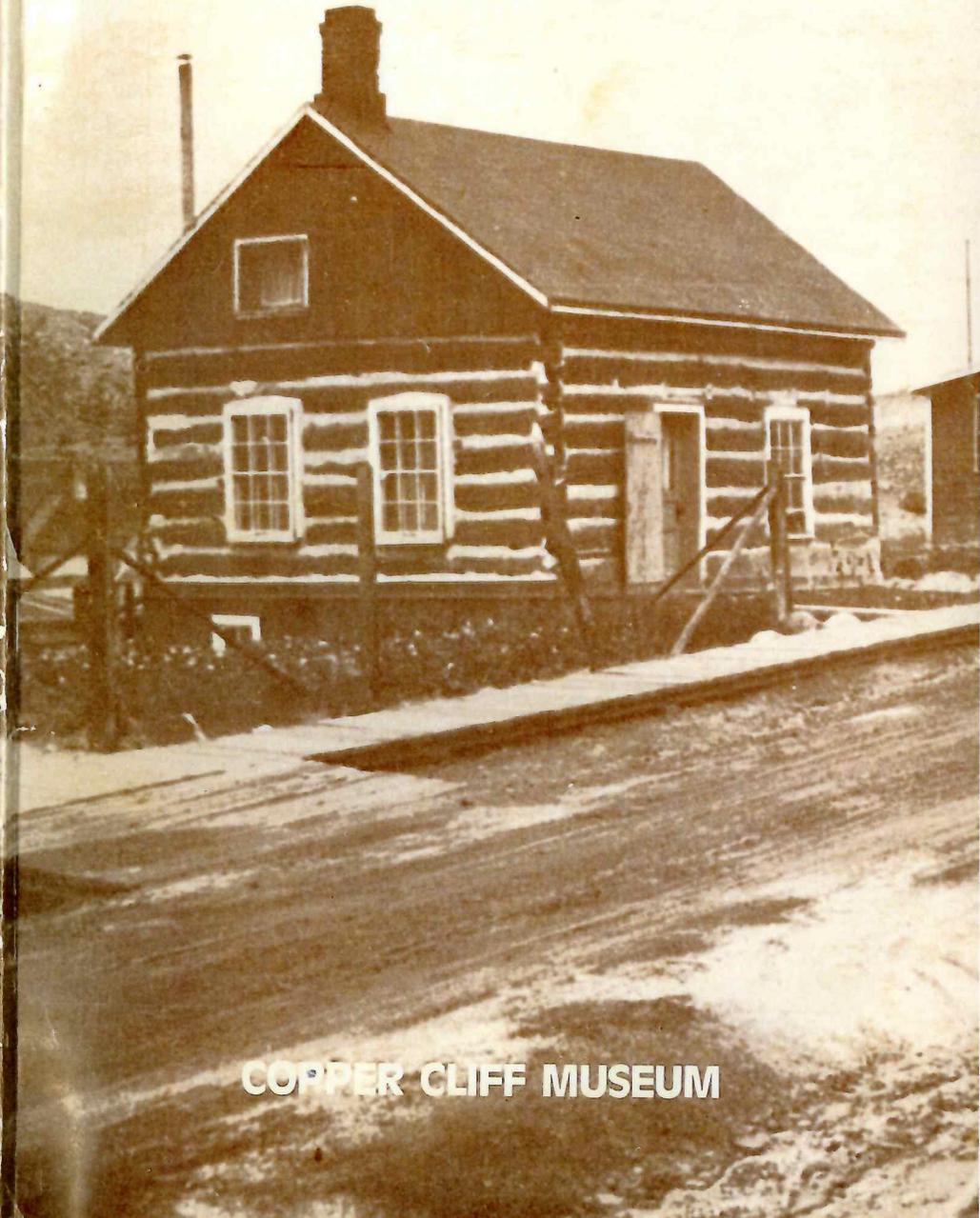


A BIT OF THE CLIFF

A BIT OF THE CLIFF • COPPER CLIFF MUSEUM



COPPER CLIFF MUSEUM

A BIT OF THE CLIFF

A BRIEF HISTORY

of

THE TOWN

of

COPPER CLIFF,

ONTARIO

1901 - 1972

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Copper Cliff, Ontario.

Researched and written by:
Cheryl Daminato
Donna Flindall
Lorraine Longarini
Michelle Marcoux Leuschen
Kelly Zanatta

Edited by:

Margaret Bertulli
Rae Swan

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This book is dedicated to Richard G. Dow, in recognition of his long-standing contributions to the town and its citizens.

May those who have passed before us always be remembered for their contributions to the present. May those of us who are here now look both back and ahead. And for those yet to come may the history of our small town ever be remembered and cherished as their own beginnings.

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PREFACE

Copper Cliff is a tough-spirited town. It is a reflection of the pioneers who lived, worked, and nurtured its growth to mould a bustling community at the turn of the century. To trace the development of Copper Cliff is to explore its transformation from a vast wilderness, through a barren sulphur-burned mining camp, to a trim town graced with a character of its own.

In recent years, the emphasis placed on heritage has fostered a resurgence of the town's interest and attachment to its past. This promoted the Copper Cliff Museum Board of Management to embark on an historical odyssey into the town's beginnings, the result of which you see before you.

At this point, a few words concerning the Copper Cliff Museum and its origin are appropriate.

The museum now occupies the site of the first dwelling built in Copper Cliff in 1885. This building was a large log cabin used as a boarding house for the employees of the Canadian Copper Company, and was demolished in the 1890s to be replaced by a Chinese laundry which was destroyed by fire in 1927. A stone fireplace monument was built in 1927 to mark the site of the town's first dwelling.

The story of the creation of the Copper Cliff Museum exemplifies the fine community spirit that has been a trademark in Copper Cliff's history. The Museum is housed in a log cabin that was built in 1890, during the boom period when nickel and copper were first mined in this area. The original site of the cabin was at the top of Clarabelle Road (Godfrey Drive). It was initially owned by the Canadian Copper Company and was later transferred to the International Nickel Company when it was formed. It was rented to various residents through the years, but became vacant on 15 June 1969. From that date until December 1971 it remained vacant, at which time it was donated to the Town of Copper Cliff.

In the spring of 1972, Mrs. R.G. Dow originated the idea of refurbishing the log cabin and converting it into an historical museum.

With financial assistance from the provincial government through the Opportunities for Youth programme and the International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd., and the avid, active interest of the Town's mayor, Richard G. Dow, the project commenced in late June of 1972. Aided by six enthusiastic students from Copper Cliff High School, carpenters repaired and restored the building as closely as possible to its original state.

CHAPTER I

FROM HUMBLE BEGINNINGS

Geologists agree that the Sudbury Basin with its wealth of ore deposits was formed in middle Precambrian times about twenty-two hundred million years ago. Whether this unique structure was the aftermath of episodic faulting and volcanic activity or a catastrophic meteorite collision remains the centre of a geological controversy. Whatever its ultimate origin, the Sudbury Basin was to provide the impetus for settlement and socioeconomic development in the Sudbury region, with a concomitant impact on a global scale.

As was the case with other areas in Northern Ontario, the first settlers were attracted to the Sudbury locality by the prospect of gains to be made in fur trapping, trading, and lumbering endeavours. Copper and nickel discoveries were first recorded by Sir William Logan and A.P. Salter in the mid nineteenth century. With the realization of one of Sir John A. Macdonald's visions to unite the fledgling political unit of Canada — the construction of the country-spanning Canadian Pacific Railway in 1883 — the door to the exploitation of the mineral wealth of the area was opened. In August of the same year, Tom Flanagan, a member of the railway construction crew, noticed the first ore deposits on the site now known as Murray Mine. The development of these deposits prompted other prospectors such as Rinaldo McDonnell, Thomas Frood, J.H. Metcalf, W.B. McAllister, Charles Francis Crean, Henry Ranger, and James Stobie to venture into the area. These people were responsible for the majority of discoveries over the next two years and this flurry of activity eventually led to the 1885 discovery of the Copper Cliff Mine, then known as "The Butte", by Thomas Frood. Many towns, streets and mines of the area retain the names of these early adventurers.

A call for miners was created and emigrants from European countries looked hopefully to the area for work and a better way of life. Among these, there were eleven Finnish fellows who travelled on foot from Northern Michigan to Copper Cliff following the railroad tracks along the north shore of Lake Huron. They were attracted not only by the promise of employment, but also because the topography proved to be similar to that of their homeland.

By the turn of the century, Copper Cliff had blossomed into a prospering community. Its business section expanded rapidly with grocery stores and boarding houses such as McKinnon's being the centre of a vibrant social life featuring plays and concerts. Several churches and missions supplied the religious direction for the citizens and sports such as baseball, lacrosse and tennis filled the leisure hours.

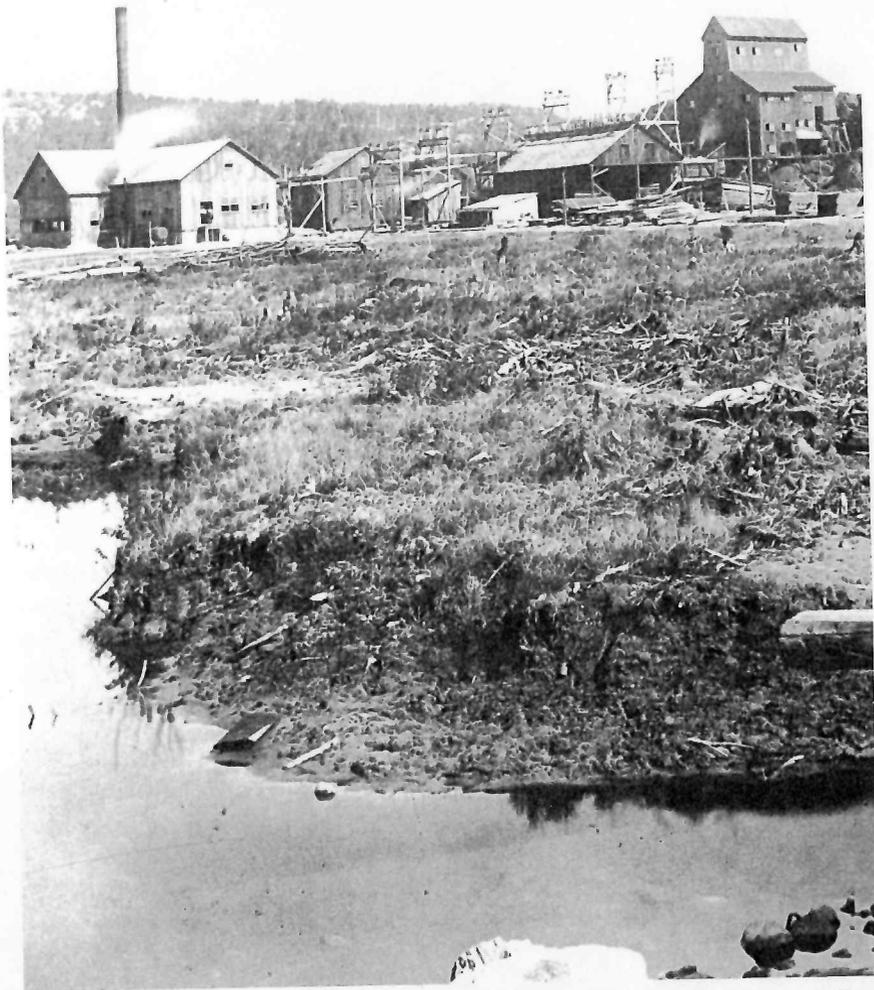


Figure 1.1: The Copper Cliff Mine, 1896, located in the area now circumscribed by the junctures of Godfrey Drive, Balsam Street, Garrow Road and Market Street. Note the horse's water bucket on the bridge which spans Copper Cliff Creek, a tributary of Junction Creek. The bridge structure on Balsam Street has been altered over the years but its location remains unchanged. (Inco Triangle, March 1951)

Given the rapid growth in the community's population and its importance as a mining focus, the people petitioned the Province of Ontario to have Copper Cliff incorporated as a town. On 15 April 1901 the following act was passed into law:

On and after the passing of this Act, the said village of Copper Cliff shall be and is hereby constituted a corporation or body politic under the name of "The Corporation of the Town of Copper Cliff", and shall enjoy and have all rights, powers and privileges enjoyed and exercised by incorporated towns in the Province of Ontario under the existing laws of the said province.¹

The Town Council, composed of six councillors and headed by Mayor T.N. Kilpatrick, met for the first time on 13 January 1902.

Over the next two decades, the population of Copper Cliff increased to 3,912, although it had experienced a decrease of 400 people in the aftermath of the First World War.

CHAPTER II

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Although lumbering was the initial drawing card in the area, it soon gave way to mining. In 1886, the Canadian Copper Company was organized under the direction of Samuel J. Ritchie. The inspection of a Sudbury ore sample displayed in an Ottawa museum inspired this Ohio native to journey northwest. Ritchie became responsible for the operations at the Copper Cliff Mine and the supervision of its twenty-five employees. Of all the mines operating then, Copper Cliff was the richest in copper. The first shipments from this mine were sent to the Orford Copper Company's refinery at Constable Hook (Bayonne), New Jersey. When it closed in 1905 the Copper Cliff Mine had reached 13 levels, a depth of 1052 feet (384 meters). Since Copper Cliff was a deep mine, the operating expenses were high.

The Copper Cliff Mine was under contract to deliver 100,000 tons of ore to the Orford Refinery in the autumn of 1886; an analysis of the ore revealed the presence of nickel, deemed the 'Devil Metal', as well as copper. At that time, nickel was seen as an undesirable element and few uses had been found for it. Unfortunately, a technique had yet to be developed for the separation of these two metals. It appeared that the Canadian Copper Company was headed for ruin until Colonel Robert M. Thompson succeeded in creating this essential separation process.

Because of its great, easily accessible mineral lodes, Copper Cliff soared to the top of the nickel industry. Subsequently, the United States Navy requested that Colonel Thompson supply them with nickel to be used in the manufacture of armaments. The Copper Cliff mines would produce the ordered quantities.

Due to the lack of financial resources, many small mining companies in the Sudbury vicinity, with the exception of the Canadian Copper Company, were forced to fold. The company had yet another problem to tackle with the threat of European control by the Krupps of Germany and the Rothschilds of France. With the financial and moral aid of Sir John A. Macdonald, Ritchie and his partners were able to pool their personal resources to withhold the Canadian Copper Company from European takeover.

To avoid the expense of transporting raw ore to New Jersey, the Canadian Copper Company constructed a smelter in 1888 under the direction of Dr. E.D. Peters, Jr. The East Smelter, later known as the Old Smelter, was the first smelting operation in Copper Cliff; its initial



Figure 1.2: A group of miners at the Copper Cliff Mine in 1892. Candles were used for illumination in the mine; each man was allowed two candles in the morning and two in the afternoon.



Figure 2.1: The downtown section of Copper Cliff, 1892; the corner of what is now Godfrey Drive and Serpentine Street, looking up Godfrey Drive while Serpentine Street extends to the right. The structure at the extreme left is the General Office of the Canadian Copper Company. The large building on the northeast corner of the intersection is the Yellow Club. Dick Anderson's Tailor Shop is located on the southeast corner of the intersection. The building at the upper extreme left is Hamilton's Store and Post Office while, across the road, at the lower extreme left is Hamilton's Livery Barn. The last house at the top of Godfrey Drive later became the Copper Cliff Museum and the abode of Dr. and Mrs. Theobald Coleman is the first building on Godfrey Drive next to the General Office. The photograph was taken from the hill on Godfrey Drive behind the present police station. (Inco Triangle, July 1960)

furnace, blown in on 24 December 1888 had a capacity of 150 tons per day. Operations ceased in 1902 and the abandoned buildings were later gutted by fire.

The West Smelter, located near the Copper Cliff No. 2 mine at the top of Clarabelle Road (Godfrey Drive), began production in December, 1899. It continued operating until destroyed by fire on 4 June 1904. In 1900, the Orford Copper Company had established the Ontario Smelting Works, also known as the Cobalt Plant located near the street which still bears this name. Later purchased by the Canadian Copper Company, it functioned until 1904 when it was razed by fire. When the Ontario Smelting Works and the West Smelter were in ashes, the Victoria Mine Smelter, owned by Mond Nickel Company, was used until the Copper Cliff Smelter was ready for operation. The day of 17 July 1904 marked the beginnings of the present smelter.

In addition to the first smelter, the Canadian Copper Company adopted another process for partially preparing the ore. This technique, called heap roasting, entailed the piling and burning of raw ore on top of beds of cordwood in order to reduce the ore's sulphur content.

The sulphur smoke from the roast yards, combined with the fog, greatly reduced visibility to the point where it was impossible to see one meter ahead. A rather amusing recollection by Leslie Wingrave follows:

In can recall my father telling me about one time he was driving a buggy through the smoke from the Copper Cliff roast yard and lost the road. He left the buggy to find the road; he found the road but lost the horse and buggy!²

Prompted by concern for local farmers and townspeople, the Canadian Copper Company decided to transfer the roast yards to O'Donnell in 1915, thus improving the living conditions in Copper Cliff.

As the Canadian Copper Company grew, it became apparent that a central administration building was required. The first general office appears on Market Street on an 1887 map of the town, and was later replaced by a building situated on the present site of the Copper Cliff Hospital, now the Copper Cliff Clinic, circa 1890. A common sight each payday was a line of anxious employees waiting to receive their wages. A railing located outside the wooden building maintained the men in an orderly procession.

The year 1902 witnessed the formation of the International Nickel Company through a merger of the Canadian Copper Company and the Orford Copper Company of New Jersey; however, the Canadian Copper Company, as a separate entity, retained its name in Copper Cliff. At



Figure 2.2: Copper Cliff Roast Yard No. 2, c. 1904 ran in a northeasterly direction from the present School Street to halfway down Cobalt Street, although it was popularly thought to have been located in Nickel Park. The yard's dimensions were 1,000 feet by 125 feet, and it operated from 1899-1903. Raw ore was roasted over wood fires to remove sulphur from the ore, a process which could consume one to seven months, depending upon the amount of ore heaped in the yard. Subsequently, the roasted ore was transported to a smelter. (Laroche and Sirois 1979)

this time a new general office on Granite Street (Godfrey Drive) was erected. Joseph Martel, a skillful stonemason, was responsible for the attractive exterior of the building. The present General Office, built in 1913, was relocated closer to the Copper Cliff Smelter. Consequently, the previous office was turned over to the Town of Copper Cliff to serve as a town hall and jail, and for a time, a library.

The outbreak of World War II prompted a demand for armaments and created a healthy market for the nickel industry. Moreover, 1916 saw the organization of the International Nickel Company of Canada Limited (Inco). During these years, the town's population leaped to 4046. With the signing of the Treaty of Versailles in 1919 the demand for the metal dramatically lessened and Inco was forced to search elsewhere for markets.

Although International Nickel was steadily researching alternate uses for its product, it was obliged to close its doors for one year in 1921.

Robert C. Stanley, the company's president in 1922, was determined to prove that nickel could also be useful in times of peace. By 1929, more nickel was being used industrially than at the peak of wartime production. By the early 1930s, pure nickel was extensively used for coinage and the use of nickel as an alloying element in combination with ferrous and non-ferrous metals was increasing. The 'demon metal' was now applied in the aircraft, shipbuilding, automobile, cast iron, plumbing, railroad industries and was used to manufacture such diverse products as manhole covers, window screens, cellophane, photographic film, plastics, alkalies, radio tubes, pharmaceuticals, dry cleaning systems, hot water tanks and machine tool frames and pads. Nickel was also used in the food preparation industry and in wineries, distilleries, and breweries.

The International Nickel Company of Canada Ltd., the newly formed parent corporation, and the Mond Nickel Company merged in 1929. This latter company had operations at Victoria Mine and Coniston.

The Great Depression of 1929 to 1939 brought to the Sudbury district a large number of transients who believed that Sudbury treated the unemployed well. Inco, unable to absorb the steady influx of jobless people, attempted to prevent these transients from entering the area.

Various economic factors led to decreased nickel production and layoffs between 1929 and 1931. In order to alleviate hardships among the unemployed members of the community, the company donated one hundred thousand dollars to be used for civic improvements in the Copper Cliff area; 250 men were hired to accomplish this task.

In 1930, Inco undertook an expansion programme involving the improvement of the Copper Cliff Smelter and the establishment of the

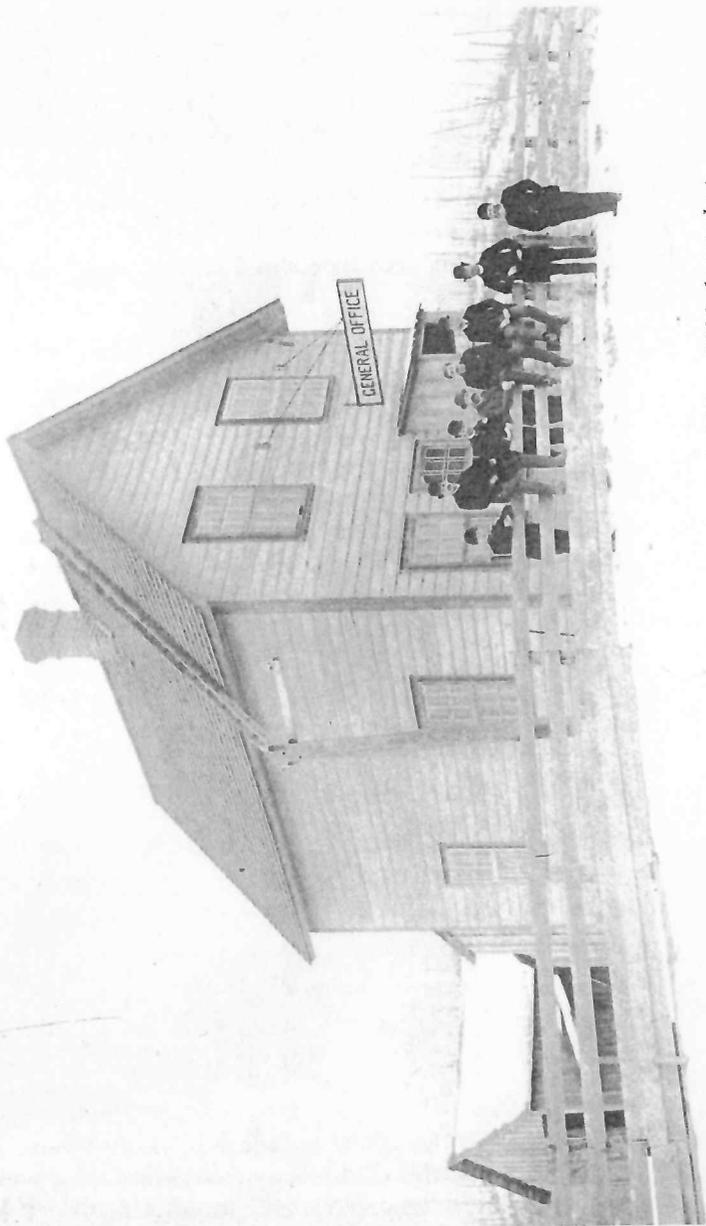


Figure 2.3: The Canadian Copper Company General Office, 1891, located at the end of Serpentine Street where the Copper Cliff Clinic now stands.

Ontario Refining Company. Heap roasting gave way to the more advanced roaster furnaces and the undesirable by-product, sulphur dioxide gas, was now dispersed from a 510 foot (185 meter) stack which was then the tallest one of its kind in the British Empire. Sulphur dioxide emissions were reduced by converting the gas to sulphuric acid in the Canadian Industries Limited plant.

In the 1930s, the expansion project led to further environmental problems; the most troublesome was the noxious fumes of sulphur dioxide in the air. This prompted the erection, in 1936, of yet another 500 foot (183 meter) stack and in 1937 a research laboratory was built in Copper Cliff to develop and refine further uses of nickel.

World War II ushered in another fruitful period for the nickel industry. In fact, “nickel mined throughout the war equalled the total of the previous 54 years”.³ As in World War I, Inco found it necessary to undertake an expansion programme to accommodate the ever-increasing demand for nickel and since men were engaged in war activities overseas, women were called into the work force to fill jobs in the plant’s surface area. This period also saw the signing of the first collective agreement between Inco and the United Copper Nickel Workers Union (Local 598) on 9 November 1942.

The year 1958 was marred by an eighty-four day labour disruption triggered by unstable working conditions such as major layoffs and a shortened workweek. Violent tactics were reported as being used by the labourers, and the company’s officials could gain access to the smelter and mines only by helicopter. At a prayer rally, an emotional appeal was made by Sudbury Mayor Joseph Fabbro, to the wives of the striking workers to urge their husbands back to work. The air was cleared for some time between Inco and its labourers until the occurrence of a wildcat walkout in 1966 which was followed three years later by another labour disruption.

Armed with new knowledge, technical advancements and the determined will to portray a fresh image within the community, Inco launched into the sixth decade of the twentieth century with a variety of ecologically-oriented programmes. Among these were reforestation efforts, the planting of grasses and grains in a landscape denuded by the toxic emissions of the nickel smelting process, and attempts to rectify drainage and irrigation problems. By the end of the decade, Inco had announced its plans to erect the tallest smokestack in the world. With the arrival of the 1970s, the smokestack and a new Canadian Industries Limited plant were completed. This 1250 foot (456 meter) structure superseded the two earlier stacks as well as the 637 foot (232 meter) stack built in 1954 which were all capped and eventually will be completely demolished. This demolition began in the summer of 1981.

The operation of the 'superstack', as it is called, allows for more effective control of ground level concentrations of sulphur dioxide on a regional basis but contributes to the problem of acid precipitation on a global scale.

In retrospect, it is evident that the mining industry has contributed a great deal on both the positive and negative sides to the area, and similarly, the people and resources have contributed to the international stature of the Sudbury region in terms of nickel mining and processing.

CHAPTER III

Communications and Transportation

Effective communication and transportation systems are essential in any community boasting a growing population and flourishing industry.

Telephone communications in Copper Cliff at the turn of the century were limited.

For many years, and until a short time after 1899, there was no Bell Telephone service in Copper Cliff. The Company's local needs were served by a Company-owned line with telephones at each of the mines and smelters, and in the General Office at Copper Cliff and the Doctor's office and residence in Sudbury. Calls were made by a series of long and short rings.⁴

W.A. Evans, a saw-mill operator, independently acquired the first franchise for the local telephone system in Sudbury, but surrendered the franchise to the Bell Telephone Company with the proviso that telephone service be furnished to Sudbury immediately. The Sudbury exchange office was located in the rear of Young's Drug Store and served only the City of Sudbury. A telephone exchange was instituted in Sudbury in 1902, with twenty-three actual subscribers and the mythical John and Richard Doe whose names were added to the list to complete the required total of twenty-five subscribers.

At this point, there arose the necessity of connecting private telephones operated through a switchboard at the Canadian Copper Company in Copper Cliff and the Bell Telephone Company in Sudbury. In 1907 Bell took over the Copper Cliff service and twenty-five subscribers were subsequently added. In setting up the long distance line between Copper Cliff and Sudbury, a number of difficulties were encountered; for example, it was discovered that copper wires had to be replaced by cable-encased bronze wires in open wire circuits due to the adverse action of the abundant sulphur dioxide fumes on copper wiring.

A 1913 report told of a Sudbury population of over 700 and of 170 in Copper Cliff with fewer than 900 telephones. In January of 1939, a more fashionable dial telephone system was introduced to the residents of the town. Apparently, this modern innovation became popular for at the end of 1950 there were 14,570 telephones in service in Sudbury and Copper Cliff.

Transportation facilities are an essential ingredient of an effective communication network. Earliest records suggest that at the turn of the century the main source of transportation between the Copper Cliff and Sudbury settlements was the horse and buggy. The trip took approximately one hour, and the fare for a return journey was the princely sum of twenty-five cents. For those who could not afford this fee, the alternative was to travel on foot along the railway tracks or roadside.

The Sudbury, Copper Cliff and Creighton Electric Railway was incorporated in 1903; but it was not until nine years later that actual service began and the company's name was changed to the Sudbury-Copper Cliff Suburban Electric Railway. The initial attempts at setting up an electric railway within the town in 1905 were thwarted by the Copper Cliff Council as the caretakers of the public good. It was contended that "... a great number of the men (were) transient foreigners who would frequent the many hotels in Sudbury if cheap transportation were offered to them ...".⁵ Moreover, the Council held that the town's businesses provided all the necessities of life which were sold in local stores at prices comparable to those of Sudbury firms. Thus, the existing transportation was deemed adequate for the townspeople at that time; however, the Council eventually relented and the electric railway company was allowed to proceed with its plans and received financial support from some prominent Sudbury business people. One of these men owned a liquor store which the line circled three times at the end of the Copper Cliff run, a very good incentive for business.

The construction of the electric railway system began on 30 May 1914, with the first run on November 11 of the following year. The schedule was designed by Charles Wilson to accommodate Copper Cliff workers and students. For those who can remember, the daily runs were never without incident. For instance, those mischievous young lads who enjoyed rocking the cars from side to side literally kept the other passengers on the edge of their seats!

With the purchase of four second-hand buses in 1947, the railway began to lose its importance. By 1950, with thirty-three buses in operation, railway operations ceased with the ceremonial last run to Copper Cliff. "Thus ended thirty-five years of capital Trolley operations in the Sudbury district."⁶ For a period of one year the bus line retained the name previously held by the railway until the more appropriate title, Sudbury Bus Lines, was adopted.

Community news at the turn of the century was plentiful and there was no better way to disseminate this information to the townspeople than by setting it in printed form. The **Copper Cliff Courier**, written and edited by Joseph J. Pratt, made its debut on the publishing scene

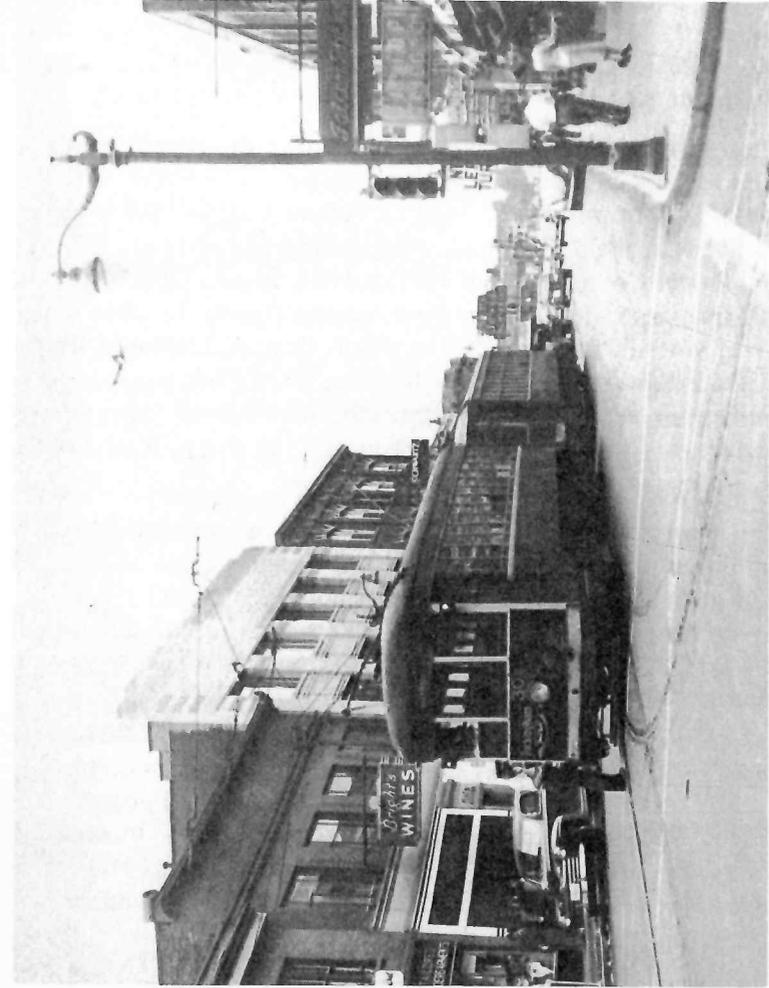


Figure 3.1: The Sudbury - Copper Cliff Suburban Electric Railway at the corner of Elm and Durham Streets, Sudbury; looking west along the north side of Elm Street.

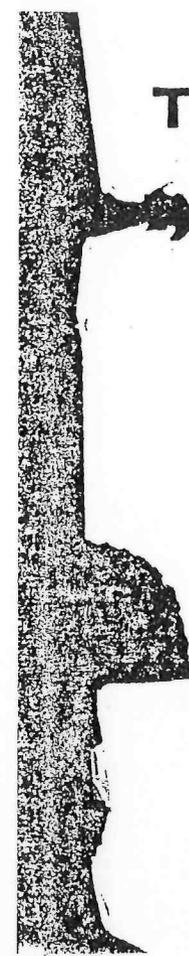
in Copper Cliff in 1902. This weekly newspaper sold for one dollar per annum and featured advertisements and community news generally centering on the activities and current events of the Canadian Copper Company. Its office was originally located on Serpentine Street in the building attached to Oliver's Hardware (later Cochrane's). It was moved in 1904 to the Hennessey Block situated at the end of Diorite Street. One year later, Pratt joined forces with a Mr. Yeoman and the **Courier's** name was changed to the **Nickel Range Express**. The newspaper ceased publication in 1918 when its editor at that time, J.A. Gillies, left the area. In March of 1920, the printing plant was damaged by a fire which claimed a part of the Hennessey Block. The plant was never rebuilt.

It is interesting to note that J.J. Pratt was not the only journalism buff in the town. Kathleen Blake "Kit" Coleman, a writer with the **Toronto Mail and Empire**, journeyed to Copper Cliff in 1901 with her husband, Dr. Theobald Coleman, who served as physician for the Canadian Copper Company from 1901 to 1904. Beginning in 1889 and for twenty-five years after, she wrote a column for the Toronto paper called "The Woman's Kingdom" in which Copper Cliff and life in Northern Ontario were occasionally featured during her sojourn here. For the most part, Coleman was rather caustic about her descriptions of the town and was wont to give her address as "The Shack, Blast Alley". To her is attributed the following excerpt:

The merry sound of the hammer and the saw is heard throughout this bit of North land. Everyone seems to be building or "leaning-to", or something. It is bustle from morning till night with the belled cows "rubbering" along in the early mornings shouting for lost calves, and the pigs rooting briskly and the hens chuckling.

Let me inform you — you lack live news down east there — that we have a very fine club-house here (with one night a week for ladies — isn't that generous!) a Bank of Toronto - no less! with a most popular manager, and teller — to say nothing of the junior (small "j" printer, please) and many other dissipations. Likewise (this is an important item), a verandah has been built around the doctor's house.⁷

Following an eighteen-year journalism drought in Copper Cliff, the **Inco Triangle**, now a glossy magazine, appeared on the scene in September of 1936. It was initially a bi-monthly tabloid which promoted a favourable understanding of the company's complex operations and activities by presenting articles and stories of the vast Inco network, from the labourers to the management officials. Don Dunbar, a Saskatchewan native, undertook the publishing and editing duties of this company magazine at the request of Mr. R.L. Beattie.



The Copper Cliff Courier.

THE COPPER CLIFF COURIER is published weekly by J. J. PRATT, Editor and Proprietor, every Thursday at its Office, Main Street, Copper Cliff.

Our aim is, while making it a staunch Independent paper, to deal fairly with all political creeds, and to make THE COURIER a first-class local and home paper. It will be a repertory of news, an advocate of every local and home interest, and aid in every way to the development of New Ontario—a paper for the business man, the farmer, the home, and the girls and boys.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

\$1.00 a Year in advance;
when not paid in advance, \$1.50

J. J. PRATT, - Editor and Proprietor.

Figure 3.2: Copper Cliff Courier Subscription Rates, December, 1903.

Dunbar recalls many all-night trips to Toronto in the late 1930s rushing the heavy metal printing forms to the city printers, his car wandering over the road with its onerous burden. His career with the Triangle ended in 1971. At a gathering given in his honour, he commented: "It's been a wonderful experience and I've been grateful for it. My years of association with Inco, with a ringside seat on one of the most progressive and active companies in the world, have been a real privilege. No news hack could ask for more."⁸

From 1943 to 1945, Copper Cliff residents were able to thumb through yet another publication. The **Copper Cliff Chronic**, a non-profit news organization, was a monthly newsletter printed during the war years and served as a means of communication between the townspeople and local people in the armed forces. The editor-in-chief, Pug Anderson, ensured that one copy was mailed to each service person and received from them in return an average of one letter a day.

The growing communications network in the Sudbury area kept pace with developments in the larger community.

CHAPTER IV

PUBLIC FACILITIES

Within Copper Cliff, many public services and institutions were incorporated to reinforce the town as a viable and self-sustaining unit. These establishments and the people who staffed them played an important role in the town's growth.

The keen interest taken in education by the citizens of Copper Cliff prompted the construction of the first school house in 1890 at the corner of Balsam Street and Evans Road. Its first principal was Mr. Baker and the first teacher, Ida Potter, taught the elementary age children. The school was also used for church services, town council meetings and as a community centre where plays such as "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and "Ten Nights in a Bar Room" were offered for public enjoyment. The year of 1901 saw the construction of another public school, fondly nicknamed the "little old green school" on 3 Union Street. These schools were both under the disciplined hand of W.J. McPhail.

Plans to replace these two schools with a larger structure to accommodate the growing student population were made. This brick school was opened in 1914 at 8 School Street, once again headed by W.J. McPhail.

Early in 1922, the school fell victim to fire and was destroyed, except for two rooms which survived and were incorporated into the new school. Reconstruction plans commenced immediately, and in the interim, classes continued at Italian Mission, the Balsam Street School, the Presbyterian and Methodist and Finnish Lutheran Churches, and the Gorringer Club (B. Draper: personal communication). In addition to contributing the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, the Town Council financed all future additions to the school, in 1945, 1946, 1948 and 1950, to fashion quite a grand structure.

The school was administered by its own Board of Education until 1 January 1970 when it became part of the Sudbury Board of Education. Inco provided the school's maintenance and the Town paid for these services until the policy was changed in the mid-1950s.

Although the public school has had a long existence, it is interesting to note how few principals have served there. With the retirement of W.J. McPhail in 1945, A.G. Orr came to fill the position and remained until 1967. From that point, Robert Campbell has been the principal of



Figure 4.1: Pupils of Copper Cliff Public School, 1914; Pupils, teacher and Presbyterian minister.

this school. Moreover, one remembers the mainstays of the teaching staff: Maude Boyd and Irene Lawson began in the Balsam Street school as did Miss Sutherland and Miss Plumb; Mable Hyland, Eva McVeetors, Lydia Green, Gertrude Speedy, Vera Craig, Mary Agnes Stanley, Gladys Kestle, Anna Flemming, Elizabeth Smith, Hazel Varey, Eva Christilaw, Cecilia McCrae, Margaret Dinner, Beryl Draper, Loretta McAvoy, Kay Higgins, Leo McCurry, Marguerite Locheed, and Marion Hogan taught in the School Street elementary school for a number of years (B. Draper: personal communication).

A sad footnote to the history of this locally significant building is that, following the closure of the Copper Cliff High School in Nickel Park in 1980 at the instigation of the Sudbury Board of Education and the subsequent moving of the public school facilities to the vacated high school in 1981, the public school itself was demolished in late 1981.

Secondary school students in the early years attended Sudbury High School or Sheridan Technical School. They reached these destinations by the Sudbury-Copper Cliff Suburban Electric Railway, the C.P.R. train, or the stage coach. Many stories are told of winter travels when several hours were required merely to reach the schools. Icy conditions rendered it nearly impossible for the streetcar to move along at normal speeds and the older boys would have to hop out and sand the tracks every so often.

In 1937, a secondary school was built in Copper Cliff at the junction of School Street and Creighton Road. It has a student population of 150 and a staff of five teachers. Following Mr. Graham, William M. Harrington served as principal for thirty-three years and on retirement received the Award of Merit from the school board as did all retiring teachers after 1967. Some of the earlier staff members were: Jim Savage, Gertrude Wilson, Mary O'Sullivan, Marion Hogg, Bessy Kennedy, Stuart Crozier, Geoff Wilkinson, Edgar Rumney, Shirley Poff, Helen Holomego, Keith Poff, June Sparling, George Howe and Gilbert McClelland.

Copper Cliff High School students can be proud of the fact that many academic honours and scholarships have been bestowed upon them due to the teaching and caring of many dedicated educators.

Additionally, the athletic departments over the years have produced many outstanding hockey, football and basketball teams.

The tradition of Copper Cliff High School came to an end at the close of the 1980 academic year. The Sudbury Board of Education had long sought the closure of this school as a restraint against rising costs amongst the area's schools. Bitter opposition to this proposal, spearheaded by Jim Kuzniar and Tom Newburn of the Save Our School Committee,

students, parents, and virtually all of the town's citizens proved fruitless; the school closed its doors in September 1980, was renovated over the next year and re-opened in the autumn of 1981 as the town's elementary school. Copper Cliff citizens remain dubious as to the benefits, financial or otherwise, which may have resulted from this action.

Early postal systems in town throughout the country usually occupied a small space in a store or in the postmaster's home. From 1890 to 1931, the Copper Cliff Post Office was located in Thomas J. Byers' General Store, Fred Hamilton's store and W.C. Kilpatrick's General Store where it occupied a small room attached to the building's side. In 1929, approval for the erection of a brick building which was to house all postal facilities was given by the Town Council. This \$36,000 construction opened its doors in 1932. A more modern, larger building was completed in June, 1974, on the same site, at a cost of \$230,000.

Community health services were unique in that the town's main industry was financially responsible for their operation. Dr. R.B. Struthers was the Town's medical health officer in 1902 with his office situated at the Copper Cliff Mine. His appointment calendar consisted of a slate hung outside his office on which people wrote their names if they needed medical attention.

That local citizens were exhorted to maintain health standards is evidenced by this notice in the **Copper Cliff Courier** of 24 April 1902.

Clean Up!!

Take Notice — That I will inspect all yards and premises in Copper Cliff and will prosecute owners or tenants who fail to have said premises cleaned up by May 1.

Geo. S. Souter,
Chairman Board of Health.⁹

Dr. Theobald Coleman arrived from Toronto in 1901 to fill the role of physician for the Canadian Copper Company. His home, located on the corner of Clarabelle Road (Godfrey Drive) and Park Street, also served as his office. One of his initial tasks was to combat the smallpox epidemic; it was necessary to establish an emergency "pest house" where the sick could be treated. His wife, Kit, became an excellent nurse, assuming the doctor's duties when he was out on a call, and delivered babies in emergencies.

Occupying the same site since 1903, the hospital has become a familiar landmark to the generations of Copper Cliff. The wooden structure,



Figure 4.2: Copper Cliff Post Office, 1973. A sad comment on the fate of the town's older buildings.

fashioned to resemble a Swiss Chalet, was constructed by the Canadian Copper Company. The staff included a matron, nurses, doctors and a number of Chinese servants:

Sing was cook, and Chang the laundryman. The name of the one responsible to keep clean the 131 windows was not given but he had a job that was perpetual. Sing, the cook, startled one patient when he informed her that they had 'lice' for dinner. That was the patient's first experience with a Chinaman's difficulty handling the 'r's in the English language.¹⁰

Basins of ammonia were scattered throughout the old hospital in order to nullify the acidity of the ever-present sulphur fumes produced by the Inco operations.

On 16 January 1912, this hospital was reduced to ashes but the town's fire brigade was quick to rescue the patients from danger. While the Ontario Club served as an interim hospital, plans for the construction of a new building were immediately conceived. The year 1914 marked the opening of the new T-shaped structure; modernization measures were taken in later years.

Until the early 1960s, company employees and their families were the majority of patients and medical staff was all Inco employees. Given company-ownership, the hospital did not benefit from any provincial grant assistance and Inco absorbed full maintenance costs.

In the early years, Copper Cliff was by no means without its literary enthusiasts. Although records tell of a library existing circa 1903, no exact location could be determined. With the aid of annual Town Council grants, the library was able to expand its book collection. The first known building to house the library was the Gorringer Club on Park Street. It was not until 1913 that the Copper Cliff Library finally assumed more spacious quarters in the Municipal Offices on Granite Street (Godfrey Drive), which had originally housed the Inco General Office.

Behind the driving forces of Mayor Richard Dow and Donald Taylor, chairperson of the 1967 Centennial committee, plans were undertaken to construct "the biggest little library in Canada" at the convergence of Balsam and Power Streets. The Copper Cliff Centennial Library, appropriately trimmed with nickel and copper, was officially opened and dedicated on 22 May 1967. The first to cross the new building's threshold was Enid Holden, well known for her invaluable services as town librarian for many years. Local citizens and business people alike combined energies to create this hub of learning activity which was later absorbed by the Sudbury Public Library system in 1972.

"Ever ready" was the motto of the Copper Cliff Volunteer Fire Department, and from 1902 on they were just that. The newly-formed Town Council purchased a fire engine and appointed J. Duggan as Chief of the Fire Brigade and G. Craig as Chief Engineer. The horses which pulled this first engine were also required to do maintenance work for the town, including the hauling of refuse. Whenever the fire whistle sounded, the horses galloped to the firehall. It was common to witness the horses hurrying to the firehall, passing the fire en route, and precipitating heaps of garbage into the streets.

In 1910, the present firehall was constructed by the Canadian Copper Company and financed by the Town of Copper Cliff. This building which also accommodated the Town Hall until 1913, had, as one of its prominent features, a tower in which hoses were hung to dry; this tower was later torn down. Coded whistles comprised the town's fire alarm system. Introduced in 1938, it operated from the first aid station at Inco. The present day structure is a result of improvements made in 1955.

Little Italy, the northeastern section of the town which housed its citizens of Italian origin or ancestry, was not without its own fire protection. In the summer of 1913, ten men were paid to build a fire shack in Little Italy. Despite its small size, this shack on Domenico Street served its purpose well. A telephone which was located there would often go unheard and subsequently it was removed to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto Bargnesi. Everyone on "the hill" benefited from the Bargnesi's access to the phone; for example if a neighbour were sick, Mrs. Bargnesi would telephone the doctor and interpret for these people. Ernesto, who was one of the twenty-four volunteer firemen, received \$1.25 a call.

Armed with six pairs of handcuffs, six batons and six badges, costing \$33.85, the Copper Cliff Police Force set out determinedly in 1902 to establish law and order within the town. One of the more distinctive law enforcers was the well-known Herman Vick, sometimes deemed a one man police force. His view of law was equated with strictness, yet his gruff exterior camouflaged warmer feelings.

Force numbers were increased with the onset of World War I; the patrol officers were paid \$75 per month, the sergeant, \$90 per month and the chief, \$100 per month.

A brutal murder of a Copper Cliff woman in January, 1916, demanded effective action from the force. Wasyl Daypuk, an Austrian labourer, was apprehended shortly after the crime occurred and was pinpointed as the murderer following a number of eye-witness reports. Inquests and trials subsequently concluded that Daypuk be hanged for his deed. It was thus that in Sudbury District Jail yard the first official hanging took place.

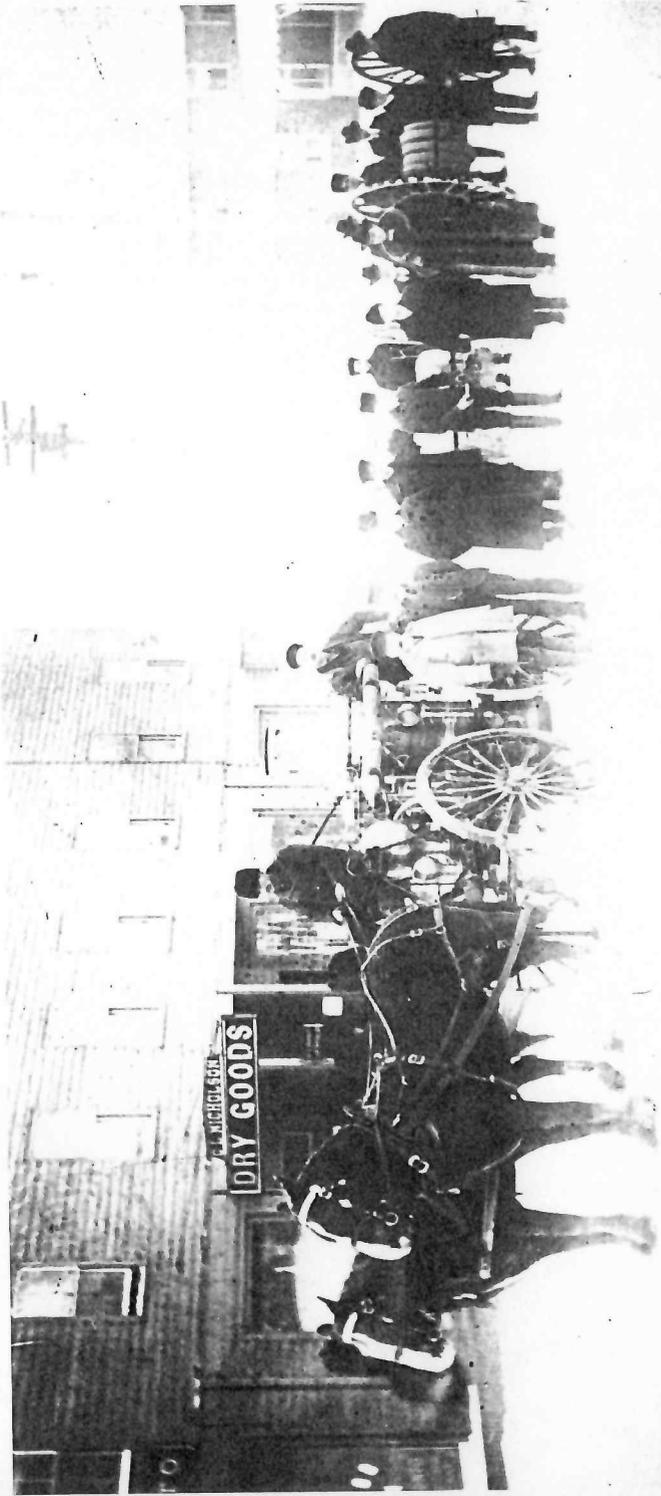


Figure 4.3: Copper Cliff Fire Brigade, 1904. This horse-drawn, steam-operated fire engine was photographed at the corner of Serpen tine and Granite Streets (Godfrey Drive). In the background at the right is the original hospital building which was razed in 1912, and the original McIntosh Block completes the left background. The people have been identified as follows: Tom Moth, locomotive super visor with the Canadian Copper Company, standing on the back of the engine; Duggan, the baker, sports a well-groomed set of moustaches; Small of the machine shop and Joseph Pratt, the editor of the Copper Cliff Courier, appear next to Duggan. The fourth and fifth figures are Martin Hassett, carpenter supervisor, and Lorne Fowler, Sudbury merchant. Other individuals have not been identified. (Inco Triangle, August 1953)

Not only did the Copper Cliff Police Force provide protection within the community, and other Inco towns, it also acted as a security force for Inco, although the Town Council was exclusively responsible for staff remuneration and equipment.

The Town Council as well as the police association listed health and safety as priorities. The Municipal bylaws exemplified these concerns. For example, in 1920 a bylaw calling for all street cars to execute a complete stop at each corner was passed; the penalty for failure to do so was a stiff fine of \$20.00 or seven days in jail. In addition, a 1927 bylaw announced that:

All privies in the town of Copper Cliff shall hereafter be kept fly proof. Every person keeping a horse or cow in the town of Copper Cliff shall keep the stable and yard clean and shall not permit more than one wagon load of manure to accumulate and shall at all times keep such manure in a properly covered fly proof receptacle.¹¹

That “secondary industries” frowned upon by the law prevailed for many years in Copper Cliff is seen in the Police Court Jottings of the Copper Cliff Courier, 24 April 1902:

On Saturday night, last, three stalwart limbs of the law, were armed with necessary papers for the arrest of certain parties on the Clara Belle road for selling firewater, without a license. They arrived at their destination, after a long tramp, footsore and weary. They faintly knocked at the door. No answer. They commanded an entrance in loud and vehement tones. Still no answer. It then dawned upon them, with a dull thud, that the birds had flown to a climate that would be more congenial to their taste. We kindly remark, that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.¹²

During the 1930s law enforcement officers were challenged with a problem common to many communities. Little Italy and Cinottville proved to be centres of liquor ‘bootlegging’, with their clientele springing from all sections of the town.

The outbreak of World War II imposed a need for special security forces to guard against possible sabotage at Inco. The men comprising these forces were returned soldiers under the designated name of Veterans Guard — Ontario Provincial Police.

Over the next two decades, the Copper Cliff Police Force enhanced its image by the procurement of modern equipment and additional staff. Former mayor, Richard Dow, commented that the townspeople “had perfect police protection and ... the crime rate was practically nil”.¹³

With the establishment of Regional Government in 1973, the people who had once joined together to form a smoothly operating police force faced the inevitability of parting company. Some were absorbed by the newly created Sudbury Regional Police force while others were appointed to Inco Safety and Plant Protection Personnel.

CHAPTER V

BUSINESSES

Self-sufficiency has always been the strong point upon which Copper Cliff citizens prided themselves, and local businesses strove to provide both necessities and luxuries to the town's inhabitants. As far back as 1900, Serpentine Street was the focal point of business undertakings.

For the life of the town, the sale of hardware has been transacted at 4 Serpentine Street. From 1900 until destroyed by fire in 1911, Oliver's Hardware occupied these premises. Cochrane's Hardware of Sudbury purchased the remains and constructed a brick store in its place which served the handy person's needs until its closure in the spring of 1981.

Medicinal remedies were always close at hand at the local drug store. Mulligan's Drug Store not only saw to the pharmaceutical needs of the public but also satisfied the "sweet tooth" with its soda concoctions. In 1911, the first of three generations of the Wilson family acquired the drug store. Prompt and efficient service had been the hallmark of this establishment throughout the years.

Storekeepers, anxious to corner a healthy piece of the market, found the establishment of general stores profitable. Among the notables was C.H. Parry and Company built in 1911 at 12 Serpentine Street. During the First World War, this store served as a depot for the distribution of rations. After Parry and Company closed its doors in 1929, the quarters were acquired by Racicot and Darrach Ltd., a general department store which became a favourite shopping place for Copper Cliff citizens. In 1953, Joseph E. Racicot sold his interests in the partnership venture to the Darrach and Lowney families who continued the business until 1956 when Darrach became sole owner. With the decline of the Serpentine Street business section, the operation of Darrach's no longer proved feasible, and it was closed in August, 1973.

Around 1910, when Boyd's had a furniture store at 16 Serpentine Street, it was accepted that the local furniture salesman would also assume the duties of undertaker; S.D. Boyd did just that until 1916 when J.C. Henry purchased and maintained the undertaking business. After some time, the building was torn down in 1936 and replaced by the Racicot apartments which still stand today on Serpentine Street.

Some of the more unique downtown business personalities included W.C. Kilpatrick, storekeeper and postmaster; Sandy McNevin, the "popular" shoemaker; Hervie, the fix-it man; Joe Sharkey, the pool hall proprietor, and Francis Clark, the town butcher.



Figure 5.1: Serpentine Street Business Section. This photograph post-dates 1913 as this hospital was built in that year to replace the earlier structure destroyed by fire in 1912. The fire station and tower are on the left of the street.

A commentary on the business section would not be complete without mention of the remarkable John Anderson. His smoke and gift shop, located beside the fire hall, featured a soda fountain, which was a delightful attraction to young and old alike. A bustling business it was, for its fancy wooden parlour chairs were never unoccupied. Many a citizen remembers, as does Isabel Hamilton, the tasty potion brewed by Old John:

I laugh at him, he used to mix up some special kind of drink you could buy for a nickel a glass. The boys used to go in there and Ethel Archibald worked in the store at the time. She was the biggest kid to giggle and the boys used to go in there and say we'll have a glass of Old Johnnie's Tears. You know, poor Old Johnnie was getting pretty feeble and his eyesight wasn't so good. But the boys used to tease her, so Ethel used to have a great time kidding about Old John's tears.¹⁴

John Anderson was also instrumental in bringing the community closer together by offering annual picnics; it was his way of thanking his patrons. After his death, John's wife, Elizabeth, and son, Pug, carried on the business name with the opening of a new store in the McIntosh Block.

In yesteryear, the McIntosh Block, located at 1-2 Serpentine Street, was a well-known site and has remained so over the years. The original wooden frame block was constructed around the turn of the century; a Bank of Toronto, a dry goods store and a jewellery store which issued marriage licenses, were found here.

The more modern brick structure, built in 1939, lodged the popular Spence's Smoke and Gift Shop which occupied the same premises as the Anderson Shop. The sweets were displayed in an original glass case which once belonged to John Anderson. Its owner, Spencer Beaver, was a notable individual. As a hemophiliac, he helped to found the Sudbury Auxiliary of the Canadian Hemophilia Society. He died at the young age of forty-three, leaving the thriving business to his wife, Ruth.

Other commercial outlets situated in the block at various times included a grocery store, a restaurant which attracts a good-sized clientele, a beauty shop, a barber shop and a jewellery store.

But the town's business section was not confined to Serpentine Street; Little Italy, too, has always had an active commercial life. Pioneers in this area including Tito Amanteo, Nazzareno Taus, Sam Pierini and Nicole Polano engaged in the operation of grocery or general stores in the early 1900s. Domenico Uguccioni ran the first Italian bakery while Achille and Celeste Bargnesi established the first butcher shop. Tailoring needs were served by Paul Giambattista who later operated a clothes

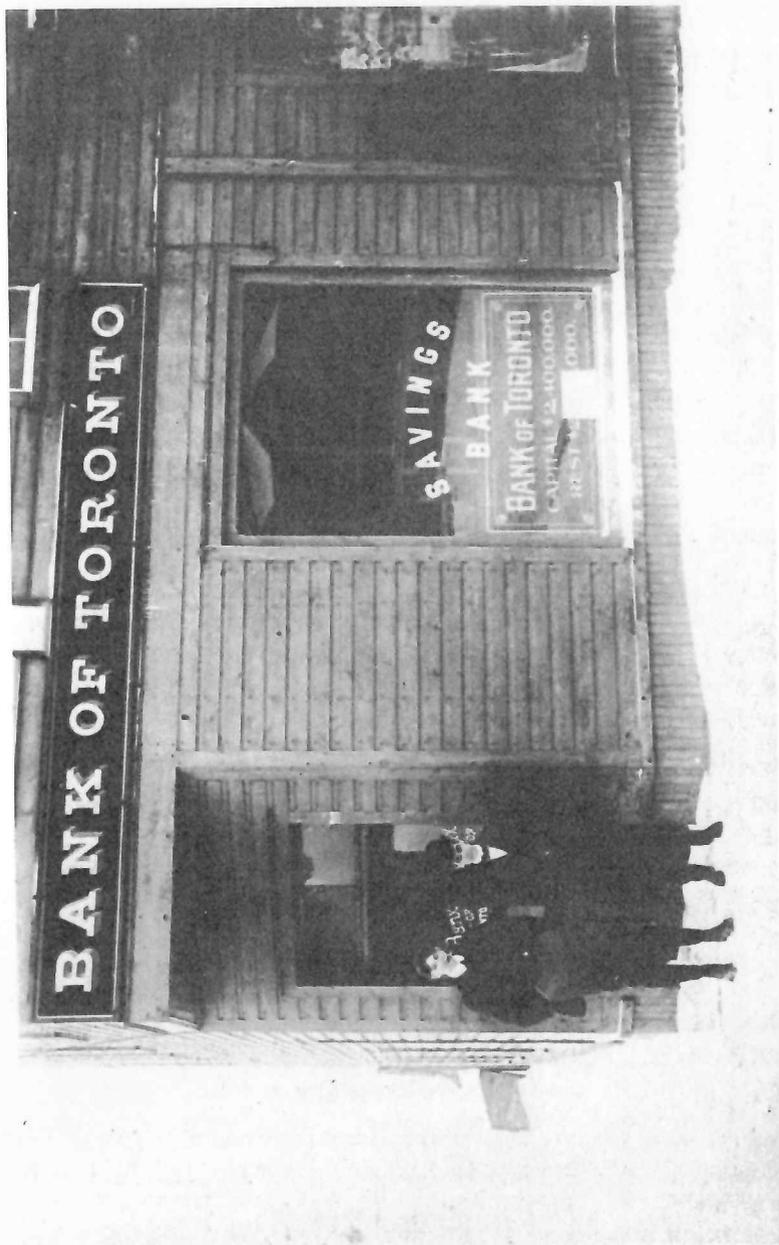


Figure 5.2: Bank of Toronto, Copper Cliff, c. 1902, was replaced by a brick structure in 1915.

cleaning service. Other noteworthy business leaders were Cesare and Anna Paci who were first granted a franchise for the conveyance of mail from the post office to the railway station. In later years, Paci piloted a cartage and taxi venture.

The merchant scene in this area in later years included a varied scope of businesses such as the usual general stores — Falcioni's, Moroso's, Pianosi's, Volpini's, shoe repair shops - Talvi Benvenuto, a photographic studio- Emilio Galardo, and a billiard room - Adolfo and Stella Vitali.

Shantytown, one of the first settled areas which extended from Power Street to St. Stanislaus Roman Catholic Church and south and west of Balsam Street, boasted yet another array of businesses, some of which were set up in homes. Barbers - Herman Koski, Herman Vick, Raine Lake; blacksmith - W.A. Lyttle; shoemakers - Ed Hill, Matti Antilla, Jacob Walli; and tailors - Carl Korpinen, Gretta Walli, and Isaac Mannisto satisfied the everyday needs of the people in this end of town. John Wilson, Henry Makinen and Herbert Johnson were among the town's prominent business people who maintained general stores on Poplar Street (Collins Drive). As well, the Franssi family ran a general store from 1911 on, at 61 Balsam Street, and from 1903 to 1933, Andrew Pakkala operated another at 7 Finland Street.

Some Finnish families enriched the Shantytown business section with traditions of their homeland. The Pakkalas opened a public sauna on Finland Street while the Koivulas treated the town to a fine assortment of Finnish breads and buns at their bakery at 3 Poplar Street (Collins Drive). The Finns were also responsible for supplying Copper Cliff with fresh milk. The Salos, Kenttalas, Harjus and Kallios were four independent farming families who raised dairy cattle and privately sold their milk until Ernest Kallio bought out the three other farmers in 1937 and established a dairy on Balsam Street in Copper Cliff. Until the fourth generation of Kallios sold their interest in the dairy to Sealtest Company Limited in June, 1981, the dairy maintained its motto, "The purest milk you ever poured".

A Chinese laundry completed the roster of Shantytown businesses. While Serpentine Street was booming uptown, Joe Lee created a thriving concern of his own. His laundry operated until August 1946 with one interruption caused by a fire which demolished the original building at 26 Balsam Street and forced Joe to relocate across the road at 41 Balsam Street.

With these three competent business sections, it was rare that an inhabitant had cause to shop elsewhere.



Figure 5.3: City Tailor, c. 1917-19, 57 Balsam Street, Isaac Mannisto, proprietor and tailor is on the left, flanked by employee David Manner. (M. Wilmot: personal communication)

CHAPTER VI

RELIGIOUS LIFE

Religious direction was important in Northern Ontario pioneer towns, and Copper Cliff was no exception. Unfortunately for the historical researcher, beginnings of the churches within the community are somewhat obscure. Lacking permanent places of worship and a schedule of regular services, prayer meetings were held wherever possible and whenever a church representative was available.

In the early 1900s the Salvation Army visited Copper Cliff approximately once a week to preach at meetings held on street corners or in boarding houses. Student missionaries often travelled to the area offering their services.

The public school built in 1890 on the corner of Balsam Street and Evans Road also accommodated the Union Church shared by the Methodist, Presbyterian and Anglican denominations; their services were held in rotation.

Each of the above congregations, desiring to establish itself as a unique entity, set about building its own church circa 1898. The Methodists erected one at 5 Clarabelle Road, the corner of present-day Godfrey Drive and Jones Street. Two of the town's pioneers, John Gribble and Sarah McGhee were the first couple to be married in this church.

In the same year, the Knox Presbyterian congregation followed suit and built its own house of prayer. Located on Park Street, adjacent to the site of the present United Church, it was opened and dedicated by the Reverend W.J. McBean.

The Methodist and the Presbyterian denominations had been two distinct, co-operating units, and their fusion in 1925 resulted in the formation of the United Church of Canada. In Copper Cliff it was agreed that the Park Street church would become the place of worship, while the Methodist church would serve as a community centre. The Copper Cliff United Church held its first service on Sunday, 5 July 1925, conducted by Reverend F.J. Dunlop. Following fifty-three years of service to the people, this church was dismantled and a larger structure erected on the same site and dedicated on 11 January 1953.

By 1900, the Anglicans were able to raise sufficient funds for the construction of a small church on Balsam Street opposite the present location of the Copper Cliff Dairy. This "snug little building"¹⁵ ceded its importance to a more permanent church, St. John the Divine. Still standing today in Nickel Park, its cornerstone was laid on 11 July 1910

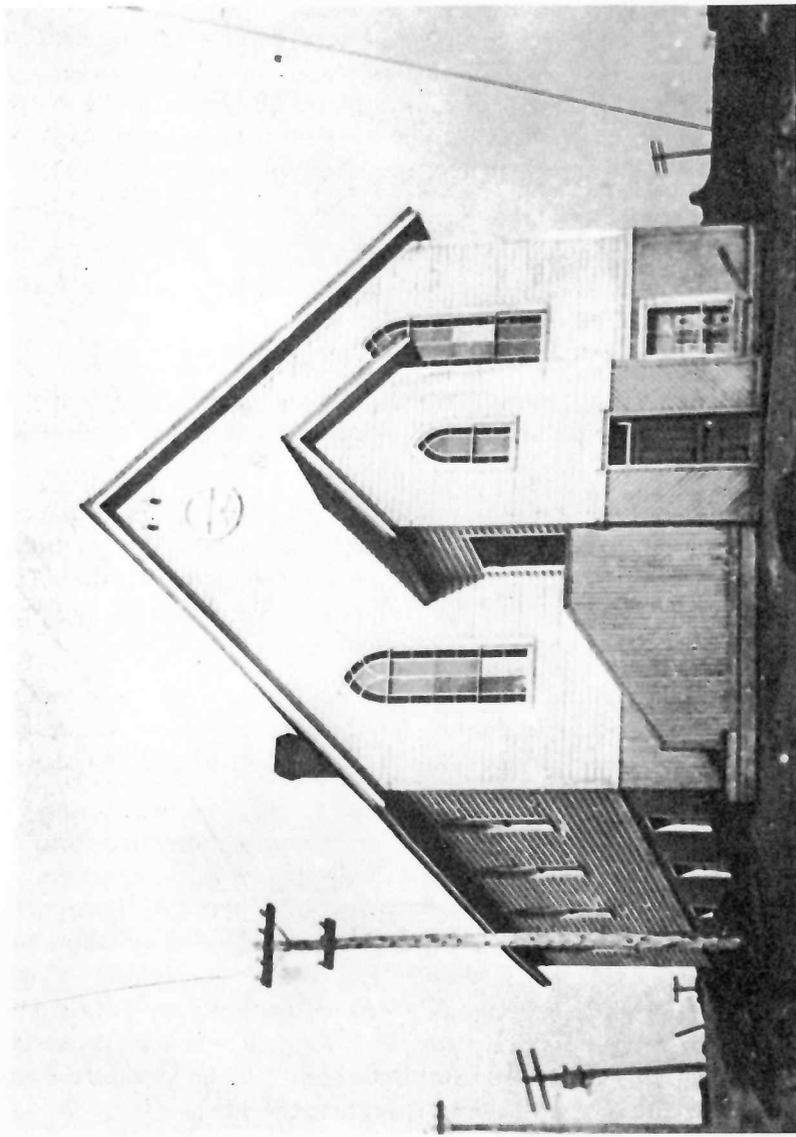


Figure 6.1: Methodist Church, Clarabelle Road, Copper Cliff.

by the Very Reverend George Thornloe, Bishop of Algoma. The first communion and baptismal services were held on 16 July 1911.

As is still common practice in many places, churches also hosted social events, sometimes with undesirable consequences for the more serious-minded folk. The **Copper Cliff Courier** of 24 April 1902 reported these occurrences at a Church of England concert.

The Church of England Concert

The young ladies of the English Church have every reason to feel gratified at the success of their concert, held in the old school house, last Thursday evening. In point of attendance it was perhaps the largest held in town this season, the hall being packed to the doors. The programme was well rendered, and had it not been for the small boys, and men as well, it would have proved more enjoyable. It is a crying shame to think that an affair of this description is spoiled by a class of people who think it is clever to attract attention by their boisterous manner. To Miss Cressy much praise is due for the manner in which the programme was conducted.¹⁶

The first Finnish Lutheran service in this area was held in 1887 at the home of a Copper Cliff resident, Alex Ranta. Finnish people from miles around gathered to hear the preaching of Pastor K.L. Tolonen of Ispeming, Michigan, who led these inaugural services. In 1908, Copper Cliff saw the completion of The Finnish Wuoristo Evangelical Lutheran Church at 12 Poplar Street (Collins Drive). The Temperance Society had been the driving force behind the construction of this church. Difficulties encountered by the Finnish congregation in establishing their church were the inability to attract ministers to settle in this remote area and the fact that ministers had to rely on local families for room and board. Pastor Otto Maki, who came to Copper Cliff in 1915, had the distinction of being the first to remain in the community for any length of time. In 1937, renovations were initiated to correct the deteriorating original structure and again in 1961, when a tower was erected. At this time, the Lutheran Church was renamed St. Timothy's. In 1967, the ancient bell which previously rang from the steeple was mounted on a stand outside to "commemorate the 70th anniversary of the founding of the congregation and to honour its founders".¹⁷ Some of the stained glass windows in the church were donated to commemorate Thomas Jacobson, the Wallis, John Horja, John and Pauline Tanti, the Diebels, the Wlios and Kaija Kallio in acknowledgment of their dedication to their religion and community.

A second Finnish denomination, the Presbyterian group, arose in 1913. It held its first services in the Lutheran Church for which it was charged

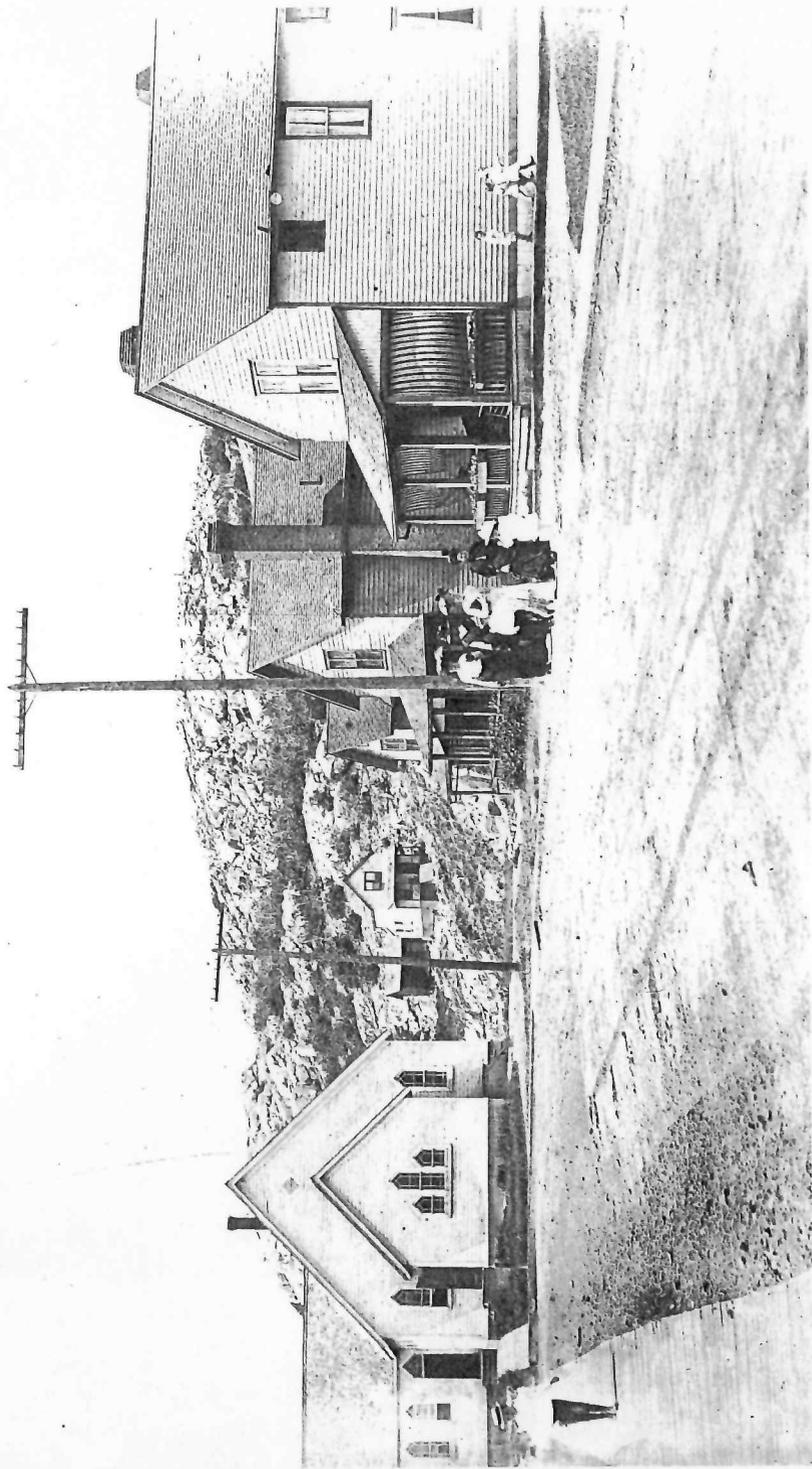


Figure 6.2: Presbyterian Church, Park Street, Copper Cliff, 1906. Note the wooden sidewalks and the fashions of the day.

a rental fee of twenty-five cents per month. Later, these services were held in the abandoned school house at the corner of Balsam Street and Evans Road which had been appropriately renovated. In 1925, the Finnish Presbyterians became part of the United Church of Canada.

Those of Ukrainian descent attended the Ruthenian Greek Catholic Church on 52 Poplar Street (Collins Drive). A church committee of A. Ostapovych, D. Halvshchak, I. Shlemkevych and A. Ostrovsky was formed in 1908 and plans for a new church were underway. This church was completed on 12 February 1909 and was consecrated by Reverend T. Vasylevych. K. Yermy, W. Gigeychuk and W. Vyniarsky were the ministers who served the Ruthenian Greek Catholic Church; their living quarters consisted of boarding houses since there was no manse. The congregational members paid a monthly fee of fifty cents for the upkeep of the church. Records do not pinpoint the exact date as to when this church stopped holding services. It is apparent, however, that with the shutdown of Inco in 1921 many families moved away, reducing the size of the congregation. According to a marriage certificate, the Ruthenian Greek Catholic Church was still in use in 1924. It is believed to have been demolished in 1928.

The Roman Catholic adherents in Copper Cliff were first served by a mission of the Jesuit Fathers. Sometime in the late 1890s, the Jesuits had a chapel on a small hill in the east end of the town, known as Old Smelter. Later the chapel was relocated to a spot on Balsam Street near the present St. Stanislaus. The St. Stanislaus Kostka Church was built in 1898 on Balsam Street, on the site of the parking lot of the present church, and subsequently the small chapel was dismantled. The church, named after the Polish saint, Stanislaus, was founded by the Polish residents of the area. The erection of this church resulted from the combined efforts of the Bala (Bowers), Badski, Bielarz, Jankowski and Majher families. Not exclusive to the Polish people, this house of worship welcomed Italians, French Canadians, English, Irish and Greek Catholics.

As the congregation grew, it became impossible for the church to accommodate its ever increasing numbers. In light of this, Father James A. Mulligan in 1955 launched a fund raising drive for the construction of a new church. During the building of the new brick structure, masses continued next door. Completed in 1960, St. Stanislaus has remained an integral part of the community.

It must be noted that for a short time an Italian Roman Catholic Church, St. Elizabeth, was located on 5-7 Craig Street. The property was leased from 1913 to 1935. Abandoned for many years, it is sketchy as to when the church stopped holding services.

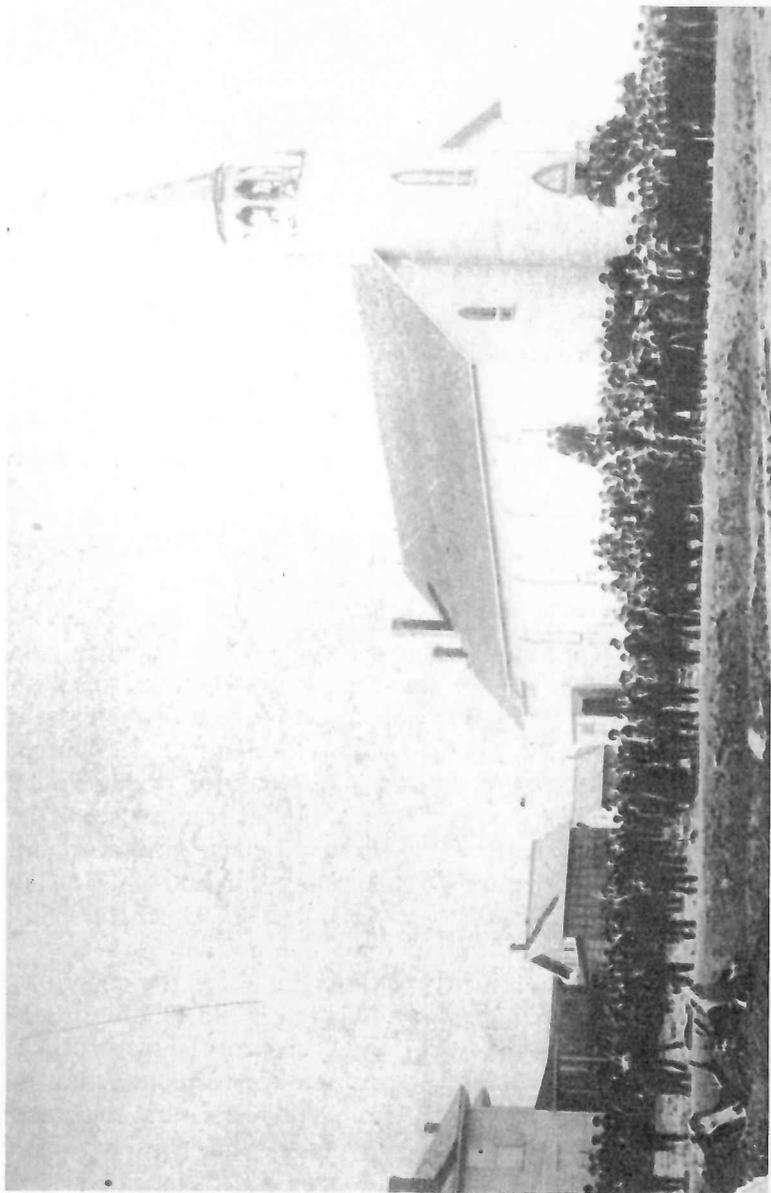


Figure 6.3: St. Stanislaus Church, Balsam Street, Copper Cliff, early 1900s. This photograph may have been taken on Palm Sunday as many of the parishioners appear to be holding palms.

Spiritual life in 1916 was further enhanced by the Methodist Mission located at 1 Lombardy Street. It was also once used for pre-school classes until 1927.

The religious history of Copper Cliff reflects the strong desire to worship in one's language and tradition. Many immigrants to the area brought with them not only a hope for the future, a willingness to work, but also an abiding religious faith.

CHAPTER VII

SPORTS AND SPORTING FACILITIES

For the player and spectator alike, Copper Cliff has always boasted a fine array of sporting activities. Baseball, tennis and cycling were the main athletic events in the town at the turn of the century. In the autumn of 1888, the first tennis court was built with a combination of scattered tufts of grass and hard, uneven clay patches, certainly not an ideal surface! The court was actually part of a larger sports field which occupied the area of the Copper Cliff Hospital (Clinic) and the Memorial Community Hall. The official opening was unusual in that a slat fence took the place of a regulation net which was not available at the time. Colonel A.H. Smith, Francis Sperry and J. Walter Evans were among the first to play a tennis match here. In later years the courts were fenced and resurfaced a number of times.

While reminiscing about tennis enthusiasts in the community, Alton Browne shared this humorous anecdote of the 1920s:

We had a general manager; his name was Agnew, J.L. Agnew, and he was quite a tennis player. So, when he'd go out to play tennis in the evening and if the gas was rolling down there, he'd call up and tell them to shut the smelter down while he was playing tennis. It's true, he used to call up and they would turn the converters down until he'd tell them so there wouldn't be any gas being made. That's power!¹⁸

The first Copper Cliff lacrosse team was organized to challenge an already established Sudbury team. The year of 1900 saw the reorganization of the team under the leadership of Bill Dorsett. The rivalry between these two teams was so intense that an "import system" was devised by A.P. Turner, President of the Canadian Copper Company from 1902 to 1913, to bolster the power of the Copper Cliff squad by drawing players from other areas to the community with an offer of a job at Inco. In 1910 a new lacross club was formed with Turner as its honorary president. In the next decade, the popularity of the sport gradually dwindled.

In April 1891, the first baseball club was organized with J. Fairbairn as president. Its first match was with the Sudbury Club on Victoria Day. Since the turn of the century, junior, intermediate and senior leagues were very popular.

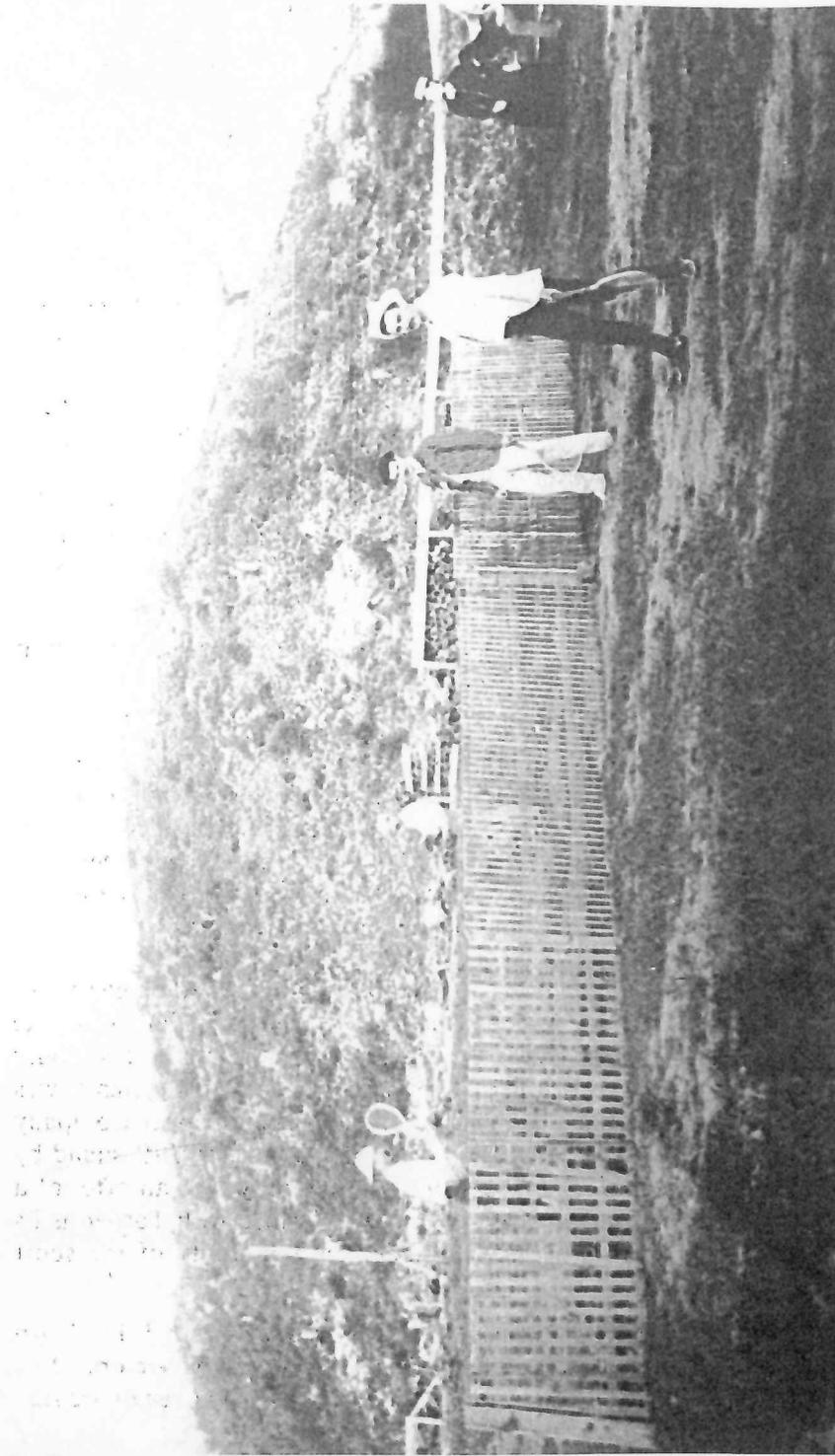


Figure 7.1: First Copper Cliff Tennis Court, 1888, was located where the Copper Cliff Clinic now stands.

In 1914, the Monell Cup, the prestigious prize of the Nickel Belt Baseball Association, came into being. The Copper Cliff Redmen, as part of this league, won the cup seventeen times. In the same year, a team from Cobalt played against the Canadian Copper Company. It so happened that the Silver City Team featured a five-foot, two-inch shortstop - Bert Flynn. The "Mighty Atom" as he was called, was lured to Copper Cliff by Inco officials, J.W. Rawlins and E.C. Lambert, to play baseball. He was also hired by Inco in return for his services on the baseball diamond. During the 1920s, Flynn proved to be a top-notch shortstop and the fastest man on the team. Either as a player or a coach, and often as both, he led the Copper Cliff powerhouse to a number of championships in 1915, 1917, 1918, from 1920 to 1928. Flynn was instrumental in the team's capturing of the Nickel Belt Baseball Championship title. Rita (Herk) Flynn recalls that competition was keen. Coniston and Froid were often Copper Cliff's rivals and Coniston players participated in the sport by chasing the Copper Cliff fans with rats from the dump. Bert Flynn also played and coached in years gone by with people such as Bill Waterbury, Tom Birney, Dope Acheson, Charlie O'Reilly, Charlie Cummings, Leo McLaughlin and Fred "Wiggy" Walmsley. The extraordinary catching skills of this last player advanced him to professional status and a position with the Toronto Maple Leafs in 1928.

Bert Flynn was also known for his prowess on the tennis court. He won the Northern Ontario singles title ten years in succession and also coached the young people.

In the 1920s, large crowds always turned out to support the town baseball team, and holidays such as Victoria Day sparked great excitement at challenge matches where other teams from the area tested their skills against the Copper Cliff team. The Redmen of 1925 treated their faithful fans to a special season by capturing the Ontario Senior Championship.

With the Depression and the mining company's subsequent failure to import first-rate players, the quality of baseball in the Sudbury region diminished somewhat but during the years of the Second World War, the Copper Cliff team continued to demonstrate its talent with such notables as Herbie Perigoe, Gerry Wallace, Tom Murphy and Ralph McCabe.

The post-war period ushered in an expanded league. Lights were installed at Queen's Athletic Field in Sudbury for night games and a paid gate was instituted to gain revenue for the clubs. The game of baseball was obviously a magnetic source of entertainment, for the stands of the stadium were usually jammed to capacity, and many avid supporters were obliged to sit along the banks of the field.

The Copper Cliff Redmen Baseball Team in the decades of the '30s, '40s and '50s claimed the skills of such players as "Bub" Jewitt, Mauno Taus, Enio (Ginny) Bertulli, Joe Zorica, Roy Maud and Gord "Moose" McQuarrie. In the late 1950s, the sport began to lose its following with the increasing popularity of television and the lure of summer cottage country.

In 1958, the senior leagues folded under the burden of exorbitant operating costs; it was reported that at one time the Copper Cliff Club was \$4,000 in debt. This cessation of senior play did not signify a decline in the juvenile and junior leagues.

Hockey was also prevalent at the turn of the century. It was played as early as 1901 on open air rinks which were located near the high school, on the site of the present arena, and in "Little Italy". These rinks saw the organization of the first town hockey league in 1914. In this field of endeavour, too, Copper Cliff squads heartily pitted their skills against those of Sudbury teams.

When senior baseball began its decline, minor baseball was on the rise; at its helm was Gordon Alcott who was commissioned by the Copper Cliff Athletic Association to organize a youngsters' league. In 1938, a specially chosen group from this league travelled to Southern Ontario to meet an all-star team from Georgetown. Participating in what was known as the "Little World Series", the team from Copper Cliff proved its superiority by winning the game in ten innings.

In the 1930s, the town produced a competitive women's baseball team. Thelma "Jo" Walmesley, a fine performer of the Copper Cliff Club, graduated to the All-American Girls' Professional Baseball League, after playing with teams from Port Colborne and Montreal.

The swish of freshly sharpened skates on smooth ice became even more familiar with the construction of Stanley Stadium in 1935. This sporting facility was home to a number of different leagues which have flourished to the present day.

Teams from different Inco divisions including Copper Cliff, Creighton, Coniston, Frood and Garson engaged in high calibre hockey. Many a proficient athlete graduated from these teams to professional status.

Hockey leagues were also formed for the younger set. In 1939, Gordon Alcott, head of the Copper Cliff Athletic Association, set about organizing midget hockey with a "big league touch".¹⁹ This Midget National Hockey League featured boys donning NHL regulation uniforms. Displaying their finest talent, the young players vied for the coveted "Stanley Cup". An all-star team comprised of the best among these young boys has captured a number of Northern Ontario titles.



Figure 7.2: Playing hockey behind the old hospital, pre 1912. Note the bell in the referee's hand.

The Copper Cliff High School Senior Hockey Braves have brought many laurels to the community. One can equate the team's success with the coaching of the redoubtable 'Bert' McClelland. Bert's coaching career began in 1940 and was an extremely fruitful one. He produced a great many championship teams at both the local and provincial levels in addition to fostering the talents of many players. To the credit of the high school hockey teams are seven All-Ontario titles, eleven Northern Ontario Secondary School Association championships and countless Nickel District Secondary School Association victories.

The Braves, described as an undying unit of strength, has featured a number of athletic virtuosos over the years. The more notable players were: Fern Robert, Wilf Digby, Dan Kelly and Bucky Basso before the Second World War; John 'Yacker' Flynn, who along with Tatter McClellan and Mauno Kauppi, formed the famous 'Kid Line', stars of the Sudbury Wolves in the 1950s; Sam Bettio, Jerry and Zellio Toppazzini, and Jimmy Pappin who all aspired to the ranks of the National Hockey League; Eugene (Gene) Ceppetelli, an outstanding hockey and football player, who was drafted by the Hamilton Tiger Cats. Other colourful players were Rollie Wing, Ron Corelli, Ralph Condotta, Tom Mikkola, Mike Jacobson, Nelson DeBenedet, Warren Anderson, Bill Blackwood, Wayne Lucky ... and the list continues.

The Copper Cliff Athletic Association came into existence circa 1908, it was comprised of representatives from various Inco departments and furnished the necessary financial support for the diverse sporting activities of the town. The association lent a helping hand in the operation of a number of hockey leagues by providing funding for costly ice time and equipment. Priority was given to the skating club and the production of its annual carnival. Truly, the steadfastness and popularity of such sports as baseball, badminton, boxing and cycling can be attributed to the effort of the Athletic Association.

The vital energies of the Copper Cliff Athletic Association were placed, especially in earlier years, in the staging of the annual Victoria Day celebrations. The townsfolk, joined by relatives and friends from miles around, awaited with anticipation the arrival of this splendid occasion featuring a parade, sporting events, contests of all kinds, and gourmet delights to be savoured after an exhausting day of activity. Unfortunately, due to a number of factors, including inclement weather in late May, the community tradition has since been discontinued.

In 1935, the Toronto Skating Club visited Stanley Stadium to demonstrate their fine skating talent. Dazzled by such a performance, a number of townspeople were inspired to begin the Copper Cliff Skating Club. Sponsored by the Copper Cliff Athletic Association, the club began to conduct skating lessons on a non-profit basis.

The first skating carnival, held in April of 1937, gave top billing to a number of local skaters, club professionals — Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Thompson, and visiting artists. Diligence and patience on the part of the performers and organizers, the Thompsons and Marguerite Boyle occasioned a spectacular pageant of grace, beauty and colour. Crowd pleasers were the petite artists, Lois McNeil and Patsy Thompson; Betty Walker, Bill Dopson, Betty Gathercole, Mary Faddick and Ann Faddick, Dorothy Digby and Jack Gladstone were among other local artists whose talents blended with the special scenic and lighting effects. The success of the first carnival was to make the event an annual affair; indeed, the arrival of spring came to be synonymous with preparations for the club's skating show.

The fourth annual carnival in 1940 was distinguished by a graceful performance given by Barbara Ann Scott who was then Canada's junior women's champion. Local artists, Lorraine Rowe, Barbara Germa, Joyce Salo, Amelia Falcioni and Ann Aubin heightened the gala affair with displays of their carefully nurtured skills.

The Copper Cliff Skating Club produced its own exceptional talent such as seven-year-old Ann Aubin, the youngest child in the Dominion to succeed in figure-skating tests for the bronze medal; Joyce Salo, the expert first silver medalist of the Sudbury district; Kaarina Tulisalo, Betty Peura, Susan Carscallen, and Roger Vuemae.

From its inception to present day, the Copper Cliff Skating Club has perpetuated "its fine tradition of skating excellence".²⁰

Copper Cliff ski hounds took to the town's slopes with the formation of the Cliff Gliders Ski Club in 1938. Centring on "Tank Hill", the location of the town's water reservoir, the slopes were upgraded a number of times and a ski jump unit was added in 1940. Social activities including afternoon hikes, movie presentations and bridge parties were offered to ski club members as a form of repose away from the powdery slopes. In later years, the ski hill ceased operations and the winding trails came to serve as a popular site for daring tobogganists.

Community sporting facilities have formed an integral part of the town's rich history. In addition to informal facilities such as open air rinks and baseball fields which existed early in the life of Copper Cliff, more permanent structures were later constructed.

In 1915, the first Copper Cliff Curling Club was built to provide a home for local curling enthusiasts who had previously been affiliated with the Sudbury club. Six sheets of natural ice were carefully laid in a wooden frame building located near the main gate of the reduction works at the Inco complex. Still standing today, the abandoned rink has been demoted to a storage facility. In 1949, Inco launched into the

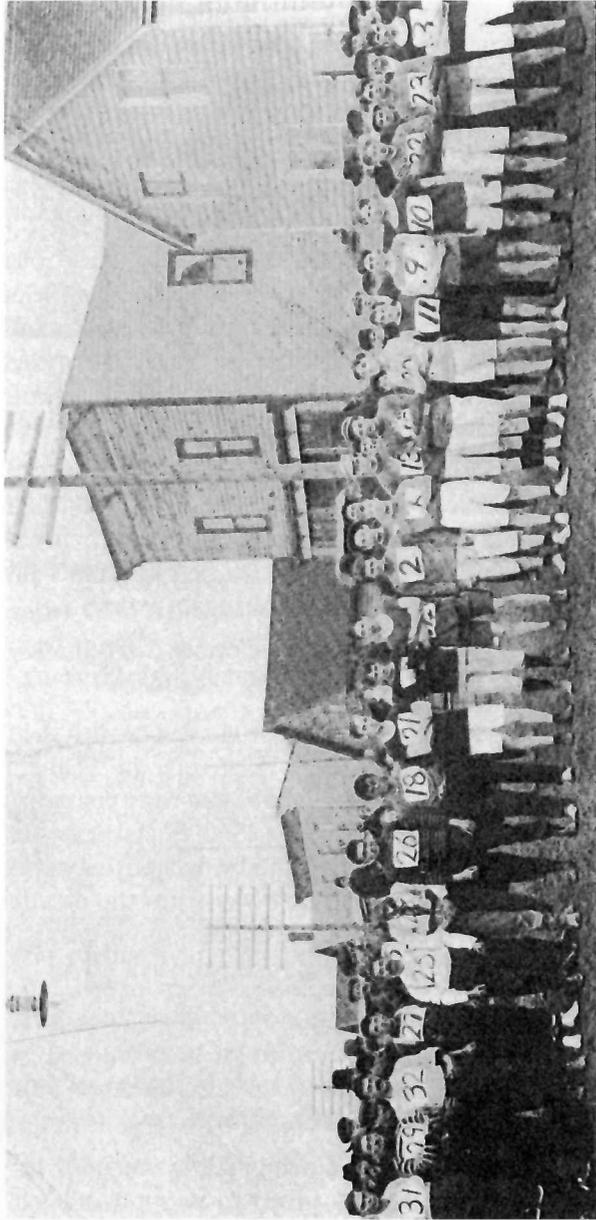


Figure 7.3: Annual Marathon, 1905, sponsored by the Copper Cliff Courier. (Inco Triangle, April 1951).

construction of a new curling rink beside Stanley Stadium; it contains seven sheets of ice, an advanced lighting system, a spacious observation lounge and locker room facilities. The building remains a popular centre for the skillful sport of curling.

The use of artificial ice for hockey and skating was formally introduced with the grand opening of Stanley Stadium in 1935. Cleverly designed and constructed by Inco, the modest, brick structure was erected on a bed of molten slag. In sixty days, the \$41,000 stadium was completed and appropriately named in honour of R.C. Stanley, chairperson and president of Inco in 1934. Its placid exterior concealed an interior atmosphere of hustle and bustle. A variety of hockey teams, the Copper Cliff Skating Club, the Al Arbour Hockey school and power skating classes made efficient use of the arena facilities. Stanley Stadium, virtually the nucleus of the town's athletic endeavours, was forced to close its door to the public in the mid 1970s as its deteriorating structure made further activity unsafe. With the financial assistance of the provincial government a new, modern arena with a skating area, squash courts, banquet room and concession stand was constructed in 1977 and named the McClelland Community Centre in honour of Gilbert McClelland who has contributed much to the sporting spirit of the town.

The old days of splashing about in the favourite 'water-hole' fell by the wayside with the building of the Copper Cliff Club and its pool in 1916 and the more recent construction of the R.G. Dow Swimming Pool in 1971. The funds for the modern aquatic facility were drawn from a municipal fund established in earlier years. Featuring five Keiffer racing lanes and two diving boards, the pool has proudly hosted a number of regional swimming competitions. The facility was named after the town's former mayor, Richard G. Dow, in gratitude of his unfailing enthusiasm and interest in the community. Beverly Boys, A Canadian diving champion participated in the opening ceremonies.

Copper Cliff was and remains an energetic centre of athletic activity catering not only to the serious athlete aspiring to reach professional status, but to the everyday dabbler in sports.

CHAPTER VIII

CLUB HOUSES AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

As with sporting facilities, clubs and culturally related activities in Copper Cliff were first established to accommodate the recreational needs and aspirations of the Canadian Copper Company employees.

The Copper Cliff Brass Band began in the early 1890s when W.J. Hambley, William Johns, Thomas and Harry Stoddard provided entertainment at local picnics and sporting events. From 1895 to 1905, this band was led by William Johns and later directed by John Gribble. In 1921, while interests were turning to other concerns, the band numbers dwindled. It was not long until H.N. Shrigley reorganized the band in 1925, that it was back in full force giving concerts in the bandstand at Nickel Park. Unfortunately, the outbreak of World War II brought about the final performances of the Copper Cliff Brass Band.

At the turn of the century the town began to grow rapidly and the Canadian Copper Company, in order to accommodate its employees, began to build residential clubhouses. For instance, the Yellow Club was the first clubhouse to be built in 1889 on the site of the present Toronto-Dominion Bank at the corner of Serpentine Street and Godfrey Drive. This club was conceived to make life enjoyable for key personnel of the company until 1914 when it was removed.

In 1895, the Temperance Society was formed and a hall erected for the purpose of combating problems of loneliness, alcoholism, and poor living conditions among the members of the Finnish community. The Temperance Hall, located on 5 Temperance Street, was the first Finnish hall in the district and it is believed to be the first Finnish hall in Canada. The group that met here was called the "Oikeuden Ohje Rattisseurs" which can be translated as "Way of Right" or "Golden Rule". Following a period of internal political turmoil, this hall mysteriously burned in 1915.

The next club to appear was the Gorringer Club, erected in 1899 on 14 Park Street; it was named after Elizabeth Gorringer, the wife of James McArthur, the general manager of the Canadian Copper Company from 1887 to 1902. This recreational and social clubhouse featured facilities for dances, lectures, card playing, reading, ping-pong and billiards. The Gorringer Club was re-organized at about 1907 and called the Ontario Club.

The Copper Cliff Courier of 24 April 1902 presents this description of a social evening:

The "at home", held by the ladies of the town in the Gorringe Club last Friday evening, was a brilliant affair. Fully three hundred people were present, and a thoroughly enjoyable time was spent by all. In the first part of the evening a number of tables were set aside, in the reception rooms, for ping-pong, and the game enthralled its devotees till the end. In the assembly room a choice programme was being put through, including music by the Copper Cliff City Band, a vocal duet by Misses Harris and Cressey, a piano duet by Misses Feldhans and Kilby, vocal solos by Messrs. Richardson, Ainsworth and Taylor; and instrumental solos by Messrs. Goddard and Ainsworth. The talent was of the best procurable in town, and the renditions were highly appreciated. At the close of the evening Mr. Jack Gilmour proposed a vote of thanks to the ladies which was ably seconded by Mr. D.L. McKinnon, after which the programme closed with the national anthem and three rousing cheers and a tiger for the ladies. In the interval luncheon was served by the young ladies and gentlemen. The hall was tastefully decorated with flags, bunting and evergreen for the occasion. We congratulate the ladies who had charge of the affair, and we hope it won't be long 'ere we are treated to another such an enjoyable evening.²¹

Given that the number of single men in the town was growing rapidly, other residential clubs were constructed by the company in 1902 and 1903. Among these were the Matte and Red Clubs located on Park Street, along with the Central Club which was to be found on Serpentine Street. As the years passed the Algoma Club and the Engineers Club were constructed by Inco in 1914 and 1920 on Park Street.

Copper Cliff saw yet another Finnish organization. The Nuorisoseura also known as the Young People's Society was founded in 1903 and within a year a hall was constructed, although its location is presently unknown. The group's main aim was the promotion of Finnish cultural endeavours in the fields of drama, music, reading and athletics. In the early years, there was great cooperation between the Temperance Society and the Nuorisoseura but a division due to political differences grew between these two groups. This hall burned in 1915 as did the Temperance Hall and the Young People's Society moved to Sudbury.

At approximately the same time, the Victoria Hall was built at the end of Gribble Street. It can be assumed that the hall was used for a variety of meetings such as those held by the Salvation Army and for entertainment purposes. In 1919, this hall was renamed the Orange Lodge.

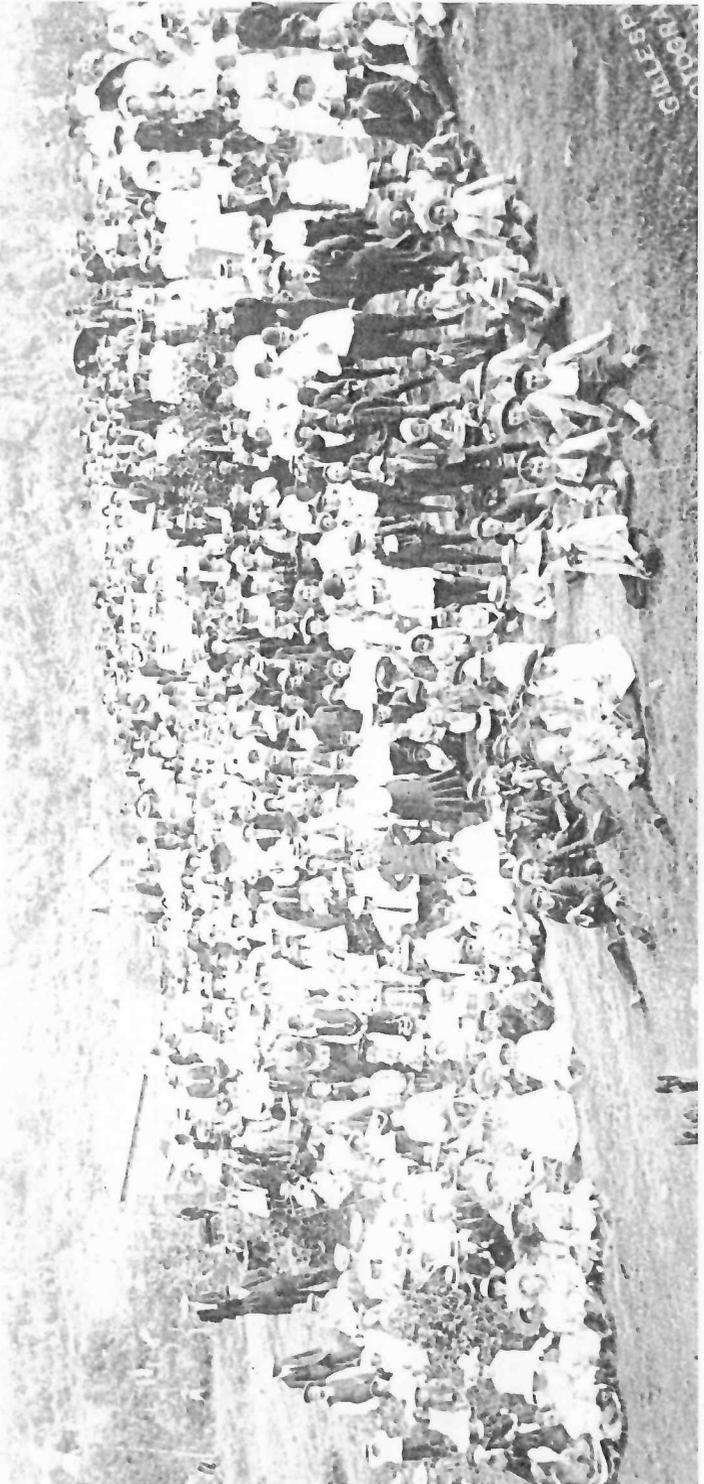


Figure 8.1: Naughton Picnic, Compliments of John Anderson, Copper Cliff, 1906. Crowds of people gathered to enjoy the simple pleasures.

Copper Cliff was able to boast its own theatre in 1911. Its name, the Rex, was the result of a contest held within the town to name the theatre. The winner, Dalton Ovens, received a five-dollar gold piece for his efforts. The theatre was originally owned by the Algoma Amusement Company and was later purchased in 1913 by Dan McKinnon. Located at 13 Market Street, its source of heat was a pot-bellied stove fed by four foot logs. Moreover, the theatre was a delight to children. Beatrice Grassick Hickson thinks back to her childhood days:

Remember the old picture show? Oh! joy, what a precious man operated that theatre. After leaving the "Little Club" on a Friday night, we hung around the show for half an hour or so with a hang-dog expression, and eventually this gentleman would whisper "in you go" and turn his back to us, while we sneaked in.²²

In January of 1924, the Rex Theatre was destroyed by fire during one of the worst snowstorms reported in this area.

The year of 1913 evidenced the construction of the Foresters Hall on 21 Poplar Street (Collins Drive). Owned by the Roman Catholic Church, special events such as card parties, meetings and dances were held here and healthy crowds always turned out. The premises were sold to the Corporation of the Town of Copper Cliff in 1944 but the Foresters Hall was torn down in 1947.

A clubhouse built and equipped by the International Nickel Company was officially opened in 1916 and christened the Copper Cliff Club. The purpose of the club was to provide entertainment and amusement for the residents of the town and it was deemed one of the most modern clubs in Ontario at that time. Persons instrumental in the development of this project were A.D. Miles, president of the Canadian Copper Company, and J.C. Nicholls, G.R. Craig and F.P. Bernhard, president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer of the Copper Cliff Club. The club has featured card parties, dances, piano recitals, debates, stars of the concert stage and orchestras. Sporting facilities such as a swimming pool, a billiard room and bowling alleys are still enjoyed by members of the Copper Cliff Club.

The charitable side of cultural affairs made its appearance in the town in 1917. Lack of premises initially hindered the formation of a Masonic Lodge in Copper Cliff; however, the Canadian Copper Company in 1916 was planning to erect a brick block at the corner of Gribble and Serpentine Streets and with the addition of a third storey, there would be room for a lodge. The first organizational meetings of the lodge were held in the basement of the old Methodist Church to establish membership dues, financing, furnishing of the lodge and appointment of committees. The

institution ceremonies were held on 6 April 1917 with thirty-five chartered members. The priorities of the Masonic Lodge focused on humanitarian concerns; it provided assistance to brethren and their families, grants were given to hospitals and during the war years, packages of cigarettes and tobacco were sent to members overseas. A remarkable accomplishment of the group was the formation of a blood bank. It began serving lodge members in need of blood transfusions, but eventually branched out to assist other people.

The skirl of Scottish pipe music became a familiar sound in the community with the formation of the Copper Cliff Highlanders Cadet Corps in 1917. Today it is one of the oldest groups in Canada. The first corps was initiated by Mayor Roy C. Barnes, from the Copper Cliff Boy Scout Troop, with group members ranging from thirteen to eighteen years of age. In 1937, the regimental colours, the flags of the Corps, were presented to the Highlanders by Inco. Again in 1958, the regimental colours were given to the group by the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire. Major Geoff Hervey, a well-known figure in the Corp's history, has been associated with the Highlanders since 1952, and had command from 1963 to 1973. Captain Alex Gray assumed leadership of the Corps after Hervey's departure.

The Pipes and Drums of the Copper Cliff Highlanders have been the recipient of prestigious awards throughout the years. The group has won the Ontario Army Cadet Championship in 1964, 1969 and 1972. The Pipes and Drums of the Copper Cliff Highlanders were honoured by a request to perform at the 1972 graduation services of the Ontario Master Cadets at Borden, Ontario.

In December 1931, the first meeting of the Copper Cliff Branch of the Royal Canadian Legion was held at the Park Street residence of Dr. R.B. Harris, who became the first president of the organization and served between 1931 and 1945. Names were drawn from a hat to decide the charter members of the organization at this time. The R.L. Beattie branch of the Canadian Legion, named after the Inco vice president and general manager from 1942-1952, went under construction in 1957 and the official opening was in June of 1959 with R. Dopson as president. Although some sub-contracting was involved, the building was erected for the most part by its 290 members. Funding for the building came from the holding of hockey draws; but on the occasion of one such draw, some Legion officials were arrested because lotteries of this kind were not within the letter of the law and the police were bent on eradicating the procedure, using the Sudbury area as an example.

A Ladies Auxiliary of the Copper Cliff Branch of the Royal Canadian Legion was formed in 1956 and conducted annual poppy sales, Remembrance Day dinners and parades. In addition to its prime function

of assisting veterans and their dependants, the club donates funds to many community and regional projects.

Featured in the lounge of the Legion is the H.M.C.S. Copper Cliff Bell which has a significant history. During the Second World War, the Canadian Navy's set about constructing anti-submarine patrol boats called corvettes. It was customary to christen these ships with names of Canadian towns and cities and one was christened the H.M.C.S. Copper Cliff in 1944. The bell hung on the bridgehead of the ship and played a role in the dedication ceremony and was regularly used to mark the hours of watch duties. This 'wee but mighty' corvette was decommissioned after the war and the bell was presented to the Town of Copper Cliff in 1946. After spending more than fifteen years in the Town Hall, it was donated to the Legion where it still hangs today and is used to designate the closing of the bar.

The closely bound Italian community of Copper Cliff organized a general store called 'La Co-operativa' in 1923 in a large building which today still occupies the corner of Venice and Domenico Streets. In 1925, the store became a dance hall which offered afternoon and Sunday Dances. Music was provided by the Grimpoli band, a man and his two sons who played the clarinet, traps and violin. This organization later gave way to the Italian Ladies Society of Copper Cliff.

The Methodist Mission provided entertainment and instruction for the children of 'Little Italy' in 1921. Located on Lombardy Street and staffed in succession by Pamela Follet, Clara Horning, and Winifred Harrison, the mission organized concerts and sleigh parties, and handicraft and bible classes. Although the Italian people were staunch Roman Catholics, they supported the mission because of the high esteem in which they held its teachers.

In 1934, the Italian Ladies Society of Copper Cliff was founded to promote patriotism, education, and fraternity among Italians living in the community and to contribute to their social, moral and spiritual development. The founding executive consisting of Luigia Bargnesi as president, Lina Giommi as vice-president, Delia Giommi as corresponding secretary and Domenica Silvestri as treasurer, set out to renovate the Roman Catholic Church on Craig Street to serve as a clubhouse. A year later, the Italian men organized a society with Emilio Tessaro as president. Construction of a new clubhouse began in 1949 and was completed the following year. The male members donated over 15,000 hours of labour to construct their new clubhouse. It features a lounge, bowling alleys, main hall with catering facilities and outdoor bocce courts.

The society received its charter under the laws of the province of Ontario in 1950 and is today composed of two sections, the Società



Figure 8.2: Building the Italian Club, Craig Street, Copper Cliff, 1949, on the site of St. Elizabeth Church. The funds were raised by the Ladies' Society and most of the construction was accomplished by the Men's Society.

Femmine which is the women's branch and the Societá Maschile, the male counterpart. The club's activities include the holding of dances, buffets, banquets, Christmas parties, the issuing of scholarships of children of members and aiding charitable institutions. In 1970 the club received the Award of Merit from the Town of Copper Cliff for its service to the municipality since its inception in 1936.

The Copper Cliff Memorial Community Hall, built in 1936 by Inco, boasts a lounge, an auditorium and a gymnasium. Distinctly British in design, it provides services to Inco employees as well as a home to such groups as the local Scout and Guide groups and the Copper Cliff Highlanders.

Young and old have participated enthusiastically in the cultural activities sponsored by the various clubs. No matter how unique an individual's taste, Copper Cliff satisfied the wide spectrum of interests.

CHAPTER IX

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

Copper Cliff has hosted a number of distinguished dignitaries at various times in its history. As early as 1886, Sir John A. Macdonald, foreseeing the importance of the area's mineral wealth, visited Copper Cliff accompanied by Lady Macdonald, Sir Charles Tupper, Lord Mountstephen and Sir William Van Horne. While Sir John A. Macdonald was scheduled to tour the mining site, special consideration was made for Lady Macdonald's comfort. Lady Macdonald objected by saying, "I am prepared to go. See my boots. Sir John runs the country, but I run Sir John! I shall accompany him."²³ A lake north-west of Copper Cliff was named in honour of Lady Macdonald.

Thomas A. Edison, the American inventor and scientist, entered the area in 1901 to acquire a nickel supply for a storage battery but became discouraged by the problem of locating nickel below quicksand areas. It is reported that Edison came very close to discovering a nickel deposit where Falconbridge Company Ltd. now operates. J.S. Gill's Jewelry Store on Serpentine Street served Mr. Edison when he brought his watch in to be repaired.

The day of September 3, 1924 was proclaimed a holiday in Copper Cliff to mark the visit of His Excellency, Governor-General Baron Byng and Lady Byng. The governor-general, met by J.L. Agnew of the International Nickel Company, toured the smelter's operations while Lady Byng had tea at the Agnew residence. A public reception was held at the Copper Cliff Club where a honour guard including veterans, the Copper Cliff Highlanders and school children was formed.

During a tour of the United States and Canada, Their Majesties, King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, visited Froid mine on 5 July 1939 at the invitation of the International Nickel Company. Prime Minister William Lyon MacKenzie King presented the royal couple to E.A. Collins, mayor of Copper Cliff and among the people introduced to the King and Queen were Rita Price and Rosemary Ovens who acted as ladies-in-waiting to the Queen at the mine.

A former Governor General of Canada, Viscount Alexander of Tunis and Errigal and Lady Alexander visited the Inco operations at Copper Cliff on 2 July 1946. Rosemary Ovens once again had the honour of acting as an attendant to Lady Alexander during their brief stay.

The November 1955 visit of Governor General Vincent Massey to the area signaled the important role played by the Nickel Basin in the national

economic picture. To the delight of the children, the Governor General upon consent of town mayor, C.O. Maddock, proclaimed a one day school holiday.

A special day, 25 July 1959, was marked by a visit of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and His Royal Highness Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh. The royal couple toured the facilities at Frood Mine and were treated to a mining demonstration at the mine's 1000 foot (365 meter) level. Rosemary Ovens again was appointed as a lady-in-attendance. Upon her departure, Queen Elizabeth commented to Miss Ovens, "You have been most kind and I shall tell my Mother that you attended me too."²⁴ The white gloves Her Majesty had worn underground marked with the Royal Cipher was given to Miss Ovens as a memento of the occasion.

A three-day visit to the Nickel Belt area by Their Excellencies the Governor General and Madame Georges Vanier was one of the most prominent events in 1961. In addition to touring the Inco operations and facilities, the couple was honoured by a number of formal and informal parties. Moreover, the Governor General addressed a gathering of two hundred high school students at the Legion Hall; after declaring a school holiday, the Governor General asked the students, as a return favour, to heed his advice: "Stay at school as long as you can".²⁵

In February of 1970, the residents of the Nickel Basin were delighted by yet another visit by Canadian dignitaries. Governor General and Mrs. Roland Michener were welcomed to the town at a luncheon held at the Copper Cliff Club. The couple was addressed by Inco representative, J.A. Pigott, and deputy mayor, R.R. Saddington, who referred in jest to Mr. Michener's enthusiasm for fitness by commenting: "protocol would not require (town officials) to go jogging with the Governor General at dawn".²⁶ The visit concluded fittingly with the presentation of the town's Award of Merit to Governor General Michener.

CHAPTER X

AMALGAMATION

The Town of Copper Cliff had weathered almost a century of change, growth and progress and had established itself in the austere environment of Northern Ontario. A resident presents this idyllic view:

Copper Cliff ... was perking along as a happy little town ...; we had our problems but not many. And I don't think anybody ever dreamed that status quo would change. Copper Cliff had been here since 1902 and Copper Cliff was always going to be here. As long as those three stacks, it was then, puffed out their security blanket of blue smoke, Copper Cliff was always going to be here.²⁷

However, the winds of change were sweeping across Ontario in the early 1970s and within the following few years were to effect drastic changes in the municipal government structure of the province. Many autonomous small towns were amalgamated with neighbouring cities under the aegis of "regional government".

The implementation of regional government was the culmination of several years of discussions concerning the need for regional planning and municipal reform across the province, in general. In the Copper Cliff - Sudbury area, in particular, steady population and industrial growth were proceeding, but without comprehensive direction. It was the contention of the provincial government that a prerequisite for the implementation of long-term, effective land-use planning policies was the revision of local government structures into a more inclusive regional government framework.

In February 1969, J.A. Kennedy, Chairman of the Ontario Municipal Board, was authorized by an Order-in-Council "to inquire into a report to the Minister of Municipal Affairs upon the structure, organization and method of operation of the municipalities in the Sudbury Area".²⁸

The findings of this study, published in May 1970, recommended the establishment of a regional government comprised of one new city and five new townships. The new City of Sudbury would result from the amalgamation of the existing City of Sudbury, the Townships of Broder and Dill, and the Town of Copper Cliff.

In the respectful opinion of the Commissioner there are strong reasons for uniting Copper Cliff with Sudbury. Copper Cliff has been an urban community for a great many years, is fully

serviced and it seems its municipal operation should be integrated into a large urban administration such as that in Sudbury. There may also be some important servicing changes to negotiate and it would be better to have this in the control of a more sophisticated staff of officials. The general government of an area in which such a large industrial complex is situated will be better served by the administration of the larger city. To be frank, the large corporate presence will be less dominant and fit better into the city milieu.²⁹

In this report, Kennedy refuted two arguments which had been advanced at that time in opposition to the unification of Copper Cliff and Sudbury. The fear on the part of the outlying areas that the creation of this municipal giant would lead to its disproportionate dominance in the region was allayed by the report's recommendation for equal and fair representation on the regional council. Copper Cliff citizens were concerned lest the City of Sudbury lose interest in fulfilling its regional obligations once the town's huge Inco smelter assessment was absorbed by the City. However, the Kennedy report stressed that final decisions in this matter were within the jurisdiction of the Province, not the city, and that "Ordinary fairness and the facts of life in the area simply dictate that this benefit (the proceeds of smelter assessment) be available by distribution to the larger area."³⁰

Up until this point, Copper Cliff citizens had regarded these deliberations with a slightly disdainful eye but with no sense of urgency. With the release and dissemination of the Kennedy Report and the author's October visit to the Town Hall, citizens felt control of their future slipping from their hands and resolved to oppose the implementation of regional government. Residents had long prided themselves on their hegemony and steeled themselves for the battle to maintain it. The story of the town's resistance to this idea is an interesting segment of its history for it conclusively banded the town together against a perceived exterior threat. Perhaps the very essence of the town's spirit and identity is interwoven in its struggle to remain autonomous.

Although it had been conceded that the need for municipal reform was real, and that a two-tiered system of regional government could be beneficial to the Sudbury area, Copper Cliff residents balked at the idea of yielding their independence to become a ward of the City of Sudbury. The Sudbury and District Municipal Association, composed of the municipalities in the proposed region, put forth a number of proposals, one of which was that Copper Cliff be allowed to become a part of the municipality to be created to the west with Waters, Lively, Drury, Denison and Graham Townships. This proposal was much favoured by Copper Cliff inhabitants.

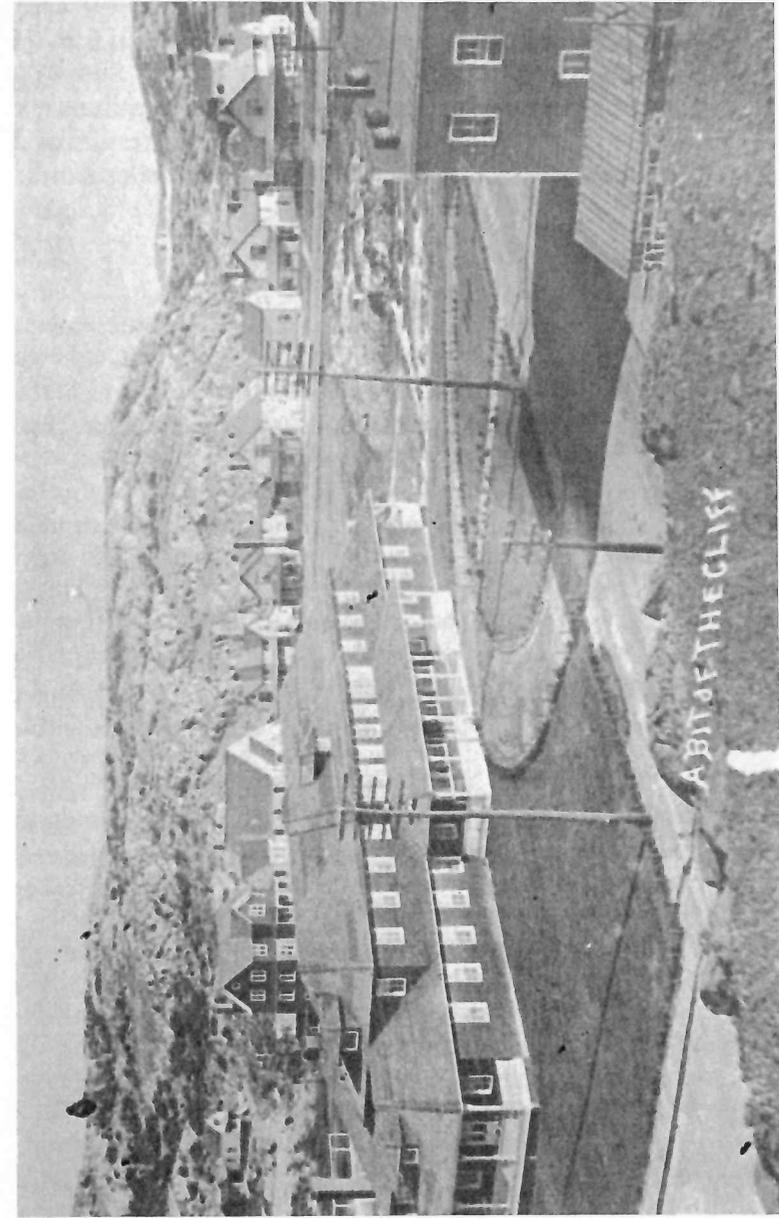


Figure 10.1: A bit of the Cliff, c. 1910. The large building in the centre is the Copper Cliff Hospital; to the right is the clapboard MacIntosh Block. From left to right, the three buildings behind the Hospital are the Gorringe Club, Knox Presbyterian Church and the Nurses Residence.

The Bales Report, the report of the Minister of Municipal Affairs, was released in March 1971; contained in it was the suggestion that committees be set up by Town Councils to study the plan of regional government within their area. The original *ad hoc* committee in Copper Cliff, consisting of Evelyn Armstrong, Betty Grooms, (Chairperson), Norma Kotanen and Reverend Robert Munroe, in conjunction with the Town Council, decided against amalgamation with Sudbury. Strengthened by the addition of Arminio Didone, Barney Hamilton, Pat Hobden, Dr. John E. Jones and A.J. Pianosi, the committee declared its bias from the outset, calling itself the "Save Our Town Committee" and began to prepare for concrete action.

The committee's tasks were two-fold; it undertook to lobby against the inclusion of Copper Cliff within the regional municipality of Sudbury, and to raise money for these activities. They occupied office space behind the Barber Shop in the McIntosh Block on Serpentine Street, and the town poured out its concern in the form of volunteer work and moral support. The committee gathered two busloads of people to make their presence felt at the presentation of the Bales Report at the Holiday Inn in Sudbury. Its members petitioned against the Queen's Park proposal and received an overwhelming response, and they also sponsored a public information meeting at the Italian Club. "That's how the town really started to come together," exclaimed the committee's chairperson. "There was suddenly an awareness of what we had and what we were going to lose."³¹ Donations and the proceeds from public events such as a bake sale which garnered \$1400.00 underwrote the expenses of sending a delegation to Queen's Park in Toronto to speak with the Honourable Dalton Bales.

On the morning of 14 April 1971 at 5:30 a.m., two busloads of concerned citizens headed for Toronto; they arrived with banners flying, singing "The Old Town of Copper Cliff Ain't What it Used to be". The media eagerly awaited the arrival of this enthusiastic group, appropriately tagged "the bake sale people". Grooms recalls:

They will never forget our trip to Toronto. We stopped about a mile from Queen's Park and we put all our banners on the bus. And the banners were, "Small Town People Like Small Towns" and "Copper Cliff Forever, Sudbury Never". Oh, there were so many slogans we had made up, but the buses were just covered with these huge big bunting banners. Lo and behold ... the lead bus driver went into Queen's Park the wrong way on a one way street. It was so effective ...³²

The meeting between the Honourable Dalton Bales, Copper Cliff Mayor R.G. Dow and four members of the Save Out Town Committee

proved disappointing but the group returned to Copper Cliff unready to surrender and hired Arthur Maloney as a legal advisor.

The committee renewed its lobbying efforts appealing to various people in the provincial government; it even attempted to enlist the aid of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II of England who was touring Canada at that time. The town's spirit was honed by Victoria Day celebrations.

On Tuesday, 13 July 1971, Sudbury City Council voted 13-3 to pursue immediate municipal union by instructing its legal department to draw an amalgamation by-law. This declaration prompted the town to stronger action in vigorously presenting its case before the Sudbury and District Municipal Association, the Ontario Municipal Board and the provincial government.

It was at this time that the news that Copper Cliff was to be amalgamated with Sudbury was reported in the media. Premier William Davis's immediate response was to deny the rumour and state that no decision would be solidified until he had met with Copper Cliff representatives. The dialogue which ensued between Queen's Park and the Save Our Town Committee culminated in a meeting between Premier Davis and the next Minister of Municipal Affairs, Darcy McKeough, and town representatives Richard Dow, Betty Grooms, Evelyn, Armstrong, Barney Hamilton, Ted Wilson and Arthur Maloney, on 23 May 1972. The delegation reiterated its reasons for preferring to remain outside the municipal boundaries of Sudbury: it was felt that the identity of the town would be lost in a large city, and its self-sufficiency, close-knit atmosphere, and effective administration would be undermined; physical union with Sudbury was not feasible since the town was hemmed on all sides by rock outcrops and tailings; Copper Cliff had nothing to gain from amalgamation in the way of public facilities and services and it was feared that the standards of these would be lowered through amalgamation.

Copper Cliff offered a financial compromise. The entire region could benefit from the tax assessment of the Inco smelter complex yet the town remain independent by redrawing the boundary of the City of Sudbury to include only the smelter. In this way, the town could remain economically viable, with the Inco refinery, local businesses and home owners providing the tax base. In the final analysis, if amalgamation was inevitable, Copper Cliff preferred to unite with the western Townships of Waters, Lively, Drury, Denison and Graham.

The government rebutted these arguments; Copper Cliff could retain its identity as a community if not a municipality, and enjoy representation on the Sudbury Regional Council. In the opinion of the provincial government, the proposal for changing the boundary line for assessment

purposes was ruled unworkable because it was tantamount to buying Sudbury off. Regional government was being instituted on a province-wide basis and there could be no exceptions.

The meeting between the Government of Ontario and Copper Cliff's representatives ended discouragingly. Amalgamation was becoming an imminent reality and the committee decided to drop further action. Their efforts had succeeded only in delaying but not diverting the tide. On 14 August 1972, the Copper Cliff Council moved to support a steering committee for the new City of Sudbury.

If Copper Cliff must cease to exist as a municipal entity, its last days would be ablaze with glory. The last week of 1972, Farewell Week, was replete with festivities, filled with laughter and tears for the community that had fought a difficult battle. People gathered to dance at the 'Copper Cliff Bawls' held at the Italian Club and Legion Hall; they gathered at ecumenical services, a children's party, the museum dedication and a civic dinner where forty citizens received Copper Cliff Medals of Merit. As the week drew to a close, a more serious attitude surfaced.

On 31 December 1972, the eve of amalgamation, a cairn to commemorate Copper Cliff's existence as an incorporated town from 1902 to 1972 was unveiled in Nickel Park. On it is inscribed "The Loveliest Little Town in the North". After the unveiling and dedication by Reverend J. Graham, there was a midnight procession, lit by one hundred torches. Led by the Copper Cliff Highlanders, over three hundred citizens marched silently from the cairn to the flagpole. As Mayor Dow lowered the town's flag, folded it and placed it under his arm, and with Auld Lang Syne ringing through the town, "Copper Cliff entered 1973 and the Regional Municipality of Sudbury".³³

EPILOGUE

The proof that Copper Cliff survives lies here within the pages of this book. Its spirit, its drive, the community and its people are of the same mettle as the first Copper Cliff pioneers who strove to make something of themselves and their town. They have endured against the elements and the powers that be to "Save Our Town", "Save Our School", and now to "Save Our History", this book was written.

APPENDIX A

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT — MAYORS AND COUNCILLORS

YEAR	MAYOR	COUNCILLORS
1902	T.N. Kilpatrick	Hardy, Dion, Hamilton, J. Price, Walker, Smiley.
1903	W.C. Kilpatrick	Doan, Oliver, O'Reilly, Feldhans, Bell, McKinnon.
1904	W.C. Kilpatrick	Doan, Feldhans, O'Reilly, Bell, Oliver, McKinnon.
1905	Fred Hamilton	Johnston, McKinnon, Price, Lech, Doan, Waite.
1906	J.R. McKinnon	Silvester, Oliver, Bell, Johnston, Stoddart, Pratt, Waite (until 22 January 1906).
1907	J.R. McKinnon	Bell, Stoddart, Pratt, Craig, Johnston (replaced by Silvester in July).
1908	J.R. McKinnon	Craig, Silvester, A.R. McDonald, Pratt, Stoddart, Bell.
1909	G.R. Craig	Silvester, Bell, J.J. Pratt, McDonald, Stoddart, Benson, Pratt resigned in February.
1910	G.R. Craig	Silvester, Bell, Thomson, Stoddart, Gribble, Morrison.
1911	G.R. Craig	Bell, Silvester, Gribble, Morrison, Stoddart, J. Thomson.
1912	G.R. Craig	Silvester, Morrison, Gribble, Bernhard, Stoddart, Patty.
1913	G.R. Craig	Gribble, Silvester, Morrison, McNevin, Parry, Bernhard. Morrison resigned March 17, 1913.
1914	G.E. Silvester,	Gribble, McNevin, McKinnon, Bernhard, Parry, Bennett.
1915	G.E. Silvester	Gribble, McNevin, D.J. McKinnon, Bennett, Bernhard, Parry.

1916 G.E. Silvester Parry, Bennett, D.J. McKinnon, McNevin, Gribble, Bernhard. McKinnon resigned in July and became tax collector.

1917 G.E. Silvester Bernhard, McNevin, Bennett, Gribble, Corkill, Parry.

1918 E.J. Corkill W.L. Waterbury, Alex McNevin, Chalmers, Craig, Bernhard, Bennett.

1919 W.L. Waterbury Waterbury, Bennett, Craig, Chalmers, Moorhouse, McNevin.

1920 Craig Bennett, Chalmers, Moorhouse, Waterbury, McNevin, Garrow.

1921 Craig Bennett, Chalmers, Moorhouse, Waterbury, McNevin, Garrow.

1922 Craig Bennett, Chalmers, Racicot, Waterbury, McNevin, Garrow.

1923 Craig Waterbury, Collins, Racicot, Chalmers, Garrow, McNevin.

1924 Craig same as previous year

1925 Craig same as previous year

1926 Craig same as previous year

1927 G.R. Craig same as previous year

1928 G.R. Craig same as previous year

1929 G.R. Craig W.T. Waterbury, J.W. Garrow, A. McNevin, R. Coleman, E.A. Collins, J.E. Racicot. Dec. 16, 1929, Mayor G.R. Craig resigned.

1930 E.A. Collins W.T. Waterbury, A. McNevin, J.E. Racicot, J.W. Garrow, R. Coleman, P. McDonald

1931-1940 E.A. Collins W.T. Waterbury, J.W. Garrow, A. McNevin, R. Coleman, P. McDonald, J.E. Racicot.

1941 E.A. Collins W.T. Waterbury, J.W. Garrow, R. Gray, R. Coleman, P. McDonald, J.E. Racicot.

1942-1947 E.A. Collins W.T. Waterbury, J.W. Garrow, R. Gray, R. Coleman, D.J. Finlayson, J.E. Racicot.

1948 W.T. Waterbury R. Cleland, J.W. Garrow, R. Gray, R. Coleman, D.J. Finlayson, J.E. Racicot.

1949-1952 W.T. Waterbury R.H. Cleland, D. Finlayson, J.W. Garrow, C.O. Maddock, R. Gray, J.W. Gallagher.

1953 W.T. Waterbury R.H. Cleland, C.F. Wilson, J.W. Garrow, E.G. Stoneman, C.O. Maddock, R. Saddington.

1954-1955 C.A. Maddock R.H. Cleland, G.F. Wilson, J.W. Garrow, R.H. Waddington, E.G. Stoneman, R. Saddington.

1956-1957 R.R. Saddington R.H. Cleland, C.F. Wilson, G.W. Garrow, E.G. Stoneman, R.H. Waddington, R.G. Benjafield.

1958 R.R. Saddington R.H. Cleland, C.F. Wilson, R.G. Dow, E.G. Stoneman, R.G. Benjafield.

1959-1962 R.G. Dow R.H. Cleland, C.F. Wilson, R.R. Saddington, P. G. Benjafield, E.G. Stoneman, G.S. Jarrett.

1963-1964 R.G. Dow R.H. Cleland, C.F. Wilson, R.R. Saddington, J.E. Quance, G.S. Jarrett, E.G. Stoneman.

1965 R.G. Dow R.R. Saddington, C.F. Wilson, E.G. Stoneman, G.S. Jarrett, J.E. Quance, D.B. Taylor.

1966 R.G. Dow C.F. Wilson, E.G. Stoneman, J.E. Quance, H.L. Willis, R.R. Saddington, D.B. Taylor.

1967 R.G. Dow R.R. Saddington, C.F. Wilson, E.G. Stoneman, J.E. Quance, D.B. Taylor.

1968-1972 R.G. Dow R.R. Saddington, E.G. Stoneman, C.F. Wilson, D.B. Taylor, C.A. Sims, L.N. Pearce.

APPENDIX B

COPPER CLIFF POST MASTERS

January 1, 1890 to February 21, 1891 — Francis L. Sperry
May 1, 1891 to November 29, 1894 — J. Byers
February 1, 1895 to November 30, 1895 — A.E. French
February 1, 1896 to January 27, 1900 — Fred Hamilton
January 27, 1900 to June 23, 1914 — W.C. Kilpatrick
December 5, 1914 to August 15, 1931 — M.H. Kilpatrick
August 15, 1931 to January 3, 1934 — Norman C. Kilpatrick
March 7, 1935 to December 4, 1936 — William Tiplady
December 5, 1936 to July 6, 1937 — Eva Tiplady
July 6, 1937 to October 30, 1956 — James Low Spalding
November 1, 1956 to May 27, 1968 — Robert Allan Kennedy
August 28, 1968 to May 9, 1972 — Kenneth M. Stephenson

APPENDIX C

RELIGIOUS PERSONNEL

The Church of St. John the Divine

- 1904 — E.F. Pinnington (first full time student) Later Canon
1904 - 1908 — S. Yeoman (layreader) Later Canon
1908 - 1912 — The Reverend T.N. Mumford (First Incumbent)
1913 - 1919 — The Reverend D.A. Johnston
1919 — The Reverend A. Cooper
1920 - 1921 — The Reverend F.F. Watson
1921 - 1928 — The Reverend J. Norman
1928 - 1941 — The Reverend A.J. Bruce
1941 - 1942 — The Reverend E.J. Tucker
Jan. 1943 - June 1943 — S.M. Craymer (lay reader)
1943 - 1948 — The Reverend J.F. Hinchcliffe
1948 - 1950 — The Reverend S.V. Hatt
Jan. 1950 - Apr. 1950 — A. Crisp (lay reader)
1950 - 1972 — The Reverend G. Thompson
1972 - 1974 — The Reverend N. Goater

St. Timothy's Lutheran Church

Dr. John Wargelin
Pastor Otto Maki

- 1931 - 1936 — Viljo J. Hanninen
1936 - 1940 — Edwin B. Kyllonen
1943 - 1949 — Lauri T. Pikkusaari
1954 - 1959 — Lauri T. Pikkusaari
1960 - 1964 — Toivo Hakkinen
1964 - 1965 — P.G. Palonen
1966 - 1971 — P. Murtis
1971 — Y.A. Raivio
Matti Pikkarinen

Methodist Church

- 1900 - 1901 — E. Ryerson
1901 - 1903 — J.H. More
1903 - 1904 — Harold E. Wellwood
1904 - 1905 — J.G. Rogers
1905 - 1906 — Austin E. Lunair
1907 & 1908 - 1909 — D. Roy Gray
1907 - 1908 — Fred Williams

1908 - 1909 — Robert Corcoran
1908 - 1909 — J.W. Arnault
1910 - 1917 — C. Elmer Kenny
1917 - 1919 — Percy M. Peacock
1919 - 1921 — Robert K. Lambert
1921 - 1925 — David H. Porter

Knox Church

1901 - J.J. Cochrane
1901 - 1903 — James N. White
1903 - 1907 — C.N. Mackenzie
1907 - 1908 — John J. Ferguson
1908 - 1910 — J.A. Reddon
1910 - 1925 — W.T.. Brittie

United Church

1925 - 1929 — M. Dunlop
1929 - 1933 — E. Lucktar
1933 - 1936 — Ed. G. Robb
1936 - 1941 — J. W. Houston
1941 - 1949 — F.J. Baine
1949 - 1953 — J.A. McKennitt
1953 - 1962 — Reverend Hillyer
1962 - 1969 — N.H. Thomas
1969 — R.K. Munroe
Ed Erion

Diocese of Peterborough: St. Stanislaus Parish

1901 — Reverend E. Rottat, S.J.
1902 — Reverend E. Rottot, S.J.
Reverend T. Lussier, S.J.
Reverend P. Hamel, S.J.
Reverend D. Rumesuil, S.J.
Reverend L. Heroux, S.J.
1903 — Reverend J.A. Premeau, S.J.
Reverend L. Leroux, S.J.
Reverend S. Veilleux, S.J.
Reverend H. Caron, S.J.
Reverend P. Hamel, S.J.

Diocese of Sault Ste. Marie: St. Stanislaus Parish

1904 — Reverend H. Caron, S.J.
Reverend J.A. Primeau, S.J.
Reverend L. Cote, S.J.
1905 — Reverend L. Cote, S.J.
Reverend L. Heroux, S.J.
1906 — Reverend L. Cote, S.J.
1907 — Reverend L. Cote, S.J.
Reverend A. A. Ragarn, S.J.
1908 — Reverend A.A. Ragarn, S.J.
1909 — Reverend A.A. Ragarn, S.J.
Reverend J.A. Kealey
1910 — Reverend J.A. Kealey
Reverend P.J. Monahan
1911 — Reverend P.J. Monahan
Reverend P.S. Dufresne, S.J.
Reverend N. Pare, S.J.
Reverend B.J. Kennedy
Reverend P.B. Biernacki
1912 — Reverend P.J. Monahan
1912 - 1917 — Reverend T.J. Crowley
1917 - 1920 — Reverend T.H. Trainor
1920 - 1924 — Reverend C.C. Fawcett
1924 - 1926 — Reverend J.J. Horne
Aug. 1926 - Dec. 1926 — Reverend E. Hyatt
1926 - 1935 — Reverend J.J. O'Leary
1935 - 1944 — Reverend W.T. Batterton
1944 - 1946 — Reverend G.J. Dwyer (assistant to Father Batterton)
1946 - 1948 — Reverend J.J. O'Leary
1948 - 1966 — Reverend J.A. Mulligan

Starting June 1954 the following priests were assigned to Father Mulligan as assistants:

June 1954 - Sept. 1955 — Reverend J.T. Shea
Sept. 1955 - Oct. 1957 — Reverend M. Kelly
Aug. 1958 - Jan. 1966 — Reverend J. Graham
June 1966 - Oct. 1967 — Reverend B.J. Burns

Starting Sept. 1967, Father R. Venti was assigned parish priest until August 1968.

Oct. 1967 — Reverend J.P. David
1968 - 1972 — Reverend J.J. Delaney
1972 - 1978 — Reverend J. Graham
1978 — Reverend A. Oliverio

APPENDIX D

COPPER CLIFF MUSEUM BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

1976

Peggy Pearson
Marie Tincombe
Betty Grooms
Robert Meikle
Richard Dow
Delki Dozzi

1977

Betty Grooms
Sharon Murphy
Margaret Bertulli
Robert Meikle
Richard Dow
Delki Dozzi

1978

Betty Grooms
Sharon Murphy
Margaret Bertulli
Robert Meikle
Richard Dow
Delki Dozzi

1979

Betty Grooms
Margaret Bertulli
Sharon Murphy
Rae Swan
Richard Dow
Delki Dozzi

1980

Betty Grooms
Sharon Murphy
Margaret Bertulli
Isabel Hamilton
Richard Dow
Ron Symington

1981

Betty Grooms
Margaret Bertulli
Isabel Hamilton
Richard Dow
Ron Symington

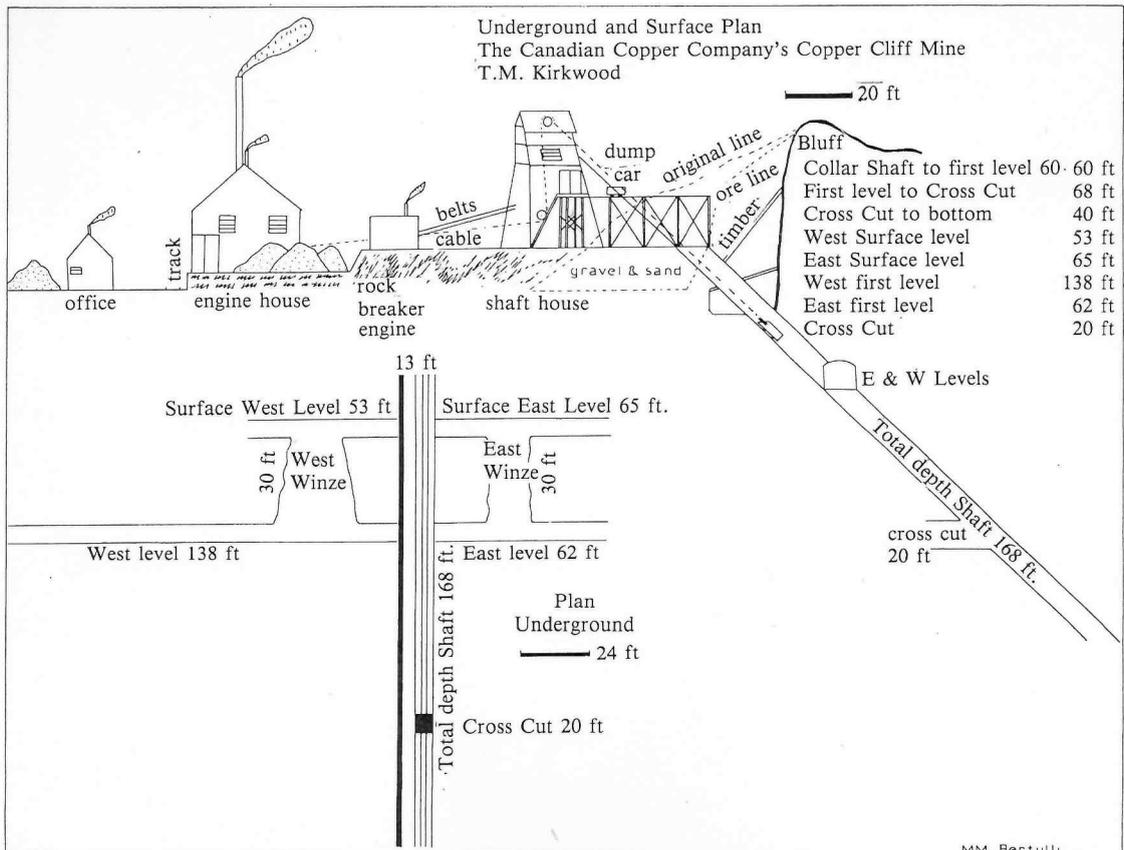
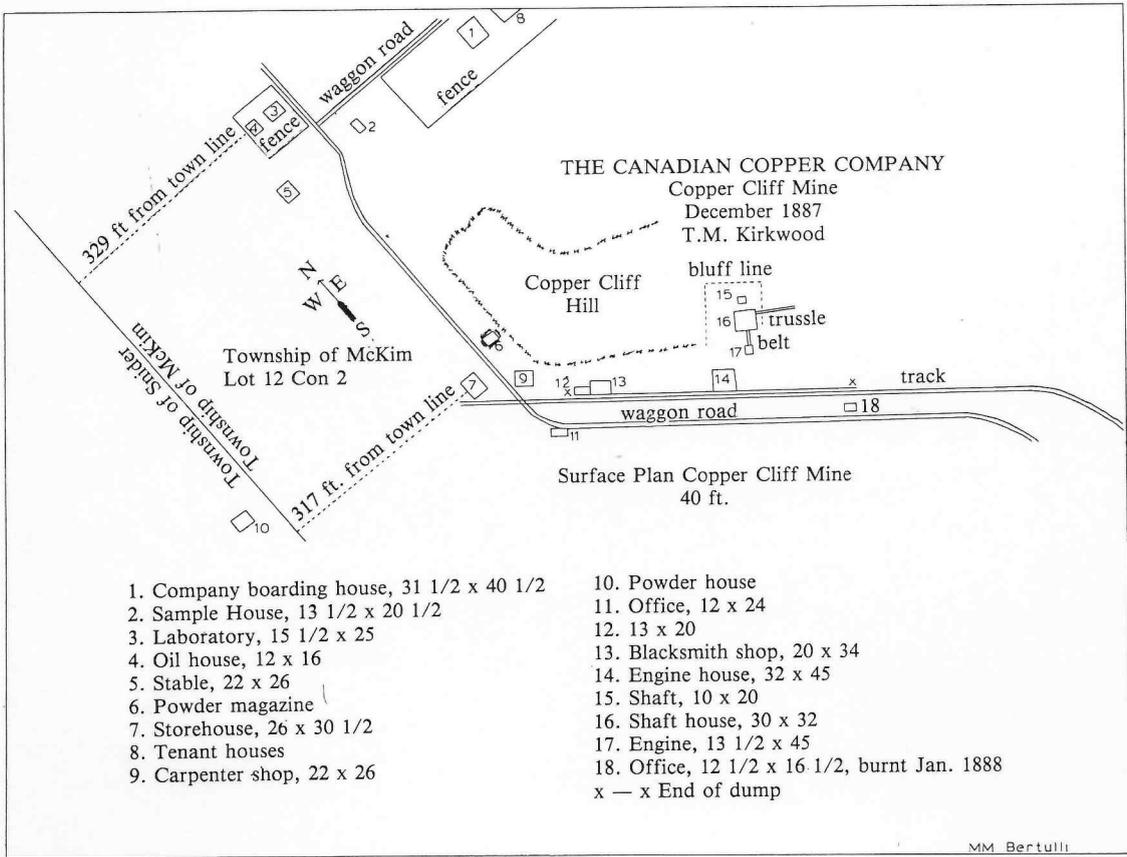
1982

Isabel Hamilton
Margaret Bertulli
Lillian Minsky
Gail Legros
Richard Dow
Ron Symington

APPENDIX E

MAP OF COPPER CLIFF, 1887

The maps on the following pages depict the surface and underground plans of the Copper Cliff Mine in December 1887. The original is the work of T.M. Kirkwood.



NOTES

¹An Act to Incorporate the Town of Copper Cliff, No. 26, 15 April 1901, p. 1.

²"Leslie Wingrave", Inco Triangle, September 1965, Volume 25, No. 6, p. 7.

³International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd., *The Land Above the Ore Below*, (Toronto, 1970) p. 19.

⁴Fred Bernhard, "Recollections of Fred Bernhard" (Manuscript on file with the Copper Cliff Museum, n.d.), p. 2.

⁵Corporation of the Town of Copper Cliff, Minutes of the Town Council Meeting, 10 February 1906.

⁶John D. Knowles, 'Sudbury-Copper Cliff Suburban Electric Railway Company', Upper Canada Railway Society, Bulletin No. 34, August 1952, p. 5.

⁷John F. Thompson and Norman Beasley, *For the Years to Come*, (Toronto: Longmans, Green and Co., 1960), p. 152.

⁸"Don Dunbar and the Triangle", Inco Triangle, November 1971, Volume 31, No. 8, p. 13.

⁹"Clean Up!!", Copper Cliff Courier, 24 April 1902, Volume 1, 2. No. 9, p. 1.

¹⁰Pundit Joe, "Old Timer Tales", Sudbury Star, 4 April 1956, No. 302, p. 2.

¹¹E.G. Higgins, *Twelve O'Clock and All's Well: A Pictorial History of Law Enforcement in the Sudbury Area 1882-1978*, (Sudbury: The Sudbury Regional Police Association, 1978), p. 173.

¹²"Police Court Jottings", Copper Cliff Courier, 24 April 1902, Volume 1, No. 9, p. 8.

¹³Interview with Mr. and Mrs. R.G. Dow, Copper Cliff, Ontario; Amalgamation with Sudbury, people, police, miscellaneous information, 5 August 1981.

¹⁴Interview with Isabel Hamilton, Copper Cliff, Ontario; Reminiscences of earlier days in Copper Cliff, 16 July 1980.

¹⁵St. John the Divine, "The Order of Service for the Sixtieth Anniversary of the Laying of the Corner Stone", (Copper Cliff, Ontario, 1970) pamphlet.

¹⁶"The Church of England Concert", Copper Cliff Courier, 24 April 1902, Volume 1, No. 9, p. 1.

¹⁷"Old Bell is Memorial to Founding of Copper Cliff's First Church", Inco Triangle, June 1967, Volume 27, No. 3, p. 16.

¹⁸Interview with Alton Browne, Copper Cliff, Ontario; Copper Cliff Athletic Association and Copper Cliff Redmen, 7 July 1981.

¹⁹"The Big-Leaguers", Inco Triangle, February 1939, Volume 3, No. 2, p.6.

²⁰"The Way It Was", Inco Triangle, March 1975, Volume 35, No. 3, p. 21.

²¹"The 'At Home' ", Copper Cliff Courier, 24 April 1902, Volume 1, No. 9, p. 1.

²²Beatrice Grassick Hickson, "Growing up in Copper Cliff", Inco Triangle, December 1972, Volume 32, No. 12, p. 16.

²³"I Run Sir John", Feature Edition of the Sudbury Star on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of the Nickel Industry, 1933, p. 33.

²⁴"Queen and Prince Made Friends of All on Visit to Frood", Inco Triangle, July 1959, Volume 20. No. 4, p. 9.

²⁵"Scenes of Vice-Regal Visit to Sudbury, Copper Cliff, Lively, Creighton", Inco Triangle, October 1961, Volume 21, No. 7. p. 4.

²⁶"Governor General's Visit Memorable Event for All", Inco Triangle, March 1970, Volume 29, No. 7, p. 4.

²⁷Interview with Betty Grooms, Copper Cliff, Ontario; Amalgamation with Sudbury, 14 August 1980.

²⁸Ontario Department of Municipal Affairs, "Sudbury Local Government Reform Proposals". Honourable Dalton Bales, Q.C., Minister. 15 March 1971; p. 1.

²⁹J.A. Kennedy, Commissioner, The Sudbury Area Study, 27 May 1970, p. 18.

³⁰Ibid., p. 17.

³¹Interview with Betty Grooms, Copper Cliff, Ontario; Amalgamation with Sudbury, 14 August 1980.

³²Ibid.

³³"Copper Cliff Dies, Its Spirit Lives On", Sudbury Star, 2 January 1973, No. 288, p. 13.

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