

ESQUESING HISTORICAL SOCIETY NEWSLETTER

P.O. Box 51, Georgetown, Ontario, Canada L7G 4T1

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HUNGRY HOLLOW



EHS00615

The postcard above showing Guelph Street (Highway #7) crossing Silver Creek, shows a portion of Hungry Hollow.

The photograph on the right shows the West Branch of the Credit running through Hungry Hollow. How can both pictures be correct when they show two places far removed from each other?

Where is Hungry Hollow?

Why is it called Hungry Hollow?

EHS26480



The story of Hungry Hollow involves two pioneering families of Georgetown, the Kennedy family and the Barber brothers.

GEORGETOWN PIONEERS

Georgetown Herald, 12 May 1937

Georgetown derived its name from one George Kennedy, who is said to have been the first settler in this immediate district. The following history of the family has been handed to us by Mrs. J.B. Wilson, a great-granddaughter of George Kennedy, at present residing in Georgetown: -

...The Kennedy's were descendants of the United Empire Loyalists.

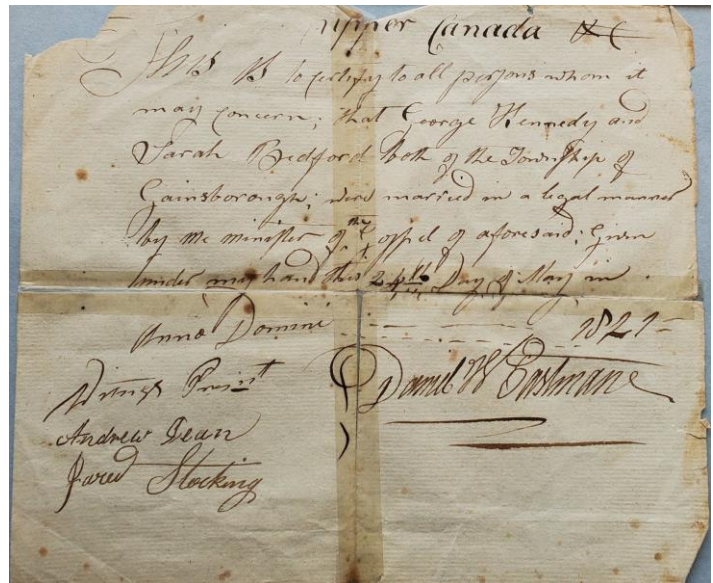
George, another son by his first marriage, was born on Sept. 16th 1799 in Middleport, Gainborough Township.

On May 24th, 1821, he married Elizabeth Bedford of the same township. He was of an honourable retiring disposition and always put virtues before wealth. His one fault was possibly having too much faith in his fellowman.

In the year 1823 he and his wife and their two eldest children settled in the north-easterly portion of the township of Esquesing at the site of the present town of Georgetown. They were the earliest settlers in this part and their task was by no means an easy one as the country was practically virgin forest, with little or no means of communication with the outside centres.

There was also present, at all times, the danger of wild animals, necessitating constant care on the part of Mrs. Kennedy to guard her children's safety.

Amid such surroundings, George Kennedy built the first dwelling in what was to be known temporarily as "**Hungry Hollow**," but later named Georgetown in honour of its founder. This home was a log cabin and was situated on the flats near the present site of the Guelph Street bridge. They chose this particular location because of its proximity to spring water. Seventeen years after George Kennedy had settled here, there were but three families comprising the settlement, and it was not until 1840 that the first store opened.



Marriage attestation for George Kennedy & Sarah Bedford 1827 EHS Archives MG9 A16 #3.02



George Kennedy EHS00110

Mr. Kennedy took up

two hundred acres of land from the Crown, bordering on the check line on the south and extending from the ninth line on the east to the eighth line on the west. A portion of this land he cleared and farmed, but at the same time turned his energies towards a more definite means of establishing a community. He built a grist mill on Mill Street which was operated from a flume which at one time crossed the street. A grist mill was a necessity, hence settlers came from miles around, bringing their grain to be ground. As often the distance to this mill was more than a day's journey, the Kennedy home was open to all, at all times. Then too, in connection with the grist mill, Mr. Kennedy operated a saw-mill. Later he erected a foundry also. It was from Mr. Kennedy that the Barber brothers purchased the land where they later built their mill.

Although George Kennedy was keenly alive to business, he did not neglect his wife's interests and built her, her future home, the first brick house in Georgetown, situated on the north side of Mill Street near Main. This cottage still stands, as does also their second brick house built by Mr. Kennedy, directly across the street on the south side, and occupied by his son.

Major Lachlan Grant wrote a little background on the Barber brothers which he published in the Georgetown Herald on 31 March 1926.

HISTORY OF THE CREDIT

Dealing with the history of the Credit River and its water powers, Major Grant, of Georgetown, Ont., who was at one time associated municipally and socially with the late J.R. Barber, sheds an interesting sidelight on the genesis of the paper mill of the Barber Division of the Provincial Paper Mills Ltd., at Georgetown. Major Grant states that the first settlers came to Georgetown in 1822, and that sawmills were the first to use water power at many points off the Credit River. The Barber brothers, William, James and Robert, came from Ireland in 1822, landing at the Town of Niagara, remaining there two weeks and then moving to Crook's Hollow, at that time quite a manufacturing centre for the western section of the country. For instance one man, Hon. James Crooks, carried on a distillery, grist mills, sawmill, potash works, woollen mill, cooper shops and foundry. In 1826, the first paper mill in Canada was built, and the Government paid \$600 for the first sheet of paper turned out. Here the Barber brothers remained. James learned paper-making.

After thirteen years of their united savings, they came to Georgetown in 1837, where they started custom-carding and a one-set mill. This was on a small stream off Main Street. It was in 1853, while the Grand Trunk Railway was being built, that James Barber built the first paper mill ...

Pictured are William, Robert, and James Barber, taken from the 1877 Historical Atlas of Halton.





ESQUESING HISTORICAL SOCIETY SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS

2023

Wed. 08 Mar.

THE STORY OF HUNGRY HOLLOW

Anyone who has lived in Georgetown has heard of Hungry Hollow. Where is Hungry Hollow? How did it get its name? Who named it? The answers to these questions may surprise you. Join local historian Mark Rowe as he leads us through the story of Hungry Hollow.

***“The Studio,” Halton Hills Cultural Centre, 9 Church St.,
Georgetown, 7:00 p.m.***

Wed. 12 Apr.

THE CORONATION

In preparation for the May 6th Coronation of our King and Queen, the EHS is preparing a presentation on Coronation activities in this area from the past. We even have home movies of the Georgetown Coronation Parade. Please join us and bring your Coronation Day memories. If you have film of an event, contact us to have it digitized and included in our presentation.

***“The Studio,” Halton Hills Cultural Centre, 9 Church St.,
Georgetown, 7:00 p.m.***

Wed. 10 May

To Be Announced

Wed. 14 June

GLEN WILLIAMS WALKING TOUR

Local Historian John Mark Rowe brings the Society back to the Glen for an evening walking tour. Unlike earlier tours we will begin at the Beaumont Mill Antiques building. This walk will include climbing a hill so wear your runners!

***Beaumont Mill Antiques & Collectibles, 586 Main Street, Glen
Williams, 6:30 p.m.***

INVITE YOUR NEIGHBOUR TO BECOME A MEMBER!

- All Meetings are FREE to attend -

MEETING UPDATES: Visit <http://esquesinghistoricalsociety.com>

INQUIRIES: esquesinghs@gmail.com

Society Notes

EHS EXECUTIVE

Stephen Blake	President
Steve McNamara	Treasurer
Karen Hunter	Secretary
J. Mark Rowe	Archivist
David Borrett	Membership
Ray Denny	Publications
Charles Veale	

Send all inquiries to: esquesinghs@gmail.com

EHS website:

<http://esquesinghistoricalsociety.com>

EHS NEWSLETTER

John Mark Rowe prepared this newsletter.

Please consider an electronic newsletter sent to your e-mail address. Not only will you save the Society postage, you get to see the colour pictures!

MEMBERSHIP

We currently have 52 paid 2023 members. Our membership year runs from February. The individual membership rate is \$20. The family or institution rate is \$25. The EHS is still very happy to accept personal cheques from our members. Please note that all cheques must be made payable to "Esquesing Historical Society", fully spelled out. Membership fees can be mailed to our post box, dropped off at the home of any executive member or at one of our meetings. This will be the last newsletter for those that do not renew their membership.

CANADIANA ON-LINE

<http://online.canadiana.ca/search>

ONTARIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

A new year brings a much-anticipated new venture, and a landmark for The Ontario Historical Society (OHS). The OHS is excited to announce the launch of our partnership with one of Canada's most renowned historians, **Dr. Donald B. Smith**, to bring you our first in-house produced 20-episode podcast series, *[In Hindsight: Half a Century of Research Discoveries in Canadian History](#)*.

ARCHIVES OF ONTARIO

www.archives.gov.on.ca

EHS ARCHIVES

The Archival report for 2022 was presented at the AGM in February and is available on our website. Contact the Society at our email address if you would like a PDF copy.

We are happy to welcome Roza Razoff of Mohawk College who is adding photographs to Halton Hills Images. A detailed listing of our archives is available at

<https://www.archeion.ca/esquesing-historical-society>

HERITAGE HALTON HILLS

On 29 August 2022, an Order in Council formalized the immediate transfer of responsibility for the Ontario Heritage Act from the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport to the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism.

A new Heritage Halton Hills committee has been established and will have Councillor Clark Somerville as chair with Councillor Joseph Racinsky as vice-chair.

HALTON HERITAGE SERVICES

To book a research time with Heritage Services, please get in touch at

<https://www.halton.ca/The-Region>

EHS ELECTION

The members of the Esquesing Historical Society re-elected their executive with the addition of Charles Veale. Welcome Charles to our executive.

EHS FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Treasurer Steven McNamara presented his report. (31 Jan 2022-31 Jan 2023) The Society's bank balance at the end of January was \$8,495.92 a significant and surprising increase from last year (\$7,217.84). Cash receipts were up, due primarily, to publication sales through a new business in Glen Williams, The Main Street Market. Disbursements, \$4,123.60, are at pre-covid levels with the return of Hall Rental and Speaker Honorariums. Archive costs were down, insurance up. Steven McNamara moved that the Treasurer's Report be accepted. Ray Denny seconded the motion. Carried.

The Financial Statement is posted to our website.

HALTON-PEEL OGS

<https://haltonpeel.ogs.on.ca/>

March 26 *Ewa Kujawa*: An Introduction to Researching your Eastern European Ancestors -2 p.m.

April 23 -*Ken McKinlay*: Making Use of All Censuses in Canada -2 p.m.

ACCESS this virtual meeting by visiting the Halton-Peel OGS website above.

DEVEREAUX HOUSE

Ann Lawlor at ann@devereauxhouse.ca

LIMEHOUSE MEMORIAL HALL

April -Watch for the Spring Pancake Breakfast.

HALTON HILLS SPORTS MUSEUM

<http://haltonhillssportsmuseum.blogspot.ca/>

The Museum will be open at Mold-Masters Sportsplex on March 10 12:30-4; March 11 1-4; April 1st 12:30-4; April 2nd 1-4; April 15 12:30-4; April 16 12:30-4. Admission is free!

L.M. MONTGOMERY MUSEUM

The L.M. Montgomery Museum website is now live at <https://lmmontgomerynorval.com/>

STREETSVILLE HIST. SOCIETY

The Leslie Log Cabin at 4415 Mississauga Road is open on Wednesdays and Sundays from 1-4 p.m.

Trinity Church 69 Queen St. S., is spearheading a project to restore Streetsville's historic cemetery at Queen and Ontario St S. This cemetery is open to the public as a park and meditation space in honor of Sam and Hazel McCallion. Sam and Hazel were both long-time members of this church and major figures in the Streetsville and Mississauga communities.

BRAMPTON HIST. SOCIETY

Mar. 16 -*AGM* -City of Brampton Heritage update.

Apr. 20 – *Astrid Peters*: Author of “Sibylla, One Story at a Time.”

Meetings are at Heart Lake Presbyterian

Church at 7 p.m. \$5 fee for non-members.

MILTON HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Waldie Blacksmith Shop at 16 James Street, Milton.

Mar. 16 -*Nancy Cuttle* and *Susan Snook*: “100 Years/100 Women Pillars of Our Community” 7:30 p.m.

Apr. 20 -*Carol Ufford* and *Dawn Kelly* – “The Bachelorette New France” –

intriguing stories of New France. 7:30 p.m.

OAKVILLE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

<https://www.oakvillehistory.org/speakers-nights.html>

NASAGIWEYA HIST. SOCIETY

info@nasagiweyahistoricalociety.com

TRAFALGAR HISTORICAL SOCIETY

<http://tths.ca/>

LOCAL DIGITAL RESOURCES

Our Digital World, host of Halton Hills newspapers, Halton Images and Halton News hosts newspapers from across Ontario. You can start searching at:

<https://ourdigitalworld.net/>

BRYAN LEWIS -HALL OF FAME

Bryan Lewis - a long-time NHL referee and former Halton Hills councillor - has been selected for induction into the Ontario Sports Hall of Fame class of 2023. He was informed on 6 February. Over the course of his career, he officiated more than 1,000 games, 30 playoff games and nine Stanley Cup finals at the NHL level. He was named the Director of Officiating in 1989 - a role he held until 2000.

FINAL NEWSLETTER

The membership year runs until 31 January, so anyone who does not renew their membership will no longer receive this newsletter. Our fee of \$20 hasn't risen in years so you are getting the best deal possible!

THE CORONATION

6 May 2023

A coronation is both the symbolic religious ceremony during which a sovereign is crowned and the physical act of placing a crown on a monarch's head.

It formalises the monarch's role as the head of the Church of England and marks the transfer of their title and powers.

However, it is not actually necessary for the monarch to be crowned to become King. Edward VIII reigned without a coronation - and Charles automatically became King the moment the Queen died.



What happens at a coronation?

Coronations have remained much the same for more than 1,000 years. The British ceremony is the only remaining event of its type in Europe.

However, Buckingham Palace has said that although the coronation will be "rooted in long-standing traditions", it will also "reflect the monarch's role today and look towards the future".

It is likely to be shorter and smaller in scale than Queen Elizabeth II's 1953 coronation, with a wider range of

religions represented.

The coronation procession is also expected to be more modest. Queen Elizabeth's procession had 16,000 participants, and took 45 minutes to pass any stationary point on the 7km (4.3 miles) route.

This time the King and Queen Consort will travel to Westminster Abbey in the King's procession, and return to Buckingham Palace in a larger coronation procession, where they will be joined by other members of the Royal Family.

There are several stages to the service:

- **The recognition:** While standing beside the Coronation Chair, the monarch is presented to those gathered in the Abbey by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The congregation shouts "God Save the King!", and trumpets sound
- **The oath:** The sovereign swears to uphold the law and the Church of England
- **The anointing:** The King's ceremonial robe is removed and he sits in the Coronation Chair. A gold cloth is held over the chair to conceal the King from view. The Archbishop of Canterbury anoints the King's hands, breast and head with holy oil made to a secret recipe but known to contain ambergris, orange flowers, roses, jasmine and cinnamon
- **The investiture:** The sovereign is presented with items including the Royal Orb, representing religious and moral authority; the Sceptre, representing power; and the Sovereign's Sceptre, a rod of gold topped with a white enamelled dove, a

symbol of justice and mercy. Finally, the Archbishop places St Edward's Crown on the King's head

- **The enthronement and homage:** The King leaves the Coronation Chair and moves to the throne. Peers kneel before the monarch to pay homage

The Queen Consort will then be anointed in the same way and crowned.

“King Charles: His coronation – what we know so far,” *BBC News*, 25 January 2023

<https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-63543019>

CORONATIONS SINCE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ESQUESING TOWNSHIP



19th July 1821 **GEORGE IV** - George IV's coronation in the Abbey on 19th July 1821 was a superbly extravagant pageant that cost a staggering £230,000. He had a new crown containing over 12,000 diamonds specially made. The ageing and obese King sweltered in his suit, thick velvet coronation robes, a long-curved wig and plumed hat, and he used no fewer than nineteen handkerchiefs to mop his heavily perspiring brow! Meanwhile, outside the Abbey, his estranged wife, Caroline of Brunswick, was desperately trying to get in to the church to be crowned consort. George IV, adamant she would not be crowned, ordered those guarding the entrances to the Abbey to refuse her entry. Despite trying every door into the church, Caroline finally accepted defeat and left.

8th September 1831
WILLIAM IV - William

IV and Queen Adelaide were crowned on 8th September 1831. The doors of the Abbey opened at 4.00 am. At 10.15 am the coronation procession left St James' Palace, the King dressed in an admiral's uniform and the Queen in a white and gold dress. For the first time a special lavishly furnished annex had been built outside the west front of the Abbey to marshal the processions. The royal party arrived at 11.00am and the ceremony finished at 3.00pm. There was no usual coronation banquet as the King decided it was too expensive.





28 June 1838 **VICTORIA** - Queen Victoria was crowned on 28th June 1838, aged 19. The ceremony took five hours and suffered from a lack of rehearsal. No one except the Queen and Lord John Thynne (Sub-Dean of Westminster acting for the Dean), knew what should be happening. The coronation ring was painfully forced on to her wrong finger and Lord Rolle, an elderly peer, fell down the steps while making his homage to the Queen. A confused bishop wrongly told her the ceremony was over and she then had to come back to her seat to finish the service. In her Journal Victoria recorded the events of the day, calling it 'the proudest of my life'.

9th August 1902
EDWARD VII

– Edward VII and Queen Alexandria's coronation day was set for 26th June 1902 and guests were invited from all over the world. However, the King suffered an appendicitis a few days beforehand and developed peritonitis: unless he postponed the coronation and had an operation immediately, he would die. The King, though hugely reluctant, finally relented, and 9th August was chosen as the new date. By then he was much recovered and the service proceeded as planned. The ageing and almost blind Archbishop of Canterbury had the prayers printed in large letters on card so he could see them. He still mis-read some of them and at the moment of crowning (after he appeared to drop the crown) he placed it on the King's head the wrong way round!



22 June 1911 **GEORGE V** - King George and Queen Mary were crowned in Westminster Abbey on 22nd June 1911. They presented new hangings for the High Altar which are still in use. The frontal is made of cream white damask silk with an embroidered Crucifixion scene in the centre flanked by angels holding shields with the Royal arms and coat of arms of [St Edward the Confessor](#). The dorsal, for the back of the altar, shows figures of St Edward and the Pilgrim with kneeling images of the king and queen. This was designed by [W.R. Lethaby](#) and based on a 15th century example at Chipping Camden church. After his coronation the King and Queen



travelled to Delhi where they attended a vast outdoor gathering known as the Delhi Durbar. The Imperial Crown of India (now in the Tower of London) was specially made for the occasion.

12 May 1937 **GEORGE VI** - The coronation of George VI and Queen Elizabeth was held on 12th May 1937. This was the day that had originally been chosen for the coronation of Edward VIII before his abdication. Staff on duty started work at 4.00am and guests began arriving at 6.00am, many peers carrying sandwiches in their coronets.

Eye witnesses recalled that the overall impression inside the Abbey was colour everywhere, with blue and gold hangings and carpets and crimson robes and uniforms. Queen Mary, with Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret, attended, watching from the Royal Gallery. Slight mishaps did

occur during the service. The Archbishop of Canterbury, Cosmo Gordon Lang, who performed the ceremony thought the Dean had given him St Edward's Crown the wrong way round, a bishop stepped on the King's train and another put his thumb over the words of the oath when the King was about to read it.

2nd June 1953 **ELIZABETH II** - On the eve of her Coronation, the day before she was to make her formal oath at Westminster Abbey, The Queen made a radio broadcast to the Commonwealth in which she pledged her devotion to its people. The Coronation took place in Westminster Abbey on 2 June 1953, conducted by Dr Geoffrey Fisher, Archbishop of Canterbury. Representatives of the peers, the Commons and all the great public interests in Britain, the Prime Ministers and leading citizens of the other Commonwealth countries, and representatives of foreign states were present.

Television brought the splendour and significance of the Coronation to millions of people around the world, in a way never before possible. An estimated 27 million people in Britain watched the ceremony on television and 11 million listened on the radio (the population of Britain at the time was just over 36 million.)