Christabel Bremner

Feb. 22,1972
2 p.m. - 4 plm.

1. George Fredrick and Annie Clarice Goddard
2. "Pete", Mrs. Goddard was called "Tommy"
3. Donovan and her mother's maiden name was Beale.
4. 146 Pine St., New Liskeard.
5. 647-6207
6. Mr. Goddard was born July 10, 1898 - 74 in July Mrs. Goddard was born in the Algoma District.
7. Mr. Goddard was born in Montreal and Mrs. Goddard was born in the Algoma District.
8. Mr. Goddard's parents were from Birmingham England. Mrs. Goddard's mother was born in Muskoka and her father was born in Gray county.
9. Mr. Goddards parents come from England, Mrs. Goddard's mother was of Endland stock, her father Irish.
10. Mr. Goddard's parents brought him north in August 1900, Mrs. Goddard came in the summer of 1921.
11. They took the train from Montreal to Mattawa and from Mattawa to Liskeard by boat. The train brought Mrs. Goddard north.
12. The Goddards lived in town for 3 years, then they moved 8 miles north and remained there for 4 years and then moved 3 miles further north. Mrs. Goddard lived in Casey Township. Mr. Goddard left the farm in 1923 and he and Mrs. Goddard were married in 1926.
13. There were six people in the Goddard family. Mrs. Goddard had a brother living in Casey.
14. Mr. Goddard farmed, cooked for a profession and was a stationary engineer.
15. Teacher
16. Retired
17. Retired housewife.

17A No war service, his eyes were not good enough. Mr. Goddard is now blind.

18. Mr. Goddard remembers being told there were 27 buildings in town. Mrs. Goddard said it was quite a busy town in 1921.
19. There was a population of 3015 after 1927.
20. Mrs. Goddard came to visit her brother and got a teaching job. Mr. Goddard's family left the city to locate on land from the gov't.
21. There was bush work and cutting wood by the cord. Mr. Goddard's father was a tinsmith and he started the first such business in

New Liskeard. His father also put up the first electric lights in New Liskeard and installed the first telephones. There was always farming in the country.

22. Mr. Goddard worked 10 hours a day Mrs. Goddard from 9 - 4.
23. Mr. Goddard earned $2. a day on his first job, Mrs. Goddard earned $450. a year.
24. Small frame house on the Government Farm.
25. Mr. Goddard said they spent the day at his mother's. He said at that time it was nothing for the temperature to be from -45 to -55 at Christmas time.
26. Water in the house.
27. Electricity
28. Wood stove
29. Wood and coal.
30. There were two grocery stores, Sam Greenwood and Mr. Robinsons and a dry goods store at the turn of the century.
31. Social gatherings, picnics, concerts, square dances, [illegible] radio came in 1922.
32. Mr. Goddard said he had no time for sports but his brothers played hockey, baseball, and football. Mrs. Goddard did jumping and competitive running at school and played ball.
33. Mr. Goddard went to the log school at Hanbury with Mr. George Arnold (see a previous interview). Mr. Goddard's parents and Mr. Arnold's parents came from the old country together. Mrs. Goddard went to school in Algoma.
34. Mr. Goddard's school was rather broken up because in the winter the road that was plowed led north not towards the school so they could only go in the spring and fall. He only went to the 3rd class. Mrs. Goddard passed the entrance in 1911 and went to High School for two years. After that she attended the North Bay Model School and then the Normal School.
35. Horse and buggy, team and wagon, later cars, horses and the streetcar.
36. Dr. Fields and Dr. A.C. Farlinger.
37. None at first then The Lady Minto which later became the Red Cross Hospital.
38. At the Lady Minto.

Christabel Bremner

39. George passed his entrance at 12 and went to high school for 2 years. Co-op and Hill Clarke Francis

40. Annie and Sadie are teachers. Freda took a business course at High School and then went to work at Maguires Garage.

41. Cooking: since Mr. Goddard had been a professional cook I thought he might have somethings of interest to tell us about this field in the early days. Mr. Goddard told me that he cooked in lumber and mining camps and also for a survey crew. With the survey crew, he cooked in a tent at-35. To make the yeast work, he would get two dish pans and set sticks across the top of one, put the yeast on the sticks and put two candles underneath. He would turn the other pan upside down on top. At about 3 a.m. he would set two more candles (lit) in the dish and this would keep the yeast warm overnight. The food on the survey crew was never the best as everything had to be carried with you and it was the cook's job to carry the cook stove, the stove was made of sheet iron. The survey crews moved every two or three days and the cook had to cut his own wood, and carry it out of the bush. On a survey crew though, there were only 6 or 7 men. In the mining camps, the miners required good food, well prepared and attractively set up at least this was a rule at the mine at Goward West where Mr. Goddard worked. The mine provided everything and the miners ate pies, cakes, beef, pork, beans, potatoes.

43. The surveyors had beef and pork, also the lumber camps. The lumber camps also relied on wild meat. In the mining camps pancakes were a must every morning except Sunday when the cook could sleep an extra half hour and serve toast for breakfast. The miners required better food because of the nature of their work, the cold and dampness of the mines. After meat ran out in the survey crews, the men hunted and ate wild game and moose.

44. If a family ran out of meat, they could get a moose or birds out of season so long as they supplied some to the game warden who had looked the other way.

45.

46. Clothes depended on the weather, skirts, pants and a hat and bare feet in the summer, MacInall pants in the winter. The ladies wore cotton print and wool dresses in season.

Christabel Bremner

47. Same clothes
48. Church morning and evening. They had to remain quiet and could play no games.
49. To treasures.
50. People here are good, and everyone knows him and his wife.
51. Friends
52. Better streets, sidewalks, and modernized street lighting.
53. Teaching system and the change from phonetics.
54. Discipline in the schools.
55.
56.
57. None
58. Summer
59. Reading is their entertainment
60. Basketry - clothes hampers, wastepaper baskets for the CNIB.
61. More industry
62. There are lots of new houses, lots of people have come to work for New Ontario Dynamics.
63. Beach, camping facilities.