

HARVEY TELEPHONES

The wonder of the telephone came to Harvey township in the year 1911, after a petition to council was supported by Robert Shaw, a most public-minded Reeve, who had been instrumental in inaugurating the ferry service at Gannons Narrows and building of the floating bridge that was to serve South Harvey so well for some 50 years. The councillors, John McKinty, Peter Graham, H. Allen and W.T. Elliott passed a bylaw to establish a municipal telephone system and also chose the building committee to oversee the work.

Henry Coons, the first line-man, was the forerunner of different repair men through the years. Harry and Wilbert Elliott, John Chase, A. Nelson Junior, Edward Irwin, Perry Alexander, Joseph Stevenson, William Nisbett and David Weir made up the members of the committee. They procured telephone poles from the local farmers and acquired other necessary supplies and expedited the construction and installation so that by November, 1911, the system was in operation.

The early system consisted of a single line which soon acquired more telephones than it could properly handle. The "subscribers", or householders who paid for the 'phone system appointed three commissioners to operate the company and engage a line man and a clerk-treasurer. Commissioners were appointed by subscribers at the annual meeting held on the last Thursday in January. Some of the linemen were Henry Coons, Henry Haines, William Smith, John Coons, William Northy, and Lorne Davies. In 1944 the commissioners' salaries were \$15.00, the secretary-treasurer received \$45.00 and the lineman \$190.35.

Contributor: Albert Chase

In 1944 the Harvey 'phone system included 43 subscribers each paying \$10.35 and nine renters each paying \$12.64. The expense of providing the service is reflected in the need for 35 miles of poles and 94 miles of single wire to service only 52 telephones.

The central switchboard operator was selected from among the subscribers, in whose home the "central" was to remain for 37 years. After seven years the first operators, the Coons family, moved away and their farm and the duty of switchboard operation was taken over by the Hunt family. The operator, Mrs. Pearl Hunt, served 30 long years from 1918 until her death in 1948 when the switchboard was relocated. In 1944 the operator's salary and commission was \$275.70.

Because a single line served every subscriber and was in almost constant use or demand, division was made at the central. The line from the switchboard north was designated line one, and that to the south, towards Gannons Narrows, became line two, and other extensions were numbered in sequence.

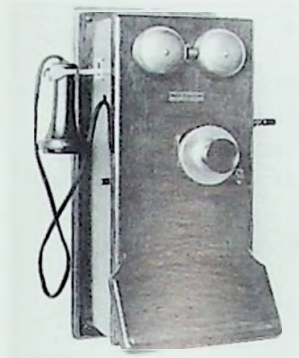
At the township council meeting of 22 March 1913, a second petition requested extension of the Municipal Telephone system from Lakehurst to Buckhorn, although the village itself had been "on the 'phone" since 1905 by means of the service through Smith Township from Lakefield. After this installation, a third petition was received by the township council to have the system extended to Sandy Point and to Jacob's Island.

By 1914, with these lines in place, the Harvey Municipal System was complete. The long distance line crossed Gannons Narrows where it became the property and responsibility of Bell Telephone.

On taking down the receiver to ring some one on the same line the caller would inquire "Line busy?" and if not, would turn the handle to produce the required sequence of rings to alert the called party that their presence on the line was desired. At the end of the call, the action of hanging up the speaker produced a tinkle on the bells to indicate that the line was free for the next caller.

In order to signal the operator, a button on the left hand side of the box had to be depressed while turning the crank. The button silenced the ring except at the central. Inquiries as to the correct time would be handled by the central who would consult her counterpart in Peterborough and relay the information to the caller.

"Listening" was the cause of much annoyance for with the addition of receivers the clarity of the conversation diminished in direct proportion to the number in the "audience". One annoyed caller was heard to express



A one box magneto wall-mount telephone of the type used in Harvey. Note the hardwood case, the receiver (*left*), transmitter (*centre*), dial handle (*right*) and the silencer button (*left*) to ring only the central switchboard. First introduced in 1907 with a single dry cell battery such sets were still in service 50 years later. (Courtesy Bell Canada).

his exasperation and ordered listeners "to get off the line, I'll tell you all about it when we get through". On another occasion a caller asking for the line because of an emergency, was greeted with "It's not an emergency until it's dead!".

At the Harvey township council meeting of 11 April, 1914, a bylaw was passed to permit erection and maintenance of poles and wires on the local highways by the Bobcaygeon Rural Telephone System Ltd. This was a single service operated out of Bobcaygeon where its central switchboard was located.

The telephone brought people together, kept people informed of what their neighbours were doing and thinking, and saved countless hours formerly spent by communicating in person. For example, in December, 1916, Harvey residents were made aware by means of the telephone that the source of the red glow in the southern sky was the burning Quaker Oats plant.

A fire caused by a lightning bolt was extinguished by neighbours alerted by the central operator. The operator knew if Gannons Narrows bridge was passable in the dark stormy days of winter. Central alerted the neighbourhood when a drowning happened in Bald Lake. She was instrumental in the rescue of a winter dweller on Jacob's Island on a cold mid-December night when they broke an oar on their boat in a late afternoon crossing of the channel and found themselves in broken ice far from shore. On countless occasions the operator came to the rescue and performed a service above and beyond the strict call of duty.

In the 1950s the entire system was bought and replaced with Bell lines and the dial telephone. That early system was a far cry from today's but it worked and played an important part in the economy of the time and the development of communication of the period; a pioneer system to serve pioneers.

The Country Line _____

Electronic progress has dealt a severe blow to rural pleasures which arose from the old country line. No longer can telephone conversations be held with several farm houses simultaneously. The titillating pastime of listening in and keeping up to date on local news has been thwarted. The thrill of early long distance calls with the fun of shouting at the top of one's lungs over accompanying static has disappeared. Even the satisfying exercise of vigorously cranking the telephone handle to reach the central switchboard operator has been replaced by touch dialling. "Central" had a switchboard in the hall of their farm house not far from Lakehurst.

Everyone's special combination of long and short rings was familiar to all. It was a simple matter to identify who was being called because everyone's phone on the multi-party line rang. Whether it might prove interesting enough to listen was another matter. Blossoming romances and family illnesses drew the largest audience. The eavesdroppers could often be identified by the background noises of asthmatic breathing, grandfather clocks ticking or babies crying. Most people philosophically realized that such listening in was an innocent pastime to while away dull days. But rumour said that a Harvey councillor lost his temper and the following election because he swore at listeners to get off the line while he was trying to transact some interesting township business.

Unfortunately, the more who lifted their receivers to listen in, the fainter the voices became as the line's power weakened. Young people used an effective method of handling invasions of their privacy. They discovered that when the receiver was placed against the mouthpiece, the resultant speech deafened the ear drums of any hapless listeners who quickly hung up.

The only public telephone was situated on the wall beside the Lakehurst village general store's post-office wicket. It required temerity to make a long distance call, watched by an interested hot stove league seated on benches lining the aisle. This captive audience had to listen to the shouted telephone conversations whether they wished to or not. The noticeable lull usually indicated they wished to.

The general township fire alarm was a rare and frightening occurrence. Eight long rings brought everyone running to their phones to hear Central announce where and what the fire was. Wives would race to the fields to call their husbands. Children would be dispatched to fetch buckets, shovels, ladders and potato sacks. Cisterns of rain water were heaved onto farm trucks and every able bodied person would climb aboard to roar off to the fire in record time.

Fires always brought a heartwarming neighbourliness and generosity which helped sustain the unfortunate victims. Shortly after Harvey township acquired an ancient fire engine, the fire station burned down, fire engine and all! It seemed as though fate was saying that the camaraderie of the old bucket brigade was more important than progress.

Perhaps there is a parallel with the old country line.

Contributor: Alicia Perry _____

BUCKHORN WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

The Buckhorn Women's Institute was formed in response to the widely-felt need for an organization which would provide instruction in skills such as homemaking as well as a welcome source of companionship. The Buckhorn Branch was inaugurated on June 30, 1930, in the True Blue Hall. Visitors included the Women's Institute District Secretary, Mrs. George Weller, of Warsaw, as official representative of both the District and the Young's Point Women's Institute Branch.

The first officers of the Buckhorn Branch were:

President – Mrs. Harry Shearer

First Vice-President – Mrs. Bruce Hall

Secretary-Treasurer – Mrs. Sam Wood

District Representative – Mrs. Clifford Spafford

District Director – Mrs. Robert Calvert

Minutes of the meetings for the period 1930-38 have been lost. A 1933 photograph of the branch membership is reproduced in the Smith township history (p. 207) in which members are identified by name. The Branch began compiling a Tweedsmuir History in 1956.

Several members were very active, including Mrs. Harry Shearer who served as District President from 1948 to 1951, and Trent Valley Area President in 1966-67. Mrs. Donald Caza occupied the same two positions in 1976-78 and 1979-81 respectively. Mrs. Caza served as Provincial Convenor of Agriculture for three years as well.

Contributor: Bernadette Caza and Vera Gordon



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Adam and Eve Rocks, Buckhorn

Sketch by Olli Virkamaki

The Buckhorn Branch was closely involved in the community. In its early years, members tended the gardens of the Wesley Church, the Buckhorn Church and the store. In 1945, a petition was organised in favour of street lights and presented to both Harvey and Smith Township councils. Later in the same year the Branch organized a banquet for returning servicemen.

In 1948, members purchased and placed a marker on the grave of the unknown Indian found in the Lakehurst gravel pit. Two years later, members raised sufficient funds to purchase a piano for the community hall and to pay for snow removal on the pedestrian walk of the Buckhorn Bridge.

In 1961, members raised funds to assist the Harvey Volunteer Fire Department by purchase of a siren for \$12.00. In 1964, the national meeting of Fire Chiefs of Canada was held in Harvey and the Buckhorn W.I. Branch catered a smorgasbord dinner for the 825 visitors and spouses at "Yuletide", the summer home of James Arnott on Sandy Lake.

In addition, projects included,

- the Buckhorn War Memorial monument commemorating the deceased in both World Wars,
- the commemorative name plate on the Adam and Eve Rocks, and large contribution towards purchase of a 500-gallon water tank for the Fire Truck,
- catering meals at the annual Buckhorn Art and Wildlife Festival,
- helping at the opening of the new Buckhorn Elementary School,
- sponsoring 4-H clubs,
- helping with Brownies and Cubs,
- providing cards and flowers to those sick or shut-in,
- helping during disasters by providing donations of cash, clothing, and food,
- serving firemen meals when on duty.

Other activities included enrolment in Home Extension courses organised through the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food – such as, baking bread, nutritious meal-preparation, sewing, quilting, making hats, lampshades, rugs, embroidery and home decorating.

Speakers at Branch meetings talked on topics such as agriculture, education and world affairs. The social side of the Branch activities included bus trips, picnics, corn roasts and the regular gatherings which represented overall one of the main sources of diversion for local women in the earlier years outside the home.

The members of the Branch have derived great pleasure and support from the friendship and companionship of neighbours and the Buckhorn Women's Institute is proud to form a part of the local community.

Tricking the Lunge Poacher _____

Doctor McKinnon had his practice in Bobcaygeon but he served Harvey folks as their veterinary surgeon for over fifty years. As a professional he was excellent but above all else he revelled in masterminding various forms of practical jokes. One of these pranks involved Henry Parker who was the local game warden at the time. The Doctor alerted Henry of a deal he had made with a local character, Hank Adams, as follows: Hank had confided to the Doc that since it was April and the lunge were spawning, he had caught a few out of season. The Doc stated that he would enjoy a feed of fish and thereupon Hank agreed to sneak one down to Doc's office the following evening just as darkness would fall. As agreed, next evening Hank came driving along in his horse-drawn buggy, but at the bridge there stood Henry. Hank nonchalantly offered a warm "Good evening Henry" and was about to keep going when Henry stepped out and caught the horse's bridle. Said he: "The Fish and Game Department have sent me a notice to make a check on every vehicle crossing here tonight. It is just a routine, Hank. I will keep you only a minute." Lo and behold, there was an illegal fish in the back of the buggy all nicely wrapped in a newspaper. "I am terribly sorry this has happened," said Henry, "because you and I have always been good friends. I have no alternative but to lay a charge, but I will deliver the summons in person, and if you do not mention this to a soul maybe we can keep it from the press. I will have the court proceedings in Lindsay."

The distraught Hank went to Doc's house and related his misfortune, requesting him not to tell a soul. Doc showed his deepest feelings of compassion and stated that, if character evidence would help, he would be glad to attend the hearing in Lindsay. Hank slept scarcely a wink that night, and went promptly to see Doc the next morning. As he entered the office, who should be sitting there but the game warden, both he and the Doc unable to suppress their laughter. Said Hank: "It all comes to me now! You damn pair of Devils. I will never believe a word from either of you as long as I live!"

Epilogue: Doc got his fish, Hank got a dismissal then and there, and Henry got their promise that the incident would go unspoken, for at least a year.

by Art Parker _____

MILITARY

The British Empire, including Canada, entered World War I on 4 August 1914 and within three months Canada had sent 33,000 troops to England. Before the war was over, nearly 600,000 Canadians were in uniform, of whom three-fourths had served overseas.

Among Those Who Served in World War I

* - Killed

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Allred, Wilbert* | Hutchinson, George |
| Bloomfield, Harry | Ireland, Herbert* |
| Cairnduff, Jack | Ireland, John |
| Cairnduff, Manley | Irwin, Robert "James" |
| Calvert, Burritt | Jones, Charles |
| Campbell, Francis | Lockie, George |
| Chesney, Elmer | MacKenzie, Walter |
| Coones, George* | Montgomery, Arnold |
| Dixon, Walter* | Montgomery, Clayton |
| Freeman, Harold | Montgomery, Osborne |
| Fulton, Bob | Moon, Edward |
| Gillespie, Melville | Simpson, Harry |
| Gillespie, Max | Smith, Wilhelmina |
| Gillespie, Gordon | Thibadeau, Ed. |
| Greene, Charles | Thibadeau, Ernest |
| Greene, Norman | Windover, D'Eyncourt |
| Haines, Harry | Windover, Jewell |
| Hall, Frederick | Windover, Warren* |
| Hall, Leslie | Wood, Albert |
| Hall, Melville | Wood, Samuel |
| Hardman, Albert | Young, Albert |
| Hill, Richard | |

Contributor: John Fawcett



Alec St. Thomas (*left*) and Ed. Thibadeau, members of pre-World War I Army Reserve, the Loyal Volunteers.

Mobilization of the 93rd Battalion in Peterborough in late 1915 attracted many recruits from south Harvey and surrounding area. After training in early 1916 the 93rd sailed on "The Empress of Britain" arriving in Liverpool, England in July before proceeding to France. The 1st detachment arrived at the Somme Battle Sector in October 1916. The remainder of the Battalion reinforced the five Divisions of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, which had suffered heavily.

Several from the Buckhorn area served with these battalions including *Herb and Jack Ireland, Charlie Jones and Sam Wood*. Among those serving with the 109th Battalion were several from north Harvey including *Jack Cairnduff, Manley Cairnduff, Francis Campbell, Edward Moon, Ernest Thibadeau and Albert Young*. *Robert "James" Irwin* of north Harvey served with the 10th Battalion after having first joined the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. In 1910 he was in the Honour Guard at the funeral of King Edward VII and subsequently at the Coronation of King George V.

From south Harvey came *the Hall Brothers — Fred, Leslie and Melville*, sons of Charles and Annie (McKinty) Hall of Buckhorn. In 1915



1915. (Left to right) Privates Melville Hall, Walter Dixon and Leslie Hall (rear) both unknown. (Courtesy Janet Clarkson).

Fred was one of the first from the Buckhorn area to go overseas with the 2nd Canadian Contingent. In November 1916 Fred had been involved in the futile battle at Passchendaele and despite censoring he wrote urging his brothers to stay at home although Leslie and Melville Hall did not heed their brother's warning.



1915. Private Dick Hill, son of pioneers in Deer Bay Creek.

Wilhelmina Smith, nursing sister, Queen's University Medical Unit, 1915-1919. (Courtesy Wilma J. Rosborough).

Leslie Hall and Charlie Jones were gassed with thousands of others in France. In April 1917 *Leslie Hall* and *Jack Ireland* fought at the battle of Vimy Ridge.

In 1915 *Richard (Dick) Thomas Hill*, son of Deer Bay pioneers Thomas and Eliza Hill, enlisted with the 46th Infantry Battalion, the Saskatchewan Regiment and served in France for \$1 per day plus ten cents field allowance. In 1919 Hill was demobilized at Kingston and received the 1914-18 British War Medal and the 1914-19 Great War for Civilization Medal.

Mrs. Hugh Heaton drove an ambulance in France during World War I. The Heatons had a cottage on the east side of Pigeon Lake, north of Sir Edward Kemp's golf course.

Wilhelmina (Mina) Smith enrolled in the Nurse's Training School at Belleville General Hospital from which she graduated as a Registered Nurse in 1915.



1917. Privates Bob Fulton (*left*) and Max Gillespie.
(Courtesy Lyal and Wilma Gillespie).

Mina enlisted with the Queen's University Medical Unit and served in the French Field Hospitals. Nurses sometimes had to take their blankets to wooded areas to sleep during the day. After the Armistice, Mina was posted in the Convalescent Home situated in Lady Astor's Estate in England. She returned to Canada after three and a half years overseas and subsequently nursed in the USA.

The Windover brothers, D'Eyncourt, Jewell and Warren, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Elijah Windover of Buckhorn served in the 93rd Battalion. Warren was awarded the Military Medal posthumously. Mr. and Mrs. Windover received the award together with an official letter complimenting them on being the parents of so gallant a boy. His brother D'Eyncourt contracted pneumonia soon after he enlisted and did not leave Canada. Their father, Elijah, tried to join up but was too old.



Nogies Creek neighbours packing boxes of supplies for soldiers overseas during World War I. (Front left to right) Edith Oliver, Rita McIlmoyle, Nell Junik and Julia Freeman. (Rear left to right) Jean Beatty, Margaret Oliver, Lillian Kraeger, Mrs. ... Ayres and Millie McIlmoyle. (Courtesy: Marjorie Oliver).

Samuel Wood was a Signaller with the 93rd Battalion and was wounded in action overseas. After demobilization he was the Buckhorn blacksmith serving Harvey and northern Smith townships.

The *Gillespie brothers, Melville, Max and Gordon* joined and Melville and Max served overseas.

Wilbert Alldred from Nogies Creek was killed while serving as a sniper.

Of the 40 known Harvey participants in the forces during World War I, four were killed and several wounded. Most were in the army and served in the trenches. The Home Front was very important in providing moral and material support for Canadian troops.

World War II

At the outbreak of the war in 1939 many throughout Harvey Township enlisted with Canada's Forces.

Among Those Who Served in World War II

* - Killed

Adams, Elwood - Army
 Allen, James R. - Armoured Corps.
 Allen, Vernon - Army
 Bannan, John E. - R.C.C.S.
 Barcroft, Wilbert - Tank Corps.
 Barr, John F. - Army R.C.A.
 Barr, Murray - Army
 Barr, Robert - Army R.C.A.
 Beatty, Arnold - Postal Corps
 Beatty, Lloyd - R.C.A.F.
 Bennett, Arnold - Army
 Bennett, Wellie - Army
 Bolton, Donald R. - R.C.E.
 Bolton, Samuel S. - R.C.E.
 Brown, Albert - Army
 Brown, Charles - Army
 Brumwell, Grattan - R.C.E.M.E.
 Calvert, Lloyd - Army
 Campbell, Neil - R.C.N.
 Chase, Carman H. - R.C.A.F.
 Chase, J. Earle* - R.R.C.
 Chase, Ralph - Army
 Clarkson, Fred - Tank Corps
 Coones, Harry D. - R.C.A.F.
 Coones, Lillian - C.W.A.C.
 Crowe, Frank - R.C.A.F.
 Dixon, Max - R.C.A.
 Dixon, Robert D. - R.C.A.F.
 Fawcett, John K. - R.C.C.S.
 Freeburn, Garnet - Army
 Fulton, Gerald E. - R.C.A.
 Fulton, James D. - R.C.M.C.
 Gillespie, Elwood - Army
 Gillespie, Grant - H.P.E.
 Gillespie, Howard - R.C.A.
 Gillespie, Roy - R.C.A.
 Given, Emery - Army
 Given, Harry - Tank Reg.
 Given, Enid - R.C.A.F.
 Given, Harry - Tank Reg.
 Gordon, Malcolm - Army
 Graham, Russell - R.C.O.C.
 Graham, Vincent - R.C.A.S.C.
 Hall, Earle E. - R.C.N.
 Hall, Glen 8th Recce - 2 Div.
 Hill, Richard - Army
 Hook, Raymond - Army
 Hunt C. Gordon - R.C.N.V.R.
 Hutchinson, Norman - Army
 Ireland, Herbert - Army
 Ireland, Kenneth - Army
 Ireland, Leonard - P.W.R.
 Ireland, Reginald - Army
 Ireland, Russell - Army
 Irwin, Carl Ellsworth - R.C.A.F.
 Irwin, Ivan - Army
 Irwin, John Alexander - R.C.A.F.
 Irwin, Ross Winston - R.C.A.F.
 Irwin, Wilbert Ernest - R.R.C.
 Johnson, Joseph - R.C.A.F.
 Junkin, Bernard - Army
 Junkin, Edward - Army
 Lawrence, John - R.C.N.
 Lyttle, Clifford - Forestry
 Lyttle, Douglas* - Essex Reg.
 Lyttle, Robert - Army
 Marois, Walter - Army
 Marois, William* - Camerons
 McIlmoyle, James - Army
 McIlmoyle, Norman E. - R.C.O.C.
 McIntosh, Gus - R.C.A.F.
 Morrison, William
 Nicholls, Len
 Northey, Carl W. - R.C.A.
 Oliver, Norman - Army
 Ormiston, Walter - R.C.A.F.
 Parker, Arthur E. - R.C.N.
 Parker, Edward (Ted) - R.C.E.
 Parker, Herbert - R.C.N.
 Pluard, Harry - Army
 Pluard, Herb - Army
 Reeves, Gerald - Army
 Renouf, Arthur - Army
 Richmond, William - Army
 Shearer, Gordon - Army
 Shearer, Robert - R.C.A.S.C.
 Simkins, Reginald - Army
 Smith, Howard - R.C.A.
 Traynor, Dennis - C.A.P.C.
 Traynor, Percy - R.C.A.F.
 Watson, Floyd - R.C.A.F.
 Watson, Fritz - R.C.N.
 Watson, Thorne - U.S. Marines
 Windover, Harold - Tank Corps.
 Wood, Edward (Ted) - R.C.A.
 Zirotf, Walter - R.C.E.

James (Jim) R. Allen joined the Prince of Wales Rangers in high school and later the Armoured Corps which went to England. In 1944 Jim was posted to the Governor General's Foot Guards, 4th Armoured Division. From D-Day, the Regiment campaigned in Europe although Jim became a prisoner-of-war near Bremen.

John E. Bannan enlisted in 1940 with the Midland Regiment and went to England in April 1942. In 1945 John served in Belgium and Holland and was demobilized that October in Canada.

Murray Barr and his sons, John and Robert (Bob) Barr, served in the Army; Murray at No. 32 Training Centre in Peterborough; John joined the Royal Canadian Artillery, Transport Division serving at Camp Barriefield and Petawawa and volunteering for service in Japan. In 1940 Bob Barr joined the Royal Canadian Artillery 11th Army Field Regiment, 9th Battery and went to England in July 1941. From 1943 Bob served in Sicily and Italy as a lineman with Artillery Signals, a difficult task, for shelling sooner or later destroyed his cables. In 1945 Bob moved to Western Europe before being discharged in November 1945 in Canada.

Lloyd Beatty from the Bobcaygeon area was a flight engineer with the R.C.A.F. from 1940 serving overseas until December 1945.

Grattan Brumwell from the Bobcaygeon area enlisted in 1942 with the Armoured Corps, became Corporal in R.E.M.E. and served in submarines as electrician. Grattan was discharged in Toronto and subsequently joined the Artillery Corps in Lindsay where he remained until retirement.

D. Harry Coones, son of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Coones of Sandy Lake, enlisted with the R.C.A.F. in 1942 serving as L.A.C. with City of Winnipeg 402 Spitfire Squadron's mechanical division. In 1944 Harry went to England and serviced the Commander's plane in Tangmere, England and the Squadron Leader's at Folkestone and Orkney Islands. Harry was stationed at Molesworth, England, when Clarke Gable and Jimmie Stewart were serving there. Harry returned to Canada on the "Queen Elizabeth", with 19,000 troops and crew aboard and was discharged in March 1946.

On 12 June 1948 Harry married a friend of his sister Lillian, *C. Evelyn (Lynne) Clarke* who had served in the C.W.A.C. during World War II. Lynne joined up in 1942 and became Sergeant in the Dental Corps developing new techniques in prosthetics, x-ray and dental care. While serving at Toronto's National Forces Dental and Technical Training Centre Lynne Clarke had the honour to be selected as the female dental instructor representing Eastern Canada where she taught until discharge in December 1945.



Bombardier Carman H.
Chase, R.C.A.F.
(Courtesy Albert Chase).

Lillian Coones, sister of Harry, joined the C.W.A.C. in 1941, served as an office clerk and in the Dental Corps for three years in Canada.

Carman Harvey Chase, the son of John Albert Chase and Ann Northey, of Gannons Narrows, enlisted as bomb-aimer in the R.C.A.F. in 1942 and went to England and to the Mediterranean in 1944. In Italy Carman served in 27 sorties with Royal Air Force Squadrons 148 and 614 before demobilization in September 1945.

John Earle Chase, Carman's brother joined the Reserve Unit of the Royal Regiment of Canada in 1940 and trained as an officer with the C.O.T.C. of the University of Toronto while completing his Bachelor of Arts degree. After graduation he joined his Regiment in December 1942 in time for the invasion of Sicily. Earle transferred as lieutenant to the 48th



Lieutenant Earle Chase,
Royal Regiment of
Canada and 48th High-
landers.
(Courtesy Albert Chase).

Highlanders and on 1 August 1943 Earle Chase was called upon to lead a company and take a hill near Regalbuto but he was killed by a sniper's bullet. Lieutenant Earle Chase was 29 years old when he died and he is buried in the Agira Canadian War Cemetery near the Regalbuto battlefield.

Robert Dixon of Buckhorn enlisted in 1941 with the R.C.A.F. and served with No. 6 Bomber Command in Europe. Bob was transferred to the Middle East and served with American Forces before returning to Canada.

Max Dixon, Bob's brother, served with the Canadian Forestry Corps.

John Fawcett, son of Richard and Eva (McIlmoyle) Fawcett of Buckhorn enlisted in 1942 and joined the R.R.C. before going to England where he transferred to the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals, Cipher Division, training at Borden before being posted to General MacNaughton's Headquarters of the First Canadian Army at Headley Court, Surrey. Soon after D-Day John's cipher section landed on Sword Beach and campaigned through western Europe. John returned on "The Mauretania" at New Year's 1946 and receiving discharge in February.

Gerald E. Fulton, younger son of Archie and Margaret (McIlmoyle) Fulton, joined the Royal Canadian Artillery in 1940 and went to England



Oregon Trail 1940. (Children left to right) Art Webster, Kathleen Webster, Betty Webster, Jim Webster, (Adults left to right) Kay (Traynor) Webster, Tom Traynor, Joe Parton, Ed Traynor and Perce Traynor, R.C.A.F. (Courtesy Kay Webster).

as Wireless Operator at Command Headquarters before serving throughout western Europe with the 29th Battery, 11 Army Field Regiment. He returned to Canada in October 1945.

James D. Fulton, Gerald's elder brother, enlisted with the Forestry Corps in 1942 and served at various camps before transferring to the Royal Canadian Medical Corps and sailing on the "Queen Elizabeth" to England in late 1942. After D-Day Private Fulton served in western Europe before discharge in Canada in February 1946.

Grant Gillespie, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Gillespie of Buckhorn, joined up in 1941, serving with the Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment, 1st Brigade, 1st Division during the invasion of Sicily in July 1943, the invasion of Italy and in 1945 North West Europe. Grant returned safely home in November 1945.

Howard Gillespie, Grant's brother, enlisted with the Royal Canadian Artillery Light Anti-Tank Unit in 1940 and served on anti-aircraft duty in England and during the D-Day invasion. He returned to Canada in November 1945.

Roy Gillespie, Grant and Howard's brother, enlisted in 1943 with the Royal Canadian Artillery and in 1944 transferred to the Royal Canadian Electrical Mechanical Engineers serving on Tanks and Bren Gun Carriers before discharge in August 1945.

Elwood Gillespie, another brother, also served in the Canadian Army.

Vincent Graham, son of Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Graham of Buckhorn, joined up in 1941 with the Royal Canadian Army Pay Corps and went overseas in January 1942. Vince served with No. 3 Canadian Armoured Corps Reinforcement Unit, the 29th Armoured Regiment and the 5th Armoured Regiment as W.O. 2 Quartermaster before returning to Canada in January 1946.

Russell Graham, Vince's brother, served in the Canadian Army.

Harry Given from the Bobcaygeon area, enlisted with the Prince of Wales Rangers in 1942 and later joined the 19th Field Regiment (S.P.) in England and served as a cook tradesman, campaigning after D-Day in northwest Europe before discharge in 1946.

Earl E. Hall, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Hall of Buckhorn enlisted in 1943 in the R.C.N.V.R., joining H.M.C.S. "Prince David" before D-Day. After forces' discharge Earl was lockmaster on Lock 25, just downstream from Lakefield in the Trent Canal System. He drowned on 14 April 1955 while assisting with repairs at Lock 26 when he lost his balance and fell.

Glen Hall, son of Mr. and Mrs. Melville Hall of Buckhorn, enlisted in 1943 with the 2nd Division, 8th Recce. Royal Canadian Artillery and served with a Light Anti-Tank Battery in western Europe and was discharged February 1946.

Richard (Dick) Thomas Hill, served in World War I and in 1940 re-enlisted with the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps. Dick was on staff as cook at No. 32 Canadian A.T.C. in Peterborough before being posted to England in 1941. Dick was discharged in September 1946.

C. Gordon (Gord) Hunt, son of Percy and Ruby (Jones) Hunt of Lakehurst, enlisted in the R.C.N.V.R. in 1942 and as telegraphist joined H.M.C.S. frigate "Cape Breton", K-350 on North Atlantic anti-submarine patrol. In 1945 Gord was in Nova Scotia (refit), Ireland (surrender of



1940. Sledding to Harmony Point on Buckhorn Lake to harvest ice for summer cottages. (Front left to right) Keith Fawcett, Private Len Nicholls. Jim Fawcett (rear left to right) Melva Fawcett, Bob Fawcett (driving team) Cora Fawcett and Don Fawcett. (Courtesy Jim Fawcett).

enemy submarines), B.C. (re-fit for South Pacific duty) and off Vancouver Island (coastal patrol) until Japan's surrender when Gord was demobilized in Toronto.

Carl Ellsworth Irwin served with the R.C.A.F. from June to August 1944 before transferring to the Army as he was too tall for air gunner. He developed pleurisy and was admitted to a D.V.A. hospital for spinal surgery.

John Alexander Irwin served as corporal with the R.C.A.F. from 1941 to 1945 and was in England from 1943 with No. 12 Fighter Group Spitfire Squadron. *Ross Winston Irwin*, from Concession 18, served as corporal with the R.C.A.F. from 1943 to 1945.



Carl and Jean (Nicholas) Northey on their wedding day, 12 October 1946 in London. (Courtesy Jean Northey).

Wilbert (Bert) Ernest Irwin served from 1942 as sergeant with the R.R.C. in Quebec City and Vernon, B.C. where his Company participated in the film "The Commandos Strike at Dawn". In 1943 Bert went to North Africa with the Saskatoon Light Infantry to "observe" and saw action throughout southern and western Europe until 1945. Bert married Beatrice Scott Clarke of Galashiels, Scotland.

Joseph Malcolm Johnson, son of Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Johnson of Deer Bay, enlisted with the R.C.A.F. in 1942 and served overseas. Married Sybil Eleanor Wiltshire of Bournemouth, England, daughter of Major Wiltshire and Mrs. Wiltshire.

The three Lyttle brothers, Clifford, Douglas and Robert, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Foster Lyttle of Buckhorn, served overseas with the Canadian Army. Private Douglas Lyttle enlisted in August 1943 and died of wounds received while fighting with the Essex Scottish in France on 12 September 1944. Douglas' brother Clifford was with the Forestry Corps in Scotland.

The Marois brothers, Walter and William (Bill), sons of Mr. and Mrs. Levi Marois of Buckhorn, both served overseas. Walter served in Italy.

Bill enlisted in 1943 and soon after D-day was serving with the Queen's Own Camerons in France when he was killed in action on 9 August 1944.

Carl W. Northey joined up in 1941 and became a gunner in the 2nd Field Regiment, 1st Canadian Division, operating a 25-pounder in the invasion of Sicily and Italy in 1943 and in western Europe in 1945. He married Jean Nicholas of the W.R.N.S. in England.

Edward (Ted) Parker, originally from England, enlisted with the Royal Canadian Engineers. Sapper Parker was wounded by a mine explosion while serving in Belgium.

Howard Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Smith of Lakehurst and brother-in-law of Ted Parker, served overseas with a light anti-aircraft battery.

Walter Zirosso of Buckhorn enlisted with the 3rd Field Park Company Royal Canadian Engineers and was seriously injured in France, sustaining a fractured thigh and lacerations as the result of a motorcycle accident.

Several young women from all areas of Harvey Township served with the Armed Forces both in Canada and overseas. Women "On the Home Front" likewise made a tremendous contribution to the war effort, not only in their homes, but also in the fields and factories. Their time was given generously to such groups as the War Workers, the Red Cross, Canada Victory Bond sales, the "Aid to Russia Fund"; to churches, and the British War Victims Fund. Hundreds of quilts and knitted articles were sent for European relief and for forces personnel. The Buckhorn War Workers Group was organized in 1939 and over six years made 185 quilts and 540 knitted items. The people of Harvey responded to the emergency of war-time with energy and initiative. Many sons and daughters of pioneers left for military service during these conflicts, some never to return — they will be remembered and their sacrifice will not be in vain.

Pigeon Lake Breakup Record _____

Unlike his grandfather, Mr. James S. Cairnduff, Sam Tate did not write a diary of happenings in his life, but he did record from year to year the date that the last ice went out of Pigeon Lake. These records were written in pencil or sometimes in charcoal on the inside of the old sheep pen door. On one occasion there was a date in March, and there were a couple of early May dates but nearly all were past the middle of April. April 22 was the predominant date of all. If there is some question why this trivial information is recorded here, it is being done so that in future years when the "greenhouse effect" is an important factor, some interested persons may wish to make comparisons. Sam's records began in the 1915 era through to about 1960.

by Art Parker _____

Dr. Henderson's Poaching _____ *by Art Parker*

It was the month of June in 1912. Henry Parker, as Game Warden was patrolling Pigeon Lake, and at the mouth of the river below Bobcaygeon he surprised young Jack Henderson who was catching minnows with an illegal net. Henderson admitted his guilt, but questions to him revealed the fact that he must find some money quite urgently because his ambition was to attend school to become a doctor. Henry recalled a similar unfulfilled ambition because of lack of funds when he had been young. He was deeply touched by the lad's honesty and sincerity, so together they made a deal. Neither was to mention the incident but Jack could continue catching and selling his minnows and Henry would be purportedly unaware of the operation. Time went by and Jack became a distinguished doctor. Eventually he became owner of a hospital in New York City. As his wealth increased, he never forgot Bobcaygeon and later he purchased the fine old William Boyd estate just up-river from where he had once caught minnows. When he decided to upgrade the landscaping, which involved considerable stonework, he chose his old friend Parker to do this part of it.

One September morning, as Henry worked on some flagstones, the Doctor approached him and said: "Henry, I have a party of friends arriving from New York for a few days visit. Now, I know they regard this area as isolated backwoods, and they will expect to have dishes of wild game served at mealtimes. I know it's out of season, but where do you suppose I could procure some venison?"

Then, after a short discussion he said: "Alright, you take the afternoon off and see what you can do about it." Parker drove home to the farm, got his rifle and drove up the Ledge Road where he owned some woodlots. Within half an hour he was fortunate enough to have secured a nice fat young buck. He dressed it out and had delivered it to the Doctor by four o'clock that afternoon. Later reports indicated that the Doctor's friends enjoyed their stay, and they spoke of the meals in glowing terms.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

In the early days of settlement Harvey was combined with Smith Township for municipal government purposes. By 1865 Harvey's assessment had increased to \$42,520 among 65 ratepayers which qualified the township to elect its own council.

Election of a candidate to township council was dependent on a number of factors. Firstly the would-be councillor had to agree to be nominated for the position. If only four nominations were received for council membership the four were acclaimed to office. Conditions attached to nominations of a candidate included endorsing nomination papers within a time limit, fully paid taxes, and possession of a minimum amount of property.

On 5 January 1866 five representatives met for the first meeting of the new township council. William Woods, seconded by William McKentry, proposed the motion that their colleague, William A. Scott become reeve. William Trotter and James Finley were the two other members of the first council. William Woods, seconded by William Trotter, further proposed that William M. C. Hall become clerk and treasurer of the municipality.

At the second Harvey council meeting in February 1866, council enacted By-law 13 to establish the first five school sections. Shaver's tavern was selected as the council's meeting place until further arrangements. This tavern was in Smith Township between Purser's store and Steve Nicholls' hotel, later owned by Thomas Eastwood.

Daniel Stone established a tavern on Lot 11, Concession 9, west of Buckhorn and council later rented one room as their regular meeting place for which they paid \$9.00 in 1869. At the 29 March 1870 meeting, council called for tenders to build a township hall on Lot 8, Concession 14 at Lakehurst. This building was to serve for over 70 years.

Contributor: Albert Chase



Harvey Township Hall, Lakehurst, 1930s. Built in 1870 — the date is visible on the eave — and the hall was in use until replaced in 1940.

The usefulness of the Lakehurst town hall diminished as other areas of the township developed and grew. Before 1900 some council meetings were held at Scott's Mill when the mill was an important part of the township economy. Later on the True Blue, or Loyal Orange Lodge, Hall in Buckhorn, served variously as the meeting place for council, candidate nomination, polling station and other events, political or otherwise.

Harvey is geographically distinct because Pigeon Lake separates the western half of the township into "north" and "south" parts. As a result adequate representation on council from the two parts has always been an important issue.

In the first four township councils William A. Scott from north Harvey was reeve. In 1871 William Ventress, of Nogies Creek in north Harvey, became reeve for three years. South Harvey councillor Wellington Blewett of Lakehurst served a total of four years on council and subsequently assumed the reeveship in 1874.

In 1878 James Hicks of south Harvey defeated reeve Wellington Blewett and became reeve for two years until James Oliver of north Harvey won election in 1880 only to be replaced the next year by George Oliver

who occupied the post until his death in 1884. James Hicks then became reeve for four full terms between 1875 and 1888.

Thomas Flynn joined township council in 1883 and was the longest serving member with a total of 38 years, attending first from his farm at the junction of the Bobcaygeon and Government Roads in north Harvey and later travelling from south Harvey as a Lakehurst farmer. When resident in north Harvey Flynn represented electors from the Government Road as well as the Oregon Trail and Buckhorn.

South Harvey's Robert (Bob) Shaw first entered township council in 1884 and after four years replaced James Hicks as reeve, a position Shaw assumed on two subsequent occasions. Shaw and his farmer neighbour, Andrew G. (Little Andy) Shearer sat on the council for eight years. Shearer replaced Shaw as reeve in 1896 for the next two years.

James Ingram from north Harvey won the reeve's position from Shearer in 1901 for six years before Shaw replaced him from 1909 until 1915. James Ingram then resumed the post and guided the township through the dark days of World War I. In 1919 Shaw returned as reeve for another four years.

After 1923, except for a one term with Archibald Wilson as reeve, the post would be held by north Harvey representatives, Henry Parker and Hugh Givens for 13 years until 1936. M. Wallace Shearer of Buckhorn. Little Andy's son, subsequently took over the "reins" of office for five years.

In 1941 Charles Flynn was first elected reeve and served on three further occasions for a record total of 22 years. Flynn observed the comings and goings in Harvey from his store and gas station on his father Tom's farm. J.G. Elliott of Lakehurst and Ken Junkin and Carl Anderson of north Harvey, each interrupted Flynn's long period of service with their own contribution to township politics.

In 1961 Bruce Hall of Buckhorn joined township council and after five years as councillor and three more as deputy-reeve accumulated strong credentials. In 1969 Hall was first elected reeve and served until 1975. Thomas Flynn, resident on his grandfather's farm at Lakehurst, after prior service as councillor and deputy reeve, assumed the reeve's chair from 1975 to 1978.

Disadvantages of the old system of annual elections included insufficient time for incumbents adequately to assess the township's needs. Before councillors could achieve anything constructive they were obliged to stand for re-election. Annual elections ceased only in 1978. Paul Cziraky



Harvey's longest-serving Reeve, Charles Flynn and family. (Left to right) Flynn, Mildred (nee Calvert), Tom, Charles and Bob.

was the first reeve to assume the post for a two year term. He was incumbent for eleven years until Tom Flynn was elected again in 1991.

In 1866 the newly-incorporated township of Harvey had 65 ratepayers who elected the reeve and four councillors to attend to municipal business. Thus a member of the first council represented on average 13 ratepayers, a far cry from the modern situation.

In the 1860s Harvey was still being settled and laws governing many aspects of farming and lumbering had to be enacted. Roads were rudimentary and in need of repair particularly after rain and spring thaw. Schools were a necessary responsibility assumed by the new council.

Before 1879 Noxon Harris had been the sole constable for Harvey, although in that year two constables were appointed by council. Simon Thibadeau and Frank Crowe received an annual salary of one dollar each for their services.

Accessibility was gradually improved; for example, in 1890 the ferry service across Gannons Narrows was inaugurated. Thirteen years later in 1903 this service was upgraded by a floating bridge providing year-round road access.

The 1891 council made representation to the Government of Ontario on behalf of the many Harvey settlers struggling both to purchase their

property and make a living at the same time. Council sought to impress upon the government the severity of the settlers' economic plight and to urge application of the Free Land Grant Act to speed acquisition of full title to land.

In 1901 Harvey township's assistance was sought in building the 23-mile long C.P.R. railroad spur from Lindsay to Bobcaygeon. Council voted to issue debentures of \$3000 at 4 per cent payable in 30 years.

The years of World War I were marked by the return of the council by acclamation to avoid the expense of an election, a procedure repeated during World War II.

In 1922 Fred Bennett joined township council as the first resident from the village of Buckhorn. Not until 1937 was an Oregon Trail resident elected, the first being John Hill. In 1946 Thomas Gordon was only the second representative from the Oregon Trail area.

The dramatic result of the council election in 1967 saw a "sacred ritual broken", as one local resident observed, by the election of the first "cottager" and non-resident "outsider", to Harvey council. The reason was linked to the dramatic increase in tax assessment associated with school centralisation which affected the non-residents particularly harshly and spurred an exceptional number to exercise their franchise. Most members of council resented this change and attempted to frustrate the newcomer by such ruses as insisting on weekday meetings. The die was cast however and cottagers have become regular members of the council since that time.

Harvey township property assessment has grown dramatically since 1950 and is now administered by a municipal official with sole responsibility. The municipal building inspector has replaced three fence-viewers. The road beats of early days and their respective "pathmasters" have been replaced by today's road superintendent.

School section trustees now belong to a past generation and the one-room rural schools are no longer halls of learning, but rather private residences in most cases. Township representatives on the county school-board greatly reduce duplication of effort. Buses transport pupils to central schools with up-to-date facilities.

The township clerk is no longer obliged to travel to attend council meetings with all the official records at the designated, and geographically different, meeting place on the pre-determined day. An intriguing entry in the records for the proposed council meeting on 1 October 1888 is the phrase "Stormy day, no quorum".

All the many responsibilities of operating the modern township are now discharged from the permanent township buildings in Buckhorn. Elector ratepayers of today must choose their members of council more carefully as three times as long a period of dissatisfaction may result compared to the mere twelve months of office enjoyed by early councils.

A Valuable Credential _____

Walter Johnston was one of Archie Johnston's sons and was raised in south Harvey. He married, bought a farm in North Verulam but always bought cattle in Harvey. He was successful as a cattle dealer and farmer.

As time went on Walter developed an intense disapproval of government prodigality in spending and heavy demand in taxation. It became a sort of phobia with him to the point where he refused to pay his property taxes. He was the first one-man tax revolt!

The court ordered the bailiff to seize some of Walter's cattle for tax payment. Furthermore, judging him to be mentally deranged, Walter was sent to a mental institution. After only a short stay there the doctors found him to be quite normal except for this hatred of government. When they released him, Walter insisted that they provide a certificate declaring him to be of sound mind.

The next year Walter again refused to pay taxes. In court once more, the magistrate began to question his unusual tactics and at one point inquired:

"Is it true, Mr. Johnston, that you spent a short period in a mental institution?"

Walter replied "That's true your worship" and reaching into his pocket he retrieved the precious certificate and continued, "but I am in possession of this official document stating that I am not crazy. Now, Sir, do you have one to show me?"

Some folks made light of Walter's steadfast aversion toward the burden of government taxation in the 1930s but he might well be acclaimed as a hero in these present times.

by Art Parker _____

SIR EDWARD KEMP

Sandy Point on Pigeon Lake was Sir Edward Kemp's choice in 1913 for "Missisquoi", his magnificent summer home and private nine-hole golf course. The Kemp estate, together with Oak Orchard, were the forerunners of other luxurious summer homes in Harvey. An imposing stone gateway and gatehouse reminiscent of England's great estates and a long drive led to his house with its commanding view of the lake.

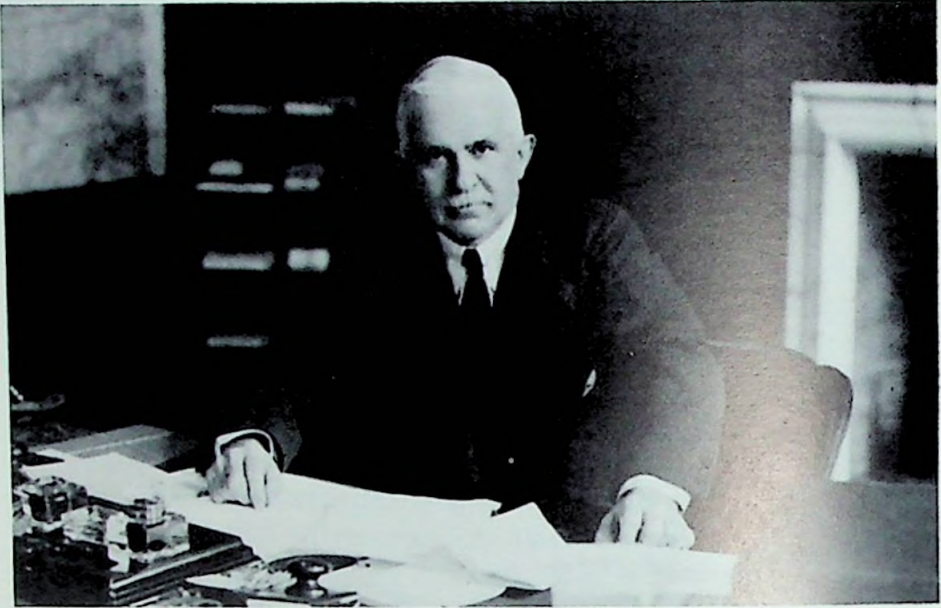
Sir Edward was Harvey's first titled inhabitant and among its most widely renowned. He was born in Clarenceville (Noyan), Missisquoi County, Canada East, in 1858, the son of a lumber-merchant and farmer. At 16, he left home to work as a bookkeeper in a Montreal hardware store at \$2.50 a week. From this humble beginning, he ultimately became a leading Canadian manufacturer and multi-millionaire. In 1879, he married a Miss Wilton of Montreal and raised three daughters.

Around 1886, they moved to Toronto and, with his brother, Edward established the Kemp Manufacturing Company, which produced sheet metal ware. In 1900 he turned over most of his business interests to his brother and entered politics, representing East Toronto for 18 years as a Conservative in the House of Commons. After 1902, the family lived in a newly-built house near Castle Frank.

Edward joined the Borden cabinet in 1911 as Minister Without Portfolio and served as Chairman of the War Purchasing Commission in 1915. He succeeded Sir Sam Hughes in 1916 as Minister of Militia and Defence and created a sensation by not only serving at his own expense throughout the war but also giving \$25,000 to the government!

In 1917 Kemp was knighted and went to London as Minister of the Canadian Overseas Military Forces. He was in the Imperial War Cabinet until demobilization was completed in 1920. Sir Edward attended the Paris Peace Conference in 1919 as a Canadian representative and was appointed to the Senate in 1921.

Contributor: Alicia Perry



Sir Edward Kemp M.P. for East Toronto and federal cabinet member during World War I. Knighted in 1917 while serving in England as Minister of Canadian Overseas Military Forces. Kemp built the grand cottage "Missisquoi" at Sandy Point on Pigeon Lake in 1913 and visited and entertained there frequently until his death in 1929. (Courtesy National Archives of Canada PA 7878).

After the death of his first wife in 1924, Edward married Virginia, widow of Norman Copping, in 1925. They had an infant daughter but only four years of marriage before Sir Edward died suddenly on August 12, 1929 at his beloved summer home on the night of his 71st birthday celebrations. Lady Kemp lived on until 1957 and was president of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind from 1954 to 1957. She often sang solos at the Lakehurst Presbyterian church lawn socials and took an active role there.

Sir Edward was a decisive man of large vision, common sense and liberal philanthropy. The Peterborough YMCA was among many organizations which benefitted from his financial support. S.S. No. 8 Harvey, near his estate enjoyed Sir Edward's gifts of sandwiches, lemonade and prizes provided for annual picnics. His generosity in allowing Boy Scouts and Girl Guides to hold summer camps on his grounds is also remembered.

The Missisquoi guest book offers fascinating glimpses into social gatherings over the Kemp years. Visitors included at least two Canadian Prime Ministers; in 1917 and 1919 the Right Honourable Arthur Meighen and Mrs. Meighen, and in 1924 Sir Robert Borden. Among other prominent guests were the Reginald Pellatts of Casa Loma, Toronto, and Dr. Smirle Lawson, Ontario's Chief Coroner. The Kemps entertained a constant stream of relatives and acquaintances from Canada, the United States, Britain and Egypt. Several guests brought their own staff. One group arrived at Missisquoi via Bobcaygeon during a hurricane and noted that they "landed like the Pilgrim Fathers in a tremendous sea at the (Kemp) boathouse". The private golf course inaugurated in 1915 was always popular together with boating, sailing, fishing, swimming and just relaxing.

The Kemp estate was later sold to Eugene Cost of Egypt. After Mr. Cost's death, Lou Cadesky acquired the property and several neighbouring farms. He imported Polled Hereford cattle from Scotland and was noted for breeding them under the direction of his foreman, Mr. Donaldson. Bowes and Cocks, realtors, were later owners and planned an ambitious housing development which has yet to materialize.

LAND DEVELOPMENT SINCE WORLD WAR II

Not until after World War II were people interested in large-scale development of land in Harvey. Consequently individual cottage lots had been approved automatically and no sub-divisions were planned (apart from John Hall's in Buckhorn in the 1860s).

After 1945, this pattern continued although the value of farmland and particularly, land for lumbering, declined because most good timber had been removed. Simultaneously, affluent city-dwellers expressed interest in waterfront for summer cottages and recreational purposes. Individual landowners began to develop sub-divided plots which were automatically approved under separate numbered Plans. Examples of such "metes and bounds" development were developed at Nogies Creek, Braund Point or Lovesick Lake, Plan 11 at Sandy Point on eastern Pigeon Lake and on the eastern shore of Sandy Lake. The end paper map displays most sub-divisions in Harvey.

At that time, the precision of "metes and bounds" development was very much the responsibility of the developer. Few regulations affected proposals and descriptions of size, spacing and other aspects of building lots were quite arbitrary.

Some early cottage development in north Harvey occurred on Crown Land that had been ignored in the process of agricultural settlement. Such was the case on the eastern shore of Lovesick Lake where much of the shoreline remained as Crown Land. In the 1950s a dozen or so lots were developed by the Braund family along what is now Mae West Road.

Contributors: Alan Brunger and Jim Coons

The 1960s

Provincial government legislation in the form of the Ontario Planning Act of 1964, compelled municipalities to control development more closely. Sub-division commenced as developers such as the Phillips Brothers of Toronto and H. W. Richards of Green River promoted seasonal recreational properties. The Phillips' Sumcot Corporation sub-divided Oak Shores Estates in five separate plans. These adjoined the Squaw River and the northern shore of Little Bald Lake.

Philrick Developments sub-divided the north shore of Big Bald Lake and developed Hill Estates on Lower Buckhorn Lake. In most cases the land was acquired from previous owners and converted from farm use to residential. The lots were largely unserviced although centralized water-supply was provided to part of Oak Shores Estates.

During the 1960s sub-division occurred in south Harvey at Darvelle's Kawartha Hideaway.

The 1970s and 1980s

After 1970 further sub-division occurred including Oak Shores Estates by Phillips Brothers, Buckhorn Lake Estates by Reynolds, a Bobcaygeon developer, Alpine Village, by Hansen and Corcoren, Pirate's Glen at Tait's Bay by Dance, Elbow Point by the Peterborough Lumber Company, Kawartha Hideaway in Sandy Creek Bay by Darvelle, Sugar Bush Estates on the Back Channel by McMaster, Plan 37 at Muskie Manor by Northey, Plan 49 at Big Bald Lake by Parker and Plans 69 and 70 at Tall Cedars.

Port Aberdeen was a large-scale proposal of the late 1960s which has been only gradually developed at Sandy Point on 1,500 acres much of which formerly belonging to Sir Edward Kemp. None of the hundreds of homes and cottages proposed have been erected so far. Despite its name, Port Aberdeen will have relatively few residences with direct water-access. This will not be the case with another sub-division proposed for the east shore of Nogies Creek Bay at Anderson Point.

Tour of Harvey

These two tours are intended to provide visitors with an overview of the areas of south and north Harvey. The directions are accompanied by descriptions which summarize the main points of interest *en route*. More details of settlers and local families may be found in the text of the book. The south Harvey tour begins at Lakehurst and ends at Buckhorn. The north Harvey tour begins at Buckhorn and ends there with an optional side trip east along the Oregon Trail.

South Harvey by Albert Chase

The tour begins at Lakehurst, the centre of the south Harvey farming area which retains its store, Post Office, Community Hall and its United Church but has only the memory of other functions such as the cheese factory, Town Hall and school, S.S. No. 3.

Go north up Cemetery Road, Concession 14, to the Sandy Lake Cemetery (Appendix C). Further on turn left (west) passing over thin soils where the underlying limestone is evident with several holes from which springs emerge or into which streams disappear.

Contributors: Albert Chase and Art Parker

Proceed west through swamp at headwaters of Bear Creek in Concession 15. At Concession 16 turn right (north) and go to the shore of Pigeon Lake which was the point from which early settlers crossed the ice to Bobcaygeon. The ice thinned in more recent decades. Several recent residential developments are on Pigeon Lake.

Return to Concession 15 and turn right (south). Pass the site of the first log school S.S. No. 3 (1869-1900) on the right just before the Lakehurst turn. Proceed straight on descending Orange Lodge Hill, named after the Lodge which was on the right (west) side. A good view from here.

At the junction turn right (west). The Knox Presbyterian Church is on the southeast corner. Formerly two cheese factories operated at the crossroads.

Proceed west to the Concession 16 T-junction where the brick residence on the northwest corner is the former Crescent School in S.S. No. 8. A short distance further west at the curve in the road is a crossway, still evident on the north side, built to avoid former wet conditions.

At the end of the road at the crossroads on Concession 18 is the stone gateway to the private estate developed by Sir Edward Kemp in 1913. Kemp purchased the land from Cluxton, a Peterborough merchant. The peninsula was formerly known as Cluxton's Point, and then Sandy Point. It was a well-known location for weekend steamboat excursions and also as the point of access to the Pigeon Lake ice when driving to Bobcaygeon. Kemp's nine-hole golf course was on the northeast side of the junction.

Turn left (south) and proceed to the Elim Lodge Christian Bible Camp. At the dock a view over Blind Channel includes Jacobs Island and the broad expanse of Pigeon Lake to the Verulam Township shore, land which was originally part of Harvey's Concession 19. The sandy soils of the area once supported good quality white pine forest which was logged by Kelly's of Bridgenorth.

Return to the Crescent School and turn right (south) and pass a swamp, Fulton's Bog, on right and turn right on to the forced road leading to Gannons Narrows. An early trading post was situated here as well as early cottages. The Chase sawmill was on the west side of the Narrows until it burned in 1902. The first permanent public crossing of Gannons Narrows was the ferry in 1890 followed 12 years later by the floating bridge which was to become the last such bridge in Canada. The bridge master's house was on the southern side in Ennismore Township. The permanent high level bridge and causeway was installed in 1954.

To the east of the Narrows is Oak Orchard, an early steamboat port and resort. Cottages near Gannons Narrows date from 1912.

Return by the newer road northeastwards across the Chase farm, note the unique semi-circular roof on the barn, built around 1910. Return to the Presbyterian Church and go straight on at the T-junction.

Cross Sandy Creek and view Sandy Lake on left. The lake has an unusual aquamarine colour related to its high marl content. The reddish-hued Giant's Heart is visible underwater near the bridge. Sandy Creek itself is interesting as its normal southward flow reverses in the fall when the level of Buckhorn Lake is raised.

Further along the Sandy Lake shore is the Shearer Memorial Park and public beach, formerly termed *The Watering Place* at which teams could drink along the Lakehurst Road. The T-junction east of the beach was the site of the early "finger board" showing travellers the way to Buckhorn, Lakehurst and south along Concession 12, the Stockdale Line, to Scotsmans Point.

Turn right on Concession 12 and pass the old Stockdale school in S.S. No. 4 on the right. At Buckhorn Lake, Scotsmans Point resort is on the left (east) and the more recently-developed Six Foot Bay opposite. Return to the finger board corner and turn right towards Buckhorn.

Cross the geological junction between the overlying limestone and the red granite. Bare expanses of granite are visible with no soil or vegetation. The Buckhorn Community Centre (right) is the site of many activities including the annual Wildlife Art Festival.

Entering Buckhorn village, the old two-room school in S.S. No. 5 now serves as the library (right). Beyond is the former Presbyterian Church. At the crossroads (northeast corner) on Main Street is the former West Beach Boarding house, store and Post Office. The Orange Lodge hall and the cheese factory were sited on the southeast side near Buckhorn Lake.

Turn left and view the concrete dam built in 1907 to replace the early dam with old road bridge on top. The road, Highway 507, was replaced in 1974 by the new high level bridge. The Buckhorn canal and lock are on the north side just south of the site of the residence of Buckhorn's founder, John Hall, on which the Cody Inn is now situated. The Inn (1900) dates from the logging era and was constructed of lumber retrieved from the boarding house at Scott's Mill further north by owner Nat Pearson.

Cross the new bridge southward and enter the Smith Township part of Buckhorn in order to view the oldest hotel, the Buckhorn Inn (1836) and

the Balancing, or Council Rock – a granite boulder, or erratic, left by the Ice Age glacier. (North of the library in Buckhorn are the Adam and Eve, or Kissing Rocks which are similar large erratics.)

North Harvey by Art Parker

Starting at Buckhorn proceed north on Highway 507 passing the junction with Highway 36 (which leads east on the Oregon Trail). The early settlers used to visit this area each August to gather huckleberries on the "huckleberry plain". Families used to visit nearby Picnic Hill regularly.

The road north from Buckhorn was built under government sponsorship in the 1860s and became termed the Government Road and later the Buckhorn Road. It opened up for settlement the area around the hamlet of Rockcroft.

About 2 km. north of Buckhorn the Road crosses a low forested area. Close on the right, but out of sight, is the Mississauga River which was important in the lumbering era. A large sawmill, Scott's Mill, was built in the 1850s on the nearby river and a village developed to support its operation. A horsedrawn railway linking the millsite with a wharf on Big Bald Lake to the west crossed the line of the Buckhorn Road, although all trace has disappeared.

On the left is St. Jean de Brebeuf Roman Catholic Church with a fine circular stained glass window, situated on land donated by the Pluard family of early Buckhorn Road settlers. A short distance further is the old Pluard house (right) of brick with stone foundation in the verandah derived from the remains of the Scott's Mill boarding house.

The Buckhorn Road crosses granite and then ascends a limestone plateau, or flat, which has evidence of abandoned farms. Soil is thin and the underlying level limestone is visible everywhere and is the foundation for several old buildings. Two large limestone quarries are on the east (right). Good views west over Harvey and the forested Canadian Shield.

Follow Highway 36 west at Flynn's Turn and descend towards the Squaw River through Flynn's Marsh and across the limestone-granite junction. Squaw River was formerly very important in transporting timber each spring from the logging camps towards Little Bald Lake. Six separate dams held back the river in preparation for the drive. At the Squaw River mouth was Boyd's sawmill.

The first crossroads is at Concession 15 and the second crossroads at Concession 16, was known as "Ation Corners" by the local youngsters owing to the presence of the Nogies Creek store (its candy display representing "temptation"), a house on the southeast corner ("habitation"), the school in S.S. No. 2 on the northwest (representing "education") and the Zion Methodist Church on the southwest corner (representing "salvation").

Cross Nogies Creek Bridge by Highway 36 where an area of relatively good farm land is located. Highway 36 veers left towards Bobcaygeon and after about 2 km. take the old road turn (right). The route is narrower and winding and at the T-junction with Concession 19 was "Cold Springs Corner" where local people could obtain pure spring water from a permanent source. The old road was in use until the 1940s.

At Highway 36 turn left (east) and after 1 km. turn right to Nogies Creek Cemetery, formerly Ventress Burying Ground in which many pioneers are resting (Appendix C). Part of the cemetery was sold as gravel from the pit on the north side.

North of the cemetery was the site of the McIntosh water-ski school in the 1940s. On the left of Highway 36 was a perpetual spring. Just before Nogies Creek turn north (left) on Nogies Creek Road.

North of the turn was the building known as *The Tannery* owned by the Ventress family and used for early church services. At the T-junction a road leads east across Nogies Creek towards property once owned by descendants of Sir Isaac Brock, Governor of Upper Canada. The property at the southeast of the junction was a brickyard.

Nogies Creek was very important in the lumber era for transporting logs. Many cottages are on the river nowadays. Cedar Rapids is on Nogies Creek further north and beyond is the site of former Gilmour's Depot established for provisions and accommodation in the lumber era.

At the T-junction, the White Valley Road (left) between Lots 29 and 30, leads to Highway 649, the former Bobcaygeon Colonization Road. The marl deposit on the north side of the road was quarried in the early 1940s and used in a wide range of manufactured products including rubber, paint, and toothpaste.

This section of Nogies Creek was known as the Hatchery although it was never used for the intended purpose of breeding muskie. The creek widens into the Big Marsh just north of here.

Return to Highway 36 and turn left to cross the bridge. Turn right on the Mill Line Road about 1/2 km. beyond the bridge. The road name commemorates the large lumber mill which Parker Davis operated on the east

side of Nogies Creek. Immediately on the left is the old house built by James S. Cairnduff — the “Scribe of north Harvey”, whose diary is an invaluable record of early days. This area has a long history of tourism reflected in the Sheffield Greens golf course. Further south is the Oliver home, Lakeview Farm, which was one of the earliest resorts on Pigeon Lake. At the end of the Mill Line is Fair Oaks Point, a very picturesque oak-covered peninsula which was an early cottage site.

Return to Highway 36 and turn right (east) and proceed to the next crossroad and turn right (south) on Concession 15 toward Tait’s Bay. A perpetual spring was at the turn in the old days. On the right (west) is the former Parker property with pine trees planted by Art Parker and his sister in the 1920s. Near Pigeon Lake is the former home of William and Sam Tate. Recent subdivisions of Alpine Village and Pirate’s Glen are on the lakeshore. At the lakeshore on the small peninsula are the stone foundations of an early sawmill.

A number of aboriginal artifacts were found in the former sand pit near Tait’s Bay. Much of the forest now evident is regrowth on abandoned farm fields.

Return to Highway 36 and turn right (east) and proceed to Flynn’s Turn and go left (north) on Highway 507, the Buckhorn Road. At the east side is property to be developed as a children’s camp, Camp Tue Qua Shin, by the Lovesick Lake Native Women’s Association.

About 4 km. along the Buckhorn Road is the former hamlet of Rockcroft. On the left is the former Presbyterian Church now a private residence. Further along is the former Rockcroft school in S.S. No. 6 now a residence. The site of the former Rockcroft store and Post Office is 50 m. further on the right. The Buckhorn Road, Highway 507, was a winding and hilly route but it has been improved considerably in recent years. By driving north an impression of early travel in the north of Harvey may be obtained.

Return to Flynn’s Turn and turn left (south) on Highway 36 towards Buckhorn.

(Oregon Trail side-trip — optional.)

Turn left (east) at the crossroads on Highway 36, the Oregon Trail, towards Burleigh Falls. Cross red granite and pause at the bridge over Mississauga River for a view of this picturesque natural route which was important during the early lumber drives.

About 2 km. further note the turn on the right to the Gallery-on-the-Lake and its many works by artists from near and far.

The Oregon Trail has been improved considerably in recent years from its early rough winding condition. The route is a forced road adapted to the granite terrain. Only one side road has been opened; Concession 5 provides access to Deer Bay Reach on the north side of Lower Buckhorn Lake.

About 1 km. beyond the crossroads at Concession 5 is the concrete-block former Deer Bay School in S.S. No. 7. Shortly after the road curves and heads southeastward to cross the Deer Bay Creek valley. First settlement in this part of Harvey took place in 1871 by the Hill family just upstream (left) of the bridge over the creek.

Highway 36 approaches close to Lovesick Lake on the right as the tour reaches Burleigh Falls. The hamlet has a number of permanent and seasonal residences. On the old highway, now by-passed by modern Highway 28, may be seen the former school in Union S.S. 10-9-14, later the Burleigh Falls Post Office.

Highway 36 ends at the T-junction with Highway 28 in the southeast corner of Harvey. At the township boundary the Trent Canal forms a man-made route linking Lovesick Lake with Stony Lake by means of Lock 28. The Falls, or Rapids, are 1/2 km. further south in Smith Township. The Park House on the east side of Highway 28 is an early lumbering and tourist establishment dating from the mid-nineteenth century.

The tour may return to Buckhorn or proceed on Highway 28.

CONCLUSION

At the beginning of the book I made a figurative association between the map outline of Harvey Township and a turtle. I did so in order to simplify the image of the somewhat complex geography of Harvey and to emphasize the difference between the farming district in peninsular south Harvey, the turtle's head, and the much larger rocky granite of north Harvey, the turtle's shell. The two parts of the township are of basic importance in understanding its history.

The other similarity mentioned in the Introduction which I wish to re-emphasize is that between Harvey and the much larger institutions of the province of Ontario and the nation of Canada. In all three of these most people dwell in the south "on the water". Human settlement has been attracted to the south because the best farm land is there and the waterways provide easy access to points further away. The shoreline of Harvey on the north side of the Kawartha Lakes may be over 100 miles long in total and is of basic importance in understanding the township's history. Not only have most people chosen to live along the waterway but the centres of local importance are there. Buckhorn straddles the boundary and Bobcaygeon is just beyond it. Harvey people have always "crossed the border" for their routine needs and apart from Buckhorn and Bobcaygeon have regularly travelled to Lakefield, Lindsay and Peterborough with ever-increasing ease as communications have been improved.

The northern part of Harvey is similar to that of Ontario and Canada in being much less attractive because of the lack of farm land and its inaccessibility to navigable waterways. Abandonment of Harvey's few northern farms and dense development of waterfront has greatly emphasized the contrast between the north and south in the last half century.

Harvey's story is attractive partly because of its diversity. People worked in many different jobs usually tied to the land, and water, and using the many skills of logger, farmer, guide, trapper, miller, sailor and so on. Harvey's pioneers were of diverse background in terms of nationality, religion, education and occupation, leading to a need for reasonable co-operation and co-existence.

The transformation of this rural township has been dramatic and would no doubt amaze and bemuse the hardy pioneers if they could witness it. Economic, social and political aspects of Harvey have been transformed from the early pattern by the degree of modern development to the extent that the legacy of the early period and the record of pioneer life is threatened. This book will serve to record in a permanent way many aspects of that early society and the efforts of its families and individual members that laid the basis for the present day Harvey which we all enjoy. Perhaps the book will be the basis for future accounts which will be written in order to record in a more complete way the story of this notable township.

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TEACHERS

For the early years, this list is not complete because of missing records. N.B. In some years several teachers were hired in succession.

S.S. No. 1 Harvey (Galway Road)

| | |
|------|-------------------------|
| 1900 | Laura Lobb |
| 1916 | M.O. Deck |
| 1917 | Edna Thompson |
| 1918 | Florence Hunter |
| 1919 | George A. Hamblin |
| 1921 | Amy Cosh |
| 1922 | Gladys Mitchell |
| 1924 | Helen Mahood |
| 1927 | Beulah Cosh |
| 1930 | Hazel Bell |
| 1933 | Oswald Anderson |
| 1936 | Elsie Thurston |
| 1937 | Margaret R. Graham |
| 1938 | Evelyn Abbott |
| 1940 | Alfred Milligan |
| 1941 | Eileen Veals |
| 1942 | Murray Hamilton |
| 1943 | Elsie Thurston |
| 1944 | Mrs. Margaret Crowe |
| 1945 | Jean Hope |
| 1946 | Elsie MacEachern |
| 1958 | Sheila (Smith) Matchett |
| 1960 | Jean Jones |
| 1961 | Mae Goodhand |
| 1962 | John Elliot |
| 1963 | Frances Bell |

S. S. No. 2 Harvey (Nogies Creek)

| | |
|------|-------------------------|
| 1876 | Nathaniel Crowe |
| 1884 | Bessie Johnston |
| 1885 | J.W. Storie |
| 1886 | Mr. Stone |
| 1887 | Ada Strachan |
| 1888 | Ruth McLellan |
| 1892 | Margaret Chase (Oliver) |
| 1898 | James Weir |
| 1910 | Laura Parker |
| 1916 | John Cullis |
| 1918 | Mary Gillogly |
| 1919 | Mary McGahey |
| 1920 | Grace Moore |
| 1921 | Mary Brown |
| 1922 | Florence Rundle |

| | |
|------|---------------------|
| 1923 | Florence Hubble |
| | Mrs. Wallace |
| | Miss Overend |
| 1924 | Alison Pike |
| 1926 | Grace McCleod |
| 1929 | Miss Wood |
| 1930 | Beryl Hart |
| 1933 | Viola Stalker |
| 1936 | Betty Thompson |
| 1937 | Alice Darling |
| 1939 | Miss English |
| 1940 | Keitha Green |
| 1942 | Helen Horsley |
| 1945 | Milford C. Muir |
| 1946 | M.C. Crowe |
| 1951 | Mrs. M. Pigeon |
| 1952 | Mabel McKellar |
| 1953 | Elsie Boynton |
| 1954 | Margaret Allen |
| 1955 | Thomas Flynn |
| 1957 | Audrey Coumbs |
| 1960 | Mrs. Joyce Jones |
| 1963 | Marion Chesher |
| 1965 | Mrs. Francis Ingram |

S.S. No. 3 Harvey (Lakehurst)

| | |
|------|---|
| 1906 | Mr. E. Brumwell |
| 1906 | Mr. Moffat |
| 1910 | Miss Stinson |
| | Miss L.W. Weir |
| | Miss Ann Northey (Mrs. John Chase) |
| | Miss Edna Graham (Mrs. Wolsley Northey) |
| | Miss Glover |
| | Miss Ruby Fair |
| | Miss Gertrude Cox |
| | Miss Verna Aldred |
| | Miss Nellie Snowden (Mrs. Albert Brown) |
| | Thomas Allen |
| | Max Parnall |
| | Arthur Stinson |
| | Ormond Benson |
| | Garnet Davidson |
| | S. Cowling |
| 1944 | Marjorie Rowlands (Mrs. Donald Fawcett) |
| 1945 | Gordon Hunt |

| | |
|--|--|
| 1946 | Connie Northey (Mrs. Rogers) |
| 1948 | Miss Hamilton |
| 1951 | Gordon Hunt |
| 1952 | Miss McIntosh |
| 1953 | Mr. H. Lowes |
| 1954 | Mrs. Alice Hunt |
| 1957 | Muriel McLean (Mrs. Thomas Flynn) |
| 1959 | Mrs. Ferne Cummings |
| S.S. No. 4 Harvey (Sandy Lake or Stockdale) | |
| 1899 | Eliza Presley Mary Nichols Mr. Wilkinson Vera Flynn (Purser) |
| 1909 | Clara Adams |
| 1918 | Grace Edwards (Mrs. Leslie Harrison) |
| 1919 | Miss Murphy |
| 1920 | Olive Deck (Mrs. Rev. Harold Bell) |
| 1922 | Verna Bowl Robert Bowl |
| 1923 | Myrtle Harrison (Mrs. Lucas) Margaret McCaffrey (Mrs. H.A. Shearer) Miss Thompson Miss Baptie Mr. Robinson |
| 1928 | Ora Dunford |
| 1930 | Verna Aldred |
| 1931 | Irene Bell |
| 1935 | Earl Chase |
| 1938 | Mary Hatton (Mrs. Dixon) |
| 1940 | Ruth Cameron (Mrs. Reeds) |
| 1941 | Grace Hunt (Mrs. T. Best) |
| 1943 | Alice M. Fisher |
| 1944 | Loretta Gifford |
| 1945 | Hazel Hill |
| 1951 | Gordon Northey |
| 1955 | Ruth Flynn (Mrs. Keith Fawcett) |
| 1957 | Yola Johnston |
| 1959 | Nancy Windover (Mrs. R. Gillespie) |
| 1961 | Isabel McCutcheon |
| 1964 | Ferne Cummings |

S. S. No. 5 Harvey (Buckhorn - Union School)

| | |
|------|--|
| 1900 | Arthur Smith Annie Cookson Martin Graham |
| 1909 | Ethel Huffman Miss Little |
| 1915 | Ethel Pearson (McConkey) |
| 1915 | Jessie Robinson |
| 1917 | Elsie Elliott |
| 1918 | Arthur Smith |
| 1923 | Margaret Murphy |
| 1923 | G.D. Simpson Miss Gladys G. Brown Margaret Tretheway |

Note: After 1930, the Buckhorn School had two rooms - Junior and Senior

Junior Room

| | |
|------|-----------------|
| 1930 | Ora Dunford |
| 1935 | M.T. Smitherman |
| 1937 | D.M. Menzies |
| 1938 | Grace Carew |
| 1940 | B. Carman |
| 1942 | H. Hill |
| 1949 | M. Sloan |
| 1951 | Carl Kirton |
| 1952 | Ruth McColl |
| 1954 | J. Ireland |
| 1957 | J. Abrams |
| 1958 | M. Ziroff |
| 1960 | H. Dunford |
| 1961 | K. Mulligan |
| 1963 | Kenneth McKee |
| 1964 | Etheline Irwin |
| 1967 | F.J. Ingram |
| 1968 | Ferne Cummings |

Senior Room

| | |
|------|------------------|
| 1930 | Miss E.M. Dewart |
| 1935 | John Rutherford |
| 1937 | J.D. Cochrane |
| 1938 | John Q. Willock |
| 1939 | Arnold Olmstead |
| 1941 | E.J. Davis |
| 1942 | Ernest Young |
| 1949 | Margaret B. Hall |
| 1956 | Ferne Cummings |
| 1959 | J. Cole |
| 1960 | P. Maroosis |

1961 G. Osborne
 1963 M.J. Mulligan
 1968 J. McMillan

S.S. No. 6 Harvey (Rockcroft)

1908 Maude Staunton
 1913 P. Fitzgerald
 1913 Leo Copp
 1914 Mary E. Squire
 1915 Marie Stinson
 1925 Mary E. Baechler
 1927 Lottie A. McGahey
 1929 Ellen Ruth Cruikshank
 1933 Arthur E. Parker
 1937 Betty Thompson
 1940 Alice Moloney
 1941 Leo McColl
 1944 Shirley MacKay
 1945 V. McCaw
 1946 Lorna Mackey
 1950 Cecile Hartnett
 1953 Genevieve Sedgwick
 1954 L.M. Zeland
 1955 Ruth Stinson
 1956 Marie Chambers
 1957 James Taggart
 1958 M. Anne Standing
 1959 H. Hannah
 1960 Viola J. Rettie
 1961 J. Leonard Canning
 1962 Faye A. Coyle

S. S. No. 7 Harvey (Deer Bay School)

The following taught before 1921 but exact dates are not known:

Lulu Rosborough
 Miss Dick
 Miss Lynch
 Miss Herr
 Miss Williams
 Mr. Whitfield
 1921 Hazel Hill
 1923 Margaret Blackburn (Mrs. Bruce Hall)
 1929 Mildred Hamill
 1930 Ethel Machan
 1932 Robert J. Waddell
 1935 Mary Sproule (Mrs. T. Bolton)
 1938 Norma Dowker
 1941 George W. Boothe
 1942 Margaret B. Hall

1948 Mrs. E. Beal
 1950 Jean Morgan
 1953 Mary Henry
 1954 N. Carnegie
 1955 Lulu Jewell
 1957 Marie Simpson
 1959 Joan McCauley
 1960 Shirley Sykes
 1962 Robert A. Hamilton
 1964 Margaret B. Hall
 1965 Muriel Flynn

S. S. No. 8 Harvey (Sandy Point)

1885 Miss Gray
 1886 Miss Bowman
 1890 Miss Stinson
 1891 Mrs. Renwick
 1893 Janet Weir
 1894 Margaret Chase
 1897 Lizzie Armstrong
 1899 Mrs. G.M. Cundal
 1900 Miss Shaw
 1901 Mr. E. Brumwell
 1902 Lizzie Smith
 1904 Lily Smith
 1906 Miss Simpson
 1907 Maude Staunton
 1909 H.V. White
 1910 Jennie Weir
 1910 Harry White
 1911 Ethel Pearson
 1914 Margaret McCaffrey
 1915 Miss Jackson
 1917 Miss Dean
 1917 Miss Stringer
 1921 Mr. D. Hunter
 1921 Mr. G. Anderson
 1921 Mr. D. Hunter
 1921 Miss Lynch
 1922 Miss M. Green
 1926 Miss Sandick
 1927 Nuala (Stuart) Smith
 1928 Bertha Long
 1929 Sally (Hosie) Gordon
 193 Nellie (Snowden) Brown
 1936 Gordon Hunt
 1942 Alice (Darling) Hunt
 1944 Verna (Allen) Tanney
 1946 Miss Casey
 1946 Mrs. E.M. Northey
 1948 Miss Finley
 1949 Miss Craig

1950 Mrs. Grigg
 1951 Allan Bennett
 1954 Arthur Johnston
 1959 Ruth (Flynn) Fawcett
 1964 Freda Stewart
 1965 Ruth Fawcett

**U.S.S. No. 9-10-14 Harvey, Burleigh, Smith
 (Burleigh Falls Union School)**

1941-52 Edith MacLaren
 1952-57 Herbert F. Knox
 1957-62 Norman Kelsey
 1963 Evelyn Mann
 1964 Gary Sutherland
 1964-68 Grace Bolton

New Buckhorn School (1972 -)

Principals:

William Green
 Henry Langley
 Trudy Nisbett
 Warren Rosborough
 Ron Wilson
 Terry Wilson

Teachers:

Janice Anderson
 Louise Barcroft
 Barbara Belchamers
 Marcia Brownhill
 Trudy Canough
 Sally Carter
 Marion Crowe
 Fern Cummings
 Beth Deleff
 Ruth Fawcett
 Lorraine Fowinier
 Joan Gaskell
 Elizabeth Irwin
 Pam Lancaster
 Irene Lawson
 Gillian MacDonald
 Brian Markham
 David Martin
 Don McNeil
 Joanna Milder
 Lynda Nicholls
 Kathy Palmer
 Pauline Payne
 Lori Rettersen
 Doreen Roland
 Brenda Schepper

Linda Squires
 Steve Stone
 Pat Wade
 Donna Walker
 Mary Ann Walsh
 Kathy Watters
 Lorenzo Whetung
 Val Wilkinson
 Bonny Windover

Additional Staff:

Secretary Barbara Gillam
 Nurse Sue Dundas
 Caretaker David Baker

INCUMBENTS AT HARVEY CHURCHES

| | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| Zion Methodist (United) Church, Nogies Creek - 1885-1938 (with Bobcaygeon Presbyterian circuit) | | 1942-43 | S.A. Northey (Lay) |
| 1885 - | Thomas Steele | 1943-46 | R. Kitchen |
| 1931 - | William Sterling | 1946-47 | M.L. Minton Roy Brown (Lay) |
| Lakehurst Methodist (United) 1887- | | 1947-65 | Kenneth Stewart |
| 1886-88 | A.L. Adam | 1965-67 | Lance B. Woods |
| 1888-90 | Samuel Ferguson | 1991-92 | Janet Wight Shearman has the Buckhorn Pastoral Charge including Lakehurst U.C., Wesley U.C. and Curve Lake U.C. |
| 1890-91 | William S. Pattison | Knox Presbyterian (Lakehurst) - 1893- | |
| 1891-93 | George H. Raley | 1893 | Mr. Hall (student) |
| 1893-94 | Thomas Clewarth and Jas. Batstone | 1906 | J.H. McQuarrie (student) - Argyle P.O., Ontario James A.G. Stirling - minister in charge of "Home Mission Field" of Lakehurst, Buckhorn, Rockroft of Lakehurst, Buckhorn, Rockroft Will M. Potter, Halifax N.S. |
| 1894-95 | George R. Clare and S.J. Green | 1907 | Gordon Horsley, Bolivar Street, Peterborough |
| 1897-98 | Allen J. Terrill | 1908 | James S. Duncan, Mount Forest, Ontario |
| 1899-1900 | W.D. Harrison and J.W. Coone | 1908 | Duncan S. Forster, The Grange, Ontario |
| 1899-1900 | E.A.W. Dove | 1909 | J.A. McLeish, Parkhill, Ontario |
| 1901-02 | R. Archibald Delue | 1911 | George Rowland, Toronto, Ontario |
| 1902-04 | George F. Metzler M.A., B.D., Ph.D. | 1913 | John C. Bain, Wallacetown, Ontario |
| 1904-05 | Elwood Bowerman | 1913 | E.A. Morrison, Hastings, Ontario |
| 1905-06 | David R. Clare, B.A. | 1914 | J.C. Bain |
| 1907-08 | Clarence E. Mark | 1914 | E.A. Thomson |
| 1908-09 | W.J. Latimer | 1915 | J.B. Skuce, Havelock, Ontario |
| 1909-10 | E.C. Allin | 1915 | E.A. Spinks, Norham P.O., Ontario |
| 1910-11 | H.H. Mutton | 1915 | James B. Skuce |
| 1911-12 | W.C. Parsons | 1921-22 | N.W. Heslip, Mr. Whitfield, J.A. McWilliam |
| 1912-13 | F.A. Philips | 1922 | Mr. Frazer |
| 1913-14 | S.R.M. | 1924 | Mr. Whitfield |
| 1914-15 | S.A. Northey (Lay) | 1924 | Roy Boudreau |
| 1915-16 | R. Benson | 1925-26 | Roy Boudreau, N.W. Heslip, W.D. Edgar |
| 1916-17 | F. Johnston | 1926-29 | C.E. Bray |
| 1917-18 | Connelius A. Dyke | 1929-31 | J.M. Walker, Grafton, Ontario |
| 1918-19 | E.M. Cook | 1934-35 | J.K. Ross Thompson (mostly) |
| 1919-20 | Harold J. Bell | 1936 | L. Wilson, C.R. Hunter (mostly) |
| 1920-21 | A. Gladstone Finnie | 1937 | J.B. Snider (April-December) - also other ministers |
| 1921-22 | J.F. Ireland | | |
| 1922-25 | Prosper M. Neville, Austin Huston (with Wesley Methodist circuit) | | |
| 1925-26 | Ralph E. Spencer | | |
| 1926-27 | P.L. Jull | | |
| 1927-31 | T.M. Wesley | | |
| 1931-32 | W.T. Delue | | |
| 1932-36 | E.E.M. Joblin | | |
| 1936-39 | Kenneth Stewart | | |
| 1939-41 | Kenneth Brenton | | |
| 1941-42 | R.J.B. McNaught | | |

- 1938 H.R. Campbell - also Jos. Mucken
 1939 Russell Gordon (mostly)
 1940-41 J.P. Schissler (mostly)
 1942 George Dunningham - summer
 1943-44 Donald H. Powell - summer - also
 Sam Wood - Buckhorn
 1945 William Adamson - summer - also
 Sam Wood - Buckhorn
 1946 J.W. Hillis
 1947 N.G. MacLean - also Sam Wood -
 Buckhorn
 1948 Fred C. Gould (Toronto)
 - also others
 1949 Wallace White (Bobcaygeon) -
 also others
 1950 David Heslip (mostly)
 1951 John M. Allan - also others
 1951-53 Keith Wilcox - also taught school
 - Rockcroft
 1954 G.J. Purcell - Kendall
 1955-58 Allison - summer - various
 preachers & Sam Wood
 1959 T. Sam Wood - lay preacher
 1960-62 T. Sam Wood - also some
 students
 1963-64 Herb Grills - Peterborough
 teacher
 1965 Laurence Brice - student
 1966 Laurence Brice - student
 1965-66 Gordon Matheson
 1966-77 Lindsay McIntyre - also various
 summer students
 1978-80 Carol Johnston Morrow
 1979-80 Richey Morrow - joined wife
 Caroline in joint ministry
 1981-83 John Henderson
 1983-87 Dianne Otterenshaw
 1987-90 Robert Ewing
 1990-91 Various preachers
 1992 Bill Bynum - January

**St. Andrew's Presbyterian (Rockcroft) -
 1897-1960 with Lakefield Presbyterian**

St. Matthew's Anglican (Buckhorn) 1897-

- 1897 Francis B. Hartley
 1898 A.S. Hammond
 1898-1903 W. Creswick
 1906-07 A. Bagshaw Lay Reader
 1907-08 C.M. Farney
 1908-09 G.L. Maughan
 1910-16 Vacant - occasional services

- 1916-18 A.W. McKenzie
 1919 Vacant
 1920-24 W.C. Bibbey
 1924-25 E.W. Gardiner
 1926-30 T.C. Dwelly
 1930-42 E.C. Moore
 1942-43 D. Knox
 1943-46 A.G. Spence
 1946-52 F.J. Fife
 1952-54 Monks Lay Reader
 1954-59 M.F. Patterson
 1959-63 E.H. Lewis
 1964-69 J.C. House
 1970-72 D.A. Cotton
 1972-74 George Morley
 1974-78 R.R. Sadleir
 1978-82 David Sissmore
 1982-89 Martin McDermott
 1989 Ann Shornoks
 Alchdeacon F.J. Ougley

**St. Jean de Brebeuf Roman Catholic
 Church - 1932**

- 1932-41 John Garvey
 1942-54 Dr. J.V. Masterson
 1955-66 James Houlihan
 1967-68 Vernon Perdue
 1969-83 Leo Leahy
 1984 - Martin Wain

**Church-on-the-Rock (Burleigh Falls) -
 1944**

- 1944 Reverend Willard Day

Elim Lodge Christian Conference - 1951

- 1951-63 Charles and Pearl Arnold
 1963-74 Bernie and Ruth Aldridge
 1974-79 Doug and Marion Robinson
 1979 Elwood and Marie Webb

NOGIES CREEK CEMETERY

| Name of Deceased | Residence | Date of Burial | Date of Birth | Date of Death | Age | Relations | Cause of death | Doctor | Birth Place | Off. Minister |
|------------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------|------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| Theophilus Oakes | Harvey | | | | | Thomas Oakes | diphtheria | | Harvey | |
| Two children | Harvey | | | | | William Ventress | old age | Bonnell | Yorkshire Eng. | Meth. |
| Benjamin Ventress | Harvey | May 1866 | 1786 | May 1866 | 80 | Jas. Goodenough | inflammation | Bonnell | Rice Lake | Meth. |
| George Goodenough | Harvey | 1873 | 1850 | 1873 | 23 | Jas. Goodenough | accidental | | | |
| William Goodenough | Harvey | 1876 | 1803 | May 1876 | 73 | Jas. Goodenough | (felling a tree) | | | |
| John Ward | Harvey | Sept. 1876 | 1844 | Sept. 1876 | 32 | Seth Ward | hip disease | Lloyd | England | Meth. |
| John Goodenough | Harvey | May 1876 | 1816 | May 1876 | 60 | Jas. Goodenough | pneumonia | Bonnell | Kingston, ON | Meth. |
| George Waters | Harvey | | | | | none | heart failure | Bonnell | England | Meth. |
| Bridget Lavery | Harvey | | | | | none | | | U.S.A. | Meth. |
| John Thomas | Harvey | | | | | none | | | Wales | |
| Patrick Lavery | Harvey | | | | | none | | | | Presby. |
| Elisha Johnson | Harvey | | | | | none | | | | |
| Robert Johnson | Harvey | | | | | none | | | | |
| Jane Lee | Harvey | | | | | none | | | | |
| Seth Ward | Harvey | 8 July 1877 | 1820 | 6 July 1877 | 77 | Jane Ward | heart failure | Bonnell | Kingston, ON | Meth. |
| L. Tryon | Harvey | 16 April 1883 | 1861 | 14 April 1883 | 22 | William Tyron | measles | Bonnell | Emily Tshp. | Meth. |
| Dorothy Ventress | Harvey | May 1886 | 1802 | May 1886 | 84 | W. Ventress | measles | Bonnell | Yorkshire Eng. | Meth. |
| Abigail Crowe | Harvey | 28 Feb. 1887 | 1819 | 26 Feb. 1887 | 68.4 | F. Crowe | paralysis | McCannas | Ontario | Meth. |
| Mary Ann Ventress | Harvey | 29 Dec. 1887 | 1852 | 29 Dec. 1887 | 35 | F. Crowe | child birth | McCannas | Seymour, ON | Meth. |
| Wm. Chas Reid Ventress | Harvey | Dec. 1887 | 1888 | Dec. 1887 | 1.6 | Walter V. | inflammation | McCannas | Harvey | Meth. |
| Jane Ward | Harvey | Jan. 1888 | 1822 | Jan. 1888 | 66 | Dan Ward | heart failure | McCannas | Kingston, ON | Meth. |
| Francis K. Crowe | Peterboro | 27 May 1884 | 1808 | 24 May 1894 | 86 | Silas Crowe | old age | Holiday | London, Eng. | Presby. |
| Jane Quibell | Harvey 18 C. | Jan. 1897 | 14 Jan. 1897 | 27 Jan. 1897 | 13 days | farmers | convulsions | none | Harvey | Presby. |
| Emma J.C. St. Thomas | Harvey | Mar. 1897 | Feb. 1883 | 1 Mar. 1897 | 14 | farmers | tumour | Thera & Baker | Harvey | R.C. |
| Jas. R. Richmond | Harvey | 1897 | 30 Mar. 1897 | 30 Mar. 1899 | 3 | R. Richmond | pneumonia | Baker | Harvey | Meth. |
| Martin O. St. Thomas | Harvey | Mar. 1897 | 1897 | 11 Mar. 1897 | 20 days | Ed. St. Thomas | convulsions | none | Harvey | R.C. |
| John Lancefield | Harvey 18 C. | 17 April 1899 | 1816 | 16 Apr. 1899 | 83 | none | pneumonia | Bonnell | Harvey | C.E. |

| Name of Deceased | Residence | Date of Burial | Date of Birth | Date of Death | Age | Relations | Cause of death | Doctor | Birth Place | Off. Minister |
|----------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------|------------------|----------------------|----------|--------------------|---------------|
| Rebecca Dewdney | Harvey 15 C. | 17 Aug. 1900 | 1842 | 16 Aug. 1900 | 58 | A. Dewdney | death | none | Comwall, Eng. C.E. | |
| James Cairnduff | Harvey 17 C. | 25 Feb. 1901 | 1828 | 24 Feb. 1901 | 73 | H.A. Cairnduff | grave/l la grippe | Thorne | Ireland | Meth. |
| Lilian Rose Ray | Harvey 16 C. | 23 Dec. 1900 | 7 Dec. 1900 | 23 Dec. 1900 | 16 days | George Ray | inflammation | Thorne | Harvey | Meth. |
| Victoria B. Ray | Harvey 15 C. | 6 March 1901 | 6 Dec. 1900 | 5 March 1901 | 3 mo. | G. Ray | kidney disease | McCannus | Harvey | Meth. |
| Daniel Clarke | Harvey 19 C. | 7 April 1901 | June 1898 | 7 April 1901 | 26 yrs | G. Clark | dysentery | Bonnell | Harvey | Meth. |
| George M. Ascott | Harvey 19 C. | 18 June 1902 | 1899 | 18 June 1902 | 3 | D. Ascott | geriatric | Thorne | Harvey | Meth. |
| Rebecca Flanagan | Harvey | 20 June 1902 | 1842 | 20 June 1902 | 59 | D. Ward | endo-carditis | Thorne | Harvey | Meth. |
| Elizabeth Cairnduff | Harvey 16 C. | 1 July 1902 | 1827 | 1 July 1902 | 75 | H.H.C. | fever | McCannus | Harvey | Meth. |
| Phoebe I. Crowe | Harvey 16 C. | 15 Dec. 1902 | 1878 | 5 Dec. 1902 | 24 | C. Crowe | congested lungs | Bonnell | Harvey | Meth. |
| Jermie Cairnduff | Harvey | 30 Dec. 1904 | 30 Dec. 1904 | 30 Dec. 1904 | | Robert Cairnduff | stillborn | Thorne | Harvey | |
| Annie Aitchison | Harvey | 28 June 1905 | 1886 | 28 June 1905 | 19 | G. Aitchison | childbirth | Boyd | Harvey | Meth. |
| Wesley Lee | Harvey 14 C. | 3 July 1904 | 1827 | 3 July 1904 | 77 | John Lee | marasmus | Thorne | Ontario | Meth. |
| E. Ed. Crowe | Harvey 14 C. | Oct. 1905 | Aug. 1905 | 14 Oct. 1905 | 1 mo. | Ed Crowe | meningitis | Thorne | Harvey | |
| Thomas Gordon | Harvey 16 C. | 17 Jan. 1906 | 1828 | 17 Jan. 1906 | 78 | Mrs. Gordon | old age | Boyd | Ireland | Presby. |
| Abraham Ward | Harvey | 10 Mar. 1906 | 1815 | 10 Mar. 1906 | 81 | Mrs. Ward | paralysis | Thorne | Ontario | Meth. |
| Caroline Ward | Harvey | 29 May 1906 | 1836 | 27 May 1906 | 70 | Jas. Ward | bronchitis | Boyd | South Carolina | Meth. |
| James Aitchison | Harvey | 12 April 1907 | 1836 | 12 April 1907 | 70 | George | weak heart | Boyd | Calvan, ON | Presby. |
| William Ventress | Harvey | 22 May 1907 | 1827 | 22 May 1907 | 80 | Water V. | stomach cancer | Thorne | York, Eng. | Meth. |
| Clara Anderson | Harvey | 11 Mar. 1908 | 1906 | 11 Mar. 1908 | 1.4 mo. | John Anderson | convulsions | Boyd | Coe Hill | E. C. |
| Mary Ellen Harris | Harvey | 5 April 1908 | 1813 | 5 April 1908 | 55 | N. Harris | apoplexy | Thorne | Ontario | Meth. |
| Ellen Cairnduff | Harvey | 30 July 1908 | 1803 | 28 July 1908 | 25 | R. Cairnduff | septicæmia | Thorne | Ontario | Meth. |
| Jas. Simon Thibodeau | Harvey | 27 Aug. 1908 | 1837 | 26 Aug. 1908 | 71 | Mrs. Thibodeau | tuberculosis | Thorne | Ontario | Meth. |
| Jane Gordon | Harvey | 9 Feb. 1910 | 1836 | 8 Feb. 1910 | 74 | none | decay | Thorne | Ireland | Presby. |
| Sarah E. Hopkins | Harvey 14 C. | 29 Nov. 1911 | 1908 | 27 Nov. 1911 | 3 | George Hopkins | burned to death | Boyd | Somerville Twp. | Meth. |
| Mary Anne Cairnduff | Harvey 17 C. | 26 Aug. 1912 | 1890 | 26 Aug. 1912 | 22 | George Crowe | weak heart | Thorne | Clark Tship. | Presby. |
| Charles Crowe | Cascade B. C. | 2 Oct. 1912 | 1880 | 2 Oct. 1912 | 32 | George Crowe | weak heart | none | Harvey | Presby. |
| G.N. Crowe | Harvey | 31 May 1913 | 1911 | 30 May 1913 | 2 | C. Crowe | paralysis | Thorne | Harvey | Presby. |

| Name of Deceased | Residence | Date of Burial | Date of Birth | Date of Death | Age | Relations | Cause of death | Doctor | Birth Place | Off. Minister |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------|---------------------|----------------------|------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Lilly Fair | Saskatchewan | | 22 May 1913 | 27 Feb. 1882 | | Ross Fair | gallstone/typhoid | | Harvey | Presby. |
| John P. Ventress | Harvey 17 C. | 5 April 1916 | 1895 | | | | apendisicitis | McCullough | Harvey | Metb. |
| Rueben Clad | Verulam | Jan. 1918 | 1844 | 27 Jan. 1918 | 74 | Mrs. Oliver | pleurisy | Graham | Kingston | Metb. |
| George Brumwell | Smith Tshp. | 20 Feb. 1918 | 1842 | 18 Feb. 1918 | 76 | Mrs. Brumwell | heart failure | Thorne | Smith Tshp. | Metb. |
| Mary Isabel Young | Harvey | 4 Jan. 1918 | 1874 | 3 Jan. 1918 | 43 | Jos. Young | paralysis | McIntosh | Harvey | Pr-sby. |
| Ebel Kimble | Harvey | 12 July 1919 | 11 July 1919 | 11 July 1919 | | K. Kimble | stillborn | Dr. Thorne | Harvey | Presby. |
| Elizabeth A. Brumwell | Harvey | 31 Jan. 1921 | 1845 | 29 Jan. 1921 | 75 | J. Goodenough | pneumonia | Kelly | Peterboro | Metb. |
| Robert Reid Ventress | Harvey | 13 July 1921 | 1900 | 1921 | 21 | W.D. Ventress | drowned | Kelly | Harvey | Metb. |
| Jean L. Hamilton | Bobcaygeon | 17 June 1919 | 28 | May 1920 | 11 mos. | David Hamilton | paralysis | Kelly | Bobcaygeon | Metb. |
| Walter Duane Ventress | Harvey | 30 Jan. 1923 | 1853 | 28 Jan. 1923 | 70 | William Ventress | urinary disease | Kelly | Cramah | Metb. |
| Mrs. Nathaniel Crowe | Harvey | 17 Dec. 1923 | 1850 | 8 Dec. 1923 | 73 | J.B. McWilliams | rheumatoid arthritis | Kelly | Norwood | Presby. moved to Verulam cemetery |
| Itzyannie Noxon Harris Fenelon Falls | Harvey | 13 June 1924 | 11 June 1924 | 11 June 1924 | | Ed Thurston | hemiplegia cerebral | Kelly | Greenhurst, | May 23/1930 |
| Charlotte Thibodeau | Harvey | 21 June 1927 | 1841 | 20 June 1927 | 86 | Mrs. William Oliver | haemorrhage | | ON. | Metb. |
| Elija Ventress | Harvey | 15 April 1928 | | 12 April 1928 | | C. Ventress | bronchial pneumonia | Boyd | | Presby. |
| James N. Goodenough | Nogies Creek | 13 April 1931 | | 11 April 1931 | 78 | nephew & niece | coronary thrombosis | Thomas | | Metb. |
| Herbert A. Cairnduff | Bobcaygeon | | 1 Feb. 1936 | | | | stroke | Thomas | Jehovah Witness | |
| Victoria E. Beatty | Harvey | 2 March 1937 | 9 July 1865 | 28 Feb. 1937 | | William Beatty | stroke | Thomas | Smith Tshp. | United Church |
| Emily E. Krueger | Harvey | 1938 | 6 Aug. 1876 | 1938 | | Charles Krueger | stomach trouble | Kelly | Harvey | United Church |
| "Baby" Young | Bobcaygeon | 23 July 1941 | 1941 | 23 July 1941 | | Hazel Young | premature | | Peterborough | |
| Charles Krueger | Harvey | 29 May 1951 | | 26 May 1951 | | Mrs. M. McIlmoyle | | Thomas | Harvey | United Church |
| William Beatty | Harvey | 31 May 1951 | 22 July 1863 | 29 May 1951 | | Mabel Jumbin | | Thomas | Bobcaygeon | United Church |
| Mary J. Drewdney | Lindsay | 20 Nov. 1952 | 11 Nov. 1872 | 18 Nov. 1952 | 80 | Mrs. Henry Parker | | Boyd | Reigate, | Anglican |
| Arthur Dewdney | Harvey | Nov. 1934 | 16 April 1846 | Nov. 1934 | 88 | | | | Surrey Eng. | Anglican (Mr. Dyer) |

SANDY LAKE CEMETERY (North Side)

| Plot No. | Name of Deceased Age and Comments | Date of Birth (d/m/y) | Date of Death (d/m/y) | Plot No. | Name of Deceased Age and Comments | Date of Birth (d/m/y) | Date of Death (d/m/y) |
|----------|--|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|---|--|--|
| 1 | LaPlante, H.F. LaPlante, Theresa Bud (wife) LaPlante, H.W. (son) Wawrzynczyk, Dan | —/—/1911 —/—/1911 —/—/1934 | 18/08/1976 | 11 | Windover, Harold William O'Neill, Paul James (1978 in book, husband of Jean Faucett, father of Scott, Brian, Dalton) | —/—/1924 30/06/1946 | —/—/1971 28/02/1977 |
| 2 | Windover, Harold William | 06/03/1972 | | 13 | McMurtrie, Robert Duff | —/—/1958 | 27/09/1975 |
| 3 | Brockington, Robert Donald | 11/11/1930 | 01/12/1971 | 14 | Easson, Albert Clark | 09/11/1887 | 07/10/1970 |
| 4 | Hunt, Herbert Kenneth | 16/11/1954 | 10/06/1986 | | Easson, Miriam Adelia Green (wife) | 11/06/1902 | 17/02/1987 |
| 5 | Milton, Chris Joseph Coons, John James Coons, Louella Jane (Separate stone, called home June 29, 1963, placed by her friends in Ohio, New York and Ontario) | 08/02/1959 —/—/1885 —/—/1890 | 23/04/1985 23/06/1982 —/—/1963 | 15 | Daeniken, Anna (Arnold Von, October 16, 1987) | —/—/1903 | 02/06/1985 |
| 6 | Creighton (new stone) Lingard, Walter (Husband of Irene Daisy) | —/—/1911 | —/—/1987 | 16 | Fawcett, James R. Garbutt, Velma A. Garbutt, Ralph E. | 27/02/1931 07/08/1933 24/02/1911 | |
| 7 | Kelso, Joseph Andrew Kelso, Priscilla Fawn | —/—/1908 —/—/1919 | 31/01/1978 | 17 | Northey, Irene R. Garbutt Fawcett, Robert J. | 31/07/1907 15/02/1897 | 12/11/1978 13/02/1979 |
| 8 | Cummings, baby | 18/12/1948 | 28/12/1964 | 18 | Fawcett, Cora Nichols (wife) Fawcett, Richard Fawcett, Eva McIlmoyle (1975 in book, wife) | 14/09/1898 15/01/1867 11/05/1879 | 14/04/1957 29/10/1954 28/11/1974 |
| 9 | Cummings, Sally Ann Cummings, Noble (Daddy) Wesley | —/—/1895 | 06/01/1956 | 19 | Bayliss, Reginald F. Bayliss, Clara Maryle (wife) | 11/04/1913 12/08/1914 | 27/07/1985 |
| 10 | Innes, John E. Innes, Irene M. Young (wife) | 04/03/1909 31/05/1913 | 24/01/1977 13/02/1978 | | | | |

| Plot No. | Name of Deceased Age and Comments | Date of Birth (d/m/y) | Date of Death (d/m/y) | Plot No. | Name of Deceased Age and Comments | Date of Birth (d/m/y) | Date of Death (d/m/y) |
|----------|---|--|--|----------|---|----------------------------------|--|
| 20 | Montgomery, Roland James (s/o David & Elizabeth Montgomery) Montgomery, Edith May (wife) (d/o Thomas & Jane Fulton) Montgomery, Elden G. (son) (Husband of Katherine M. Cameron) | —/—/1895 | 11/03/1971 | 29 | Wife, Foster (His wife, Katie Traynor, celebrated her 100th birthday July 24, 1988 at Victoria Manor, Lindsay) | 10/04/1887 | 17/12/1956 |
| 21 | Smith, Allen Ross Clark, Donald William (Papa Don) | —/—/1908 22/02/1914 | —/—/1965 05/11/1986 | 30 31 | Parker Family (A stone wall, 4' long, 4' high, 1' thick, with a statue of American Eagle(?) on top) | 10/02/1889 01/01/1892 | 03/01/1959 |
| 22 | Smith, Walter E. (1954 in book) | —/—/1884 | 25/06/1955 | 32 | Shearer, Harry Alexander Shearer, Margaret E. McCaffrey Chase, John Earl | 04/01/1914 | 01/08/1943 |
| 23 | Smith, Ellen Susan Nisbett Smith, William Renwick Smith, Elizabeth Fawcett | —/—/1894 —/—/1877 —/—/1882 | 10/09/1971 13/07/1949 19/02/1960 | | (s/o John Albert & Ann Chase, Lieutenant in Royal Regiment of Canada, killed near Hegabuto, Sicily while with 48th Highlanders of Toronto) | | |
| 24 | Hook, Harold A. | —/—/1879 | 07/01/1952 | | | | |
| 25 | Hook, Arthur H. (son) | —/—/1917 | —/—/1929 | 32 | Chase, Margaret Lillian (infant) | 27/04/1874 | —/07/1918 |
| 26 | Burns, Jeffrey Grant Hunt, Martha Fay (d/o P.A. & R.L. Hunt) | 03/02/1958 03/01/1921 | 01/08/1960 24/03/1951 | | Chase, John Albert Chase, Ann Northey (wife) Chase, Bessie B. Kent (wife of W. Albert) | 08/05/1886 —/—/1907 | 02/01/1961 21/10/1963 13/04/1973 |
| 27 | Hunt, Percy Abraham Hunt, Ruby Lillian Jones (wife) Hunt, Edgar Jones (son) | 25/08/1892 31/08/1888 30/11/1923 | 09/03/1955 24/06/1984 05/01/1950 | 33 | Bacroft, W. Stanley Bacroft, Mary Alvina Windover (wife) | 12/05/1888 05/09/1905 | 05/05/1957 15/11/1986 |
| 28 | Valois, John Henry Valois, Blandina Smith (wife) | —/—/1891 | —/—/1953 22/10/1971 | 34 | Pammett, Harold P. Pammett, Jean A. Pammett, Gaye Elaine | —/—/1920 —/—/1922 —/—/1950 | 11/11/1981 —/—/1980 |

| Plot No. | Name of Deceased Age and Comments | Date of Birth (d/m/y) | Date of Death (d/m/y) | Plot No. | Name of Deceased Age and Comments | Date of Birth (d/m/y) | Date of Death (d/m/y) |
|----------|---|--|--------------------------|----------|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 35 | Shearer, Gordon A. | 06/02/1921 | | 45 | Taylor, Hugh | 08/07/1894 | 11/07/1967 |
| 36 | Shearer, Ruby Kathleen (wife) Palmer, Hilton J. | 30/10/1922 | 19/09/1974 | 46 | Taylor, Ruth Northey, William Allan (father of Jennifer, picture of charter bus) | 15/04/1899 28/03/1943 | 21/06/1980 |
| 37 | Palmer, Hazel P. Hunt (wife) Palmer, Kenneth D. Hunt Palmer, Alice I. Darling (no dates) Irwin, William Andrew | —/—/1919 —/—/1917 —/—/1925 | 15/04/1986 26/12/1977 | 47 | Barr, John F. Barr, Carolyn Beatrice (wife) | 26/02/1927 11/02/1933 | 05/01/1980 |
| 38 | Irwin, M. Bernice Davidson (wife) Irwin, Burritt Clarence Irwin, Ehelene E. Sheehy (wife) Ireland, George Robert | —/—/1927 —/—/1937 —/—/1935 —/—/1870 | | 48 | Shouldice, Adam (no dates) Shouldice, Maria Forest (wife, no dates) Shouldice, Sophia Winters | | —/—/1930 —/—/1950 |
| 39 | Ireland, Maude C. (wife) Hill, Harry B. | —/—/1876 14/12/1911 | 24/11/1948 | 49 | Shouldice, John Adam Kennedy, Linley Phillip | —/—/1880 16/10/1948 | 30/07/1937 24/07/1980 |
| 40 | Hill, Myrtle Ruth Ireland Hill, Robert Randall (infant grandson) Millar, Robert A. | 10/04/1910 03/06/1931 | 04/11/1984 25/09/1960 | 50 | Mader, Joseph Ireland, Kenneth Oakman | 19/03/1903 11/09/1908 | 14/10/1981 07/10/1981 |
| 41 | Millar, Helen M. Mader (wife) Doyle, Gilbert Joseph | 03/09/1936 —/—/1907 | 15/11/1982 29/05/1967 | 51 | Ireland, Annie Viola Grimes Brotherston, John (39 years) | 10/03/1906 | —/09/1898 |
| 42 | Doyle, Vera Gorham (wife) Irwin, Robert | —/—/1910 07/12/1887 | —/—/1984 12/10/1964 | 52 | Ayotte, William Edward (56 years, Royal Canadian Regiment) | | 21/08/1984 |
| 43 | Irwin, Ellen Hutchinson (wife) Calvert, Gerald | 24/08/1900 17/08/1913 | 12/04/1988 16/07/1966 | 53 | Bowker, Gordon Gamble (in memory of an Unknown Indian) | —/—/1918 | 01/08/1980 |
| 44 | Calvert, Reta Irene Nichols Mulko, Arkadij (photo on stone) Mulko, Katryna | 30/08/1912 05/08/1910 27/11/1918 | 03/08/1979 | 54 | Women's Institutes 56 Creighton, Robert J. Creighton, Catherine Kay | 05/10/1929 05/10/1933 | 28/02/1988 |

SANDY LAKE CEMETERY (South Side)

| Plot No. | Name of Deceased Age and Comments | Date of Birth (d/m/y) | Date of Death (d/m/y) | Plot No. | Name of Deceased <i>See next Comments</i> | Date of Birth (d/m/y) | Date of Death (d/m/y) |
|----------|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | Gillespie, Gordon Vernon | 20/06/1892 | 09/03/1978 | 9 | Coons, James (76 years) | | 24/03/1916 |
| | Gillespie, Mary Ann Parton (wife) | 15/07/1900 | 27/01/1964 | | Coons, Margaret Nelson (wife) | | 16/07/1934 |
| | Gillespie, Richard Clayton (son) | 17/01/1937 | 19/01/1937 | 10 | Clarkson, William | | —/—/1929 |
| | Gillespie, Mary Ann (daughter) | | 07/04/1942 | | Clarkson, Janet Chase (wife) | | —/—/1929 |
| 2 | Fortune, Ann Johnston (36 years, wife of Thomas) | | 13/05/1876 | 11 | Wilson, Archibald (76 years) | | 22/11/1915 |
| | Fortune, Maria (2 years, 3rd daughter) | | | | Wilson, Ann Stevenson | | 25/10/1932 |
| | Fortune, Matilda (6 months, 4th daughter) | 13/05/1876 | 13/05/1876 | | (86 years, wife) | | |
| | (Children of Thomas & Ann. Apparently mother and 2 daughters drowned in Pigeon Lake near where Elism Lodge now stands) | | | | Wilson, John West (18 years, son) | | 07/01/1905 |
| | | | | | Wilson, Alexander (1 year, son) | | 09/07/1889 |
| | | | | | Wilson, Isabella (52 years, daughter) | | 05/03/1916 |
| 3 | Brodie, Ann (63 years, wife of David) | —/—/1815 | 19/05/1978 | | Wilson, Archibald (75 years, son) | | 06/01/1945 |
| 4 | Smith, George (57 years) | | 09/11/1897 | 12 | Wilson, Agnes (70 years, daughter) | | 12/09/1945 |
| | Smith, Helen Hastie (93 years, wife) | | 07/02/1949 | | Wilson, Elizabeth (89 years, daughter) | | 08/07/1961 |
| | Smith, Wilhelmina | 26/08/1890 | 28/12/1967 | | Telford, William Jon | | 17/03/1986 |
| 5 | Smith, Lillian | 27/09/1895 | 09/11/1897 | | Telford, Ethel E. Clarkson (wife) | | 10/12/1977 |
| | Northey, William Aldous | —/—/1888 | 07/02/1949 | 13 | Ward, Catherine Mary | | 21/04/1987 |
| 6 | Northey, Ellen Jane (Nellie) | —/—/1893 | 28/12/1967 | 14 | Shearer, Matthew Wallace | | 08/06/1978 |
| | Esson, George E. | —/—/1874 | 01/04/1973 | | Bennett, Blanche Shearer | | 14/06/1986 |
| | | | 13/09/1976 | | Bennett, Charles Fred | | 26/02/1942 |
| 7 | Dixon, Max Ross Henry (77 years, Gunner, R.C.A.) | | 29/12/1977 | | (70 years, Father) | | |
| 8 | | | —/—/1935 | | Bennett, Alma Magarvey | | 11/07/1944 |
| | | | 22/11/1979 | | (84 years, Mother) | | |

| Plot No. | Name of Deceased Age and Comments | Date of Birth (d/m/y) | Date of Death (d/m/y) | Plot No. Age | Name of Deceased | Date of Birth (d/m/y) | Date of Death (d/m/y) |
|----------|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|---|--|--|
| 15 | Elliott, William Thomas (62 years) Elliott, Patience Chase (91 years, wife) Elliott, J. Gale (son, no dates) Elliott, Mary L. Stinson (wife, no dates) | —/—/1889 | 07/10/1925 | 23 | Stockdale, Lorne | 26/04/1904 | 09/11/1983 |
| 16 | Wood, Thomas Samuel Wood, Lily Etta (wife) Graham, T. Everett Graham, Helen M. (wife) | —/—/1884 | 22/10/1955 | 24 | Stockdale, Mabel Clara Stabler (wife) Hutchinson, George Frederick Hutchinson, Laura M. Windover (wife) Stabler, John B. | 17/02/1896 17/12/1898 28/03/1899 | 18/05/1966 19/09/1986 07/03/1910 26/03/1982 |
| 17 | Weir, William (78 years) Weir, Lydia Nelson (63 years, wife) | —/—/1904 | —/—/1974 | 25 | Stabler, Edna Hazel Windover (wife) Stabler, Clarence John Stabler, Carl Roy | 20/05/1903 22/02/1925 04/08/1930 | 21/09/1984 04/03/1936 16/09/1945 |
| 18 | Weir, James Orr Weir, Mary Ann Shaw (wife) | —/—/1845 | 17/08/1914 | 25 | Flynn, Thomas (January 9, 1940 in book) | —/—/1858 | —/—/1941 |
| 19 | Hunt, James (63 years) Hunt, Alicia (56 years, wife) Hunt, James (3 years, son) | —/—/1851 | 09/03/1906 | 25 | Flynn, Mary Jane Chesney (wife) Flynn, William Russell Flynn, Elizabeth Marie Adams (wife) Flynn, Charles Thomas | —/—/1863 —/—/1904 —/—/1914 28/12/1894 | 09/10/1947 —/—/1985 19/01/1984 21/07/1980 |
| 20 | Thompson, Donald (4 years, s/o Alexander & Mary Thompson) | —/—/1885 | 12/06/1897 | 25A | Flynn, Mildred Calvert (wife) Flynn, Roxy Maureen Flynn, Margaret Rilla (3 days) McIlmoyle, William J. | 02/04/1904 | 11/07/1980 |
| 21 | Chase, William Parse (85 years) Chase, Elizabeth Conrie (84 years, wife) Chase, Elizabeth Christina (20 years) | —/—/1882 | 10/04/1915 | 26 | Smith, Robert Stuart, Elizabeth Smith Renwick, William (78 years, Natives of Scotland) | 29/09/1888 | 12/04/1955 10/06/1952 28/09/1925 26/06/1929 |
| 22 | Nisbett, Henry C. (or G.?, 68 years) Nisbett, Sarah Nickle (58 years, wife) Nisbett, Ellen J. McGee (48 years, wife, also infant Jane) Nisbett, Alex Henry (son) Nisbett, Wesley Pagett (son) | —/—/1885 | 22/05/1919 | 27 | McIlmoyle, Betsy Elizabeth Northey Renwick, Ann Clark (96 years, wife) | 04/10/1881 | 25/05/1958 02/03/1961 27/08/1886 05/11/1906 |

| Plot No. | Name of Deceased Age and Comments | Date of Birth (d/m/y) | Date of Death (d/m/y) | Plot No. | Name of Deceased Age and Comments | Date of Birth (d/m/y) | Date of Death (d/m/y) |
|----------|---|--|--|----------------------------------|---|--|--------------------------|
| 28 | Smith, John B. Smith, Ellen Renwick (wife) Smith, Anna (daughter) Smith, Jeanie Christina (daughter) Smith, John Paton (son) Smith, John Smith, Jean Kirkhope (wife) Smith, Robert (son) Windover, James Nelson Windover, Gertrude A. Stockdale (wife) Windover, Viola Luella Windover, Orvil James (and babies) Westlake, Edmund John Westlake, Iva Hazel Guthrie Westlake, Elgie Robert Westlake, Edith Gertrude Moorehead, Frank (1975 in book; immigrated 1929 from Ballymena, Co. Antrim, Ireland. Remembered by a friend) | 04/03/1845 14/03/1847 05/04/1870 18/05/1879 06/02/1874 —/—/1812 —/—/1815 —/—/1838 —/—/1874 —/—/1881 —/—/1910 —/—/1915 —/—/1894 —/—/1903 22/09/1936 —/—/1891 —/—/1914 | 23/05/1922 08/01/1924 29/04/1927 19/05/1927 29/06/1934 —/—/1894 —/—/1892 —/—/1885 30/05/1945 —/—/1929 02/08/1948 18/03/1966 04/10/1971 24/10/1959 30/09/1945 27/09/1969 —/—/1974 | 35 36 37 38 39 40 | Ireland, Marjorie Marie Ireland, Charles William Ireland, Olive Eleanor Stockdale (wife) Ireland, Essie Adeline Dunford (wife) Stockdale, James Wilmot Stockdale, Amelia Hiscutt (wife) Stockdale, Robert Roland (November 3 in book) Stockdale, Vesta Montgomery (wife) Stockdale, George (infant son) Stevenson, James (82 years) Stevenson, Joseph Stevenson, Sarah Calvert (wife) Stevenson, Hector Stevenson, Isabella W. (44 years, daughter) Davis, Martha Davis, Richard Clarkson, Frederick William John (Husband of Doreen McConkey) Clarkson, Herbert (baby) Haines, Herbert Charles Haines, Alice Isadora Brown (58 years, wife) | 02/06/1932 —/—/1894 —/—/1896 —/—/1894 05/06/1882 19/03/1880 28/12/1889 04/08/1898 —/—/1922 11/02/1905 19/04/1859 04/04/1861 24/07/1888 —/—/1886 —/—/1884 —/—/1911 —/—/1884 26/04/1970 —/—/1971 06/05/1939 02/01/1953 07/09/1939 | |
| 29 | | | | | | | |
| 30 | | | | | | | |
| 31 | | | | | | | |
| 32 | Fulton, Archibald | —/—/1868 | 31/08/1963 | 39 | Clarkson, Frederick William John (Husband of Doreen McConkey) | —/—/1886 | 24/03/1977 |
| 33 | Fulton, Margaret McIlmoyle (wife) Walton, Bernard Frank (32 years) | —/—/1881 | 01/05/1966 | 40 | Clarkson, Herbert (baby) Haines, Herbert Charles Haines, Alice Isadora Brown (58 years, wife) | —/—/1884 | 26/04/1970 |
| 34 | Nisbett, William Joseph L. Nisbett, Annie Isabella Wilson (wife) | 04/03/1880 19/11/1878 | 26/02/1944 05/04/1942 16/12/1952 | | | | |

APPENDIX C: CEMETERY RECORDS

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| Plot No. | Name of Deceased Age and Comments | Date of Birth (d/m/y) | Date of Death (d/m/y) | Plot No. | Name of Deceased Age and Comments | Date of Birth (d/m/y) | Date of Death (d/m/y) |
|----------|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 51 | Genge, Mary Elizabeth Hoskins (58 years, wife of John S.) | | 11/08/1901 | 55 | Stockdale, William John | 14/02/1887 | 06/04/1970 |
| | Genge, Hiram (10 days) | | 16/02/1902 | | Stockdale, Gladys Norine | 15/02/1919 | 03/01/1924 |
| | Genge, Helen (11 days, children of Charles & Ida) | | 17/02/1902 | 56 | (d/o William John & E. Stockdale) | | 13/02/1946 |
| 52 | Fawcett, Andrew | —/—/1860 | —/—/1913 | | Harrison, George Christopher (83 years) | | |
| | Fawcett, E. Pendegrass (wife) | —/—/1867 | —/—/1953 | | Harrison, Sarah Sophia McCall (82 years, wife) | | 15/02/1951 |
| | Fawcett, William (son) | —/—/1900 | —/—/1918 | | Harrison, Martin Edgerton (11 years, son) | | 24/10/1911 |
| 53 | Coons, D. Henry | 06/09/1874 | 15/03/1956 | 57 | Johnston, Archibald (75 years) | | 13/12/1916 |
| | Coons, Annie Fawcett (wife) | 27/09/1880 | 13/09/1959 | | Johnston, Mary Jane Wallace (64 years, wife) | | 16/07/1908 |
| | Coons, Harry Carlyle (son) | 10/09/1909 | 28/08/1910 | | Johnston, Lila | | |
| | Harris, Vincent L. | 04/03/1903 | | | (2 years, d/o Frederick & Margaret) | | 09/06/1910 |
| 54 | Harris, Bernice Jenny Coons (wife) | 05/03/1908 | 19/07/1980 | | Adams, John (89 years) | | 08/06/1908 |
| | Smith, John | 20/08/1878 | 09/09/1927 | 58 | Adams, Elizabeth Reynolds (80 years, wife) | | 22/04/1914 |
| | Smith, Jemima Northey (wife) | 15/04/1883 | 03/12/1946 | | Adams, William Alexander (80 years, wife) | —/—/1874 | 20/03/1963 |
| | Smith, Stuart D. | 02/11/1918 | —/06/1919 | | Adams, Dollie Hiscutt (wife) | —/—/1887 | —/—/1972 |
| | Smith, Alice Emily Brame (wife of George Churchill) | 02/12/1882 | 23/03/1978 | | Irwin, William | | |
| | Smith, J. Howard | 07/04/1914 | 23/07/1969 | 59 | (2 small stones—Father, Reta) | 05/04/1844 | 02/04/1913 |
| | Smith, Alice May Churchill (wife) | 15/05/1919 | 17/11/1971 | | | | |
| | Smith, Tammy Anjelina | 23/09/1971 | | | | | |
| | Smith, John Howard | | | | | | |
| | (Father of Tammy, Molly & Trevor; husband of Sharron E. Astling) | 20/03/1948 | 15/04/1985 | | | | |

| Plot No. | Name of Deceased Age and Comments | Date of Birth (d/m/y) | Date of Death (d/m/y) | Plot No. | Name of Deceased Age and Comments | Date of Birth (d/m/y) | Date of Death (d/m/y) |
|----------|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 60 | Thompson, Alexander (89 years) | | 09/10/1936 | 65 | Elliott, John (69 years) | | 22/03/1903 |
| | Thompson, Mary Knox Cameron (77 years, wife) | | 24/04/1935 | | Elliott, Jane Taylor (69 years, wife) | | 09/08/1908 |
| | Thompson, William Robert (1946 in book) | 03/01/1890 | 23/12/1948 | 66 | Elliott, Maria | 21/07/1866 | 04/04/1947 |
| | Thompson, Florence Mabel Easson (wife) | 03/04/1886 | 13/02/1949 | | Northey, William John (74 years) | | 10/03/1919 |
| | Thompson, Donald Bert (son) | 03/10/1926 | 13/02/1944 | | Northey, Sarah Elizabeth Clarkson (88, wife) | | 13/06/1949 |
| | Thompson, Frederick William (1979 in book) | —/—/1913 | —/—/1978 | 67 | Northey, Margaret (22 years, daughter) | | 30/06/1907 |
| 61 | Hiscutt, So (79 years) | | 08/01/1916 | | Northey, Wesley Winston Selburne | 29/06/1900 | 06/02/1982 |
| | Hiscutt, Maria Harding (56 years, wife) | | 20/04/1906 | | Northey, Violet A. Hall (wife) | 30/04/1905 | |
| | Bell, Peter Samuel | —/—/1879 | 07/10/1946 | | Windover, Robert Lloyd (father) | —/—/1913 | 27/12/1971 |
| | Bell, Eva Alice May | —/—/1884 | 20/06/1946 | | Windover, Verna M. (mother) | —/—/1913 | |
| 62 | Fulton, Thomas Henry | —/—/1871 | 05/06/1966 | 68 | Richard, Paul | 21/02/1904 | 10/07/1959 |
| | Fulton, Martha J. Calvert (wife, F.S. Gladys) | —/—/1863 | —/—/1936 | | | | |
| | Fulton, Elizabeth Grace Smith | —/—/1859 | 23/07/1957 | | | | |
| 63 | Shearer, William John | 26/04/1887 | 02/11/1948 | | | | |
| | Shearer, Jane (wife) | 16/09/1884 | 15/11/1966 | | | | |
| | Shearer, Charles N. | 04/12/1898 | 26/03/1899 | | | | |
| | Shearer, Clark E. | 22/01/1897 | 06/12/1903 | | | | |
| 64 | Shaw, Robert (74 years) | | 15/01/1929 | | | | |
| | Shaw, Janet Nelson (45 years, wife) | | 03/02/1902 | | | | |

IN NEW SECTION ON SOUTH SIDE, CORNER STONES ONLY:

The information on the previous pages has been recorded from the headstones and markers of the cemetery as well as additional information taken from the "Record of Deaths" book.

You may note that some of the dates of death shown in the "comments" column differ from those shown on the stone. These have been rechecked and there is no way of knowing which is correct.

POSTMASTERS IN HARVEY

I. Buckhorn Post Office (cancellers: Halls' Bridge 1 November, 1860 - 23 May 1941);

Buckhorn since 23 May 1941)

| Name | Date of Birth | Appointment | Served | Vacancy | Township |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------|-----------|------------|----------|
| John Hall | | 01/11/1860 | 11 years | 19/01/1871 | Harvey |
| Henry C. Hall | | 21/02/1871 | 2.5 years | 11/09/1873 | Smith |
| James Stewart | | 01/01/1874 | 2 years | 20/04/1876 | Smith |
| Robert Henderson | | 01/07/1876 | 4 years | 25/03/1880 | Smith |
| Wm. B. Holywell | | 01/12/1880 | 1/4 year | 01/03/1881 | Smith |
| Samuel Purser | | 01/07/1882 | 10 years | 23/01/1902 | Smith |
| John Purser | | 23/01/1902 | 8 years | 01/02/1910 | Smith |
| H.A. Shearer | | 23/02/1910 | 2 years | 26/01/1912 | Smith |
| John Jones | | 09/02/1912 | 24 years | 30/01/1936 | Harvey |
| Mary Jones | 05/11/1858 | 31/01/1936 | | Acting | Harvey |
| Mary Jones | | 29/09/1936 | 3 years | 19/09/1939 | Harvey |
| Thos. Samuel Wood | 06/08/1889 | 23/07/1940 | 13 years | 06/06/1953 | Harvey |
| Carolyn Barr | | 17/02/1970 | 10 years | 1980 | Smith |
| Pat Greer | | | | 1980 | Harvey |

2. Lakehurst Post Office (canceller Lakehurst since 1 Oct. 1869)

| Name | Date of Birth | Appointment | Served | Vacancy | Township |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------|----------|------------|----------|
| John Tarlington | | 01/10/1869 | 10 years | 21/10/1879 | Harvey |
| James Irwin | | 01/02/1880 | 1 year | 12/03/1881 | Harvey |
| Charles Griffin | | 01/05/1881 | 3 years | 04/06/1884 | Harvey |
| John Elliott (1) | | 01/02/1885 | 9d | 09/02/1885 | Harvey |
| John Jones | | 01/05/1885 | 4 years | 12/12/1889 | Harvey |
| John Elliott (2) | | 01/02/1890 | 13 years | 22/03/1903 | Harvey |
| Henry Elliott | | 01/06/1903 | 1 year | 04/02/1904 | Harvey |
| A.G. Shearer | | 09/03/1904 | 14 years | 1918 | Harvey |
| Wm. John Shearer | 03/1887 | 12/09/1918 | 24 years | 13/05/1942 | Harvey |
| Miriam Easson | 11/06/1905 | 08/07/1942 | 25 years | 01/12/1967 | Harvey |
| Kenneth Murray | 10/04/1928 | 01/12/1967 | Acting | | Harvey |
| Kenneth Murray | | 30/01/1968 | 3 years | 06/05/1971 | Harvey |
| M. Fitzsimmons | 03/11/1921 | 06/05/1921 | 1 years | 05/05/1972 | Harvey |
| Joyce McMurtrie | 08/03/1924 | 05/05/1972 | 6 years | 17/04/1978 | Harvey |
| F. Gordon Dalquen | | 17/04/1978 | 2 years | 15/03/1980 | Harvey |
| Norma Taws | | 15/03/1980 | | | |

3. Burleigh Falls Post Office (canceller Burleigh Falls since 1 September 1877)

| Name | Date of Birth: | Commenced | Terminated | Vacancy | Township |
|-----------------------|----------------|------------|------------|------------|----------|
| Thomas Darcy | | 01/09/1877 | 3 years | 15/08/1880 | Burleigh |
| John Holmes | | 01/10/1880 | 18 years | 04/04/1898 | Burleigh |
| Geo. F. Gratton (1) | | 01/06/1898 | 1/2 years | 1898 | Burleigh |
| Charles Armstrong | | 01/01/1899 | 3 months | 04/04/1899 | Burleigh |
| George Gratton (2) | | 01/05/1899 | 2 years | 30/11/1901 | Burleigh |
| Herbert W. Darcy | | 01/01/1902 | | 10/06/1924 | Burleigh |
| Nita Doughty (1) | 02/1880 | 16/06/1925 | 1 year | 30/10/1926 | Harvey |
| temporarily closed | | | | | |
| Jesse Spenceley | | 24/01/1927 | re-opened | 28/02/1927 | Harvey |
| Nita Doughty (2) | | 01/03/1927 | 17 years | 09/1944 | Harvey |
| Frances Eleanor Brown | 01/03/1888 | 12/10/1944 | Acting | | Harvey |
| Frances Eleanor Brown | | 07/03/1945 | 15 years | 15/02/1960 | Harvey |
| Robert W. Brown | 19/02/1922 | 16/02/1960 | 30 years | 11/1989 | Harvey |
| Permanently closed | | | | | |

4. Rockcroft Post Office (canceller Rockcroft 1 October 1898 to 30 September 1968) (closed 30 November 1964 to 15 June 1965)

| Name | Date of Birth | Appointment | Served | Vacancy | Township |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|-------------|----------|------------|----------|
| William Taylor | | 01/10/1898 | 5 years | 1903 | Harvey |
| William Barcroft | | 01/07/1903 | 9 years | 1912 | Harvey |
| Mary Barcroft | | 01/07/1912 | 14 years | 10/09/1926 | Harvey |
| George Traynor1 | 2/1878 | 23/11/1926 | 26 years | 26/06/1952 | Harvey |
| Hugh Irwin (1) | 19/05/1909 | 20/10/1952 | Acting | | Harvey |
| Hugh Irwin | | 02/02/1953 | 12 Years | 30/11/1964 | Harvey |
| Permanently closed as full-year P.O. | | | | | |
| Hugh Irwin (2) | | | | | |
| Re-opened as summer Office | | | | | |
| Permanently closed | | | | | |

Nogies Creek Post Office (canceller Nogies Creek 1 November 1905 to 14 October 1964)

| Name | Date of Birth | Appointment | Served | Vacancy | Township |
|--------------------|---------------|-------------|----------|------------|----------|
| H. Brumwell | | 01/11/1905 | 1 year | 1906 | Harvey |
| James L. Beatty | | 01/01/1907 | 29 years | 05/10/1936 | Harvey |
| John Seath | 15/11/1874 | 07/11/1936 | 4 years | 21/06/1940 | Harvey |
| Karl Johnston | 24/11/1903 | 25/07/1940 | Acting | | Harvey |
| Karl Johnston | | 01/11/1940 | 7 years | 28/01/1947 | Harvey |
| William Junkin | 13/12/1898 | 31/03/1947 | 14 years | 11/11/1961 | Harvey |
| Mabel M. Junkin | 01/09/1905 | 11/11/1961 | 6 months | Acting | |
| Robert Dennis Long | 14/09/1932 | 16/05/1962 | 2 years | Acting | |
| Robert Dennis Long | | 07/08/1962 | | 14/10/1964 | Harvey |
| Permanently closed | | | | | |

REEVES AND COUNCILLORS

| Year | Reeve/Deputy | Council | Clerk/Treasurer/ Assessor/Collector |
|------|---------------------------|---|--|
| 1866 | W.A. Scott | W. Woods, J. Finley, W. McKinty, W. Trotter | Clerk: W.H. Hall |
| 1867 | W.A. Scott | W.H. Hall, W. Ventress, W. Weir, J. Finley | Clerk: W.H. Hall |
| 1868 | W.A. Scott | W. Weir, W. Ventress, A. Johnston, H.C. Hall | Clerk: W.H. Hall |
| 1869 | W.A. Scott | A. Johnston, W. Weir, D. Brodie, J.D. Hall | Clerk: W. H. Hall |
| 1870 | W. Wood | W. Charlton, A. Johnston, L. Parker, T. Clarkson | Clerk: W.H. Hall |
| 1871 | L. Parker | T. Clarkson, A. Johnston, H. Stuart, W. McKentry | Clerk: H.C. Hall |
| 1871 | L. Parker | R. Tedford, T. Nelson, J. Irwin, I. Hall | Clerk: H.C. Hall |
| 1872 | L. Parker | W. Ventress, J. Irwin, I. Hall, W. Blewett | |
| 1873 | L. Parker | W. Blewett, D. Brodie, W. Hunter, J. Tate | Clerk: W. Wood |
| 1874 | W. Blewett | J. Harrison, J. Tate, W. Hunter, T. Clarkson | |
| 1875 | W. Blewett | W. Hunter, T. Clarkson, A. Johnston, A. Moffat (Jan-Aug), Silas Crowe (Aug-Dec) | Clerk: J. Cairnduff |
| 1876 | W. Blewett | (T. Clarkson), J. Clarkson May, S. Crowe, J. Hicks, H. Werry | |
| 1877 | W. Blewett | J. Clarkson, S. Crowe, J. Hicks, J. Oliver | Clerk: J. Cairnduff Treasurer: W. Weir |
| 1878 | J. Hicks | J. Clarkson, J. Davis, J. Oliver, R. Stockdale | Assessor: G. Oliver Clerk: J. Cairnduff Treasurer: W. Weir |
| 1879 | J. Hicks | J. Clarkson, R. Tedford, C. McIlmoyle, W. Stockdale, Constable S. Thibadeau, F. Crowe | Clerk: J. Cairnduff Treasurer: W. Weir |
| 1880 | J. Oliver | D. Brodie Jr., J. Clarkson, J. Ingram, R. Tedford | Clerk: J. Cairnduff Treasurer: W. Weir |
| 1881 | G. Oliver | D. Brodie Jr., J. Clarkson, J.P. Davis, J. Ingram | Clerk: J. Cairnduff Treasurer: W. Weir |
| 1883 | G. Oliver | T. Flynn, J. Ingram, J. Clarkson, C. McIlmoyle, | Assessor: J. Richmond |
| 1884 | G. Oliver | T. Flynn, J. Ingram, C. McIlmoyle, R. Sharo, Application to divide No. 3 school section. | Collector: W. Irwin |
| 1885 | J. Hicks | T. Flynn, J. Ingram, R. Shaw, C. McIlmoyle | |
| 1886 | J. Hicks | T. Flynn, J. Ingram, R. Shaw, C. McIlmoyle | |
| 1887 | J. Hicks | T. Flynn, J. Ingram, R. Shaw, H. Reid | |
| 1888 | Stormy day. No quorum. | | |
| 1889 | R. Shaw | T. Flynn, C. McIlmoyle, J. Goodenough, A. Shearer | |
| 1890 | R. Shaw | T. Flynn, C. McIlmoyle, J. Goodenough, A. Shearer | |
| 1891 | R. Shaw | T. Flynn, C. McIlmoyle, J. Tate, A.G. Shearer | |
| 1892 | R. Shaw | T. Flynn, C. McIlmoyle, J. McLean Oliver, A.G. Shearer | |
| 1893 | R. Shaw | T. Flynn, C. McIlmoyle, J. McLean Oliver, A.G. Shearer | |
| 1894 | R. Shaw | T. Flynn, C. McIlmoyle, J. McLean Oliver, A.G. Shearer | |
| 1895 | R. Shaw | A. Dewdney, T. Flynn, C. McIlmoyle, A.G. Shearer | |

| Year | Reeve/Deputy | Council | Clerk/Treasurer/ Assessor/Collector |
|------|------------------------|---|---|
| 1896 | R. Shaw | A. Dewdney, T. Flynn, A. Shearer, C. McIlmoyle (sick at home), | Collector: W. Irwin |
| 1897 | A. Shearer W. Irwin | T. Flynn, W. Elliott, J. McLean Oliver, W.J. Oliver, | Collector: |
| 1898 | A.G. Shearer | T. Flynn, W. Elliott, J. McLean Oliver, W.J. Oliver | |
| 1899 | A.G. Shearer | T. Flynn, W. Elliott, J. McLean Oliver, W.J. Oliver | |
| 1900 | A.G. Shearer | T. Flynn, W. Elliott, W.J. Oliver, J. Murdoch | Assessor: W.G. Oliver Collector: M. Adams Clerk: D. Weir |
| 1901 | J. Ingram | T. Flynn, W. Elliott, W.J. Oliver, J. Murdoch | |
| 1902 | J. Ingram | T. Flynn, W. Elliott, H.A. Cairnduff, J. McKinty | |
| 1903 | J. Ingram | T. Flynn, W. Elliott, H. Cairnduff, J. McKinty | |
| 1904 | J. Ingram | T. Flynn, W. Elliott, H.A. Cairnduff, J. McKinty | |
| 1905 | J. Ingram | T. Flynn, W. Elliott, H. Cairnduff, J. McKinty | |
| 1906 | J. Ingram | T. Flynn, W. Elliott, H. Cairnduff, J. McKinty, | Assessor: A. Wilson |
| 1907 | R. Shaw | W. Elliott, J. McKinty, H.A. Cairnduff, P. Graham, J. Oliver | Collector: L. Crowe |
| 1908 | J. Ingram | W. Elliott, J. McKinty, H. Allen, P. Graham | Collector: J. McLean Oliver Assessor: R. Smith |
| 1909 | R. Shaw | W. Elliott, J. McKinty, P. Graham, H. Allen | |
| 1910 | R. Shaw | W. Elliott, J. McKinty, P. Graham, H. Allen, | Assessor: W. Smith |
| 1911 | R. Shaw | J. McKinty, P. Graham, H. Allen, W. Elliott | Collector: J. Oliver and R. Thompson Clerk: D. Weir Treasurer: H. Coons |
| 1912 | R. Shaw | J. McKinty, P. Graham, H. Allen, T. Flynn | |
| 1913 | R. Shaw | T. Flynn, J. McKinty, H. Allen, P. Graham | |
| 1914 | R. Shaw | T. Flynn, H. Allen, P. Graham, A. Wilson | Assessor: C. Crowe Treasurer: H. Coons |
| 1915 | R. Shaw | T. Flynn, H. Allen, P. Graham, A. Wilson | Assessor: W. Thompson Collector: C. Crowe Clerk: D. Weir Treasurer: H. Coons |
| 1916 | J. Ingram | T. Flynn, P. Graham, H. Allen, A. Wilson | |
| 1917 | J. Ingram | T. Flynn, P. Graham, H. Allen, A. Wilson | |
| 1918 | J. Ingram | T. Flynn, P. Graham, A. Wilson, W. Thompson | Clerk: J. McLean Oliver Treasurer: J.P. Smith Collector: C. Crowe |
| 1919 | R. Shaw | T. Flynn, P. Graham, H. Parker, W. Thompson, | |
| 1920 | R. Shaw | T. Flynn, P. Graham, H. Parker, W. Thompson | Clerk: J. McLean Oliver Treasurer: J.P. Smith |
| 1920 | R. Shaw | T. Flynn, P. Graham, H. Parker, W.R. Thompson | Clerk: J. McLean Oliver Collector: C. Crowe Treasurer: J.P. Smith Assessor: W.R. Smith |
| 1921 | | T. Flynn, P. Graham, W. Thompson, H. Parker | Clerk: Oliver Treasurer: Smith |

| Year | Reeve/Deputy | Council | Clerk/Treasurer/ Assessor/Collector |
|------|---------------------------|---|--|
| 1922 | R. Shaw | T. Flynn, F. Bennett, H. Parker, W. Thompson (quarantined) | |
| 1923 | H. Parker | F. Bennett, T. Flynn, D. Cain, D. Hall | |
| 1924 | A. Wilson | F. Bennett, T. Flynn, D. Cain, D. Hall | Assessor: W.R. Thompson Treasurer: J.P. Smith Assessor: G.J. Traynor Collector: H.W. Northey Treasurer: J.P. Smith Clerk J. McLean Oliver |
| 1925 | H. Parker | F. Bennett, D. Cain, D. Hall, J. Irwin | |
| 1926 | H.B. Parker | F. Bennett, J. Chase, H. Givens, J. Irwin | |
| 1927 | H.B. Parker | F. Bennett, H. Givens, D. Hall, J. Irwin | |
| 1928 | H.B. Parker | F. Bennett, J. Irwin, D. Hall, H. Givens | Assessor: M. Pluard Collector: North Treasurer: J.P. Smith Clerk J. McLean Oliver |
| 1929 | H.B. Parker | F. Bennett, J. Irwin, D. Hall, B. Ingram | |
| 1930 | H.B. Parker | F. Bennett, D. Hall, B. Ingram, W. Shearer | Assessor: M. Pluard Collector: North Treasurer: Smith Clerk: G. Wilson till July 27/29 then J.P. Smith Auditors: H. Allen, G. Elliott |
| 1931 | H. Givens | F. Bennett, B. Ingram, W. Shearer, N. Windover | |
| 1932 | H. Given | C. Flynn, D. Hall, E. Irwin, W. Shearer | Treasurer: H. Allen |
| 1933 | H. Given | C. Flynn, D. Hall, E. Irwin, W. Shearer | Treas. H. Allen |
| 1934 | H. Given | C. Flynn, D. Hall, E. Irwin, J. Chase | |
| 1935 | M.W. Shearer | D. Hall, E. Irwin, C. Flynn, J. Chase | |
| 1936 | M.W. Shearer | D. Hall, C. Flynn, E. Irwin, J. Hill | |
| 1937 | M.W. Shearer | D. Hall, C. Flynn, E. Irwin, J. Hill | |
| 1938 | M.W. Shearer | E. Irwin, H. Brock, J.G. Elliott, A. Haines | |
| 1940 | M.W. Shearer | E. Irwin, H. Brock, J.G. Elliott, A. Haines | |
| 1941 | C. Flynn | H. Brock, J.G. Elliott, E. Irwin, A. Haines | |
| 1942 | C. Flynn | H. Brock, E. Irwin, J.G. Elliott, A. Haines | |
| 1943 | C. Flynn | J.G. Elliott, A. Haines, E. Irwin, H. Brock | |
| 1944 | C. Flynn | J.G. Elliott, A. Haines, H. Brock, E. Irwin | |
| 1945 | C. Flynn | E. Irwin, J.G. Elliott, T. Gordon, C. Johnson | |
| 1946 | C. Flynn | E. Irwin, J.G. Elliott, T. Gordon, C. Johnson | |
| 1947 | C. Flynn | E. Irwin, J.G. Elliott, T. Gordon, C. Johnson | |
| 1948 | C. Flynn | J.G. Elliott, T. Gordon, C. Johnson, K. Junkin | |
| 1949 | J.G. Elliott | T. Gordon, C. Johnson, K. Junkin, T. Mason | |
| 1950 | J.G. Elliott | T. Gordon, C. Johnson, K. Junkin, J. Hill | |
| 1951 | C. Flynn | T. Gordon, C. Johnson, J. Irwin, K. Junkin | |
| 1952 | C. Flynn | C. Johnson, K. Junkin, J. Irwin, K. Hunt | |
| 1953 | C. Flynn | J. Irwin, K. Junkin, K. Hunt, T. Gordon | |
| 1954 | C. Flynn Dep. J. Irwin | K. Junkin, K. Hunt, T. Gordon | |

| Year | Reeve/Deputy | Council | Clerk/Treasurer/ Assessor/Collector |
|------|------------------------------|--|--|
| 1955 | C. Flynn Dep. J. Irwin | T. Gordon, K. Hunt, C. Anderson | |
| 1956 | K. Junkin Dep. J. Irwin | K. Hunt, T. Gordon, C. Anderson | |
| 1957 | K. Junkin Dep. J. Irwin | K. Hunt, T. Gordon, C. Anderson | |
| 1958 | K. Junkin Dep. J. Irwin | C. Anderson, T. Gordon, E. Dixon | |
| 1959 | C. Flynn Dep. J. Irwin | C. Anderson, T. Traynor, L. Windover | |
| 1960 | C. Flynn Dep. J. Irwin | C. Anderson, T. Traynor, L. Windover | |
| 1960 | C. Flynn | L. Windover, T. Traynor, J. Shearer | |
| 1961 | C. Flynn Dep. J. Irwin | T. Traynor, J. Shearer, B. Hall | |
| 1962 | C. Flynn Dep. C. Anderson | T. Traynor, B. Hall, T. Gordon | |
| 1963 | C. Flynn Dep. C. Anderson | T. Traynor, T. Gordon, B. Hall | |
| 1964 | C. Flynn Dep. C. Anderson | T. Gordon, T. Traynor, B. Hall | |
| 1965 | C. Flynn Dep. C. Anderson | T. Gordon, T. Traynor, B. Hall | |
| 1966 | C. Anderson Dep. B. Hall | T. Gordon, T. Traynor replaced by C. Fallstrom, R. Hill | |
| 1967 | C. Flynn Dep. B. Hall | O. Barcroft, J. Fawcett, E. Givens | |
| 1968 | C. Flynn Dep. B. Hall | O. Barcroft, E. Cliff Roberts | |
| 1968 | B. Hall Dep. E. Given | O. Barcroft, J. McCrimmon, G. Taylor | |
| 1970 | B. Hall Dep. E. Givens | O. Barcroft, T. Flynn, J. McCrimmon | |
| 1971 | B. Hall Dep. T. Flynn | O. Barcroft, J. Clarkson, B. Davis | |
| 1972 | B. Hall Dep. T. Flynn | O. Barcroft, J. Clarkson, B. Davis | |
| 1973 | B. Hall Dep. T. Flynn | O. Barcroft, J. Clarkson, B. Davis | |
| 1974 | B. Hall Dep. T. Flynn | O. Barcroft, J. Clarkson, B. Davis | |
| 1975 | T. Flynn Dep. Graham | O. Barcroft, Shale, P. Cziracky | |
| 1976 | T. Flynn Dep. Graham | O. Barcroft, Shale, P. Cziracky | |

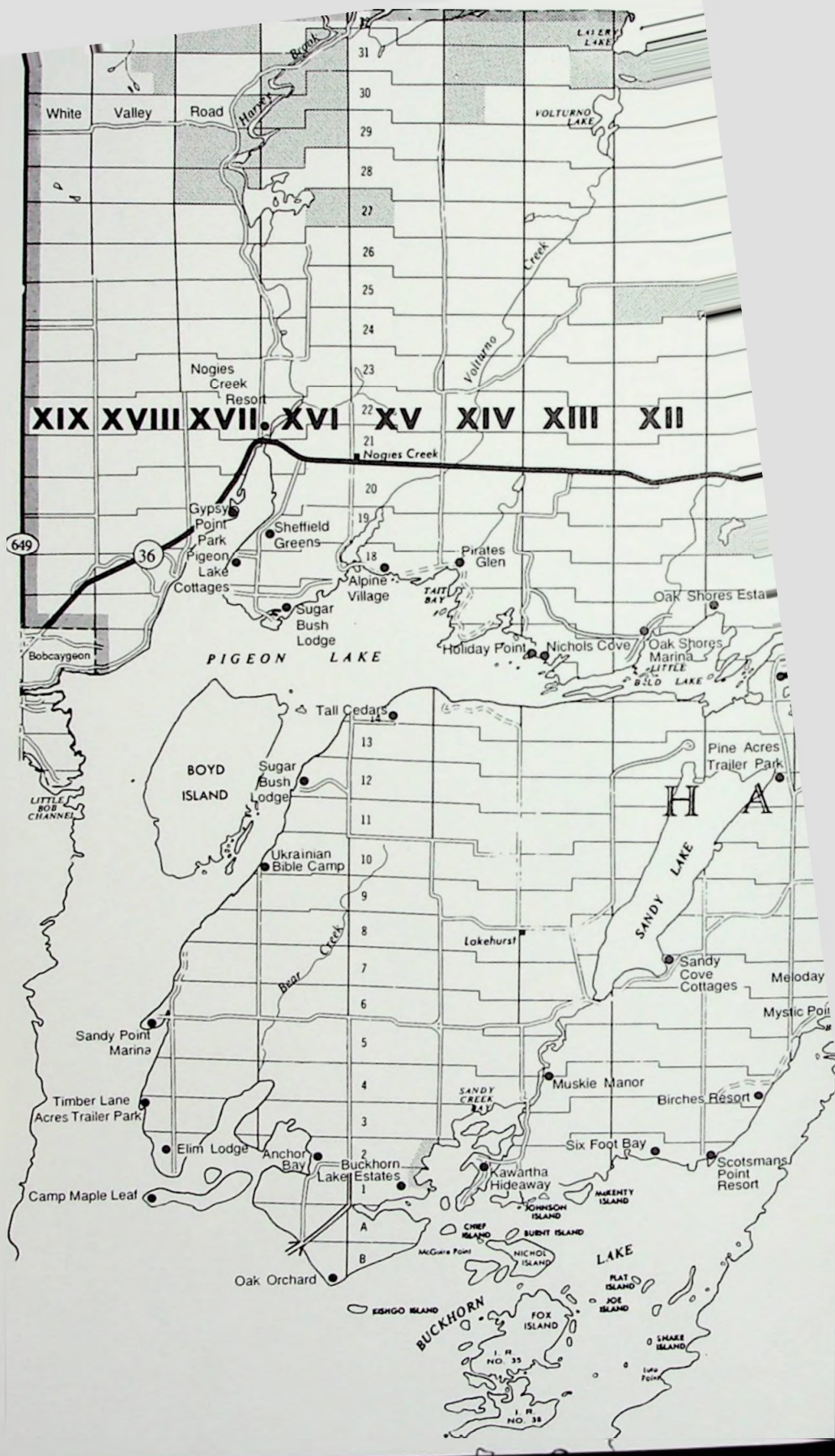
| Year | Reeve/Deputy | Council | Clerk/Treasurer/ Assessor/Collector |
|---------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1977 | T. Flynn Dep. C. Anderson | O. Barcroft, P. Cziracky, P. Page | |
| 1978 | T. Flynn Dep. C. Anderson | P. Cziracky, O. Barcroft | |
| 1981- 1982 | P. Cziracky Dep. O. Barcroft | G. Hilton, A. Coombs Williams | |
| 1983- 1985 | P. Cziracky Dep. G. Hilton | J. Bannon, A. Coombs, D. Rosenburgh | |
| 1986- 1988 | P. Cziracky Dep. G. Hilton | A. Coombs, J. Bannon, D. Rosenburg | |
| 1989- 1990 | P. Cziracky Dep. A. Coombs | | |

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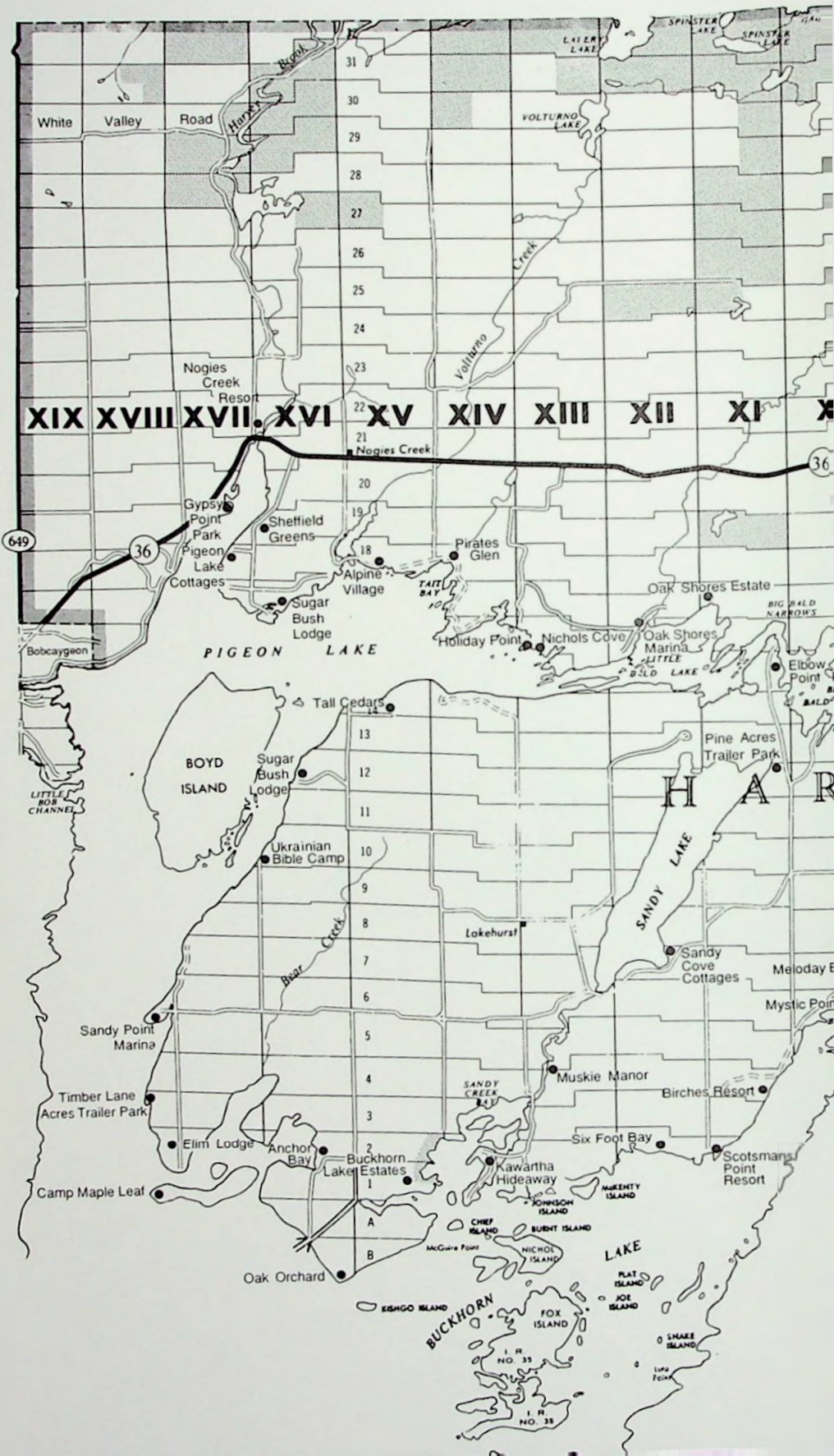


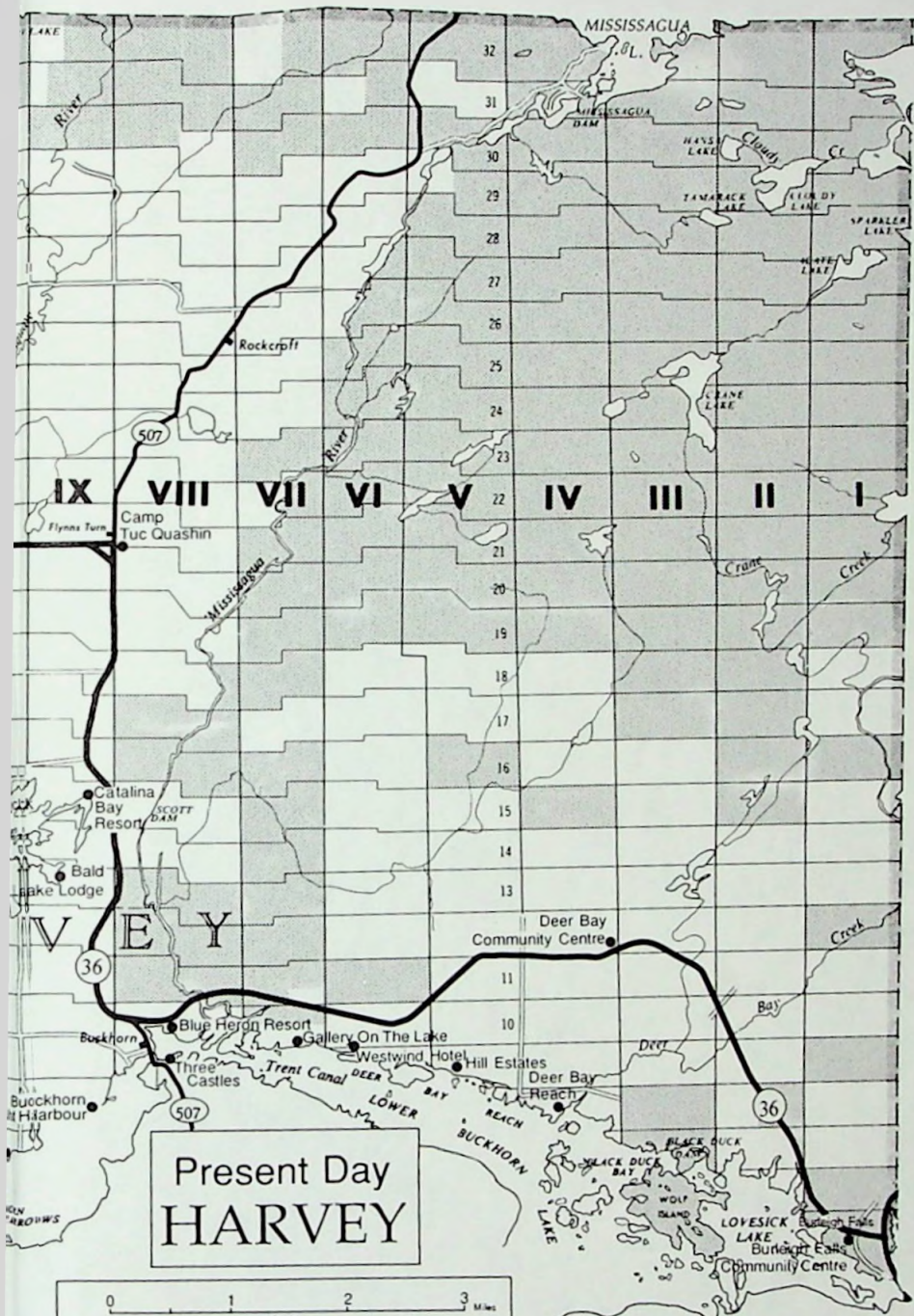
Present Day
HARVEY

0 1 2 3
Scale Miles

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | KING'S HIGHWAY | |
| | SECONDARY HIGHWAY | |
| | COUNTY ROAD | |
| | OTHER ROAD | |
| | ROAD LEGALLY OPEN BUT NOT NECESSARILY PASSABLE | |
| | TOWN LAND | |

Source: Ontario Government Department of Transportation

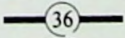


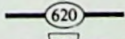


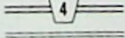
**Present Day
HARVEY**

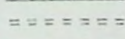
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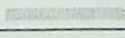
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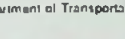
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SECONDARY HIGHWAY 

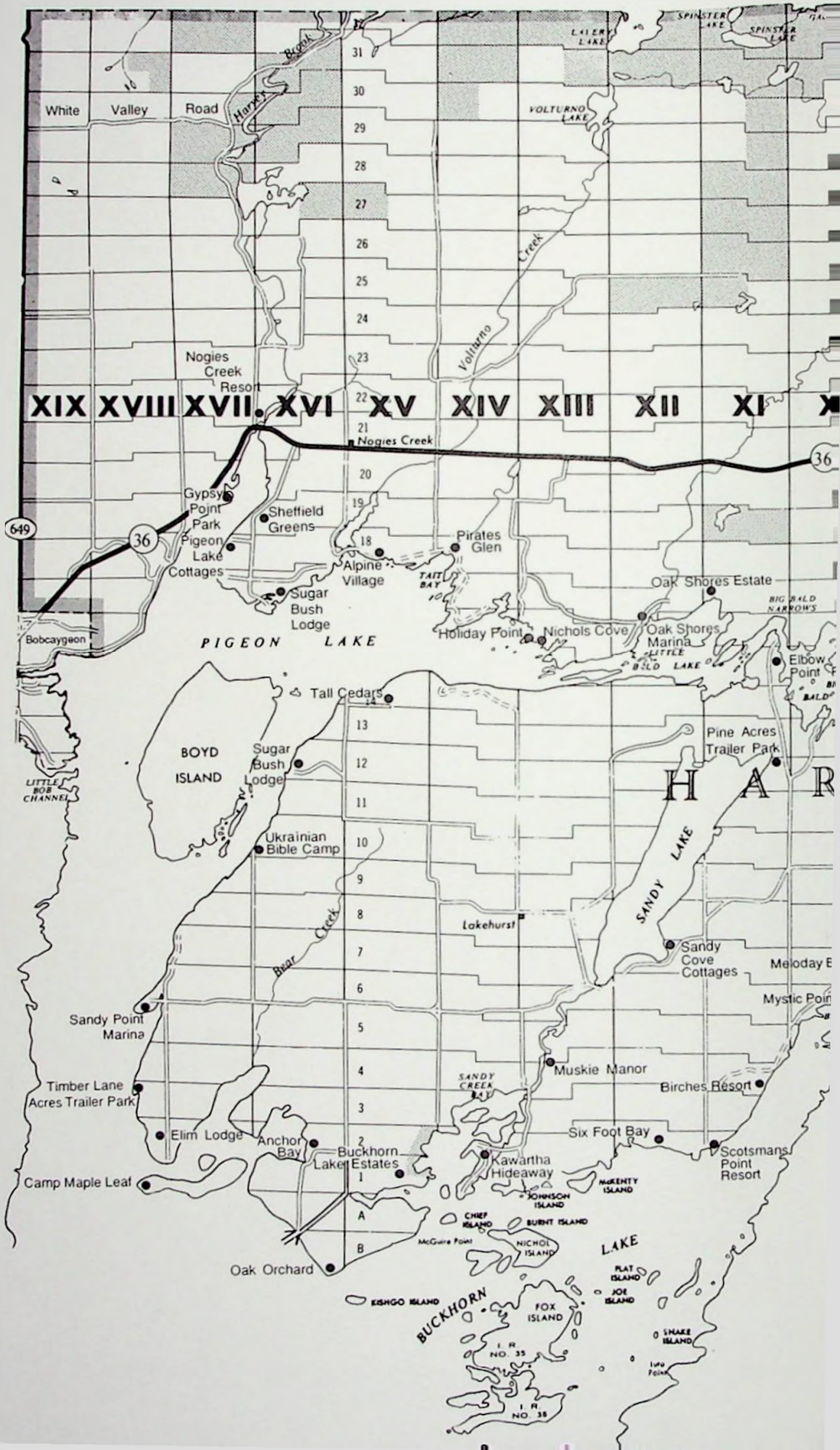
COUNTY ROAD 

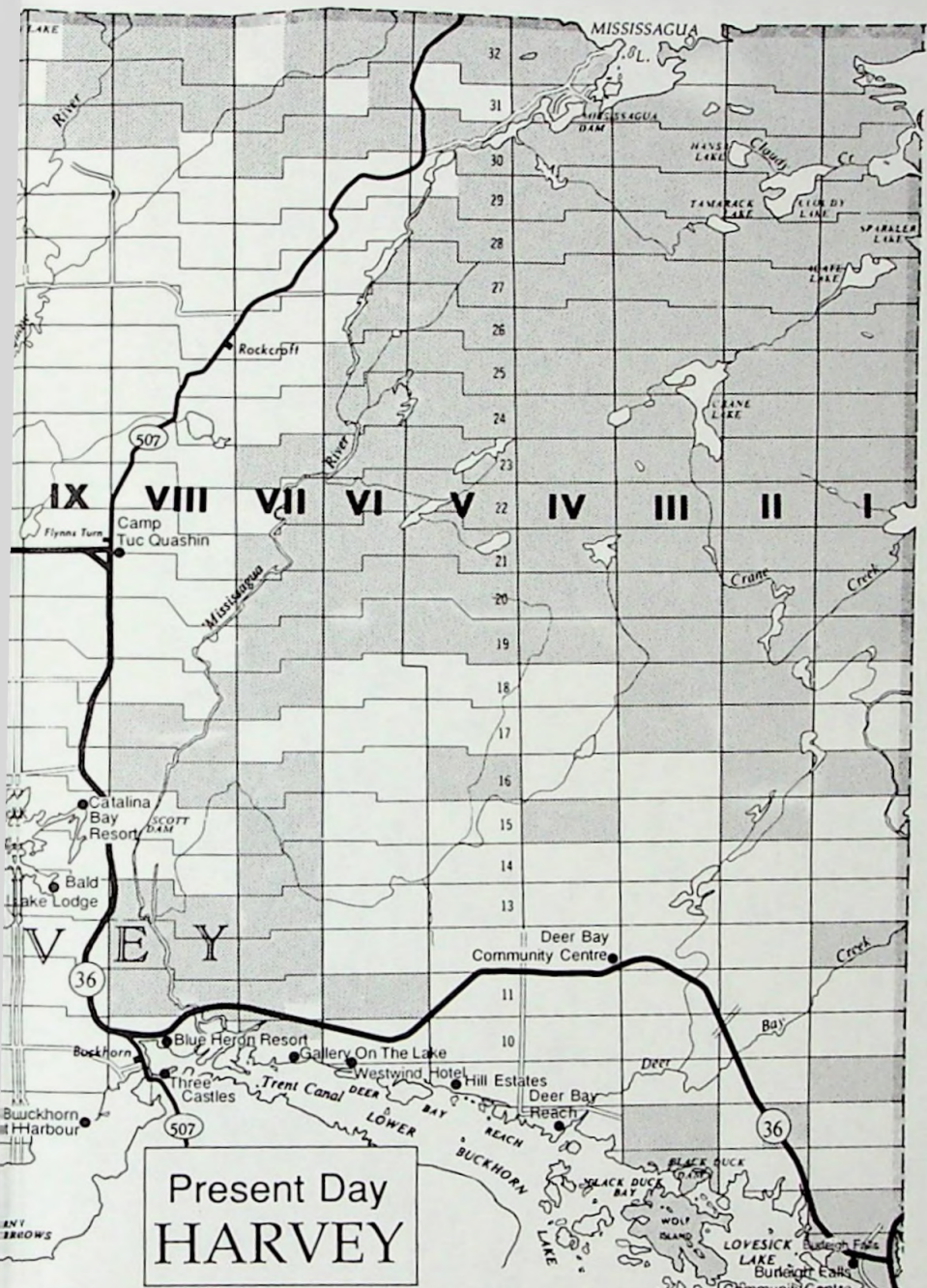
OTHER ROAD 

ROAD LEGALLY OPEN BUT NOT NECESSARILY PASSABLE 

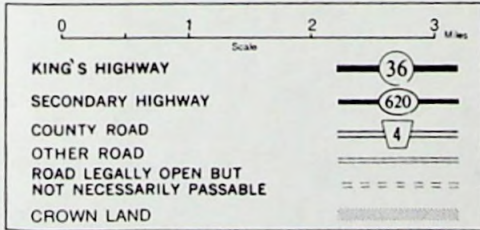
CROWN LAND 

Source: Ontario Government Department of Transportation





Present Day
HARVEY



Source: Ontario Government Department of Transportation