

Niagara Periodical Collection

1828-2004

RG 679

Brock University Archives

Extent: 1 metre of textual records (3 boxes)

Abstract: The collection consists of periodical articles related to the Niagara Region. Articles are sorted by subject into nine broad categories: History; Industry, Business and Public Services; People; Places; Science, Geography and Environment; Transportation; Religion and Churches; Legends and Folklore; and Crime.

Materials: Photocopied articles

Repository: Brock University Archives

Processed by: Chantal Cameron

Last updated: March 2019

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Scope and content:

The collection consists of periodical articles related to the Niagara Region. Articles are sorted by subject into nine broad categories: History; Industry, Business and Public Services; People; Places; Science, Geography and Environment; Transportation; Religion and Churches; Legends and Folklore; and Crime. Within these categories, topics covered include early settlers and settlements; the War of 1812; Fenians; the Caroline Affair; Forts; local businesses; hydro-electric power; the wine industry; postal service; police service; Isaac Brock; Indigenous People; Black People; stunters and daredevils; Dain City; Fort Erie; Crystal Beach; Grimsby; Jordan; Merritton; Niagara Falls (Ontario); Niagara Falls (N.Y.); Niagara-on-the-Lake; Queenston; St. Catharines; Welland; Welland Canal; waterways; railways; highways and the Niagara River parkway. Within each category, articles are sorted alphabetically by author's surname. Articles with no author have been filed by title.

Organization:

The collection was organized into nine series:

- Series I: History
- Series II: Industry, Business & Public Services
- Series III: People
- Series IV: Places (Cities and Towns)
- Series V: Science, Geography, and Environment
- Series VI: Transportation
- Series VII: Religion and Churches
- Series VIII: Legends and Folklore
- Series IX: Crime

Inventory:**Series I: History, 1881-2000**

Early Settlers and Settlements

- 1.1 Baltensperger, Peter. *The Saints of Niagara*. Alive and Well, v. 7, no. 10, November 1981. An article about the origins of the names of some of the first settlements in the Niagara area, including St. Davids, St. Ann's, St. Johns, and St. Catharines.
- 1.1 Burtniak, John. *Some Sources for the Study of Niagara Peninsula Loyalists*. The Loyalist Gazette, v. 23, no. 2 (Dec. 1985). An address delivered by John Burtniak at the Sixth Annual Niagara Peninsula History Conference on the United Empire Loyalists in the Niagara Peninsula held at Brock University. The intent of the paper is to provide some sources for the study of United Empire Loyalists in the Niagara Peninsula.
- 1.1 Caniff, William. *The Settlement and Original Survey of Niagara Township*. Transactions of the Canadian Institute, v. 1, part 1, no. 1 (October 1890). An examination of the settlement in Niagara Township after the American Revolutionary War, and the subsequent mapping of the Township.
- 1.1 Chapman, Paul. *A small town tour of North Niagara*. Alive and Well, v. 7, no. 6, July 1981. Includes sections on Shipman's Corners, Port Dalhousie, Jordan Station, Village of Jordan, Vineland, Beamsville, Campden, Ball's Falls, Rockway, Effingham, St. John's, DeCew Falls, and Power Glen.
- 1.2 Duff, Louis Blake. *The Vanished Village of the Shorthills*. Canadian Historical Review, vol. 17, no. 1 (March 1936). A brief history of the Shorthills in the Niagara Peninsula, including Canboro Township and the village of St. Johns.
- 1.2 Fretz, J.C. *The Early History of the Mennonites in Welland County, Ontario*. The Mennonite Quarterly Review, vol. 27, no. 1 (January 1953). A brief history of the settlement of Mennonites in Welland County shortly after the American Revolutionary War.
- 1.2 *From the Forty to the Twelve*. Cuesta [Spring] 1984. A history of settlements and landmarks along the Forty starting at Grimsby, including the Old Stone Shop, St. Andrew's Church, Nelles Manor, Neutral Burying Ground, Beamer Memorial Conservation Area, Mountainview Conservation Area, Cave Springs Conservation Area, Ball's Falls Conservation Area, Jordan Historical Museum, Louth Conservation Area, Rockway Falls Conservation Area, Short Hills Provincial Park, St. Johns Conservation Area, St. Johns Outdoor Studies Centre, and the Decew Falls Area. Includes tour maps highlighting points of interest.

- 1.3 Gentilcore, Louis. *Beginnings of Settlement in the Niagara Peninsula (1782-1792)*. The Canadian Geographer, v. 7, no. 2, 1963. An article on early settlement in Niagara, beginning with the settlement of families from New York and Pennsylvania who came to this area around 1782. Several maps are included.
- 1.3 Green, Ernest. *The First of the Lampmans*. The Canadian Magazine, v. 65, no. 3 (July 1925). A brief article on Frederick and Katrina Lampman, Loyalists from New Jersey who settled in the Niagara Region, and the discovery of the family graveyard between Niagara Falls and Thorold.
- 1.3 Groh, Ivan. *Pioneers of the Niagara Peninsula*. Families, vol. 13, no. 1 (Winter 1974). An article about some early families in the Niagara Peninsula. Some of the author's ancestors are mentioned, including the families of Groh, Warner, Bowman, Hoover, Clemens, Miller, Hershey, and Carlisle. Particular attention is given to early German ancestors, including the families of Warner, Werner, Wannier, Martin, Schmidt, Hoover, Schumacher, Bowman or Baumann, and Lampman.
- 1.3 Hutton, John. *St. Catharines, Ontario: for Jacob Dittrick, a first settler, it was a link with the past*. German-Canadian Yearbook/Deutschkanadisches Jahrbuch, v. 8 (1984). An article about the Dittrick family and their settlement in St. Catharines by the Tower in London, and St. Catharines, Ontario.
- 1.3 Lee, John B. *What's in a name? The Pursuit of George Peacock, namesake of Peacock Point*. Family History News, v. 3, no. 3 (Third Quarter 1997). A history of George Peacock Sr. and his family, who came to Upper Canada in 1807 and petitioned for land. Peacock Point in Walpole Township is named after him, an area where he lived by hunting and fishing until the outbreak of war with the United States in 1812. His son, George Peacock Jr., was convicted and hanged for treason at Burlington Heights in July 1814.
- 1.4 MacMaster, Richard. *Friends in the Niagara Peninsula, 1786-1802*. Faith, Friends and Fragmentation: Essays on Nineteenth Century Quakerism in Canada. Edited by Albert Schrauwers (Toronto: Canadian Friends Historical Association, 1995). An article about the settlement of Quakers in the Niagara region who had migrated from New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, beginning in 1786.
- 1.4 McBride, Robert Collins. *Adam Young (1717-1790) & Son Henry Young (1762-1838)*. The Loyalist Gazette, vol. 33, no. 1 (Spring 1995). Brief biographies of Adam Young, a member of Butler's Rangers who was one of the first settlers in Niagara, and his son Henry Young.

- 1.4 McTaggart, Ev. *Small Town Niagara: Ball's Falls and Jordan: two towns on the twenty. Alive and Well*, v. 7, no. 4 (May 1981). A brief history of Ball's Falls (also known as Glen Elgin) and the Ball's Mill. The settlement of Jordan is also discussed, including the role of Jacob Snure in settling the area.
- 1.4 Miller, Ray and Thomas Wilson. *Descendants of Christian Riselay, U.E. The Ontario Register*, v. 4, no. 4 (Feb. 1981). A brief biography of Christian Riselay, a member of Butler's Rangers who settled in Bertie. A list of his children with biographical information is included.
- 1.4 Nigh, Harold. *The Lost Tribes of the Niagara Plain Folk. Mennogespräch*. Mennonite Historical Society of Ontario, vol. 4, no. 2 (September 1986). A history of settlement in the Niagara Peninsula by Mennonites, Tunkers, and Quakers. The roles of different individuals and families are mentioned, including Asa Schooley, the Zavitz family, Christian Stoner, Christian Knisely, Abraham Neff, Jacob Culp, Tilman Culp, Staats Overholt, Frederick Haun, John Herr, John Winger, Jacob Sider, and the Damude family. The role of church leadership in the decline, growth, or stability of these early churches is also discussed.
- 1.5 Petrie, A.R. *Notable Families of the Niagara Frontier. Families*, vol. 13, no. 1 (Winter 1974). A brief history of prominent families in Niagara, including Secord, DeCou, Merritt, Keefer, Lampman, and McDonagh.
- 1.5 *Reminiscences of Capt. James Dittrick of St. Catharines, District of Niagara, Upper Canada. Report of the Department of Public Archives for the Year 1946* (Ottawa: 1947). A brief history of the Dittrick family, Loyalists who were granted land in the Township of Grantham.
- 1.5 Ruch, John E. *The "German-French" in Willoughby Township, Ontario Canada. Bulletin of the Cercle Généalogique d'Alsace (Strasbourg)*, vol. 95, no. 3 (1991). Contains a brief history of German speaking Alsatians who settled in Willoughby Township, and a table of details from the two earliest censuses of Willoughby Township, including name, country of origin, age, religion, and occupation.
- 1.5 Ruch, John. *The German-French of Willoughby Township: mid-nineteenth century Alsatian immigration to Welland County. Families*, vol. 17, no. 1 (1978). A brief sketch of the early nineteenth century group of Alsatians who migrated to Welland County.
- 1.5 *Small Town Niagara. Alive and Well*, vol. 7, no. 1 (Feb. 1981). A brief article on small towns and villages in Niagara, such as Queenston, Chippawa, Cook's Mills, Port

Dalhousie, Port Colborne, Port Robinson, Thorold, Allanburg, Merrittsville, Bridgeport, Merritton, and Crystal Beach.

- 1.5 Stacey, Alan. *History along the trail*. Bruce Trail News, v. 17, no. 2, Summer 1980. A brief history of Woodend estate (home to the Lampman Family) on the Bruce Trail.
- 1.6 Wadel, Viola R. *The German Lutheran Settlement of Rainham Township, County of Haldimand, Ontario*. German-Canadian Yearbook/Deutschkanadisches Jahrbuch, v. 8 (1984). A history of German Lutheran migrants who came from the Alsace-Lorraine area and settled in Rainham Township. Their efforts to retain their language, culture and religion are discussed.
- 1.6 Young, G. Frederick. *John Groh and the Earliest Emigration of River Brethren from Pennsylvania to the District of Niagara in Canada in 1788*. Pennsylvania Mennonite Heritage, v. 17, no. 1 (January 1994). A brief history of one family's migration from the United States to Canada in the wake of the American Revolution, including the names of descendants.

Fenians

- 1.7 Cooper, John A. *The Fenian Raid of 1866*. With drawings and illustrations prepared by F. Brigden. The Canadian Magazine of Politics, Science, Art and Literature, vo. 10, no. 1 (Nov. 1897). A brief history of the Fenian Brotherhood, and a detailed account of their invasion of Canada at Ridgeway in 1866. Includes several photographs and maps.
- 1.7 Dewar, Keith. *Camp Thorold, 1866*. What's Up Niagara, v. 2 no. 12 (Nov. 1983). An article on the training of 10,000 men at Thorold in response to the threat of the Fenian movement.
- 1.7 Ellis, Peter Beresford. *Ridgeway, the Fenian Raids and the Making of Canada*. The Untold Story: the Irish in Canada. Edited to Robert O'Driscoll and Lorna Reynolds. Toronto: Celtic Arts of Canada, 1988, vol. 1. An article on the Fenian raid at Ridgeway and the role of the Fenian raids in uniting the provinces to form Canada.
- 1.7 Ellis, W.H. *The University Rifles and the Fenian Raid*. "The Varsity" War Supplement. Published by the Students' Administrative Council, University of Toronto. An article on the University Rifle Company, its incorporation as no. 9 Company in the Queen's Own Rifles in Toronto, and their role in fighting the Fenians on the Niagara frontier.
- 1.7 Fryer, Mary Beacock. *The Fenians*. Battlefields of Canada. Toronto: Dundurn Press, 1986. An article about the Fenian invasion in Ridgeway in 1866.

- 1.8 Guptill, Patricia F. *A popular bibliography of the Fenian movement*. Fire-Ireland: A Journal of Irish Studies (St. Paul, Minn.: The Irish American Cultural Institute), vol. 4, no. 2 (Summer 1969).
- 1.8 Hurst, James W. *The Fenians: a bibliography*. Fire-Ireland: A Journal of Irish Studies, (St. Paul, Minn.: the Irish American Cultural Institute), v. 4, no. 4 (Winter 1969).
- 1.8 King, Clyde L. *The Fenian Movement*. University of Colorado Studies, vol. 6, no. 3 (1909). A history of the establishment of the Fenian Brotherhood and their plans to secure Irish independence from Great Britain, including their attack on Fort Erie in 1866. The role of the United States in the Fenian movement is discussed, as well as some of the reasons why the United States helped espouse their cause.
- 1.8 Larmour, Robert. *With Booker's Column: personal reminiscences of the events of the Fenian Raid of June, 1866*, Part I, by Robert Larmour, then Superintendent of the B. & L.H. Railway.
- 1.8 Lamour, Robert. *With Booker's Column: personal reminiscences of the events of the Fenian Raid of June, 1866*, Conclusion, by Robert Lamour, then Superintendent of the B. & L.H. Railway. The Canadian Magazine of Politics, Science, Art and Literature, v. 10, no. 3 (Jan. 1898).
- 1.9 McCue, Michael Westaway. *Crossing the Line*. The Beaver, vol. 79, no. 1 (Feb./March 1999). An article on the history of the Fenian movement, their plan to invade Canada in an attempt to secure Irish independence from Britain, their attack at Fort Erie and Ridgeway in 1866, and the eventual demise of the movement.
- 1.9 Toner, Peter M. *The Military Organization of the "Canadian" Fenians*. The Irish Sword: The Journal of the Military History Society of Ireland, vol. 10, no. 38 (Summer 1971). A paper focusing on the military efforts by the "Canadian" Fenians to duplicate their victory at Ridgeway in 1866.
- 1.9 Tunney, Rene. *The Fenian Invasions*. Great Stories from the Canadian Frontier. Edited by Gordon Stewart and Brian Antonson. New Westminister, B.C., Antonson Publishing, 1979. A detailed account of the Fenian invasion at Ridgeway in 1866. The assassination of Thomas D'arcy McGee, a former Fenian supporter who helped bring about Confederation, is briefly discussed.

- 1.9 Welch, George P. *The Fenian Foray into Canada, May-June 1866. An Cosantoir* (the Irish Defense Journal), 1958. A detailed history of the Fenian movement and the invasion of Canada at Niagara by the Fenians in 1866.

Forts

- 1.10 Brown, Ernest C. *Niagara: Master key that unlocked America to the English race. The Journal of American History*, v. 2, no. 3 (July-September 1908). An examination of Fort Niagara's strategic importance, as "the master-key that unlocked America to the English race and then threw wide open the American frontier to the Anglo-Saxons, [and] enters largely into the events that resulted from the establishment of Quebec three hundred years ago as the capital for a Franco-America".
- 1.10 Fortier, Paul and Timothy Dubé. *Niagara: Key to the Defence of the Frontier. The Archivist*, vol. 17, no. 2 (March-April 1990). An article about the history and strategic importance of the Niagara Frontier, from the 1670s to the 1830s. The author writes that "the hold on this region by the French, British, Canadian and American forces was sometimes tenuous, with the balance of power swaying back and forth across the Niagara River on various occasions. As a result, the fabric, status and configuration of the fortifications in this region have changed more dramatically than in any other region in Canada". Fort Niagara, Navy Hall, Fort George, Fort Mississauga, and Butler's Barracks are discussed.
- 1.10 *Lettres de Daniel-Hyacinthe Lienard de Beaujeu, Commandant au Fort Niagara [to] M. de la Galissonnière, 7 Juillet 1749. Bulletin des Recherches Historiques*, vol. 37 (1931).
- 1.10 Thompson, J.M. *Fort Niagara as the base of Indian and Tory operations. Proceedings of the New York Historical Association*, v. 7 (1907). An article about the significance of Fort Niagara as a headquarters for the British Tories and Indians from about 1764 to 1796, when they were forced by treaty to yield it to the United States.

The Caroline Affair

- 1.11 Musham, H.A. *Early Great Lakes Steamboats: the Caroline Affair. The American Neptune*, vol. 7, no. 4 (October 1947). A detailed history of the American steamboat *Caroline* and its destruction during the aftermath of the Upper Canada rebellion of 1837. The incident created a diplomatic crisis between the United States and Canada. Includes a picture of the figurehead of the *Caroline* and a picture of the steamboat.
- 1.11 Watt, Alastair. *The Case of Alexander McLeod. Canadian Historical Review*, vol. 12 (1931). An examination of the case against Alexander McLeod and his role in the

destruction of the steamboat *Caroline* and murder of the sailor on the boat, during William Lyon Mackenzie's Rebellion in Upper Canada. The author concludes that McLeod likely was not guilty, but rather was victim to those who wished him to be convicted and executed so that a war between Great Britain and the United States might occur.

War of 1812

- 1.12 Babcock, L.L. *The Siege of Fort Erie*. Proceedings, New York State Historical Association, v. 8 (1909). A detailed account of the Siege of Fort Erie during the War of 1812.
- 1.12 *Battle of Queenston Heights Halts Invasion*. Cuesta [Spring] 1984. A detailed account of the Battle of Queenston Heights, including a map showing the movements and positions of the Americans and British.
- 1.12 Biggar, E.B. *The Battle of Stony Creek*. The Canadian Magazine of Politics, Science, Art and Literature, vol. 1 (Mar.-Oct. 1893). A detailed description of the Battle of Stony Creek during the War of 1812
- 1.12 Duffy, Dennis. *The Ancaster Eight*. The Beaver, vol. 80, no. 3 (June/July 2000). An article about the conviction and hanging of eight men at Burlington Heights in July 1814. They were found guilty of treason during the War of 1812. Those convicted and hanged were Isaiah Brink, Adam Crysler, John Dunham, Noah Payne Hopkins, Dayton Lindsey, George Peacock Jr., Benjamin Simmons, and Aaron Stevens.
- 1.12 Emerson, George Douglas. *General Scott at Lundy's Lane*. Proceedings of the New York State Historical Association, v. 8 (1909). An article on the role of American General Winfield Scott in the Battle of Lundy's Lane during the War of 1812.
- 1.13 Fryer, Mary Beacock. *The War of 1812: Queenston Heights, 1812, The Battle of Stony Creek, June 1813*. Battlefields of Canada. Toronto: Dundurn Press, 1986. A brief history of the Battles of Queenston Heights and Stony Creek during the War of 1812, including diagrams, illustrations and photographs.
- 1.13 Gilbert, Bil. *The Battle of Lake Erie*. Smithsonian. Vol. 25, no. 10, January 1995. An article about the War of 1812, including a brief account of Gen. William Hull's surrender of Detroit to Britain, and the necessity of fighting the British on Lake Erie in order to recapture Detroit. The role of Oliver Hazard Perry, commander of the American Erie base, is discussed at length.

- 1.13 Gladstone, Bill. *Buried Treasure*. Quest: Canada's Urban Magazine, v. 11, nol. 6, Oct. 1982. An article about the discovery of two sunken American warships, *Hamilton* and *Scourge*, in Lake Ontario, and efforts made to raise and preserve them.
- 1.13 Gomola, Christopher Ira. *Bright Victory Wasted*. Military History, August 1990. An article about the events leading up to the Battle of Queenston Heights, and a description of the battle.
- 1.13 Hawkins, Geo. L. *Perry and his victory*. Proceedings of the New York State Historical Association, v. 8 (1909). An article about Oliver Hazard Perry's command of Lake Erie during the War of 1812.
- 1.14 Holley, George W. *The Sortie from Fort Erie*. Magazine of American History, v. 6, no. 6 (June 1881). An examination of the events before and during the sortie, including the roles of General Porter, General Brown, and Lieut.-Gen. Drummond.
- 1.14 *Journal of Major Isaac Roach, 1812-1824*. The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, vol. 17, no. 2 (1893). Includes descriptions of his experiences fighting with the Americans during the War of 1812.
- 1.14 Malcomson, Bob and Tom Malcomson. *The End of HMS Detroit*. What's Up Niagara, vol. 9, no. 5 (May 1990). An article about the role of the *HMS Detroit* in the War of 1812 and its demise nearly 30 thirty years later by the Americans who then owned the ship. It was released in the upper Niagara River to be carried over the falls in a publicity stunt, which also served as a protest of President Harrison's frequent use of his vetoing power. The word "veto" was painted on the hull of the *Detroit* in large, white letters. The ship ran aground above the falls, went over on its side, and became stuck there. Eventually, the ship broke apart and its parts were washed away.
- 1.14 Malcomson, Bob. *The Most Deadly Summer*. What's Up Niagara, v. 8, no. 8 (August 1989). An article about the remains of 28 American soldiers discovered during construction near Old Fort Erie and the Snake Hill battery in 1987. The Battle of Chippawa, Lundy's Lane, and siege of Fort Erie are recounted.
- 1.14 Malcomson, Bob. *War on the Lakes*. The Beaver, vol. 70, no. 2 (April-May 1990). An article on the schooner *Nancy*, used originally in the fur trade on the Great Lakes, and later as a supply ship by the British during the War of 1812. The article recounts the movements of *Nancy* during the War, and her eventual destruction by the British in order to prevent the Americans from capturing her.

- 1.15 Near, Irwin W. *The Causes and Results of the Failure of the American Campaigns on the Niagara Frontier in the Second War with England*. Proceedings of the New York State Historical Association, v. 8 (1909). Includes discussions of the Battle of Queenston Heights under the American General Stephen Van Rensselaer; General Alexander Smyth and his planned attack at Niagara; Colonel Boerstler and the Battle of Beaver Dams; and General McClure and the American abandonment of Fort George, burning of Newark, and retaliation by the British.
- 1.15 Nelson, D.A. *Gentlemen, Rascals, and Winners: the Hamilton and Scourge Project on Lake Ontario*. Rotunda, vo. 13, no. 1, Spring 1980. A history of the gunboat *Scourge*, which was originally the British merchant schooner *Lord Nelson*. It was captured by the Americans and refitted as the schooner gunboat *U.S.S. Scourge*, which then sank in Lake Ontario in 1813 with the *Hamilton*. After the War of 1812 ended, litigation ensued between the Crooks Brothers (owners of the *Lord Nelson*) and the American government, with the Crooks Brothers seeking restitution for the illegal capture of their ship. For various reasons, the case was not settled until 1928.
- 1.15 Nelson, Daniel A. *Hamilton & Scourge: Ghost Ships of the War of 1812*. National Geographic, v. 163, no. 3 (March 1983). An article about the search for, and discovery of, the American ships *Hamilton* and *Scourge*, which were lost in a storm in Lake Ontario during the War of 1812. The article details how the search field was narrowed, leading to the discovery of the ships. Includes underwater photographs of the ships, and excerpts from an account of their sinking by Ned Myers, a survivor of the *Scourge*. He provided an account of this event to James Fenimore Cooper, who incorporated the story in his book *Ned Myers; or A Life Before the Mast*.
- 1.15 Olds, N.S. *A Forgotten Field: the story of the disputed Battle of Lundy's Lane*. The Four-Track News, v. 6, no. 4 (April 1904). A brief description of the Battle of Lundy's Lane, as well as a brief summary of the monuments in the battlefield, including one raised by the Canadian Parliament and a more modest monument for the remains of unknown soldiers of the 9th U.S. Infantry. A monument to Laura Secord is also described.
- 1.16 Redway, Jacques W. *General Van Rensselaer and the Niagara Frontier*. Proceedings of the New York State Historical Association, v. 8 (1909). An account of the situation on the Niagara Frontier prior to the Battle of Queenston Heights, including the pressure Van Rensselaer was under to make an attack at Queenston. A description of the battle from the American perspective is included. Also includes a discussion of General Alexander Smyth and his actions after Van Rensselaer was relieved from duty.
- 1.16 Sangster, Dorothy. *Raising the Hamilton and Scourge*. Canadian Geographic, v. 103, no. 1 (Feb./Mar. 1983). An article about the discovery of two sunken American schooners

from the War of 1812, and efforts being made to raise, preserve and display the ships. Includes an account of the sinking of the schooners, as well as a page about the ship-building industry around Lake Ontario. Several photographs and illustrations are included.

- 1.16 Severance, Frank H. *General Brown at Chippewa, July 5, 1814*. Proceedings of the New York State Historical Association, v. 8 (1909). A detailed account of the Battle of Chippewa and the role of Maj.-Gen. Jacob Brown in securing an American victory.
- 1.16 Smith, J.H. *The Battle of Stoney Creek*. Journal and Proceedings of the Hamilton Association, no. 13 (1896-97). An article providing details of the events leading up to the War of 1812 as well as a description of the Battle of Stoney Creek. There are lengthy passages written by the Hon. W.H. Merritt on the events preceding the battle and an account of the battle.
- 1.16 Stray, Albert. *Canadian Volunteers burn Old Niagara*. Canadian Genealogist, vol.6 (Dec. 1984). A history of Joseph Willocks and the Canadian Volunteers, a renegade band of Upper Canadians who fought for the American Army (mostly on the Niagara Frontier) during the War of 1812. The Volunteers were responsible for the burning of Newark in December of 1813. Maps, illustrations and photographs are included. Also includes a schedule of names who volunteered under Major Willocks (July 18, 1813); the first muster roll of the corps of Canadian Volunteers (July 18, 1813-August 31, 1813); payroll of company of U.S. Volunteers commanded by Lt. Col. J. Willocks (October 1813-June 1814); roll of men belonging to the Canadian Volunteers that were ordered to service in different detachments (June 15, 1815); non-combatant prisoners of war from Newark; and property losses at Newark (December 10, 1813).
- 1.17 Stray, Albert. *The Lincoln Militia*. Canadian Genealogist, vol. 7, no. 4 (Dec. 1985). A brief history of the Lincoln Militia and their role in the War of 1812. Includes several lists of names related to the militia, such as the muster roll for the First Troop, Niagara Light Dragoons which was composed of volunteers from the Lincoln Militia, and the paylists for the various companies of the First Regiment of Lincoln Militia which consisted of men from the Niagara area.
- 1.17 Webster, Donald Blake. *The Battle of Lake Erie Tureens*. Rotunda, vol. 23, no. 4 (Spring 1991). An article about two silver presentation tureens inscribed to Robert Heriot Barclay, Royal Navy, honouring his services as commander of the British fleet at the Battle of Lake Erie, which took place September 10, 1813. The British were defeated by the American fleet, which was led by Oliver Hazard Perry. An examination of Barclay's actions and leadership is included.

- 1.17 Whalen, Dwight. *Bull's-Eye! Strange Tales from the Borderland*. What's Up Niagara, v. 2, no. 13 (Dec. 1983). A brief article on the dangers of cannonballs and bullets which occasionally were shot across the Niagara River from the Americans around the time of the War of 1812.

General History

- 1.18 Bramble, Linda. *Digging up the roots to your house: tracing your residence's genealogy*. Alive and Well, v. 7, no. 10, November 1981. A guide on how to research the history of a property.
- 1.18 Mason, Mary Willan. *Riverbrink: the House of Treasures*. Antique Showcase, vol. 27, no. 8 (February 1992). An article about Samuel Weir's collection of art, books, and historical documents housed at the home he built between Queenston and Niagara-on-the-Lake known as Riverbrink. The Weir Foundation was established to maintain the collection and provide public access.
- 1.18 McLachlan, R.W. *Medals of the Orange Order Struck in Canada*. The Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal, Third Series, vol. 1, no. 3 (July 1898). A description of four Canadian Orange medals.

Series II: Industry, Business and Public Services, 1898-1995

- 1.19 Allan, John. *A Rolling Stone Gathers no Moss*. Let's Talk Business, v. 5, no. 8 (September 1987). An article about the success of Walker Brothers Quarries as it celebrates its 100th birthday.
- 1.19 *Bentley's Sporting Goods, 1786-1980*. Let's Talk Business, v. 2, no. 9 (Oct. 1984). A brief history of Bentley's sporting goods in England and a Canadian branch opened in Niagara Falls, Ontario, in 1907.
- 1.19 *Colonial Tea Stores*. Let's Talk Business, v. 3, no. 2 (Feb. 1985). A history of Colonial Tea Stores in Niagara Falls, Ontario, owned and operated by Frederick "Cecil" Masters.
- 1.19 Crewson, Daryll, and Ralph Matthews. *Class interests in the emergence of fruit-growing cooperation in Lincoln County, Ontario, 1880-1914*. Canadian Papers in Rural History, v. 5 (1986). A paper that examines the social processes that provided the basis for the organization of fruit growers in Lincoln County from 1880 to 1914. It is stated that the development of extensive fruit farming in the county was only made possible through cooperative action.

- 1.19 *Destroyed by Fire: R. Morwood Hardware Co.* Let's Talk Business, v. 2, no. 5 (May 1984). A brief history of the R. Morwood Hardware Company in Welland, founded by Richard Morwood in 1856 and destroyed by fire in 1968.
- 1.20 *Eaton Yale and Towne Inc., 1910-1974.* Let's Talk Business, v. 2, no. 8 (September 1984). A brief history of the St. Catharines plant. The company manufactured locks, industrial hardware and construction equipment. They were best known for manufacturing the Yale lock.
- 1.20 *The Erie Glass Company.* Let's Talk Business, vo. 3, no. 8 (September 1985). A brief history of the Erie Glass Company of Canada, Ltd., in Port Colborne.
- 1.20 Findlay, Ronald M. *Lewis (a.k.a. Louis) Shickluna: "Shipbuilding and Repair, St. Catharines, Ontario", Part II.* Inland Seas, vol. 51, no. 3 (Fall 1995). A brief history of Shickluna's work as a shipbuilder in St. Catharines. Includes the names of Shickluna's wives and children.
- 1.20 *The Foster Glass Works.* Let's Talk Business, v. 4, no. 1 (January 1986). A history of Foster Glass Works near Port Colborne, founded by George Foster and John Finkbeiner after the closing of the Erie Glass Company.
- 1.20 *Gibson's Quarries.* Let's Talk Business, v. 2, no. 6 (June 1984). A brief history of Gibson's limestone quarry in Beamsville.
- 1.21 Graham, Robert and J.A. Haxby. *The Wild Cat Banks of Clifton: The Bank of Clifton and the Bank of Western Canada.* The Canadian Paper Money Journal, vol. 13, no. 4 (October 1977). An article about early (late 1850s to early 1860s) fraudulent banking schemes in Clifton, focusing on the Bank of Clifton and the Bank of Western Canada.
- 1.21 Haxby, J.A. and Robert Graham. *The History and Notes of the Zimmerman Bank.* The Canadian Paper Money Journal, vol. 13, no. 3 (1977). Includes brief biographies of Samuel Zimmerman, and his lawyer Gilbert McMicken, who was first cashier of the bank.
- 1.21 *James Millar and Co., 1866 to 1922.* Let's Talk Business, v. 3, no. 4 (April 1985). A history of James Millar's dry goods, men's wear store, and tailor shop in Thorold.
- 1.21 *Looking Back: Thorold—Welland Mills.* Let's Talk Business, v. 1, no. 9 (Nov./Dec. 1983). A history of the flour mill in Thorold built and owned by Jacob Keefer. At the time of its opening (around 1846) it was the largest flour mill in Canada. It was later owned by the Headley Shaw Milling Co. and the Maple Leaf Milling Co.

- 1.21 Malcomson, Bob. *Salt of the Earth: a founding industry in Niagara*. What's Up Niagara, v. 4, no. 1 (Jan. 1985). A brief (one page) history of Merritt's Salt Works and the mineral baths business in St. Catharines.
- 1.22 *McKinnon Industries*. Let's Talk Business, v. 4, no. 3 (March 1986). A brief article on the businesses of Lachlan Ebenezer McKinnon in St. Catharines, including the McKinnon Dash and Hardware Co. and McKinnon Dash and Metal Works Ltd. After his death, the company became McKinnon Industries Ltd. and manufactured wrenches, hammers and other small tools. Eventually the company made automobile parts, and later produced items used in the Second World War such as anti-aircraft guns and torpedo drives. The company continued to expand, and in the 1950s was recognized as the most diversified maker of auto parts in North America. In 1969, McKinnon Industries Ltd. became General Motors of Canada, St. Catharines.
- 1.22 McTaggart, Ev. *When the suds flowed in Niagara*. What's Up Niagara, v. 4, no. 4 (April 1985). A brief history of the Cronmiller and White Brewing and Malting Co. of Welland. It was originally founded by Jacob North and then later sold to Henry Cronmiller, who formed a partnership with Thomas White. The business was eventually bought by E.P. Taylor
- 1.22 *Nineteenth Century Spring, Spas and Cures*. Cuesta, [Spring] 1984. A history of St. Catharines as a "spa town" in the 1850s and 1860s. The mineral springs attracted tourists (many from the southern United States), and brought about resorts such as the Welland House, Stephenson House, and Springbank. Notable people who visited some of these resorts included politicians John A. Macdonald and George Brown. The 1860s saw a decline in business, partly due to the American Civil War, and the industry gradually faded. Some photographs are included.
- 1.22 Palmer, Richard F. *Great Canadian Shipbuilder: Louis Shickluna*. Inland Seas, v. 41, no. 1 (Spring 1985). A brief history of Shickluna's shipwright business in St. Catharines. Includes a list of verified ships built by Louis Shickluna, as well as some photographs.
- 1.22 Parker, Bruce A. *Shipbuilding in the Niagara Peninsula: a study of Nineteenth Century Enterprise*. Inland Seas, v. 36, no. 2 (Summer 1980); v. 36, no. 3 (Fall 1980). An examination of the shipbuilding industry in Niagara-on-the-Lake and St. Catharines.
- 1.22 Parker, Bruce. *The Niagara Harbour and Dock Company*. Ontario History, v. 72, no. 2, June 1980. A history of one of the largest steamboat building companies in Upper Canada, the Niagara Harbour and Dock Company in Niagara-on-the-Lake. Includes a list of vessels built by the company from 1831 to 1866.

- 1.23 Petrie, Francis. *Morse and Son, the oldest funeral home in Niagara Falls, Ontario. Families*, vol. 18, no. 1 (1979). A brief history of Morse and Son, founded in 1826 and operated by the Morse family until 1971.
- 1.23 *Plymouth Cordage: the first company in Welland. Let's Talk Business*, vo. 3, no. 5 (May 1985). A brief history of the Plymouth Cordage facility in Welland, a subsidiary of Plymouth Cordage of Massachusetts. The company produced rope and binder twine and employed 300 people. A photograph of the 1952 staff is included.
- 1.23 Rigby, Betty Baker. *Engineering Powerhouse: when Harry G. Acres wanted to build, build he did, come hell or high water. What's Up Niagara*, vol. 10, no. 10 (October 1991). A brief biography of Harry G. Acres, a hydraulic engineer who was involved in the development of hydro-power development in Canada and around the world. He was the founder of the engineering company Acres, located in Niagara Falls, Ontario.
- 1.23 *Riordon Pulp and Paper Mill. Let's Talk Business*, v. 2, no. 4 (April 1984). A history of John Riordon's pulp and paper mill in Merritton, Ontario, at one time the largest paper mill in the Dominion of Canada. Riordan also owned the Mail Printing and Publishing Company (which printed the Toronto paper *The Mail*). He later acquired the Toronto newspaper *The Empire*, and created a new paper, *The Mail and Empire*.
- 1.23 *St. Catharines Shipbuilding Centre in 1850s. St. Catharines Standard*, March 6, 1937. An article about the history of the shipbuilding industry in St. Catharines, related by Captain W.D. Graham.
- 2.1 *Taylor and Bate Brewery, 1834-1935. Let's Talk Business*, v. 3, no. 10 (Winter 1985). A brief history of the Taylor and Bate Brewery in St. Catharines. It was originally founded by James Taylor in 1834 and known as the St. Catharines Brewery. Thomas Bates partnered with Taylor in 1857 and the business became known as the Taylor and Bate brewery. It closed in 1935 after being sold to Carling Breweries.
- 2.1 Torrance, Tom. *The Critelli-Deleo Grocery Store. Let's Talk Business*, vo. 4, no. 10 (Winter 1986). A history of the Critelli-Delio Grocery Store in Niagara Falls, a landmark at Ferry St. and Stanley Ave. for more than 50 years. The business was founded by Joseph Critelli in 1904. It was taken over by his son-in-law Angelo Deleo in 1923, who ran the business as a Red and White store until 1960. The building was demolished in 1979.
- 2.1 Torrance, Tom. *Dell's Dairy. Let's Talk Business*, v. 4, no. 8 (September 1986). A history of Dell's Dairy in Niagara Falls, founded by Melvin Dell in 1922. The business expanded over the years to include other products, such as orange juice, laundry detergent,

candies and wonder bread in order to remain competitive with corner stores. The business was sold to Avondale Dairy in 1974.

- 2.1 Torrance, Tom. *M. Beatty and Sons: Welland's first iron foundry*. Let's Talk Business, v. 4, no. 2 (Feb. 1986). A history of M. Beatty and Sons, founded by Matthew Beatty in the early 1860s. It was originally known as the Welland Iron Works and manufactured agricultural implements, steam engines, mill gearings and more. They later became involved with manufacturing dredges which were used for deepening the third Welland Canal. In 1920 the business was purchased by Mead-Morrison Mfg. Co. and in 1933 became a division of the United Steel Corporation. The plant closed in 1963.
- 2.2 Torrance, Tom. *Niagara Structural Steel Diversification*. Let's Talk Business, v. 2, no. 2 (Feb. 1984). A history of Niagara Structural Steel Diversification in St. Catharines, founded by Harry Tomarin in 1950. As the steel market became less stable in the 1970s and 1980s, the company diversified with computer software, plastics, and synthetic sports surfacing (for tennis court and athletic running tracks).
- 2.2 Warwick, Peter D.A. *Pioneer Shipbuilder of the Great Lakes*. Canadian Geographical Journal, vol. 96, no. 3 (June/July 1978). A brief biography of Louis Shickluna, a shipbuilder in St. Catharines.
- 2.2 *Welland Vale Mfg. Co. Ltd.* Let's Talk Business, v. 3, no. 3 (March 1985). A history of the Welland Vale Manufacturing Company, which was established in 1869 and manufactured axes, scythes, hoes, and other edge tools. In 1965 the Welland Vale Plant was taken over by the True Temper Company. It closed that same year.
- 2.2 *The Whitman & Barnes Manufactory*. Let's Talk Business, v. 3, no. 7 (Summer 1985). A one-page history of the Whitman & Barnes Manufactory (Canada Knife Works), originally founded by George Burch and Samuel Collinson in 1870.
- 2.2 *Wichmann Furniture Factory*, Let's Talk Business, vol. 2, no. 1 (January 1984). A history of Wichmann Furniture in Humberstone, founded by John Henry Wichmann in 1859. His son John Jacob Lewis Wichmann also became active in the business, expanding it to include funeral services, insurance, and an agent for Singer Sewing Machines.

Hydro-electric Power

- 2.3 Barnett, Robert D. *The Frequency that wouldn't die: North America's Niagara River is the site of operating 25-hertz hydroelectric generators that date to the dawn of the electrical age*. IEEE Spectrum, v. 27, no. 11 (November 1990). A brief history of the 25 Hz hydroelectric generators along the Niagara River.

- 2.3 Barnett, Robert. *The Water Power and the Glory: technology in Niagara*. What's Up Niagara, v. 3, no. 4 (April 1984). A brief history and description of the Canadian Niagara Power Company in Niagara Falls, Ontario.
- 2.3 *The Cataract Power Company of Hamilton*. Canadian Electrical News and Steam Engineering Journal, vol. 8, no. 12 (December 1898). A description of the Cataract Power Company of Hamilton's electric power plant near DeCew Falls, which transmitted power to Hamilton. Includes numerous photographs.
- 2.4 Dumych, Daniel M. *Nikola Tesla and the Development of Electric Power at Niagara Falls*. The Tesla Journal: an international review of the Sciences and the Humanities, nos. 6 & 7 (1989/1990). An article about Tesla's role in transmitting electric power on a large scale, first done in 1896 from the Niagara Falls Power Company's Powerhouse in Niagara Falls, Canada, to Buffalo, New York. Prior to this, electricity was used only in the immediate vicinity of its point of generation. Tesla's discoveries made the transmission of electrical power over larger distances possible.
- 2.4 Patterson, J.R. *Power Glen: Where Hamilton gets her electricity*. The Canadian Epworth Era, v. 7, no. 6, June 1905. A brief description of the Hamilton Cataract Power, Light and Traction Co. facility located at Power Glen (at Decew Falls, near St. Catharines), which supplied power to factories in Hamilton, Ontario.
- 2.4 *Toronto Power Station: Museum of Hydro Electric Power, Niagara Falls*. The Canadian Architect, v. 30, no. 12 (Dec. 1985). Contains plans for the conversion of the Toronto Power Station on the Niagara Parkway into a museum of hydro-electric power. Several commentaries on the plans are included, as well as numerous diagrams.
- 2.4 Wright, Chris. *Private Power*. Let's Talk Business, vol. 10, no. 5 (April 1992). A brief history of the Canadian Niagara Power building just above the Falls in Niagara Falls, Canada.

Wine Industry

- 2.5 Lounsbery, Barbara. *Grape and Wine Research at the HRIO*. What's Up Niagara, v. 4, no. 6 (June 1985). A history of the Horticultural Research Institute of Ontario in Vineland, and how the province's grape growers and wineries have benefited from their research.
- 2.5 Schreiner, John. *Our Wines are getting much, much better*. Canadian Geographic, vol. 104, no. 6 (December 1984/January 1985). A brief history of the wine industry in Canada, including the pioneering role of Inniskillin Winery and its founders Donald

Ziraldo and Karl Kaiser. Also includes a brief history of the wine industry in British Columbia and Nova Scotia.

Public Services (Postal Service and Police Service)

- 2.6 Rosenthal, Max. *The Beginnings of Postal Service along the Niagara River*. BNA Topics, vol. 22, no. 6 (whole no. 234), June 1965. Includes excerpts of letters commenting on the mail service, including some by Peter Russell (Receiver-General), Joseph Edwards (postmaster at Niagara), and W. and J. Crooks (Niagara merchants who had taken over the agency handling Upper Canada mail through the United States).
- 2.6 Rosenthal, Max. *Early Post Offices of the Niagara Frontier*. BNA Topics, v. 21, no. 4 (whole no. 222), April 1964. A brief history of post offices in Niagara, beginning with the start of mail service from Montreal to Upper Canada around 1789, including a depot at Newark where mail was held for local residents by Joseph Edwards. Post offices at Queenston, Chippawa, Fort Erie, Drummondville, Port Abino, Steenville, Stamford, Clifton, Black Creek, St. Davids, Garrison Road, and Bridgeburg are mentioned.
- 2.6 Tomovich, V.A. and D.J. Loree. *In Search of New Directions: Policing in Niagara Region*. Canadian Police College Journal, vol. 13, no. 1 (1989). A study of structural and operational issues important to the Niagara Regional Police Force (NRPF). The primary aim of the study was to attempt to find out how the members of the NRPF felt about their past and present policing methods. A further objective was the identification of important issues and concerns that could help inform new and innovative ways of providing a high-quality police service and enhance police-community integration. A discussion of community policing is also included.

Series III: People, 1859-2004

- 2.7 Adoption of Notices of Welland County, 1871-1873. From The Ontario Register, v.4, no. 4, whole no. 16 (Feb. 1981). Contains two pages of notices extracted from the Welland Telegraph from October 26, 1871 to February 13, 1873. Names that appear in the notices include Hall, Marr, Cutler, Davidson, Richardson, Nelson, Willson, Dubs, Dell, and Macdonald.
- 2.7 Amos McKenny finding aid. A finding aid for the Amos McKenny papers in the Public Archives of Canada. The papers were acquired in 1914 with the papers of W.H. Merritt

and consist of miscellaneous business papers relating to land matters and a distillery, as well as the St. Catharines newspaper *The Spectator*.

- 2.7 Bramble, Linda. *Duelling in Niagara: the hazard of disgrace*. Alive and Well, v. 7, no. 4 (May 1981). An article that recounts a duel between William Dickson and William Weekes, in which Weekes was killed. Dickson was a land speculator who took offence to Weekes accusation of laxity in the Land Department.
- 2.7 Burnham, Dorothy. *A Coverlet for Hannah Moot*. Rotunda, vol. 16, no. 1 (Spring 1983). Contains a brief history of the textile department of the Royal Ontario Museum, and the donation of a special coverlet created for Hannah Moot around 1846.
- 2.7 Butcher, Lou. *The Principal's Office*. Quest: Canada's Urban Magazine, v. 11, no. 7 (Nov. 1982). An article profiling Ken Lee, principal of St. Catharines Collegiate and Vocational Institute.
- 2.8 Carter, John C. *Fothergill, Barnett and Smith: Museum Makers, overlooked but not forgotten*. An examination of the accomplishments of Charles Fothergill, Thomas Barnett and Harlan I. Smith in the evolution of the museological history of Ontario.
- 2.8 Colgate, William. *Dr. Robert Kerr: an early practitioner of Upper Canada*. The Canadian Medical Association Journal, v. 64, 1951. A biography of Dr. Robert Kerr, a physician at Newark who was surgeon to the Indian Department. Includes a copy of a bill Dr. Kerr rendered for several years professional service on William Jarvis (Provincial Secretary), his family, and servants.
- 2.8 George Coventry finding aid. A finding aid for the George Coventry collection in the Public Archives of Canada. Coventry was employed in various capacities by William Hamilton Merritt, and was involved in the movement to establish a historical society for Upper Canada. Also contains a related inventory of the Merritt papers.
- 2.8 Crawford, Pleasance. *Charles Ernest Woolverton (1879-1934), Ontario Landscape Architect*. Landscape Architectural Review, v. 3, no. 2 (June 1982). A brief biography of Charles Woolverton of Grimsby and his work as an early landscape architect in Ontario.
- 2.8 Cruikshank, Ernest. *Reminiscences of Colonel Claus*. Canadiana: a collection of Canadian notes, v. 1, no. 2 (Dec. 1889). Provides a description of a recently discovered letter-book belonging to Col. Wm. Claus, Deputy-Superintendent-General of the Indian Department in Upper Canada in 1813.

- 2.9 MacDonald, Cheryl. *Wilson MacDonald: a Shakespeare for Canada*. The Beaver, v. 67, no. 2 (April-May 1987). A biography of Canadian poet Wilson MacDonald.
- 2.9 McEvoy, J.F. *Right Against the World: Fessenden and the Birth of Radio*. The Beaver, vol. 70, no. 3 (June/July 1990). A biography of Reginald Fessenden, a Canadian who conducted the first transmission of intelligible speech by radio. He also designed a system that permitted the reception and transmission of messages on the same aerial without interference, and invented the fathometer, a device for determining the depth of water beneath a ship's keel.
- 2.9 Masters, Donald. *Evolution of a Frontiersman*. The Manitoba Arts Review, vol. 2, no. 1 (Spring 1940). An examination of the evolution of William Hamilton Merritt's economic and political opinions.
- 2.9 May, Margaret I. *Janet Carnochan: Pioneer Museum Worker (1839-1926)*. Museum Quarterly, v. 12, no. 2 (May 1983). An article on the work of Janet Carnochan, a teacher and school principal from the Niagara region who was very involved with local historical societies. Her role in the creation of the Niagara Historical Society is discussed in detail, including the building of Memorial Hall and development of a collection of historic artifacts.
- 2.9 Mather, Mary. *Judge Helen Kinnear: a woman of many firsts*. Canadian Lawyer, vol. 17, no. 5 (June/July 1993). A personal memoir by K. Bain Munro, Q.C., about Judge Helen Kinnear, appointed a County judge in Cayuga in 1943. She was the first woman to be appointed a judge in the British Empire.
- 2.10 McIntosh, Dave. *Kerby of Fort Erie*. The Collectors: a history of Canadian Customs and Excise. Published by NC Press Limited in association with Revenue Canada, Customs and Excise and the Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Supply and Services Canada. Toronto, 1984. An article about James Kerby's experiences as the collector of Customs at Fort Erie from 1834 to 1854.
- 2.10 *Miss Rye's Emigrant Girls*. Leisure Hour (London, England), May 24, 1873. An article about the relocation of young orphans (mostly girls) from England to Canada, where they were placed with families and either engaged as domestic servants or adopted into the family. Miss Rye had an office in Niagara known as "Our Western Home", which was the old Niagara Gaol.
- 2.10 Ormston, Alex W. *Bibliographical Notes, Hugh Bowlby Willson (1813-1880)*. Compiled for Special Collections, James A. Gibson Library, Brock University.

- 2.10 Peer, E.T. *A Nineteenth Century Physician of Upper Canada and His Library*. The Bulletin of the Cleveland Medical Library, vol. 19 no. 3 (July 1972). A brief biography of William Comfort, an early physician who practiced in Pelham Township, as well as an examination of his medical library in his Pelham home.
- 2.10 Raible, Chris. *Fighting Words*. The Beaver, vol. 79, no. 2 (April-May 1999). A brief biography of William Lyon Mackenzie and his role in establishing self-government in Canada.
- 2.11 Reynolds, Marion. *A Heritage of interesting art has been left in the Niagara region by Joseph T. See: artist, member of Ontario Society of Artists, drawing master*. Antique Showcase, October 1983. A brief sketch of the career of Joseph T. See, an artist and photographer in St. Catharines from 1871-1878.
- 2.11 Reynolds, Marion. *Isaac Parnall: Ontario cabinet maker and carpenter*. Ontario Showcase, January 1981. A brief biography of Isaac Parnall, an English carpenter who came to St. Catharines with his wife and young son in the 1840s.
- 2.11 Reynolds, Marion. *The Wright artistic talents*. Ontario Showcase, v. 16, no. 3 (September 1980). A brief history of W.E.R. Wright, an artist who worked in the Niagara Region from about the 1850s to 1881. He was noted for his landscapes, still-life, and portrait paintings in oil.
- 2.11 Roland, Charles G. *Diary of a Canadian Country Physician: Jonathan Woolverton (1811-1883)*. Medical History, v. 15, no. 2 (April 1971). Contains excerpts from the diary of Jonathan Woolverton, a physician who practiced in Grimsby for almost fifty years. The diary entries are dated from 1832 to 1862. Entries include descriptions of his patient's ailments, the death of his young son, and travel.
- 2.11 Russell, Loris S. *"Carbide" Willson*. Canada: An Historical Magazine, v. 3, no. 1 (September 1975). A brief biography of Thomas Leopold Willson, the father of the Canadian electrochemical industry. Willson set out to exploit the electric furnace as a means of bringing about chemical reactions at high temperatures. He discovered the commercial process for the manufacture of calcium carbide, as well as other discoveries and techniques which were expanded upon by others to become the electrochemical industry associated with Niagara Falls and other Canadian and American centres of hydroelectric production.
- 2.12 Whalen, Dwight. *Laura Secord: Heroine of Upper Canada*. Canadian Frontier, vol. 2, no. 3 (Fall 1973). An account of Laura Secord's journey on foot from Queenston to Beaver

Dams to warn the British of an impending attack by the Americans during the War of 1812.

- 2.12 Wilson, Bill. *Ontario's Founding Fathers*. What's Up Niagara, vol. 12, no.7 (August 1993). A brief description of the men who formed Upper Canada's first Parliament in Newark in 1792, including John McDonell, Isaac Swayzie, John White, David William Smith, Nathaniel Pettit, Francois Baby, Parshall Terry, William Macomb, Benjamin Pawling, Ephraim Jones, Hazelton Spencer, Joshua Booth, Hugh McDonell, Alexander Campbell, Jeremiah French, and Peter Van Alstine.
- 2.12 Wilson, Ian. *A Man of the Quill and the Sword*. What's Up Niagara, vol. 8, no. 6 (June 1989). A brief biography of Major John Richardson, known as Upper Canada's first novelist who was best known for his novel *Wacousta*. He also served during the War of 1812 and fought in several battles until his capture at the Battle of Thames at Moraviantown.

Isaac Brock

- 2.13 Booth, Alan D. *Confusion in the Chronological Record of General Brock's Life*. Ontario History, vol. 83, no. 3 (September 1991). An article discussing the real age of Brock at the time of his death.
- 2.13 Fredriksen, John. *Brock, Isaac*. America's Military Adversaries: from colonial times to the present. Santa Barbara, California: ABC-CLIO, 2001.
- 2.13 Cruikshank, Ernest. *The Military Career and Character of Major-General Sir Isaac Brock*. Proceedings of the New York State Historical Association, v. 8 (1909). A brief biography of Isaac Brock and an examination of his military career and character, which made him an effective General.
- 2.13 *The Inauguration of Sir Isaac Brock's Monument at Queenston*. Journal of Education, Upper Canada, vol. 12, no. 11 (November 1859). An article about Brock's monument, with sections on the Battle of Queenston, Brock's funeral, a description of the monument, subscribers to the monument fund, and the inaugural dedication of the monument to Brock and his companions.
- 2.14 Kosche, Ludwig. *Contemporary Portraits of Isaac Brock: An Analysis*. Archivaria, no. 20 (Sept. 1985). A compilation of the portraits of Isaac Brock, and an examination of their authenticity.

- 2.14 Kosche, Ludwig. *Relics of Brock: An Investigation*. Archivaria, no. 9, Winter 1979-80. An investigation of the authenticity of several relics donated to Canada by Isaac Brock's grand-nieces, Henrietta and Emilia Tupper of Guernsey. The relics include a uniform coat presumed to have been worn by Brock in the Battle of Queenston Heights, a "ceinture fléchée" type of sash, and a cravat.
- 2.14 Malcomson, Robert. *Picturing Isaac Brock*. The Beaver, vol. 84, no.5 (Oct./Nov. 2004). An examination of some of the myths surrounding Isaac Brock, including his appearance and possible relationship with Sophie Shaw.
- 2.14 Malcomson, Bob. *They Blew Up Brock's Monument*. The Beaver, vol. 78, no. 6 (Dec. 1998/Jan. 1999). An article about the significance of Brock's Monument and its destruction by a terrorist's bomb in 1840. The reaction of local government and citizens is discussed, as well as the search for suspects and plans to rebuild the monument.

Indigenous People

- 2.15 Gordon, Beverly. *Souvenirs of Niagara Falls: the significance of Indian whimsies*. New York History, v. 67, no. 1 (October 1986). An article about the cultural significance of the beaded items, such as purses and needle cases, sold to tourists by Indians in Niagara Falls. The author writes that these "simple mementoes of the visit in one sense, were also symbolic reminders of the Niagara Falls experience—an experience that bonded the image of the great natural spectacle with that of the romanticized native American."
- 2.15 Kenyon, Walter. *Geometry of Death: The Neutral Indian Cemetery at Grimsby*. Rotunda, vol. 12, no. 3 (Fall 1979). An examination of the burial patterns at a Neutral Indian cemetery site in Grimsby.
- 2.15 Kenyon, W.A. *Some Bones of Contention: the Neutral Indian Burial Site at Grimsby*. Rotunda, v. 10, no. 3 (Fall 1977). An article about the discovery of a Neutral Indian cemetery in Grimsby and a description of the excavation of the site, as well as the bureaucratic difficulties encountered.

Black People

- 2.16 Frances, Ross. *The Blue-Blooded Blacks of St. Catharines*. What's Up Niagara, v. 1, no. 3 (May 1982). An article about the underground railroad in St. Catharines, with mention of escaped slaves Anthony Burns and Josiah Henson. Interviews with ancestors of some of the slaves who came to St. Catharines are included.

- 2.16 Pitt, Steve. *To Stand and Fight Together: Richard Pierpoint and the Coloured Corps of Upper Canada*. Rotunda, vol. 29, no. 3 (Spring 1997). An article about Richard Pierpoint, a black veteran of the American Revolutionary War, who first suggested the creation of an all-black fighting unit during the military build-up prior to the War of 1812. The Coloured Corps of Upper Canada served during the War of 1812, fighting at Queenston Heights, Stoney Creek, Fort George, and possibly Lundy's Lane. The corps was demobilized after the war was over, but was revived again during the Rebellion of 1837. They also served in the 1840s around the Welland Canal construction site, where violence had erupted between rival gangs of Irish navvies. The Corps was disbanded permanently once the canal was completed in 1851.
- 2.16 Yeo, Debra Ann. *Niagara's Freedom Trail*. What's Up Niagara, v. 12, no. 10 (October 1993). An article about slaves who fled the United States and came to the Niagara Region, including the Bell family and Harriet Tubman. Richard Pierpoint, a free black Loyalist who came to Niagara around 1784, is also mentioned.

Stunters and Daredevils

- 2.17 Donaldson, Gordon. "*Ladies and Gentlemen...Farini the Great!*" Reader's Digest, April 1980. An article about Willie Hunt, who changed his name to Signor Guillermo Antonio Farini and became a tightrope walker. He challenged well-known tight-rope walker Blondin, and the two competed in a series of stunts. Eventually, Farini became stuck while walking on stilts in shallow rapids above the American Falls and had to be rescued. This marked the end of his performances in Niagara, but Farini went on to work as an inventor, explorer, writer, painter and horticulturalist.
- 2.17 Turcotte, Dorothy. *Daredevils who defied Niagara*. Alive and Well, v. 7, no. 7 (August 1981). A history of daredevils at Niagara Falls, including tightrope walkers Blondin, Harry Leslie, Clifford Claverley, Henry Bellini, Stephen Peer and Maria Spelterina. Those who went over the Falls or rode the Whirlpool Rapids are also mentioned and include Carlisle Graham, Maud Willard, William "Red" Hill Sr., Annie Taylor, Bobby Leach, Jean Lussier, Charles Stephens, George Stathakis, Red Hill Jr., and Nathan Boya.
- 2.17 Warwick, Peter D.A. *Over the Falls in a Barrell: a life and death engineering challenge*. American Heritage of Invention & Technology, vol. 10, no. 4 (1995). A discussion of the geographical and geological features of Niagara Falls and the obstacles they present to stunters. A history of stunters who have gone over the Falls is included, with mention of Annie Edson Taylor, Bobby Leach, Charles Stephens, Jean Lussier, George Stathakis, Red Hill Jr., William Fitzgerald (also known as Nathan Boya), Karel Soucek, Steven T. Trotter, John David Munday, Peter Debernardi, Jeffrey Petkovich, and Jesse W. Sharp. Tight-rope walkers Blondin, Enrico Farini, and Marina Spelterini are also mentioned. Several

stunters also successfully shot the Whirlpool Rapids, including Bobby Leach, Red Hill Jr., Karel Soucek and Dave Munday.

Series IV: Places, 1852-2003

Dain City

- 2.18 Stortz, Joan. *Small Town Niagara Dain City: an island in the storm*. Alive and Well, v. 7, no. 3 (April 1981). A history of Dain City (also known as Welland Junction), located at the southern tip of the City of Welland. The area became known as Dain City after the Dain manufacturing plant arrived in the area.

Fort Erie and Crystal Beach

- 2.19 Barnatt, Phyllis. *The Sandfly Special: Casino Gambling, Vaudeville, the Big Bands, the Great Gatsby would have loved Erie Beach*. Alive and Well, v. 7, no. 7, August 1981. A history of Erie Beach and its transformation from a resort destination to a proposed residential area.
- 2.19 Peirson, Keith. *Turn of the Tide*. Let's Talk Business, v. 5, no. 8 (September 1987). A profile of the Crystal Beach Amusement Park, from its founding as a religious assembly ground in 1888 to its demise into receivership in 1983, and the subsequent efforts made to revitalize the park. It closed several years later in 1989 after declaring bankruptcy.

Grimsby

- 2.20 Labiuk, Eugene M. *"The Forty": Post Offices of Grimsby, Ontario*. PHSC Journal, no. 33 (March 1983). A history of the post offices in Grimsby and early postmasters, including William Crook, Henry Nelles, Clint Campbell, Robert Nelles, John Nelles, Maria Nelles, William Forbes, David Allen, William Lothian, Leonard Bromley, G.J. Shoemaker, Edward Greenar, Donald Denick, Alcide Gaudet, Irene Barron, Joseph Book (Grimsby Centre), James Noble (Grimsby Camp), Noah Phelps (Grimsby Camp), J.H.B. Andrews (Grimsby Park), Rev. E.A. Chown (Grimsby Park), C.M. Gripton (Grimsby Park), Beverly Book (Grimsby East), Robert Clyde (Grimsby Beach), and Allan Smith (Grimsby Beach). Examples of Grimsby postmarks are included.
- 2.20 Turcotte, Dorothy. *Grimsby: the Forty is a Town of Firsts and Plaques*. Alive and Well, October 1981. A brief description of Grimsby and some of its historic sites.

Jordan

- 2.21 Rupp, David W. *The Kiln and Red Earthenware Pottery of the Jordan Pottery Site: a preliminary overview*. Northeast Historical Archaeology, v. 7-9 (1978-80). A summary of the Jordan Pottery Excavation Project, which unearthed the remains of a fairly well-preserved kiln, workshop area, sherds, and kiln furniture and bricks, in the Town of Lincoln. The excavation was performed from May 1976 through December 1977 by several experienced volunteers. It is estimated the kiln dates from 1827-1841.

Merritton

- 2.22 Taylor, Robert. *Merritton, Ontario: the rise and decline of an industrial corridor (ca. 1845-1939)*. Scientia Canadensis, vol. 14, no. 1-2 (Spring/Summer and Fall/Winter 1990). **Abstract:** Merritton, Ontario was a 19th-century boom town with many and various mills. This industrial corridor was largely the product of developments in technology, especially in transportation and communication. The Welland canals provided water power for industries and provided links to the wider world. Railways supplemented the canals. War needs and tariff policies helped the town's growth. Local entrepreneurs and town taxation policies played roles. Nevertheless, scientific discoveries applied to production were significant factors. Technological factors were equally important in contributing to the town's decline. Merritton's rise and fall shows how technology, both at the global and local levels, can create, nurture and abandon small human communities.

Niagara Falls

- 2.23 Allodi, Mary. *Growing Collections: Canadiana Department acquires an unusual view of Niagara*. Rotunda, vol. 25, no. 2 (Fall 1992). A brief article about the acquisition of a painting by Herman Herzog by the Royal Ontario Museum. The painting, titled "Niagara, Brink of Horseshoe Falls ", (1872), provides an unusual view of the site because it highlights the buildings on the Canadian shore rather than the waterfall.
- 2.23 Bowering, Jan. *The Homes of Sir Harry Oakes*. Antique Showcase, vol. 28, no. 1 (July/August 1992). An examination of the Canadian homes of millionaire Harry Oakes, Kirkland Lake Chateau in Kirkland Lake and Oak Hall in Niagara Falls.
- 2.23 Dubinsky, Karen. *There's Something About Niagara*. The Beaver, vol. 81, no. 1 (February/March 2001). An examination of Niagara Falls as a honeymoon destination.
- 2.23 Gehman, Jacquelyn. *Niagara River Rescue: the Old Scow's Survival Story*. Lakeland Boating. V. 47, no. 5, May 1992. An article about two men who were stranded and then

rescued from a scow lodged in the rocks in the Niagara River just above the Horseshoe Falls, in 1918. William "Red" Hill Sr., a local man who knew the River well and had been involved in other rescue efforts, played an important part in bringing the two men back to land. The scow remains lodged in the River.

- 2.24 Lattimore, S.A. *Niagara from the Canadian Shore*. The Ladies' Repository, New York, 1852. An account of a visit to Niagara Falls, including descriptions of Queenston Heights, the view of Niagara Falls from Clifton House, and a description of Table Rock.
- 2.24 McGreevy, Patrick. *Imagining the Future at Niagara Falls*. Annals of the Association of American Geographers, vol. 77, no. 1 (1987). Abstract: Between 1890 and 1910, Niagara Falls became the focus of a great deal of thinking about the future. Many engineers and entrepreneurs predicted that Niagara's waterpower would make it the greatest manufacturing center in the world. Utopian plans were drafted for a future metropolis that would exemplify moral as well as material progress. During the same period several novelists pictured Niagara as the focal point of a disastrous future of wars and dangerous inventions. This paper examines the roots of these visions of the future in earlier perceptions of the falls and assesses their relation to the actual industrial development of Niagara.
- 2.24 McGreevy, Patrick. *The Meaning and Making of Niagara Falls*. Geographical Snapshots of North America: Commemorating the 27th Congress of the International Geographical Union and Assembly. Edited by Donald G. Janelle. (New York, 1992). An examination of perceptions and images of Niagara Falls and its actual landscape, including its honeymoon tradition, carnival atmosphere, and industrialized landscape.
- 2.24 McGreevy, Patrick. *Niagara as Jerusalem*. Landscape, vol. 28, no. 2 (1985) and vol. 29, no. 1 (1986). An examination of Niagara as the destination of pilgrims, and a discussion of Niagara's circus atmosphere and role as a honeymoon resort.
- 2.24 McGreevy, Patrick. *Reading the Texts of Niagara Falls: the metaphor of death*. Writing Worlds: Discourse, Text and Metaphor in the Representation of Landscape. Edited by Trevor J. Barnes and James S. Duncan (London: Routledge, 1992). A discussion of elements of death associated with Niagara Falls, including the actual presence of danger and death, an examination of death in a broader historical and cultural matrix, and the association of physical features of the Falls with prevailing notions of an after-life.
- 2.25 Parks, Samuel. *The World's Most Famous Waterfall*. The Argosy, vol. 18 (April-September 1894). A description of Niagara Falls, including comments on the development of hydro-electric power and some of the significant historical events that have taken place in the area.

- 2.25 Revie, Linda. *Picturing the Falls: Niagara through artists' eyes*. The Beaver, vol. 79, no. 4 (August/September 1999). A discussion of various artists' depictions of Niagara Falls, and how the representation of figures in the landscape often reflected shifting political allegiances during different moments of Canadian history. Artists discussed include Louis Hennepin, Pehr Kalm, Henry Fuseli, Robert Hancock, Frederic Edwin Church, Arthur Lumley, and Charles William Jefferys.
- 2.25 *Stamford Park Race Track: the toast of Niagara from 1922 to 1953*. Let's Talk Business, v. 3, no. 6 (June 1985). A brief history of Stamford Park Race Track, built in 1922 by P.G. Demetre and Thomas Duggan. It was located on what was then considered the outskirts of Niagara Falls on 185 acres of land Montrose Rd. between the C.N.R. tracks and Woodbine Ave. The property had been the old House farm which had belonged to James A. House since the 1860s. The tracks closed in 1953 and the grandstand and stables were torn down.
- 2.25 Steckley, John. *Niagara: an interpretation*. Arch Notes, no. 92-4 (July/August 1992). A study of the origin of the word "Niagara". The author concludes that there were two different ways of representing the word now known as "Niagara" in the 17th century. The first, "Ong(u)iara" was a Huron reworking of an originally Neutral word. The second, "Niagara", seems to have been a bad copying of a Mohawk reworking of the same word. The most likely translation of the term is "neck", referring to the piece of land between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario "cut off" by the Niagara River.
- 2.26 Troup, Colin. *Postal History of Niagara Falls, 1801-1887*. PHSC Journal, no. 44 (Dec. 1985). A history of the various post offices in Niagara Falls, including Chippawa, Drummondville, Clifton House, Stamford, Suspension Bridge, Clifton, Southend, Wesley Park, Falls View, and Niagara Falls Centre. Include examples of post marks and a map of Niagara Falls with the location of the various offices.
- 2.26 Warwick, Peter D.A. *Until Niagara Falls*. Amtrack Express, vol. 12, no. 5 (September/October 1992). A brief history of Niagara Falls, including geographic features such as the Whirlpool, Rapids, and Cave of the Winds; stunters; battles fought here during the War of 1812; the development of Niagara Falls, N.Y. and Niagara Falls, Ont.; and the development of railways that brought tourists to Niagara Falls.
- 2.26 Weber, Eileen. *Niagara Falls in History*. Ontario Library Review, vol. 47, no. 3 (Aug. 1963). A short bibliography of historic and descriptive books of Niagara Falls, Ontario, compiled by Eileen Weber, Chief Librarian of the Niagara Falls Public Library.

- 2.26 Worth, Fred and Diana. *The Day Niagara Falls went dry*. What's Up Niagara, vol. 8, no. 6 (June 1989). A description of the diversion of water from the American Falls in 1969. This was necessary so that the dewatered riverbed could be studied and the condition of the rocks assessed.

Niagara Falls, N.Y.

- 2.27 Stevenson, Greg. *Buffalo and Niagara Falls through the Years*. Generation (a publication of the students of the university of Buffalo, State University of New York, published weekly during the academic year), vol. 10, no. 24 (April 12, 1994). A history of the cities of Buffalo and Niagara Falls (N.Y.) from the mid-1700s to the mid-1980s.

Niagara-on-the-Lake

- 2.28 Carnochan, Janet. *Fort George's Lonely Sycamore: a Reminiscence of Niagara*. Transactions of the Canadian Institute, v. 1, part 1, no. 1 (Oct. 1890). A three-page poem.
- 2.28 *The Homes of Niagara-on-the-Lake*. Ontario Showcase, v. 16, no. 12 (June 1981). An examination of the development of Niagara-on-the-Lake and some of the impressive historic homes there, including the Powell-Cavers House, the Stewart House, the Baikie House, the Dickson-Potter House, and the Richardson House.
- 2.28 Read, D.B. *Newark in 1792*. Transactions of the Canadian Institute, v. 1, part 1, no. 1 (Oct. 1890). A profile of the town of Newark (also known as Niagara) around 1792, the first capital of the Province of Upper Canada. Includes first-hand descriptions of the town around that time and population estimates.
- 2.28 Rescher, Nicholas. *Niagara-on-the-Lake as a confederate refuge, 1866-69*, pp. 1-18. Fox Chapel, Pa.: NAP Publications with the cooperation of the Niagara Historical Society, 2003.
- 2.29 *The Restoration of the Niagara Apothecary; The Pharmacy and its Pharmacists; The Niagara Foundation; Tinctures, Salt-Mouths, and Carboys; The Ontario Heritage Foundation; From Hither and You; A Non-active Practice: an active museum*. Ontario College of Pharmacy Bulletin, v. 20, no. 2 (April 1971). A series of articles on the restoration of the Niagara Apothecary in Niagara-on-the-Lake.
- 2.29 Torrance, Tom. *The Queen's Royal Hotel*. Let's Talk Business, v. 4, no. 7 (Summer 1986). A history of the Queen's Royal Hotel in Niagara-on-the-Lake. Niagara-on-the-Lake had lost the County seat to St. Catharines in 1862, and it was thought that the hotel would

provide a needed economic boon. The hotel opened in 1886 as the Royal Niagara Hotel. Its name was changed to the Queen's Royal Hotel when it was purchased by Captain Dick in 1868. It quickly became a summer home for wealthy guests from Toronto, as well as prime ministers, governors-general, provincial premiers, and royalty. The hotel closed a year after the stock market crash in 1929 and was torn down in 1931.

- 2.29 Whitfield, Faye V. *The Initial Settling of Niagara-on-the-Lake, 1778-1784*. Ontario History, vol. 83, no. 1 (March 1991). An article about factors affecting the settlement of Niagara-on-the-Lake, including the American Revolution and restoration of peace. The colonial administration by Sir Frederick Haldimand is discussed, with an emphasis on agriculture. Includes several maps and tables.
- 2.29 Wilson, Anne Elizabeth. *Palatine Hill: the Historic Servoss Home*. Canadian Homes and Gardens, August 1927. A description of the historic Servoss home in Niagara-on-the-Lake. Includes numerous photographs of the interior of the home, as well as a history of the Servoss family.

Pelham

- 2.30 Fox-Murray, Brenda. *Pelham: Fonthill is "magic to astonished vision"*. Alive and Well, v. 7, no. 11 (December 1981). A history of Fonthill, with mention of the settlements at Effingham and St. Johns. The role of Dexter D'Everardo (first Registrar of Welland County in 1856) in the development of Fonthill is also discussed.

Queenston

- 2.31 Reynolds, Marion. *Willow Bank: Home of Alexander Hamilton*. Ontario Showcase, April 1981. A description of Willow Bank, a mansion in Queenston built by Alexander Hamilton in 1834 for his family.

St. Catharines

- 2.32 Brown, Chris. *Wipe Out*. *Ryerson Review of Journalism*, Summer 1999. An article about the takeover of the *St. Catharines Standard* by Southam, and the changes that followed, leading to the departure of top journalists and a bitter strike.
- 2.32 *Cities and Towns of Canada: St. Catherines* [sic]. The Anglo-American Magazine, vol. 3 (July-Dec. 1853). A written description of the Town of St. Catharines.

- 2.32 Grewar, Don. *A step back in time*. What's Up Niagara, vol. 11, no. 1 (January 1992). An article about the history of St. Catharines from the author's perspective, from about 1913 to 1970, when Lincoln and Welland Counties became Regional Niagara.
- 2.33 Guthrie, Ann. *Morningstar Mill*. Bruce Trail News, vol. 34, no. 4, Autumn 1997. A brief history of Morningstar Mill and Decew Falls.
- 2.33 Pilla, Phyllis. *St. Paul St.: where St. Catharines' rowdies and roués once roamed*. What's Up Niagara, v. 2, no. 12 (Nov. 1983). A brief history of St. Paul Street in St. Catharines, from its beginnings as an Indian Trail, its namesake Paul Shipman (who owned a tavern there), to its development into a more respectable place of mercantile business.
- 2.33 Reynolds, Marion. *Rodman Hall: High on a Hill over Twelve Mile Creek*. Ontario Showcase, v. 17, no. 4 (October 1981). A history of the Rodman Hall estate in St. Catharines, built by Thomas Rodman Merritt, son of William Hamilton Merritt.
- 2.33 Whalen, Dwight. *The Black Hole of St. Catharines*. What's Up Niagara, v. 3, no. 2 (Feb. 1984). A description of the terrible conditions in the St. Catharines jail, taken from a letter written by a man who spent a night there. He sent the letter to the *Evening Journal* in April 1872, signing himself "Boston".

Wainfleet

- 2.34 Fox-Murray, Brenda. *Small Town Niagara: Wainfleet—the flatlands of farming and the old feeder canal*. Alive and Well, v. 7, no. 2, March 1980. A brief history of Wainfleet (previously known as Marshville).

Welland

- 2.35 *The Capital Theatre: a source of pride/a sense of loss*. Let's Talk Business, v. 2, no. 10 (Nov. 1984). A brief history of the Capitol Theatre in Welland, also known as the Lambert Theatre.

Series V: Science, Geography, and Environment, 1849-1994

- 3.1 Breithaupt, W.H. *The Grand River, Ontario Peninsula: effect of deforestation and swamp drainage*. Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, vol. 19 (1906), paper no. 236. Includes a map and a discussion of the article with the author.

- 3.1 Gayler, Hugh J. *The Problems of Adjusting to Slow Growth in the Niagara Region of Ontario*. The Canadian Geographer, vol. 26, no. 2 (Summer 1982). Abstract: During the 1970s it became clear that earlier forecasts of population increase and urban expansion in the Niagara Region were too great. There has been a steady decline in the national birth rate since the 1950s and a decline locally in the rate of net in-migration. Moreover, a worsening economic climate, increasing development costs, and greater planning restrictions have led to a decline in the rate of land conversion from rural to urban uses. These changing circumstances afford an opportunity to plan for more compact urban areas and thus protect the area's valuable agricultural land. However, attempts to achieve these ends have been constantly frustrated by a regional and local planning process which has been loath to recognize such a conservationist cause or the need to plan for slower growth. In this report I will review three issues: the changing trends in future urban growth in the Niagara region; the regional plan and the designation of future urban areas; and the problems that have contributed to conflict and delay in approving that plan.
- 3.1 Gayler, Hugh J. *Urban Sprawl and the Decline of the Niagara Fruit Belt*. Geographical Snapshots of North America: Commemorating the 27th Congress of the International Geographical Union and Assembly. Edited by Donald G. Janelle. New York, 1992. Abstract: One of the abiding symbols of the North American human landscape, that creates much concern and bewilders people from other cultures, is the low-density nature of urban growth during the 20th century. Cities are no longer compact. Rather than orderly outward expansion, development is linear along major highways and sporadic developments are found around the countryside. Popularly known as urban sprawl, this form of urban growth, strikes many as ugly, inefficient, costly, wasteful of natural resources, and destructive of urban and rural lifestyles. Canada has been facing urban sprawl along the line of its Niagara fruit belt and its east-west freeway, the Queen Elizabeth Way, where for some time the points of urban expansion have threatened a unique agricultural resource. Here, traditional attitudes towards land ownership clash with new, more environmentally conscious concepts and land use.
- 3.1 Jackson, John N. *The Niagara Fruit Belt: the Ontario Municipal Board Decision of 1981*. The Canadian Geographer, vol. 26, no 2 (Summer 1982). A discussion about two OMB decisions affecting lands in the Niagara region. The first decision, from February 9, 1979, concerned lands in Niagara Falls, Port Colborne, and Thorold. The second decision, from February 27, 1981, refers to the fruit lands to the north of the Niagara Escarpment and between the Escarpment and Lake Ontario. The report recommended a restrictive policy in the unique areas of good tender fruit and grape lands. The response of local government to the report is discussed.

- 3.2 MacCallum, J.B. *The Fresh Water Cladocera*. The University of Toronto Quarterly, vol. 1 (1895). A paper based on studies the author performed in an unused limestone quarry near Dunnville, Ontario.
- 3.2 Mack, Theophilus, M.D. *Qualitative Analysis of a Spring in the Neighbourhood of Chippawa, C.W., containing free sulphuric and hydro-sulphuric acids*. British American Journal of Medicine & Physical Science, v. 5 (1849-50), pp. 63-64. An article on results of an analysis of a sample taken from a spring in the Cranberry Marsh area of Chippawa. The analysis is dated at St. Catharines, May 4, 1849.
- 3.2 Malcolmson, Robert. *Niagara in Crisis*. Canadian Geographic, vol. 107, no. 5 (October/November 1987). An examination of pollution in the Niagara River and the efforts of citizens to stop the pollution, especially Niagara-on-the-Lake resident Margherita Howe.
- 3.2 McGreevy, Patrick. *The End of America: the Beginning of Canada*. The Canadian Geographer, vol. 32, no. 4 (Winter 1988). A discussion of the different ideologies of nationalism between Canada and the United States as reflected by the border landscapes between the two countries around Niagara Falls.
- 3.3 Tinkler, K.J. *Canadian Landform Examples 2—Niagara Falls*. The Canadian Geographer, vol. 30, no. 4 (Winter 1986). A discussion of the role of Niagara Falls in eighteenth and nineteenth century controversies about the age of the earth and the origin of valleys; the response of the gorge to regional deglaciation, and as an illustration, perhaps atypical, of the dynamics of waterfall recession.
- 3.3 Tinkler, Keith J. and James Pengelly, William Parkins, Jaan Terasmae. *Evidence for High Water Levels in the Erie Basin during the Younger Dryas Chronozone*. Journal of Paleolimnology, vol. 7 (1992). Abstract: A high water phase in the Lake Erie basin is identified from a variety of evidence for the period 11.0 ka to 10.5 ka. It is believed to correspond to the first Agassiz inflow to the upper Great Lakes (Main Lake Algonquin phase) when Agassiz waters discharged in both catastrophic and equilibrium modes to Lake Superior. After allowing for differential isostatic rebound, a computational model is used to estimate the lake levels in the Erie basin needed to generate Agassiz-equivalent discharges out of the basin into Lake Ontario. Computations suggest that Lake Tonawanda spillways would be re-activated by the high lake levels needed to sustain Agassiz-equivalent discharges. Existing published evidence from the Erie basin, Niagara River, and western New York is consistent with this interpretation. Additional evidence from the Niagara Peninsula (pollen spectra and geomorphology) supports the inference that extensive flooding of the southern Niagara Peninsula (Lake Wainfleet) occurred due to high water levels in the Erie basin. In the Niagara Peninsula, very

shallow “washover” spillways would only operate when standard hydrologic variation of lake level in the Erie basin coincided with short term high levels driven by catastrophic inflows to the Great Lakes from Lake Agassiz. We support the view of Lewis & Anderson (1992) that a meltwater flux from Agassiz inflows reached Lake Erie.

- 3.3 Tinkler, Keith. *Niagara Falls 1750-1845: the idea of a history and the history of an idea*. Geomorphology, vol. 1 (1987). Abstract: Because of its fame as a natural spectacle, and its relative accessibility, Niagara Falls attracted a great deal of comment in literature of all kinds after the first description in 1678. The idea that the Falls have retreated seven miles by gradual erosion from their original site at Queenston, on the Niagara Escarpment, is traced within the framework of contemporary geological thinking from about 1780, when the idea first appeared, to 1845 when it was irrevocably established in the geological literature. The idea of recession, together with local estimates of the rate, encouraged much inconclusive speculation which used the gorge in an attempt to estimate the age of the Earth. The impact of the recessive idea on the more general notion that all rivers excavate their valleys by gradual erosion is also assessed. It is concluded that while Niagara Falls was frequently discussed, its character as a special case meant that it was never accepted as proving the general rule. Nevertheless, debate on Niagara was valuable in introducing both historical and regional discussions.
- 3.4 Tinkler, Keith J. *Niagara Falls and Gorge*. Geographical Snapshots of North America: Commemorating the 27th Congress of the International Geographical Union and Assembly. Edited by Donald G. Janelle (New York, 1992). A discussion of Niagara Falls as a focal point of unresolved debate in geological history. The author writes about different estimates of the age of the Falls, and the Falls rate of recession which led to the creation of the gorge.
- 3.4 Tinkler, Keith, and James Pengelly, William Parkins, Gary Asselin. *Postglacial Recession of Niagara Falls in Relation to the Great Lakes*. Quaternary Research, vol. 42, no. 1 (July 1994). Abstract: The recessional history of Niagara Falls in the present Niagara Gorge during the postglacial period has been a focus of study throughout this century. Radiocarbon ages of clam shells suggest that Niagara Falls migrated very slowly around the narrowed gorge section at Niagara Glen from 10,500 to 5500 yr B.P., when upper Great Lakes water bypassed Lake Erie and flowed to the Ottawa River via the outlet at North Bay, Ontario. Prior to that interval, river discharge and recession rates were similar to those at present, and similar rates resumed after 5200 yr B.P. By about 4500 yr B.P., the present gorge had intersected a buried gorge of the pre-late Wisconsinian Niagara River (St. Davids Gorge). The sediment derived from the excavated buried valley fill may be present as a distinct marker horizon in the sediments in south-western Lake Ontario.

- 3.4 Tinkler, K.J. and J.W. Pengelly. *Rescue Geomorphology: A Lake Iroquois Wavecut Notch and a Buried Pre-Colonisation Soil in Niagara Peninsula*. The Operational Geographer, vol. 10, no. 4 (December 1992).
- 3.4 Tinkler, Keith and Ronald Stenson. *Sculpted Bedrock Forms along the Niagara Escarpment, Niagara Peninsula, Ontario*. Geographie Physique et Quaternaire, vol. 46, no. 2 (1992). **Abstract:** Assemblages of subglacial sculpted bedrock forms are identified on resistant units of the Niagara Escarpment in the Niagara Peninsula, and on the Onondaga Escarpment. The scale of the features is much larger than previously recorded for bedrock glacial features in the Peninsula and we suggest that there is a continuous spectrum of forms from small obstacle marks with dimensions of a few centimetres, through ridges and furrows measured in tens of metres, to promontories on the order of kilometres. Such assemblages comprise fluted surfaces with a consistent orientation between N40E and N45E, and which show very little variation within a site. Mapping the features has increased our awareness of their extent, and of the problems they pose for mechanisms proposed to explain them. The morphometry of the forms is similar to that described elsewhere, and the irregular edge of the Niagara Escarpment to oncoming flows is thought to be responsible for the prominent features described. The apparent removal of substantial bedrock blocks implies flow velocity well in excess of 3 m/s. Therefore the sculpting of the forms is attributed to fast flowing subglacial meltwater which may have had a discharge of the magnitude of 2.1×10^6 cumecs.

Series VI: Transportation, 1828-1995

- 3.5 Burghardt, Andrew F. *The Origins and Development of the Road Network of the Niagara Peninsula, Ontario, 1770-1851*. Annals of the Association of American Geographers, v. 59, no. 3 (Sept. 1969). **Abstract:** During the American Revolution, white settlers entered the Niagara Peninsula by way of the four entry points previously established by the Indians. The aboriginal trails served as the avenues of penetration, but with fuller settlement these trails were improved, abandoned, or extended according to the needs of the settlers. The river road became the most prevalent type of route because of the felt need for a juxtaposition of land and water transport. New roads were cut across the inherited network to tie remote areas to the administrative centers. With full settlement of the land the survey roads came to dominate. The analysis leads to the conclusions that the Indian trails did not predetermine the road alignments, that towns create roads rather than vice versa, that the true urban centers were the foci for six or more through routes, and that the sequence of development has been strongly at variance with the model suggested by Taaffe, Morrill, and Gould.

- 3.5 *The Electric Railways of the Niagara River Region*. Street Railway Journal. New York and Chicago, October 1897. An extensive article examining the railway systems in Buffalo and Niagara Falls, including many photographs and diagrams including railway cars, tracks and bridges, car houses, and power stations.
- 3.5 *The Erie and Niagara Railroad: more than a century of service*. Let's Talk Business, v. 3, no. 9 (October 1985). A brief article on the history of the Erie and Niagara Railroad in Niagara Falls, Ontario.
- 3.5 Kessel, William. *Canadian National Interurban*. Railroad Magazine, vol. 52, no. 1 (June 1950). A description of the electric railways in Niagara. Includes numerous photographs and a map of the Niagara peninsula showing the lines of the Niagara, St. Catharines & Toronto Railway.
- 3.5 Masters, Donald C. *W.H. Merritt and the Expansion of Canadian Railways*. Canadian Historical Review, vol. 12 (1931). An article about Merritt's opinions and role in the development of railways in Canada.
- 3.6 Musham, H.A. *Early Great Lakes Steamboats, Warships, and Iron Hulls*. The American Neptune: a quarterly journal of Maritime History, April 1948. A history of Great Lakes Steamships and Warships constructed with iron, including the *Prince of Wales*, *Mohawk*, *Michigan*, *Colonel Abert*, *Jefferson*, and *Dallas*. Includes illustrations of the Steamboat *Chief Justice Robinson*, *U.S.S. Michigan*, *H.M.S. Cherokee*, and *H.M.S. Mohawk*.
- 3.6 *Michigan Central's New Niagara River Bridge Opened February 16*. New York Central Lines Magazine, vol. 5, no. 12 (March 1925). An article on the construction and opening of Michigan Central's new railway bridge over the Niagara River. Includes several photographs and diagrams.
- 3.6 Nicol, John. *Halifax to Port Alberni by Automobile—or bust*. The Beaver, vol. 70, no. 4 (August/September 1990). An article about the first automobile trip across Canada by mechanic Jack Haney and British author Thomas Wilby, sponsored by the Reo Motor Car Company. The trip began in Halifax in August 1912 and ended in Port Alberni, British Columbia, in October. Haney eventually settled in St. Catharines and ran a garage in the city. Wilby wrote a book about the experience, *A Motor Tour through Canada*, published in 1913. Several photographs are included.
- 3.6 Nichol, John. *Jack Haney and his REO Pathfinder*. Leisure Ontario, vol. 1, no. 4 (December 1988). A preview of the author's book *Jack Haney and his Reo Pathfinder*, an account of Haney's cross-country trip for the Reo Motor Car Company in 1912.

- 3.6 Nicholls, Robert V.V. *The Erie & Ontario Rail Road*. C.R.H.A. News Report, no. 118 (January 1961). A history of the Erie & Ontario Rail Road, from its opening in 1839 as a horse-operated tramway between Queenston and Chippawa, to its acquisition by the Canada Southern and its leasing to the New York Central in 1929. The article was originally published in the C.R.H.A. Bulletin in December 1939.
- 3.6 Schwartz, Joan M. "More than meets the eye". The Archivist, vol. 17, no. 2 (March-April 1990). A brief discussion about a photograph taken in 1859 of the Niagara Suspension Bridge by William England. The photograph "offers a wealth of visual facts about the bridge, the railway, and the Niagara Gorge, it also represents many of the interests of the mid-Victorian era—feats of engineering, wonders of nature, curiosity about place, and above all, progress". This image was used on a poster by the National Archives to promote the value of the photograph in documenting the Canadian experience.
- 3.6 Smith, R.M. *The Queen Elizabeth Way*. Canadian Geographical Journal, v. 20, no. 4 (April 1940). A detailed article about the need for a highway between Niagara and Toronto and plans to construct such a highway. The article includes a discussion of safety features and design elements, including the Henley Bridge. Numerous photographs are included.
- 3.7 *Substructure repairs under difficult underwater conditions on 70-year-old railway bridge*. Roads and Bridges, Nov. 1943. An article about the restoration of the International Bridge operated by Canadian National Railways over the Niagara River between Fort Erie, Ontario, and Buffalo, New York. Includes numerous photographs and diagrams.
- 3.7 Torrance, Tom. *The Electric Street Railway*. Let's Talk Business, v. 4, no. 5 (May 1986). A profile of the electric street railway in St. Catharines, which commenced operations in 1887 as the St. Catharines, Merritton & Thorold Street Railway. Prior to this, the company had used horse-drawn cars. A description of the cars and the power system are included.
- 3.7 Van Nostrand, John C. *The Queen Elizabeth Way: Public Utility versus Public Space*. Urban History Review, vol. 12, no. 2 (October 1983). Abstract: This paper provides an informal history of the Queen Elizabeth Way—Canada's first "superhighway" and one of the earliest controlled access roads in North America. It traces this history from the 1930s, the period of original design and construction to the present day. Throughout, the author examines not only the changing perception of the highway held by its designers and users, but also its role as a key element in the development of the "Golden Horseshoe", one of the most heavily populated regions of North America. Most importantly, this paper explores the demise of the Queen Elizabeth Way as a combined traffic-artery-cum-regional-public-space and its transformation into a

utilitarian object. It concludes by speculating that one of the key lessons to be learned from this experience is the need, in future highway design, to redirect our efforts to strike a more effective balance between these two roles. Includes photographs, maps and diagrams.

Welland Canal

- 3.8 Bowen, C.F.P. et al. *Rock Squeeze at Thorold Tunnel*. Canadian Geotechnical Journal, vol. 13, no. 2 (1976). Abstract: The Thorold Tunnel, constructed between 1965 and 1968, provides a four-lane highway crossing under the Welland Canal at Thorold, Ontario. Horizontal cracking, initially observed in late 1967, has since become more evident in the outer walls of the tunnel at the east and west service buildings. This paper describes the instrumentation installed, and the investigations into the cause of cracking carried out between 1971 and 1974. These investigations have led to the conclusion that the cause of the cracking is an imposed deformation resulting from a time-dependent, non-elastic displacement of the adjacent rock mass, known as a rock squeeze. The effect of a slot cut in the rock of 1974 to relieve the west service building from the deformations imposed by the rock squeeze is also reviewed.
- 3.8 Engel, Howard. *That Meritorious Work: the Welland Canal*. Queen's Quarterly, v. 85, no. 3 (Autumn 1978). An 11-page poem about the construction of the Welland Canal.
- 3.8 Glass, Peter Brian. *Freemasonry and the Welland Canals*. Proceedings of Heritage Lodge, No. 730, A.F. & A.M., G.R.C., vol. 18 (1994-1995). The author writes that when he first started this paper "...I imagined that there would be a tendency for Freemasonry to have shaped the building of the Four Canals. This is no longer my belief. Rather, the creation of the various Welland Canals aided, influenced, and in no small measure determined the growth of our Craft on the Niagara Peninsula."
- 3.8 Jackson, John. *The Welland Canal Systems: an introductory guide*. Bruce Trail News, v. 17, no. 1, Spring 1980. An examination of the Welland Canal, including the historical evolution of the modern canal system; the canal as a feature in the landscape; the Niagara escarpment; the regional context for the canal; entrance points to the canal; the flow of water; water features along the canal; trade; the canal as an engineering construct; the urban significance of the canal; and its use as a recreational resource.
- 3.9 Jackson, John N. *Names along the Welland Canals*. Canoma, v. 12, no. 2 (December 1986). An article on the origin of the name of the Welland Canal, as well as the place names related to the canal, including Allanburg, Dunnville, Port Colborne, Port Maitland, Port Dalhousie, Port Robinson, Merrittsville, Merritton, Decew Falls, and Thorold. Also includes names associated with the engineering of the canal, including Martindale Pond,

Ramey's bend, and the Aqueduct (later known as Merrittsville and then Welland), and bridges and tunnels such as the Thorold tunnel, Garden City or Homer Skyway, and the Burgoyne Bridge.

- 3.9 Larkin, Janet D. *The Canal Era: a study of the original Erie and Welland Canals within the Niagara borderland*. The American Review of Canadian Studies, vol. 24, no. 3 (Autumn 1994). A paper on the cooperation between Canadian and American entrepreneurs and politicians in the building of a canal system that would benefit both nations.
- 3.9 Legget, Robert. *The long-lost facts of the Grand River are finally found*. Canadian Consulting Engineer, August 1978. A history of the Grand River and associated canals, including its role in the Welland Canal. The Grand River Navigation Company, which created a canal from the mouth of the River to Brantford, is also discussed.
- 3.9 Lower, A.R.M. *A Half-Forgotten Builder of Canada (William Hamilton Merritt)*. Queen's Quarterly, vol. 46, no. 2 (Summer 1939). An article on William Hamilton Merritt's role in building the Welland Canal and other canals around the St. Lawrence, as well as his role in securing the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States.
- 3.10 Merritt, William Hamilton. *An Account of the Welland Canal, Upper Canada*. American Journal of Science and Arts, vol. 14 (July 1828). A description of the Welland Canal written by the Canal Superintendent, William Hamilton Merritt.
- 3.10 Snider, C.H.J. *Tugboats on the Welland*. Inland Seas, vol. 48, no. 3 (Fall 1992). A brief history of the competitive tug towing trade on the Welland Canal, particularly the third Welland canal. The article is followed by a list of tugboats on the Great Lakes in 1860.
- 3.10 Styran, Roberta and Robert Taylor. *The Welland Canal: creator of a landscape*. Ontario History, vol. 72, no. 4 (December 1980). An examination of the role of the Welland Canal as a formative influence in the evolving Niagara Peninsula. Includes numerous photographs.
- 3.11 *The Welland Canals*. Cuesta, Spring 1983. A history of the construction and evolution of the four welland canals, including the role of William Hamilton Merritt in the successful completion of the first canal. Includes photographs, maps, illustrations, and a canal chronology from 1805 to 1974.
- 3.11 Yates, George W. *The Welland Canal*. Canadian Geographical Journal, v. 2, no. 1, (Jan. 1931). A brief history of the Welland Canals, written by the Assistant Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals. Includes several photographs and diagrams.

Waterways

- 3.12 Duff, Louis Blake. *The Welland River*. Wel-Chem News, vol. 2, no. 5 (August 1994). Published by and for the employees of the Welland Chemical Works Ltd., Niagara Falls, Ontario. A brief history of the Welland River with illustrations.
- 3.12 Fawcett, Waldon. *Over Our Inland Waters*. The Four-Track News, vo. 6, no. 5 (May 1904). An article on tourism on the Great Lakes, with points of interest including the St. Clair Flats, Georgian Bay, Mackinac, and the Sault Ste. Marie Canal.
- 3.12 Hungerford, Edward. *Up the Lakes*. Harper's Magazine, vol. 126, no. 754 (March 1913). A descriptive article about the journey through the Great Lakes, the Canadian and American cities along the shores, and the traffic on the lakes.
- 3.12 Tipton, Thomas. *At the Mouth of the Grand*. The Canadian Magazine of Politics, Science, Art and Literature, vol. 1 (March-Oct. 1893). A detailed description of the Grand River and the surrounding area.

Niagara River Parkway

- 3.13 Jackson, John N. *Names along Ontario's Niagara River Parkway*. Canoma, vol. 11, no. 2 (December 1985). An article on the origins of the Niagara River Parkway in Ontario, its expansion, and a discussion of the place names along the Parkway, including Niagara, Newark, Queenston, and Chippawa, as well as street names and developments within these areas. Also includes a section that contrasts the names on the American side, which illustrates the cultural differences between the two countries.
- 3.13 Yeigh, Frank. *Along the Niagara: the historical story of the Canadian Bank*. The Four-Track News, vol. 9, no. 4 (October 1905). An examination of historical points of interest along the Niagara River, including the Indian Pyramid, Fort Niagara, Butler's graveyard, and Navy Hall.

Series VII: Religion and Churches, 1890-2000

- 3.14 Brooks, Canon E.A. *The Little World of Robert Addison, First Priest of Niagara (1792-1829)*. Canadian Church Historical Society Journal, v. 4, no. 1 (Nov. 1960). A brief biography of Robert Addison and his work in Niagara.

- 3.14 Buisson, Augustin. *Paroisses Francaises Principales de la Peninsule de Niagara*. La Société Canadienne d'Histoire de L'Eglise Catholique Rapport, 1962. An examination of the main French parishes in the Niagara Peninsula. Includes sections on Welland, Port Colborne, Niagara, and Hamilton.
- 3.14 Carnochan, Janet. *Two Frontier Churches*. Transactions of the Canadian Institute, v. 1, part 1, no. 1 (Oct. 1890). A history of two Niagara churches, St. Mark's and St. Andrew's.
- 3.15 Climenhaga, A.W. *Canadian Church* (chapter V) and *The Canadian Districts* (chapter VI), pp. 88-113. History of the Brethren in Christ Church. Nappanee: E.V. Publishing House, 1942. A history of the church including information about Hans Winger, the first Overseer of the Brethren in Christ Church in Canada, and his relationship to the Damude family of Fonthill. Also contains a translated copy of the Articles of Faith of the Church of the Brethren, the purpose of which was to guide the Canadian Church into the same faith and practices as the Pennsylvania Church.
- 3.15 Collins McBride, Robert. *The Warner Cemetery: an important piece of Canada's Heritage worth preserving*. The Loyalist Gazette, vol. 38, no. 1 (Spring 2000). An article about the Warner Cemetery in Niagara, site of the tombstone of Gregory Van Every, the oldest tombstone in the Niagara Peninsula.
- 3.15 Shook, L.K. *Marian Pilgrimages of the Archdiocese of Toronto*. The Canadian Catholic Historical Association Report, 1954. Includes a history of the Shrine of Our Lady of Peace at Niagara Falls.
- 3.15 Thomas, David. *'Elegy written in a Country Churchyard' Gray*. Alive and Well, v. 7, no. 5, June 1981. An examination of the burial registers of Saint Mark's Church in Niagara-on-the-Lake kept by the Reverend Robert Addison, a Missionary in Niagara from 1792 to 1829.
- 3.15 Young, A.H. *The Diocese of Niagara before 1875*. The Canadian Journal of Religious Thought, vol. 3, no. 1 (Jan.-Feb 1926). A brief history of the Niagara Diocese of the Church of England in Canada.

Series VIII: Legends and Folklore, 1981-1990

- 3.16 Lessard, Arlene. *The History and Horrors of Hopkins' Tomb: does the practical joker of Port Colborne still snicker occasionally?* Alive and Well, v. 7, no. 10, November 1981. An

article about the supposedly haunted tomb of Sam Hopkins in Oakwood Cemetery near Port Colborne.

- 3.16 Whalen, Dwight. *15 Minutes of Fame*. What's Up Niagara, v. 9, no. 10 (October 1990). Brief profiles of Niagara residents who became well-known for a short time, and then faded back into obscurity. Profiles include Frank Candler (who sent eggs wrapped in foam rubber in a barrel over the Falls); Ed Davis (who pulled the Prince of Wales back from a slippery ledge 60 feet above the Niagara River when he was touring Table Rock); Matilda Palmer (who saved Gen. Drummond from capture by Americans at her family's hotel, Palmer House); John S. McClelland (a city clerk of St. Catharines who was a firm and vocal believer in the Flat Earth Theory); William Henry (a Niagara Falls man who invented and patented a device designed to save people from being buried alive); John "Scotty" Lovell (whose hair suddenly turned completely white after a particularly traumatic night in the trenches during World War I); Sam McMahon (a lifelong Niagara River rat whose stories defy belief); and Abraham Tufford (the chief constable of Beamsville who was known for his strict enforcement of speed limits).
- 3.16 Whalen, Dwight. *Fateful Names*. What's Up Niagara, vol. 4, no. 2 (Feb. 1985). A brief article about strange coincidences of people with the same name from the Niagara area. For instance, two men by the name of William Nixon drowned at Port Dalhousie in 1914 on different occasions. Other names include stunters Charles Stephens and Annie Edson Taylor, and Roger Woodward, a young boy who survived an accidental plunge over Niagara Falls.
- 3.16 White, Dale N. *Outrageous*. What's Up Niagara, vol. 9, no. 4 (April 1990). A summary of Niagara folklore, including the gunpowder duel; the drummer boy of Lundy's Lane; the exploding glacier; an April Fool's Joke involving Reverend Sam Jones; Carlisle Graham's supposed ride over the Horseshoe Falls in a barrel; Annie Edson Taylor's real age; a "war" with the United States in 1902 over dangerous and disruptive blasting during the construction of the Ontario Power Plant; and an incident of a snake emerging from a kitchen faucet.

Series IX: Crime, 1977-1981

- 3.17 Bramble, Linda. *Was she pushed or did she fall?* Alive and Well, v. 7, no. 10, November 1981. An article about the case of Arthur Hoyt Day, an American who was hanged for pushing his wife over the Niagara escarpment near the Suspension Bridge in 1890.

- 3.17 Bramble, Linda. *The Whirlpool House Mystery in Stamford*. Alive and Well, v. 7, no. 3 (April 1981). An article about a murder mystery involving the Whirlpool House and its proprietor James Oswald.
- 3.17 Brannigan, Colm J. *The Luke Dillon Case and the Welland Canal Explosion of 1900; non-events in the history of the Niagara frontier region*. Niagara Frontier, v. 24, no. 2 (Summer 1977). An examination of a failed attempt to destroy Lock 24 of the Welland Canal with explosives, and the role of the three men accused of the crime, Karl Dullman (Luke Dillon), John Nolan, and John Walsh.