

LAKE SCUGOG

HISTORICAL

SOCIETY



*Growing Together
Since 1871*



NEWSLETTER

SUMMER 2021



Lake Scugog Historical Society

DEDICATED TO THE HISTORY OF THE LAKE SCUGOG AREA - ESTABLISHED 1969

Message from the LSHS President

By Paul Arculus



Greetings To All Our Members

As we celebrate the 150th anniversary of Port Perry, the Lake Scugog Historical Society is thrilled to announce that one of our greatest achievements is now ready for public use: the Scugog Digital Newspaper Collection.

Yes, the first phase of our long history of newspapers has been digitized and is available online...FREE! There are few communities in Ontario that can claim such a heritage as a newspaper collection dating back to 1857.

I want to give heartfelt gratitude to Peter Hvidsten who has been the relentless, driving force behind this project. More than four years ago Peter and I talked about the feasibility of such an expensive undertaking.

Peter immediately sprang into action and has brought the project to fruition. Thanks to the incredible generosity of the Compton Foundation, Mike Fowler, MSIFN, the Brock family, Kent Farndale, the Dr. Paul Puckrin family and many others, the first phase is now available for all to use, with no cost!

The present website covers all the Scugog newspapers from 1857 to 1933. We are still negotiating with the Toronto Star who own all the

rights to the Port Perry Star after that time. We'll keep you posted. Details of our digital newspaper website are elsewhere in this issue of our newsletter.

I would like to offer my personal thanks to our treasurer Marilyn Pearce, who has stepped up to take a true leadership role in our LSHS while I have been experiencing some personal issues.

Finally we are beginning to see the light at the end of the Covid tunnel.

We are all eagerly looking forward to the fall when we hope that we can begin to resume our normal Historical Society activities such as meetings and walking tours.

In the meantime, we encourage everyone one to enjoy the activities planned for our community's 150th this summer.

Cheers
Paul Arculus

Lake Scugog Historical Society Board of Directors

2019-2021

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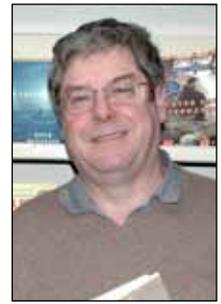


You can find us on Facebook or contact us at:

lakescugoghistoricalsociety@gmail.com

Or by mail at: LSHS 175 Perry St. Port Perry, On. L9L 1B8

Bill's Book Review



BILL MINORS

THE DON

THE STORY OF TORONTO'S INFAMOUS JAIL

BY LORNA POPLAK

DUNDURN 2021 \$24.99

San Francisco has Alcatraz, Kingston has The Pen and Toronto has, or had, The Don. All equally notorious. Nelson Mandela said "A nation should not be judged by how it treats its highest citizens but its lowest". Having read Lorna Poplak's new history of the Don Jail I do not think future generations will think too kindly of us.

On April 12, 1838 some ten thousand people gathered in front of the Jail to witness the public execution of Samuel Lount and Peter Matthews. Considering the population of Toronto was barely 13,000 at the time, that is a pretty good crowd, although it was believed that many came from far and wide. The unfortunate pair were part of the Upper Canada Rebellion led by William Lyon Mackenzie. Mackenzie himself was pardoned and went on to hold public office.

As Toronto grew, so did the need for a bigger jail. Accordingly amid great pomp and Masonic ceremony the cornerstone of the new Toronto Jail was laid on October 25, 1859, followed by a splendid lunch at the St Lawrence Hall, attended by the great and good of Toronto. In 1862, after many stops and starts, including the death the architect William Thomas, the new Jail was almost complete. Then: disaster

A fire broke out and most of the building destroyed. It would be two more years before the building was completed. One of the things I picked from reading this book was that even from the beginning, the Jail was never big enough. Casual prisoners did not even get a cell or a bed but spent the night in a corridor.

Toilet facilities consisted of the prisoners taking a bucket outside every morning. The original concept was that cells were for sleeping only, and the prisoners would spend their days outside doing things. In reality inmates spent more and more of their time in the cells and corridors, and more and more inmates were crammed into each one.

In total 34 prisoners were executed at the Jail. Among the most prominent was George Bennett, who had recently worked for the Globe newspaper and had been fired for

drunkenness. He returned and shot the owner George Brown, a Father of Confederation, in the thigh. Although initially not a serious wound, Brown died a few days later. So on July 23rd 1880, Bennett went to the gallows. As with other executed prisoners at the time he was buried in the jail yard.

My favorite incident involved Frank McCullough, who was convicted of murdering Detective Frank Williams. Williams was the first policeman to be murdered in the line of duty. Needless to say, McCullough received the death penalty. By law a guard had to be outside the death row cell 24 hours a day. A WWI veteran, Ernest Currell was hired for the night shift. A mysterious girlfriend Vera De Lavelle kept showing up. This may explain how he obtained a hacksaw and a drug which he put in Currell's coffee to render him unconscious while he sawed through the bars and made his eventual escape.

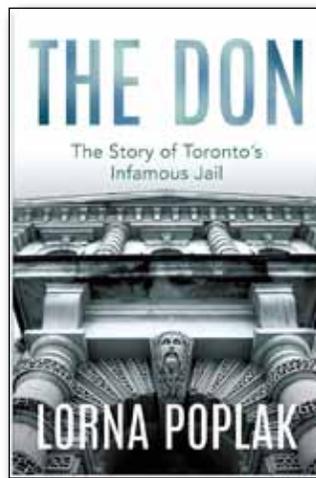
He was eventually apprehended and hanged. Vera was convicted of abetting his escape and sentenced to the Don Jail. While in the Jail, Vera got her hands on a ladder and escaped over the wall!

The most notorious escape came November 4, 1951. This involved one of Toronto's most famous criminals, Edwin Alonzo Boyd. Along with Steve Suchan, Leonard Jackson and Willie Jackson, they were the Boyd Gang. Lennie Jackson had a prosthetic leg, due to his failing to board a train during the Depression. The leg contained a hacksaw. After much sawing and climbing through windows, they made their escape. They were all re-apprehended, but unfortunately during their crime spree, Suchan and Lennie Jackson killed Detective Eddie Tong. Edwin and Willie received lengthy sentences while Suchan and Lennie were sentenced to hang. Guess what? They escaped again! They were finally tracked down to an abandoned barn on Leslie St. Suchan and Lennie Jackson were hanged back to back December 16, 1952.

The Don Jail is no more, it is now part of Bridgepoint Health, parts of it still remain thanks to heritage regulations. The gallows are gone but you can see the ghostly outline of where they were.

Anyone interested in penology, crime and punishment or the sordid part of Toronto's history will enjoy this book.

Review by Bill Minors

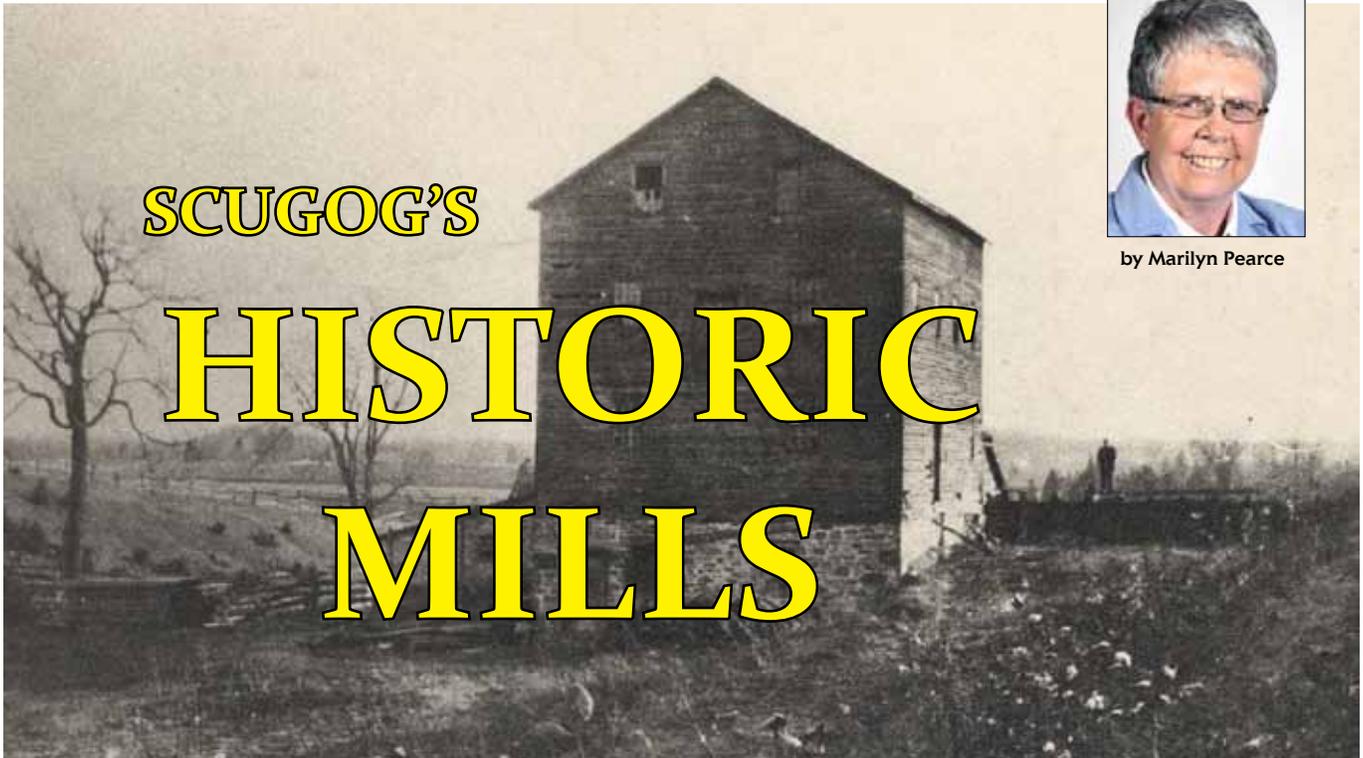


WHAT STARTED OUT as a Covid research project on an aspect of Scugog's history that I knew little about has turned out to be one of the most fascinating subjects I have done.

It has been said that Ontario's historic mills are special places as they represent the beginnings of an area's settlement and development. The cutting of lumber, the grinding of grain or the preparation of cloth all symbolize the burdens faced by our ancestors as they began the building of a community. Despite the importance of mills in our province's history most have become a casualty of growth development and of course the weather. In Scugog Township, we have had many mills that have come and gone but some have stood the test of time and still represent our heritage as a community.



by Marilyn Pearce



The Beare Flour and Grain Mill.

By now, most of us know of the George Currie Grain Elevator built in 1874 that sits on the Port Perry waterfront and is Canada's oldest standing wooden Grain Elevator on its original site.

A testament to its longevity has been that it survived both major fires in the downtown. A unique building that represents the economy around which this area was built. It is a National treasure that symbolizes our agricultural and early manufacturing history. It appears there may have been other grain/grist mills as well on the Port Perry waterfront.

The Globe newspaper reported a fire at the grist mill of Mr. George Morris on May 6, 1865 that destroyed a five story mill that had been built in 1856 but abandoned by 1861. There were also grist mills attributed to James Goodall which was located on Water St. just south of the present Library – it was destroyed in Oct. 1851. Finally the Carnegie Lumber & Grist Mill owned by David Carnegie was also located on the waterfront. The history of these earlier mills is very sketchy and more information would be welcomed.



The Midgley Mill Pond

The Beare Flour & Grain Mill

Greenbank

Built in 1840 at the N/E corner of Hwy 12 and the 10th Concession (just south of the Greenbank Garden Centre).

This mill was built by Elijah Johnson for John Beare Sr. and 1st operated by Wm Beare his brother. Elijah Beare (John Sr. son) eventually took over the operation and operated it until 1925 when a severe thunderstorm caused the dam to wash out. The mill was over 40 ft tall with the basement being built of stone and 10 ft in height with 3 additional flours each 10 ft tall and could grind up to 200 bags of grain a day. It had a five acre mill pond with mink and bass residing there. As with most mills of the day, it had a sawmill that provided many of the original homes in the area with lumber.

Some vestiges of this once prosperous mill still stand – the basement stones used in the Cookman home are from the mill, a “ millstone” bird bath on the lawn of the former Geordie & Ruby Beare . It has also been reported that there was a Jimmy Frise charcoal sketch of some of the local folks on the feed hopper. The pond was the local skating rink in winter and swimming pool in summer.

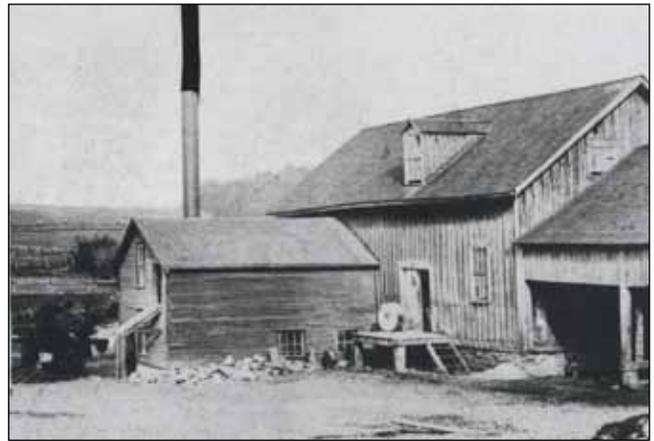


The Midgley Grist Mill

Utica

as you drive along Regional Rd 21 you may notice on the south side east of Utica, the Nonquon River winding behind several homes. One of those homes is the original mill – now moved up to the road and used as a private residence. The Midgley family eventually purchased the mill in the 1940's-1950's . It appears that the original mill was developed by the lanson family and then operated for a period of time by John Beare but reverted back to the lanson family when it ran into financial difficulties. It was owned by the Kerry family for a while prior to the Midgley family acquiring it. Daughter Carol and granddaughter Kim still live within the community and the painting shown below was done for them.

There were other millers associated with the Utica area including a Robert Dixson who had a flour and sawmill in 1884 as did Robert Gillis and John Smith who had an oatmeal mill between Manchester and Utica but my research has not identified exactly whether those sites were or whether they were actually different millers at this site.



The Cadmus Mills

Also known locally as Fluke's Mills was originally built as a carding mill in 1867. It sat on the south side of the road in Cadmus on a portion of the 150 acres of crown land originally purchased in 1816 by a John Brewer. In 1837 John Brown (no relation to the Cadmus Brown's) purchased 150 acres at a Sheriff's sale. John broke it up into smaller parcels and sold 50 acres to James Fluke who built a grist mill and a sawmill. Fluke sold 35 acres to Wm Brown Sr. in 1881 including the mill.

The mill was powered by damming up East Cross Creek in this area to create “ Brown's Lake” which is still there. When Wm died in 1934 he bequeathed the mill and his house to his son Russell Brown who operated it until 1961. The original homestead built in 1868-69 is on the north side of the road and is presently owned by Keith Brown - Russell's nephew. Keith and his wife Audrey have preserved many of the artifacts from the original mill including William Brown's original ledgers, calendars, grain bags, souvenirs, and other mementos.

If you drive by their home you will see that their garage exterior was made from the boards salvaged from the mill. The mantle on their fireplace and the shelving for their collection also came from the mill. The Brown Family are to be congratulated for their preservation of the history of this early mill in Cartwright.



The Cadmus Mill, circa 1973..



The Wallace Marlow Mill Blackstock

This was the most recent mill to be destroyed and lost to a fire on Feb. 15, 2020. It was a feed and grist mill operation created when Mr. Marlow and Mr. McNally traded stores on the main street in 1929.

The grist mill operation was originally owned by Wes McClung who sold it to Quinn and Taylor and they ran it from 1916-1929. The Marlow Mill was then managed by Mr. Marlow and Garnet Wright. The business also ran a general trucking business from the same site that would haul items such as bulk milk from local farms to Toronto for delivery to Donlands Dairy. On their return they would pick up supplies for the local businesses with stops at Christie Biscuits,

Howden Hardware and others. Local residents and employees spoke highly of Wallace as an employer and mill owner. Brian Hamilton worked for 67 years for the Marlow's and has many fond memories and great stories of his time there. Brian eventually purchased the trucking business. When Wallace passed away the mill was run by his son Jim Marlow and then rented to Harold & Melanie Wright (Garnet Wright's nephew) until it was sold to David Malcom when the Wrights moved on to open their business on HWY 7A.



The Fallis Mill Cadmus

The Fallis Mill was built north of Cadmus on the East Quarter Line in the 1870's and ceased operation in the 1930's. It was located On Lot 18, Conc.6 and was blown down by a wind storm in 1953 and all that remains is the mill pond on the west side of the road. The Fallis Mill site was owned for many years by Gordon Brown (a son of Wm Brown) and was a carding mill. In the will of William he refers to it as the Nestleton farm and mill. The pond on this site was named "Brown Pond" which is not to be confused with Brown Lake on Edgerton Road. The history of the Cadmus Mills is best described by being the history of the Brown Family.

John Jobb Flour & Chopping Mill

Originally built by early pioneer John Jobb in the 1840's this mill equipment was moved several times. The first operator was a Mr. Lummis and later it was run by Wm Savigny and Wm Littleprout until the 1890's. Mr. Lummis eventually purchased the mill and then sold it to Anson Taylor at which time it produced a very coarse flour. After a tragic accident at the mill it was moved. In 1965 the property was owned by J. Osler and Roy McLaughlin. The building eventually became a stable on the Osler property Lot 10, Conc.7 where Mr. & Mrs. A. Beacock lived. A local resident had a very funny story of the fence painting (and husband painting) by Mrs. Beacock at this location.

The search goes on and in the next newsletter I hope to focus on the sawmills of Scugog - there were at least 25. As we uncover more and more of this aspect of our history and all we have lost we may understand why the last large mill in Port Perry is so significant and really encompasses the history of how we were built.

If you have any information you can share with us on our "Milling" history we would appreciate it. I think we could publish a book on this significant aspect of our local history.





Around *our* Durham Museums:

Sunderland & District Historical Society

By Joe Allin - Sunderland & District Historical Society

GEOCACHING

An Outdoor Treasure Hunt

Engaging visiting grandchildren can be a challenge. It was in this context, that geocaching was discovered.

Everyone loves an outdoor treasure hunt. Geocaching is quite simply just that. The activity was inspired and is supported by Groundspeak, a San Francisco based organization that oversees the placement and publishes the locations of some two million geocaches hidden in nearly two hundred countries worldwide.



JOE ALLIN

Using a Global Positioning System receiver, participants navigate to marked geographic coordinates and then attempt to find the outdoor cache hidden at that location. These caches, typically the size of a soda can, always contain a log sheet and may also offer “swag” for exchange.

Disseminating our community’s rich history is integral to the work of the Sunderland & District Historical Society. By preparing and placing geocaches at historically significant locations in the area, a new and unique means to share information about this history was established. Old cemeteries, one room school sites and abandoned settlements formed our initial focus.

Small informational booklets were prepared for each site. Each booklet contained a brief overview of site related historical information, a puzzle or riddle that could be solved from clues around the cache, a map showing nearby services and contact information for our group. Hiding places at each site were determined and suitable cache containers were prepared.

These customized containers had to be weatherproof, possibly camouflaged and sometimes required modification for the intended hiding spot (e.g. a hook if to be hung in a tree). Placed into each cache container were the mandatory log sheet, a pencil, lapel pins generously donated by the Township of Brock and multiple copies of our mini-booklets. Once complete, the caches were hidden and registered.

Each of our sites were registered with Groundspeak, examined for compliance against its specified guidelines and subsequently posted on its directory, a primary resource for geocachers. Additionally, the geographic co-ordinates of our sites along with related descriptions were posted on our website (www.sunmus.ca). This website has become a useful repository for innumerable references that the society has produced in its various projects, allowing them to be readily accessed anyplace, anytime.

While the recent pandemic may have contributed to the project’s success as folks have been anxious for safe, outdoor physical activity, many have discovered our geocaches. “Lovely little church. I enjoyed the peaceful location and the history booklet.” Such logged comments are regularly shared providing evidence that our effort to “tell our story” is resonating.

Recent interest expressed by the Beaverton Thorah Eldon, and Cannington historical societies to learn more about our project may lead to its expansion across the township. A map orienting the cache site with the local geography, invites geocachers to visit our hamlets and villages.

Hopefully, albeit in a small way, this project will continue to attract visitors and rouse an interest in our community.



SUNDERLAND MUSEUM

Explore... <https://vitacollections.ca/lshs-news/search>



SCUGOG DIGITAL NEWSPAPER COLLECTION

Lake Scugog Historical Society

Search the collection

Find

Search

Clear

Options:	Featured collections
Advanced Search	 Ontario Observer (1857-1873)
Browse by Publication	 Port Perry Standard (1867-1868)
What's New	 North Ontario Observer (1873-1919)
Share your story	 Port Perry Star (1907-1933)
Search Hints	
RSS	
Atom	

Welcome to the SCUGOG DIGITAL NEWSPAPER COLLECTION

Welcome to Lake Scugog Historical Society's "Scugog Digital Newspaper Collection".

It's taken a long time – in fact the project was started in late 2016 – but it wasn't until the LSHS came on board, to support the funding needed to move forward, that it finally got some traction.

Today we are thrilled to announce, that more than 20,000 pages of newspapers from Prince Albert and Port Perry are now available at your fingertips. The newspapers include the *Ontario Observer*, the first newspaper to begin publishing in Reach Township in 1857. Also the *Port Perry Standard*, the town's first newspaper established in 1866, and also the *North Ontario Observer* and *Port Perry Star*.

You will find as you scroll through the years 1857 to 1833, some of the pages are quite dark, and difficult to read, but simply by enlarging the page, you will find most information is easy to read.

The reason for the dark pages is due to the condition of the original newspapers, which with age have darkened and deteriorated.

To help guide you through the search process – following are a few helpful tips.

When you link to the site, you will come to the cover page, which provides a box "Search the Collection" in which to place the word, or words, you wish to search.

There are many helpful hints, to make your search more accurate and less confusing found in the "Options", and with patience and practice the process will become easy and clear.

To the left, are some of the "Search Hints" found in the Options box to get you started. But don't forget to look in the Advanced Search, Browse Publication, What's New for even more information on how to make your search enjoyable and successful.

J. Peter Hvidsten
LSHS Director

SEARCH HINTS

Entering the following in the search box:
Results in:

Train

Single keyword searches will return results with any instance of text containing the word Train, including Trains and Training and Strain. Keyword searches are naturally "fuzzy," but you can specify "how" fuzzy on the advanced search screen (see below).

Train VIA

Multiple Keywords will get you the same results as searching Train and VIA as separate keywords (see AND). It will not treat Train VIA as a phrase.

"Trains and Boats"

Phrase searching will contain results with the phrase Trains and Boats. Putting double-quotations around a phrase will find whatever is inside the quotes. You can also use Advanced Search to select the "phrase" button from the "Logic between keywords" list. This setting works a bit differently: it only recognizes the most common words, so words like of and in may be ignored.

Train OR Locomotive

OR helps you broaden your search to include synonyms or variants, such as Train and Locomotive. The OR must be capitalized. Results will be all text that contain the words Train or Locomotive. You can also use Advanced Search to insert "OR" from the "Logic between keywords" list.

Train AND Locomotive

AND will provide results containing the word Train and the word Locomotive, but not selections containing just one of those words. The AND must be capitalized. You can also use Advanced Search to insert "AND" from the "Logic between keywords" list.

Train AND NOT Locomotive

AND NOT results will contain the word Train but not the word Locomotive. The words AND NOT must be capitalized.

Train*s

Use the **Asterisk *** for results with anything that begins with the letters Train and ends with an S, such as Trains, Traintracks, and Trainers. The asterisk is called a wildcard. You can't use the wildcard at the beginning (for example, *trains will not work). You might want to use it for spelling variations such as harb*r (for both harbour and harbor). Wildcard searches are case-sensitive, meaning you will get results containing "Trains" with a capital T but not "trains" – the other searches here are not case-sensitive.



Paul Arculus

PETER JONES & the Mississaugas of Scugog

Researched and written by Paul Arculus



In the last issue of our newsletter we gave an account of Peter Jones' journeys to Britain to fundraise for his missions among his people, the Mississaugas, and his simultaneous drive to gain deeds and titles for the land which had been stolen from them by the European settlers in Upper Canada.

Upon arriving at his home on the Credit River, after his 1838 tour of Britain, Peter Jones resumed his missionary work. Encouraged by his success in London he decided to organize a Council of First Nation chiefs. His village on the Credit played host to several hundred chiefs in January 1840. The meeting was given impetus by the tragic stories of

their First Nation brethren in the United States as more than 2,000 had made their way into Upper Canada to escape the violence, torture and loss of lands perpetrated by the policies of the United States government led by President Jackson and his successor, Martin Van Buren.

What made the 1840 Council unique was that Peter invited the Iroquois to sit with their Ojibwa counterparts. He had hoped to make a presentation to the Government on behalf of both the Iroquois and Ojibwa

peoples. Unfortunately, the Iroquois disagreed with some of the policy proposals and left the meeting. Peter continued the meeting and finalized a proposal to the Lieutenant-Governor asking him to; "...secure to us and to our children, as soon as convenient, the lands on which we reside, as expressed in Lord Glenelg's dispatches."

But all was not well in Upper Canada. Sir Francis Bond Head's replacement, Sir George Arthur was intent on resolving the issues that had led to the Rebellions of 1837 and gave little time to dealing with the Mississaugas' need for deeds to their lands. He handed that responsibility to the Chief Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Samuel Peter Jarvis.

To compound Peter Jones' dilemma even further, Lord Glenelg had resigned in February 1839 with no one to continue his policies in London. As this was taking place, a schism arose between the British and Canadian factions of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada forcing Peter to take sides in the division. He followed his friend Egerton Ryerson into the Canadian Conference. Several of the Mississaugas joined Peter, but others including

those at Rice Lake and Alderville, led by William Case, affiliated themselves with the British Methodists. With this interdenominational rivalry among the Mississaugas, Peter lost his position as a representative of all his people and was unable to continue to effectively apply pressure on the government in the demands for title deeds. Whenever Peter attempted to approach the government on any matter, Chief Superintendent of Indian Affairs Samuel Peter Jarvis, dismissed him by claiming that Peter Jones no longer spoke for all the Credit Indians. Sir George Arthur refused to see Peter to discuss the matter further.

Samuel Peter Jarvis and Corruption in the Department of Indian Affairs

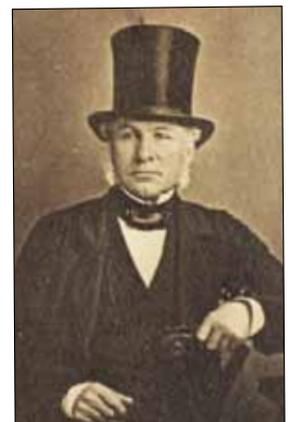
Samuel Peter Jarvis was born in Newark (Niagara on the Lake) in 1792, the son of William and Hannah Peters Jarvis. William had been born in Connecticut but was a Loyalist and fought under Lt. Col. John Graves Simcoe. As a reward for his loyalty and friendship, Simcoe chose William Jarvis as the first provincial secretary and registrar, and both William and Hannah received several land patents in York, now Toronto. William Jarvis joined with Joseph Bloor in land speculation including laying out the village of Yorkville. Both made sure that their names were assigned to important streets in their plans. William Jarvis was also the first Provincial Grand Master of the Masons.

William and Hannah's son Samuel was raised in a life of privilege and became a lawyer and was in the 3rd York Militia that assisted Major General Brock in the capture of Detroit in the 1812 War. As a reward for his loyalty he obtained several land patents for property in York including land that surrounds the street that now bears the Jarvis name. On October 29, 1818, Samuel married Mary Boyles Powell, daughter of the Chief Justice, William Dummer Powell. The couple became members of the establishment and kept black slaves as servants. They were Anglicans and faithful members of the congregation of Saint James in Toronto.

Regrettably, there was an intensely dark side to Samuel Jarvis' character. He gained notoriety for his fiery temperament and was involved in several well publicized outbursts including a duel in 1817 where he killed John Ridout, son of Surveyor General Thomas Ridout. The duel resulted from



Photograph of Peter Jones taken in Edinburgh.



Samuel Peter Jarvis

Jarvis challenging Ridout after they had been involved in a brawl over Jarvis' numerous debts to John Ridout's father, Thomas Ridout.

In spite of his scandalous reputation, through his father's influence and his own associations with members of the Family Compact, Samuel Jarvis was appointed to succeed his father as Provincial Secretary and Registrar in 1817. In addition, he somehow even managed to obtain the appointment as Chief Superintendent of Indian Affairs

On February 10, 1841 the Act of Union united Upper and Lower Canada as the United Province of Canada.

into force uniting Upper and Lower Canada as the United Province of Canada. Lord Sydenham died in September 1841 and his replacement, Sir Charles Bagot, was more sympathetic to Peter's cause. Unfortunately, Jarvis remained as Sydenham's advisor on Indian affairs. Nevertheless, Peter was able to convince Bagot to establish a commission to look into the affairs and accounts of the Department of Indian Affairs.

In January 1844 the first part of Bagot's report was released. It was severely critical of Jarvis, considering him to be grossly incompetent in his administrative duties. Bagot died in March 1843 and was replaced by Sir Charles Metcalfe, a former Governor-General of India and Governor of Jamaica. The new Governor-General had already gained an admiration for Peter's missionary work and his tireless efforts to help his people. Metcalfe had also heard of the alleged indiscretions of Jarvis and gave his immediate attention to the findings of the Bagot Commission. His first action was to fire Jarvis. The report had determined that Jarvis' scant records of band accounts was highly questionable and in them officials found evidence that Jarvis had been embezzling funds allocated to the

in 1837 under Lord Sydenham's administration.

Peter Jones constantly clashed with Jarvis over the administrative matters relating to the Mississaugas, particularly over finances. On February 10, 1841 the Act of Union came

Mississaugas. Initial reports put the amount at £4000 but a later report claimed that over £9000 was unaccounted for. It was revealed that he was simultaneously on the board of directors of the Bank of Upper Canada, the bank that handled the department's finances. Jarvis was ordered to repay £4000 to the account.

Jarvis died in 1857 and was survived by his wife and seven adult children. He was buried in the Jarvis family crypt in the cemetery of Saint James the Lesser on Parliament Street, Toronto. The street carrying the Jarvis family name became the site for the homes of many of the wealthy and respected citizens of the growing city. However, in an ironic twist, during the late Victorian period and throughout the first half of the twentieth century, the lower part of the street that bore the Jarvis name became associated with gangs and criminals seeking haven there. It also became notorious for its brothels and as a gathering place for ladies of ill repute.

Unfortunately, the case involving Samuel Peter Jarvis and his corruption in the administration of Indian affairs was not an isolated incident. In 1850, questions were being raised over the administrative abilities and financial record keeping of Joseph Brant Clench who had been appointed as Superintendent for Indian Affairs in the London and Western Districts in 1844. In September 1854 an investigation was begun and within a month he was removed from office. The following year, a court of inquisition determined that his wife and two of his sons had developed a taste for a lavish lifestyle and were implicated, with him, in the misappropriation of funds to be allocated to the Mississaugas. Clench was found guilty of embezzlement and ordered to repay £9000 pounds to the Indian Department. He died of an apoplectic fit in 1857 while still owing more than £6950 to the Department.

Conclusion of the story of Peter Jones in the fall issue of the LSHS Newsletter.

Your Donation is important!

As we must rely on fundraising and donations to continue to operate as Historical Society, the Board is always looking at ways to make giving simple for our donors.

Over the past year we have been investigating various ways to ensure the security of on-line donations and are pleased to report that you can now donate through the CanadaHelps



Organization - www.canadahelps.org. (by the way they are a charity too).

Simply visit their website and enter our name Lake Scugog Historical Society. CanadaHelps will issue you a tax receipt on-line. They then transfer the funds to us. What could be easier!!

Please help as we continue to try and stay sustainable through a Pandemic.

DONATE TODAY!

Scugog's Sporting History

~ SOFTBALL SUMMERS OF THE PAST ~

A 50 Year History of Port Perry Minor Softball

Submitted by Leanne Ashbridge

TODAY'S YOUTH have many options for summer activities. There are various opportunities for both team and individual summer sports for boys and girls. In the 1960s in Port Perry, softball, for many, was the only summer team sport available. There were many games of softball played at family picnics across the country where kids and their parents played as teams. School recesses were spent playing call up softball. One person would bring the bat, another would bring the ball and a few players brought gloves that were shared with those who didn't have one. Positions were rotated so that everyone got a chance to pitch, hit and field the ball. Games were often played with friends after school and on weekends.

BEFORE 1962, softball for youth was recreational pick up play without an organized league or competitive teams. Vin Walker and a couple of dads, put together a competitive boys' team. The players were between 8-10 years old and none had played any organized softball. The team was registered with the Ontario Amateur Softball Association (OASA) to compete in the Provincial Championships. Because there were no other teams in their age group, they would be competing against 12 year olds.

THE TEAM practiced in the Walker's back yard. With no other teams in Port Perry they travelled to Cobourg to play exhibition games. The team did surprisingly well during the play downs, losing to Galt in the final tournament. This team was the beginning of Port Perry & District Minor Softball Association that was formally established in the fall of 1962. The first President of the Association was Carl Luke and Vin Walker was the Secretary. A constitution was drafted and bylaws were adopted and the association affiliated with the OASA. The association started by offering registration for boys competitive rep teams. Registration cost was \$5.00, however, no one was turned away if they could not afford the registration fee. The Port Perry Legion sponsored the first team in the spring of 1963. By 1965, Port Perry had captured their first OASA Provincial Championship. The Port Perry Legion Squirts were inducted to the Scugog Hall of Fame in 2008 to recognize their achievement.



THE SUCCESS of Port Perry Minor Softball is due to the contribution of many volunteers and builders. Key builders and pioneers from the 1960s have been acknowledged by the Scugog Sports Hall of Fame.

VIN WALKER moved to Port Perry from Oshawa and brought with him a love for the sport of softball and a commitment to bringing softball to the youth of Port Perry. Vin initiated the formation of Port Perry Minor Softball, served as secretary for 8 years and was named President in 1969. Vin worked tirelessly to promote softball and encouraged teams from all parts of Scugog to join the OASA. Vin was the first builder inducted to the Scugog Sports Hall of Fame in 2007 to acknowledge his significant contribution to softball in Scugog.

WAYNE VENNING, known by many in town as "Knob" or "Mr. Softball" is originally from Blackstock and played for an intermediate team in the 50s. Wayne was a member of the Port Perry Minor Softball association for over 20 years and continued to volunteer in the association for many more years. He was recognized by the association as the longest standing volunteer.

He umpired, he coached, he managed teams and he was still taking care of the diamonds when his grandson played at the Mite level. Wayne was inducted the Hall of Fame in the builder category in 2009.

CARL LUKE, the first President of Port Perry Minor Softball was recognized as a Sports Pioneer by the Scugog Sports Hall of Fame in 2017 to acknowledge his many contributions to minor softball, minor hockey and the Mojacks organization.

OTHER PIONEERS recognized in 2016 for their contribution to minor softball in addition to other sports include: Don Hurst, Walt Sandison, Joe Fowler and Don Ashbridge.

A LARGE PART of the history of minor softball in Port Perry includes the construction of ball diamonds. Prior to 1962, ball diamonds were located at the Fairgrounds. At

continued on next page

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that time, the fairgrounds were considered “out of town” and were pretty isolated. A group of parents were concerned about their children playing at the fairgrounds when there was no houses or businesses close by in the case of any mischief or emergencies and so there was a request to the township to build a ball diamond at the lakefront where children playing would be more visible. It was decided that a new ball diamond would be created south of Palmer Park and, at that time, beside the Yacht Club. Construction was completed and the new diamond was officially opened on August 25, 1962 by Reeve J.J. Gibson. Ted Jackson was the MC for a celebrity ball game featuring Maple Leafs hockey All Stars. This ball park was originally called Palmer diamond and was later referred to as “the north diamond”. The diamond was recognized as a significant sports venue by the Scugog Sports Hall of Fame in 2013. Some of us remember the chip truck parked on the driveway. The chips were served in a paper cone and the vinegar always dripped out the bottom.

BY THE 1970s, minor softball had continued to grow as a popular team sport for the youth of Scugog. Port Perry Minor Softball offered house league play for both girls and boys. Teams from Greenbank, Seagrave and Scugog Island joined in league play. Cartwright Minor Ball operated their own separate softball and hard ball league. A second ball diamond was constructed at the lakefront along with a storage building. This diamond was named Joe Fowler Park and was officially dedicated by Port Perry Minor Softball in 1974. It was rededicated with a new plaque installation in 2015.

THE LAKEFRONT DIAMONDS have been enjoyed by many softball fans from across Ontario and are the envy of many other softball centres. They have hosted countless tournaments including regional qualifiers, elimination tournaments and provincial championships. When the OASA established a Midget Elimination tournament in 1980 to determine teams qualified to compete at Canadian Championships, they chose Port Perry as the host for this prestigious tournament for many years. When the OASA opened a Masters category in 1996 and was looking for a host for the first tournament they again chose Port Perry. The Lakefront diamonds in Port Perry were the venue for the Jack Cook Classic Masters tournament for several years. These diamonds have also been used for many special events including International softball competitions and the famous Eddie Feigner, King and His Court presentations. Water Street would be closed to traffic and grandstands were installed to accommodate the large crowds who came to see softball legends like Darren Zack and Pete Landers.

THE SCUGOG Sports Hall of Fame collection includes artifacts and memorabilia from many of the tournaments and special events that have taken place at these diamonds. One of the more interesting pieces of the collection is a couple of photographs of the Joe Fowler diamond on fire. This fire was set intentionally by tournament convenors during a Midget Elimination tournament that was almost cancelled due to rain. When the OASA Tournament Director was about the cancel

the tournament, the Port Perry host convenor asked for 30 minutes to get the diamond dry and ready for play. With gasoline and sawdust they lit the fires and dried the diamonds in the allotted 30 minutes and the tournament was allowed to resume.

IN THE 1980s AND 90s registration for Port Perry Minor Softball exceeded 500 players with both rep and house league teams growing in numbers. Greenbank, Seagrave and Cartwright were also seeing increased numbers of players. More diamonds were needed in Port Perry. President, Carolyn Best, was instrumental in getting ball diamonds added at all of the local public elementary schools as well as a three diamond complex behind the arena on Reach St. The complex was dedicated in June 1998 as the Carolyn Best Memorial Diamonds. Carolyn was inducted to the Scugog Sports Hall of Fame in the Builder category posthumously in 2019.

SINCE THAT INAUGURAL provincial championship won by the 1965 Squirts, many more provincial championships have been captured by Port Perry teams in various age groups. The success of teams depends on the Coaches and Managers of those teams as well as the skill of the players. Three such coaches have been inducted to the Scugog Sports Hall of Fame.

DOUG SCOTT was a coach for Port Perry Minor Softball and led his teams to win three provincial championships and a silver medal at the Ontario Summer Games in the 70s. He was inducted to the Hall of Fame in the Builder category in 2010 in recognition of his achievements in softball and hockey. The 1974 Port Perry Lions Club Bantam team and 1975 Port Perry Merchant Midget team were inducted to the Hall of Fame in 2015.

DON COCHRANE was one of the founding members of Port Perry Minor Softball and served as President for one term. He coached the 1967 IGA Peewees to a provincial championship. He was inducted to the Hall of Fame in the Builder category in 2015 for his contributions in both softball and hockey and as a member of the arena boards. The Port Perry IGA Peewee team was inducted to the Hall of Fame in 2011.

DAVE DALTON began coaching minor softball in the 1980s and in 1991 and 1993 he led his team to a provincial championship in the Mite and Squirt Division. Dave was inducted to the Hall of Fame in the Builder category in 2016 to honour coaching achievements and to recognize his administrative contributions to softball and broomball in Scugog. The induction of these teams is expected for the future.

PORT PERRY TEAMS have continued to have success with more recent teams winning provincial championships, Eastern Canadian championships and Canadian championships. These teams too, can look forward to induction to the Scugog Sports Hall of Fame at future ceremonies.

WITH THE COVID lock downs slowly coming to an end, we can anticipate the return to the softball diamonds once again as a favourite summertime activity and we can find a seat on a bleacher looking out over the picturesque view of Lake Scugog and watch a game or two.



Life & Times of David Gordon Carnegie

Submitted by Evan Monsma

I would like to introduce a man, a man I've never had the opportunity to meet in person but whom I've heard so much about. I am talking about my great grandfather, David Gordon "Gord" Carnegie. I used to think he was a regular kind of man, but after hearing multiple stories

about him, I realized there was a lot more than meets the eye.

Gord was born on October 27, 1923 in Port Perry, Ontario. He was the fifth born child out of seven children of David and Marion Bigelow (McCaw) Carnegie. Throughout his life, he was very close with his family.

When he was a kid, he played hockey for hockey teams in Port Perry. He played goalie. He also played other sports throughout his life such as, baseball, bowling, lawn bowling, curling, and golf.

When he was in Port Perry high school in 1940, he quit to attend machinist school. The school was in Peterborough.

He started to work at General Electric in Peterborough in the spring of 1941. He didn't like it there so he left that summer and started to work at Pedlar's in Oshawa. He didn't like it there either, so in September of 1941, he began working for the Bank of Commerce in Port Perry.

On July 27, 1942, at the age of 18, Gord enlisted in the army in Toronto. He bounced around a lot of places over a three year span. He never got any action during World War II and he was never credited for his time in the army.

When Gord came home from the army, he started to work for three branches of the Bank of Commerce. He worked in Port Perry, Bowmanville, and Toronto. His father, David Carnegie, wanted him to work for the family hardware business, where his three brothers were already working.

In early 1949, the hardware store was passed over from David and Art (Gord's uncle) Carnegie to the four Carnegie brothers and they renamed the store Carnegie Brothers Hardware.

Gord married Margaret Janet (Jamieson) Bigwood on

February 14, 1948 and had two children, Stephen Bigelow and Janet. He purchased some land on Ottawa Street and built a small bungalow. He switched homes with his mother in 1955, and he moved to the house he was born in located on Cochrane Street. Around 1956, The four Carnegie brothers bought half of the interest of the Christie Hardy farm on Scugog Island. Their cousin, Bill Carnegie, bought the other half of the interest. They re-named that chunk of land Carnegie Beach. That area was used for cottages.

Gord suffered arthritic attacks in the 80's and 90's. In 1992, he was diagnosed with cancer in his large intestine and it was treated. In 1995, he was re-diagnosed with cancer and he wasn't given long to live. David Gordon Carnegie passed away on June 3, 1995 at his home in Lindsay at the age of 71. He is buried in Pine Grove Cemetery, Prince Albert.

Margaret Janet (Jamieson) Bigwood died on April 28, 1993. Gord re-married almost 8 months later to Grace Hood.

Gord was such a kind and generous man who loved his family deeply and he is someone who will not be forgotten, someone I'm so grateful to learn about and love.



Evan Monsma



GORDON CARNEGIE



Carnegie Hardware, Queen St., Port Perry, circa 1935.

**BY-LAW TO INCORPORATE
THE VILLAGE OF PORT PERRY
JUNE 9, 1871**



BY-LAW NO. 216.

**A BY-LAW TO INCORPORATE THE VILLAGE OF PORT PERRY
IN THE TOWNSHIP OF REACH**

Whereas all the requirements of the municipal law relating to the power and authority of the county councils to pass by-laws to incorporate the village have been complied with as far as relates to the incorporating of the Village of Port Perry, in the Township of Reach.

Therefore the Council of the Corporation of the County of Ontario enacts as follows:

That the following described lands in the Township of Reach, be, and are hereby declared to be erected into an incorporated village, under the name and title of Port Perry, viz.: That is to say, commencing at a point where the easterly limit of the Port Whitby and Port Perry Railway intersects the centre line between the east and west halves of lot No. 18. in the fifth concession of the Township of Reach, thence westerly to a point on the westerly limit of said lot eighteen, distance twenty-six chains from the front of the said fifth Concession, thence northerly along the western limits to Victoria Street, according to Farewell's plan of part of lot No. seventeen, in the fifth concession of Reach, aforesaid, thence westerly along the said street to the intersection with Maple Street, thence northerly along the said Maple Street to the rear of the said concession, thence westerly along the southern limits of the said concession to the western limits of said lot seventeen, in the fifth concession, thence northerly along the western limits of said lot No. seventeen in the sixth concession, twenty-six chains, thence easterly on a line parallel to the southern boundary, to the eastern boundary of Simcoe Street, to the northern limit of the road allowance in rear of said concession, thence easterly along the northern limit of said road allowance to the water's edge of Scugog Lake, thence southerly following the water's edge of Lake Scugog to the front of the said sixth concession, on lot No. twenty, thence southerly along the edge of said lake to a point twelve chains from the rear of the fifth concession, on a line parallel to the eastern boundary of lot No. twenty, thence westerly on a line parallel to the northern limit of said concession, across lot No. nineteen, in the said fifth concession, to the eastern limit of the Port Whitby and Port Perry Railway, thence southerly along the eastern limit of the said railway to the place of beginning.

That the meeting of the electors for the election of a Reeve and Councillors for the said village shall be held at the time prescribed by law, at the Fireman's Hall, on Perry Street, in the said village.

That Harris Burnham, of the said village, shall be, and he is hereby appointed returning officer, to hold said election according to law, in such case made and provided.

Passed June 9th, 1871

H.J. MACDONELL,
County Clerk,

GEORGE WHELER
Warden (L.S.)

This by-law passed at the County of Ontario in June 1871, incorporating the Village of Port Perry as an independent community.

Study of Cartwright Twp. Pioneers

Beginning on Concession Line 1:

Robert Archer (1821-1891) and Elizabeth Edgerton (1830-1922)

Submitted by Janice Whitaker



Janice Whitaker

Introduction:

In the year 2018 I purchased a photostatic copy of an 1861 Tremaine's Map of Durham County from Robert Archer of Port Perry. On the map was highlighted in Cartwright Township on concession 2, part of lot 15, the property of Robert Archer. At the time of the purchase Mr. Archer also gave to me an envelope regarding Archer family history which he asked me to include in a history book. The information enclosed in the envelope is the basis and the beginning of this Archer family story I am now presenting you with. It is not complete by any means and will need to be continued. "

If one was to do a study of the early days in Cartwright Township I could not think of a more fitting place to begin than on concession line 1, now known as Mountjoy Road, where could be found SS#1 and the Archer family homestead(s). SS#1 was known as Argue's School until it slightly relocated and became known as Archer's School in 1869. The school was not actually located on the Archer property, but on a small north east corner of the piece of land then owned by Anthony Bradburn. which was divided from the rest of his land by the curvature in the roadway. On the Beldon's map we can see that by 1878 Robert Archer had purchased more land to his west on lot 14 and that the school had moved to the north side of the road and was now surrounded by his property. "

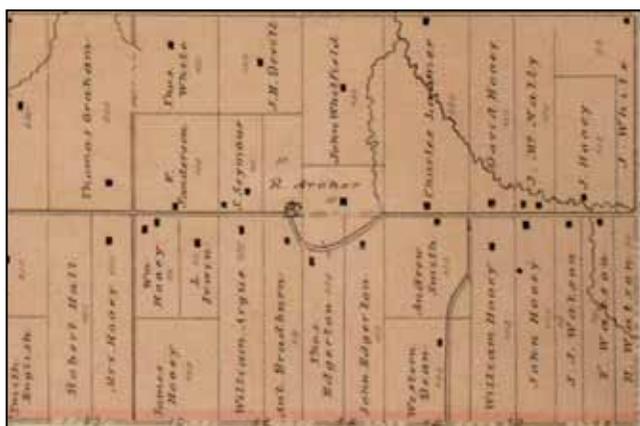
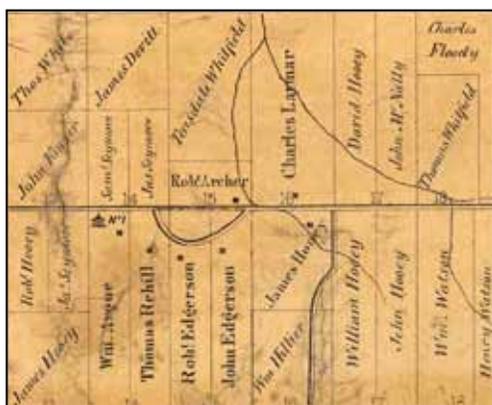
After exploring historical land books I found that Robert purchased his first property on lot 15 in March of 1853 and later purchased parts of lot 14 and that also both the east and west parts of lot 17 in concession 2, were purchased in time by the next generations of Archers. By recently inquiring I have found that at least a portion of that property is resided on by a Robert Archer until this very day. Astonishingly, the conclusion is that in two years from now, in 2023, the Archer family can proudly celebrate 170 continuous years on Mountjoy Road. Congratulations to the Archer family on this astounding

achievement!"

From a very old and faded typewritten piece of paper, given to me by Robert Archer of Port Perry, written by an unknown author on an unknown date can be read the following:"Robert Archer was born in the County Armagh in Ireland. He sailed for Canada in approximately the mid 1840's. The crossing took seven weeks in a sailing ship. When they arrived in Canada they journeyed west until they arrived at what is now called Bowmanville. It was here that he and his brother Hugh parted. Hugh travelled

further west and they lost contact but it is believed that he settled somewhere around Godrich. Robert made his way north to the Township of Cartwright and settled on a farm on lot 15 conc 2. where he cleared the land and built a log house that stood just south of the red brick home that now stands. Here he met and married Elizabeth Edgerton whose family homesteaded on lot 15 conc 1 directly across the

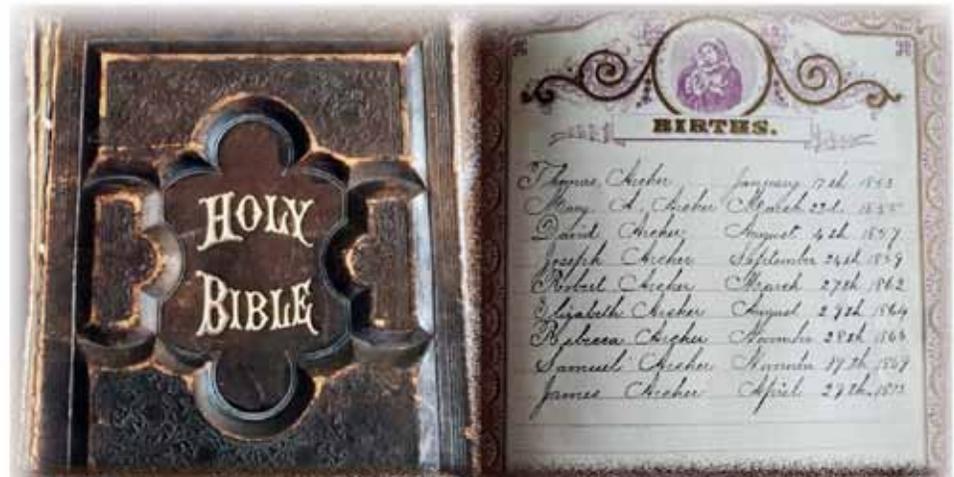
CARTWRIGHT LADY DIES
Mrs. Elizabeth Archer.
Elizabeth Archer, widow of the late Robt. Archer, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Egerton, was the oldest daughter and child of Robert Egerton and Elizabeth Leslie. She was born in 1830 in the North of Ireland, County of Fermanagh, coming with the family to this country in 1844 and settling in Cartwright, where in 1852 she was married to the late Robt. Archer, also from the North of Ireland, County of Armagh. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Archer settled on west half of lot 15, concession 1, Cartwright, where all her children, except Thomas were born. Here Mrs. Archer continued to live until about seven years ago when she went with her son James and daughter Elizabeth to the home on lot 15, concession 3, Reach, where she passed peacefully away after a brief illness, February 22nd, aged 92 years, retaining to the last her faculties. Her husband predeceased her some 31 years, having died on January 22, 1891, at the age of 82 years. Mrs. Archer was the last surviving member of a family of seven, three brothers and four sisters. She was the mother of nine children, all living and all of whom were present at the funeral service, her six sons acting as pall-bearers. The children are: Thomas, Manchester; Mary (Mrs. Colwill), Coldwater; Dr. David, Port Perry; Joseph, Cartwright; Dr. Robert, Port Perry; Elizabeth, Cedar Creek (Reach); Samuel, Hope; Rebecca (Mrs. McMillan), Clarke; James, Cedar Creek (Reach). She is survived by 20 grand-children and 10 great-grand-children, making 39 living descendants. Mrs. Archer was a woman of remarkable industry, a faithful wife, devoted mother, kind neighbor, and a sincere Christian, being a member of the Presbyterian Church at Cadmus. During the years they lived at Cadmus, Mr. and Mrs. Archer, with their family, were faithful supporters of and regular attendants of the Presbyterian Church there, Mr. Archer stopping work regularly on Saturday about 4 o'clock that he and his family might have everything in readiness to be punctually in their places at church on the Lord's Day. The funeral service was held at the home, lot 15, concession 3, Reach, on Saturday, February 25, conducted by the Rev. John T. Hall of St. John's Presbyterian Church, Port Perry, after which her remains were taken to the Cadmus Cemetery in Cartwright and laid beside those of her late husband.



concession line 1 from Robert. To bless this marriage there were 6 sons and 3 daughters: Thomas, Mary, David, Joseph, Robert, Samuel, Elizabeth, Rebecca and James. Robert farmed here until his death. Neither James or Elizabeth married and carried on farming on the homestead with their mother for some years until they sold the farm to Kenneth and Pearl Gilbank and moved to the Cedar Creek area just south of Prince Albert.!

From the *Canadian Statesman*, March 9, 1922, on page 8, can be found the informative obituary of Elizabeth Edgerton Archer: "From the collection of the late Charles Fee, courtesy of Patti Wright we can peek inside the Archer Family Bible and see some important dates, regarding the Robert and Elizabeth Archer family. :

In the envelope of information given to me by Robert Archer is a piece written by Lucille Archer Baker, daughter of Dr Robert Archer, regarding Drs. David and Robert Archer, the sons of Robert and Elizabeth: Dr. Robert Archer (1862-1927) and Dr David Archer (1857-1939) were brothers who practiced medicine in partnership in Port Perry and area for 30 years in all (1897-1927). They were two of a family of nine; six boys and three girls. Their parents Robert Archer and Elizabeth Edgerton lived on a farm on concession 2 near Blackstock.



While a young lad working on Father's farm Robert decided he would go back to school and get his entrance and go through for medicine. On the father's death bed he asked Robert Jr if he had enough money to get through college and Robert could not tell his father "no", so he borrowed money from a friend to get through Trinity Medical College in Toronto. He graduated in 1890-91 as a surgeon specializing in ear, nose and throat therapy. For holidays he took courses at the Mayo Clinic in the USA. He married

Amelia Herod in 1890 and then went to North Dakota, where he practiced medicine in the towns of Milton, Fargo and Crystal for six years. His first patient in North Dakota was a man whose face was purple and his tongue was swelled out of his mouth. He had an abscess at the base of the tongue and the man was gasping for breath. At once Dr Robert lance the abscess and the man got relief and this made for a good start in the community. Driving broncos, buggies, cutters and jumpers were the means of transportation in those days. While in North Dakota, extreme weather conditions prevailed, such as snow and wind storms. He remarked how he gave the horse it's head hoping and praying it would make it's way home safely. A farmer in the west could just barely afford buildings so the house and barn were combined in one building including a cow and horses.

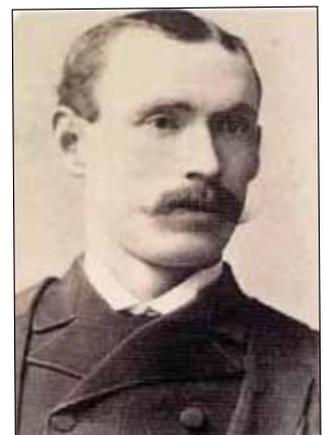


DR. DAVID ARCHER

One story Dr. Robert told was of a young woman laying dying on a palette of straw while young children were crying about not having enough food to eat or clothes to keep warm, so the doctor's wife made over some clothing and gathered some food and delivered it to the needy family. While in the west his son Harold was born in 1893. In April of 1897 the Dr returned to Port Perry to go into partnership with his brother David.

In the summer of 1897 his daughter Lucille was born. Dr. Robert had the first car in Port Perry in 1907 and was also the first to have a telephone system installed in deferent communities so that he could be more easily reached by his patients. When the flu raged after World War 1 the Drs never knew when visiting just how many they would find ill with the flu in a home. One of the drivers at this time said he didn't know how the doctors kept going as the only sleep they had for days was during the ride from one place to another.

There were two small hospitals in Port Perry at this time. One was upstairs her the former Star office on Queen Street an a private home run by Mrs Whitmore on John Street. Tow of Dr. Robert's grandchildren can remember having their tonsils removed in his home which was across from the United Church on Queen Street. The Dr's office was on Queen Street where the dentist offices is now situated. There was a livery behind the office where the driving horses, buggies and cutters were kept. A snowmobile was used in some bad road



DR. ROBERT ARCHER

conditions. Before electricity was available, car lights were shone in kitchen windows for operations performed on kitchen tables.

Instruments were boiled in water for disinfecting. Dr. David went to Bowmanville High School and Hamilton Model School and then started his career as a teacher of math at Smith Falls. Later he entered the study of medicine at Victoria College and after graduation went to England, Scotland, and Ireland where he took postgraduate work in Dublin and Edinburgh. He specialized in anaesthesia and midwifery. This is when he entered partnership with his brother Dr. Robert for three years. He was married to Carolyn Seines (1864-1954). He moved to Oshawa in 1928 after the death of Dr. Robert, where he continued to practice medicine until 1939 when he passed away.

*An interesting but sad fact that was not noted in this write-up by Lucille is that Dr. David's first wife Hannah was killed while crossing a railway track.

Photos courtesy of Patti Wright. From the Charles Fee Collection.

Before I conclude this chapter of the Archer story I would like to mention that I was previously unsure if Robert's parents immigrated with him from Ireland or if they were left back home, or if they were still living as none of the paperwork given made any mention of them.

Yesterday however, I received an email from Al Aston who has researched the family and the following is the information he gives me for the parents of Robert Archer and Elizabeth Edgerton: Samuel Archer was born in 1781 in Ireland. He died on June 22, 1878 in Cadmus, Ontario, Canada. He married Mary Cowan. She was born in 1798 in Ireland. She died on March 3, 1883 in Cartwright Twp., Durham Co., Ontario.

Samuel Archer and Mary Cowan are parents to Robert Archer who was born in 1821 in County Armagh, Northern Ireland. He died on January 22, 1891. He married Elizabeth Edgerton, daughter of Robert William Edgerton and Eliza Jane Leslie, on March 23, 1852 in Newcastle, Ontario. She was born on January 8, 1831 in Clonefeile Cones Parish, County Monaghan, Ireland. She died on Feb 22, 1922 and is buried at Cartwright Union Cemetery.



Scugog Shores Museum Village & Archives update

Submitted by Victoria Karakian, assistant curator, Scugog Shores Museum

The museum is hoping to open in stage three of the Covid Protocol but is currently being used and enjoyed by day camps!

We are happy to be participating in the Heritage Days Drive-Thru event at Windreach Farm on July 9th and 11th.

Early July sees outdoor theatre at the museum put on by Theatre on the Ridge. Look forward to a theater workshop with Driftwood Theatre in mid-August as well.

As well due to the on-going Covid restrictions, we are focusing on inventory and collections management. We have four eager students at the museum this year. They are working on inventorying and photographing the collection as well as moving items out of the schoolhouse basement to prepare for repairs likely to take place in the fall.

The students will also be creating blog posts about the buildings and artifacts to be posted throughout the year on scugogtourism.ca and other media platforms.

We also hope to welcome back our volunteers to demonstrate some heritage activities for guests throughout August and perhaps run Pioneer Day again this year.

Hopefully next season we will be back to normal and able to participate in more heritage events.





OurDigitalWorld Newsletter, June 2021

Pressing on through the Pandemic



Despite the obstacles of pandemic workplace shutdowns and limited access to primary materials, the Lake Scugog Historical Society and OurDigitalWorld persevered to digitize more than 20,000 pages of Port Perry area newspapers dating from 1857-1933. The newspaper site was officially launched just in time to celebrate Port Perry, Ontario's 150th anniversary! Learn more about the history of the newspapers [here](#).

Now online:
[Ontario Observer \(1857-1873\)](#)
[Port Perry Standard \(1867-1868\)](#)
[North Ontario Observer \(1873-1919\)](#)
[Port Perry Star \(1907-1933\)](#)

[Browse the collection](#)
<https://vitacollections.ca/lshs-news/search>



OurDigitalWorld, the company that is responsible for the technical end of preserving Port Perry and Prince Albert newspapers and making them available on-line free of charge, led off their latest newsletter with the above announcement. Lake Scugog Historical Society members should feel proud of what has been accomplished in the short time after spearheading this important project for our community.