

SPRUCE HILL FARM

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The home of Mr. and Mrs. Arwood Harman is situated on the south west corner of Lot 71 in the 1st Concession of King, comprising 30 acres. Being a corner lot, it fronts a hundred and twenty rods on C.F.R.B. side road and forty rods on the 2nd concession of King. The land is slightly rolling with a good southern view.

On this farm is a solid brick house of seven rooms which was built sometime in the 1870's. The brick was made by hand in the neighbourhood. The brick part is attached to the frame house which had been built some time between fifty and seventy years before.

The house has had water on tap for fifty five years and lately has had hot water and bath room installed. The barn which is frame was built in 1902 and is 36 by 76 on a stone foundation.

The house is sheltered on the north by a row of spruce, grown from seed brought from Scotland. The history of this farm goes back to 1808 when Joseph Minthorn was granted the Crown Deed to 210 acres, Lot 71, 1st Concession of King, for services rendered. At the same time James Minthorn was granted the 210 acres, Lot 70. In those days this part of the country was known as the Home District and the lots were numbered from York up. Now in 1835 Joseph Minthorn sold Lot 71 to Henry Harman, who had held the Crown Deed of Lot 77 from 1802, and was one of the first settlers. As the country was settled some of this land was held in the Harman name and some sold. In 1850 Joseph Wells bought this corner and sold it to John and Letitia Waugh in 1870 who, in 1893, sold it to Richard Harman, great grandson of the second owner and father of the present owner.

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The History of Farm
Property located at
Lot 64 rear Concess-
ion I, Township of
King, W.G. Jennings.

According to records at hand the above property was first taken up in 1797 by John McKay. The Crown Deed is dated June 24, 1834.

James Wilkie purchased this property from the estate of Richard Watt for the sum of 224 pounds. There is no record until 1870 when it was sold by William Thompson to James Thompson for the sum of \$3289.00. On the 6th of July, 1882, the north part of the farm was purchased from a Thomas Mortson by James Thompson. On the 1st of April, 1884, James Thompson sold the entire property to a Thomas Legge who was an unmarried man. Then on the 13th of July, 1885, Thomas Legge sold it to Thomas Henry Legge.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Legge raised their family of eleven sons and two daughters on this farm. During their residence here the house was burned. It was of log construction and had been banked with straw against the cold and a spark from the chimney caught in the straw and caused the fire. This was in early spring and the family, with four children, lived in the granary until the present brick house was built. We presume this house was built about fifty-five or sixty years ago. There are two barns on the farm of L-shape construction. The north barn was out in the north field and was moved to its present location. The larger barn was added to that at this time. They are both on stone foundations and are of frame construction.

Mr. and Mrs. Legge remained on the farm until March 12, 1920, when Mr. John Jennings bought the property.

Mr. Jennings moved his wife and family of seven children from Barrie Island, a part of Manitoulin Island, and retained possession until his death on January 1, 1942. At this time his son, Wilbert Gordon Jennings, became the owner, and resides on the farm with his wife, the former Grace Evelyn Rumble, son Gerald Gordon, and daughter, Donna Marlene. The house is situated thirty rods from the road and until three years ago there was an orchard on front of the house, but as it had become too old to be useful it was taken out with a bull-dozer and is now a field.

There is a windbreak of Scotch Fir along the north side of the house and former orchard. The seed for these trees came from Scotland. In 1936, when King Township was declared an

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area free of T.B. cattle almost all the Jennings herd had to be sold and at that time a pure-bred Holstein herd was established on the farm. This herd has continued to grow and now numbers about sixty head and Locusthaven Holsteins have made a creditable showing, both in R.O.P. and in the show ring. The barn was rebuilt in 1950 and the house remodelled. A sun-room has been built to the front and a garage to the rear of the house. In 1955 considerable underground drainage was laid in the three fields surrounding the barn.

May 7, 1956.



Dec. 25. 1949.



Spring 1953.

Jennings Farm and Herd Sold

Record Auction Sale Temperanceville Area

The largest sale ever held in the Temperanceville district was that of Mr. Wilbert Jennings, Locusthaven Farms, second concession, KSing Township. On March 7th, an estimate of between 2,000 and 2,500 persons attended with a ten acre field packed with cars as well as the roadway. Buyers came from as far as Manitoulin Is., New York, Napanee, Midhurst, Indiana and many other places were represented. A Mr. Ball flew from Florida to attend the sale.

It was in 1936 that Mr. Jennings lost his complete herd through T.B. From that time he began the building up of the superior herd of holstein cattle which was sold on this date.

Fifty-five head of cattle as well as the complete sale of implements, grain and miscellaneous articles were auctioned off.

Twenty-five milk cows sold at an average of \$420.00; 10 Bred heifers averaged \$273.00; 11 open heifers averaged \$202.00; and six heifers under one year old averaged \$135.00. A Bull sold for \$360.00.

The top priced cow "Alcartra Abbekerk Edna Texal" went to Mr. H. Pringle, of Napanee, for \$925.00. Mahoney Joy Lochinvar went to Mr. R. Dennis, Oak Ridges Farms, for \$725.00. Locusthaven Ray Apple Reflection

was sold to Arthur Ball, of Clarence, New York for \$535. Other animas went to Allan Jones, New York, one to the State of Indiana, five to Napanee, three to Walkerton, one to Mildmay, two to Elmvale, two to Alliston, two to Seagrave, one to Dundalk, three to Woodbridge, one to Schomberg, two to King City, one to Thornton, four to Brampton two to Sunderland and one to Midhurst. The largest purchaser was Mr. R. Dennis who has also purchased the Locusthaven Farm took 9 head of the excellent herd.

The bailer sold for \$1,250, Fourage Harvester \$1,250, Blower \$660, Tractor \$1,175, and Grain Drill \$415.00

This farm was sold in December 1956 to

Mr. R.R. Dennis. The Jennings retained the farm house for two years, when they moved on April 1st. 1959 to a new house built on Lot 6, concession 2 King Township.

Mr. Dennis has made considerable change in the barn, and has added loafing barns, driving shed and an extension to the original north barn.

The house has since been occupied by various families who have worked on the farm. Mr. & Mrs. John Mosely and family for about two years, and later Mr. & Mrs Arnold Winters from 1962--64.

In the spring of 1964 Mr. & Mrs. David Samson moved in.

A short History Of Our Fences

Oddly enough, at first blush not subject would appear to hold less possibility or attraction than the subject of fences. Yet the more one thinks about it, and the more one explores, the more fascinating it becomes.

The story of fences goes back through the dim ages to the very beginning of man. Always there has been fences, or dividing walls, or bulwarks, or stockades, or hedges, or contrivances of one separating kind or another.

The Great Wall of China; Hadrians Wall in northern Eng., built from coast to coast, to keep out the marauders from the North; Indian stockades; and on and on through history from earliest Biblical times, through stone fences, dry walls that move with the frozen land, brick fences, wooden fences, wire fences stump, hedge, laurel and hawthorn, and finally, to our single strand, ridiculous looking economical and efficient electric fence of to-day. What a story they have to tell. What changes they have seen.

The word fence derives from the Latin fendere, to ward off, implying a confining or enclosing against human or animal intrusion.

"Zion is a fortress encircled by walls and ~~bast~~ bastions," as the Israelites so aptly said. The Mosiac law threatened with a curse him who removed his neighbour's landmark, or fence.

In Canada rural fences have grown up with the country, whilst materials used and construction methods varied. But it is singularly correct that a farmer may well be known by his fences. A glance at road fences will usually reveal the sort of farmer who tills beyond them. Upstanding, well maintained fences indicate progressive yeomen, well cultivated fields and contented live stock, whereas neglected fences go with tumble down barns, undernourished cattle, weedy fields, poverty and general inefficiency. A well built fence promotes cordiality amongst neighbours and is insurance against friction. Poor fences do, indeed, make bad neighbours.

Some fences are almost indigenous to the localities wherein they are located. In Ont. such would seem to be the case with stump, snake and straight rail fences. They seem to blend into and be a part of the landscape itself. They are efficient in a careless, improvised way. Their aesthetic effect is great, for they are obviously home-made. They tell of trees felled, stumps uprooted, stones removed, rails split and new ground broken and made ready for seeding.

The fence is inseperable from the history of men. One might even trace it back to the lower animals, for what is a beaver dam but a water fence.

Fences have always been inextricably interwoven with our Canadian military history. One of the earliest hostile encounters was Champlains fight with the Iroquois on the western shore of Lake Champlain, in the year 1600. The Indians prepared for battle by building their palisade, from behind which they poured a deadly flight of arrows upon the invaders.

Abraham Lincoln in his was affectionately known as "the rail splitter," because of his prowess at this very tricky job. Even in those times, snake rail fences meandered up hill and down dale. They turned awkward corners, dodging boulders and huge trees. Because of their sharp angles, and interlocking joints, they were strong and solid. But they had ~~two~~ two drawbacks; they sheltered weeds in their corners; they took up a lot of room. But against this, in harvest time they served the harvesters wonderfully well as eating and resting places in the hot weather.

Straight rail fences were, of course, an adaptation of the snake fence and were built in much the same way, but lacked the two bad features of the latter. They succeeded the snake fence which, in its turn, succeeded the stump fence, which comprised simply large tree stumps piled in a row, thus forming a type of abstacle very difficult for livestock to break through. But probably the earliest pioneer fence of all was known as the brush fence. The construction simply consisted of piling brush, logs, and roots around the settlers clearing. They were the easiest and cheapest of all, in actual labour, but the cattle went through them, and the pigs went under them.

Stumping bees were organized in the long ago pioneer days, at which the neighbours assembled, including their families, and their teams of oxen, and over sized bulging hampers of food, consisting of cooked hams and chickens, home-made pork sausages, doughnuts fried in lard, pies, cakes, buttermilk, and raspberry vinegar. The latter was known as a shrub, a name for it brought from the old country. Mostly the oxen were known as Buck and Bright, the farmer worked on the off side and Bright on the nigh. The soil would be loosened around the stumps and all except the tap roots cut. Then in went the teams of oxen, and with a good "all together" steady pull, out came another useful section of fencing. After a tremendous supper the local fiddler cleared a space and "called off" for the dancing that usually followed.

The snake rail fence, too, was abanded in favour of the straight rail because the boundry lines between farms, carelessly placed in pioneer days, were even more strictly defined as time went on.

Settlers soon enough learned to peel the bark off the fencing material, since, freed of bark and the moisture it held the wood lasted much longer.

Barbed wire, first patented in 1873, in its original form was indeed a different commodity than that of to-day. It was made from flat strips of metal, notched on alternate edges about every six inches. Live-stock suffered severely before they gradually become accustomed through generations to respect its possibility to seriously injure. And the same slow way the cattle learned to shun it, to a point that quite often ~~the cattle learned to~~ now the fact of the single strand of wire being strung up on posts with white insulating bobbins is quite sufficient to keep the animals away, regardless of the wire not being electrified.

Gradually the era of the wooden fence in its many forms is passing.

In cities, towns, and villages the board fence was popular in its day. In days gone by they were revenue producing investments, used for advertising in bright paint such then popular medicine's as Radway's Ready Relief, Burdock Blood Bitters, to name a couple.

"A hedge between keeps friendship green", sang the poet. While there are many fine hedges in Ont., Canadians as a whole do not seem to take to them enthusiastically. The locust hedge, seen here and ~~XX~~ there, is indeed a pleasant feature of our landscape. It is almost impenetrable, and its exquisite white, scented blossoms, and delicate, ferny foliage are a delight to the beholder.

Quilton St. George, a French emigre, who fled his country during the Revolution, settled north of the town of York. He imported rare hedge shrubs from Europe for his estate near Wilcox Lake, (which is now the home of Captain and Mrs Schyler Snivley) where a considerable section of hedge, 8 or 10 feet high, still lines the road-side.

The Humorous Side

Some animals, of course, make fences look funny. Such was the case of an old billy goat belonging to a Doctor in Peel Co. in the days of long ago. Strange enough, this strange old goat possessed an ever-recurrent thirst for hard liquor, of all things, coupled with an un-canny ability to climb a snake fence and walk along the top rail. In the afternoon old "Billy" would leave the farm and trot happily along his unique self-respected highway a matter of a mile, or so, to Button's Tavern at the Claireville five ~~corners~~ corners. Generally there was a scramble as to who would stand first treat and old Billy was always included, and never missed a drink, if he could help it. After a goodly number of rounds old Billy, not quite as sure-footed as on arrival, would think of home. He was invariably the first to leave. Of course the assembled guests were always intrigued by the prospect of old Billy's homeward journey. No matter how wobbly he was he always refused any highway except the top of the rail fence. Needless to say, it quite often ~~took~~ took him several attempts before he could even successfully mount his self-appointed pathway. His frantic efforts to stay on top were even more ridiculous. Finally he would make off, slowly and cautiously, with much staggering hesitation and wild swayings from side to side and lustily cheered by his convivial hosts. A slight unpremeditated slip often sent him collapsing to the ground in a heap; but after a maudlin interval he would again with difficulty mount his beloved fence and thus continue his journey the way home.

The Legal Aspects

Pioneer holdings were often large, and frequently only partially cleared. A few feet one way or another on a bush-land farm, made little difference. But as Canada developed, and this, we presume, applied to all countries, line fences, barriers and boundaries of all kinds assumed greater importance. The early confusion in this country was perpetuated, further by snake fences. A U.S.A. farmer estimated 6 acres as the loss or "fence waste" on 20 acres of land. As the owners became more appreciative of the producing possibilities, and, hence, the cash value of their land, the importance of the exact boundary line was increased. Unhealthy quarrels were just as frequent over straying stock, as over disputed boundaries.

In 1834 an act of William IV provided for the appointment of "fit and discreet" as the "fence viewers, to determine what should be a lawful fence. Of course the ideal fence, "horse high, bull strong, and sknuk tight", was not too easy to agree on, or in fact, to erect.

Early legislation goes into minute detail, and deals entirely with rail fences. The bottom rail was to be within four inches apart, and the whole fence had to be staked and ridered. In those times cattle were kept "handy by" for protection against wolves and bears.

The electric fence came into general farm use in 1932. It is, of course, an amazingly simple fence to construct, consisting of one strand of either barbed or smooth wire, attached to glass or porcelain insulators, on posts, or pickets, spaced twenty to eighty feet apart depending on the level of the ~~ground~~ ground and the class of the stock.

This then in brief is the story of the fences. We like to feel that in some small way this is perhaps the fashion in which it might have been presented to you by those pioneers who devised them.

We owe a great deal of credit to Mr. H. Symonds for much of this information which was gained from his book on "Fences".

History of South Half
Lot 3, Concession 2,
King

On June 5th, 1838, Barnes Beynon purchased Lot No. 3, Concession 2, King Township, in the County of York, in the Home District, in the Province of Upper Canada from the Crown (it being part of the Clergy Reserve property) for the sum of one hundred and twelve pounds, ten shillings of lawful money of Upper Canada. This contained two hundred acres.

On the 3rd day of November, 1838, Barnes Beynon sold the south half of Lot No. 3, or the south hundred acres to Thomas Beynon for the sum of sixty pounds. On the same date, November 3rd, Barnes Beynon sold the north east part of Lot No. 3, containing forty acres, to Charles Grant. This place is now owned by Gordon Phippen. And at the same time he sold the north west part of Lot No. 3 to James Lawrence, now owned by Lyle Baker.

Thirty years later, April 3rd, 1868, John Beynon (the present owner's grandfather) received the south half of Lot No. 3 from the estate of the late Thomas Beynon.

During the year 1872 John Beynon built a house to replace the original log house built, we presume by Thomas Beynon when he bought the farm. The house built in 1872 stood only thirteen years. In the early hours of Sunday morning, November 1st, 1885, it burned to the ground. The fire could easily have been extinguished if a few pails of water had been available, but there just wasn't any water on hand. The fire burned so slowly that they were able to salvage nearly all the contents. They even had time to remove many of the doors, these being used later in the new house, the one now standing. After the fire the family (father, mother and nine children) moved to the farm in Vaughan Township, known then and now as Broadview. One son, George, was away in Australia at this time.

During the year 1889 the house that now stands on the south half of Lot No. 3 was built. In that same year, 1889, the late William Thomas Beynon Beynon assumed management of the farm. In September 1890 W. J. Beynon moved into the new house with his bride, Mary E. Legge. He lived on the farm until his death in 1926, when his son, Maurice Beynon, the present owner assumed management. The second bride, Dorothy Paxton, came to this house in 1927. During the seventies and eighties the farm was known as "No. 3". In 1890 it was named "The Maples", deriving its name from the

fine sugar bush at the rear of the property, and from the grove of maple trees along the driveway, that were planted by Thomas and Jonathan Beynon many years earlier. About 1925 when the present owner was establishing a herd of registered Ayrshire cattle the name had to be changed, in order to use the farm name as a prefix or herd name for the cattle. The farm name then became "Wylldridge". Wildridge was a name closely connected with the family in Ireland.

January 28th, 1956.



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History of Lot 13, 2nd Concession
Township of King

By Mrs. Ray Jennings (Evelyn Bovair)
February, 1958

The property was secured from the Crown in 1797 by Daniel Rose. In 1837, Hugh Moore bought it. It was in his possession until January, 1849, when my great grandfather, James Todd, bought it. He had a general store in Machell's Corners, now Aurora. My grandfather, the oldest of the Todd family, took over the store. In 1861 he married Diana Ransom and in 1864 he and his wife moved to the farm, where they spent their remaining days.

My mother, Annie Todd, was born on the farm October 4, 1868. On March 19, 1890, she married Walter Bovair. They lived in Aurora for two years after their marriage and then moved to the farm. After the death of James Todd, my grandfather, in 1907, my father bought the farm. I was born there.

After my marriage to Ray Jennings in September, 1922, we lived on the farm to assist with the work. Being an only child there were no boys to take over. Our children, Ewart, Emerson and Betty were born there, and Ewart has remained there. In June 1946 he married Shirley Akam. Ewart and Shirley with their family, Diana, Nancy, John and Christopher, still live on the farm.

In January, 1949, when Ewart took over the farm, my mother and father (Walter and Annie Bovair), Ray and I moved to Aurora. We lived there for six years then moved to the farm opposite Lot 13. Mother and Father passed away in Aurora.

Ewart's children are the fifth generation to attend Temperanceville United Church and the fourth generation to attend Temperanceville Public School.

The original house was a two storey log cabin, just across the lane from the present white brick house, which was built in 1882.

The farm, when my great grandfather bought it, was mostly bush and the family, like all pioneers, spent long toilsome hours clearing the land. My grandfather had a general blacksmith shop on the farm.

When my mother was a young girl, she named the farm 'High View' because of the fine panoramic view of the countryside. The house and barn are perched high on the hilltop, the divide between Lake Ontario and Lake Simcoe.

Amusing Incidents in the Life of the Pair
who owned the Farm before the Todds bought
it

They were a quarrelsome pair and the wife's tongue was notorious. She would help her husband in the clearing but they were always jangling about the share of the work.

The custom was to put a little hardwood ashes in each hill to kill cut worms. On one occasion when they were planting corn in a clearing, the supply of ashes ran out and there was an argument as to who should go to the house to get more from the fireplace. Finally the wife had to go, so she decided she would play a trick on her husband.

With a shovel she dug deeply into a bed of red hot cinders, which she put in the bottom of a pail, and covered with cold ashed. When she returned to the planting ground she gave the old man a breeze for having to bring the ashes. He plunged his hand deep into the ashes to find them red hot, and was quick to pull out his hand, badly blistered, as was his temper. Taking after his wife with a hoe, he chased her around the field. Mollie knew her superior sprinting powers before venturing on the trick. Gathering her skirts under her arms, she was able to clear the fallen logs and brush and beat him to the house. She dashed in the door and up the ladder that led to the attic. She had pulled the latch string in after her and before he could get in through the window, she had pulled the ladder up into the garret and was taunting him from this safe perch. When his temper cooled down they resumed their work.

One Sunday afternoon he went to the attic for a snooze but was unable to sleep because of his wife's snoring. She was having a nap on a couch in the room below him. Directly above her was a knot hole in the ceiling floor. He lowered a clothesline through the hole and then very quietly came down the ladder and bound the end of it around her ankle. Although she really was awake, she continued snoring, for she knew he was up to some trick. When he had quietly crept back to the attic, he pulled the rope up with might and main, thinking he would have her with one foot in the air. But while he was going upstairs, she had quickly tied the rope around a bolster, a thing that was in common use on beds in those days, and when he pulled the rope all he had against the ceiling was the old bolster. She grabbed the ladder and made off with it. She had won a victory over her husband in this escapade and left him a prisoner in the attic.

History of East Half of Lot 14, in the
2nd Concession, Township of King

By Mrs. Ray Jennings, February, 1958.

In April, 1797, Daniel Rose secured the property from the Crown. In February, 1837, Hugh Moore bought from Daniel Rose Lots 13 and 14 (two hundred acres) for \$800.00.

In 1852 Mr. Moore sold the property to James Owen and in 1896 George Hendry bought it through Tinline and Todd, executors of the James Owen Estate. In 1911 George Hendry sold it to Charles Reeves. They resided there until 1917 when John Mackay of Toronto bought the property.

In November, 1921, Clarence Doolittle, who had been overseas in World War I, bought the property through the Government. In November, 1926, Ray Jennings purchased it from Clarence Doolittle and it is still in Ray Jennings's possession.

HISTORY OF THE CLAYTON BEYNON FARM.

Mr. Clayton Beynon a cousin of Maurice Beynon resides on the 100 acre "Broadview Farm" which is the north half of lot 34, concession 2 Vaughan Twp. This land was probably given its name because of the marvellous view and distance which one can see in all directions.

The owner, his wife, formerly Elsie Phillips (daughter of Mr. & Mrs. Geo. Phillips of Temperanceville) and his 3 daughters, Margaret, Florrie, Ruth, and one son Robert now occupy this old landmark and own a large herd of Guernsey cattle.

In 1803 John Beynon and Jane Whitten were married in Ireland. Later in 1819 they arrived in Canada with their eight children. Two more were born in Canada. The eldest of these, John was carried by his Mother to Toronto known then as York to be baptized. Because of the lack of friends for godparents the clergy refused ~~the family~~ baptism, the family then became staunch Methodists. Four descendants became ministers, and one granddaughter a missionary in Africa. Church of Ireland prayer book the proud possession of the Clayton Beynons was printed in Dublin in 1785.

At one time at least six farms were owned by Beynons on the 2nd concession of Vaughan and King. Three "Beynons" married "Loves" at the time "Temperanceville" was known as "Loves Corners."

In May 1841 the Rev. George Beynon purchased 100 acres, the north half of lot 34 concession 2 Vaughan Twp. for 197 pounds, 10 shillings, now known as "Broadview Farm".

For a number of years it was rented by two families, the Agars and the Dibbs. On March 28th 1883, the Rev. Geo. Beynon sold to John Beynon for \$45.00. In 1901 Jonathan son of John became the owner at his father's death.

In 1915 one acre was sold to Margaret Beynon and her husband Benjamin. They built a two storey red brick house on this piece of property.

On the death of Jonathan, the farm was sold to

Clayton Beynon on NOV.25th. 1920. The deed for this land is quite unique with its lovely seal and elaborate red ribbons.

After the death of Clayton on November 1st. 1955, the farming business was carried on by his wife Elsie and their son Robert known to all as "Bob".

It was on July 25th. 1970. that Bob decided to take upon himself a wife, Marilyn Keast of Shelbourne. In August 1970 Elsie went to live in King City.



*Ben Beynon building
his house.*



**KING UFO PRESIDENT 1940
SUFFERS LOSS OF BARN**

The hurricane which tore down one of the 300 foot towers of CFRB on May 19 wrought considerable damage across York county. So much damage was done to the barn of Clayton Beynon, president of King UFO, that the entire construction of a new barn is made necessary.

Mr. Beynon had just taken his herd of milch cows from the barnyard into the stable. Going up in the barn to see that all the doors were fastened he found one wall swaying. He managed to run down to safety in the stable before the upper structure collapsed and was scattered across the barnyard and for many rods beyond.

The four children were absent at the time. Mrs. Beynon remained unhurt in the house in spite of one barn rafter being driven through the roof. Last year a large part of the Beynon crops were destroyed by hail.

History of Maple Grove Farm

On June 3rd, 1960 while the present barn on Maple Grove Farm, King Sideroad, was being remodelled a bottle containing a note was found, revealing information ~~about~~ about the barn. The past history of this lovely farm was until, December 1958, in the Folliott name since 1849 is of great interest to this community. It was on April 3rd, 1849 that Mr. Gilbert Folliot, (grandfather of Mr. Albert Folliot,) and his wife Margaret purchased the property from John and Emma Hutchison. Their son, Gilbert who was born in the old homestead married Martha Ruston of 12th concession of Albion on Feb. 16th 1880. It was he who took over the estate on Dec. 19th, 1883 and was father of the four Folliot boys whom we have known over the years; Harvey, Albert Roy, and Clifton. On Mar. 25, 1913 Gilbert Folliot passed away leaving no will so all agreed to a portion of the estate. It was on May 3rd, 1913 that Albert, took over the home place. On Feb. 16, 1916 he took his bride Mrytle Cambell of Kettleby. At Maple Grove their four children were born and raised, Gilbert now lives in Beaurepaire, ~~Que~~ Quebec. He and his wife, have two lovely ~~daughters~~ daughters.

Mildred and her husband Warren Barnard live in Napanee. ~~T~~ Ruth is teaching in Toronto and ~~XX~~ Eldon is residing in Stouffville. Mildred was the first girl born on the farm.

This old homestead of the Folliott family is still a lovely spot. Earlier it had a bush in the front field and two rows of maple trees. These maples were planted by Alberts father but a run away team completely uprooted one row shortly after planting in 1883.

The lovely spruce trees on the property were all planted by Albert Folliott.

The barn, of which the note found in the bottle speaks, was a small frame building. It was moved on May 3rd, 1897 taking four days to move and jack it up. It was moved by Mr. Phil Fogel of Pine Orchard with block and tackle. Its former location was on the other side of the lane, doors facing ~~not~~ north and south, ends east and west. Mr. James Cairns of Eversley and Mr. Archie McGill were the ~~XX~~ carpenters. Mr. Joe Spragg of Kinghorn did the mason work. He and his son had been working five weeks and expected to be finished in about another week at the time the note was written. Further information stated their intention of enlarging the barn 14 ft. to the west; also that Mr. Mortson on the 4th concession was going to move his barn as soon as this work at the Folliotts was finished.

The writer of the note Sarah Benfield said she was going to lay the corner stone the next afternoon.

Another most interesting item in the letter was that the Methodist Church of Temperanceville, now the United Church, was going up at the same time, June 1897. The Mason work was done and the corner stone to be laid on the following Thursday, June 17th.

Sarah Benfield, (Mrs. Fletcher Thompson) and Nellie Elliott (Mrs. Dave Harper) were two girls whom Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Folliott raised and considered themselves adopted daughters. At the time of the barn's moving their sons ages were Harvey 15, Albert 13, Roy 10, Clifton 7. Their grandfather Gilbert Folliott was the first burial in King Cemetery. Oats had been sown on the land and of course had to be plowed out to stake the plot.

In 1915 Mr. Albert Folliott had a well drilled and a windmill installed which was used until the automatic system of recent years. In 1929 he ~~built~~ built an implement shed, put a hip roof on the barn and ~~installed~~ installed water bowls. Later the modern conveniences of bathroom etc. were installed in the house. These are but a few of the ~~ch~~ changes which took place over the years on the Folliott property.

As Mr. Albert Folliott's health prevented him from continuing strenuous farm work, a decision was made to sell the property. Thus it was on December of 1958 Mr. Matthew Heron, who had purchased the property directly across the King Side Road some years previous became the owner of Maple Grove Farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Folliott now reside in Aurora.

In Temperanceville Community 1958.

Friends Bade Farewell To Mr. & Mrs. A. Folliott

(by Mrs. Milton Wells)

On Thursday evening, April 2, friends and neighbours gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Macklin in honour of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Folliott, who are leaving Temperanceville this week to take up residence in their new home on Connaught Ave., Aurora. It is with regret we see these fine people leave our community, but wish them every happiness in their new home.

Mr. Folliott has spent his life on the farm they have sold to Mr. Matthew Heron. Mrs. Folliott came there 43 years ago as his bride. They have been devoted

church workers during these many years. During two different terms, Mrs. Folliott has acted as superintendent of the Sunday School at least 15 years. She also served as teacher for the adult class. For many years she was organist for the church and pianist for the W.A. and W.M.S. organization. In September 1957, Mrs. Folliott became a life member of the Temperanceville W.A. when the fiftieth anniversary of the association was celebrated. Both members of the church, Mr. Folliott has been on the board all through the years and has been an elder for many years.

Eldon is the only member of the family who has been living at home.

Ruth is in Toronto, Mrs. Warren Barnard and her husband in Nanawee and Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Folliott and their two daughters near Montreal.

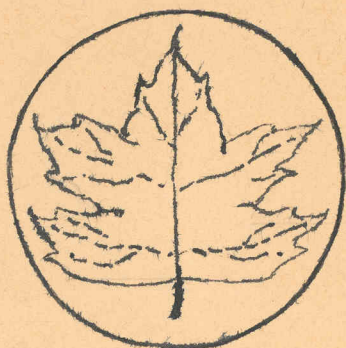
During the evening's entertainment Wilbert Jennings showed his slides of a trip to the west coast, local scenes and various points of interest to this community. These were thoroughly enjoyed by all present.

The evening was climaxed by the presentation of a beautifully finished step end table, a lovely grey leather hassock and a plant of potted mums to Mr. and Mrs. Folliott who were overjoyed with the gifts and kindly thoughts expressed in the presentation speech given by Wilbert Jennings. Aurora is but a short distance away and we hope to have both Mr. and Mrs. Folliott back with us on many occasions.

TEMPERANCEVILLE

HONOR ROLL

1939 1945



ALLAN, STANLEY.
ANDERSON, JOHN.
ANDREWS, BERT.
BISHOP, ALEX.
BISHOP, HENRY.
BROWN, DAWSON.
COTTEL, EDWARD.
FAIRHALL, ALFRED.
GEDDES, PETER.
GREENWOOD, HARRY.
HENSHAW, CHARLES.
KERR, LESLIE.
KERR, STANLEY.

LLOYD, ARTHUR.
LLOYD, RAYMOND.
McRITCHIE, MAISIE.
PARNELL, PATRICIA.
ROBINSON, JAMES.
ROBINSON, THOMAS.
ROBINSON, WM.
RUMBLE, CLIFFORD.
RUMBLE, HARRY.
UMEHARA, JEAN.
WELLS, NORMA.
WELLS, GORDON.

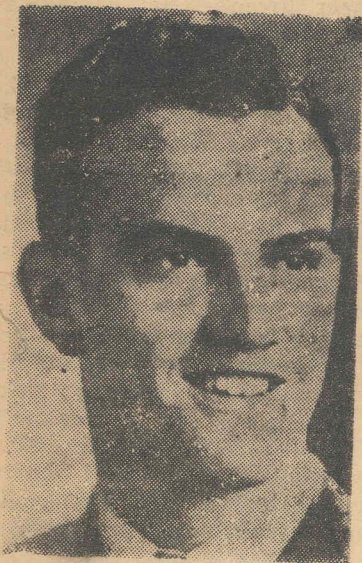
KILLED IN ACTION

KERSWELL, JAMES.

RUMBLE, ROBERT.

▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼
**Former A.H.S. Student
 Helps Bomb Berlin** *November*

1943



FLYING OFFICER RUMBLE

A King township airman took part Thursday night in the big raid on Berlin. Flying Officer Robert N. Rumble of King said: "It was a clear night and with the sky illuminated by flares and searchlights we could see fires blazing for 150 miles."

Born in King township, Flying Officer Rumble attended Temperanceville public school. Later he graduated from Aurora high school, where he had been captain of the school basketball team.

Upon leaving school he enlisted in August, 1941, as a pilot in the R.C.A.F. In November of the same year he was commissioned as pilot officer and went overseas the following month. He was promoted to the rank of flying officer in May, 1943. A son of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Rumble, he has two brothers also in the services.

▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼



1942

FLIER BURIED IN DENMARK

King, July 31—Missing since Feb. 15 when on an operational flight over Berlin, F.O. Robert M. Rumble is now reported as having been buried near Port Bandholm, Denmark, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Rumble of Temperanceville, have been officially informed. Besides his parents and three sisters, he is survived by two brothers, Pte. Harry Rumble overseas, and Clifford, with the R.C.A.F. at St. Thomas.

1944

P.O. Robert Rumble Missing Overseas



FLYING OFFICER RUMBLE

F.O. Robert M. Rumble, 22, a veteran of a number of operational flights over enemy territory has been reported missing; his parents, Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Rumble, King, have been informed.

Flying Officer Rumble graduated from Aurora High School. He was captain of the school basketball team.

He enlisted as a pilot in the R.C.A.F. in August 1941. In November of the same year he was commissioned as pilot officer and went overseas the following month. He was promoted to the rank of flying officer in May, 1943.

Two brothers also are overseas, Harry with the Canadian army and Clifford with the R.C.A.F.

▽ ▽ ▽ ▽ ▽

Feb. 15, 1944.

Air Force

Ottawa, Dec. 29.—The Department of National Defense for Air today issued casualty list No. 1078 of the Royal Canadian Air Force, showing next of kin of those named from Ontario as follows:

OVERSEAS

Killed on Active Service

CARTER, Albert Victor, FO. Mrs. A. V. Carter (wife), 116 Springdale Blvd., Toronto.
DOWDING, Richard Boyd, FO. Mrs. C. E. Dowding (mother), Oakville.
DOWNING, Albert Edward, FO. W. G. Downing (father), 7 Burnfield Ave., Toronto.
HARWOOD, Edward James Francis, Flt. Sgt. Montreal.

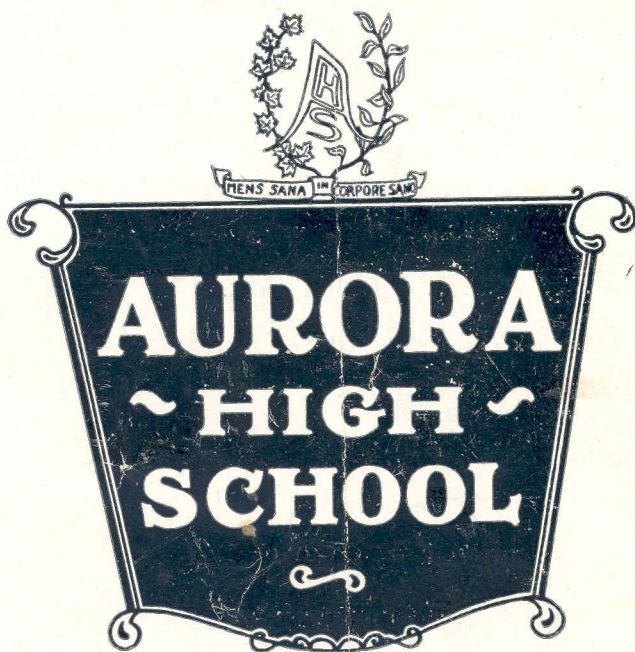
Missing, Believed Killed in Air Operations

MURRELL, William James, Sgt. W. G. Murrell (father), Belton, Ont.
MYRON, Ian Thomas, Sgt. Eburne, B.C.

Missing after Air Operations

ALLAN, Robert, Flt. Sgt. Montreal.
BARKE, Kenneth Hubert, FO. Killdeer, Sask.
BASARAB, Louis, Sgt. High Prairie, Alta.
BOND, Arthur Thomas, PO. Mrs. Arthur Bond (mother), Waterloo, Ont.
FRIZZELL, Lloyd William, FO. Halifax.
McPHEE, James Alexander, Sgt. A. A. McPhee (father), Ophir, Ont.
ROBSON, Arthur Edward, Flt. Sgt. Winnipeg.
ROWLEY, Adelbert Bateman, FO. Clive, Alta.
SEYMOUR, James Rodgers, F. Sgt. Vancouver.
SLACK, Kenneth Earl Clifford, Sgt. W. E. Slack (father), 6 Sarnia Ave., Toronto.
BLAKENEY, Lester Ferguson, FO. L. H. Blakeney (father), 20 Spadina Ave., Ottawa.
BOWDEN, Donald Ivan, F. Sgt. Sutton, Que.
CARTER, Frank Ernest, S.L. Mrs. F. E. Carter (wife), Iroquois, Ont.
COULTER, Everett Malcolm, WO. Rev. Joseph Coulter (father), 151 Wolveligh Blvd., Toronto.
DUDLEY, Gordon Howard, F. Sgt. St. James, Man.
EARLE, John Clifford Morris, WO. James Earle (father), Cornwall.
ENGLERT, Walter Lawrence, FO. Mrs. Lawrence Englert (mother), Kitchener.
GOODKEY, Leonard Earl, PO. C. C. Goodkey (father), Bancroft.
HATCH, George Charles, PO. Miss Florence Hatch (sister), Fort William.
HEIN, John, Sgt. Artland, Sask.
HICKS, Orville Wesley, PO. J. C. Hicks (father), 484 Lewis St., Ottawa.
HOLLAND, Glen Allen, Flt. Lt. Mrs. G. A. Holland (wife), Hurdman's Bridge, Ottawa.
KELLY, Ralph Gordon, PO. Varsity View, Man.
LYNG, David Thomas, PO. Montreal.
MacLEOD, Malcolm Hinds, PO. Halifax.
OLSVIK, David Osborne, FO. Parkside, Sask.
ORR, Robert James, PO. Adam Orr (father), 42 Connaught Ave. S., Hamilton.
PARRY, Richard Charles, FO. Prince Rupert, B.C.
PRATT, Ralph Winston, Sgt. Rev. J. W. Pratt (father), Mount Forest.
RUMBLE, Robert Mons, FO. N. H. Rumble (father), King, Ont.
SILTALA, Torsti, FO. Mrs. Torsti Siltala (wife), Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
TAILLON, Joseph Alphonse Gaston, Sgt. Quebec City (Wife overseas).
TOBIN, William Robert, WO. W. J. Tobin (father), St. Marys.
URBAN, Russell, PO. St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.
WILLIAMS, Gordon Ivan, WO. Elkhorn, Man.
WOODS, Raymond Craig, Sgt. M. L. Woods (father), Lanark, Ont.
Seriously Ill as a Result of Accidental Injuries
HOOD, Charles William, Flt. Sgt. W.

Memorial
Drumhead Service



Friday, May 10th, 1946

AT 2.30 P.M., D.S.T.