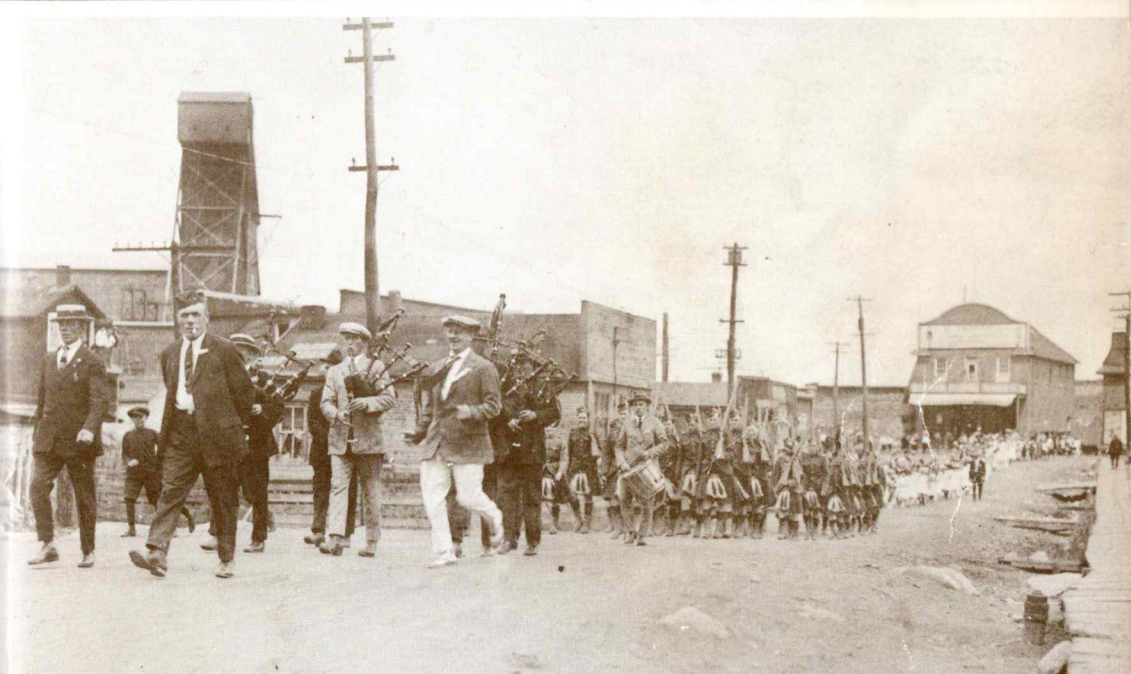

THERE WERE NO STRANGERS



A HISTORY OF THE VILLAGE
OF CREIGHTON MINE

Anderson Farm Museum

THERE WERE NO STRANGERS

A HISTORY OF THE VILLAGE OF CREIGHTON MINE

The Creighton Mine Townsite no longer exists, but the spirit of the community will remain forever in the hearts and memories of those of us who lived and worked there for so many years.

Creighton Mine was more than a collection of buildings. True, many stories are associated with the physical structures and facilities - the headframe, Carlo's and Fievoli's stores, Gonnella's Bakery, Celestini's, Kelly's, Johnson's, the United Church, St. Michael's Church, Tony Aiello's Barbershop, McGill's Drugstore, Alemany's, the pool room, the community hall, Meatbird Lake, the baseball field, the employees' club, the Vermilion River. Such reminiscences are filled with nostalgia, sentiment and emotion.

But it is the people we will remember most; unique people who pursued a unique way of life. The title of this book, "There Were No Strangers" is an apt description of the people of Creighton Mine. Every newcomer and every visitor was welcomed with a smile and open arms or a friendly pat on the back.

While we mourn the passing of such a singular community, we rejoice in our memories of Creighton Mine and its people and we do it with great pride. For there have been many, many Creightonites of whom we can be proud. This book will tell you about them.

The first shipment of ore came out of Creighton Mine in 1901. There will come a day when the flow of ore will end. But our recollections of Creighton Mine and her sons and daughters will never end. This book will see to that.

Tom Davies

Regional Chairman

The Creighton Mine History Book Group consists of:

Elio Flora (Chairman)	Sports Researcher
Anne Emblin	Health Researcher
Anita Suosalo	Education Researcher
Marty McAllister	Mining Researcher
Garth Wunsch	Religious Researcher
Sandy Kerr	Interviews
Michael Kelly	Desktop Publishing
Jim Fortin	Written - Edited

INTRODUCTION

When the Creighton Mine History Group first got together, we quickly realized the enormity of the challenge we faced in researching and writing this book. We were cautioned that its production could result in criticisms for omissions, inaccuracies, and controversy resulting from conflicting memories. Also, we were made aware of the technical problems of producing a book in the time available to us. We decided, however, that the book was something which could not be delayed out of fear. Every month it seems that one or another of the early residents is lost to us and valuable information is gone forever.

The group knew we did not want to produce a scholarly work which would go back to the origins of the earth and trace the geological forces which resulted in the formation of the Creighton ore body. Neither were we going to attempt a sociological study in the dynamics of community development. These would tell us very little of the people and the community. What we tried to do is capture the flavor and the texture of the Village of Creighton Mine.

This book is not intended to be the last word on the history of the Village of Creighton Mine. The group will continue to research and preserve the history of the Village. We know we have not talked to everyone and not mentioned all the people and events. This is only a beginning and we apologize in advance for omissions, errors, or oversights.

Like the village itself, this book is not the product of any single individual. It is a group effort and should be regarded as such. Just as the people who lived in Creighton were proud of their Village, we are proud of our work.

The Creighton Mine History Group is a subcommittee of the Anderson Farm Museum. Its members include Elio Flora (Chairman), Anita Suosalo, Anne Emblin, Marty McAllister, Michael Kelly, Garth Wunsch, Albert Morassutti, Jim Fortin, and volunteers, the majority of which, at one time, lived in Creighton.

The late Richard Stephenson was an early member of the group and one of the project's instigating forces.

Jim Fortin - Curator Anderson Farm Museum

INDEX

The Mine	1
Education	8
Health Care	18
Sports	28
Religion	43
Business	50
Military	58
The Great Creighton Blueberry Search	61
O'Donnell	64
O'Donnell Remembered	65
Acknowledgements	70

CREIGHTON MINE IS GOOD ENOUGH FOR ME

A. R. A. Barrett, Composer

You have wandered perhaps in cities, in towns or boroughs small,
Where high life is a tonic for which the wearied fall,
You may have seen Niagara, or perhaps Jerusalem, too,
But, if you haven't seen the Creighton Mine it's yet a treat for you.

The Nickel Range is a pasture from which many mouths are fed,
Without Copper Cliff or Creighton old Sudbury would be dead,
It supplies the world with nickel and Copper Cliff is the key.
Yet, a little home in Creighton Mine is good enough for me.

It's here you find the Dardanelles and Spanish town as well,
And from the many languages heard you'd think, here Babylon fell.
Every nation is represented from the man who picks the tea,
But no matter where they come from Creighton Mine looks good to me.

To see the Police in Creighton Mine parading up and down.
You'd think you were in Chicago or little New York town;
But a visit to the jail house, without a said fee
Make the sleeping camps of Creighton Mine look good enough for me.

We have our daily jitneys, with a charge that is so fickle
That your fare on a car to Sudbury makes a dollar look like a nickel.
Our athletes are famous though they do not draw a fee,
Yet, a little game in Creighton Mine is good enough for me.

We have our balls and parties with an orchestra sublime,
And our band of forty members are employees of the mine.
Our sporting club is organized and you can plainly see
We need a club house in Creighton Mine and that's a tip from me.

We spend our dough on amusement or sports most anywhere,
And you'll find the sports of Creighton Mine always on the square.
We do not live for lustre, with me you will agree,
But, a bank account in Creighton Mine looks pretty good to me.

The Mines are run with a system never equalled anywhere;
The officers, Captains and foremen use precision and daily care
To give their men safety and comfort, and whoever you may be,
To be on the pay-roll of Creighton Mine is good enough for me.

CHORUS

For everyone sings of Creighton, for it's a big mark on the map,
Where copper and nickel come from and good things from a tap.
Its streets are rough and sidewalks scarce and Cabarets are few,
But it's Creighton Mine with a good old stein and that's the town for you.

MINING

January 9, 1901

Mr. H.P. McIntosh

Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Sir:

Name for Creighton Mine

We write to ask about your ideas of the name for the Creighton Mine. We have so far been calling it "Creighton" on our books, and now that construction is about to be begun, we wish to know whether we shall call it a number, which in the regular order should be "7" or do you think it preferable to continue calling it "Creighton"?

Yours truly,

(signed) A.P. Turner

Note: Canadian Copper Company, Letter Book,
January 2, 1900 to March 6, 1901.

By the time the above letter was written, the Canadian Copper Company had brought six mining properties into production and were anxious to develop a seventh, the greatest yet. Would it be known as "Number 7" or would it carry the name of the township near which its untapped riches lay? The decision came down from the head office in Cleveland that the new mine would be known as the "Creighton".

Today, the Creighton site is only a few minutes car ride west of Copper Cliff. Until 1900, the site was accessible only by foot or, during good weather, by horse-drawn wagon. Initial work at the mine was heavily dependent on shanks mare and settlement was sparse. Even in those days, bush workers were harassed by insects. A.P. Turner noted that

it was "difficult to keep workers at the Creighton site because the flies are exceptionally bad."

In 1900 the Manitoulin and North Shore Railroad (later the Algoma Eastern) established the vital link between Creighton and the roasting and smelting complex at Copper Cliff. This link allowed for the stripping of the surface overburden. The first ore was shipped from Creighton in August 1901.

Incredibly it had been forty-five years since man first saw the hint of nature's treasure trove in this lower corner of Snider Township. Mining was not the main thing on Albert Salter's mind during the summer of 1856. The Province of Canada, the brainchild of Lord Durham, was only fifteen years old and there was some urgency in the instructions to prepare a general survey and subdivision of the territory lying between Lake Nipissing and Sault Ste. Marie.

Salter was a good surveyor and a loyal public servant with a proven reputation. He started his survey where the Sturgeon River enters Lake Nipissing and ran a base line westward. Having travelled sixty miles (in a straight line), he reached Whitefish Lake and ran a meridian line north for a distance of eight miles.

It was at this point that the fun began. Mother nature started playing games with Salter's compass. He noted in his journal, "between the fifth and eighth mile on this line ... considerable local attraction, the needle varying from four degrees to fourteen degrees westerly. The existence of iron was plainly discernible on the rock."

Seeking a more qualified explanation, Salter related this natural mischief to Alexander Murray, a provincial geologist. Murray followed up on Salter's suspicions later in the same season and found the outcrop precisely where the surveyor described it. Murray took samples and sent them in for analysis. They were found to contain both magnetic and non-magnetic mineral. The latter contained 2-3% copper and about 1% nickel. The discovery on "Salter's Meridian" was duly reported but it would be three decades before its significance was fully understood.

Public interest in this obscure mineral deposit was put on hold as more pressing matters south of the border developed. The American Civil war had broken out and Canadians watched the conflict with more than

a little interest. In the ensuing decade Canadian concerns increased with the rapid American settling of the west.

The establishment of one great Dominion north of the border became not only desirable, but necessary. Following Confederation, in 1867, by far the greatest nation-building priority was the building of Canada's own transcontinental link, the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

By 1883 the main line of the C.P.R. had reached what we now know as the historic site of Murray Mine. That is where a blacksmith, named Thomas Flannigan, was attracted by a showing of sulphide ore in a freshly-blasted outcropping.

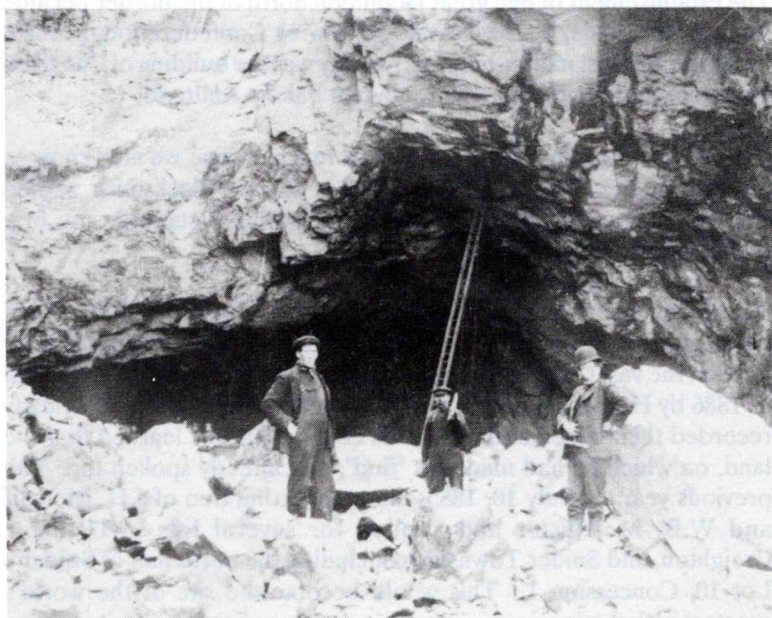
There are many excellent, authoritative accounts of the frenzy of prospecting in the next few years, but for our purposes it will suffice to say that the vast Creighton deposit was actually rediscovered in the fall of 1886 by Henry Ranger. It was thirty years after Salter and Murray recorded their observations. To his chagrin Ranger learned that the land, on which he had made his "find", was already spoken for. The previous year, on July 10, 1885, the prospecting duo of J.H. Metcalf and W.B. McAllister had applied for several lots in Denison, Creighton, and Snider Townships, including the north half of Snider's Lot 10, Concession 1. This would become the site of the world's greatest nickel mine.

The early 1880s were exciting years in the Sudbury district. Other prospectors, aware that the area contained mineral riches, were combing the bush in search of outcrops. The area was surveyed by government surveyors and divided into Townships. In 1884 Creighton Township was named in honour of David Creighton, the Scottish M.P.P. for North Grey. The surveyor was J. McAree.

Never willing to let a potentially rich property escape, the Canadian Copper Company pursued Metcalf and McAllister's claim. On January 24, 1887, the patent for the property was issued to the Canadian Copper Company. Though the property was examined it was left undeveloped for ten years, while the Company developed other properties in the area.

These early years were also years of hardship and hard work for the miners. They had to put up with flies, poor water, freezing cold, and punishing heat. Their accommodations were crude log cabins or canvas tents. For all of that, the miners were well paid by the standards

of the time. The mine captain earned \$145.00 per month, while master mechanics earned \$90.00, teamsters \$45.00, blacksmiths \$75.00, and miners \$42.50 a month.



#1. Open pit at Creighton Mine, circa 1904

By 1900 the Company began developing the Creighton site. The work was supervised by Captain John Lawson. For the first two years Creighton was exclusively an open pit mine. By December, 1900, A.P. Turner estimated that \$30,500.00 had been spent at the site, including salaries and housing for the men.

In 1903 the sinking of #1 shaft, inclined at 57 degrees, began. The #2 shaft was started in 1905, reaching a depth of 350 feet. The two shafts were about 330 feet apart.

By this time the Canadian Copper Company had become part of the new International Nickel Company, but would retain its identity until 1919. Captain Hambley was on site by this period and lived in a grand, two-story log cabin near the head frames.

Hydroelectric power was brought to Creighton in 1906 via a 3 mile branch from the new 25 cycle line that ran 29 miles from High Falls to Copper Cliff.



#2. Hand Drilling at Creighton Mine, circa 1913

By 1913 mining in and beneath the pit enlarged the site to a size of 650 feet long, 400 feet wide, and 190 feet deep, reaching a point where it engulfed #1 shaft.

The Creighton ore bodies easily met the increased demands brought on by the First World War. The famous #3 shaft was sunk in 1915. This meant that the work force, having reached an average of 540 men, would grow to 1,200 or 1,300. The little town site could in no way accommodate the sudden growth, so the Canadian Copper Company undertook the construction of 55 new homes. This section was dubbed "New Town" and the name stuck, even after more company homes were built during the Second World War.

As we will see later, growing pressure to remove the heap-roasting yards from the area near Copper Cliff and Sudbury resulted in the establishment of the O'Donnell roast yards, also in 1915.



#3. Creighton Mine Time Office, April, 1915

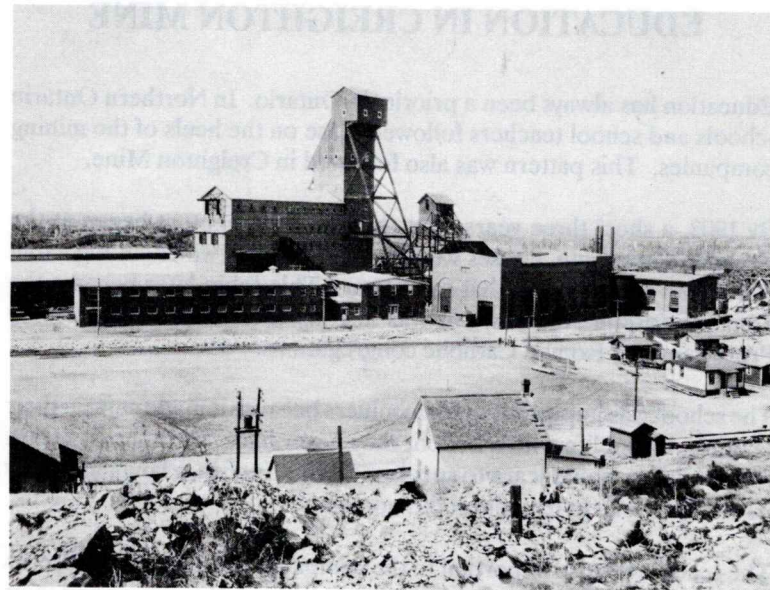
Shortly after the First World War, due to a depression in world nickel markets, Creighton was INCO's only operating mine. Many miners were laid off, but many of the skilled workers were given alternate employment.

By 1924 #3 shaft had reached a depth of 1,900 feet and #4 shaft was sunk from 1,240 feet to the 2,600 foot level. This was Creighton's first shaft that began underground.

Between 1934 and 1936 #5 shaft was sunk to a depth of 4,075 feet, having the distinction of being Creighton's first vertical shaft. In 1940 the #6 internal shaft was sunk from the 3,800 to the 5,400 foot level.

Shortly afterwards, in 1942-43, more new homes were built. With names like McNaughton, Wavell, and Churchill, it was known as Victory Hill, but later nicknamed "Snob Hill" because the homes were occupied mainly by supervisors' families.

The #7 shaft was completed to a depth of 1,900 feet in 1951 and began hoisting 14,000 tons a day for the new Creighton Mill.



#4. Creighton Mine #3 Shaft, circa 1917

In 1956 #8 internal shaft was sunk from 4,800 to 6,600 feet. In June, 1969, #9 shaft became the deepest continuous mining shaft in the western hemisphere, bottoming at 7,137 feet.

In 1981 Creighton Mine celebrated its 80th year of operation. Predictions show that the mine will continue to produce for many years. In 1986 development of the solar neutrino observatory began.

EDUCATION IN CREIGHTON MINE

Education has always been a priority in Ontario. In Northern Ontario schools and school teachers followed close on the heels of the mining companies. This pattern was also followed in Creighton Mine.

By 1903, a short three years after the first development began at the Creighton mine site, classes were being held in a two-room log cabin which had been built in that same year. This cabin later became the home of Joseph Nicholls, but was also used for church services by Protestant and Roman Catholic congregations.

The school was important to some miners because it made certain their children began life with a benefit they never had. To others it meant their children would learn to speak and write English, a language many new immigrants in Creighton did not know.

The school was also important to the company because, with transportation being as difficult as it was in the early years, the miners and their families had to have all possible amenities. It also ensured a local source of trained people who could help teach immigrant workers the basics of English. The school, which provided miners with a space for learning and worship, was a need the company recognized and supported.

The formation of the Creighton Mine School was regarded as part of the original school section number one of Snider and Waters Townships. The Creighton Mine School was seen as an additional school house for the accommodation of mine children. Responding to a petition from the ratepayers, the original school section was divided on December 25, 1904, into two portions, U.S.S. No. I., Snider and Creighton, and U.S.S. No. I, Creighton and Graham.

In the summer of 1904 a two-room school house was erected in the Snider and Creighton portion. This was the beginning of the Creighton Mine Public School. One room of the school was used as a classroom, the other a storeroom and playroom.

When, in 1908, the school became two classrooms, Miss Lewis was appointed the first principal. Her school was also used by the Roman Catholic Church until 1909, and the Fraternity Methodist Church until 1915.

In 1911 B.L. McDermott earned \$650 annually at the Snider and Creighton school. The school was assessed at \$47,725. The value of the school property was \$1300, and the equipment \$155. The average attendance was 43 students.

Miss Lewis and Nellie Carter taught in the 1912-1913 school year. One former student, whose family arrived in 1911, remembered Miss Carter coming to her home to take her by the hand to the school for her first day.

By 1914 the school staff was expanded to three teachers. When Nellie Carter left the school in 1916, the average attendance had risen to 66 students.

Mr. Merkeley was appointed principal in September, 1916. During his short tenure the school was closed by the Board of Health - September 16 to 30 - due to an illness which swept through the school and the community. It is not known if Mr. Merkeley was held responsible for the conditions which led to the illnesses, or if he just decided that teaching in Northern Ontario was not his "cup of tea". Miss Irene McGregor replaced the unlucky Mr. Merkeley.

At Easter, in 1917, a young teacher joined the staff of the Creighton Mine Public School. Miss Ursula M. Black, who became a symbol of education in the community, was appointed as a primary teacher. With this, her first teaching post, she began a career which spanned forty-three years. She was a native of Orillia and had received her own elementary and secondary schooling there. She obtained her teaching diploma from the normal school at Peterborough just before joining the staff at Creighton Mine.

In the fall of 1917 the Duke of Devonshire visited the school during a tour of the Creighton mine. At this time Miss McGregor was paid \$900 annually as principal and Miss Black was paid \$700.

In 1917 the value of the school property was \$4500 and the equipment was \$250. There were now four teachers on staff and an average attendance of only 32 students.

Between October 14 and December 5, 1918, the school was closed due to an influenza epidemic which swept across Canada and the United States. During the summer of 1919 the country slowly forgot the ravages of the epidemic and the mine began to recover from the

post-war depression. The addition of two new classrooms and the expansion of the teaching staff to six, reflected a return of prosperity to Creighton Mine.

The next few years at the Creighton Mine were happy years. The mine prospered, as did the community. One student fondly remembers school concerts, bazaars, and picnics. Miss Black began developing her reputation as a tireless community worker during these years. It was not just Miss Black, all the teachers were there, on the spot for any student or parent who needed aid. The teachers included principal Irene McGregor and teachers, Miss Black, Joan Morrison, Ida Le-Cappelain, Louis Ronery, and Ella Hodgins.



#5. Creighton Mine Public School, 1921-1924

On February 22, 1921, a fire destroyed the school. The next day an empty boarding house on the hill below the water tank was obtained to act as a temporary school. This building was located at #20 Albert Street, and had been a Finnish club house run by Frank and Greeta Anderson. Here single Finnish miners were surrounded by people who spoke their language, and had the same cultural traditions. On the Monday morning following the fire Misses McGregor and Black opened classes for their students in the primary grades. A student who

attended these classes remembers that the fire had been every student's dream. (NO MORE SCHOOL!) The new accommodations were disappointing, not because there was anything wrong with them, but they had been found so quickly.

In the spring of 1921 Miss McGregor married Jim Delaney and, as was the custom of the day, retired from teaching. In September of 1921 Ursula Black was appointed principal of the temporary school.

Miss Black started her principalship in troubled times. The company was again experiencing a decline in nickel demand, and the mine was closed for about a year. Many families left the community in search of employment in other mining camps. In November, 1922, one classroom was closed and in December another as enrollment declined because of lay-offs.

The company did not give up on Creighton Mine because of temporary setbacks. At Christmas in 1922, a former student of Creighton Mine school, Eleanor M. Hambley, daughter of Captain Hambley, was added to the teaching staff.

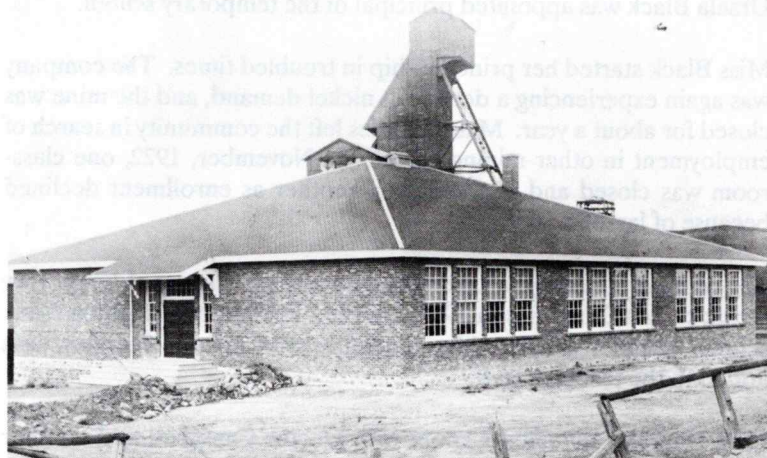
Miss Hambley obtained a room with Doctor Campbell and another new teacher, Miss Straith roomed with Miss Black and her mother, next door to the school.

In mid-January of 1922, the new teachers' residence was ready. This was located on Lake Street.

The boarding house below the water tank was beginning to take on the feeling of a real school. Everyone entered the building from the back, through the former kitchen. This was Miss Hambley's junior and senior second class. Miss Straith taught junior and senior third class, Miss Black had junior and senior fourth class, as well as six students in fifth class, the equivalent of the modern ninth grade. Another teacher had the responsibility of junior and senior first class. In all it took two years to go through each class or eight years to finish elementary school.

By the fall of 1922 the mine had reopened and miners and their families were beginning to return to Creighton Mine. In January, 1923, a fifth classroom was opened and in April of 1924, a sixth. Once again, the school was growing and more staff had to be added. In 1923 Misses Mabel Kitts and Della McKerrow joined the staff. Both ladies stayed

until 1937. Miss Kitts left to enter St. Joseph's Convent and Miss McKerrow resigned to marry Mr. Drennan.



#6. Creighton Mine Public School, 1924

In September, 1924, a new brick school was ready on the same site of the one which had burned in 1924. At this time the staff of the school included principal, Ursula Black, and teachers Misses Marie Meiklejohn, Flora MacKinnon, Della McKerrow, Mabel Kitts, and Mary Nicholls, another former student of Creighton Mine school. In the new school activities which brought the students out into the community resumed. A bazaar was held at the Finnish Hall on Lake Street in November, 1924. A photograph survives showing one class of students dressed in costumes representing different nations. The students raised \$535. With the proceeds they purchased a piano, couch, pictures, library books, soft and hard ball equipment, as well as basketball and other equipment. This kind of spirit and self-reliance was fostered by the teachers and remains as a mark of the graduates of the Creighton Mine Public School.

A former student, whose family arrived in Creighton from England in June of 1925, remembers Miss Black personally extending an invitation to the new children to take part in the annual July 1 parade. In

September, this young immigrant was introduced, for the first time, to the mysteries of Canadian history and geography. She had already been introduced to the pleasures of Creighton Mine hospitality.



#7. Creighton Mine Public School Bazaar, November, 1924

Photographs and textbooks which have survived from this period testify that this little mining town did not take a back seat to any urban area. The photographs show classrooms packed with children of many nationalities and creeds. The classroom is furnished with material that the students helped buy. The students show an awareness of their community and the world around them.

During the mid-twenties three teachers were added to the staff. These teachers remained for periods of fifteen to twenty years. Misses Smale of Newcastle, Ontario, arrived in September, 1925, and stayed until 1940. Eva Mary Barnes of Kemptville was part of the staff from 1926 to 1944. Julia Cronin of Robin, Ontario, taught from 1929 to 1944. A report card belonging to one of Miss Cronin's 1943 students shows that although he was weak in English and Social Studies early in the school year, he had improved enough to enter grade six in the fall of 1944.

One man who worked for the Snider and Creighton school board for many years, was Mr. Bert Behenna. He was secretary for the board from 1929 to 1956.



#8. July First Parade, Creighton Mine, circa 1928

During the period 1930 to 1937, L.L. Skuce, B.A., was the inspector for the Creighton Mine School. Other individuals who acted as trustees over the years were James Regan, Matthew Mather, William Thompson, J.C. Kelly, Alexander McLean, Rev. J. Hodgins, Dr. A.J. Boyce, Dr. E. Bell, Thomas Mulligan, Stuart Mackenzie, and Ross Clark. During these years Miss Black "ruled the roost", as one student remembers. The students did not dare step off the sidewalk as far as she could see down the street, which was down beyond Fievoli's store. Miss Black was a tireless worker for the students, the school, and the community. In 1932-1933, nine students enrolled in her fifth form class. She encouraged students to remain in school longer than they normally would have and produced graduates who went on into several professional fields.

The school's enrollment had risen to 255 by 1933. As the school grew so did Miss Black's ability. She received her Teacher's Certificate I in 1935.

In 1935, and again in 1937, classrooms were opened in a building across George Street from the school. This building had been built in 1913 and, over the years, housed J.G. Henry's furniture and undertaking, the United Church Hall, and the Ukrainian Society dance hall. The classrooms would remain in this building until 1942.

The cause which led to classrooms opening in the building was the high enrollment of 295 students. The mine was expanding and more and more families were settling in Creighton Mine.

To answer the rising number of students, more teachers were hired. Mrs. Mary Shannon, nee Nicholls, was hired in 1938 and stayed until 1944. Edo Lively, another former student, returned as a teacher at the Creighton Mine school in the 1940's.

During the Second World War the students of the school raised \$16,803 for the war effort. The various fund raising causes included the Junior Red Cross, the Milk for Britain Fund, and the "Creighton Commandos", a group of 82 children, led by Barbara Trembley, who raised money for patriotic causes by collecting used newspaper. Other fund raising activities included holding apple sales, bingos, and raffles to purchase Victory Bonds and War Saving Stamps. The war years saw other changes in the school. In 1943 four additional classrooms were added to the school and the Sudbury High School Board voted to establish a monthly rate of \$13.00 per student from Creighton attending the high school. This latter development affected thirteen students.

Number 20, Snider Street became the teacher's residence in 1944. The building had been erected in 1916 as a boarding house and club house for the mine's engineers. The building contained three bedrooms on the main floor, along with a kitchen, bathroom, and large living room. The top floor contained five bedrooms and a bathroom. Here the teachers enjoyed the life of an extended family. A former teacher at the school remembers the "gay old times" they had in the residence. The teachers were taken care of by Mr. and Mrs. Cretzman and, at another time, by Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald.

In 1949, for the first time since 1916, a male teacher was hired to the Creighton Mine school. Mr. Richard Franklyn (Lyn) Goard, was hired as vice-principal at the salary of \$1400 per annum. Mr. Goard had 42 students in his first year. At the Creighton Mine school, Mr. Goard discovered that the strength of the school lay in the spirit which had developed over the years and the prejudice free mixture of nationalities

that existed in the school and the community. He congratulated Mr. Joe Gliebe and the other custodians on keeping the school so clean that "it smelled clean".

Luckily for Mr. Goard, even though he retired from teaching in 1947, he met another new teacher who had arrived in 1944, Stella Nowasad. Miss Nowasad taught at the school until 1952, when she married Mr. Goard and retired from teaching.

Other teachers hired in the 1940's and who spent years at the Creighton Mine Public School were Mrs. Marion Trembley (1945-1960), Mrs. Rita Craigen (1946-1952), and (1961-1969) and Madeline Rochon, who became sister Madeline, principal of St. James Roman Catholic School in Lively (1949-1958).

In 1947, when Mr. Michael Wandziak joined the staff at Creighton Mine, it marked the first time that two males were on the staff at the same time.

Through all of her years at the school Miss Black led the way for her students. She honored them and cherished them and they honored and cherished her. During the 1940s she assisted in the organization of a welcoming party for returning servicemen and women. At the party, in January of 1946, these returning veterans were honored by the whole community, but they could not doubt that they were still Miss Black's students. She also organized a banquet for the grade nine and ten students on November 22, 1947. With her assistance the first formal dance for the Junior High students was held on November 30, 1948. During the late 1940s and early 1950s she helped her students raise funds to take educational excursions to Ottawa and Sault Ste Marie.

When Miss Black retired in 1959 hundreds of friends and former students honored her at a banquet in her honour. After 43 years of teaching Miss Black left the school with pride in her accomplishments, glorious memories, and a scroll presented to her on behalf of her students over the years and the community at large. The scroll was presented by four year old Debbie Vagnini.

When Miss Black died in 1962 St. Michael's Catholic Church in Creighton was packed to overflowing. Former students, making up her honour guard, represented the Sudbury General Hospital Nursing School, the Legion of Mary, the Catholic Women's League, Boy Scouts, Wolf Cubs, Girl Guides, and Brownies. The pall-bearers, all former

students, were Jerry Cardinal, John Quinn, Charles Drennan, and Vic Trembley. A line from the Sudbury Star story of her funeral served to sum up this great lady's life. "In her 43 years of teaching in Creighton, pupils from all walks of life and of all nationalities benefited through her personal interest and advice."

Mr. Keith McNaughton took on the job of principal from 1959-61. Mr. McNaughton was well known as the coach of the Creighton Mine summer playgrounds in the 1955 period. Other teachers during this period were Miss Eileen Mulligan (1950-1965), Shirley McNaughton (1959-1961), Kathleen Stewart (1959-1961), Mrs. Saimi Seppala (1953-1967), and Miss Louise E. Cramm, later Mrs. Dunn (1959-1966).

G.F. Ross, B.A., B.Ed., was a long-time inspector from 1956 to 1963. Jack Deacon replaced Mr. Behenna as secretary of the board in 1959. He continued until 1968. Gordon Whalen was C.M.P.S.'s principal from 1961-1964. When he left he became the superintendent of the Sudbury and District Roman Catholic Separate School Board. Mr. Whalen was followed by F. George Stephens as principal from 1964 to 1971. During this period, in 1969, the school was taken under the care of the Sudbury Board of Education. During this year, 1969-1970, the teaching staff declined to eight teachers.

By the following year Mr. P. Kenneth Webster became the last principal of the Creighton Mine School. There were only seven teachers remaining. Time had taken its toll on the grand old school. Students and their families were moving out of Creighton to other areas and other schools.

In 1974, the Creighton Mine Public School was demolished and the students dispersed to other schools. What remains are memories stretching back seventy years. The graduates of the Creighton Mine Public School went on in life to become successful in all fields of endeavour. The students were successful because of the qualities they were introduced to in the school on George Street. The dedication of Miss Black and all of the teachers who served the school and the community have resulted in a group of adults who have a pride in themselves and where they come from.

HEALTH CARE

The history of health care in Creighton Mine is one of long and dedicated service. The Canadian Copper Company and later International Nickel Company recognized that they had a responsibility to their employees and their families. Mining was, and remains, a hazardous profession. Through the efforts of the mining companies, the communities of the Sudbury region developed with the benefit of qualified, well-trained doctors and nurses.

This was not always the norm for Northern Ontario communities. In the early years of this century infant mortality rates were deplorably high. Even as late as 1936 records show that only one third of Ontario's population lived in places adequately serviced with medical care. Creighton Mine was one of these places.

It is unclear as to when the Canadian Copper Company became directly involved in providing health care for its employees. There is evidence that in 1890, just four years after the company's incorporation, a former Canadian Pacific Railway doctor, Robert H. Arthur, was enlisted into service.

In 1892 the general manager of the Canadian Copper Co.'s local operations, John D. Evans, attended meetings of the Sudbury Hospital Committee. These meetings led to the opening of a medical building on Elm Street later that year.

In January, 1901, Dr. Theobald Coleman arrived in Copper Cliff to take up the position of company physician. The first Copper Cliff hospital was built in 1903 to service all employees of the Canadian Copper Co. and their families. This included the men and families at the Creighton Mine site.

The hospital was privately owned and operated by the company. It accommodated 26 patients, mostly miners injured in accidents at the mines. The hospital was destroyed by fire in 1912, and the Company's Ontario Club became a temporary hospital until the new one was completed in 1914. Employees were charged a sum of \$1.00 per month to pay for medical services.

When the new hospital opened in 1914 Dr. McCauley was named medical superintendent. All medical employees of the company were

supervised from the hospital until 1976 when the hospital's medical services were discontinued.

The Creighton Mine branch of the company's medical services opened in 1911 with the construction of a doctor's office and residence at #26 George Street. This log house would serve as the centre of Creighton Mine's medical services until 1942.

Some of the first doctors to serve in Creighton Mine were Doctors Bennett, Bright, Campbell, and McCulliy. The doctor's duties included ministering to injuries incurred by the miners and even going underground to treat the men when necessary.

By 1918, with the development of the community, the doctor's duties expanded to keep pace with the problems of a growing population. The flu epidemic of 1918, which closed the Creighton school from October 14th to December 5th, were a challenge to the company's doctors. The answer to this highly communicable disease was the establishment of immunization clinics and the quarantining of those infected. Few records are available to indicate the extent of the epidemic in Creighton Mine, but it was prevented from spreading and few fatalities are known.

Smallpox was another highly communicable disease which challenged the early doctors. Township records report the construction of "pest houses" to house infected patients. These houses were burned after the danger had passed. As facilities and medicines improved, the dangers of epidemics declined. Stiff fines of \$25.00 were imposed for not reporting cases of infectious diseases. This could be an entire weeks wages for a miner at the time.

Between 1921 and 1941 the following doctors served at Creighton: Dr. McMullen, 1921; Dr. W.C. Campbell, 1921 to 1932; Dr. A.J. Boyce, 1922 to 1929; Dr. E.G. Bell, 1929; Dr. G.A. Coevie, 1929 to 1931; Dr. Ken Maclean, 1931 to 1936; Dr. Mac Thompson, 1937; Dr. Armstrong, 1938; Dr. Clare Evans, 1937 to 1941; Dr. Paul Kyle, 1937 to 1941; and Dr. E.S. Pentland, 1941 to 1945.

Dr. Paul Kyle served in Creighton Mine from March 1937 to 1941. His story may be considered typical of the doctors who ministered to the community's needs.

Dr. Kyle was born and raised in Hartland, New Brunswick. After graduating from the University of New Brunswick in pre-med, he attended the University of Toronto's medical school. After graduation from the University of Toronto, he interned at Saint Michael's Hospital in Toronto for a year before joining the surgery staff at a hospital in St. John's, New Brunswick for another year.

When Dr. Kyle arrived in Creighton in 1937, to replace Dr. Thompson, who had been transferred to Levack, the community was getting a well educated, experienced physician. He joined Dr. Armstrong and Mr. Magill, the pharmacist in residence, at the clinic on George Street.

Dr. Armstrong married a Creighton girl, Aina Neuman.

In September, 1938, Dr. Kyle returned to New Brunswick and married. When he returned to Creighton Dr. Kyle and his wife, Doris, took up residence in Sam Fera's apartment building next to Magill's Drug Store.

Dr. Armstrong was transferred from Creighton and was replaced by Dr. Clare Evans. Dr. Kyle and Dr. Evans would work together for the next three years.

Although Dr. Kyle calls his time at Creighton a memorable time, the workload and rules were strenuous.

The two doctors took turns being on call for all medical emergencies, mine accidents, and deliveries. These duties included rushing to the aid of miners injured underground and responding to knocks on the door in the middle of the night. In all cases, the two doctors had to answer to Dr. McCawley, director of the Copper Cliff Hospital.

In order to leave town and travel to Sudbury for a movie, the young doctors had to get permission from Dr. McCawley. This regulation was much more important in these early years than they would be today. Dr. Kyle tells of a time when he and his wife Doris were travelling to Copper Cliff to attend a New Year's Eve party. Dr. Kyle's car became stuck axle deep in a snow drift. Fortunately, the mine closed early that shift and ten of the miners rescued the doctor and his wife by literally lifting the car out of the snow. Dr. Kyle and his wife continued on and attended the party.

One of Dr. Kyle's most memorable deliveries of a baby was the birth of Sonia Rose Salo on January 3, 1940. Sonia was born prematurely at five and a half months. At birth Sonia weighed just over one pound. At the time Sonia was the youngest live birth in the country. Without the benefit of hospital facilities, there was little hope for the survival of the infant.

With typical Creighton co-operation everyone in the community, from the superintendent on down, pitched in and helped wherever they could. A wooden orange crate became an incubator, with a light bulb acting as heater. The room was maintained at 91°F., and a cylinder of oxygen was brought in from the mine rescue unit. A twenty-four-hour-a-day vigil was kept by the family and friends. A doll's bottle was used to feed the tiny infant. Crews from the mine constructed a glassed-in sun porch on the house. In spite of all the help, Sonia Rose Salo died of congestion on May 18, 1940.

The struggle for little Sonia's life attracted national interest including the photographic team from the Toronto Star, who had covered the story of the Dionne Quints.

The story of Sonia Salo points out the difficulties of childbirth in the early years. St. Joseph's Hospital in Sudbury was the closest hospital for delivering babies. Dr. Kyle says that the road to Sudbury seemed to be the longest he ever had to endure, with fifty-two turns in it. Dr. Kyle remains proud that, even with most births taking place at home and impassable roads in winter, there were no maternal deaths or babies lost to delivery during his time in Creighton.

Dr. Kyle remembers that the standard procedure at the time was to administer to the mother some heroin and then use a mixture of chloroform and ether as an anaesthetic. Forceps had to be used frequently during the births. After one difficult delivery in Spanish town, where the father had to assist Dr. Kyle, the grateful parents named their daughter Doris, after Dr. Kyle's wife.

Dr. Kyle trained the mine's first aid teams, judged the competitions, ministered to the hockey team, and assisted by school nurse, Marion Mahaffey, immunized the school children. These immunizations became quite lucrative when the provincial government paid one dollar for each child vaccinated and immunized.

After a long day's work at the clinic, Dr. Kyle would make house calls, often accompanied by Mr. Reedy, the Police Sargent. While Dr. Kyle checked up on his patients, Sargent Reedy would do his socializing. Dr. Kyle remembers his patients as being warm and friendly. The Kyles were often invited to dinner and given gifts of home-made wine. Dr. Kyle's father, a teetotaler, found these gifts delicious.

When Dr. Kyle left Creighton in June 1941, he went to Toronto to specialize in Obstetrics and Gynecology. Before the Kyle's could leave, in typical fashion, the people of Creighton held a party for him. The party featured singing led by Johnny Davidson, W.A. McGill on trumpet, Albert Dockrell, and George Freeland's Scottish melodies. A card presented to Dr. Kyle and signed by fifty-three well-wishers survives. The party and card stand as testimony to the respect and admiration that the people of Creighton felt for Dr. Kyle.

After his studies in Toronto, Dr. Kyle returned to Sudbury and opened a private practice. He retired in 1972.

Dr. Boyd McGruther was another well known and respected Doctor to serve in Creighton. Dr. McGruther graduated from the University of Toronto in 1941. In 1942, when he went to Creighton, it was the beginning of a thirty year career of community service.

The new Medical Building which had just been completed, contained room for Dr. McGruther and his family, as well as quarters for Dr. E.S. Pentland. Here, at 20 Copper Cliff Road, the two doctors and a registered nurse cared for their patients. The community numbered about 2,000 people at this time. Dr. McGruther ministered to the employees of International Nickel and their families, as well as many of the outlying population in Waters Township, Whitefish and Naughton.

Dr. McGruther's first residence was in the same building Dr. Kyle had lived in, next to Magill's drugstore. Dr. McGruther's rooms included the luxury of a bath tub, but no running hot water. The fire escape consisted of a coil of rope in front of the bedroom window.

At the clinic, Dr. McGruther was assisted by Nurse Lempi Stephenson. This pair delivered hundreds of babies during their long years of service. Dr. McGruther earned \$10.00 for each delivery. From 1950 to 1963, Dr. McGruther was assisted by Dr. Armstrong.

In 1963, when International Nickel Co. gave up its medical plan, Dr. McGruther continued at the clinic in private practice. Many people remember that Wednesdays were "well" baby days and the carriages lined up along the street outside the clinic.

In 1972, Dr. McGruther moved his practice to Copper Cliff and continued to operate a clinic until his death in June of 1984.



#9. Mrs. Bill Wilson, an early midwife in Creighton Mine

The doctors who served at Creighton will long be remembered, but they were not alone in serving the community. Mid-wives were an important part of life for immigrant women in Creighton. In the early years many of these women, in a strange country and unfamiliar with the language and customs of a new society, turned to other women who they felt comfortable with. Among these women were Mrs. Bill Wilson and "Granny" Furlong.

The mid-wife delivered babies when the doctor or nurse did not arrive on time. Often the mid-wife and the nurse combined forces to assist in deliveries. Many of the mid-wives' names have been lost in time, but their contributions to the community should not be forgotten.

The nurses who served in Creighton, whether at the clinic or at the school, were, like the Doctors, paid by the mining company. Nurses Marion Mahaffey, Laura Heale, Gloria Pakkala, Mrs. Simpson, Dorothy Sinclair, and Lydia MacLean, all served with distinction.

The public health nurses travelled to each of the International Nickel town sites. These towns included Creighton, Copper Cliff, Coniston, Garson, and Levack. The nurse would assist the doctors with immunization, instruct health classes, check any ill children, and follow up on any contagious diseases in homes.



#10. Lempi Stephenson, nee Anderson, Graduation, 1922

In 1962, when Nurse Lempi Stephenson retired, Dr. McGruther said, "she was an institution in herself." Lempi had served the community for forty years as a private nurse and as an International Nickel Co. nurse.

Born in 1902 in Copper Cliff, Lempi's parents were Frank and Greeta Anderson. After completing her early education in Creighton, Lempi travelled to Port Arthur (now part of Thunder Bay) to attend nursing college at St. Joseph's Hospital. Upon graduating in 1922, she spent

six months in post-graduate training in Winnipeg before returning to Creighton.

Lempi lived at her family's dairy farm and worked as a private nurse until 1941. During these years home deliveries were the norm in the area. Many anxious fathers-to-be would arrive at the Anderson's Farm frantic to have Lempi return with them to help with a birth. Lempi's first baby was John Dingwall, delivered at Lake Street in Creighton. She later said that she was not sure who was more nervous, her or the mother.

In 1938 Lempi married Dick Stephenson. Tragically he was killed in a mining accident a year later, leaving her with a seven week old son, Richard Jr.

In 1941 Lempi went to the medical office in Creighton to assist the doctor there for one week. The one week stretched into twenty-one years. Dr. Kyle said that "the people knew and trusted her" and they would often call Lempi instead of the Doctor.

One lady who remembers Lempi, Maria Emblin, recalled a day in 1931 when she was about to give birth. Mr. Emblin took one of Ted Marsh's taxis from Creighton to the Anderson Farm to get Lempi to assist with the birth. The road to the farm was blocked but Lempi rode across the field on horse-back, dismounted, slapped the horse to send it back to the barn, and proceeded to Creighton by taxi. This time even Lempi was late and the baby was delivered by a mid-wife, "Granny" Furlong.

Many miners remember Lempi as Dr. McGruther's assistant. She was a stern examiner, ever watchful of miners who just wanted a day off. When Lempi retired another of the inevitable Creighton parties was held in her honour. Her first delivery, John Dingwall, and her last, Joan Wellings, were there to honour the woman who had served the community so well.

Creighton was also served by a dentist whose office was on the second floor of number 2 Copper Cliff Road, beside the drug store. Dr. Guy Mahaffey was originally from Parry Sound. He graduated from the University of Toronto's dentistry school before setting up an office in Copper Cliff. By 1935 he had expanded his practice to Creighton, two afternoons a week. Dr. Mahaffey also did annual dental check-ups at the Creighton school. It was probably at the school where he first met Marion Plaunt, the public health nurse. They were married in 1939.

Dr. Mahaffey ran his dental practice in Creighton until 1951 when he moved it to Lively.



#11. Dr. McGruther and Family in front of the clinic, 1947

A long standing fixture in Creighton was Mr. F.J. Wilson's drug store at #1 Copper Cliff Road. Opened in 1917, Wilson's Ice Cream and Drugstore operated until 1938.

In 1938 the drugstore was taken over by W.A. Magill. Mr. Magill had been born in Sault Ste Marie and graduated from the Faculty of Pharmacy at the University of Toronto. Dr. Kyle remembers one of the doctors being delayed a half hour for his own wedding because he had stopped to play a pinball machine at Magill's.

Mr. Magill's store was a magnet for the children of Creighton, the ice cream parlour provided a special treat on Sundays or other special days. Dr. Kyle remembers that the children were always curious as to why Mr. Magill only had one arm. Mr. Magill told the children that he sucked his thumb as a child and that was why he only had one arm. Dr. Kyle laughingly remembers that that was the best cure he had ever heard for a thumb-sucker.

Magill's Drugstore moved to Lively in 1952. Mr. Magill retired in 1970, selling the business to M. Palys, a Creighton boy who had graduated from the University of Toronto School of Pharmacy in 1958.

Recognizing the hazards of mining, the International Nickel Co. began improving conditions in the mines from the earliest days. In 1937 a competition was developed to promote excellence in first aid in the mines. This competition has been conducted yearly with the Creighton Mine team winning the R.D. Parker shield four times.

The men and women who took care of the citizens of Creighton, whether in the school, in the home, at the clinic, or below ground must be remembered as individuals who cared. They gave of themselves and endured less than ideal conditions in order to make Creighton Mine a healthy community to live in.

SPORTS

It would be impossible to look at the history of the Village of Creighton Mine without examining sports. Involvement in sports was an important part of the activities in the community from the earliest days. All sectors of the community were involved in sports in one way or another. Whether an individual was active as a participant, coach, spectator, or fund raiser, the sport was the goal.

Among the early competitions were baseball (the first field was opened in 1906), lacrosse, soccer (called football at the time), tennis and bowling. Some sports were associated with ethnic groups, such as Bocce for the Italians and wrestling and skiing for the Finnish. Whatever the sport, good manners dictated a tolerant indulgence of less talented enthusiasts.

Baseball was a sport which spread across the country before the turn of the century. Records point to games being played in Sudbury and Copper Cliff as early as 1891. In Creighton, the first ball park was opened in 1906. As a healthy diversion for miners, when not at work, baseball found favour with the local mine officials.

From the very birth of the sport in the area players were enticed to the area with the assurance of a good job and housing in exchange for wearing the team's uniform. These players may have been brought to the area to play the game, but many of them stayed to raise families and make Creighton their home.

In the spring of 1913 representatives of the Creighton baseball club met with representatives from Copper Cliff and Sudbury. The result of this meeting was the formation of Nickel Belt Baseball League. The league rules limited the rosters to residents of the communities (a rule easily sidestepped).

In the first league game ever Creighton's team travelled to Sudbury. When the dust had settled the Creighton team, consisting of Stevenson, Scobie, McLaughlin, Avar, Thiball, Winks, Peddlar, Schepp, and Nicholson, had beaten the Sudbury team 10 to 9.

Stars during this period Creighton's shining performers included "Polly" Winks, ace pitcher, and "Red" McLaughlin. McLaughlin was

considered an "entertaining" player who did not stop short of acting out imagined injuries if he thought it could give the team an edge.



#12. Creighton Mine Ball Team, Nickel Belt Baseball League Champions, 1911. Back Right is Captain Hambley

The Creighton club's home field, which had been opened with much ceremony in 1906, was located between the Algoma Eastern Railway tracks and George Street. The Public School and bandstand were in the far reaches of center field. A photograph of a Creighton championship team, managed by Captain Hambley, survives from 1911.

The field, with its built-in hazards, was the team's home until the mid-1940s when a new field was built at the end of Lake Street. The new field, with improved bleachers and backstop, was the team's home until the 1960s in spite of the nickname "the Mosquito Bowl".

Players from these early teams have left a mark on the history of Creighton. Mrs. Carl (Hazel) Cretzman is the daughter of the famous pitcher "Polly" Winks. The descendants of "Red" and Les McLaughlin abound in the Walden area and have remained active in the family sport. Charlie Drennan won the heart of school teacher Della McKerrow and they were married in Creighton. Norman "Dooble" MacDonald and Richard "Dick" Brooks were two local ball players whose offsprings remain in the hometown area.

In 1914 the International Nickel Company instituted the Monel Cup as the symbol of supremacy in the N.B.B.L. The Creighton team had its name listed on the cup on twelve occasions: 1916, 1929, 1930, 1937, 1938, 1944, 1950, 1953, and four consecutive years 1956 to 1959.

The 1937 and 1938 Creighton "Cubs" roster, under the direction of manager/helper Jack Rountree, contains the names of many distinguished competitors. Two pitching aces were Phil "Babe" Marchildon (who went on to achieve some remarkable statistics with the Philadelphia Athletics of the American Baseball League) and "Wild" Bill Tennant, known for his sizzling fire ball. The infield was covered by a distinguished group of players. Barney Barnett, who later acted as umpire in the league for a number of years, was a member of the infield. Charlie Cerre, Frank Young (who married a local teacher) Rountree, and Stu Smith of hockey fame rounded out the group. Mac McGowan was the catcher.

The outfield held sluggers Joe Muldoon, Guy Perciante, Vic Jacques, and Jim Bryce. Ginny Bertulli, and Bill Valin were also on the 1937 Creighton Cubs team.

In 1938 Nick Loupelle, a newcomer from Manitoba, joined the team. Nick made his presence known on the field and stayed around to be part of the 1944 Monel Cup winning team. He was married in Creighton and raised a sizable family.

The year 1944 will long be remembered as Creighton's year in baseball circles. The Creighton teams managed to win not one, but three championships. The "Cubs" regained the Monel Cup in the N.B.B.L. The juvenile team lost only one game throughout the season before defeating the Sudbury Aces in two straight for the title.

The third, 1944 title for Creighton was the W.E. Gillespie Trophy emblematic of INCO interplant supremacy. Members of this team included M. Truman, H. Narasnek, M. McGlashen, J. Woznow (player/manager), J. Connors, W. Casper, J. Kerr, N. Loupelle, J. Currie, E. Tomassini, J. Metroff, F. Young, and D. Perry.

The Monel Cup winners were Tom Murphy, Norm Mann, Gordie Luck, Mel Edwards, Joe McDonald, Ev. Staples, George Currie, Omer Brideau, and Omer Marious. Rookies on the team were Tony Vagnini, Walter Semeniuk, and Leo "Tuner" McGlaughlin Jr.

The Juvenile team was a training ground for future greats. Members of this team were A. Carbone, T. Carlo, E. Johnson, E. Hreljac, L. McLaughlin, Mickey McGlashen (assistant coach), J. Kozak, W. Semniuk, D. Mynerich, A. Defilippo, E. Flora, F. Truskoski, and coach "Doodle" McDonald.

The 1948 version of the Creighton Juveniles also won their class in the N.B.B.L. Members of this team included Bill McLaughlin, Jim Smith, Dick McLaughlin, Lionel Vancleef, Tom Davies, Bob McLaughlin, Andy Zacharosky, Mel Dundas (manager), Tom Behenna, Johnny Hreljac, Enci Defilippo, and Melvin Latvala.

The decade of the 1950s proved to be the most fruitful for the senior baseball team. Renamed the Creighton Indians, the club brought home the Monel Cup six times in this period. An alliance of talented homegrown talent and imports made up a winning combination to accomplish the feat. Among the notables during this period were "Cap" Capelletti, Art Carbonne, Snug Mynerich, Dippy Difilippo, the Hreljec brothers, Hurbie, Johnny, Frank and Eddy, Andy Zackarosky, Jim Smith, Tom Davies, Tom Stefanko, Ron Rheault, Larry Gonnella, Wally Softie, and the McGlaughlin twins, Dick and Bob.

The "Old Pros" who contributed to these successes included Ev. Staples, Gordie Luck, Gerry Girard, Frank O'Grady, Andy Barbe, and Johnny Barbeau. Others who shared the glory during these years were Earl Brandy, Bernie Kallies, Izzy Girard, Tom Howe, Jack Howe, Bill Kasepachack, Joe Stelmack, Art Wilson, Art Pierce, and Jim Barker.

The official scorer during these years was none other than Tom Shannon. Tom held this position between 1946 and 1960. He has amassed a vast collection of Creighton baseball memorabilia, including the line scores of every N.B.B.L. game during the period. Tom Shannon's devotion to the game and the team is just one example of the support that the Creighton teams received.

It is notable that the senior team members gave back to the game the experience that they gained by coaching the younger teams. Some of these coaches included Leo McGlaughlin Sr., Doodle MacDonald, W. Ramsay, Charlie Cerre, Mel Davies, and Ev Staples. With this kind of support, the Juveniles won the Nickel Belt title in 1941, 1947, 1948, 1949, and 1950.

The 1960s witnessed the decline of a separate Creighton baseball team. Although many of the old Creighton families are represented on modern teams fielded in Walden, no Creighton team remains.

The Creighton ball field has been taken over by grass and weeds and trees. No more may the echo of cheers be heard from the field of glory.

One group, which cannot be ignored in any look at sports in Creighton, is the Finnish. The Finnish immigrants to Canada brought with them a long tradition of physical fitness and sporting competition. The Finns favoured gymnastics, wrestling, skiing, and the track and field events.



#13. Decathlon Championship Meet at Creighton, Yrity AC, 1927

The first record of an organized Finnish sports group comes in 1916. The Yrity's (endeavour) Athletic Club was formed in 1916, and based out of the Lake Street Hall. The club hosted competitions in many sports and was a member of the Sudbury and District Finnish Sports Clubs Association. It was at the Lake Street Hall, on Sunday, March 22, 1925, that the organizational meeting of the national Finnish-Canadian Amateur Sports Federation (F.C.A.S.F.) was held.

Creighton Mine Yrity's A.C. shares the honour of being a founding member with Beaver Lake Jehu (Chariot Driver) A.C., Sault Vesa (offshoot) A.C., Sudbury Kisa (Frolic) A.C., and Vermillion River Voima (Power) A.C., Paavo Ruohonen, of Creighton Mine Yrity's A.C. was elected to the executive of the Federation.

The F.C.A.S.F. was a national organization which sponsored sporting events across the country. The organization also promoted raising the intellectual and cultural levels of workers. Creighton Mine Yrity's A.C. members took part in many of the competitions over the years with great success. Over the years, many Creighton Mine Yrity's A.C. members have held Federation records in competition. Some of these include Elwn Joewsuu (High Jump), O. Seppalal (Long Jump), O. Niemi (High Jump), P. Kakkinen (60 m.), I. Jarnefelt (100 m.), P. Hakkinen (200 m.), W. Goos (800 m.), P. Hakkinen (110 m hurdles), Ilmari Jarnefelt (Long Jump and Triple Jump).

By 1934 Creighton Mine Yrity's A.C. memberships began to decline as the Finnish population drifted out of the village and onto farms throughout the area. Many of the members transferred their affiliation to the clubs at Beaver Lake, Whitefish, Naughton, and Vermillion River. The Creighton Club ceased to exist but the influence of Finnish athletes remains prominent in the Sudbury region.

In the first decade of this century, a soccer (then called football) team from Creighton engaged in contests with other teams from Sudbury, Garson, Copper Cliff, and North Bay. The players were predominantly natives of the British Isles. A Sudbury District League was formed in 1911, but Creighton did not enter until 1917. A trophy engraved "Creighton Mine Field Day, July 1st 1915" and listing members of the "Football" team remains as witness to the popularity of the sport.

In 1920 the Creighton Squad was defeated in the district final, losing an opportunity to challenge for the provincial title. In 1928 the team did advance to the Ontario Cup series in Toronto, only to be turned back by a powerful Ulster United Team. Some members of this team included Ted Marsh, Albert Stone, Wally Blackwell, Tom Starkey, Bob Stephenson Sr., Frank Milligan, Jack and Sam Treasure, John and Harry O'Connell, the Cullen brothers, Chaff, Cyril, Jack, and Alex, Bill Barnicott, Alex Donnelly, J. Randall, J. Collier, Al. Cave, Albert Edgell, G. Bath, and Dr. W. Boyce. The mascots were "Red" Marsh and Gordie Treasure.

Soccer continued to be played in Creighton until the outbreak of World War II.

Creighton Hockey players never had the advantage of a covered arena but that did not stop them from excelling in the sport.

The open-air rinks on the frozen ponds around Creighton provided the practice arenas for Creighton's young N.H.L. hopefuls. These future stars had to act as maintenance crews as well as shovelling, patching, and flooding the surface as required. It was not the most ideal training ground for future stars, but in true Creighton fashion, many talented players graduated from these rough surfaces.

During the 1930s, the Creighton Eagles senior hockey teams practised on outdoor rinks but played their games at the Stanley Stadium in Copper Cliff or the Palace Rink in Sudbury. The Nickel Belt Hockey League has seen some of the best young hockey players in the country over the years. Creighton Mine had its share of these stars.

Bill Regan (brother of Father J. Emmet Regan) was born in Creighton in 1908. He played hockey for St. Michael's College of Toronto, in the Junior O.H.A. for three years before going to Kirkland Lake for the 1928-29 season. The following year bill signed with the Boston Bruins. He was traded to the New York Rangers and played in the Canadian-American professional league for a number of years.

When Bill returned to Creighton in the mid-1930s, his goal was to coach. After regaining his amateur status, he also played for the Creighton Eagles.

Some of the notable players of the 1930-1940 period were Ernie Mosher, Mickey MacGlashen, Reg Shields, Mickey Stahan, and Stu Smith who went on to play for the Montreal Canadians 1941-1942. Other players were Leo Sargent, Norm Silverson, Dan Vanclief, Stan Dobson, Dick Perry, Mickey Stahan, and Charlie Cerre. These players dazzled the fans with displays of stick handling, passing, and superb goal-tending (in a period before face masks).

The Donald MacAskill Charity Cup was presented to the winners of pre-season competition. The Creighton Clubs won the cup several times, including 1937 and 1946.



#14. Creighton Mine Eagles, 1937-1938

The Mine Shift League Hockey was a bustling, active going concern, and provided the opportunity for miners and townspeople to compete. At times these games developed into serious combat, but all in good fun. The Creighton Shift Teams won their league championships.

Minor Hockey thrived for many years in Creighton. The dedication of many hard-working volunteers and support of the mine management ensured the success of the Little N.H.L. for many years.

In 1938, when the little N.H.L. was formed, there were five teams. Sweaters were provided by the Welfare Association and coaches were members of the Creighton Eagles team. Later, the Creighton Mine Athletic Association (C.M.A.A.) picked up the theme. For many years, hundreds of youngsters were coached, trained, and enjoyed the sport.

The highlight of the season was always the end of the season banquets with the presentation of trophies and well-known sports figures as guest speakers. The trophies, such as the Fera Trophy first awarded in 1961 for the league championship, J.A. Pigott Trophy for top scorer,



#15. Winner of the Fera Cup, Junior N.H.L., 1960-1961

and the Ben Elmond Trophy for best goalie along with the Wavey Industries Trophy, were all donated by supporters of the league. The league was supported by many Creighton residents a few of whom are Charlie Cerre, Mickey McGlashen, Norm Silverson, Mel Davies, Gene Roy, Bill Dumenou, Saul Sherbanuk, Joe Gliebe, Munro Smith, Lacey Cull, and John Zadarozniak.

As the town of Lively grew and a new indoor arena was constructed, the need for a rink in Creighton diminished.

A less physical, if no less stressful sport than hockey also has a long history in Creighton. The first bowling lanes opened in 1917 in the basement of the pool hall on George Street. The lanes, run by J. Hogan in the early years, served the community until 1943 when the lanes at the New Employees Club were opened.

The new lanes renewed enthusiasm for the game and teams and leagues were organized for any group who wanted to participate. Divisions were formed for men, women, mixed, youth, and major league competition. Trophies from these divisions have survived and carry the names of many notable players.

Perfect "450" games were achieved at the Employees Club on at least two occasions. Kurlie Hreljac accomplished it in December 1953 and Vic Fabris also managed it in the spring of 1966.

A highly active teenage bowling league thrived from the late 1950s through to the 1960s. This spirited group of youngsters generally ended their season with a wind up banquet and awards ceremonies. Again, the league would not have succeeded without the support of volunteers such as Harry Narasnek, Erminio Cozzarini, and Leo Pevato.

Many of the top male bowlers in the Sudbury district cut their teeth on bowling balls at the Creighton Club. Men such as Louis Sanchetti, Kap Tomassini, Matti Hreljac, Leno Moro, John Wozman, Harry Narasnek, Bob Seawright, Pete Dumenau, D. Risk, Red Bruce, Vic Fabris, and Leo Pevato were all products of the Creighton Major League Bowling Association.

Tennis was one of the earliest sports played in Creighton. Spirited competition between teams Copper Cliff, High Falls, and Sudbury were held in the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s. The Creighton courts were open air courts located at the end of Lake Street on the shores of Mud Lake. The INCO Triangle of September 1937 stated that "Although the game has been played at Creighton for many years, available records date back only as far as 1926. Membership in 1929 was 25, with C. Fenton as President, J. McNabb as Vice-President, W. Wardropas, Secretary, and R. Findlay as Treasurer. The officers in 1937 were H.J. Mutz and S.J. Kidder, Honorary Presidents, V.E. Trembley, President, and Ted Lawrence, Secretary-Treasurer."

In 1939 the king-pin of tennis in Creighton was Vern Tupling who won the Triple Crown of Nickel Belt Tennis Championships. He took the men single's title, paired with Pat Davies (mother of Tom Davies). He took the mix doubles honours and when paired with Gar Green, went onto win the men's doubles. This feat was a tough act to follow and remains as probably the highlight of tennis honours won by Creighton's "racketeers".

Badminton was played at the Lake Street Hall, the Employees Club, and the Cabrini Hall during different times. The 1940s saw the rise of this shuttle sport. Creighton teams entered the Nickel Belt Badminton League and competed against teams from Copper Cliff, Falconbridge, Sudbury, the INCO Club, Y.M.C.A., and C.Y.O. groups.



#16. Junior Badminton Team, Provincial Champions, 1955

Creighton's badminton stars include Harvey Narasnek, Bob McAndrew, Ev. Staples, John Dingwall, Tom Stefanko, Gino Gonnella, Elfo Difillippo, Eleana MacMahon, Doris Zainer, Lena Flora, Pat Staples, Pat Vagnini, and Stella Koroluk. This group managed to capture several Nickel Belt Badminton Association titles well into the 1950s.

The arrival of Everitt Staples to the Creighton scene in the mid-1940s resulted in an explosion of participation and enthusiasm for the game of badminton among Creightonites. For the next two and a half decades, Ev. Staples was the leader in the instruction of youth of Creighton in badminton. He was assisted by Harry Narasnek, Gino Gonnella, Tom Stefanko, and his wife Pat Staples.

The results this group achieved were truly remarkable. Beside winning local awards and titles year after year, some outstanding players of provincial, national, and international caliber were produced. A list of notable triumphs included:

1953: Walter Softic and Bob Seawright Jr. win the Ontario Junior "B" men's doubles title.

1954: Ed Hreljac wins the Ontario Junior "B" men's singles title. At 14, he comes the first Northern Ontario player to win the under 16 championship.

1955: Ed Hreljac wins the triple crown of badminton in the Ontario Junior "B" competition, after winning the men's singles competition, paired with Walter Saftic. They won the men's doubles and with Dale Perrin of Kitchener won the mixed doubles. Ed advanced to the National men's singles final in Montreal, losing out to defending champion, Harold Moody.

1956: Ed Hreljac led the way at the Ontario Junior championships, winning the men's singles, men's doubles with Allan Massey, and the mixed doubles with Marie Barlee. Marie also won the girl's singles and ladies' doubles with Bev Cassells. Ed went onto win the men's singles Honors at the Eastern U.S. Junior Open Tournament.

1957: In spite of being hampered by a healing broken leg, Ed retained his Ontario Junior men's title. With Allan Massey, he won the men's doubles. Allan also was on the mixed doubles championship team. Other Creighton all-Ontario winners were Dan Mitroff, Pete Alexiuk, and Irene Zimmerman.

1958: The Creighton Club swept the Ontario Junior titles taking titles in the men's singles, doubles, and mixed doubles. At the National Championships, Ed captured the Junior men's singles title.

1960: Pete Olexiuk combined with Judy Mathews of Toronto to win the Ontario Junior mixed title and with Ken Smith to win the Junior men's doubles.

1961: Pete Olexiuk repeated his Ontario Junior mixed doubles title. This time his partner was Judy Jarvis of Toronto. For the next six years, the titles eluded Creighton's aces.

1967: After narrowly missing out on the single's title, Linda Fabris and Carmen Cozzarini were defeated in the doubles final. Ed Hreljac's nephew Eddy picked up three titles in the under in the Junior boys - under 14. His partners in mixed doubles were Joanne Mitroff and in doubles, John Butler. In the under 16 competition, Ivan McFarlane and Gienek Ksiazkiewicz won the boy's doubles. Ivan also won the singles title while Gienek and Linda Fabris took the mixed doubles.

1968-71: Ontario titles were won by Linda Fabris, Elio Cozzarini, Joanne Mitroff, Ed Hreljac, Kim Mulligan, Brenda Semeniuk, and Lillian Cozzarini.

1969: Lucio Fabris, in his first Ontario tournament, paired with Wayne Lucky, won the boys' doubles - under 14. Later that season, while teamed with Gil Mitroff, he defeated veterans Gino Gonnella and Ed Hreljac in the Northern Ontario Senior Men's doubles.

1970: Lucio Fabris won single, mixed doubles, and doubles titles. His partners were Kim Mulligan and Elio Cozzarini. At an international tournament in Niagara Falls, Lucio won the singles title in the under 19 class and with Elio Cozzarini took the doubles title.

1971: Ev Staples received an Ontario Sports Achievement Award from Premier Bill Davis. The award recognized his outstanding organizational work in the sport of badminton. An unlucky fall, which caused Lucio Fabris to break his right arm, prevented him from competing on the Canadian team at the Canada Winter Games.

1972: Eddy Hreljac and Pradip Basu shared the Canadian Junior men's doubles.

1974: Sixteen-year-old Lucio Fabris continued to establish his place as one of Canada's top badminton players. He won in national and international tournaments. Ev Staples retired from INCO in 1974 and accepted a coaching position in badminton at the University of New Brunswick. Ev's contribution to the success of badminton in Creighton will long be remembered.

1975: Lillian and Vivian Cozzarini earned places on the Ontario team at the Canada Winter Games. Lucio Fabris earned three more national titles in singles, doubles, and mixed doubles. His partners were James Muir of Toronto and Penny Parker.

1976: Lucio Fabris again won titles in provincial competition in singles and mixed doubles. Lillian Cozzarini won triple crown honors in singles, doubles, and mixed doubles with her brother Elio. Lillian and Lucio captured the mixed doubles title at the Canadian Seniors Championship. Lucio also went onto international competition in England, Sweden, and Thailand.

1977: Guided by coach Gino Gonnella, the Creighton-Lively Club won the junior-under 19, Ace-Ontario title. Team members were Kevin Sherbanuk, Nevio Cristante, Dave Dumenca, Kent James, Mary Pilon, Anne Cormier, Lori Liske, Sue Carbone, Mary Green, Jeanne Cormier, and Mary Shannon.

1978: At the 11th Commonwealth Games in Edmonton, Lucio Fabris and Wendy Clarkson paired to win the mixed doubles title. The Canadian team went onto win the silver medal at these games.

The members of Creighton's Badminton teams have brought great honors to the town over the years. The community's pride in these competitors endures as does the memory of their accomplishment.

Just as Ev Staples was the driving force behind Creighton's Badminton stars, other people provided inspiration in other areas. The spark play of physical conditioning in Creighton was a wiry, diminutive native of Cornwall, England, Barney Barnicott, with his slightly deformed nose, was a fixture in Creighton for over thirty years. He had earned his bent snout the hard way, during a career of over 200 professional fights. He won flyweight and Bantam weight titles in Cornwall. During his First World War Service, he traded leather with many British, French, Indian, and Egyptian boxers.

In 1926 Barnicott arrived in Creighton. He was soon providing his expert assistance in developing conditioning programs for hockey, baseball, and soccer teams. He also instructed boxing classes as well as physical training classes.

Some of the talented pugilists to fight out of Creighton were Mickey Doyle (1939-44), Joe Gliebe, and Gordon Wallace.

Wallace was called "the Blonde Bomber". He was born at number 1 Arthur Street in Creighton Mine in January of 1929. While still in his teens, Wallace moved to Brantford and began his professional career as a boxer. He reached the peak of his career in 1956 by knocking out Ron Barton to win the British Empire's Light Heavyweight title. In 1981, Wallace was inducted into the Canadian Boxing Hall of Fame.

Barney Barnicott's young charges did not all go in for contact sports. Physical fitness classes were conducted at the Lake Street Hall and then later at the Employees' Club.

As may be expected in any community in Northern Ontario, hunting and fishing played an important part in both the population of the town's recreation and their larders. What is more important is that the preservation of fish and game has long been a concern of Creighton's hunters and fishermen. The Creighton Fish and Game Protection Association began in the 1940s. Some of the members included Bob Pascoe, Bert Behenna, Jack Treasure, Vic Trembley, Bob Stephenson Sr., and Tom Starkey. This group operated into the 1950s and was the forerunner of the Creighton-Lively Conservation Club.

Annual banquets continue today with wild game dinners. The club has been involved in stocking local lakes with speckled trout and bass fingerlings. They have also planted trees, cut deer feed, cared for wild duck habitats as well as training younger boys in safe gun handling, and conservation of wildlife.

The club made the Ranta Farm their base of operations, establishing it as a wildlife refuge. By 1961 the club had distinguished itself by winning the Mary Pickford trophy for the top conservation club in Ontario. Many people have been members of this club over the years. Art Fievoli, "Hap" Tomassini, Jack Bothwell, Wally Neirn, George Allen, Red Hyde, Jerry Joly, Saul Sherbanuk, and Jack Davidson are just some of the members who have assisted with the preservation of our natural heritage over the years.

RELIGION

"In the beginning was the Pit...and the Pit was Creighton Mine, and the miners' homes and all that was therein, even unto the little white church that stood on the Hill."

Rev. R.J. McCormick

Thus begins "choir practice and cold feet", a 1966 history of the Fraternity United Church. This short history gives the basic information of any history, names, dates, and events, but it also gives a sense of the importance of religion in the lives of its congregation.

At the turn of the century, as Creighton Mine was beginning to develop, the church's role was that of a stabilizing institution. The church provided leadership in the community, as well as religious guidance. Perched on the edge of civilization, mining communities were viewed as breeding grounds of temptation for unwary miners. The religious leaders of the province were well aware of the dangers in the mining camps and were quick to provide ministrations to the souls at risk at Creighton Mine.

The mining company was also aware of the benefits of a sober, God-fearing work force and encouraged travelling priests and ministers to attend to the workers at Creighton Mine.

By 1902 the Jesuit priests of St. Anne's parish were conducting services for Roman Catholic miners at Creighton Mine. In 1904 the new frame schoolhouse housed a single classroom and did service for both the Roman Catholics and the Presbyterian congregations. In 1909 Father Raguereau purchased a building on George Street which had been the first Finn Hall. The Finnish Lutheran congregation had conducted services in this hall, led by ministers based in Copper Cliff. Father Raguereau quickly converted the hall to church uses and began a congregation which would last until the very end of the community.

In 1919 Bishop Scollard recorded in his journal that, "the increased activity at the Creighton Nickel Mines brought many new families of Catholics to this place. The Church was entirely inadequate to accommodate the Catholics. It was decided to build a new Church and this was done during the current year (1916). It cost, including equipment and furnishings, over \$8,000.00." The Sudbury Star reported the

dedication of St. Michael's Catholic Church on April 25, 1916. The Right Reverend Bishop Scollard was assisted by Rev. Fr. Crowley and Fr. Dufresne of Coniston. Located at Number 10 Copper Cliff Road, St. Michael's served the community until 1986.

The Catholic congregation was served by the Copper Cliff Missions after 1910. It was not until 1935 that St. Michael's received its first Resident Priest, Father Emmett Regan. Father Regan was a hometown boy. His family has been in Creighton for many years. He had grown up in Creighton, attended Creighton Mine Public School, and was very well suited to serve his community. To many parishioners, Father Regan was the church.

In 1936 the Roman Catholic congregation was able to build a Rectory to the church where Father Regan would live.

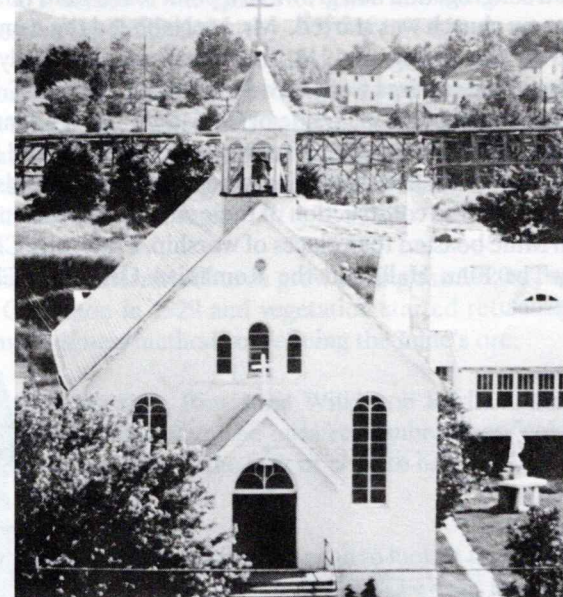
Those who remember St. Michael's and the impact of the church on their lives remember that it was one of the three pillars in the community. The first pillar was the home, the second, school and Miss Black, and for the Roman Catholics, St. Michael's and Father Regan was the third pillar in the community.

The church provided socially acceptable activities. A young member could become an altar boy, member of the Junior Legion of Mary, or the Columbia Squires. The church provided the organizational structure for social events such as sleigh rides, picnics, teas, and dances.

Father Regan provided the religious and community leadership needed for his congregation. He bowed to the authority of Bishop Dignan and was aided by Father Marshall of the Basilian Fathers at St. Charles College in Sudbury. Above all, Father Regan was a part of the community who could relax once in a while with a hunting trip with friends. He was a familiar sight riding his bicycle to visit various friends in Creighton. At his death, Father Regan left a congregation which would long mourn his passing. He also left a congregation which was strong enough to withstand the strongest of shake-ups any congregation could face, the dismantling of the church and the community.

It would be impossible to name all of the names or even come close to naming those involved in activities at the Cabrini Hall, or the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Women's League, and the Legion of Mary. The church was not just Father Regan. The church was the congregation; it was faithful immigrants from Italy, the Ukraine, Poland, Ireland,

Holland, England, and many other countries. The congregation was people like the Vagninis, Carlo, and Albina and their children, Landra, Glorianne, Tony and Lando. The congregation was made up of families like the Sharpes, Floras, McLaughlins, Pilonis, Trembleys, Mitroffs, LeBretons, Nicholls, Jones, Feras, and Kearans. The congregation was the people of the choir, Mary Sharpe, Mrs. Shannon, and Erminio and Carmen Cozzarini.



#17. St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, circa 1955.

The strength of the congregation may be measured by the production of priests, James Sharpe, James Hutton, Bill Fortune, and Robert Borugen, as well as those young ladies who joined the sisterhood.

When it came time to close St. Michael's church, Father O'Dell was able to lead his congregation with dignity and with pride. The statue of the Virgin Mary has been erected at St. James School in Lively, the church bell will soon have a new home in Lively. St. Michael's may be gone but the congregation will survive.

Just as the Roman Catholics were quick to organize a congregation in Creighton, the Presbyterians arrived in Creighton very early on. As early as 1899, Rev. Mr. White of the Presbyterian Church in Copper

Cliff was conducting services in Creighton. The first church school was established with eight young scholars in 1900. A student minister, Mr. P. Thornton, served the community in 1901, he was replaced in 1902 by Rev. Dr. McMein. Between 1903 and 1914, the Presbyterian congregation was served by many student ministers, neighboring pastors, and laymen.

By 1914 the congregation had grown to a point that a fund raising drive to build a new church was started. Mr. McNabb led the campaign for funds and by the spring of 1916, the church was officially opened. Taking part in the services were Rev. J.D. Byrnes, Rev. W.T. Prittie of Copper Cliff, and Rev. W.A. White of Coniston. The student minister in charge was William Conning who was later ordained and settled in Creighton Mine. The Presbyterians were assisted by friends of other denominations in the construction of their church. By the end of 1916 Creighton Mine boasted four places of worship, Fraternity Church, St. Michaels, The Finn Hall, and the Romanian Orthodox Church on George Street.



#18. Fraternity Church, circa 1917

During the next nine years, Fraternity Church was served by Rev. J.M. Hodgson (1918-21), Mr. R. Megan (1921-23), Mr. K. Brown (1923),

Mr. O.D. Cadotte. Mr. Cadotte was also charged with care of Whitefish, O'Donnell, and Mond.

In 1925 Fraternity Church, along with the majority of the Presbyterian congregations in Canada, joined the Methodist and Congregational Churches, to form the United Church of Canada. During these years, the Fraternity Church social held on the lawns at Charlie Lively and Bob Passco's homes at the corner of Lake and Snider Streets, were occasions of great delight.

It was during these years, when Charlie Lively was on the Board of Stewards that a knee high screen was erected for the ladies in the choir. Charlie had remarked at one of the meetings of the stewards that the women's shirts were getting so short that the ladies were having difficulties in crossing their legs.

Creighton and Fraternity Church grew during the 1920s, paved roads reached Creighton in 1929 and vegetation started returning with the development of new methods of refining the mine's ore.

During the Depression, Rev. John Wilkinson held his congregation together. These years were the ones remembered as "cold feet and choir practice", because of the lack of coke to heat the church during practices.

By 1936 the Stewards of the church began to look at the problem of not being able to attract a permanent minister. The chief problem was not having a manse in which to house the minister and his family. In earlier years, Rev. Mr. Cadotte had lived in a two-story log cabin adjacent to the church. The cabin had been the home of the mine captain until 1915, when it was moved to its location on Lake Street, to make room for the No. 3 shaft expansion. With the depression and other financial difficulties, the lease on the log cabin (possibly #7) was allowed to lapse.

The Stewarts learned that a two-story frame boarding house in O'Donnell could be purchased from INCO for \$20.00 if the entire building was removed and no rubbish was left behind. The work of salvaging the house fell to Bill Wilson, an INCO carpenter, assisted by Ben Davey and Ed Cretzman and others. Every evening after a full day's work, the salvage job continued until a manse was ready.

The manse was first occupied by Rev. Mr. Morrison in 1936. In 1937 Rev. J.K. Moffatt and his family began a three-year stay in Creighton. Following Rev. Moffatt was Rev. A.C. Forrest who later became the editor of the Observer. In the following years, Fraternity Church received its leadership from Rev. J.A.O. McKennitt (1941-44), Rev. G.C. Gravenor (1944-47), Rev. R.D. Horsburgh (1947-50), Rev. Gordon Geiger (1950-52), Rev. Lawrence A. Purdy (1952-54), Rev. Murray Masecar (1954-57), Rev. John Evans (1957-62), Rev. M.T. Fisher (1962), and Rev. R.J. McCormick.

By the start of the 1960s, as more families left Creighton, the Fraternity Church was on the decline. The congregation was slowly drifting to the new community of Lively. Although the Fraternity Church has gone the congregation survives in the Trinity United Church. The history of Trinity Church indicates that the last Fraternity service was held on June 25, 1973. Services were conducted by Walter Huges, Angus McLean, Gerald Wagner, and Owen Patterson.

Creighton Mine's various churches had accomplished what they were intended to do. They provided the leadership and guidance that community needed. They tamed this rough mining town and helped produce citizens who could be proud of coming from the "Pit".

THE GOOD SHEPHERD

Our world is full of frustration and hate.
And we wonder if Life is worth living.
People are grasping and greedy
And only a few think of giving.

Still, there are some whose lives have been pledged
To the welfare of those here on earth
They're the hard-working priests of the Parish
God alone, can measure their worth.

Devoting themselves to their fellow men
They shun the gay social life
And, celibates all, they will never enjoy
The comfort of children and wife.

They find a greater and richer reward
In the service of Almighty God
Teaching the Way as He taught it
And treading where He has trod.

One of these men whom I greatly respect
Father Regan, of old Creighton Mine
Has dedicated his lifetime
To following God's great design.

Safeguarding and tending his loyal flock
His job is to lead and direct
And his zeal and devotion to duty
Has earned their trust and respect.

His well-known figure may daily be seen
As he makes his extensive rounds
His acts of compassion are legion
And his charity knows no bounds.

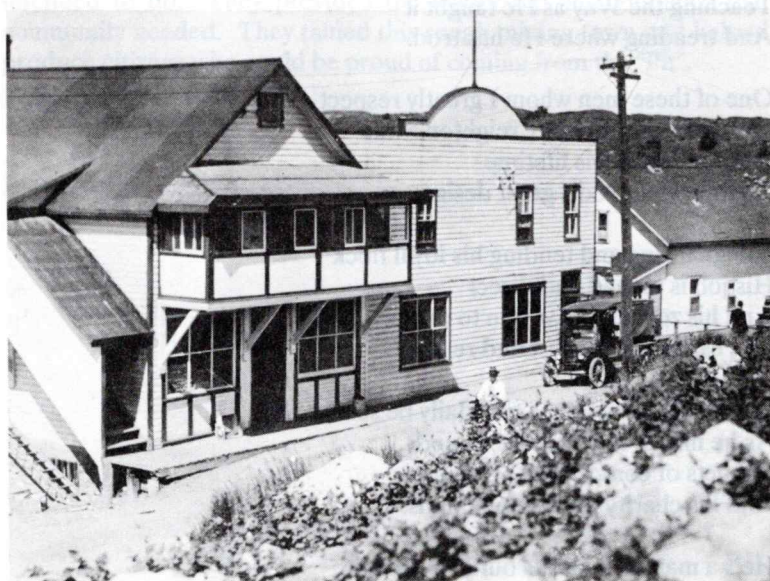
He's a man who merits our just acclaim
But we know that his real reward
Will come when his service is ended
And he stands face to face with the Lord.

James Kearney

BUSINESS

On Saturday, September 29, 1934, the Sudbury Star carried a full page dedicated to the Village of Creighton Mine. Titled "Town of Creighton Mine Rejuvenated by Reviving Industrial Activity" and ringed by advertisements from prosperous businesses in Creighton, the page outlined the history of the development of the mine and the town.

The highlight of the page was an interview of Mr. George Leck by Norman F. Gotro. Mr. Leck had arrived in Creighton in 1903, in time to supervise the sinking of the mine's #2 shaft. He remembered the town having a population of some 900 miners, housed in log buildings lit by oil lamps. The post office was located at what would become 27 George Street, the site of Tony Carbone's Apartments between 1942 and 1983. The Postmaster was Mr. Wm McKinley. He had succeeded Mr. W.G. Carr who had opened the first post office in 1902 in a building built by the Canadian Copper Company.



#19. Kelly's Store, circa 1920

The Canadian Copper Company had begun building homes for the miners and their families and boarding houses as early as 1900. The

first recorded independent boarding house was built in 1902 by Bob Kennedy, at 48 George Street. This boarding house served the community for 72 years and was operated by some of the most memorable figures in Creighton's history. Bessie Furlong ran the boarding house until 1914 and then from 1933 to 1935. George Leck ran the house from 1914 to 1921, Ted Marsh from 1923 to 1931, Carlo Vagnini from 1946 to 1956, and Mrs. VanCleaf from 1956 to 1974. The building was destroyed in 1975.

The next recorded business to be built was J.C. Kelly's Store at 1 Mary Street. Over a period of 32 years until B. Johnstone took over in 1940, J.C. Kelly's Store was a major force in Creighton's business community. Mr. Johnstone operated the building as a store and apartments between 1940 and 1949. Mr. Gorie continued between 1944 and 1961. At this point, Clarence Spencer closed the store portion of the building and operated strictly as an apartment building between 1962 and 1978. The final owner of the building was Mr. D. Dubremant who ran the apartments from 1978 until the building was demolished in 1982.

Between 1912 and 1916 M. Furlong operated a livery stable at numbers 1 and 3 on Victor Street. The year 1912 also saw the construction of Creighton's Police Station, located at 47 George Street. Creighton's first policeman was Jack Ceasar, a shift boss who had been sworn in as constable in 1905. The police station seldom had to house serious criminals. In 1951, the building was taken over by the Creighton Credit Union. In 1974 Lando Vagnini took over the building. Creighton's police force was a unit of the International Nickel Company's police department. The members who served the community must be remembered for their easy-going nature and friendly socialization with the residents of the town. Sadly, it must be recorded that two of the policemen who served Creighton while on duty. Sargent Robert Reedy was killed along with Frank Fera and Mary Fera in a car-train accident on Wednesday, July 3rd, 1946. Sargent Reedy had joined the INCO police force in 1916. He was transferred to the Creighton Unit in 1919.

In the early morning hours of Saturday, May 28, 1955, Constable Ernest Paul was shot and killed. His assailant later shot himself. Constable Paul was only 39 years old and left four small children.

The next recorded business establishment in Creighton was Bell and Nelles General Store in 1913. Bell and Nelles operated their store until 1916 at 27 George Street, across from the school. In 1916 J.G. Henry opened a furniture store in the building. He operated the store until

1931. A photograph showing the 1917 Creighton Mine marching band shows Henry's store sign. His services included clothing, furniture and bedding sales and undertaking. Between January and October of 1931 the building was used as the United Church Hall. Between 1931 and 1935 the building was used as the Ukranian Hall. The building housed two public school classrooms from 1935 to 1942. The building's final use was as apartments, operated by Tony Carbone, between 1942 and 1983.



#20. Creighton Mine Marching Band, 1917

The next business to open, according to records, was G. Gimpoli's Butcher Shop at 37 George Street. Gimpoli ran his shop at this location until 1917 when he relocated to 51 George Street. The building was the location of L. Aquino's Tailor Shop until 1926. In 1926 Sam Fera purchased the building and rented it to Han Sedlock (tailor 1926-1972). Sam's son, Stan, rented the building as a shoe repair shop operated by Carlo Deluca and Louis Nardi, later to Sophie's hairdressing, apartments, and Canada Post, until 1986.

In 1914 a moving picture theatre was built at 54 George Street. It became a restaurant in 1915, operated by G. Dunsmore, J. Hannah, Mrs. Emlin, Sam Lazarenko, H. Satter, and finally, between 1957 and

1962, by K. Marinoff. Creighton's second moving picture theatre was built in 1915 at 52A by the Algoma Amusement Company, J.H. McKinnon, President. This building burned in January of 1928.

In 1914 a Chinese laundry was opened by Wing Lee. Mr. Lee operated it until 1946 when he left the area. In 1954, a library was built on the site, 6 Copper Cliff Road.

Also in 1914, Frank Fera opened his first store in Creighton. From this point on, the Fera family would be a major force in business life in Creighton. This first store operated at 5 Copper Cliff Road until 1919. From 1919 until 1948, the building was a dwelling. It was demolished in 1951. Frank Fera's next store opened at 45 George Street in 1915. This store was operated by Fera until 1972 when he joined forces with Mr. Celestini.

In 1915 Frank Anderson ran a boarding house at 2 Drake Street. Between 1916 and 1922 A. Niemi ran a photographer's studio at 5A Mary Street.

In April, 1917, a fire razed a large portion of the main business block on George Street. The summer and fall of 1917 saw a flurry of rebuilding and new business locating in Creighton. The prosperity brought to the town by the nickel demands of the First World War raised the confidence of many business men. Some of the merchants and businesses who were part of the 1917 "boom" were Giovanni Gimpoli (butcher), W. Jaworski (several boarding houses).

Some of these businesses endured to the very end of Creighton's existence. Giovanni Gimpoli's butcher shop was operated from 1919 to 1924 by Sam Perini, from 1924 to 1932 by Luigi Grottoli, and from 1932 to 1988 by Mr. Fievoli. Fievoli's IGA also had apartments.

Jaworski's General Store was run from 1917 to 1930 when Jaworski rented to a Mr. Shames. In 1933, Tony Carlo operated a grocery store and continued until 1966. Lando Vagnini ran the business until 1976, George Sim between 1976 and 1979, Lawrence and Louise Cameron between 1980 and 1983. In 1983, R.J. Chapman renamed the store the Miners' Store and operated it until 1988 when it was demolished.

J. Hogan's Pool and Billiards Hall was another successful business. Hogan operated the hall between 1917 and 1928. In 1928 the business

was transferred to Edward Marsh, in 1935 to Harry Babbin, in 1941 to Frank Alemany.



#21. Jaworski's General Merchant, George Street

F.J. Wilson's ice cream parlor and drug store operated from 1917 to 1923. In 1923 George Leck took over and operated a newstand and drug store until Arden Magill purchased the business in 1938.

A. Foster's General Store at 1A Copper Cliff Road was successively operated by Darcy Ellis (Progress Store) 1917 to 1919, J.B. Hartwick (cleaning and tailor) 1919 to 1922, J. Jaworski (tailor) 1922-1924, W. Jaworski (store) 1924 to 1932, C. Shamas 1932, and finally, Sam Fera in 1932.

The shooting gallery located at 3 Copper Cliff Road in 1917 became a shoe repair shop in 1919. This shop lasted until 1934 when Ted Marsh opened his bus station and store. In 1938, the business became the "Get Gas" service station. Between 1962 and 1972, a Shell Service Station operated on the site.

Of the boarding houses built during this period, 20 Albert Street will be remembered by many people. The building was a Finnish boarding

house and club sponsored by Frank Anderson between 1917 and 1921. In 1921 the school on George Street burned and for the next three years the boarding house became the school. Between 1924 and 1944, when the building burned, it was once again a boarding house.



#22. Bowling, Billards, Barber Shop, circa 1930

Boarding houses were big business in Creighton. Some of the other operators over the years were Crawley McCracken, 1937 to 1955, G. Michelutti, J. Wiznuk, A. Morassutti, M. Petryshen, Thomas Starkey, W. Liwinz, P. Girard, C. Ricci, F. Bernier, and G.H. Smith.

Some businesses operated to service specific interests. Mrs. Lietala's Bath House on Albert Street was one of these specialty operations. Tony Aiello's Barber Shop at 39 George Street opened in 1937 and continued to be operated by Erminio Cristante until the last days of the town. F. Mariotti opened a butcher shop at 35 George Street in 1921. In 1924 Tony Carlo took over and ran the shop until 1933.

The Bank of Toronto, later the Toronto Dominion Bank, opened at 43 George Street in 1926. In 1935 a new bank was opened. In 1975 the bank relocated to Lively and J. Petrenko opened a garage. Between 1981 and 1986 Jackson Peters operated his garage here.

The Regent Theatre opened at 49 George Street in 1935. In 1944 Frank Fera renamed it the Rio. After 1970 the building was used as a garage, first by Mr. Hutton and later by Mr. Morissette.

One building which had the most multiple users was Frank Anderson's Dairy Plant at 49A George Street. Built in 1938 by the Andersons, it was purchased by E. Kallio for the Copper Cliff Dairy in 1945. It remained a dairy plant until 1954 when the plant workings were moved to Copper Cliff. Between 1957 and 1980 when the building was demolished, the building served as a clothing store, operated by P.J. Staples and then Ken McKinnon, a fabric shop operated by Horner and Stefanko. In the end, Tom Bond operated an ice plant in the building.

During the 80 years of business history, Creighton was home to many successful enterprises. The town became the service centre for the immediate area. It is little wonder that George Leck could say in 1934 that the town of Creighton was the best town owned by International Nickel and the best he had ever lived in.



#23. Creighton Mine, mid 1930s

MILITARY SERVICE

On the evening of Friday, January 25th, 1946, citizens of Creighton Mine packed the Employees' Club to honor 93 men and six women. These men and women had risked everything in the service of their country. They had served in the armed forces during the Second World War. While everyone in attendance was happy about the safe return of the 97 who served, all were aware of the two who did not.

Creighton Mine's fortunes have always been tied to world conditions. When world market prices for nickel soared, so did Creighton's prosperity. One world event which brought prosperity to Creighton was the need for nickel during times of war. Creighton's first "boom" was the result of the First World War. Some residents of Creighton left to serve their country during this first "great war" but their names are unknown as yet.

The Second World War saw young Creightonites enlist in the R.C.A.F., the Army, R.C.N., and the Canadian Merchant Marine. These men and women did their duty and two gave their lives. PTE. Edward Truskoski was killed in action in Italy in 1942 and PTE. Maurice W. Wilson was killed in action in Belgium in 1944.

A newspaper article in September 1943 highlighted the adventures of Earl Simpson of the Canadian Merchant Marine. Earl, son of Mr. and Mrs. Orville Simpson of Creighton, was aboard a merchant ship when it was struck by two torpedoes on July 6th, 1943. Miraculously, only four men were killed. The rest made it safely into life boats. After the survivors had spent a few moments on the water, a German submarine surfaced and the officer began to question them. With calm bravado, Earl and the other survivors lied about their port of origin, destination, and other information required by the enemy. The 33 merchant men bobbed around for 24 hours, surviving a storm before they were picked up.

Relaxing at home in September of 1943, while on leave, Earl recounted his story to the Sudbury Star reporter. Earl was only 20 years old at the time and shy to admit to being any kind of hero. He had not been injured in the sinking and did not feel that his adventures were of great significance.

Flight Officer Maurice Simpson (Earl's cousin) did not have as easy a time of it when his plane was shot down over the Baltic Sea in May of 1944. In a newspaper article in July 1945, Maurice reflected that "several times I thought how easy it would be to unhook my Mae West and sink...". He had been wounded in five places and was facing an eight-mile swim to the Danish shore. Maurice was captured by the Germans when he reached shore. Although he hovered near death, he recovered to spend the rest of the war in prison camps in primitive conditions. The Russians liberated the camp Maurice was held in on April 21, 1945. When interviewed in July, at his parents' home in Creighton, he said that he had just volunteered for duty in the Pacific Theatre of Operations because "I want to be in at the end".

The stories of these two men are not unique among Creighton's servicemen but serves to point to the quiet heroism of our servicemen and women.



#24. Norman W. Simpson, the first Creighton boy to enlist in the Second World War

During the welcome home tribute in January of 1946, gold signet rings and scrolls of honor were presented to those who had served. Five families sent three sons each to the service, Mr. and Mrs. W. Blackwell,

Mr. and Mrs. Wm Gotro, Mr. and Mrs. Nick Kolybaba, Mr. and Mrs. Wm Peacock, and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wilson. In typical Creighton fashion, the community welcomed its returning Veterans with song, prayer, and thanks.



THE GREAT CREIGHTON BLUEBERRY SEARCH

A. Morassutti

The trail was still wet from the heavy dew. The four were making their way in single file, plodding through the waist-high brush towards the distant hills. The mosquitoes were especially hungry. Abruptly the bush-wise leader stopped. Like an accordion, the rest came together. He pointed to the fresh excrements on the path. "A bear has just passed this way in the past 15 minutes," he said. One of our party, easily disoriented in the bush and afraid of any animal, with fear in her eyes asked, "If I meet a bear what should I do?" In his wisdom, he replied, "Exactly what he did."

This anecdote is only one of many experiences connected to an activity that became the second major income source indulged in by many of the residents of Creighton Mine.

Come July, the community focused on blueberry picking. Names like North Star, Blueberry Hill, Echo Lake, Up-By-The-Dump, Past-The-Spring, Vermillion River, Maki's Farm, Pump House, Ball Park, 5 Shaft, Makale's Farm gave direction to proven blueberry locations. How you got there was something else. The wanderings took you over or into two or three beaver dams, through swamps, across bogs, into brush-covered pot holes, to the next hill. The patches on the north side had more berries. Or was it the south side?

You and your companions picked quietly together or beside each other or just behind the next rock. The silence was broken with muted chatter. It passed the time, it identified your location, or it warned other animals of your presence. You didn't want to frighten a bear. But any prolonged silence indicated that your partner was out of normal voice range or had found a loaded patch or had met a citizen of the wild. Any screaming would subtly answer one of the questions.

During mid-summer, hundreds of Creightonites could be seen trudging into the bush. The commitment to blueberry picking was exemplified by two families whose wives and children together set up camp miles into the bush. After coming home from their work, the miner husbands would cart food in and carry filled baskets out daily filled with the blue gold. Between them, they would buy and fill 500

baskets per week. Or, you might be squatting in a patch when suddenly you would become aware of 15-20 Indians silently filing past without a whisper on their way to their favorite blueberry haunts. One store alone would sell approximately 6,000 to 7,000 baskets a week. That was commitment.

It was easy to identify four types of pickers. There were professional pickers, regular pickers, semi-pickers, and nit-pickers. The latter carried a pail or small basket. They constantly complained about the terrain, looked only for big berries, and ate them all while complaining about not finding any.

The semi-pickers carried 6-quart baskets, ate their full but also picked enough for pies, muffins, jams, and preserves.

Then came the regular pickers. They travelled greater distances. The two 11-quarts that they filled were usually sold. The money was used for buying school clothes, a luxury, a night out, Christmas toys from the catalogue.

Then came the Pros. Two to four per party, they passed out of the village limits by 7:30 a.m. to return between 3:00 and 4:00 p.m. They averaged three 11-quarts per individual with the occasional filled pail dangling from the belt. This bonanza helped pay yearly bus fares, tuition, clothing, furniture, or maybe even a car.

The hundreds of baskets covered with blue netting were carted daily to the CPR station for rail travel to Toronto. Do you remember companies such as Stronach and Sons or Kalles and Sons? Check in was either by four p.m. else they would spend the night at the station until the morrow.

Two weeks later came the cheque. After deducting handling expenses, freight charges and middleman fees, net proceeds averaged 50 cents to \$2.50 per 11-quart.

In retrospect, the Blueberry Season was a time of excitement, anticipation, and speculation about crops and locations. Favorite places were revisited and new ones explored.

If you misjudged the weather and were caught in a downpour, the blueberries had to remain dry. It often explained the return of picked

semi-dressed. Shirts, blouses, branches, and leaves were used to protect the berries.

Only occasionally did you view a grown man crying or at least using the modified English language. On a return trip, with full baskets, a playful twig would snag the edge of one of them. The 2 million berries which had snuggled so comfortably in the basket were now spread out as a blue carpet on the forest floor.

But on the horizon loomed bigger frustrations. Mother INCO, who diligently assisted us by pouring sulphur from three stacks, retarded the growth of the bush to allow the blueberry patches to flourish. But with the installation of the new super stack, the SO₂ was sent thousands of miles away. The local bush grew and thickened. Blueberry patches became scarce.

Alas, the younger generation will not experience the exhilaration of climbing hills with the dexterity of mountain goats. They will miss the breath-taking experience of finding a patch full of plum-sized berries...well, grape-sized...well, Ah me!

O'DONNELL

The Village of O'Donnell could be called Creighton's little sister. The town took its name from the roast beds which were the reason for its existence. The roast beds were named for Mr. John O'Donnell who worked for INCO until 1922.

The roast beds were established in 1915 in an effort to minimize sulfur smoke damage in the Copper Cliff area. The following history has been written by Mr. Don Bray, retired INCO Fire Marshall.

Another O'Donnell resident, Mr. Bob Bryson, remembered his ten years in O'Donnell, from 1920 to 1930, in the INCO Triangle. He recalled that Doctor Boyce from Creighton visited occasionally and said that the residents of O'Donnell "were the healthiest bunch he'd ever seen." Dr. Boyce speculated that the sulfur may not have been as bad as some people thought. A good thing considering the village had neither dentist nor doctor.

O'Donnell is remembered by Boyce as having a special spirit where everyone got along. "There wasn't enough room in Town for fighting with our neighbours."

The community depended on week-day visits from Rev. Manuel and later Rev. Mitchell from Creighton for spiritual guidance.

Although there were never enough children in O'Donnell for two baseball teams, Mr. Bryson remembers good times. There was a ball field in his family's yard, an outdoor rink for hockey, and swimming in the creek.

O'Donnell had close ties with Creighton and we would be in error if we failed to include some of its history here.

O'DONNELL REMEMBERED

By Mr. Don Bray

The village of O'Donnell consisting of approximately thirty families developed beside the Roast Yard in 1915 and was 4 miles west of Creighton on the Algoma Eastern Railway. The Roast Yard replaced the one that had been in Copper Cliff. Originally, there had been approximately 200 employees, but after the travelling Ore Bridge was built in 1918, this number was reduced to 40. The ore beds were built initially by laborers using wheel barrows to remove the Creighton green ore from flat cars. This extra manpower was no longer required once the Bridge was put into operation.

The Roast Yard was 1 miles long with two rows of beds which were 100 feet long by 60 feet wide. Green ore was piled up to eight feet high on top of cord wood stacked four feet high and as it burned for six to eight months, dense white clouds of sulphur smoke eradicated the vegetation for miles around.

In the village, besides the homes, was a one-room school, town hall, general store, post office (in one of the homes), ice house, rink, train station (shed), dry and a club house, mainly for single men, operated by George Dunsmore. The store closed after a few years when Sam Fera took over from their Creighton store, first with a horse and wagon and later with a Model "T" truck.

We moved from Copper Cliff to O'Donnell in the winter of 1916 when operations first began. I was six months old at the time. We moved back to Copper Cliff on September 22, 1930 when operations ceased as the Roasters in the new Copper Cliff Smelter replaced the outdoor roast beds.

My mother was raised in Creighton having arrived there in 1901 from a farm in Perth, Ontario, with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Donald McDonald, one sister and two brothers. She was six years old at the time and began her education in the public school, which ended after two years in the Sudbury High School. Their home was at 21 George Street, next to Kelly's Store. The family moved to Copper Cliff in 1913 when her father was transferred to #2 Mine. After the death of Mrs. McDonald in 1915, he returned to Creighton where he retired from the Mine in 1931.

During its history O'Donnell was shut down twice for approximately a year each time, first in 1919 when we moved back to Copper Cliff and again in 1921 when we moved to Creighton, where we lived at 5 George Street. Here I began school in a renovated boarding house up the hill from Kelly's Store. This was a temporary situation as the school house had burned down and a new one was in the process of being rebuilt. My father stayed in O'Donnell as the watchman during this period.

The INCO supervisory staff during operations consisted of Bob Richardson, Superintendent; Bert Bray, Master Mechanic; Percy Coombs, Operations Foreman; Mose Fior, Track Foreman, and Jack McPhail, Timekeeper.

Teachers in the school at various times that I can recall were Mr. Lang, Mr. Davidson, Barbara Mitchell (later to become Mrs. Bill Boyle), Miss Pickering, and Harry Cooper.

The addresses from #21-37 on Savage Street were mainly railway box cars that were used as homes for the extra men that were required before the Ore Bridge was built. Most remained empty after construction was completed. This was also the case for the two boarding houses on Foley Street.

In conclusion, I must say I have only fond memories of O'Donnell, especially as it was there my younger brother, Ian, and two sisters, Joyce and Noreen, were born. Also, it was at O'Donnell where my older brother Alvin began work in 1929 before working in the Rock House in Creighton and then to Copper Cliff.

Please see attached Plot Plan RC201G and list of tenants.

ELLIS STREET

2A - J. Bedesky

B. - A. Dion

4. - J. Cullen

6A. - J. McNeil

B. - J. Powell

8A. - Vacant

B. - Vacant

10A. - O. Lalonde

B. - O. Lalonde

12A. - J. Germa

B. - J. McArthur

14. - R. Bryson

16. - G. Hildebrant

18. - J. Denomme

SAVAGE STREET

5. - Staff House

7. - A. Antonioni

9. - Dry

11. - N. Cassidy

FOLEY STREET

26. - Lepki Boarding House

28.

20B. - P. Savage

VERMILLION STREET

WEST SIDE

2. - Bert Bray

4. - J. Pakkala

6A. - Town Hall

B.

8. - E. Lambert

10. - R. Richardson

12. - Store - Apt. W. Boyle

EAST SIDE

1. - P.A. Germa

3A. - S. Butler

B. - M. Fior

7A. - Tozer

B. - G. Gauthier

9A. - D. Hamilton

B. - G. Hamilton

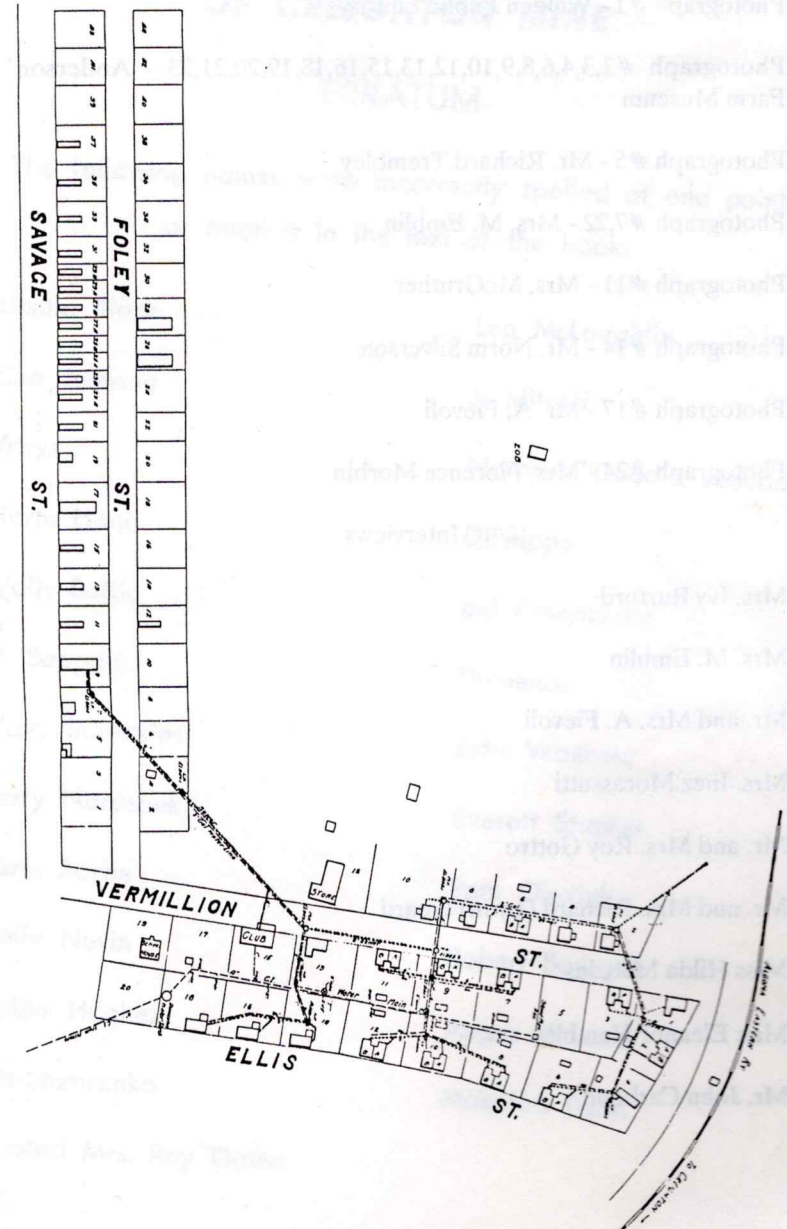
11 A. - J. Sawicki

B. - Jail - W. Wiggs

13. - P. Coombs

15. - Club House - G. Dunsmore

19. - Public School



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Photographs

Cover - Mr. Richard Trembley

Photograph #1 - Walden Public Library

Photograph #2,3,4,6,8,9,10,12,13,15,16,18,19,20,21,23 - Anderson Farm Museum

Photograph #5 - Mr. Richard Trembley

Photograph #7,22 - Mrs. M. Emblin

Photograph #11 - Mrs. McGruther

Photograph #14 - Mr. Norm Silverson

Photograph #17 - Mr. A. Fievoli

Photograph #24 - Mrs. Florence Morbin

Interviews

Mrs. Ivy Burford

Mrs. M. Emblin

Mr. and Mrs. A. Fievoli

Mrs. Inez Morassutti

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Gottro

Mr. and Mrs. Richard (Lynn) Goard

Miss Hilda Menzies

Miss Eleanor Hambley

Mr. John Carbone

Walden Public Library Interviews

Mr. E. Cretzman, Jr.

Mrs. A. Stanley

E. Cretzman, Sr.

Mr. Stan Fera

M. Emblin

Mrs. M. MacDonald

Mrs. I. Noble

Mr. W. Regan

Sister Madelaine Rochon

Newspapers

The Sudbury Daily Star

The Sudbury Star

The Toronto Star

The Globe and Mail

The INCO Triangle

Individuals and Groups

INCO Public Affairs Staff

Mr. Ron Orasi

Mr. Frank Pagnucco

Council of the Town of Walden

A HISTORY OF THE VILLAGE OF CREIGHTON MINE

ERRATUM

The following names were incorrectly spelled at one point
or another in the text of the book.

Ursula Black	Leo McLaughlin
Elna Joensuu	J. Mitroff
Yritys	Norman "Doodle" Macdonald
Norm Hann	DiFilippo
Wally Saftic	Bill Kasepchuck
O. Seppala	Dumencu
Wavy Industries	John Waznow
Harry Narasnek	Everett Staples
Marie Barbe	Pete Olexiuk
Wally Nevin	Robert Bourgon
Walter Hughes	Angus McLeod
Sam Lazarenko	Makela's Farm
Mr. and Mrs. Roy Gotro	