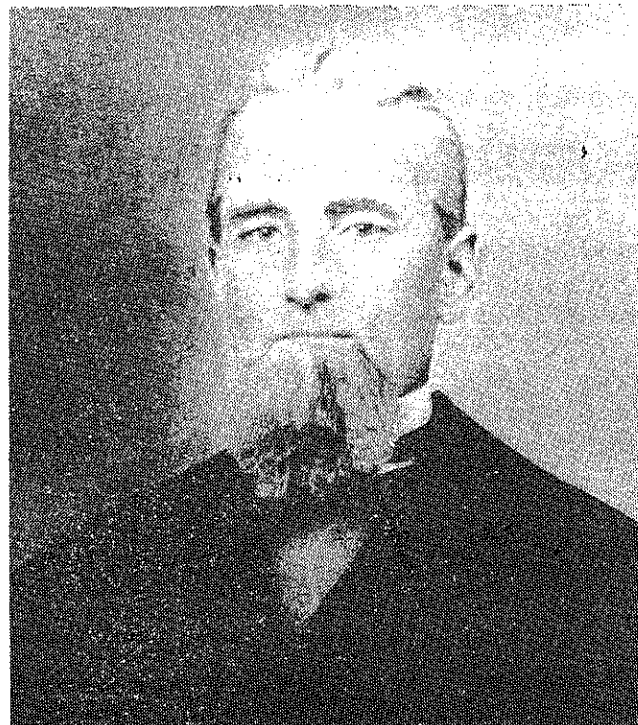




THOMAS O'DALEY PIONEER OF OSGOODE TOWNSHIP

Thomas "O'Daly, Daily, Daley" came to Canada with his parents Michael Daley and Elizabeth McGuire, four brothers, Patrick, John, James, and Michael, one sister, Mary in the year 1826. The family settled in lower Canada (province of Quebec). In researching this family, we find them on lot 20, Rideau Front, South Gloucester in the years 1835-40. The 1842 Census of Osgoode Twp. Reads "Widow Daley and four boys in the province 16 years (lot 14, Con. 3).

Michael Daley, born Kings Co. Ireland 1796 died Jan 1st, 1841 presumably in the log shanty approximately fifty feet from where I am writing these lines. He was buried in the Catholic Cemetery of Osgoode (Metcalf Corners). The bodies of those early pioneers interred there, were later removed to St. Catherine's Cemetery in Metcalfe. His wife Elizabeth McGuire born 1794 Kings Co. Ireland died here (on this farm) January 14, 1880 and was buried St. John's Cemetery Enniskerry (Osgoode Twp.).

Patrick Daley of whom little is known, was a resident of St. Paul Minnesota in 1898. Mary Daley, (sister of Patrick) wife of Patrick Early, living in the city of Minneapolis, in the state of Minnesota in 1898. Family members later removed to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Thomas Daley (refer to Newsletter, Vol XXIV, No. 1, 1997). John Daley born 1826, operated a store in South Gloucester. After the death of his wife Kate McGoey, John removed to here, lot 14 in the 1880's and died Feb 13, 1901 with no descendants. James born 1828, Lower Canada, farmed the N ½ lot 14, Con 3. Died March 1, 1897. Michael Daley Jr. born 1836, lived with his mother on the south ½ of lot 14, con 3. Died May 1st 1897.

On Feb 22, 1850, Michael Daley Jr. purchased the two hundred acres of land on which they had squatted some years earlier, from Duncan McMartin of the Twp. Of Charlottenburgh in the Eastern District, province of Ontario for 50 pounds.

EXCERPT FROM O'DALEYS, MASTERS AND BARDS OF IRELAND by Hugh W.L. Weir

Various sources are suggested for the origin of the name Daly. The first to bear it was possibly Fachtna's son Dallach who was the tenth in descent from the great Irish King Niall of the nine hostages who reigned from 378 to 405 A.D. Some authorities believe that it derives from 'Dall' the Irish for 'blind' or a 'giver', but most accept the word to be from Dalach, 'of the Dall or assembly.' This may partly explain why so many O'Dalys have followed a tradition as learned

Osgoode Township

Historical Society & Museum

at the
Old Vernon School

Newsletter

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NO 2

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men and bards.

During the reign of Queen Elizabeth 1st in the 16th century, the name O'Daly was almost synonymous with the word 'poet', for clansmen had become the court bards of many of Ireland's leading families. These included the O'Reilly's of Breffny, the O'Neills and a sept of the O'Donnells in the north, the O'Byrnes and the O'Molloys in the east, the O'Keefs, the O'Sullivans and the MacCarthys in the south, and the O'Connors of Connacht, overlords of the area in which very many of the O'Dalys were located from the 12th century onwards. In Scotland too, they became hereditary bards to the descendants of Ranaid MacDonald of Argyll and the McGregors.

There were many notable events down through the centuries, each and everyone of us with the name Daley are equally a member of this great clan and probably a descendant of Dallach, son of Fachtna.

Michael Daley

PRESIDENTS REPORT

After a long, cool spring, summer weather has finally arrived!

Recently, while reading the plaque on the Museum outer wall, it seemed hard to picture what a busy place the site of the Museum was many years ago. It was in 1871 that two brother, Joseph Archibald Campbell and John Mungo Campbell, built the first Vernon Flour and Sawmill in what was to become the Village of Vernon. It was after a fire destroyed the mills in 1872 that a Mr. Elsworth, a millwright from Ogdensburg, NY, rebuilt the mills. The resulting community then contained a frame saw, grist, shingle and carding mills, houses, stores, stable and a creamery equipment shop. On the site of our Museum 20 to 30 men were employed in the mill. Hugh B. Cameron was one of the first millers.

In March we had the unfortunate experience of having serious furnace problems in that a crack developed in the heat exchanger. Repairs could not be made so a new exchanger had to be ordered at a cost of over \$4,000. The cost would have been much higher except for thanks to Don Lowe who organized volunteers to remove the old exchanger and help install the new one.

This was a sizable and unforeseen expense which has seriously affected our cash flow and reduced our reserves. While we are seeking assistance from the Township of Osgoode to help with this expense we have to drastically reduce the hours for the Curator and thus the hours the Museum is open. At the moment our summer hours will be 12:00 to 4:00 p.m. on Friday and every other Saturday.

Plus we hope to have volunteers to keep the Museum open 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. every other Saturday and every Sunday.

SPECIAL APPEAL

To help us through this cash crunch we are seeking special donations to offset the cost of furnace repairs, we thus are asking all members and other interested persons to contribute to the **Furnace Fund**.

If every member were to contribute \$10, we could alleviate some of the cash flow challenge and if everyone donated an average of \$20, we could rebuild our reserve and likely keep the Museum open more days in the week.

Don't forget all donations will receive a tax receipt. Please send in your donation today! The sooner we act the sooner we can get back to normal.

Doug Hughes

CORRECTION TO LAST ISSUE

A couple of errors in the last Newsletter were quickly brought to my attention, and rightly so. Please accept our apologies.

A missing line by the typesetter resulted in a missed line. Under the Daley Family (page 1)

John Daley born Dec 29, 1860 died Aug 14, 1884 "Single". **Elizabeth Daley** born April 15, 1863 married James Blanchfield, son of John Blanchfield and Mary Durning, farmed West Osgoode. (not John Daley married James Blanchfield)

100 Years Ago

Please delete the name Rose Campbell from the commemorative article and add Rose (Seguin) Morris and include that Mrs Morris had four daughters including Leona, deceased 1954.

Life's Little Instructions: Don't be afraid to say "I made a mistake."

PIONEER FAMILIES OF OSGOODE O'Brien - O'Bryan - O'Byron

By the year 1861, the Census reveals that eight families with the name O'Brien - and its variations - were settled in Osgoode Township. None had arrived as early as 1841 and by 1896 there were twelve families using that name, 6 of them with address Bray's Crossing, and address that has been deleted from recent name allocations, in spite of local complaint. Other Post Offices mentioned were Waller four times, Dawson and Greely.

(1) **John O'Byran** born 1792 Ireland and wife **Julia Mahoney** born 1794, Ireland came with son **Patrick** born 1824. **Patrick** mar. **Anne Durning** born 1831 Upper Canada. **Patrick** and **Anne** raised 5 children in a frame house built 1859: **John**, **Julia**, **Margaret**, **Patrick**, **Anne**, all born Upper Canada.

(2) **Patrick O'Bryan** born 1819 Ireland mar. **Mary** born 1826 Ireland and raised 5 children born Upper Canada - **Margaret**, **June**, **Mary**, **Briget**, **Bernard**. They had a log house.

(3) **Mathew O'Bryan** born 1831 Ireland Mar. **Mary** born 1833 Upper Canada and raised 3 children in a log house: **Margaret**, **John**, **James**. In 1861 **Catherine Jordon** age 12 was living with the family. They lived Lot 16, Con 2.

(4) **Patrick O'Bryan** born 1834 Ireland mar. **Mary** born 1836 born Upper Canada and had a daughter **Ann** in

1861 as well, **Davet Cruikshank** age 9 and **Briget Maley** age 20 were living with them in a log house built 1838.

(5) **James O'Bryan** born 1831 Ireland mar. **Johanna Dailey** born 1834 in Ireland and settled on Lot 18, Con 1 in a log house built in 1857. They raised 8 children: **May** born 1854 mar. **Gerard O'Connor**; **Mathew** born 1856 mar. **Margaret Blanchfield** born 1855 daughter of **John** and **Margaret Blanchfield**; **Margaret** born 1858 mar. **John Duffy** and they moved to the USA; **Johanna** born 1860 unmarried; **Catherine** born 1862 mar. **Paddy Moloney**; **James** born 1864 mar. **Ann Nash** daughter of **Patrick Nash Jr.** and **Elizabeth Cangle**; **Patrick** born 1866 mar. **Mary Jane Blanchfield** daughter of **Patrick Blanchfield** and **Catherine Herbert**; **Lawrence** born 1869 died young; **Elizabeth Ann** born 1875 died July 29, 1909 mar. **Patrick J. Shields** son of **Patrick J. Shields** and **Mary McEvoy** (see **Shields Pioneer Families XVI**) son **Andy** resided in Greely (deceased 1996).

(6) **Patrick O'Birn** farmer born Ireland 1831 and his wife **Catherine** born 1836 in Ireland lived in a log house with **Jane McCoy** age 60 and **John McCoy**.

(7) **Michael O'Bryan** born 1820 Ireland, a farmer, mar. **Mary Ann Nolan** born 1828 in Upper Canada and lived in a log house Lot 13, Con 2 where they raised 10 children:

John born 1850 mar. **Ca. Doyle**;

William (1853-1936) mar. **Alice Dewan** (1854-1944) daughter of **Patrick Dewan** and **Mary McGee** - 7 children;

Julia (1855-1920) mar. **Patrick Sullivan** (1848-1912);

Patrick (1856-1946) mar. **Catherine O'Rourke** (1857-1950) - 2 children; **Edgar** born 1897 mar. **Jane Smyth**; **Olive** mar. **Norman Rowan**;

Michael born 1860 mar. **Catherine Murray** dau of **John Murray** and **Catherine Thompson** - 2 children **Austin** and **Lola** both single;

Elizabeth (1863-1938) mar. **Peter Stackpole** (1859-1932);

James (1865-1934) mar. **Mary Moore** (1868-1939);

Thomas b 1867 - single

Peter b 1869 - single

Margaret b 1877 - single

(8) **John James O'Brien** (1847-1925) appears in the 1871 Census living on Lot 6 Con 2 with his widowed mother **Bridget Walsh** (1826-1909) and 4 sisters. **John J** was born in Ireland as were his parents. The sisters were born Upper Canada indicating that the family was here in 1851. An inscription on a weather beaten tombstone in Our Lady of the Visitation Cemetery reads, "In Loving Memory of **James O'Brien** 1824-1858". This indicates that the mother was left with a young family, a baby **Margaret** born 1857 and the oldest, **John** age 10 years. There was probably another child born 1849 not recorded. **John James** (1847-1925) mar. **Mary Jane Simms** (1854-1925) and they had 9 children;

Ellen (1851-1922) mar. **John Bulger** son of **Thomas Bulger** and **Catherine Gorman** also had 9 children; **Catherine** born 1853;

Mary (1855-Oct 28, 1916) mar. **John Redmond** son of **John Redmond** and **Mary Nolan** and had 5 children; **Margaret** born 1857 appears to be living with her brother's large family in 1891. In 1881 both **Catherine** and **Mary** were in the household as well as mother **Bridget** whose recorded census ages would indicate her birth as c 1820. Many of this family are buried at Gloucester.

Researched by Michael Daley

RIVER ROAD NORTH

Before I started compiling the history of the pioneers on the River road North, I thought of the area as made up of several family names, all coming independently to their new home. Research has revealed that the first families were known to each other through family relationships, as neighbours in their former locations, or through their work in building the Rideau Canal.

Early records show that the first land owners along the First Concession (Lots 1-10) were United Empire Loyalists. On June 10, 1801 the Crown Grant for all 200 acres of Lot 8 was given to Edmund Burritt. On July 10, 1801, Ephriam Jones received the Crown Grant for Lots 1, 4, 5, and 6. Lot 2 was given to Six Ketchler, a name I have not found in any other records. These families did not occupy the lands and probably never saw their land. Land ownership changed frequently. Among the familiar Loyalist names are Jones, Collins, Morris, Fielding, Mallock, Hubbell, Clothier and Wickens.

Land settlement did not begin until after the completion of the Rideau Canal in 1832. In "History of the Ottawa Valley" by Gourley, it states that the only families located near the Rideau in Osgoode Township were Harris and Hurd. Both families had previously been located in the Old Rideau Settlement near Burritt's Rapids. The Harris' were the first family in Oxford Township having arrived from the United States before 1800. Originating in Holland, the family moved first to England, then to the United States, before arriving in Upper Canada. My records have been gathered from Land, Township and Church files. It is believed that some of the families were on their land before dates were recorded in any of these sources.

The first family to arrive on the River Road North was Silvanus Harris and his wife Elizabeth Lane. They built a log cabin close to the river bank on S ½ Lot 8. Later families also built their first home close to the river but soon discovered more favourable building sites east of the present road. Perhaps it was believed that the new canal would prevent flooding but this was not so. This first log home on the Rideau was also the last pioneer home to disappear. Until quite recently "Breezy Point" was used as a summer cottage by members of the Harris, Lowrey, and Davidson families. It remained very much as it had been built with a single room downstairs and a second room upstairs. The dug well in front of the house was used for drinking water as well as refrigeration. Buckets containing food to be kept cool were lowered into the water. Old-timer who lived at the cottage boasted that the best fishing in the Rideau was near the marshy area close to the log house.

The next families to arrive were Joseph Martin and his wife Janet Davidson, then Janet's brother Robert Davidson and his wife Ellen Ryan. The Davidson and Harris families were neighbours in Marlborough Township. Joseph and Janet settled on N ½ Lot 7, Robert and Ellen on Lot 5. Robert's family later moved to Long Island and back to Marlborough.

Some of the Martin descendants moved to Kars, others spread out across western Canada and the

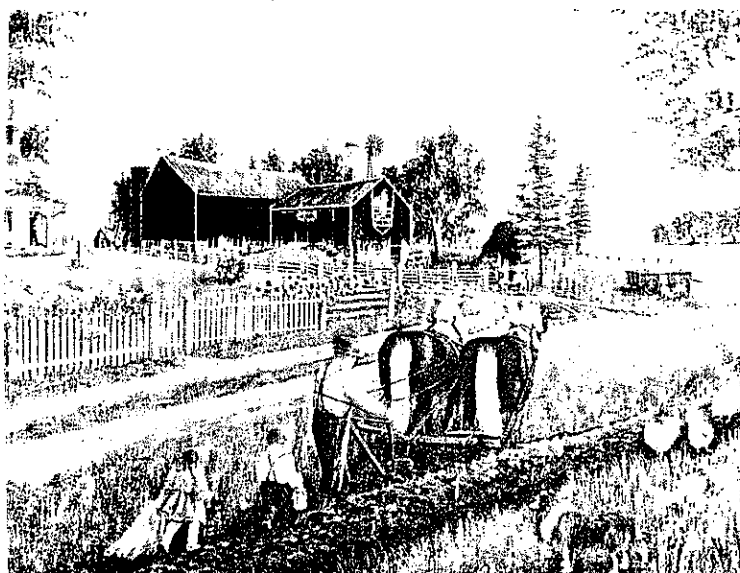
States. Joseph and Janet's grand-daughter, Martha Birkette, was the wife of Alexander Rutherford, also a son of Osgoode Township and the first Premier of Alberta. Janet and Robert Davidson's father, Peter, had been a contractor engaged in the building of a section of the Canal. Soon other members of the Davidson and Harris families would make their home along the River Road. Peter Davidson Jr., a half-brother to Robert and Janet, settled on Lot 9 in July, 1842. His wife Camilla Harris was the niece of Silvenus Harris and also of his wife Elizabeth Lane, her parents being Hebron Harris and Mary Lane. A short time later Peter's brother William and his wife Nancy Grant settled on the North ½ of Lot 9. William and his big family moved to Watford in Lambton County in 1882. Another brother, Alexander, and his wife moved to the farm where William had lived. Alexander and his wife Alzina Hicks had owned and operated the first hotel in Manotick before moving to the River Road.

The Condie and Mansfield families have similar stories. Both claim to have chosen their lots while working on the Canal. The Mansfield family was living near Pakenham and the Condies near Smiths Falls. Thomas Mansfield and his wife Margaret Snedden purchased Lot 1 on November 17, 1857. Thomas' brother William and his wife Christina Snedden, a cousin to Margaret, arrived shortly after. Part of the Mansfield property would later be included in the Village of Manotick. It included The Grove, an area well-used for picnics, band concerts and other community activities. Five members of the Condie family, children of Alexander Condie and Barbara Greig, chose to live on the River Road. William and his wife Jean B Chalmers were the parents of the family which remained on Lot 6 until recent times. John and his wife Mary Ann Fraser moved to the village where John operated a Blacksmith Shop. David and his wife left the Township. Little information has been found about Albert and his wife Mary Ann Harris, a daughter of Silvanus and Elizabeth. They did live in the log house built by the Harris family for a few years. Agnes Condie, sister of William, John David, and Albert, married Orlando Harris, son of Silvenus. They were the parents of the Harris families which lived for many years on the River Road.

The Buchanan family came directly from County Antrim in Ireland to Lot 3 on the Rideau about 1842. They were one of the four families to receive a Crown Grant. The others were Joseph Martin, Peter Davidson and James Chambers.

John Trimble purchased a 66 acre parcel of Lot 2 from Mary E. Jones, widow of Honourable Jona Jones of Toronto. This was in December, 1853. The Trimble family had immigrated from Ireland to Marlborough Township before getting land in Osgoode Township.

Robert Lowrey who was born in 1821 in County Down, Ireland, met his wife Catherine O'Brien on the boat between Ireland and Montreal. They settled on Lot 8 in 1853. Robert and his family built the first stone house on the River Road. One hundred and forty years later the house is still standing proud.



The Lowrey family moved to Ottawa where son John became a contractor and built many stone buildings for the city. Catherine Lowrey told of hearing the wolves howl at night when they lived in the stone house. On occasion she would walk the 15 miles to Ottawa carrying a basket of eggs or butter to sell.

The above notes have told of the first settlers on each lot. Other families, sons and daughters of early pioneers chose to sell all or part of their land. Henry Pratt and his wife Elizabeth Stinson bought part of Lot 1 in 1894. The Pratts had been early settlers in North Gower and Marlborough. John Dobson and his wife Arabella Clark arrived from Richmond in 1882. James Campbell of Merivale married Rachel Mulligan and moved to Lot 4. Alexander Moodie of Lanark and his wife Jane Findlay of Gloucester purchased part of Lot 5 in 1870. The Kemp family from County Cavan, Ireland settled first on the Third Line of Huntley. George Kemp who came to the Rideau was a grandson of the pioneer William. George and his wife Margaret Falls lived for a short time in Bells Corners and Merivale before joining the Rideau community. The Scobie family had been settled in Lanark County before son Samuel and his wife moved to North Gower Township. Samuel purchased 150 acres of Lot 5 for his son Homer in 1877. Homer married Agnes McCorkell daughter of James McCorkell and Isabella Findlay of Lot 10. In 1911 the family moved to High River, Alberta. William Findlay and his wife moved to the Scobie property.

EARLY LIFE ON THE RIDEAU

It is difficult to imagine life when the first settlers arrived. We are told they chose their land to be able to use the Rideau for transportation and as a source of food, harvest the great oak forests, and because they thought the well-watered land would provide excellent crops. Perhaps they were unaware of the very rock land beneath the forest and the many creeks which would be an aggravation to future generations. Waiting for the spring floods to recede and picking up rocks have always been a familiar part of the planting routine on the River Road farms.

The earliest settlers left areas where communities and necessary services had been established. They came to an area which was totally undeveloped — no roads, no established trades people, no stores, no villages. Many changes would be seen in the next twenty years. Plans were made in 1841 to build a road which would follow the river. A log school, SS#1, was built on the William Davidson land in 1846. This school was built on the side of a hill near the river with one side at ground level and the other supported on a log frame. In 1854 the train line from Bytown to Prescott was completed behind the Concession 1 farms. The Village of Long Island was surveyed in 1849 and would soon have two churches, a post office, and a blacksmith shop. It was expected that Long Island would become the largest village development in the area with business growing around the locks. No doubt the island was a busy place when settlers were sending the timber from their land to Bytown to be sold. Entries in the Lockmaster's Journal in May 1842, show that Peter Davidson, Joseph Martin and the Harris family were moving wood through the locks. The settlement at Bytown was incorporated as the City of Ottawa in 1855.

The Village of Manotick started with the coming of Moss Kent Dickinson. On February 14, 1860, Dickinson and his partner Currier officially opened their new stone mill. In 1862 plans were drawn for a village to be named Manotick. Mitchell's Directory of 1864-65 states

"The village was first settled in 1860, and the post office established in the present year; Geo. L. Parker, being appointed postmaster. There is excellent water-power supplied by the Rideau Canal. M.K. Dickinson established

the Long Island Flouring Mills at this point in 1860, which contains four run of stone, with flour merchant bolts, and has the capacity of grinding one hundred barrels of flour per diem; the buildings are substantially built of stone. The sawmill built by the same party, keeps twelve men employed and turns out about two million feet of sawn lumber per annum. There is a private school kept in the village with an average attendance of about 20 pupils. Mails tri-weekly, Population 100."

Manotick became the business centre and also the social centre for the River Road families. The opening of a business office to control the Dickinson Line brought outsiders to enjoy the little community. At one time the fleet contained 16 steamers and 84 barges and tugs. A poster dated August 23, 1865, advertised a "Holiday Excursion and Picnic" from Ottawa to Long Island where a band would be in attendance and suitable food provided. After serving as Mayor of Ottawa for three terms, Dickinson again turned his attention to building his village on the Rideau. In August, 1868, he opened M.K. Dickinson's General Trading and Manufacturing Depot and Farmer's Exchange in one of his buildings. His village complex now contained the gist mill, saw mill, planing mill, a mill for carding, dyeing and dressing cloth, and a shingle mill. A bung, plug, and spile factory was added in 1875.

Dickinson was not the only one to see opportunity in Manotick. Stores, trade shops, churches and other additions in the village added to the comfort and convenience of the early settlers. About 1864, Alexander Davidson opened the Davidson Hotel. Soon Michael O'Grady would open his Manotick Hotel and a third hotel would be located on the island. Local men and women found work in the village businesses. Sons of the Martin family became owners of a saw mill in Kars, John Condie operated a blacksmith shop in Manotick.

HELP WANTED

I started to collect records of the River Road families in an effort to preserve the history of the community I knew as a child — farm families with similar interests and problems. Life centered around the one-room school, social activities in the village, and activities on the Rideau. Only two of the early settler names still remain on the original properties — the Buchanans on Lot 3 and the Davidsons on Lot 9. Many descendants of the original families still live in the area. I would greatly appreciate contact with anyone who can add to my files. Some families are familiar to me and records are easily available, other families have moved on to other places and are proving very difficult to trace. If you have any information you would be willing to share, please give me a call. I have not been successful in finding records of the following families, all listed as owning land or living on the River Road North.

John Tremble (Trimble?), wife Catherine and children William and Isabella
James Shaw Jr. wife of Lena McDonald and children James, David, Jennie, Edith May, and Margaret
Robert Davidson and Descendants (son Peter married Jessie Gamble in Gloucester)
John Mackie (Mackey) - son Fred may have moved to Western Canada, related to Marlborough Mackie families
James Haney, wife Margaret, and children Martha and M. Jane
James Chambers, wife Eleanor Halpenny And children William Lyall, wife L. Harris

Albert Condie, wife Mary Ann Harris and children
Robinson family, daughter Elizabeth married Vennie
Condie

Shirley (Davidson) Lowe
1627 River Road, RR#3
Manotick, K4M 1B4
tel: (613) 692-3648

OLD TIME STUFF

DOGS & FIVE BOYS TREED A BEAR; STORY OF THE SIXTIES IN OSGOODE

(Taken from Old Time Stuff, Ottawa Evening Citizen, Feb. 18, 1928)

In the forties in Osgoode Township, bears were more numerous than the settlers, and the settlers were afraid of them. But by the sixties every settler had two or three dogs and the dogs helped to make the lives of the remaining bears miserable.

By 1860 it got so that three or four boys, reinforced by dogs and pitchforks, were not afraid to attack a bear.

Mr Michael McEvoy tells how in that year, New Lewis, Johnny Shanahan, Sylvester McEvoy Pat McEvoy and himself one day heard the dogs barking furiously and found that they had treed a bear. They went back and got pike-poles and pitchforks and went back to try and get the bear.

When the bear saw the boys it tried to climb down the tree and escape. But every time it essayed to descent they stuck their weapons into its flanks and it went up again, growling.

Finally one of the boys was sent to bring a man and a gun and in due time the bear was shot.

Johnny Shanahan went to Watertown and is still alive. Sylvester McEvoy went to Detroit and died there.

Talking about wild animals, Mr. McEvoy says that in the sixties on the "big swale" on their farm he has seen as many as six to eight deer at one time. Wildcats were also numerous.

In the fifties, about the time he was born, there were still beaver on the banks of the Castor and there was a beaver meadow on their farms and a beaver dam. Old Mr. Otto, father of Mr. A.W Otto of Ottawa was a great trapper.

Compiled by Donna Bowen

Footnote to the above story

A descendent of a pioneer family of Osgoode, passed away in her one hundred and fourth year. Elizabeth Florence McEvoy, wife of John Patrick Loftus (deceased) formerly of Kemptville area, died in Detroit Michigan Feb 2nd, 1997. Florence, born in Enniskerry (Osgoode) Aug 7, 1893, daughter of Sylvester McEvoy (of the above story) and Bridget Ann Herbert of Herbert's Corners Road, was my mother's bridesmaid, April 23, 1918.

Michael Daley

BLACKSMITH & PLUMBER SETTLED ON BUSH LAND

A blacksmith and a plumber would not appear to be a good pair to go into a bushlot to start to hew out a living for themselves. Yet in the year 1848 a blacksmith and a plumber did actually start to hew out a living for themselves in the township of Osgoode south of Greely.

The plumber was Forbes McMenemy; the blacksmith was John McMenemy, his brother. Prior

to going to Osgoode the pair had lived in New York. Just why the brothers decided to leave the bright lights of New York and travel into the wilds is not known by their descendants. But the fact remains that they did leave New York, and another fact remains which is that despite the lack of knowledge of even the rudiments of farming, they made good.

Forbes McMenemy has three children in these parts. They are Mrs. Thos Robinson, who lives with her son on the Metcalfe Road near Leitrim; Mrs Jane Davidson, who lives south of Bowesville, and Thos. McMenemy of Ottawa. They had nine children in all, but the other six are scattered. Some of them are dead. One lives in Florida. Mrs Thos Robinson is now in her 80th year.

According to the story told the O.T.S by Mrs Robinson (his daughter), Forbes McMenemy must have been a man of ambition and resource. Soon after coming to Osgoode, Forbes came to the conclusion that as he was not a real farmer, he required another string on his bow. He looked around for an occupation and came to the conclusion that the people of Osgoode could stand a weaver in their midst. So he proceeded, purchased a loom and began to learn the trade. He took some lessons, but mostly picked up the trade himself. Then he gave it out that he was prepared to make cloth for his neighbours and others and soon business began to come his way. As the boys grew up, the work of the farm fell largely on them, while the father plied his new trade.

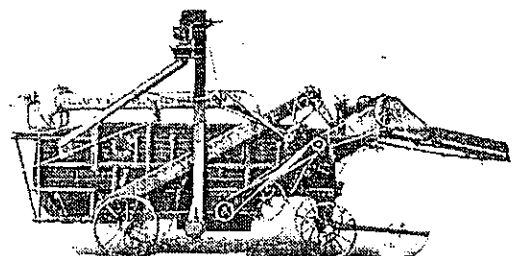
Mrs Robinson recalls seeing her father use a yoke of oxen when she was a small girl in about 1853. The immediate neighbours of the McMenoms in the fifties, were Patrick Fanning, John Wallace, John Scott and Dan McDowell.

In the year 1869 Mary McMenemy married Thos Robinson who worked in MacLaren's sawmills in New Edinburgh. As Mrs Robinson liked the country, Mr Robinson, like an agreeable husband, left the mill and rented a small farm on the top of the hill at Billings Bridge. A little later he bought 12 acres and operated a market garden. Then later they traded their 12 acres for a farm south of Leitrim and remained there till about 30 years ago, when Mr Robinson died and Mrs Robinson went to live with her son on the Metcalfe Road.

These facts about the peregrinations of the Robinsons are given chiefly to show that farmers, like city people, move from place to place. In fact he has found it a rare thing to find a farm where a third or fourth generation is on the land.

(Taken from OLD TIME STUFF, The Evening Citizen, Sept 20, 1930)

Compiled by Donna Bowen



Sawyer-Massey No. 1 and No. 2
Separator

ARCHIVIST/CURATOR REPORT

On May 30th, Shirley Lowe (Program Coordinator), Alice Craig (Memberships) and myself welcomed Mrs Dianne Dennison and her grade 1 & 2 class from Greely Public School to be a child in pioneer times. They learned what chores they had to do or help with, and what school and leisure activities there might be. Dressed in pioneer costume, the class participated in a butter making demonstration. Related artifacts were shown to illustrate the procedure. After an informal talk by Shirley comparing schools in former days and now, everyone toured the main and agricultural buildings. All seemed to find something of special interest to them. Before heading back to school, Alice Craig served home-made ice cream which she made on an old time ice cream maker. There were plenty of eager volunteers to turn the handle and everyone was treated to a delicious sample. It is always a pleasure to have young enthusiastic visitors at the museum.

Recently a collection of Allen photographs were donated to the museum by Joseph Allen. Mr. Allen's father was William, son of James Hamilton & Mary Reid. Hamilton was a son of Vance Allen who was first married to Elizabeth Reid, who died in 1885 and then to Sarah Ann (Annie) Moses.

Donna Bowen

THE MAN IN THE GLASS

When you get what you want in your struggle for self
And the world makes you king for a day,
Just go to a mirror and look at yourself,
And see what that man has to say.

For it isn't your father, mother or your wife
whose judgement upon which you must pass,
The fellow whose verdict counts most in your life,
Is the one staring back from the glass.

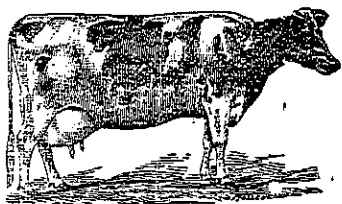
Some people may think you a straight shooting chum
And call you a wonderful guy
But the man in the glass says you're only a bum
If you can't look him straight in the eye.

He's the fellow to please, never mind all the rest,
For he's with you clear up to the end.
And you've passed your most dangerous, difficult task
If the man in the glass is your friend.

You may fool the whole world down the pathway of life
And get pats on the back as you pass,
But your final reward will be heartache and tears,
If you cheated the man in the glass.

Author Unknown

Choice Dairy Butter



John Knowles, Osgoode Station, Ont.

THE NATIONAL FLAG OF CANADA

Adopted by resolutions of Parliament on December 15, 1964 (House of Commons) and December 17, 1964 (Senate); proclaimed by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, Queen of Canada, to take effect on February 15, 1965.

Description: This flag is red and white, the official colours of Canada as appointed by King George V in 1921, with a stylized 11-point red maple leaf in its centre.

CANADIAN FLAGS HISTORY

The **St. George's Cross**, an English flag of the 15th century, was carried by John Cabot and flown over Canada when he reached the east coast in 1497. Thirty-seven years later, Jacques Cartier planted the fleur-de-lis on Canadian soil when he landed here and claimed the land for the King of France. The fleur-de-lis was flown until the early 1760's when Canada was ceded to the United Kingdom.

Although first flown over Canada in 1621, the **Royal Union Flag** (with the Crosses of St. George and St. Andrew) replaced the fleur-de-lis after 1759. Following the Act of Union (1801), the Cross of St. Patrick was added to the flag that we now know more commonly as the Union Jack.

The Red Ensign was created in 1707 as the flag of the British Merchant Marine. A form of the Red Ensign, with quartered arms of Canadian Provinces, and later with the shield of the Arms of Canada, gave rise to the **Canadian Red Ensign**, various forms of which were flown from approximately 1870 to 1965. The red-and-white maple leaf flag replaced it on February 15, 1965.

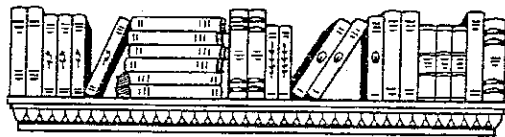
Insert from Fly Flags, courtesy Heritage Canada

COMING EVENTS

July 8/97 - Monthly meeting including 'Seniors Night'

July 12/97 - Museum Display at Farmer's Market in Metcalfe

August 16/97 - Pioneer Day & Strawberry Social starting 1:00 p.m. on the grounds, many attractions & refreshments. Everyone welcome.



OSGOODE TOWNSHIP HISTORICAL SOCIETY & MUSEUM NEWSLETTER

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Editor: Michael Daley, 2100 Stagecoach Rd.
Greely, Ont. K4P 1M1

Membership: Alice Craig, Typsetter/Layout: Ann Leighton-Kyle

Mailing Address: Box 74, Vernon Ont. K0A 3J0
Telephone: (613) 821-4062

Membership: \$8.00/year (single) \$9.00/year (family)