



THE NEIGHBOURHOOD MESSENGER

NEWSLETTER OF THE ADOLPHUSTOWN-FREDERICKSBURGH HERITAGE SOCIETY

Issue Number 19

November 2018

Remembering

Remembrance Day this year marked one hundred years since the end of the First World War.

With the signing of the Armistice in the early hours of the morning of November 11th 1918, cessation of hostilities was declared to come into effect "at the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month". That hour of that day held huge significance for the men at the front and for their families at home. There was much relief and jubilation in Europe and North America, but for many there was also much sorrow and loss. Adolphustown and Fredericksburgh had contributed generously over the four-year duration of the war – financial support to the national war effort, and moral support to the troops through innumerable small and large gestures.

.... Continued on Page 2

Our Society

Members of the Adolphustown-Fredericksburgh Heritage Society are your neighbours, your friends, your family. We are new to the area or have lived here all our lives. Some of us are descendants of the Loyalists who settled the shores of the Bay of Quinte. We all share a desire to deepen our knowledge of the history of our local community and to share our passion with others.

Our Executive

President:	Angela Cronk
Vice President:	Frank Abbey
Secretary:	Vacant
Treasurer:	Stan MacMillan
Webmaster:	Susan Wright
Book Directors:	Joan Reynolds Elizabeth Vandenberg
Communications Director:	Jane Lovell

Our Meetings

The Society meets on the third Monday of the month 5-8 times a year at the South Fredericksburgh Hall at 6.30p.m. Check for the next meeting on our website. All welcome!!

Our Website

<http://www.sfredheritage.on.ca/>

Contact Us

If you have questions or suggestions regarding any aspect of the Society, including *The Neighbourhood Messenger*, please contact one of the following:

- Angela Cronk, President (373-8888) angelacronk@gmail.com
- Jane Lovell, Newsletter Editor (373-0199) jane.lovell@kos.net

A Glimpse of the Past



Photo: Archives of Ontario F 848

Soldiers of "C" Company, 80th Overseas Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Force

Circa 1914-1917

Do you have an interesting photo of people, places or events that shows things as they were in the past? Let us feature it here!

The Neighbourhood Messenger is an electronic newsletter distributed exclusively to members of the Adolphustown-Fredericksburgh Heritage Society.

A lifetime membership to the Society costs \$5. In addition to ensured e-mail delivery of the newsletter, Society membership entitles those interested in our local heritage to be kept informed of, and participate in, all aspects of Society activities.

Anyone can become a member by sending a cheque for \$5 made payable to the Adolphustown-Fredericksburgh Heritage Society, c/o Stan Stan MacMillan, 8225 Loyalist Parkway, R. R. # 1 Bath, Ontario, Canada, K0H 1G0

If you are not currently an AFHS member please consider becoming one!

Remembering, continued

However, our largest contribution, by far, was the cohort of young men and women who left our farms and villages to serve. Their youth and innocence did not survive the conflict, even if they themselves returned home. Damage, whether visible or invisible, scarred that generation for life and forever changed their view of the world and their part in it. Sixteen men and one woman from Adolphustown and Fredericksburgh did not return from the war. The grief of their families and their communities was profound; the loss of potential in those lives taken early was a steep price to pay for victory.

That war of a hundred years ago, and its profound effect on our communities, are hard to comprehend in our modern age. However, we can gain some insight by taking a moment to meet the young men and women who played a part in the Great War - "The War to End All Wars".

The lead story in this issue provides an introduction.

Remembrance Day Primer

While the Armistice was signed on November 11, 1918, the war was not declared over until the Treaty of Versailles was signed on June 28, 1919.

Remembrance Day evolved out of Armistice Day, first held on November 11, 1919 in Britain. Initially observed by members of the Commonwealth, days of remembrance and Veterans' Days are now also held in Europe and the US on November 11th.

The red remembrance poppy traces its roots to the poem *In Flanders Fields* written by Canadian physician Lieutenant-Colonel John McCrae.

"The War to End All Wars", one of the most common catchphrases of the First World War, is a rephrasing of title of H.G. Wells 1914 commentary *The War to End Wars*.

They Served

Jane Lovell

In *The War Work of Lennox and Addington*, published four years after the end of the First World War, authors W.S. Herrington and A.J. Wilson meticulously document the contributions the men and women of the county made to the war effort. In addition to giving details of work done on the home front in support of the men serving overseas, *War Work* acknowledges those who enlisted to serve in the Great War. A section entitled "Honor Roll", giving brief war histories of those participating in the conflict, is followed by an "In Memoriam" section in which those who died in support of the cause are memorialized. Bitter sentiments concerning the war appear in some of the memorials, especially when referring to the Germans. Other memorials appear overly flowery to our ears, but do reflect the deep sorrow and sense of righteousness that permeated the sensibilities of the day. Many men and three

women enlisted from Adolphustown and Fredericksburgh; some of them did not return. They signed up to be soldiers, airmen, sailors, doctors and nurses and dentists, drivers, workmen and mechanics. A number of them returned unscathed; others came home with physical and psychological injuries. One spent most of his war service as a prisoner of war. Several men received honours and others saw no combat because they were found unfit to serve or because the Armistice was signed before they were deployed. Of those who did not return, some died on the battlefield, others from wounds sustained on the front, several from disease and shockingly, two were accidentally killed while playing baseball.

The following are their entries in *War Work*. Clarifications appear in square brackets; additional information is inserted as Notes.

ADOLPHUSTOWN



Photo: Canadian Virtual War Memorial

Clarence Allen, of Adolphustown, was a young man twenty-one years of age at the time of his enlistment in the 146th. He had spent all his life upon the farm, and had no knowledge of military affairs until he put on the King's uniform. He went to England with the 146th [Battalion] in September, 1916, and remained on duty in England until April, 1918, when he crossed to France in time to take part in the great drive against the Germans. On October 11th, just one month before the armistice was signed, an enemy machine gun was turned upon him and killed him instantly while he was operating a Lewis gun.

Montague Anions, of Adolphustown, enlisted in September, 1914, with the R.C.H.A. [Royal Canadian Horse Artillery] at Kingston, went overseas in March, 1915, and crossed to France in the following month and fought with the artillery until April, 1916, when he was wounded at Vimy Ridge. After recovering from his wounds he returned to the front in March, 1917, was again wounded and invalided home from the effects of enteric fever.

Walter Neilson Chalmers, formerly of Adolphustown, enlisted at Great Falls, Montana, in the 223rd Transportation Works Company, R.E. [Royal Engineers] He saw five months' service in the fighting zone engaged in engineering fieldwork.

James Phillip Dorland, son of the late Dr. James Dorland, of Adolphustown, enlisted and went overseas with the First Contingent and served for two years in the Artillery until the death of his father, when he was discharged from the army.



Photo: Susan Wright

William Harold Duffett, of Adolphustown, a graduate in Medicine of Queen's, served as Captain for two years in the Canadian Army Medical Corps. He was stationed while in England with the Canadian General Hospital at Hastings.

Agnes Florien Forneri, the eldest daughter of Rev. Canon R. S. Forneri, for many years Rector of the Parish of Adolphustown, went overseas as a Nursing Sister in March, 1917, served for three months on the staff of Kitchener Memorial Hospital at Brighton, and was then transferred to the 8th Canadian General Hospital at St. Cloud, in France. The strain upon the Medical Corps was particularly heavy at this time, but she remained on duty until February, 1918, when she was invalided to England. After a month's rest she resumed her duties at Bramshott Canadian Military Hospital. Her desire and ambition to lose no time in the work of mercy in which she was engaged were greater than her strength to perform it. She suffered a relapse in a few weeks' time and died on April 24th, 1918. Truly it may be said of her, she died for Canada; died peacefully and with no regrets for the sacrifice she was making. She was buried with full military honors in the church yard at Bramshott, and over her grave there stands a marble cross, erected in loving memory of her sweet character and unswerving patriotism by the matron and nurses of the hospital in which she died.



Photo: Imperial War Museum
WWC H22-2



Toronto Evening Telegram
April 27, 1918

at Messines. On March 1st, 1917, at Vimy Ridge he was selected to lead his platoon in an extensive bombing raid. He met his death while bombing two machine guns in the enemy lines. A brother officer wrote of him: "He died as he had lived, a true soldier and gallant gentleman, beloved and respected by officers and men." His body was never recovered. His commanding officer, writing of him, said: "Since he has been in this battalion he did splendid work. He was one of the most trusted officers. His loss is a great blow to the battalion and to myself." He had two sisters overseas, one of whom died in service.

Note: Agnes and David's younger sister, **Kate Robinson**, was a nursing graduate when she enlisted in May 1915 to serve as a Nursing Sister with the Queen's #5 Stationary Hospital of the Canadian Army Medical Corps. She was stationed in France and then transferred back to England where she resigned a short three months after enlisting. Kate's trip home was eventful. She was a passenger on the *Hesperian* which was torpedoed September 4, 1915. She survived, and six days later boarded the S.S. *Corsican* for the ten-day crossing to Montreal. The German submarine that torpedoed the *Hesperian* was the same one that sank the *Lusitania* four months later, with disastrous results. Nearly a thousand civilians, including many children perished.

Giles G. Membery, of Adolphustown, was Medical Officer of the 8th C.M.R. [Canadian Mounted Rifles] from January to August, 1915. He then went overseas, joined the Royal Navy and served one year on *H.M.S. Cochrane*, and went through the Jutland fight and the East Coast Raid. He returned to Canada in July, 1917.

Ernest [Everett] Edwin Miller had resided in Adolphustown for ten years immediately preceding his enlistment. He was a farmer and left the land to serve his country in company with many other Lennox and Addington boys in the 146th Battalion. From the 146th he was transferred first to the 95th, and then to the 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles. He left England for France on October 26th, 1916, and there-after for twelve months was engaged in actual warfare. He took part in the engagement at Vimy and gave his life at Passchendaele, where so many Canadian soldiers were lost. It would appear from the meagre reports received that he had been stationed in charge of the bombs, and that an enemy shell struck the massed pile, and the resulting explosion caused his instant death.

Note: Miller's service records show he was "Killed in action on the field" October 26th 1917, exactly a year after he embarked for the front.

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Perforated sheet for Will from Pay Book of Reg.

No. 835321

Name Everett Edwin Miller

Unit 146 Battalion

Military Will

In event of my death I give
the whole of my property and
effects to my Father Mr.
William Henry Miller
County of Lennox
Town Napoleon
R R No 3
Ontario
Canada

Signature Everett Edwin Miller

Rank and Regt. Pte 146 Battalion

Date 26 October 1916

Libraries & Archives Canada

Will from Personnel Records for E.E. Miller

Overton William Miller, Adolphustown, enlisted with the 146th, and served twenty-three months in France in the 95th, the 2nd Canadian Labor Battalion, and the 12th Canadian Railway Troops.

Gerald Pollard, of Adolphustown, enlisted five days after war was declared, and has the distinction of having served three years and six months as a prisoner-of-war. Like most returned men he is not very communicative, but there is no doubt that during this period he suffered all the tortures that the fiendish Huns could devise. He went over with the 1st Contingent, and was captured at the battle of Langemarck.

Note: Pollard was reported missing on May 13, 1915, and appeared on a list of prisoners of war on July 30 that year. It was not immediately known where he was being held, but he was eventually reported as being at Giessen, near Frankfurt. He was repatriated back to England on December 7, 1918.



Photo: Imperial War Museum WWC H22-2
Bootmaker's shop at Giessen Prisoner of War Camp Circa 1915

DORLAND

Miss A. Prout, formerly of Dorland, served as a Nurse in the United States Army.

PARMA

Reuben Garrison, formerly of Parma, served two years in a Western Canada Regiment.

SILLSVILLE

George Botting, of Sillsville, was in the Overseas Forces.

Joseph Carroll, son of Thomas Carroll, of Sillsville, saw eight months' fighting in France with the 4th C.M.R., was wounded at Vimy Ridge, spent some time in hospital, returned to the front, and was gassed at Cambrai while assisting a gassed comrade.

Dalton Charters was born at Sillsville, and educated at the Napanee Collegiate Institute and Queen's University. He enlisted in the Royal Garrison Artillery, but too late to participate in any battles.

Gordon Furse, of Sillsville, joined the 1st Depot Battalion of Eastern Ontario, and sailed for England in July, 1918, where he trained until the end of the war.

Bertram Mortimer Lloyd, of Sillsville, left the farm and joined the Eastern Ontario Battalion. He went overseas and trained six months in England up to the end of the war.

W. H. [William Henry] Lloyd, of Sillsville, served three years in the Mounted Rifles.

James Marsh, of Sillsville, served in the C.E.F. [Canadian Expeditionary Force]

William McCrudden, Sillsville, joined the 1st Depot Battalion and sailed for England in June, 1918, and was still in training when the war ended.

George H. Snider, of Sillsville, joined the 80th Battalion.

Joseph W. Sykes, of Sillsville, enlisted with the 38th Battalion.

Bernard Zenoli, of Sillsville, enlisted at Napanee with the 146th, and was transferred to the 10th Battery of the Canadian Field Artillery. He was with the guns for fifteen months in France and Belgium. He fought at Vimy Ridge, Hill 70, Passchendaele, and Cambrai, and was both wounded and gassed.

HAY BAY

Franklin James Parks, a farmer on the shore of Hay Bay, enlisted in the 1st Depot Battalion, and was on leave engaged in farming when the armistice was signed.



Photo: Canadian Virtual War Memorial

Clarence McCabe hailed from Hay Bay, where he had lived on his father's farm until the age of twenty-five, when he enlisted as a private in the 146th. On reaching England the 146th was broken up and along with others, private McCabe was transferred to the 95th Battalion. He was in France only seven months and yet in that brief time had taken part in important engagements, notably the first battle of Vimy Ridge. It was shortly after this battle that he met his death. Particulars are not available. The official information merely stating his death was accidental.

1. NO.	2. RANK OR RATING	3. SURNAME
835648	Private	McCABE
5. UNIT OR SHIP	6. DATE OF CASUALTY	
4th. Canadian Mounted Rifles	26-5-17	
9. CIRCUMSTANCES OF CASUALTY		
<p>"KILLED" (Accidentally)</p> <p>While playing a game of baseball at the Quarries near Vimy he picked up a blind shell which exploded-cause unknown, and was killed.</p>		

Libraries & Archives Canada

Circumstances of Death Register for Clarence McCabe

Note: From the [4th Canadian Mounted Rifles](http://4thcanadianmountedrifles.com) website -

On May 26th the 4th was in divisional reserve in a part of the line known as Toronto Camp. It had been a bright and warm day and around 8:30 pm they were engaged in a baseball game. Clarence picked up a blind (unexploded) shell, which went off and killed him instantly. This accident was all the more tragic that day, in that 8 other men died:

Pte. George Griffin, Pte. Charles Hartin and Sgt. George Knowles all died immediately; Pte. Shurley Asselstine, Pte. Arthur Carroll and Pte. Bertie Traviss died the next day at no. 6. Casualty Clearing Station; Pte. James Dunn survived until May 31st and Pte. Edwin Payne died on June 18th.

10 others were wounded in the accident including Pte. Thomas Davy and Pte. Morley Gilbert. At least 6 of the casualties were from Clarence's home town of Napanee and all these men were likely close friends of Clarence's.

HAWLEY

C. [Cyrus] B. Creighton, of Hawley, enlisted at Winnipeg as a gunner in the 44th Battery, served twenty-seven months in the war zone, passed through all the great battles and was wounded once. He was promoted to the rank of bombardier.

R. E. [Ross Hambly] Fretts, of Hawley, enlisted with the 146th, and was discharged while training at Valcartier as physically unfit.

Alfred Fox was born and lived for twenty years at Newburgh, but at the time of enlistment was a farm laborer near Hawley. He joined the 146th at Kingston, and went overseas in September, 1916. A great many from this battalion were drafted out to reinforce the 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles. He was among the number, and was sent over to France on November 1st. He saw one year of very heavy fighting, as the year 1917 was a very severe one upon the Canadian army and our casualty lists grew longer and longer as the months advanced. He came safely through many engagements, but fell with hundreds of his comrades-in-arms at Passchendaele on October 28th, 1917.

1. NO.	2. RANK OR RATING	3. SURNAME
835500	Private	FOX
4. UNIT OR SHIP	5. DATE OF CASUALTY	
4th Canadian Mounted Rifles	26-10-17	
6. CIRCUMSTANCES OF CASUALTY		
<p>"Killed in Action"</p> <p>During an attack in the vicinity of Passchendaele at 10.30 o'clock on the morning of October 26th 1917, he was hit by an enemy sniper's bullet and died at 11.00 A.M. on the same date.</p>		

Libraries & Archives Canada

Circumstances of Death Register for Alfred Fox

Morley L. Gilbert, of Hawley, served in the 41st C.M.R., and was wounded and gassed.

Charles Hobbs. Among those who early answered the call of the mother country in Canada were many who had come from the home-land to seek their fortune in this land of larger opportunity and scope. Charles Hobbs was one of that class and at the time of his enlistment was living in Hawley working on a farm there. In February of 1915 he enlisted and joined the 39th, and about the 18th of June of the same year he proceeded overseas and very shortly after was in France helping to hold the front line trenches against the attacks of the enemy. For over a year and a half he escaped all injury and then on the 13th of July, 1916, he was reported killed in action. Particulars were never received, and it is the opinion of those who had seen him some time previously that he had been shot by a sniper.

A. [Albert] A. McTaggart was born at Hawley, joined the 65th at Saskatoon in March, 1916, left Canada in June and was in France in August. For eleven months he fought with the Canadian Army and most of that time was in a machine gun company. He was wounded in the elbow and knee at Vimy Ridge, and was not able to return to the front.

James A. McTaggart. The claim which this soldier has to a place in the records of Lennox and Addington is that he lived for some years at Hawley. He was born at Tyendinaga and enlisted from Melita, Manitoba. He joined the 22nd early in 1916, and in October of that year left England with the 44th for France. His unit served first at the Somme and then at Vimy Ridge, and it was during the attack on

Vimy on March 3rd, 1917, that he was struck with a piece of shell while on a listening post. He was removed to No. 1 Canadian General Hospital, France, where he soon succumbed to the effects of his wound.

Fred. A. Smith, formerly of Hawley, went over with the First Contingent, and spent four years in France as a driver in the Ammunition Column, except a short time on sick leave from shell-shock. Upon his demobilization in 1919 he went West to take up a free-grant homestead.

CONWAY

Harry Leroy Babcock, of Yarker [later of Conway] enlisted in December 1915, in the 146th and after the usual training reached the front line trenches in France in April, 1917, and was attached to the 20th. He was twice a casualty, once wounded and once laid up with trench fever. He was commissioned in the Royal Air Force as 2nd Lieutenant in June, 1920.

TRENCH FEVER

In addition to an acute fever, **Trench Fever** was accompanied by headache, dizziness, back ache, and pain and stiffness in the legs, particularly the shins. It was caused by the rubbing of louse excreta into abraded skin. Infected soldiers were too debilitated to fight and, because the disease was apt to go into remission and recur over several weeks, a period of recuperation away from the front was an average of three months. Removing men from the front allowed them to recover without reinfection from louse infested clothing. A sort lived remedy at the front as limited to the application of a an insecticide (a paste of naphthalene, creosote, and iodoform) to the seams of clothing. Alternatively, the soldiers could attempt to remove the lice by hand (cracking the lice between the thumb-nails) or by moving lighted candles along the seams of their clothing, a process called "Chatting".

George Gurney, of Conway, served for four and one-half years, of which time over three years was spent in France. He was with the Army Service Corps and the Engineers and did his part in eight battles.

John Travers Hill, formerly of Conway, a graduate in Medicine from Queen's, enlisted in C.A.M.C. [Canadian Army Medical Corps] as a captain, and was raised to rank of Major and again to Lieut.-Colonel. He served for five years continuously in hospital work.

Arthur R. Hinds spent his life on a farm at Conway until he joined the C.M.R. Depot Battalion. He served fifteen months in France with the Machine Gun Corps and the 116th, and was twice wounded.

William Nichols, of Conway, was in the Overseas Forces for two years.

Harold Phippen, formerly of Conway, enlisted and went overseas with an Algoma Battalion.

Preston Phippen, formerly of Conway, served in an Algoma Battalion.

Samuel Howard Smith, of Conway, arrived in France in time for the final drive against the Germans and took part in the concluding battles of the war.

Valentine William Wallace Unwin, Frederick Phillip Unwin, Lawrence Bertram Unwin, Victor Phillip Unwin. The record of these four brothers will be found under the heading of The Unwin Brothers in Part IV [of *War Work*].

Note: Two other brothers, **Harry Wallace Unwin** and **William David Unwin**, did not survive the war. They were memorialized in *War Work* in a special section, calling out the remarkable contribution and sacrifice of the Unwin Family of Conway. That section is not reproduced here. A comprehensive accounting of the participation of all six brothers, and the death of two of them, appeared in the [October 2014 issue](#) of the *Neighbourhood Messenger*.

James Watson, of Conway, served in the 146th Battalion.

Robert Wilson, formerly of Conway, was decorated with the D.C.M. [Distinguished Conduct Medal] for his splendid work in carrying the wounded from the field of battle. He was over three years in the army. He began with the 146th, but fought with the 4th C.M.R., and received one bullet wound in the arm.

SANDHURST

Arthur Carroll, the son of Joseph and Mary Carroll, was born at Sandhurst, on February 7th, 1894. He had no experience in military matters, and although he might very well have found sufficient reasons for not entering the army, he turned his back upon all the inducements to remain at home, and enlisted at Kingston in the 146th, on the 25th January, 1916. He was sent to France in the autumn of the same year with draft reinforcements for the 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles. This regiment of famous fighters worried the Germans by their persistent raiding all winter long and won great distinction at Vimy Ridge. Their losses in this battle were heavy, and Private Carroll was among the fallen. He was severely wounded on the 27th of May, 1917, and died of his wounds the same day, shortly after his admission to the base hospital.

1. NO.	2. RANK OR RATING	3. SURNAME
835475	Private	CARROLL
4. UNIT OR SHIP		5. DATE OF CASUALTY
4th Canadian Mounted Rifles		27-5-17
6. CIRCUMSTANCES OF CASUALTY		
<p>"Died" (Injuries accidentally received)</p> <p>At about 8.30 P.M. on May 26th 1917, while playing a game of baseball when his Battalion was in Divisional Reserve, a comrade picked up a shell, which exploded (cause unknown) wounding Private Carroll, who subsequently succumbed to his wounds at No. 6 Casualty Clearing Station.</p>		

Libraries & Archives Canada

Circumstances of Death Register for Arthur Carroll

FREDERICKSBURGH

William Clinton Card, of Fredericksburgh, a sailor by occupation, enlisted and served four years in the mercantile marine. He barely escaped being torpedoed on two occasions. He died of pneumonia in February, 1920.

Hiram Casey Clute, of South Fredericksburgh, comes from U.E.L. fighting stock. He enlisted in the 10th C.M.R., served in France and Belgium, and came home on crutches, suffering from rheumatism contracted in the trenches.

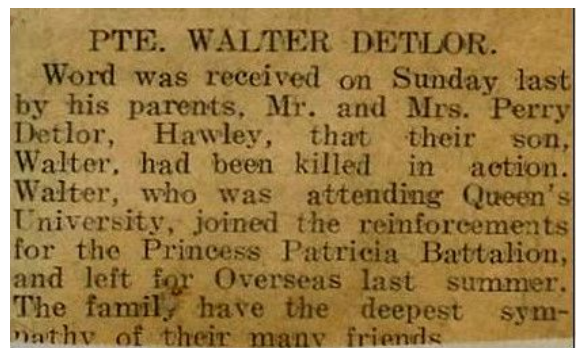


Photo: Queen's University Archives

a righteous one, and even if he yielded up his young life, it was in answer to his country's call. For nine months he bore up bravely and proudly doing his full share of the work assigned to him. He fought with his battalion through the terrible struggle at Ypres, and on the 19th of April, 1916, while on sentry duty fell a victim to a German bullet and died of his wound two days later, in the clearing station. A largely attended memorial service in Hawley Church bore witness to the esteem in which he was held by those who knew him best.

Walter P. Detlor was the younger son of the late Perry Detlor, of the Township of Fredericksburgh. He was eighteen years of age, and in attendance at Queen's University at the time of his enlistment. He joined the 38th at Kingston, and went overseas in May, 1915, with draft reinforcements for the Princess Patricia Canadian Light Infantry. That famous battalion composed very largely of men who had seen service, had already sustained heavy losses, and it was with these hardened veterans that this young student's lot was cast. He had been only three months in uniform when he was sent to France and engaged at once in trench warfare, and although he had never known what exposure and hardship meant, his letters to his friends at home were bright and cheerful. The task

he had undertaken was a heavy one, but he was fully alive to the fact that the cause for which he was fighting was



Local Paper
April/May 1916

Ray Denison, of North Fredericksburgh, enlisted early in the war and was in France for over two years from June, 1915. He was wounded at the battle of Lens, and was over four years in uniform.

Wilfred C. Denison, of North Fredericksburgh, left Canada with the 59th in the summer of 1916, was twice wounded in trench warfare, and returned to Canada in May, 1918.

George Foulger, of Fredericksburgh, joined the 146th, and served in 4th C.M.R., taking part in four great battles and was wounded by a gunshot. He was killed accidentally on the railway in Napanee, in October, 1919.



Photo: L&A County Museum & Archives
N-01872

J. A. [James Albert] Haines was living in North Fredericksburgh at the time of his enlistment. All his life had been spent in the county. Born in Centreville, his parents moved to North Fredericksburgh when the boy, who was later to be a soldier in the Great War, was only a little fellow seven years of age. It was when the 80th was stationed in Napanee during the winter of 1915-1916 that he enlisted and entered the ranks as a private in that battalion as No. 22049, and when they went overseas he proceeded with them. On arrival in England the unit was broken up for reinforcements and Private Haines was transferred to the 74th, and again to the 78th. This gave him the opportunity of getting to France much sooner than otherwise he could have done, so that within two months from the time that he had left Canada he was doing his bit in the front line trenches in Flanders. He survived the mud and cold of the winter, but on January 5th he completed his "crowded hour of glorious life".

Raymond Hicks, a farmer's son of Fredericksburgh, enlisted [in January 1916] with the 80th, and embarked with his battalion at Halifax, but was found to be ill and was taken ashore and placed in hospital, and died of pneumonia four days after. He spent the winter of 1915-16 in the armouries at Napanee and was well liked by his comrades-in-arms for his kind and genial disposition.

Clement Hinds [Hines], of Fredericksburgh, enlisted, and was rejected as physically unfit.

Bruce Lloyd, South Fredericksburgh, joined the 1st Depot Battalion, crossed to France in August, 1918, and served two months on the Western Front, and was once wounded.

Fred McTaggart was born in the Township of South Fredericksburgh and remained there until nine years of age, when his parents moved to Napanee. For fifteen years he lived there, until the time of his enlistment as 835531 in the 146th. When this battalion was later broken up for reinforcements it fell to his lot to be attached to the 95th Battalion of the 4th Canadian Rifles, and from October, 1916, until April, 1917, he served without mishap, first at the Somme and then at Vimy Ridge. It was during this latter engagement that he was shot through the breast by a sniper and lived for only three hours. Private Pennell, also of Napanee, was with him at the time, and was able to write these particulars to the family. **Note:** McTaggart was killed in action April 9, 1917.

Scroll Dec. MAR 8 1922 Regn. No. 226125 649-M-16797
 Plaque Dec. AUG 18 1922 Regn. No. P44860
 McTaggart, Frederick No. 835531 Pte. C. M. R.
 Med. and Dec. Father James McTaggart, Esq.,
 R.R. No. 1,
 Napanee, Ont.
 P. and S. Father James McTaggart, Esq.,
 Address as above.
 (Serial no. 788787)
 Memorial Cross Mother Mrs. James McTaggart,
 Address as above.
 Not Eligible for 14-15 Star
 E. " " V.M.
 E. " " B.W.M.

Libraries & Archives Canada

**War Medals Awarded
 from Personnel Records for Fred McTaggart**

Henry E. Page, an Englishman by birth, but making his home in Fredericksburgh, enlisted as a private in the 77th and by his soldierly bearing, bravery and devotion to duty, was raised to the rank of Lieutenant and decorated with the Military Medal. He served two and one-half years in France, encountering danger in every form, and was once wounded and once gassed. His most thrilling experiences were in tunnelling with the Royal Engineers.

Bruce C. Parks, of North Fredericksburgh, joined the 1st Depot Battalion, trained thirteen months in England, but did not reach the front line in France.

S. G. [Stanley Charles] Ridgewell, of Fredericksburgh, enlisted in the 22nd Battery of the Canadian Field Artillery, and spent nearly three years in the war zone. He took part in many battles, and was gassed and sick with trench fever.

Kenneth Shorey, of Fredericksburgh, while a medical student at Queen's, enlisted as a private in the Army Medical Corps, and served four years in Egypt and France. He returned in 1916, completed his course; was raised to rank of captain and returned to the front, where he served until the war ended.

Charles D. Sills, of Fredericksburgh, served in the Artillery for three years, of which period twenty-one months were spent in pouring shells into the enemy's trenches. He was gassed at Passchendaele.

Ralph MacDonald Sills, Fredericksburgh, was eight months in uniform in Canada, and was discharged after the armistice was signed.

Roy A. Sills, of North Fredericksburgh, was ten months in France with the 12th Canadian Siege Battery. He was two years in the service, and came through several battles unharmed.

Arthur Roy Stone, of North Fredericksburgh, enlisted with the 254th, but was retained on duty in Canada. He was accidentally wounded while on guard duty at the Imperial Munition Works at Trenton.

D. P. [Durward Portland] Stratton, formerly of South Fredericksburgh, a practising dentist, enlisted as Dental Officer of the 1st C.M.R. He served in France and Belgium for two and one-half years, and upon his return to Canada in April, 1918, was appointed Dental Surgeon at Winnipeg of Military District No. 10.

Morris [Maurice] Stratton, of South Fredericksburgh, served in the Overseas Forces.

Stanley Sweet, of South Fredericksburgh, joined the 146th, and after thirteen months soldiering in Canada was discharged at Valcartier.

Harry Malcolm Walsh, Fredericksburgh, joined the 1st Depot Battalion and crossed to England, and was in training at the close of hostilities.

Fred Wright, of Fredericksburgh, was in training when the war ended.



Photo: Susan Wright

Harold Wright, of South Fredericksburgh, enlisted in the Flying Corps and was overseas two years.

The notice, right, appeared in the July 11, 1919 issue of the *Napanee Beaver*.

While *The War Work of Lennox and Addington* did not quite attain all goals initially set out, the resulting document is extremely detailed and well-researched. It continues to be a go-to resource for the contributions of the residents of the county during the the First World War.

The Official History of the War Work of Lennox and Addington

1. This book is being published by the Historical Society.
2. The preliminary work is already done.
3. It will be the only complete and accurate history of the war work of the County.
4. It will contain—
 - (a) The name of every war worker, and a short biographical sketch of each.
 - (b) A picture of every casualty.
 - (c) A complete account of the work done by every organization which did war work of any kind.
5. It will be sold below cost. That is possible, because—
 - (a) The work is being financed as far as possible by the funds of the Association.
 - (b) The members of the Executive of the Society who are doing the work are doing it for the public benefit, not for money.
6. This will be the only official record, and will cost about \$2.50.
7. The County Council has given official recognition and has lent valuable assistance to the Historical Society in its work.

Remember—

- (a) We have absolutely no agents canvassing the County.
- (b) No person is authorized in any way to secure material for this, the only Official History of the War Work of the County, but the Secretary of the Lennox and Addington Historical Society.

REV. A. J. WILSON,
Napanee.

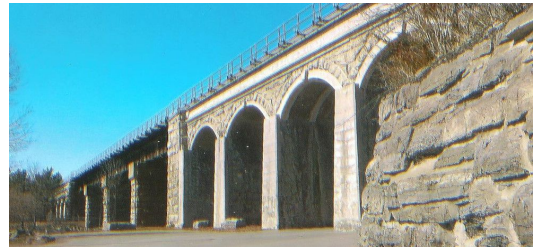
The Railway

Judy Smith

In 1856, the Grand Trunk Railway was built between Toronto and Montreal. This helped immensely with business and industry, even in our own townships of Adolphustown and Fredericksburgh.

David Roblin and John Stevenson built the stone arches or viaduct at Napanee and were thus awarded a station at Napanee. Francis Thompson was the architect for the station.

It started in 1852 and the first train came in October, 1856.

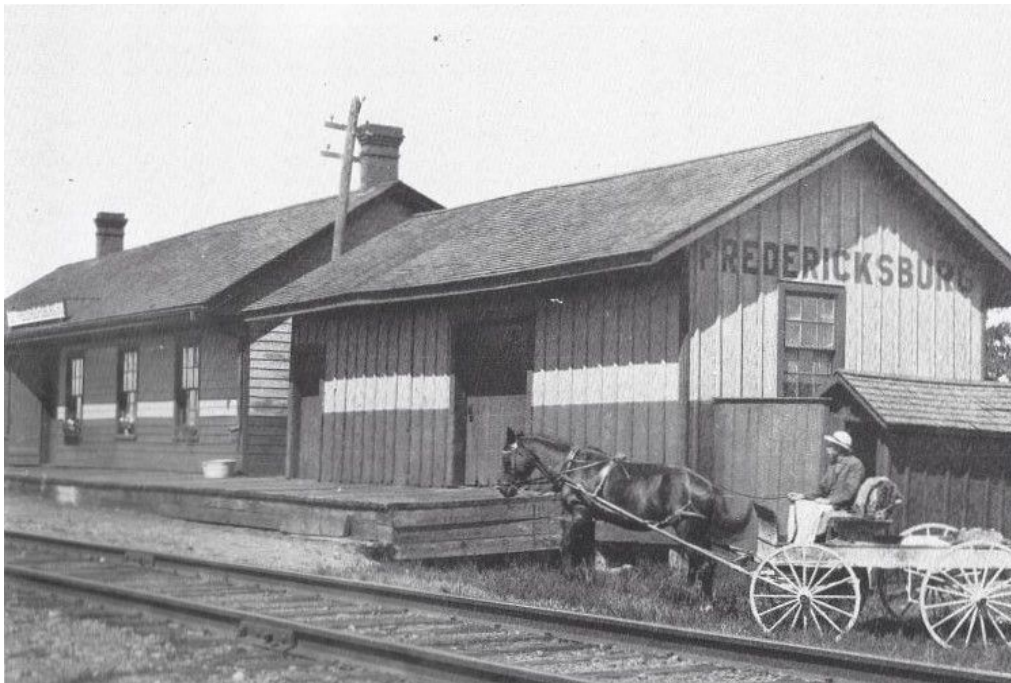


**Napanee Viaduct
& Napanee Station
2015**



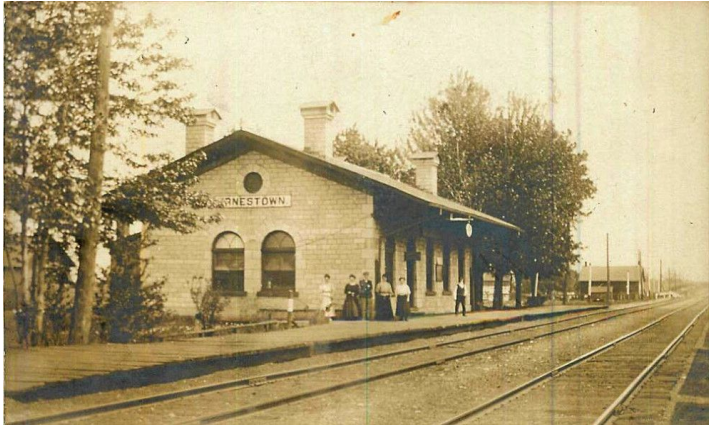
The three places with stations were Napanee, North Fredericksburgh and Ernestown.

The Fredericksburgh station provided travel to Napanee and Kingston each day. The local mail was brought by train and articles could be shipped in and out from the station. Cheese, apples and hay were shipped as well.



**Photo: Frank B. Edwards, *The Smiling Wilderness* (1984), courtesy of Deborah Gordanier
Fredericksburgh Station**

At Ernestown Station, people could catch the train and mail was delivered there. Shipments to and from were done there as well.



Post Card: Susan Wright

Ernestown Station circa 1900



Ernestown Station 2015

Napanee benefited the most as it became an important port for the shipping of lumber and farm goods and Gibbard products.



Post Card: Susan Wright

Napanee Station circa 1900

Napanee had a stockyard where farmers could send their livestock by rail to Toronto for a better price and butchering at slaughterhouses.

In those early days, the livestock had to be driven by the roads to the stockyards. Fencing was poor in places so careful watching of the cattle was required.

If you were late arriving you may hear the sound of the whistle of the train pulling away from the station.

In 1879, Napanee, Tamworth and Quebec (NTQ) railway was formed.

Tamworth had its first train in 1884. Round trip took less than four hours - cost 75 cents. It stopped at Strathcona, Camden East, Yarker and Enterprise.

Today, in 2018, the Napanee Station is still there, North Fredericksburgh is gone, Ernestown is there, but closed.

The Railway in our area is now called the Canadian National (CN).

At the crossings each have electrical guard arms, flashing lights and bells that ring. There were many crossings in our area but some are closed today. Some of the crossing are:

The Woodcock crossing, Mooneys (Dan Hunt) crossing, Little Creek crossing, Hills crossing, Grays crossing, Storey Street crossing, Bath Road and Ham crossing.

In 2015 when I stopped to take a picture of the railway tunnel (mouse hole) at Little Creek by the Lennox farm, it was to my great delight that the passenger flyer passed on the tracks at the same time.



Little Creek Tunnel (Mouse Hole) 2015

I have always been interested in trains and the sound of the train whistle makes my day.

Many accidents occurred at crossings and people were hurt or even killed. My grandfather, Herb Chambers, had stallions that he took around the countryside for breeding. His truck and horses were struck by a train at Mooney's crossing. The horses and grandfather were fine, but the truck was destroyed.

People used to walk the tracks, summer and winter into Napanee with a knapsack on their backs for groceries and supplies.

My Akey grandparents, for generations were all CPR people. They lived in the section houses and burned railway ties for heat. Ashes and cinders were one of the downfalls of working around the railway. Work was hard, pounding spikes and laying rails. Men used handcars to travel, as well as jiggers.

Sir John A. Macdonald travelled from Kingston to Napanee on the train while in politics. February 1891 was his last trip on the train. He had given a political speech in Napanee. Sir John A was influential in getting the railroad across Canada as well.



**Mural on North East Corner of Centre & Dundas Streets, Napanee
Winning Art Design by Lois Sexmith
Removed in 2015**

We have seen 162 years of Railway Travel in our area and it will continue for many more years.

Listen for the train whistle !

All Uncredited Photos: Judy Smith

Then and Now

Susan Wright &
Jane Lovell



circa 1916

AFHS Photo

**10469 Loyalist Parkway
Lot 10 North Side of Third Street,
Adolphustown Town Plot**

Lot Originally granted to Orrin Ranney
in 1828

Owned by Cyrus & Kate Allison in 1916

Other Subsequent Owners:

Mary Allison

Jack & Amy Duffett

Junior & Irene Prout

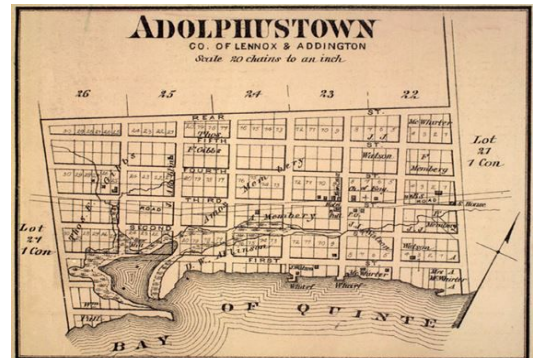
This house might be extremely old.

The Adolphustown town plot was set
out when the township was first settled.



2012

AFHS Photo



**1878 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties
of Frontenac, Lennox & Addington**

By 1822 many of the lots had been granted or bought. Orrin Ranney is shown as the owner of Lot 10 on both the 1822 and 1823 maps of Adolphustown (see next page).

How Ranney acquired the lot is an interesting one. The story starts in Bath with Thomas Douglass who wed Caroline Sharp in 1802. The newlyweds returned to Adolphustown where Douglass had been living and, according to T.W. Casey's "Personal Notes" in the *Annual Report of the Bureau of Industries for the Province of Ontario 1896*, Douglass "built a house for a tavern, just west of where the town hall now stands".



AFHS Photo

Former Douglass Tavern next to Adolphustown Town Hall

1912

The next chapter of the story comes with the death of Thomas Douglass in 1809. The following year his widow Caroline married Orrin Ranney. There is some confusion over the date of the union in the *McDowall Marriage Register* (1800 – 1836), where there are entries for the Adolphustown marriage of Orrin Ranney and Caroline Douglass in both 1810 and 1815. Consulting the Adolphustown Censuses for 1799 to 1822 finds Douglass single in 1799, with wife and children in 1803-1805, Caroline as head of household in 1810, and Ranney with wife and children showing up in 1811 and in later years. This seems to confirm a 1810 marriage. The second marriage on December 15 1815 remains a mystery.

In marrying the widow Caroline Douglass, Orrin Ranney became an innkeeper and was referred to as such when recorded as a Bondsman in a 1825 Marriage Bond now at the Lennox & Addington County Museum & Archives.



Source: Archives of Ontario

Adolphustown Town Plot 1822



Source: Archives of Ontario

Adolphustown Town Plot 1823

The house at 10469 Loyalist Parkway, if indeed Ranney's inn, is depicted on the 1823 map to the west of the yellow shaded lot. It is shown as being two stories and having two chimneys. This may simply be a way of indicating a house, or it may say something about the details of the structure on site. Ranney also owned the lot across the road. Both the 1822 and 1823 maps show a building on that lot as well. It is unclear which of his two houses on the Front Road Ranney was attempting to let in 1815.

With Casey so precisely pinpointing Douglass's house/tavern, built between his marriage in 1802 and his death in 1809, there is very little doubt that the house at 10469 Loyalist Parkway was once the inn operated by Thomas Douglas and then Orrin Ranney, and is indeed very old.

TO LET,
FOR one year, and possession given the first day of November next, the house and premises of the subscriber, on the front road in Adolphustown.
ORRIN RANNEY.
 Adolphustown, Oct. 12, 1815. 1917

Kingston Gazette

October 17, 1815

Some more vintage AFHS photos of 10469 Loyalist Parkway:



The woman at the gate has been identified as Mary Allison. Born in 1878, Mary appears to be in her twenties or thirties in the shot, dating the photo to the mid-1900s to the 1910s. Her uncle, Cyrus Richmond Allison, owned the house at the time. Mary did not take ownership until 1930. While Mary in the shot at the gate and the woman at the side of the house are both holding croquet mallets, they do not appear to be the same person. However, their dresses are of a similar style so it is likely the side-yard shot was also taken in the 1900s to 1910s. The woman riding sidesaddle and the man on the verandah behind her have not been identified, but, judging by the trees at the side of the house, this photo was likely taken with a year or so of the other side-yard shot.

Clippings

FOR SALE, GENERAL STORE, dwelling attached, Hydro, bath-room, screened-in booth on store verandah, 2 double-deck modern poultry houses, capacity 700 layers; 2 B.A. gas pumps, good garden land, on \$3 scenic Highway, 3 miles east of Glenora Ferry, big tourist drive in summer, over \$2,000.00 net income 1944: \$15,000. cash for property, invoice prices for goods. Apply R. J. Allison, Adolphustown, Ont.

Flesherton Advance
1944

On Saturday night last, a fire was discovered in the woods above McPherson's Mill, Frederickburgh, which destroyed several thousand railroad pickets, and about thirty pieces of implements used on the railroad. Two carts were filled with combustible matter and set on fire, but were not burnt. The fire spread through McPherson's woods, destroying a great deal of cord wood, fencing, &c., and is burning yet. That this is the work of incendiaries there can be no doubt. The conjecture is that some of the labourers on the Grand Trunk Railroad were incensed at not receiving more than 4s per day, instead of six shillings and three-pence as they expected, and in order to have their revenge placed the fire in the two carts, and filled them with dry wood, brush, &c. The miscreants afterwards set fire to about fifty cords of wood in Richmond on the line of railroad, about two miles distant from the first fire, which they probably supposed belonged to the Grand Trunk Railroad, but which was the property of Mr. McPherson, and was totally consumed. We hope they may be discovered and punished severely for the offence. While this spirit of revenge exists on the part of the labourers, we would call the attention of the Village Fathers to the fact that a large quantity of powder is now stored in the Blacksmith Shop of the Grand Trunk Railroad Company, and which, if set on fire, would blow up the whole village.

Daily British Whig
June 2, 1855

Melancholy Occurrence - On Saturday last, the 5th inst., as the scow was crossing from Adolphustown, at Barker's ferry to Sophiasburgh, with eleven persons, two men, three women; the others boys and girls - and a span of horses and waggon on board. In consequence of the Scow being leaky, and the wind blowing fresh, she filled about mid-way of the ferry, when, melancholy to relate, four of the eleven were drowned; viz. 2 sons of Mr. Bloat's the ferry-man, one aged 21, and the other about 14, a son of Mr. Joseph Dorland, of Ameliasburgh, aged 11 years and a young lad by the name of Snyder, aged 13 years, - By the spirited actions of Reuben Height, a lad of about 16 years of age, son of Mr. Daniel Height, Mrs. Height, her daughter, and two girls belonging to the home, were saved; the other girl, a daughter of the widow Trumpour, was saved by the timely assistance of Mr. Wessels with a skiff. The horses swam ashore and the waggon sank, but has since been found. - They were the property of Mr. Height. - Three of the bodies have been found and buried.

Kingston Chronicle
September 14, 1816

George Ruttan, Adolphustown, and John Young, Sandhurst, have killed this season 167 whistlewings and nineteen black ducks on Hay Bay. Eleven of the black ducks were killed in one round.

Daily British Whig
December 21, 1901

Clippings courtesy of Susan Wright

To see more old newspaper clippings check out the Articles page on our website:
<http://www.sfredheritage.on.ca/articles.html>

AFHS News

Angela Cronk



The AFHS Spring dinner was again enjoyable with lots of display items to peruse, stories to enjoy and of course, the delicious dinner buffet.

Once again, we had a good variety of stories from our four speakers. **Kathy Staples**, a trustee of Old Hay Bay Church gave us an update on their renovation campaign including a slide show of photos of the church. Following her presentation, Kathy was presented with a cheque for \$1,000 from the AFHS to support the renovations of our great heritage site.



Following Kathy was **Elaine Farley** (who is also a trustee of OHBC and chair of the restoration campaign), who relayed a fascinating story of one of Canada's most famous clairvoyants. This woman was referred to as Mother Barnes of Plum Hollow. Plum Hollow is a small hamlet north of Brockville and her original house is still there. Very spooky stories!!

Judy Smith who has spent her whole life in this area, shared some wonderful anecdotes about Little Creek. There were some folks in the audience who were mentioned in her talk and added some stories of their own. Judy also brought a collection of vintage hats for our display tables.



Ross Morton who lived most of his life in this area (now in Guelph) shared some of his early life with us. He has just completed a book *That Reminds Me* which recounts the many stories of a life well-lived.

Diana and Rodney Lloyd with help from Shelley provided an amazing roast beef meal with even more amazing desserts! We welcomed the Cook family to our area as they re-establish our Old Conway Store (now Loyalist Trading Co.) who are graciously providing a place to sell our numerous local books and are very keen to promote our area.

At our last meeting it was decided that we would support the historic Glenwood Cemetery in Picton by donating \$1,000 toward the extensive repairs needed as a result of the devastating vandalism done by two teenage boys. The cemetery has a [Facebook page](#) if you wish to learn more about this scenic cemetery covering 62 acres with walking paths throughout this serene locale full of history.

As President of the AFHS, I would like to remind people that we are still in need of a Secretary, whose tasks are simply to prepare agendas and take minutes at our meetings (only 5 to 8 a year). We are a very informal group who are striving to keep our vast history alive!



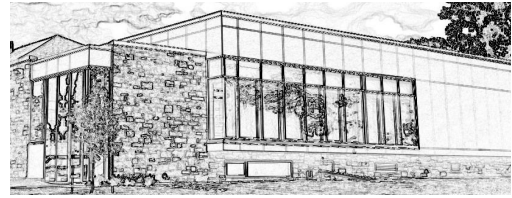
Angela Cronk, Sandy Latchford
Glenwood Cemetery, Picton

AFHS Dinner Photos: Susan Wright

From the Archives

A Plough and its Story

Jane Foster, Manager



[Lennox & Addington County Archives](#)

For many years, the plough that Michael McCabe brought with him from his farm in the Camden Valley in New York State has been on display at the Lennox and Addington County Museum.



In 1978, Eula Lapp, a descendant of Edward Carscallen, autographed a copy of her book, *To Their Heirs Forever*, for the Archives. The story that she tells began in the spring of 1709 in the Lower Palatinate of Germany during a mass exodus to Great Britain and America. It is the story of group of friends who lived in County Limerick, New York City, the Camden Valley of Washington County in the Province of New York and then the Bay of Quinte. The later boundary between New York State and Vermont cut through their homesteads on the Battenkill.

In the Camden Valley, friends Elias Hoffman and Edward Carscallen had farms next to one another on the turnpike. In 1779, a few years after the Revolutionary War began, Hoffman's daughter, Mary, married Michael McCabe who had moved to the Camden Valley from the nearby Embury-Wilson Patent. When the Carscallens moved to Canada, Edward remarried the widow Elizabeth Hoffman, whose husband Elias had died in the Camden Valley. Michael and Mary and their six children lived for a few years on the Carscallen farm before coming to join friends and relations in Canada. In the Camden Valley, Michael paid rent, but in the Bay of Quinte settlement, he would have an opportunity to own his own farm.

When Michael, Mary and their family moved to the Bay of Quinte, they brought Michael's plough and some household furnishings, and also some cheese and apple seed for John Binniger, son of a neighbour in the Camden Valley. John Binniger and his wife Phoebe were spending some time that year with his close friend John Carscallen in Fredericksburgh. Binniger had been employed in the Commissariat Department during the Revolutionary War at St. Johns, Quebec and later Kingston, distributing desperately needed supplies to the Loyalist settlers. Reverend John Stuart, a Church of England clergyman at Kingston, and friend to the Mohawks at Tyendinaga and the Grand River since the days of the Fort Hunter mission, asked the young Binniger to teach Mohawk children at the Mohawk Village.

Knowing that they would be living close to the Carscallens and Hoffmans made moving from an established farm in the Camden Valley to the Bay of Quinte wilderness a little easier for Michael McCabe and his family. Edward Carscallen and his four sons, and Philip Hoffman and family, were settled on river lots near Napanee.

Here, Michael purchased a lot in Fredericksburgh Additional on the north shore of Hay Bay owned by Cyrenius Park. Cyrenius had drawn several lots for his service in the King's Rangers during the Revolutionary War. Cyrenius' second wife, Elizabeth Hoffman, was a cousin of Michael's wife, Mary, and they lived a short distance to the west. Waterfront lots were greatly desired since the rivers and bays were the principal means of transportation. Easy access to the bay also meant water for livestock and fish for food in the early years of settlement.

When the McCabe family arrived, there was a lot of work to be done before the land could be broken with a plough. Likely, Michael and his family stayed with relatives while he cleared enough trees to build a log homestead. Even after all the trees and brush had been cut, the stumps had to be removed, pried up using a pole for a lever, or burned, leaving charred stumps that got in the way of cultivation. By the time Michael McCabe arrived, cattle and horses were being gradually introduced from New York State and the older settlements on the St. Lawrence. A half decade earlier, when his friends and neighbours arrived, a few ploughs for families to share had been supplied by the Government.

Ploughs with wooden mouldboards and iron ploughshares were in wide use in Colonial America and were also in use in the Bay of Quinte wilderness. Willet Casey, on the other side of Hay Bay, made single-handled ploughs with iron mouldboards at his foundry. Michael's plough, however, has a wooden mouldboard. Good ploughing required skill. There was no wheel, as on European ploughs, to guide the plough in the furrow. The ploughman had to hold the plough at the right angle and direction, and also direct the oxen pulling the plough. Ploughing with horses came later; in fields with rocks or roots, horses could get out of control if the plough suddenly caught.

Before planting, the field was harrowed and compacted by dragging or rolling. Crops were sown by hand, the sower scattering the seed with a sweeping motion as he walked across the field. Wheat was planted either in the autumn or spring. Sowing of fall wheat took place in September, or later if the autumn was mild. Sometimes fall wheat sprouted too soon, and the crop was lost to any early frost. But most often, it gave the crop a head start in the spring, ensuring it would ripen before an early autumn frost.



Private Collection

Early chair from the McCabe household

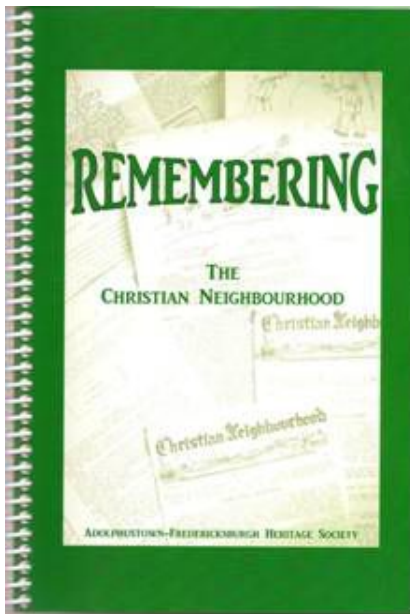
When Michael McCabe settled on Hay Bay, the grist mill at Napanee had been operating a few years. About this time, Richard Cartwright UE, a Kingston merchant, purchased the mill and a few years later engaged millwright John Grange to enlarge the mill. From the Bay, it was too far around by water, so taking the grist to the mill meant either a cart pulled by oxen over blazed trails or carrying it through the concessions north to the river and over the hogback to the mill at the Napanee falls. Here, the wheat could be sold or exchanged for credit, or ground into either grist or flour.

This article has been prepared by the Lennox and Addington County Archives with the assistance of family files and published sources, Eula Lapp, *To Their Heirs Forever*; William Canniff, *The History of the Settlement of Upper Canada*, Loris Russell; *Everyday Life in Colonial Canada*, and conversation with George McCabe at the County Archives.

Of interest: Mary's brother, Jacob's masonic apron dating to the 18th century is in the collection of the Bay of Quinte Branch UEL Museum, Adolphustown.

Editor's Note: Michael McCabe was the great-great-grandfather of Clarence McCabe, who appears in the **They Served** article (page 7).

From the Book Shelf



Remembering the Christian Neighbourhood Compiled by Susan Wright

The "Christian Neighbourhood" started in 1949 as a local newsletter for the townships of Adolphustown and South Fredericksburgh. It continued either monthly or bi-monthly for a number of years, finally ending in the early 1990's.

During this period a number of articles on local history and events were submitted by local residents. This book is a compilation of 67 of those articles.

A number of photos have been added for this publication.

A Curious Thing

Angela Cronk

This 'curious thing' is a heavy, glass rolling pin that is hollow, with a lid (or a cork) at the end. It was filled with ice water to keep the pastry dough cold. It works well and dough doesn't stick to it as easily as it does to a wooden one. I have mine filled with glass marbles for a decorative piece, since I don't make pastry very often!



April's Curious Thing

What is this?



Submitted by Eric Ruuth

The base is about 4" wide and it tapers to about 2.5" at the top. The height is about 5" and the handle extends about 4.5" above the top.

Please contact angelacronk@gmail.com if you recognize the item. Tell us what it is called, what it is used for, during what era it was used, and anything else known about it.

Do you have some weird thing hanging around your home or barn? Take a photo of it and send it in – we can feature it here in a future issue.

From the Attic

We are looking for old photos and documents from Adolphustown, North and South Fredericksburgh. Just about any old photograph would be of interest: photos of people, homes, farms, schools, churches, or community or family events. Even if you do not know the people or places in the photos, maybe someone else in the community does. Old publications relating to township businesses, schools and churches often contain fascinating details of life in their era.

Some items we are currently looking for:

OLD PHOTOS or Real Photo POSTCARDS:

- The Adolphustown Town Hall
- The South Fredericksburgh Town Hall at Sillsville
- The U.E.L. Cheese Factory, Adolphustown
- St. Paul's Church, Main Street Adolphustown
- The Old Store at Adolphustown
- The Old Hotel at Adolphustown
- Conway Store
- Conway Wharf
- Phippen Cheese Factory
- Fredericksburgh Train Station
- McDowall Presbyterian Church
- Camp Le Nid
- Glen Island
- Tarry Hall

CORRESPONDENCE:

- Letters or postcards bearing postmarks from local towns and villages
- Correspondence from someone serving overseas during either WWI or WWII

BOOKLET:

- Constitution and Roll of Officers and Members of Camp Le Nid, 1902

If you are looking for any specific photos or documents, let us know and we will add it to our "Attic" list. **Newly added items will be highlighted in blue!**

Contribute to *The Neighbourhood Messenger*

We publish *The Neighbourhood Messenger* several times a year. If you have an old photograph or newspaper clipping to share, a story to tell, or an event to publicize, let us know. Please send submissions to jane.lovell@kos.net.

Contributors to this issue:

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Jane Foster
Jane Lovell
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