

Historically Speaking

The Newsletter of the Cobourg and District

Historical Society

April 2026— Issue 363

Nine Ships: The Peter Robinson Immigration

At our April meeting, Dennis Carter-Edwards will present the story of the British-sponsored migration of Irish settlers to the Peterborough area. In 1825, nine ships carried more than 2,000 Irish emigrants to the Peterborough area as part of the Peter Robinson Emigration Scheme, a government initiative to assist families facing severe hardship in Ireland.

Travelling via Kingston and Cobourg, the settlers moved inland to establish new communities in what are now Peterborough County and the City of Kawartha Lakes. Their arrival permanently reshaped the region's cultural and historical landscape, leaving a legacy that continues to influence our communities today.



Dennis is a retired Parks Canada historian with decades of experience in local history. He is a past President of the Ontario Historical Society and the Peterborough Historical Society. A frequent and engaging speaker, Dennis specializes in the history of the Trent–Severn Waterway and has published widely on subjects ranging from David Thompson to the War of 1812 to the introduction of municipal water and sewer systems in Peterborough.

Plan to attend our April meeting to learn more about the Robinson immigration and its lasting impact on life in our region. Join us on **Tuesday, April 28, 2026**, for an informative presentation in Cobourg's Victoria Hall. Doors open at 7:00 pm. All are welcome. There will be coffee/tea and the usual cookies so bring a friend or two! Members free and guests are \$5.00.

Our Previous Meeting

Scary Harry, The Northumberland County Cheesemaker Who Blew Up the Old West

Gordon Pitts, a journalist and award-winning author who grew up in Madoc, Ontario, presented the remarkable and unsettling story of Albert Horsley at our March 2026 meeting. Before turning to journalism, Pitts taught history in Brighton. He then spent four decades as a writer and editor for major Canadian newspapers, including 20 years at *The Globe and Mail*. He has written eight books on Canadian business and its personalities, among them *Stampede*, his acclaimed study of the Canadian West, which won the National Business Book Award in 2009. Since retiring from daily journalism, Pitts has devoted himself to writing regional histories focused on Hastings and Northumberland counties. The story of Albert Horsley, *Scary Harry*, is the ninth book in this series.



Albert Horsley started out as an admired cheesemaker, a good husband and father, on the back roads of Northumberland County. But his path then took a dark and dramatic turn. Under the alias Harry Orchard, Horsley became a paid assassin in the turbulent mining regions of the western United States in the early 20th century. He ultimately confessed to killing 18 people and perhaps murdered many more to become one of the most notorious and hotly debated figures of his era.

Albert Horsley was a man of deep contradictions. A regular churchgoer, he nonetheless cheated customers, employees, and business associates. An inveterate gambler, he habitually lost what he wagered. Though he had an attractive and talented wife and daughter, he abandoned them for the wife of his best friend. Convicted of murdering and maiming dozens with explosives, he was trusted by prison staff to care for their children.

The Horsley trial was one of the first examples of the modern media-frenzy, by-the-minute



nationally reported trials – the Lindberg Kidnapping, O.J. Simpson Murder Trial and many others. Defense council at Horsley's 1906 trial included Clarence Darrow who later garnered more fame in the 1925 Tennessee

criminal case about the teaching the theory of human evolution in public schools.

Details of Horsley's shocking life are the subject of Gordon Pitts newest book: *Scary Harry, The Ontario Cheesemaker Who Blew Up the Old West*,.

Future Events of Our 2025/2026 Programme

Date	Presenters	Description
Meeting April 28, 2026	2025 CDHS Annual General Meeting (AGM) followed by Dennis Carter- Edwards	<p>Nine Ships: The Peter Robinson Immigration</p> <p>In 1825, nine ships carried over 2,000 Irish emigrants to what is now Ontario, as part of the Peter Robinson Emigration Scheme—a government scheme to aid families facing hardship in Ireland. Traveling via Kingston and Cobourg, the settlers established new communities in present-day Peterborough County and the City of Kawartha Lakes. Their arrival helped shape the region’s cultural and historical landscape for generations.</p> <p>The 2025 AGM material will be emailed to all CDHS members in advance of this meeting.</p>
May Social, May 26, 2026 at 10:30 am	Trip to Peterborough	<p>The social for May has been confirmed for Tuesday, May 26, at The Canadian Canoe Museum in Peterborough. Tickets for the tour are \$37 for seniors (65+) and \$41 for adults. See the poster in this newsletter for further details or contact Carla Jones at cgrucelajones@gmail.com for questions.</p>

Recent CDHS Meetings

For those who were unable to attend, videos of our recent meetings are available online:

Meeting Date	Link to Meeting Video
January 2025	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7baHeZTTHtw
February 2025	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FIgXDHab9io
March 2025	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YitEaDWpO0U
2025 AGM	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-PrJsD0nLS4
April 2025	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yIgp4xTHuXg
September 2025	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UWtzdrTzBTo
October 2025	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WTETi9z8wRI
November 2025	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cYDM-HND6Uo
February 2026	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KL7sgzF76o0
March 2026	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RDnzXhkWuPo

Member Matters

New Members

Please join me in welcoming our newest CDHS member: Geoff Anderson.

Warning!

Please be wary of scam emails that falsely claim to be from members of the CDHS Executive. These messages are not legitimate! The CDHS Executive will never request money, gift cards, passwords or sensitive information by email. If you receive such a message, delete it immediately. Do not respond, click links, or provide any personal or financial information.

Changes to our Constitution

Recently the Ontario Government passed the Ontario Not for Profit Corporations Act (ONCA). This act affects all Not-for-profit organizations such as the Cobourg and District Historical Society (CDHS). CDHS updated its by-laws to ensure compliance. We have included elements of our previous constitution. Our incorporation took place in the 1980s through the Ontario Historical Society. They have provided a template that all members could use to update their by-laws (constitution) to be compliant. The Ontario Historical Society became an incorporated organization in 1899, so its authority predates ONCA.

We will send you the new by-laws by email. This change will be on the agenda for the AGM where we will approve updates to our current by-laws to be compliant with the provincial mandate.

May Social

Join us on May 26, 2026 for a tour of the Canadian Canoe Museum!

Located against the beautiful backdrop of Little Lake in Peterborough, Ontario, this fully accessible, 65,000-square-foot facility houses the world's largest collection of canoes, kayaks, and paddled watercraft. The museum manages over 650 vessels, with more than 100 currently on display, representing diverse cultural and historical traditions from across the country and around the world.

Following the tour, you can explore the 5.3-acre waterfront property. The site features 1,200 feet of shoreline, docks, boardwalks, and restored natural spaces, offering various outdoor activities on both land and water.

Tickets for the guided tour are \$37 for seniors (65+) and \$41 for younger adults. The cost of lunch is additional. The deadline for payment is May 1, 2026. You can purchase tickets at the next CDHS meeting or via eTransfer to cdhscobourg@gmail.com.

The Cobourg Riot of 1839:

Guns Fired, Stones Thrown, People Hiding in Woods and Cellars

The news from England by the Liverpool, which we lay before our readers today is cheering. The Whigs it seems are getting their eyes open and will have nothing to do with Lord Durham's humbug of responsibility the grand panacea of our Canadian Chartists. It is altogether probable the next arrival will announce a coalition (Whig Conservative) ministry under Sir Robert Peel; and then there will be something done.

In Durham meeting which took place in the township of Haldimand, and which was, in fact, a contemptible collection of about 200 persons, consisting chiefly of liberated traitors, notorious rebels, and men without either character, property, or education. In one word it was a treasonable assemblage under a Durham flag.

Emboldened, however, by the quiet and unopposed way in which they were allowed to pass their resolutions, these Haldimand agitators determined on insulting the Conservative town of Cobourg, by holding a similar meeting so that the world might believe the Newcastle loyalists were supporters of Lord Durham, and that resolutions might be carried, which would appear wondrous fine in the sympathetic columns of the Mirror and Examiner.

About 11 o'clock, several wagons, filled with Durhamites, drove into our town. These Canadian chartists presented a most sorry and despicable appearance; and with two flags flying, on which was inscribed "Lord Durham and Reform," and with a few faint cheers, they proceeded to the place of meeting, the open space in front of the Town Hall. Other flags were also displayed, including the Union Jack and one said to bear the name of Victoria, all of which they hoisted upon a hastily erected hustings of rough boards.

After this they drove furiously up and down the main street, literally endangering the lives of the surrounding spectators, and taunting the loyalists with insolent bravados. A Hustings of a few rough boards was then speedily constructed, and on this was mounted a crew of the most ill favoured, Yankee visaged democrats, it was ever our bad fortune to behold. Here they hoisted their flags and appeared as if making preparations to commence the business of the day.

But the British blood of the bystanders could not brook this audacious display of insolence and rebellion: They say rebellion, because men who were a short time ago absconding or imprisoned traitors, had the hardihood to present themselves on the hustings before a loyal population. A few spirited old countrymen, principally Irish, (Protestant and Catholic, without any preconcerted arrangement, some with shillelaghs and some without, advanced to the platform, and demanded the surrender of the flags.

An angry parley followed. Stones were at hand and soon thrown, and in the confusion one of the Reform party, Mr. G. G. Boswell, son of the Hon. Walter Boswell, received a severe blow from a stone and was carried off wounded. The demand for the flags became louder, and was accompanied with menacing gestures; upon which the men on the platform, though armed with bludgeons and in some cases firearms, gave up the flags to the justly incensed loyalists. The bunting that bore Lord Durham's name was instantly torn into shreds and trampled upon, and portions of it were afterwards carried away as trophies.

The hustings was then pulled down and made a bonfire of. The Durhamites, thus dispersed, fled in all directions, some taking to the woods, others to the lake shore, and some hiding themselves in cellars and under heaps of shavings.

The town then remained pretty quiet until the afternoon, when some of the Durhamites were proceeding homewards in their wagons. One of the vehicles, in which sat an undisguised republican, was hotly pursued, and in the course of this pursuit a loaded pistol was discharged, though without effect. Stones were again thrown, and the same individual is said to have fired a second time, also without injury to any person. His horses then carried him out of reach.

The day was diversified by some minor demonstrations of loyal energy, but these were the principal occurrences arising out of this attempt to rekindle the embers of rebellion. Considering the gross provocation given, the presumption of strangers making our town the arena of civil strife, and looking at the characters of the men composing the meeting, we are only surprised that they escaped with so much impunity. Many respectable inhabitants of the town were witnesses of all that passed.

The "boys," notwithstanding their excited feelings, were very good humoured and sober; and though they caught one frightened Durhamite, they merely put him on a rail, and having given him a short equestrian tour, dismissed him unharmed and cheering for the Queen.

We trust that the warning thus given to the Durham party will not be thrown away, and that the disaffected character of the persons who have commenced these meetings will open the eyes of the few truly loyal who have been slightly inoculated by the pernicious virus of his Lordship's Report. The part of it so much insisted on by the Canadian Reformers, viz. a local responsible Government, has been distinctly repudiated by Lord John Russell himself, and we feel confident that those of our respectable fellow subjects who have been seduced into giving their support to Lord Durham will soon see that, by continuing to do so, they are in reality co-operating with traitors in the Province and with sympathisers from without.

And should any more of these Durham flags be hoisted in any other quarter of the Province, we trust there are British arms enough to level them to the ground and to drive the rebels from the field. Persons coming to these Durham meetings secretly armed are guilty of high treason; they may call themselves what they will, but they are in arms against the Queen; and it is the duty of the Sheriff, with the posse comitatus of the District, to put them down, and even of the people themselves to do so without any warrant from the authorities for rebellion must not be allowed to show itself unresisted for a single moment.

The preceding is a transcription of a Cobourg newspaper report of the events.

Newspaper publishing in Cobourg began with several small and often short-lived ventures in the early nineteenth century. Among the earliest was *The Reformer*, issued by J. Radcliff in 1832. Samuel P. Hart produced a small paper called *The Weevil* from his George Street office opposite Orange Street, the same shop that later printed the *Newcastle District Gazette*.

Richard Dover Chatterton, long a central figure in Cobourg's early newspaper world, acquired the Newcastle District Gazette and merged it with the *Cobourg Star*. Chatterton, a deputy clerk of the crown, established the *Star* in 1831 and continued its publication until 1847. He later sold the business to Henry Jones Ruttan, whose tenure was followed by that of Clench and Floyd. By 1876, the paper had passed into the hands of Piper and Wilson.

In 1831, the *Cobourg Star* under Chatterton became the centre of a bitter controversy when it published what another newspaper called a "base and dastardly" attack on the late Dr. Tracey, a respected Reform figure. The responding paper condemned the *Star* as a "polluted" sheet and accused Chatterton of delighting in lacerating the reputations of virtuous men even after death. This episode revealed the deep political animosities already present in Cobourg's press culture, with Chatterton's Tory aligned paper frequently clashing with Reform voices. It also foreshadowed the hostile environment in which Samuel P. Hart would later publish *The Weevil*, and in which his own press would be destroyed.

A revealing detail appears in the *Cobourg Star* during the very week of the 1839 Hart trial. In the issue dated August 14, 1839, the masthead clearly reads "Printed and published by A. D. Catterton." Yet in the next issue, dated August 21, 1839, Catterton's name disappears entirely from the top of the paper. The timing is striking: the omission occurred immediately after the dramatic conspiracy trial, suggesting that



Catterton may have wished to distance himself from the political storm surrounding the case, or that the controversy placed pressure on the paper's public identity. The sudden removal of



his name stands as a small but telling sign of how volatile Cobourg's press environment had become.

Other early papers included the *Cobourg Sun*, published for several years by McNaughton, and a small sheet issued in 1837 by Samuel P. Hart called *The Plain Speaker*. In the charged political climate of the 1830s, Hart's paper stood out for its Reform sympathies and its willingness to challenge the magistrates and officials aligned with the local Tory establishment. His pointed criticisms made the paper a lightning rod for resentment, and according to a later historical account, Hart's type and press were seized by Cobourg's local citizens and thrown into the lake one night, abruptly ending the publication. This act of destruction became one of the most remembered episodes in Cobourg's early press history.

By the late 1830s, Cobourg also supported a Conservative newspaper known as *The Globe*. A surviving out-of-town paper from June 9, 1837 shows *The Globe* opposing the Russell Resolutions and asserting that every man who valued his king, his country, and the protection of the laws had the right to speak out against measures it described as both a wrong and an insult to the elective population of the two provinces. These early ventures formed the foundation of Cobourg's print culture and set the stage for the more politically charged publications that followed.

They also created the environment in which Samuel P. Hart would later work, and in which his conflicts with Cobourg's political establishment would unfold. By the late 1830s, Hart had already endured the destruction of his press and the silencing of his Reform newspaper, a blow that left him politically wounded and deeply resentful. It was said he was forced to leave town, the hostility between Hart and Cobourg's Tory establishment only sharpened as the decade wore on.

When he next appeared in the public record, it was no longer as a printer or editor, but as a man entangled in the most sensational accusations ever levelled in Cobourg's early history. According to the Crown's allegations in 1839, Hart and several associates plotted to seize the schooner *Guernsey* in Oswego, N.Y., rob the Bank of Upper Canada, burn down the town of Cobourg, and even murder their political enemies. These were not whispered tavern tales, they were the formal charges that would soon bring the entire district to attention. And before any part of the supposed plan could unfold, an informer quietly approached the

authorities, warning them of what was said to be coming. By the time the conspirators were removed, the magistrates were already waiting.

It was at this moment, with rumours spreading and tensions rising, that the arrests began. As the magistrates moved quietly but decisively, the final act unfolded on the water. Hart, Letts, Kennedy, and the others were seized on board the schooner *Guernsey* in Cobourg Harbour. Acting on the warning that had reached them only hours before, the authorities boarded the ship, took the men into custody, and brought them ashore for examination.

With the conspirators secured and the immediate danger contained, the case now shifted from the harbour to the courtroom. The men formally brought before the Assizes in the 1839 Cobourg conspiracy case were Samuel P. Hart, Wm. P. Wilkins, Henry Wilson, Wm. Ducker, Joseph Ash, Sr., Joseph Ash, Jr., and William Baker. These seven formed the core group placed at the bar to answer charges of conspiracy, arson, and attempted murder. Several others, including Henry J. Moon, James Kennedy, Letts, Clark, Mason, and Bilton were arrested or examined during the investigation.

Details of the ensuing trial will be in the next issue of this newsletter.

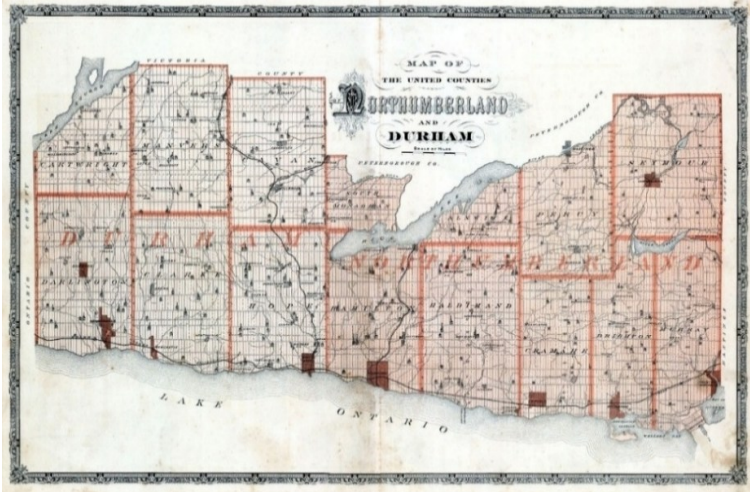
Thanks to Diane Brock for permission to re-publish her research.

Evolving Northumberland!

Northumberland County and the Town of Cobourg have had a complex and evolving relationship over the years. In 1798, the provincial legislature approved legislation stating that "...as soon as there are one thousand souls within the said counties, and that six of the townships therein do hold town meetings according to law, the government shall constitute them as a separate district."

In 1802, only a few years after the arrival of Cobourg's earliest settlers, the Newcastle District was created from the counties of Northumberland and Durham. At that time, Northumberland County comprised the townships of Cramahe, Alnwick, Haldimand, Hamilton, Percy, and Seymour, while Durham County included the townships of Hope, Clarke, and Darlington, along with extensive northern lands reaching toward what are now the Kawartha Lakes. In 1841, the northern portion of the Newcastle District was separated to form the Colborne District. Less than a decade later, in 1850, the district system was abolished in favour of independent counties. As a result, the Newcastle District became the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham. This arrangement remained largely unchanged for more than a century. However, significant restructuring occurred in 1973 when the government of Premier Bill Davis passed The Regional

Municipality of Durham Act, 1973 and its subsequent amendment. Together, this legislation dissolved the United Counties of Northumberland and formally created Durham Region and Northumberland County, effective January 1, 1974.



Similar legislation at the time established other regional municipalities across Ontario, including Peel, York, and Halton.

As a consequence of these changes, Cobourg's municipal government structure also evolved. Previously, the town was governed by a Mayor, Reeve, Deputy Reeve, and six Councillors. Following the 1974 restructuring and subsequent reforms, Cobourg's council was reduced to a Mayor, Deputy Mayor, and five Councillors, reflecting both regional realignment and broader shifts in municipal governance.

UFO hovers over Dale Road

By Judy Gottschall

This is an "I saw" story.

I hesitate to write it, but am being urged by others around me who "have seen" too.

Were any of you out there, standing on your doorstep, Monday night, by chance, watching the wind whipping through the trees?

If you were, between 11:30 and midnight, and happened to look up to see a large brilliant half-circle shaped orange light sitting in the heavens--let us know.

Write me a letter. Say "I saw" too. Sign your name. I won't think you're a crazy. I won't tell anyone you are writing about Unidentified Flying Objects.

"My" object did not flash, as the OPP were saying the next morning, the sky was full of that night. My Object was not

"flashing signals on Lake Ontario" to warn boats of the wind storm.

My object was not a plane coming down as OPP also suggest.

My object is like none other I have ever seen. It was big, it was orange, it was, yes, just hanging there, constant, in the sky.

This morning, I admit, I was too terrified to go to take a closer look.

Stopped in my car at the Dale Road where it meets Burnham Street, I did not go straight up toward it. I turned south onto Burnham and escaped safely to Cobourg.

My object hung there, northwest of Cobourg.

This morning I hear that five sightings were reported Monday night, northeast of Sudbury. Apparently, police there, saw the objects, themselves.

On the evening of

The night of November 10th of 1975 was fateful!

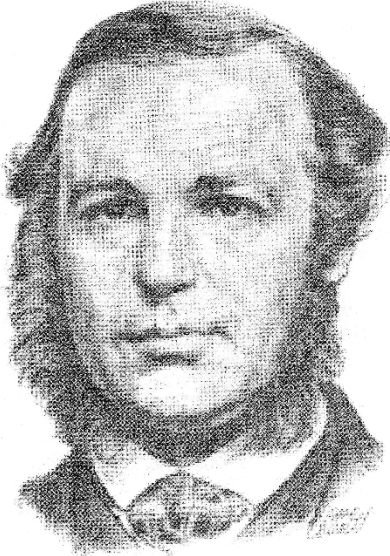
The 729-foot SS Edmund Fitzgerald, one of the largest ships on the Great Lakes, sank with the loss of her entire crew of 29 soon after leaving port with her final cargo of 26,000 tons of Taconite pellets.

Meanwhile, a UFO was sighted in Cobourg. Coincidence?

secondary school entry. Plans for this year's parade, on November 22 at 1 p.m., are well under way in Cobourg despite delays caused by the mail strike.

The awards will be made to the best overall entry, the best commercial float, the best industrial entry and this year for the first time a trophy will be given to the best secondary

The Life of
JAMES COCKBURN
Father of Confederation



Written by Barry King and Robert Washburn
Illustrated by Barry King

Working with the town of Cobourg, Barry King and Robert Washburn have produced an informative pamphlet on the life of James Cockburn.

Cockburn was a prominent 19th-century Canadian politician and lawyer who lived and worked in Cobourg. He is best remembered as a Father of Confederation and Canada's first Speaker of the House of Commons.

Shortly after qualifying as a lawyer, Cockburn settled in Cobourg and established a legal practice. Although he was never a particularly successful businessman, Cockburn was well regarded in Cobourg for his integrity and sound judgment. After serving on Council he decided to enter provincial politics.

In 1861, Cockburn was elected to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada as the representative for Northumberland West, which included

Cobourg. He aligned himself with John A. Macdonald and Cockburn gained a reputation as a moderate, unifying figure at a time of political instability.

Cockburn attended the Québec Conference of 1864, where the framework for Canadian Confederation was negotiated. There he consistently supported the principle of uniting the British North American colonies. His loyalty to the coalition government and support for Confederation earned him recognition as one of the Fathers of Confederation.

After Confederation, Cockburn was elected to the new House of Commons of Canada and chosen as Canada's first Speaker. He helped establish parliamentary procedures and traditions in the new Dominion. His limited ability to speak French posed challenges in a bilingual parliament but he was generally respected for fairness and decorum.

Cockburn lost his seat in the 1874 election but was returned to Parliament in the 1878 election. In 1881, he resigned to work on the classification of Canadian statutes which was a demanding task but was aided by his legal background.

Cockburn died in Ottawa on August 14, 1883.

Copies of the pamphlet are available without charge from the reception desk in the lobby of Victoria Hall.

Announcements

Digitizing our Newspapers

Community newspapers do more than report events; they provide invaluable insights into the leisure activities, shopping habits, social issues and attitudes of their time. The Cobourg Public Library preserves this rich historical record through almost 60,000 microfilm images of local newspapers, spanning almost two centuries. In addition, the Northumberland County Archives has 135 bound volumes and hundreds of un-bound copies of Cobourg newspapers. Northumberland Archives also has thousands of Campbellford, Colborne, Port Hope and Warkworth newspapers from the 1870s to mid-1990s. These collections are available only for on-site use; they cannot be accessed remotely by computer. There is no searchable index for the majority of the material so it is difficult to locate relevant issues.

We are working with staff at the Cobourg Public Library and the Northumberland County Archives to explore the feasibility of digitizing this collection and making it searchable online from anywhere. Digitizing these newspapers would be an enormous benefit to people researching their family history, as well as to anyone interested in the history of Cobourg and the surrounding area.

Although copies of our newspapers are not available online, there is an online search tool at <https://vitacollections.ca/CobourgNews/2817403/data?grd=1228> This resource helps to find the date of some articles. However, not all newspapers are included, only some articles are in the index, search tools are very rudimentary and one cannot read any articles; a trip to the library is necessary to actually read an article.

The newspaper collections of many surrounding towns have been digitized and are available online. Cramahe newspapers are at <https://heritagecramahe.ca/newspapers/>, Peterborough newspapers from 1847 to 1947 are available at <https://trentvalleyarchives.com/newspapers/> and Port Hope newspapers are available at <https://www.porthopehistory.com/newspapers>

If online access to the text of these newspapers would be valuable for your research or projects, please consider expressing your interest by contacting Ken Strauss at ken.strauss@pebblebeach.ca. The more people who voice support, the more likely it is that this important project will move forward.

Brockville Bus Tour

The Hastings Historical Society is planning a bus tour of Brockville's historic sites on June 13 from 8:30 am-5:00 pm. The tour will include the Brockville Museum, the St. Lawrence River waterfront and Canada's first railway tunnel. Tickets are \$85 (lunch included) and are available from the Community Archives at 254 Pinnacle Street in Belleville.

MAY SOCIAL
The Cobourg & District Historical Society
Tuesday, May 26, 2026

THE CANADIAN CANOE MUSEUM



"There are perhaps no material objects from this country more elegant than the canoe and the kayak, the jiimaan (Anishinaabemowin) and qajaq (Inuktitut) as they are known to Indigenous peoples. The museum is home to the world's pre-eminent collection of these human-powered watercraft".*

We'll meet at the museum (2077 Ashburnham Drive in Peterborough) at 10:00 a.m. We start with a one hour Guided Exhibition Hall Tour at 10:30 a.m., followed by free time for a stroll in the museum or on the grounds. Lunch follows at 12:45 p.m. at One Eyed Jack's, a three minute drive away.

Tickets for the tour are \$37 for seniors (65+) or \$41 for adults. Lunch is extra.

Purchase tickets at one of our upcoming meetings or via e-transfer to cdhscobourg@gmail.com.
Deadline is May 1, 2026.

Let us know if you'd like to car pool. We are happy to help organize this for you.

Contact Carla at cgrucelajones@gmail.com for more information.



*CanadianArchitect.com, Javier Zeller, April 1,2025

CDHS Executive for 2025 – 2026

President	Randy Barber	randy.barber1947@gmail.com (905) 377-9421
Past President	Carla Jones	cgrucelajones@gmail.com (289) 252-1684
Vice-President	Diane Chin	dianemchin@gmail.com (289) 435-2015
Secretary	Hannah LeBlanc	h18leblanc@gmail.com (905) 376-4937
Treasurer	Edward Quinlan	Ed@hqenterprise.ca (587) 968-6661
Membership	Brian Murphy	brianincobourg@gmail.com (289) 634-2727
Programme Co-Chairs	Carla Jones Randy Barber	cgrucelajones@gmail.com randy.barber1947@gmail.com
Programme Committee Members	Diane Chin Judith Goulin Leona Woods	dianemchin@gmail.com judithgoulin2021@gmail.com leonawoods@sympatico.ca
Member-at-Large	Leona Woods	leonawoods@sympatico.ca
Member-at-Large	VACANT	
Newsletter Editor	Ken Strauss	ken.strauss@pebblebeach.ca (905) 377-9854
Patron	His Worship Lucas Cleveland	(905) 372-4301

The Cobourg and District Historical Society has been a registered charity since 1981

118866714 RR 0001