

Now But A Memory

### Manotick Station on the Bytown and Prescott Railway line (1854)

The first Station was a two storey building comprised the living quarters, a telegraph office and for a long time, the Post Office. The above building was replaced in the late 1920's by the Station House from Kemptville, which was moved by flatbed car. In 1970 it was bought and moved to Lot 1, Concession 2 by John and Oswald Fox. The Car is a 1929 Whippet and was owned by John Downey.

### PRESIDENT'S REPORT

15 June 1999

With summer here, we are looking forward to another busy season at the museum. Our hours this year are noon to 4:00 PM as follows:

April, May and November	Thursday and Friday
June & October	Wednesday to Friday
July to Thanksgiving	Tuesday to Friday
December to March	open by arrangement

We try to accommodate anyone wishing to visit the museum at other times. Those interested should call the museum (613-821-4062) and leave a message (with name, phone number and requested time) on the answering machine and we will get back to you or you may contact any member of the executive (phone numbers were in an earlier newsletter). This season we are again grateful to have the able services of Donna Bowen as Archivist/Curator.

The speaker at the May meeting was Lyle Van Allen from Williamsburg who gave a most interesting talk and slide show on "The Building of the St. Lawrence Seaway". It is 41 years since the Seaway opened and the slides brought back many memories of the mammoth construction project which changed the geography of eastern Ontario.

For the June meeting we were fortunate to have Neil Kennedy and his wife, Julie, from Blairgowrie, Perthshire, Scotland. Neil is related to the Kennedys (brothers David and James) who settled in Osgoode in 1854 at what became known as Kennedy's Corners, one mile north of Vernon on Highway 31 at the Dalmeny Road. David Kennedy and his wife Jane Wilkie had come from Cargill, some 5 miles south of Blairgowrie. Neil spoke of the Kennedy history and generally about Scottish History and answered many questions during the informal discussion following his most interesting presentation.

Planning is well underway for the Pioneer Day and Strawberry Social which will be held on Saturday, 24 July 1999 at the Museum in Vernon from noon to 4:00 PM. This year we look forward to a very busy afternoon with displays of our farm machinery and artefacts, live demonstrations of horse shoeing and a blacksmith, antique cars, displays of our historical records and

## Osgoode Township

## Historical Society & Museum

at the  
Old Vernon School

## Newsletter

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publications along with the Strawberry Social and live entertainment. We also will have an interesting display on the history of Metcalfe Rural Telephone service in the township. Please come out for this interesting afternoon and bring along your friends.

Our email is getting more use as time goes on. Recently there has been some interesting correspondence from descendants of Osgoode residence who migrated to Osgood, Iowa (note there is no 'e' in their Osgoode. According to the Rand McNally Atlas there are seven other Osgoode's in the USA and only one Osgoode in North America, our Township and village.

We look forward to hearing from our out of town members, please send your suggestions and ideas to us by mail or email or any other means. Email us at [OTHSandM@canada.com](mailto:OTHSandM@canada.com)

Best wishes to all for good summer.  
Doug Hughes

### EFFORTS LOOK GOOD

On Wednesday, May 19 a volunteer group in the town of Vernon met at the Museum for their monthly meeting. I had the privilege of representing the O.T.H.S and Museum at this meeting and was pleased to see the sincerity and level of effort that this group had in its endeavors in beautifying Vernon. Formally known as Friends For a Greener Vernon, this group is striving to complete a tree planting program in this community. While recognizing that Vernon is the first community that visitors to the area travel through once they enter the region of the Nation's Capital, it seems appropriate that the town look as inviting as possible.

Among the many trees planted (203 to date) are three white spruce planted on the museum grounds by the horseshoe pits. These trees are valued at approximately \$1000 each and cost another \$909 to have them planted (they are not small trees) They were donated by the Baxter Conservation Authority. Also slated for the museum grounds is a park bench that will be situated near the horseshoe pits and close to the playground.

The O.T.H.S and museum are fortunate for the efforts of people like Elaine Newton (Chair), Jim (Co-Chair) and Linda Clark, Helen Ferguson, Karen Shae, Mary-Ann Schmitz and many others. As we approach the new millennium, all of the towns and villages in Osgoode Township will look more scenic thanks to the efforts of the volunteers. Our museum already has a good head start.

Jim Bowman

## A GLIMPSE INTO THE PAST

The following lines are presented as they were written by Michael P Dewan as he takes us back to the years of his youth in Osgoode Township. (Lot 17, Con 2)

### FARM ROUTINE

Seeding of grain commenced in late April or early May. The earliest I remember was April 17 in 1903. I rolled the last field on a Friday in May. I recall that date for two reasons. First, after an unusually mild spring, it became so cold and windy that I wore an overcoat and walked behind the roller in order to keep warm. Secondly, the Wallace brothers walked across my field on their way to church to make the First Friday. It was my first spring to follow a team. Early seeding was a considerable relief to farmers. If the spring remained cold there was great apprehension for they feared that the weather would suddenly become hot and hence burdensome on the horses hauling heavy disc harrows and cultivators. Besides this slowed down the preparation of fields for seeding.

This operation completed, there was a rush to finish manuring and ploughing a field or two for potatoes and corn. The hurry was to plant these crops by May 24 at the latest. If any later you were not a good farmer. Only small acreages of corn were sown as silos were still few in number. Corn was commonly seeded in hills, the field having been marked lengthwise and across so that the corn field could be scuffed both ways. This plan much reduced the amount of hoeing necessary. Corn was planted by the use of hand hoe. So were potatoes until the advent of the two row horse planter about 1906. Some years we did put in a small acreage of corn thickly with the drill seeder. This was called cow corn. Being thick it grew so weak and fine that it was cut with the grain binder. Harvesting ear corn was a tedious process. It was cut by and with a reaping hook, tied in manageable bundles and stacked in "stocks." It was left in the field till freeze up and then dragged in by horse and logging chain and stood up on the barn floor.

Following seeding and planting and before haying there was some spare time for mending fences and repairing gates and closing gaps between fields. Such precautions were essential before horses and cattle were turned out to pasture.

During June and July the corn and potato crops were gone through with a one-horse scuffler. They were then hoed by hand once and in some years twice. Hoeing seemed to be the inherently slow job which none of us liked. In the month of July two sprayings at least were required to get rid of potato bugs. For poison, Paris Green was used. Water in forty gallon milk cans was drawn to the field where the poison was mixed in a stout wooden barrel. Some farmers utilized a small hand sprayer. Personally I found this method too tedious and tiresome. I preferred to carry a wide open pail and use a whisk. The job done, we were very happy when the rain held off for 48 hours. Otherwise the lethal effect of the application was likely to be partially if not entirely annulled.

How farmers did cus about the scourge of the potato bug. The bugs were all too often the abundant crop which was not wanted. Also sad to say, we had not yet become familiar with spraying for blight and in some years the potato yield was pathetic.

Haying began religiously about July 21. Timothy was the main crop. In some instances there was a sprinkling of alsetre and red clover. The average farmer was not yet cognizant of the superior feeding value of alfalfa and other legumes. Certainly Timothy cut in early August was low in protein and

high in fibre and would have been very undesirable for milk production. But few farmers were producing winter milk. Timothy hay, though over mature because of late cutting, was fairly satisfactory for horse feed.

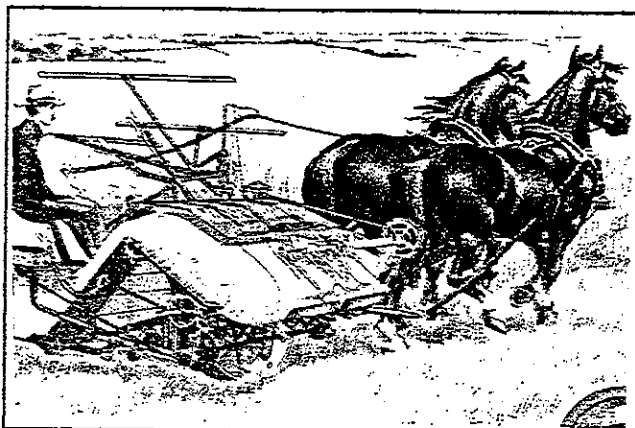
Hay was not cut down quickly, a five-foot swath bar being the widest used. On the first trip across the field you established the windrows by dumping the rake when filled. Then every time you came to the extension of the windrow you dumped again. Raking was considered a fitting assignment for a young member of the family. For three successive seasons the job was mine. We had a clumsy and difficult to operate old rake. It required to be tripped by a hand lever, and so hard was it to lift, that I had to stop at every windrow. One evening my right arm and shoulder were so sore that my mother begged that I be relieved of raking until I was older and stronger. After raking, the usual practice was to fork the windrowed hay into cocks - miniature stacks. From these it was pitched into the hay wagon.

Unloading was by hay fork and a long track which extended the full length of the loft over the horse and cow stables. To operate this there was a series of pulleys over which passed a heavy rope attached to a horse drawn whiffletree. The horse was invariably driven by a young boy or a spare daughter of the family. At the cry of "ready" from the trip-rope operator he drove far out into the yard till he was stopped suddenly by the next directive "whoa." Then began a tortuous process. He had to wheel the horse smartly around while holding up the whiffletree, trot him back to the starting point and laboriously drag in the long heavy rope that magically disappeared up the pulley and into action again. This job was relished the less because the horse kept switching his tail and stamping his legs to ward off the stinging horse and bot flies. The heaviest job in this operation was that of the man in the loft who had to pull apart and level the resistant bundles that dropped from the fork. Incidentally it was while removing a load of hay in this way that we saw the first automobile go slowly along the concession road. The year was 1907.

The buildings mentioned were representative of what might be called the second generation buildings erected about 1890. They succeeded the log horse stable and the open front log coule shed. Yet these were retained for a variety of uses. Our log shed sheltered young and dry cattle running loose and for some years a flock of sheep. By spring there was a considerable accumulation of large lumps of frozen cow dung - excretion which must have been less than comfortable bedding for the animals. The farmer horses table was divided into two box stalls. One housed yearling heifers, the other provided suitable quarters for a brood mare.

These old buildings had shallow lofts and it did seem essential to fill them with hay in order to keep warmth for the animals below. The hay had to be forked into these lofts through a small door above head level and in the gable end. Execution of this task in the hot sun was one of the most fatiguing and dreaded farm jobs. When there was an abundant hay crop sometimes a stack was built at the rear of the farm. My Uncle Pat taught me how to build one. He emphasized and repeated "Keep your stack high and solid in the centre" so before I was yet in my teens I considered myself an acceptable "stacker."

Harvesting of grain was completed about mid August. The grain was cut with binder or by reaper for buckwheat. The reaper worked so smoothly that it fascinated me. Well dried grain sheaves were hauled to the barn and there again you had to be cognizant of load construction to avoid disaster. Likewise there was an art to the build-up of sheaves in the mow, butts to the wall and tips overlapping



## FARM ROUTINE CONT'D

into place and all well tramped.

As the mow filled beyond load level a platform base of sheaves was made from which a second man operated to continue the pitching to a man operating among the rafters. In this way the barn was filled to the roof.

During the summer months a somewhat unique meal routine was practised. Breakfast was eaten by six o'clock, dinner at eleven, tea in mid-afternoon and supper just before bedtime which was often just after dusk. These were generous meals with meat and potatoes and desserts at the two pre-midday meals, hot home-made bread and butter or pancakes or hot tea biscuits all with great gobs of butter and homemade jam for tea time and a hearty plate of oatmeal porridge at the end of the day. At our home we unhitched and came in for afternoon tea. On some farms this light meal was taken to the men by the women folk.

Potatoes were dug in September mainly by hand fork. To facilitate this the single scuffler with hoes attached was previously run between the rows. The unpalatable task of picking usually devolved on the young folk and it was often made more distasteful by raw cold weather.

For ploughing in October, the single furrow walking plough was dominant. Two acres a day was considered excellent work. One fall on a back field on our farm, I ploughed ten acres of sod between Monday and Friday noon. This amounted to nearly two and one quarter acres per day. I thought this was an achievement to boast about and I did. I took with me my mid-day lunch and feed and water for my horses. This procedure conserved extra time for ploughing. Great pride was taken in the quality of work done. The effort to "strike out" a straight land and turn over an even sod and lay it down well was all prevailing among plough men. For such reason the two furrow, three horse implement which appeared at that time, never became too popular. It was difficult to achieve a neat job with it.

When the ground froze in November it was threshing time. The first large thresher I recall was known as the ten-horse power. Long timbers extended out from a central capstan like the spokes of a wheel. Teams were hitched to one and tied to another around the circle. There was a platform above the capstan. On this stood one man with a whip to which was attached a long thong. With a touch of this he kept any lagging horse up in his traces. A lad of ten I was, standing by when the driver stepped off. He handed me the whip and told me to take over for a spell. How important I felt! It was the first time in my young life that I took the place of a full grown man.

This form of power was superceded by the steam engine fired with wood fuel supplied by the farms. The cavernous fire box took large blocks, stumps and all shapes of rough wood. We relished the chance to get rid of this. It was too hard to split for home use. The engine was drawn from farm to farm by a team of heavy horses. For several years Laplante's threshed for us. (They lived on the Prescott Road on the farm later owned by Thomas O'Rourke.) Jerome, a grand fellow was the engineer and teamster. How that well trained pair of bays would pull forward or thrust their weight back was something worth seeing! They could coolly set an engine within an inch of where Jerome wanted it. This was definitely necessary to adjust the great leather belt that connected the engine wheel to the separator in the barn.

This threshing combination made it necessary for the farmer to supply teams to haul the separator and the water tank to the next place of operation. It was a relief for them when the traction engine made its appearance. The threshing gang was made up of fourteen or fifteen of your neighbours. I took more than a month to pay back similar labour. The dust at threshing was very objectionable and sickening - particularly so if there was a high percentage of thistles and other weeds in the sheaves. The most vulnerable positions were that of the band cutter and the

man at the head of the blower.

There were consolations on threshing days. One was the opportunity for confabs with neighbours, catching up on current gossip and swapping stories. Not the least enjoyment was that of getting two meals which could scarcely be surpassed for amount and variety of eats. After the regular big meat and baked beans course, there was home-made buns with preserves, several kinds of cakes and cookies and an assorted variety of pies, all of which were expected to be consumed or sampled. If the boarding house reach didn't suffice the accepted "pass me over the butter" was accepted. Plenty of green tea was repeatedly poured, even to the third cup if you desired it. Poor old and kindly Mrs Evans was ever pressing on you another cup of "tay" when serving the threshing at her home.

November also saw the cattle gathered into the barnyard and shed for winter. They found shelter and protection around the straw stack in the yard and often ate deep holes in it. Chores were increased because of hand feeding but lessened by the fact that by this time, milk cows were drying up. As they dried off gradually after the cheese factory was closed, butter was made and pressed into pounds for home use.

It was more often welcomed than regretted if a farrow cow was in the herd, not having conceived, she continued to give milk, albeit in small quantities. But it was rich and probably the most cherished item of the winter menu. So precious was it considered that it was shared with the neighbour who did not have a stripper. My mother always looked so pleased when she handed a little container of this to a friend as she left our home after a visit. It was one of my assignments on Sunday morning to take one bottle to Father McAuley's house and one to the Early home where dad stabled his team while we were at mass, a privilege much appreciated.

Winter chores were done in easy strides. Besides the routine duties of feeding there was the watering of livestock. The well was in the corner of the yard and safely away from barnyard drainage. Pumping was a monotonous job. Daily, in wind or snow or rain the great long trough gauged out of a huge log had to be filled and re-filled with water. First the young cattle running loose came to drink. Then the cows were let out from the stable. They often resented heading into the wind and though thirsty, came slowly through the drifts. Then because the water was ice cold they daudled over it, not drinking themselves and not letting the others drink. Finally they overcame their reluctance for the chilled water and swelled out on the intake. And all the time you pumped and pumped and puffed and froze inwardly filled with rebellion at the job. Some pumps were more difficult to operate than others. No doubt some of the difference was due to the depth but there was a great inclination to blame the make of the pump. Many were the arguments as to whether the Grant Pump, made in Metcalfe, or the Tinkess one made at Hallville, was the better. Despite the contentions, either was available, installed in the well at the price of five dollars and fifty cents.

If the weather was not too stormy or rough, part of the day was spent in the woods. Saw logs and fence posts were cut but the main job was the cutting of "sleigh" lengths of wood. These were hauled up to a spot near the house, piled and cut into stove wood.

There was one other essential spring job, the cleaning of seed grain. It was done by fanning mill and the constant turning of the heavy wheel was burdensome. So was the monotonous job of keeping the cleaned grain back as it exited from the silos. Not less undesirable was turning the grind stone for sharpening mower and binder knives.

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*Many of our readers can relate to the above article. His home farm of which he writes was well built and (an old saying) well farmed. Today there is a thriving "Landscaping and Sod Farming" operation, on this property.*

**NOTE OF INTEREST**

**COLD SUMMER OF 1816 - FROST TILL AUGUST**

The summer of 1815 was known in Canada and the northern United States as the 'cold summer.' In eastern New York State there was a blizzard in July and three men lost their lives.

In the Ottawa district, scarcely populated, but down river around St. Andrew there was a fair amount of settlement.

Charles Benedict of St Andrew (east) left a diary of that summer.

Sunday, May 16, 1816.....

*Heavy rain began to fall and continued all night. May 18, very cold with snow. May 19 - so cold, obliged to wear mitts while ploughing. Kept cold and freezing till May 28<sup>th</sup>. May 29 - ground frozen to 2 or 3 inches deep. June 6 - cold with snow. June 7 - continued cold as in winter. June 30 - cold all through the month, woods turned pale green. July 7 - frost killed the cucumbers. July 6,7,8 - very cold, have to wear mitts and overcoat. July 11 - hard frost. Cold prevailed all through this month, practically no growth of anything.*

The diary goes on to say that in August warmer weather came and the season ended with a fair root crop.

\* Book donated by **Jim Ruddell** - Cockshutt retail price list of repair parts - 1927 Eastern Edition

\* Book - Beatty Bros Limited, General Catalogue #5, donated by **Harvey Linton**.

\* Photo of Charles Foster McDonell (b Metcalfe, April 12, '832, d. April 17, 1865 in Ludlow, Kentucky. He was the youngest child of Col. Archibald McDonell) donated by **Neil McDonell**.

\* R.C.A.F Officers Mess Dress Air Gunner's wings, belonged to Squadron Leader Gordon Mann, donated by his wife **Mrs. Lorna Mann**.

\* T-Shirt from the Osgoode Township Fire Department and a pewter pin. The pin was given to the Osgoode Firefighters as a thank you from the City of Ottawa. The pin was given in regard of the personal involvement or personal inconveniences as a result of the Ice Storm. These two artifacts were donated by **Jim Bowman**.

We welcome the framed watercolor received from the **Lawlor family** of Harrowsmith and **Neil and Julia Kennedy** of Blairgowrie, Perthshire, Scotland. The watercolor of Wellmeadow, Blairgowrie was donated at the June meeting when Neil Kennedy spoke about the connection of Blairgowrie to David Kennedy and his wife Jean Wilkie of Osgoode Township as well as the general connection of Perthshire to Osgoode Township.

Donna Bowen

**ARCHIVIST/CURATOR REPORT**

In the short period of time that the museum has been opened this spring, we have received a varied assortment of artifacts.

We have received a bank in the shape of a miniature globe donated by the **Vernon Women's Institute**. They used this for many years to collect money for the "Pennies For Friendship" program.

After moving to Morrisburg, **Miss Jessie Robertson** (Vernon long-time resident age 100 plus years) donated several small miscellaneous household artifacts. Included with these were a collection of military uniform and cap badges. One item that was particularly interesting was a small ring that was similar to one of the cap badges. It was from the Ottawa Overseas Battalion #38.

**Murray Little** donated a book entitled "Nursery Stories" that had belonged to Dave Logan. Inside is written "Xmas '97." With this came a letter written in 1958 to Dave Logan from his uncle. He also sent a tax bill from Osgoode Township that had belonged to Dave's father John. The bill was from 1868.

We continue to receive article of clothing. A two piece, black, ladies dress was donated by the **McDonald family**. It was thought to have belonged to Frank McDonald's mother.

A muskrat coat with an otter fur collar was donated by **Phillip Evans**, (recently from Hallville, but raised west of Vernon). This coat was purchased in 1915 by his father James Edwin Evans from Sam Coupleman for \$85.00. In 1946 Phillip Evans bought cloth for a new outer. In 1947 the new cloth was put on, the old buttons replaced and V-shaped pieces were put in under the arms to make it more comfortable. In 1949, the coat was again re-clothed.

Going over artifacts on display, I discovered that I had forgotten to mention some artifacts that were received in the fall of 1998. I apologize to the donors for this oversight. The artifacts were as follows:

\* Baby's blanket from the estate of Bessie Windsor, purchased and donated by **Larry and Darlene Alexander**;  
\* A copy of "The Farmer's Advocate" June 10, 19912 issue from the estate of Mrs Lois Stanley, donated by her son **Mike Stanley**

\* A photocopy of certificate for "Public Recognition" to the late **Wilfred E Bell of Vernon** for serving as a member of the Canadian Armed Forces in WW II from the Mayor and Council of the town of Prescott, Ont. This was signed by Mayor Lee McKnight, 1946. Donated by **Steven Bell and family**.

**OSGOODE TAXPAYERS 1842**

NAME	SPOUSE	LOT	CONC
<u>Folio 1</u>			
1. Godfrey Herbovo			
2. Venus Rivett			
3. Oliver Rivett			
4. Timothy Craig			
5. Abraham Moon	Elizabeth	36	1
6. Isaac N Heard			
7. Sabrina Harrison			
8. Joseph Martin	Janet Davidson	7	1
9. Stephen Wiggins			
10. Rob't Davidson		5	1
11. Francis Kingsley			
12. John Chism			
13. David Davis			
14. Don'y Catagart			
15. Pascol Bergoyne			
16. Francis Turmoise			
17. John Main			
18. Esau Puy			
19.			
20. Francis Silva			
21. Mitchou Laport			
22. Daniel Davis	Margaret	30	BF
23. Raif McVee			
24. John Taylor	Sarah Nixon	37	1
25. Rob't Marlin		42	2
26. Vance Marlin	Lenah Reid	42	2
27. Rob't Marlin Sr		42	2
28. James Buckles	Mary Fitapatrik	41	2
29. John Casserly		40	2
30. William Ford			
31. Robert Cowhen	Catherine	33	2
32. William Hillmen			
33. Adam Hillmen			
34. John Hillmen			
35. Peter Grant		28	3
36. Peter Swardfigurd	Azuba Grandy	27	3
37. Thos Cook	Elizabeth Evitt	26	3
38. Arch'd McVicker			
39. Alex'r Moses		24	2
40. William Munroe		25	3
41. James Conway	Sarah Dunn	23	2
42. John Marshall		23	3
43. Larence Hillmen			
44. Hugh Logan		26	2
45. William Hillmen			
46. John Kilbreadth			
47. James Kilbreadth			
48. David Evitts	Sarah	25	3
49. Iris Evitts			
50. Aron Kelly			
51. Stuart McPhea (McVeigh) Mary Ann Carson		23	3
52. James Gleeson		22	3
53. Thos McVoy (McEvoy) Marg't O'Rourke		17	3

## OSGOODE TAXPAYERS - 1842 CONT'D

NAME	SPOUSE	LOT	CONC	NAME	SPOUSE	LOT	CONC
				7. John McDonald	unmarried	19	6
				8. Robert Wood	no information		
54. Mich'l Terry	Marg't Tierney	18	3	9. Gotiub Otto		19	5
55. John Daily (s/o Wm)	Ellen O'Connor	15	4	10. Pat'k Skiffington		5	2
56. Tho's Caughs (Keogh)	Eliz Shanahan	8	6	11. Peter Skiffington		5	3
57. Bern'd Sheeren	Cath'n O'Neil	13	4	12. Mich'l McGan			
58. Mather McDowre (McDole)	Ruth	15	6	13. Alex'r Dauglish	Catherine Lees	30	7
59. John Lee	Elise	6	5	14. Peter Dauglish	Elizabeth Lees	30	7
60. Alex'r Bailen				15. Peter James Smith		4	2
61. John Piper		9	4	16. Edw'd McNailey			
				17. Pat'k Harney	Marg't Kilfoyle	5	2
<u>Folio 2</u>				18. Pat'k Kilfoyle	Cath'n O'Connor	4	2
1. Mich'l Fenning	Sarah J O'Brien	12	6	19. John Braenen		8	2
2. Pat'k McCormic				20. James Quick			
3. Sylvester Doyle	Mary Bailey	12	4	21. Sam'l McLaren	Cath'n Griffith	36	8
4. James Darcy		13	4	22. Robert McNab	Jane Lothian	33	8
5. Widow Daley (Eliz Maguire)	Mich'l Dailey	14	3	23. Peter McNab	Chris'na McGregor	32	8
6. James Fagan		12	4	24. Peter McEwin	Isab'a McLaren	31	8
7. Alex'r Herbutt	Mary Parks	11	4	25. Peter Tobin	Bridget	31,32	9
8. Joseph Lafountain		9	4	26. Moses Tobin	Maria	29	9
9. John Slack		18	5	27. Peter McLaren Esq	Unmarried	28	9
10. Thos Waddle	Mary A Dempsey	12	7	28. Alex'r McLaren	Janet McMicken	38	8
11. Zack McMullen	Jane Brunton,			29. Thos Gibson			
	Betsy Bailey	20	7	30. Peter McEwin	Marg't McEwen	31	8
12. James Andrews	Jane Thompson	33	7	31. James McDonald	Jane Reid	28	10
13. Thos Howes	Elizabeth	17	7	32. Wm McDonald	Eliz'th Bole		
14. John Wallace	Ann	13	7		Jane Henderson	28	10
15. Rob't Wallace		9	7	33. John McDonald	Eliz'th McMullen	28	10
16. Joseph Wallace	Jane C Lothead	8	7	34. Rob't Grant Jr		24	9
17. John Scott		12	7	35. Rob't Grant Sr	Ann Wright	24	10
18. Hugh McCormick	Margaret Busby	12	8	36. George York	Eliz'th McDonald	22	10
19. James Busby	Sophia Waddel	12	8	37. Thomas York	Cath'n Loucks	22	9
20. Henry Hartley	Mary	13	8	38. Sam'l Loney	Mary Farlinger	17,18,19	9
21. And'w McCormic				39. Solomon Graham	Jane Matthews	17	8
22. Thos McQuie	Eliz'th Waddle	14	9	40. Thomas Hanna	Sarah York	17	9
23. Joseph Casserly				41. Alex'r Stewart	Cath'n McDiarmid	34	9
24. George Lattimore	Susan; Ellen Benson	15	8	42. William York Esq	Elenor Embery	21	9,10
25. Ed'd Whiteside		16	8	43. James Allen	Jane Marlin	36	2
26. Hugh Mathews	Eliz'th Loucks	15	8	44. Wm McKey	Mary		
27. Thos Cod		18	8	45. Alex'r Reed	Mary Jane Carson	38	2
28. Francis Grant		23	9	46. John Ferguson Sr	Eliz'th McLaren	40,42	3
29. Pat'k Hoaver		29	7	47. Dan'l Ferguson	Marg't Ferguson	41	3
30. Rob't McKnight	Elizabeth	14	6	48. Dunc'n McLaren			
31. Mich'l Miles				49. Dunc'n Ferguson	Christena McNie	35	4
32. Thos Kennedy		20	9	50. John Ferguson	Christy Ferguson	34	4
33. John Waddle	Isab'a Harveston	7	6	51. Dan'l McMartin	Grace McDonald	38	5
34. Henry Rossiter		5	5	52. John Fisher			
35. James Hannan		5	5	53. Arch'd McDiarmid	Cath'ne McLellan	37	4
36. Mich'l Kilfoyle		8	4	54. James Lothian			
37. Thos Skelton				55. Dunc'n Campbell	Janet Dow	39	3
38. John Turner	Susan Whelan	15	4	56. John McDerimid	Marg't McDerimid	40,41	4
39. Pat'k Herbutt	Bridget Herbert	15	3	57. John Campbell	Ellen Cameron		
40. John Wood	Ann Cook	34	6		Eliz Willman	42,43	4
41. Rodolph Paups	Ann Wood	37	7	58. David Campbell	Marg't McMartin	43	4
42. Robert Wood	Mary Ann Harley	39	8	59. Nelson Campbell	Mary Ann Wood	43	5
43. Christopher Silmser	Harriet Cameron	34	6	60. Arch'd Campbell	Helen Campbell	42	5
44. William Herrington		35	6	61. Dunc'n McDonald	Cath'n McNee	39	6
45. William McEwin		32	6	62. Donald McMartin		36,37	6
46. Hugh McEwin		39	7	63. Leon'd Wood	Marg't Cook	35	6
47. Jacob Wood				64. Edw'd Morris	Ann	33	7
48. Henry York	Fannie Bourns	28	7	65. Alex'r Kemran			
49. Richard Mahall				66. Ellice Campbell	Melissa Chamberlin	43	5
50. Stephen Wood							
51. Adam Wood		33	6	<u>Folio 4</u>			
52. Peter Williams	Alice Pendergast	30	6	1. Dan'l Cameron	Marg't McEnnis	22	6
53. Allen Cameron	Marg't McMartin	32	7	2. James McDonald			
54. Finley McNeil	Cath'n Munro	31	7	3. Pat'k Melvin		29	7
55. Peter McCaul	Marg't McDonald	40	5	4. Pat'k King		16	19
56. Duncan McLaren	Cath'n McIntyre	37	6	5. John Fisher		8	6
57. Alex'r McDonell Esq.	Cath'n Tobin	23	8	6. George Sully	Ann Jane Blair	14	5
58. William Brenton	Jane Rodney	32	9	7. John Dow	Cath'n Campbell	37	10
59. John Brenton	Jane Nielson	34	10	8. John Kinsela		35	10
60. Thos Dow Sr	Janet McEwen	36	9	9. How'd Brown (Hen'y?)		18,19	10
61. Peter Dewar	Belle McGregor	38	10	10. Bern'd McCardle		3	5
62. James McDonald	Ann McLean	40	9	11. William Portiuos	Mary Lorimer		
63. Dunc'n McNabb	Janet Fisher	39	9	12. John Guilfoyle			8
64. Johy Kilfoyle		8	5	13. Hazelet Andrew	Eliz'th Newton	29	8
65. Thomas Carson	Hanna	32	6	14. John McNab	Cath'n McDonald	28	8
				15. Will'm Kelly	Marg't Guilfoyle	20	8
<u>Folio 3</u>				16. Donald Kelly		20	8
1. John Farlinger	Soph' Fitzpatrick	20	9	17. Widow McDonell (isobel)	Alex'r McDonell	20	8
2. William Patterson	Sarah Matthews	11	8	18. Richard Hall	Mary Loney	19	9
3. Adam McRostie	Janet Sharp	24	7	19. Eleonin Kearns		20	9,10
4. Hen'y Hanna		23	7	20. Elishua F Loucks	Eliz'th Rupert	23	10
5. John McEwin	Isab'a Brown			21. Will'm Casserly		23	9
6. John Campbell	Betsy McAlpin			22. John C Hawley			

OSGOODE TAXPAYERS - 1842 CONT'D

NAME	SPOUSE	LOT	CONC
23. James Tobin		21,23	11.10
24. Arch'd McDonell Esq	Cath'n McDonell	20,25	6,8
25. Mich'l Casserly		16	6
26. John Morin		5	4
27. Thomas Bailey	Mary Scrivens	18	6
28. Alex'r Dow	Christian McTavish	37	10
29. George Popham	Barb'a McEnnis	28	6
30. John Blair	Marg't Patterson	18	6
31. George Sweeney			
32. Battis Lamven			
33. Andrew Wilson		19	6
34. John Johnson		18	6
35. John Blair	Ann Wilson	17	5
36. James Blair	Eliz'th Wilson	16	5
37. Thos Gold	Jane Cameron	20	7
38. Donald McIntosh		23	7
39. Thos Mulchoy		22	8
40. James Johnson		5	4
41. Widow Mathew		18	6
42. John Casserly	Bridget Grant	16	6
43. Samuel Litle		10	7
44. William McGurr Sr	Mary McCormick	27	8
45. John Britt	Sarah McCulloch	1	6
46. John Ferguson Jr	Marg't Ferguson	28	2
47. Timothy Cocheran		30	8
48. Donald Campbell	Isab'a McEwen	31	8
49. John McEwin			
50. Thomas Wallen			

SOME NAMES OMITTED (recorded in 1841 and earlier)

Donald McLaren	Margaret	37	9
Wm O'Connor (Daniel O'Connor)		7	5
Walter Rape (Ralph)		7	3
John McEwen		40	6
Rev Dan'l McPhail	Cath'n McGregor	40	6
Arch'd Fisher	Helen McKenzie	41	6
John Rodney		31	9
Dunc'n McMartin		36,37	6
Rich'd Heppinstall		21	10
Hugh McKenna		1	5,6
Alex'r Douglas /Peter Douglas		1	4
John Bermingham		11	8
John Palmer		29	7
John Mullen		24	8
Felix Donnally/Patrick McVee		27	7
John Mills		27	2
William Popham		19	8
Duncan Cameron		25	9

He (Patrick D Larkin) was apprenticed quite young as a machinist at the Mint in Ottawa. He lived in Ottawa the rest of his life. He married Catherine Blake of Ottawa in about 1886 (or 1887) and they raised eleven children. He died in 1949 and an article was published in the Ottawa newspaper on his passing.

Do you have any information of my grandfather, or on my great-grandmother's family - the Morans?

Thank you  
Catherine Tannock

To: OTHS&M@ Canada.com  
From: Bill & Linda Gloss Reply to: globili@sympatico.ca

I very much enjoyed the presentation made this morning by Michael Daley at the British Isles Family History Society's meeting.

Following on that, I wonder if he could tell me who is Katie McCooney's parents were? Katie was the subject of one of Mr Daley's stories (she having died in childbirth, who later appeared as a white ghost-like figure just ahead of her husband John Daley's death.)

I am researching my husband's family tree which includes a McCooney family from Osgoode. Bill's grandmother was Sarah Elizabeth "Lizzie" McCooney, daughter of Thomas McCooney and Caroline Scharf.

Thank you  
Linda M Gloss

OSGOODE TOWNSHIP  
HISTORICAL SOCIETY & MUSEUM  
NEWSLETTER

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**IN SEARCH OF THEIR ROOTS**

424 East 7<sup>th</sup> St  
North Vancouver, B.C  
V7L 1R9

Mr. Michael Daley  
2100 Stage Coach Rd  
Greely, Ont, K4P 1M1



Dear Mr Daley

I am writing to you in the hope that you can fill in some information regarding my family. Much of this story is family tradition without much documentation, but I'll tell it as I have heard it.

My great-grandfather was Patrick Larkin. In November 1866 he wrote a letter from Lawrence, Mass. Proposing to my great-grandmother, Mary Moran of Osgoode, Ont. From what we know, she went to the U.S and married him. Within a year, he was killed in an accident (drowning possibly.) She returned to Osgoode and gave birth to my grandfather, Patrick Daniel Larkin.

Mary Moran married a man of English background, a Mr Harris and they had one daughter, Mary. Great-grandmother died when my grandfather was about eight years old. I have heard both that he was raised by an aunt and that he lived with an unrelated family and was watched over by the parish priest and the local doctor. (What happened to Mr Harris I don't know) The daughter apparently grew up to marry a Mr Gilmore and moved to Washington State but I haven't been able to trace her either.

**PIONEER DAY & STRAWBERRY SOCIAL**

Saturday, July 24, 1999

noon to 4:00 p.m.

At the Osgoode Township Historical Society  
Museum

(Old Highway 31 & Rideau Street in  
Vernon)

Come and see:

Live demonstration of horse shoeing  
and a blacksmith

Antique farm machinery and artifacts

Historical records and publications

Display of antique cars

Live entertainment

Strawberry Social -

served from 1:00 to 4:00 p.m.

Everyone Welcome! Bring your friends!