

ART
and a
Century of
CANADIAN
ROWING

JANUARY 17, 1982
PHILLY

THANKS FOR A GREAT CLINIC,
WILL NOT FORGET THE GREAT JOB
YOU DID IN ORGANIZING IT. WILL ALWAYS
BE WILLING TO COME AGAIN
WITH MANY THANKS
JACK NICHOLSON

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by Peter King

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The Canadian Amateur Rowing Association, whose hundredth birthday 1980 happens to be.

Peter Kling

Born in Scotland, raised in Switzerland and England, Peter attended McGill University and the University of Western Ontario. He served with the Royal Canadian Navy, before entering the Federal Public Service. He has competed in Fencing, Sailing, and Cross Country skiing at Provincial and National levels, and undertaken several Mountaineering expeditions. Starting Rowing at the University of Western Ontario, Peter won lightweight provincial rowing titles and national championships. He became President of the Ottawa Rowing Club in 1970 and continued therein for ten years. He was a vice president of both the Ontario Rowing Association and the Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen. He has been national team manager on two occasions, and an official at the 1975 World Junior Championships and the 1976 Olympic Games. He is currently Editor of the National rowing magazine CATCH, and chairman of the Centennial Committee to celebrate the centennial of the rowing association.

Introduction

Roger Jackson. 1964 Olympic Gold medalist

The sport of rowing really is a classic sport in the finest sense of the word. The hundred years of history, so painstakingly researched and expressively written by Peter King in the following text, hits most of the watermarks of Canadian history and signals, to me at least, the venerability of the sport in such a young country as Canada. But class means more than just respect for old age it means style, urbanity, sophistication, something special and perhaps even notorious. And class travels well. It is allowed to appear in slightly or widely different flavours in different countries by style, and substance must be present. The Henley Royal Regatta still had champagne and strawberries this year, our own Royal Canadian Henley just gets better, Lucerne and the Rotsee continue to attract the largest group of the world's best each year on perhaps the prettiest rowing lake, the summer regattas on Lake Bagsvaerd in the Nordic countryside outside Copenhagen are a pastoral delight, and so on. From its British birthplace rowing has travelled well to the colonies and emerging democracies of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, to South Africa, to the canals and rivers of north, central and eastern Europe, to Asia and to South America. Mexico and Cuba are now strengthening our own North American opportunities. There is something about the sport that is viable. If one were to read one issue of Canada's national rowing magazine, "Catch", one could easily see that Canadian rowing forms a link for communication and participation with many countries of this world.

Both gentlemen and rogues participate in the sport, thank God, and the sport, to its credit, accepts all and gives them equal opportunity, by virtue of isolating them in their own lanes and confronting them with an equal challenge — except of course if one rows at our Henley course at St. Catharines with the current roaring!

The highest form of art associates itself with the sport. To knowledgeable sportsmen, Switzerland is probably better known for the magical craftsmanship of the Staempfli boat shop than for the cuckoo clock. Jacob Kaschper, an artist and painter in his youth, today provides Canada with superb classic shells which are now stronger and better designed than the predecessors. When I visited George Pocock's shop on Lake Washington in Seattle for the first time, I realized craftsmanship could only come from an artist and a philosopher. Jacob and other class builders I have met have enormous talent, and they take time to produce superb boats. As comments in the following text attest, art has patronized rowing in many ways. I'm sure most of us have prints of old regatta scenes. Most of us have also received our brown envelopes at Henley each year which contained a program, a souvenir oar, and a poem with a title something like "The

Way of a Man With an Oar". Craftsmanship, art, poetry — all immortalize the beautiful.

Our sport even has a mystique which has been presented to us in various ways. Doc Fitz-James of the University of Western Ontario, the Dean of rowing coaches, described to us neophyte oarsmen the beauty of sculling on a dead calm lake in the moonlight, with the moonbeams glistening off the wake, and the darkness of the water joining the night to suggest that you and the shell were floating through the heavens in perfect harmony with life.

The sport, however, can be one of paradoxes which never cease to amaze. Hans Lenk, the former Ratzeburg oarsman of the early 1960's has described the harmony and power of a world-class eight from Ratzeburg, whose eight individuals off the water rarely socialized with each other and had little in common. The daily training of the truly magnificent UBC/VRC rowing program between 1954 — 1964 was brutally destructive physically but it taught dozens of young men more about themselves and their capabilities than any other experience in their lives. Those training sessions and international challenges may also be the most colourful and exciting moments in those rowers' lives — a reality that may be sad to accept. Perhaps to have tasted one or two moments of life at its best is enough to sustain a lifetime of more mundane experiences.

The toughness of the sport is known even by those common citizens who usually can't differentiate between kayaking and rowing. Physiologically, rowers are described as power endurance athletes and amongst the very finest endurance athletes in the world. There is respect for rowers. They are intense, and like swimmers and figure skaters, live in a cloistered single-purpose world for many months of their lives while they focus on their training. For those who are training seriously now, savour that selfishness because the demands of the usual world make you focus on work and mortgages and family all too soon.

The sport has almost as many real heroes as all of the great wars combined. Of all the crews I have seen, and I didn't see the 1956 U.B.C. Olympic four that won all its races in Melbourne by several lengths, I perhaps respect the 1972 New Zealand eight at Munich. Four years earlier in Mexico, I watched that crew lead almost the whole Olympic final only to be overcome by the West Germans, Australians and the Soviets in the last meters of the race. Only one boat length covered the four crews at the finish. The Kiwis had not paced their race as was required in that rarified Mexican air, and their medals were lost. Most of the crew at the dock were retching and almost unconscious from their attempt to hang on. Many were crying openly. They were so physically wasted that six could not get out of their shell for more than 20 minutes. I have never seen such a pitiful sight as these superb physical beings brought to the edge of

unconsciousness, on their own volition, by their love of the sport. Over the next four years, the sacrifices the mostly new New Zealand crew made in preparing for Munich, which included leaving families, jobs, taking loans, committing themselves to thousands of tortuous hours of training, was rewarded in the 6 minutes of power, mental toughness and harmony of those black-shirted men in Munich. They won the Gold. During that race, the pain was not noticed. When I asked one of my friends on that crew what his thoughts were when the challenges were presented during the race, he echoed a realization that I had also come to know in a few races, including my own Olympic final in Tokyo — “There was no bloody way we would let them go by”. Those Olympic Champions and their coach experienced one of the greatest satisfactions they will experience in life — success following enormous work and sacrifice, with the feeling that whether you came first or sixth that day, you had not compromised one bit of your preparation and had performed your best. Rowing can provide you with such rare opportunities and much more of equally real value that is less dramatic.

In the end, however, people are what make rowing great. I sometimes wonder what those eight Kiwis do now, what new challenges they have accepted. At this moment of reflection on our centenary I wonder what the people I respected in rowing are doing — people like Frank Read, Phil Fitz-James, Claude Saunders, Charlie Adams, Ted Norris and the like — whether they and others are here in spirit or flesh (or both hopefully). They are our direct link to recent history and the reason why rowing continues to thrive in Canada.

Finally, let me suggest that the future developments of the Association and the sport may provide the most exciting history. Since the early 1970's, when substantial federal government support began, the planning, administration, technical and promotional programs have significantly developed with the activities of full-time professionals working at the national office at the National Sport Centre. In my former role as Director of the federal sports program, I can remember many, many occasions where making change was difficult for the CAAO — i.e. the introduction of a national championship when some felt it would displace the significance of Henley; or the introduction of a national technical coordinator as a well-paid professional amongst a volunteer based organization; or the provision of resources for women's rowing taken from the underfunded men's program. The Association has accomplished more in this last ten years than it has accomplished in the previous ninety. The next ten could be even more rewarding, with, say, at least a mens and womens gold medal at the Los Angeles Olympics in 1984, with high school, college and club regatta expansion, with full-time professionals hired at the provincial level and with coaches, research

and other resources provided by universities. The heart of the Association and our base — the clubs — will always be volunteers. They are our basis for 'class'. They must be nourished the most. The best performances and programs are still to come if we are prepared to reach out and work for them.

August 1, 1980

Author's Note

This book came about after the author, prompted by club member David Carlisle, commissioned works of art to be awarded as trophies at the Silver Jubilee Regatta held to commemorate the visit to Ottawa in 1977 of H.M. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh.

The book serves two purposes. First, it is intended to fill a void and tell the story of Rowing in Canada, something that has not been attempted since 1933. Second, the book is intended to show that art has said something about the sport of rowing. Regrettably, art earlier than about 1920 said nothing about rowing in Canada, although it did say something about rowing per se. Since the art comments on the sport as a generic activity, it needs no national identification, and can be considered as applying equally in Canada as elsewhere.

The author wishes to express his deep appreciation to his two advising contributors, Jack Carver of the Vancouver Rowing Club and Michael Murphy of the London Rowing Club. Both of these busy gentlemen have freely given of their time and advice to help bring this book to completion and Jack Carver has contributed written passages. Many thanks are also due to Mrs Carol Erb, by whose efforts many of the works of art depicting sport are in one place and constitute the base of a Canadian National Treasure.

Sport and Art

Sport and art are clearly part of the cultural mosaic of any nation, yet the interrelationship between them is often misunderstood. Sportsmen are usually characterized as being insensitive to art and sport is correspondingly not consciously recognized by a large segment of the population for its artistic contribution. Closer examination of these perceptions would show that they are false.

In Classical Greece sport and art were seen to be complementary and revered conjointly to the extent that they were both practiced by the aristocrats and offered as sacrifices to the gods. As early as 300 B.C. Aristotle suggested that children of freedmen (the Greek aristocrats) should be educated in both the sports and arts.¹ Gymnastics were to be added into education to promote health and strength; and the arts were recommended, not on the grounds of necessity or utility, but for the intellectual enjoyment of leisure (music), and for a correct judgement both of beauty of the human form and of the works of artists (drawing). However, Aristotle also noted that men ought not to labour at the same time with their minds and with their bodies, on the grounds that the two kinds of labor were opposed and impede each other.

To the Romans, the interrelationship was not clear at all, and so they sharply divided the disciplines of art and sport. Art, as an intellectual vocation, clearly belonged to the aristocracy, while gymnastics, except as a preparation for war, was left to the lower classes. The aristocrats of Rome watched sport at the *ludi* and wrote *odes*, while their Greek counterparts participated in the *agones* and composed *paeans*.

Thus, the split between the two disciplines, which developed historically on the basis of social ground, became entrenched and remained so until a later age when education and leisure again became available to a larger segment of the population. While sport and games remained a universal pastime throughout history, the distinction which reserved the arts for a privileged and leisured few began to disappear only recently.

The interrelationship between sport and art again became complementary about 1850, and, for the first time since classical times, sport and art are viewed as jointly contributing to the education of children and, perhaps belatedly, to adults. Sport is seen to have an aesthetic side which accentuates, through fitness, the beauty of the human figure, and art provides the criteria by which this judgement is made possible.

The interrelationship may have resurfaced only recently, but it has always been present in the sports works of art created in the past which, when viewed in later times, manage to move the mind of the observer just as they did the mind of their long dead creators. Art thus

forms a bridge by which comparisons can be made between the style and form of past and present sportsmen, from which improvements can be developed in the athlete's performances. Without the testimony of art such improvements would be difficult to effect.

Before the age of modern technology dawned, the means available to the artists to express himself consisted of books, paintings and sculptures which in their creativity described not only the physiology but also the aesthetics of their civilizations. Because these media are static, the artists were limited and relied on both the audience's interpretive imagination and their own creativity to preserve faithfully the essence of the recorded events.

Today, modern technological discoveries allow the artist to record in many more ways the essence of his civilization. The marvels of modern recording technology miraculously preserve not only the physical aspects of events but, by portraying motion, have also recorded the aesthetics. The technology now available to artists widens almost infinitely the variety of impressions which can be created. The use of subtle color changes, multiple exposures and variations in tones touched by artistic creativity permit the artist to reproduce exactly for his viewers the essence he sees in his subject.

Clearly, therefore, art would lose the reason for its appeal and longevity if it existed only to record events. Its continuing popularity, however, supports the premise that it will survive in the future through creativity and concentration on aesthetism not only to record, but to provide the means by which each individual can interpret contemporary society in a personally meaningful way. This joint participation in creation and interpretation is possibly the most important factor in the role art plays in society.

Let us consider for a moment; how artists could have captured the essence of sport, and in particular, rowing.

Sport is comprised of several separate disciplines, each of which has its own unique characteristics to separate it from the others. In Canada, for instance, the first and foremost of these characteristics is the climate. As the seasons change so does the environment in which sport takes place.

The summer mountain slope painfully climbed by the alpinist becomes a winter paradise which the alpine skier effortlessly descends. The summer waters through which oarsmen and canoeists rhythmically propel their craft, in winter turn to ice and support the graceful pirouettes of skaters. Balmy summer breezes which waft yachts over sparkling billows, become winter blasts to sear the lungs of cross-country skiers swooping over snow covered hummocks. In few other countries are the climatic extremes so far apart or the variations so drastic.

¹Aristotle, Politics, Book VIII

Though different, each sport discipline has as its common denominator, the athlete, who, in any climate, with or without equipment, individually or collectively presents himself for competition under difficult physical and mental conditions. In the time it takes for an event to be completed, the athlete will run the range of emotions from anxious anticipation in a state of full physical potential to senseless fulfillment in a state of exhausted physical realization. His ability to do so will depend on the balance he develops between the different capacities of the various parts of his body. When muscular strength, proportional to body weight, is supported by an efficient cardiovascular and respiratory system the body is in balance and ready to perform at maximum efficiency and potential.

In rowing, this balance must be achieved not only by each individual oarsman or oarswoman, but also by the crew as a whole, which requires that up to nine individuals match their efforts to produce a single balanced and proportional entity.

Balance and proportion, so important to the athlete's performance, are also the prime factors in the aesthetics of art.

In the practice of his discipline, the athlete will be performing a series of repetitive moves. The runner will follow stride with stride, the oarsman stroke with stroke, and the boxer punch with punch. In rowing, the performance of the repetitive moves is made all the more demanding by the need to ensure that each stroke is coincident with up to seven other strokes. Even the sports disciplines which require a single effort, such as the shotput, jumping and shooting, require a series of repetitive preparatory moves. The shotputter breathes deeply, hops and throws; the jumper strides to gather speed before propelling himself into the air, and the shooter calms himself into ultimate concentration and steadiness. The repetition of moves with time establishes the rhythm of the discipline, and rhythm is the basis in design which underlies art.



"That most beautiful of sports": Baron Pierre de Coubertin: An eight, stern on. 1

As the athlete achieves his goal, his body passes through different stances and postures, thereby creating a sequence of masses, lines and spaces within the area of his activity. The interrelation of the forms in any one of these sequences comprises an instantaneous visual presentation of the athlete's performance in his discipline. It comprises the basis by which the coach can view the athlete's performance, and the artist can capture the essence of the sport.

In viewing rowing, the artist will be presented by a combination of balance and proportion, rhythmic actions and sequences of interrelated forms which convey power, grace and fluid motion. The strength of the athletes is visible in their superbly trained physiques, and audible from the sound of the oars hitting the water. The compact shape of the crew as a whole, offset by the slim and lithe length of the shell and oars, blends harmoniously into a graceful movement of the boat cleaving silently through the ruffled surface of still waters followed by angry puddles escorting a rippling wake. In many ways a shell powered by a good crew epitomises the aesthetics of a sport.

The relationship between art and sport is not restricted however, merely to comparison of the forms and rhythms which are common to both disciplines. Creativity, which is so important to art, can also be found in sport and competition, which is the essence of sport, exists equally in art.

Creativity, or the ability to present the elements of a subject in a new way, can be seen in sport by some of the radical changes which have developed recently. The institution of the crouched start in sprints, the Fosberry Flip in the High Jump, the advent of the Fibre Glass pole in the PoleVault, the electrical sword in fencing are all creative innovations which have improved and changed the respective sports. As such, these innovations have helped develop the sport just as better paints and paint brushes or chisels have improved the arts. By allowing the athlete to benefit from these innovations new dimensions have been added to the sport, just as new dimensions have been added to the arts as artists were able to make use of better tools.

While the athlete strains to overcome the efforts of his competitors, he is in a very real way also competing against himself by trying to improve his own performances. So also does the artist compete against himself in his work, seeking each time to capture in a more perfect way the essence of what he tries to portray. The athlete and the artist both compete against the standards of previous performances, and thus, in their own individual and separate manners, are inextricably bound together in a common competitive pursuit of the ultimate performance.

But what is this sport which Baron Pierre de Coubertin, founder of the modern Olympics, called "the most beautiful of sports"?

In its simplest form rowing is the activity of moving a boat through water by oars, an activity which can trace its origins to the

earliest times, and which requires superlative physical qualities of its participants.

The principle of rowing is to apply force to a lever (the oar) so as to move a weight (the boat) through a distance. The pivot by which the force of the lever is transferred to the boat is the oarlock, and the fulcrum on which the lever rests is the water. As the boat moves, it gathers momentum, which reaches the level where there is time to reapply leverage before the boat stops again. The reapplication of the leverage continues to move the boat against a strong resistance generated by water and wind friction. The speed at which the boat moves is governed by the rate at which the reapplication takes place.

In looking at the principles of rowing, one must immediately identify the separate elements which together move the boat. First, there is the boat itself. Its design must be such as to permit movement through the water with minimum resistance; it must be strong enough to withstand the strains of repetitive application of force at the oarlock; it must be strong and sturdy enough to transport the crew and its cargo or passengers safely.

The second element is the oar, again strong enough to withstand the forces and strains of levering the boat through the water while in motion and yet manageable by the crew. The oar must be capable of creating a fulcrum in the water, strong enough to hold the forces needed to provide leverage, which it does by creating turbulence as the blade hits the water at the catch.

The final element is the oarsman who must be physically capable of applying to the loom of the oar (the handle) the force necessary to move the boat; he must be able to apply that force repetitively for as long as the boat needs to move, and as quickly as necessary to generate the required speed. These requisites demand some of the highest physical capacities of any athlete and have engendered a wider appreciation for the practitioners and the sport than for many others.

As one notable oarsman was to write:²

"I derive the utmost joy from my rowing. Not in any masochistic sense but in so many positive ways. The assuaging of a burning thirst; the comfortable tiredness that presages a good night's sleep; the camaraderie of friends all set on the same objective. These things I love. Then there was the wonderful feeling of fitness, the unleashing of a strength that seemed boundless, and then those wonderful days when the crew's improved technique brought a glorious response in the run and the pace of the boat. What wouldn't I give to experience once again that controlled and steady swing forward just before one take a perfectly timed and instantaneous powerful application of work, a thrust that sends the boat speeding through the water. Those were the moments which brought such rich rewards. Sometimes it would seem almost as though the boat were a live thing which with its own particular brand of *joie de vivre*, was joining in the frolic by skidding

through the water of its own accord. Merely to glimpse these delights is something that makes rowing so very, very worthwhile."

R. Tait McKenzie said of the artist's responsibility, "It is an artist's duty and privilege to give permanency to things others feel but cannot express...."³



A symmetry of lines between man, his machine and the environment. 2

²G.O. Nichalls, *A Rainbow in the Sky* Chatto and Windus, 1974; p 148

³Dubuc, "A sculptor of Soldiers and Athletes"; *Arts and Decoration*, June 1923

The Beginning of Rowing, 450 BC-1800 AD

"At last with the bright trumpet blast, at once they all shoot from their starting places, shouts of sailors beat against the skies, the waters are turned to foam beneath the stroking arms. They cleave the furrows with their equal thrusts; the whole sea gapes, torn by the oars, the ships' threepointed beaks. Not even chariots, when with their racing teams they seize the field and rush out of their starting stalls, are so swift, so headlong; not even charioteers can shake their waving reins above their breakneck horses and bend to beat and lash with so much power. Then the cheers and the applause, the cries and eager calls of followers, fill all the woods; the hemmed in beach rolls on the echo, and struck hills give back that roar."

These stirring lines were written in about 300 B.C. by the Latin epic poet Vergil and are the first recorded verses written to commemorate rowing races, although recorded races took place at much earlier times.⁴

12 Early classical Greek and Roman ships transitted under sail, but used oars for manoeuvring in close conditions such as battle. Victory often depended on the skill of ship handling, for which the abilities of the oarsmen was of prime concern, and the training of which was partially done by racing.

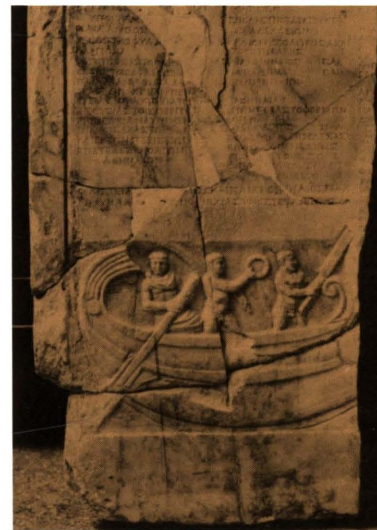
A favoured training exercise was to line ships in a straight line and let them race for shore, giving the winning crew first choice of the rations and rewards available on arrival.

Races soon became a matter of sport in addition to a military training aid, although the warlike theme was never far removed. Alexander the Great, before his death, instituted races at Babylon, while at Athens, boat races were included at various festivals and Games. At the Panathenaic Games⁵ the winner of a trireme race, to which Plato refers when he describes that the monument of Themistocles looked out over the contest of ships, received a fortune to pay for a feast and to pay for oxen for sacrifice.⁶

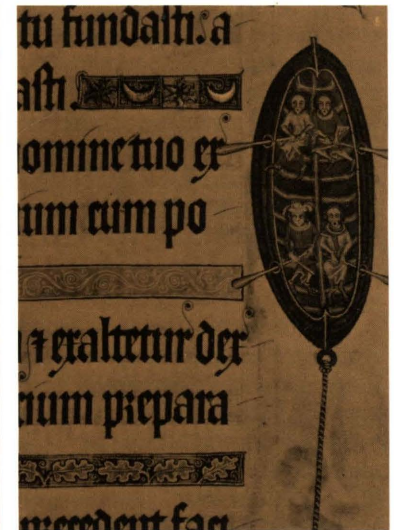
The boats used in these contests were probably light boats with a single bank of oars which usually accompanied triremes as tenders, and the number of the crews of which varied. The Ephebic inscriptions of Imperial times show only three rowers in one short boat, and in another longer one, five. A far more suitable boat for racing is represented on earlier *stele*, where, by curious occurrence, there is a crew of eight. They are naked and sitting at ease. Bow, who is the

smallest of the crew holds a palm branch. There is no cox though the steering paddle is represented.⁷

There is little to suggest that attitudes to rowing races changed thereafter. Rowing clearly played an important part of the social fabrics of several countries, and we can assume oarsmen had to be trained and have their fun from which racing would be a natural consequence.



Victors in a small boat. 3



Rowing in mediaeval times. 4



A classical eight. 5

Caesar, in his works on the Gallic wars, tells us that the inhabitants of Britain frequently committed themselves to the mercy of the sea in open boats, constructed with wicker work and covered with leather. In the Middle East we find reference to rowing in the Gospels according to Mark⁸, and John⁹ which references gave rise to the first recorded use in the English language of the term "rowing", to be found in the Lindisfarne Gospel of 950 A.D.¹⁰

The Saxons were also expert in the management of the oar, and thought it by no means derogatory for a nobleman of the highest rank to row or steer a boat with dexterity and judgement. Thus we find

⁴Vergil Aeneid Book V, translated by Allen Mandelbaum, U of Calif rnia Press, 1971

⁵The Panathenaic Games which were held in August of the year of, and regarded by some as rivals to, the Olympic Games. The Panathenaic Games often included athletic events not included in the Olympics.

⁶E.N. Gardiner Athletics of the Ancient World, Oxford University Press, 1930; HA Harris "Sport in Greece and Rome," Thames and Hudson, pp 129 - 132

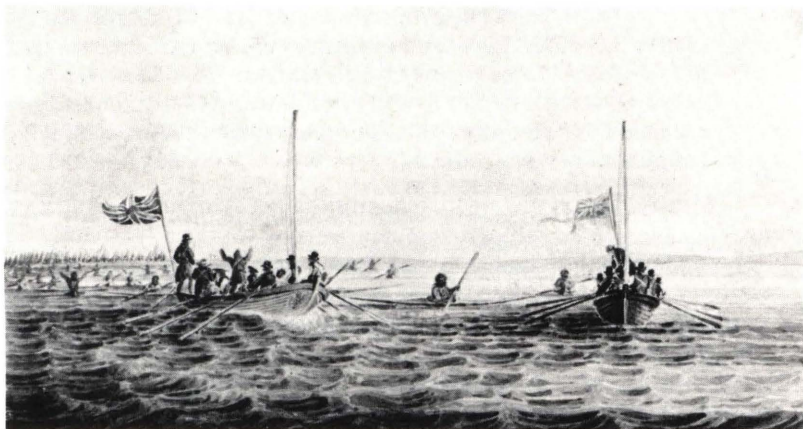
⁷One writer states that in his opinion the number of rowers is probably determined by artistic considerations of space in which case no reliance can be placed on such evidence.

⁸Chapter 6, v 48

⁹Chapter 21, v 8

¹⁰Oxford English Dictionary

heroes boasting that “they are expert in handling the oar or walking around the outside of the boat while the men were rowing.” There is also a story concerning Edgar, surnamed the Peaceable (943 to 975), who was conveyed in great state along the river Dee, from his palace in the city of West Chester, to the church of St. John and back again: the oars were managed by eight kings, and himself, the ninth, sat at the



Transportation by oars was common, even in Arctic Canada. 6

stern of the barge and held the helm¹¹. Boat racing was popular also in the Heian court of Japan around the 10th century¹².

Martial training continued to be the underlying basis on which competitive rowing was based in mediaeval times. Boat-quintain¹³ and tilting at each other upon the water, which were each introduced to England by the Normans as amusements for the summer season, could not be performed without the assistance of the oars, and again much of the success of the champion depended upon the skillfulness of those who managed the boat. Boat quintain, as a sport, was to last well into the 16th century where Queen Elizabeth I viewed a bout in 1573. Only as the age of the lance and tilting finally disappeared, did rowing emerge as a competitive sport in its own right.¹⁴

The generally accepted prime role of rowing was for transportation or in support of leisure activities, rather than in support of the water-based martial arts or racing on its own. For the six centuries which followed the Norman conquest of Britain, gentlemen (and their ladies) hunted, often on water from a row boat, or watched spectacles and tournaments which frequently included water pageants. These and other sporting games and activities became so popular that they diverted attention from activities the government of the day felt

to be more important, and several efforts were made to try and control their spread.

In England, the psychological influences of the wearying wars with the French, so dominated matters in the fourteenth century, that in an endeavour to ensure that there would be enough archers to help him in the wars, Edward III, in 1337, prohibited, on pain of death, all sports except archery¹⁵. Later, Sabbath day sports were one issue on which the Puritans clashed with the King's governments of the early seventeenth century, and the control of the state over such pastimes was codified in the Book of Sports of James I which remained in force until well after the Restoration of 1660.¹⁶

The drastic measures invoked by these governments do not seem to have met with much success largely because of a general lack of will to obey or enforce them, and because occasions gave rise to opportunities to get around them. For instance, the institution of water pageantry at London upon the Lord Mayor's day was an opportunity for the professional watermen who plied about London bridge to engage in races. The first procession to Westminster by water was made A.D. 1453, by John Norman, then Lord Mayor, for which he was highly commended by the watermen¹⁷, and we are told of another event in 1436 where:

*“Suche another rowynge
was not ses of princes many a daye.”*¹⁸

13



Lavish water pageants in Europe. 7

¹¹J. Strutt, *The Sports and Pastimes of the people of England*, 1801; Ed: Charles Cox 1903; Swinging Tree Press, Book Tower, 1968; p 77

¹²The Pillow Book of Sei Shonagon, Folio Society 1979; p 13

¹³A game where competitors engaged a target with lances; on being hit, the target would swing a full circle with the object of unseating the competitor by catching him from behind as he passed.

¹⁴Strutt, op. cit; p 78

¹⁵Barbara W Tuchman, *A distant Mirror*, Ballantyne Books; p 70

¹⁶Antonia Fraser; *Cromwell, The Lord Protector*, Knopf; p. 45
G.M. Trevelyan, *English Social History*; Longmans, p 231

¹⁷Strutt, op. cit; p 78

¹⁸Oxford English Dictionary

The economic importance of rowing during the period 1300 A.D. to 1800 A.D. as an activity is attested by the numerous references which appear in books of account for amounts spent on oarsmen, rowing boats and parts. In order to ensure that transportation on water continued in the best and most efficient manner little expense was spared on equipment or practice. We see evidence of this, particularly in a European context, when we view the lavish water pageants which took place in Venice, a city which still today relies on water transport for its daily commerce.

Activities in England reached the point where Acts of Parliament¹⁹ were necessary to govern watermen exercising, using and occupying rowing on the river Thames. Indeed rowing or oaring, became so prevalent that for several centuries rowing expressions formed a part of the daily English language. In 1647, for instance, the writer Trapp refers to:

*"Not oaring in other men's boats or
meddling in other men's bishopricks"*

an expression which today would be written as "don't muscle in" or "mind your own business".

14 While there are very few references readily available about rowing as a sport by itself before the end of the seventeenth century, events clearly moved in a direction which ensured its survival and growth, and we can deduce that rowing matches began in earnest around this time.

Tilting at the quintain and jousting one against another in boats began to die out in keeping with the changes in war tactics and weaponry. The lance scarcely lasted beyond the end of the sixteenth century, though the quintain was still practiced occasionally in the early eighteenth. However, by the middle of the eighteenth century we find water quintain no longer practiced at all, and rowing had become a popular London sport.

One of the signs of the increase in popularity of rowing was the gift of a prize in 1715 by Thomas Doggett, a famous Irish actor, given in celebration of the accessions of the Hanoverian line to the throne of England. The prize consisted of an orange coloured livery and badge representing Liberty, and was given to any oarsman on condition they prove victorious in rowing from the Old Swan Stairs near London Bridge, to the White Swan Inn at Chelsea. The contest still takes place upon the first of August; the number of competitors is restricted to six, who must not have been out of their times²⁰ beyond twelve months. Every man rows singly in his boat against the tide and he who first obtains his landing at Chelsea receives the prize of honour, which is a waterman's coat, ornamented with a large badge of silver, and therefore the match is usually called "Rowing for the Coat and Badge." The second and third candidates have a small pecuniary prize,

but the other three get nothing for their trouble. James Boswell, noted companion of Dr. Johnston, attended the race on August 1, 1763 and "saw most excellent sport"²¹. The management of the Doggett's fund is today entrusted to the Fishmonger's Company.

Rowing matches became more and more popular and we find variations of the Doggett Coat and Badge developing in 1800:

"The proprietor of Vauxhall Gardens, and Astley the Rider, gave each of them in the course of the summer a new wherry, to be rowed by a certain number of watermen, two of which are allowed to row in one boat; and these contests are extended to two or three heats or trials before the successful candidates are determined."

Strutt refers to rowing matches during his own times (1800) as "having become exceedingly popular; we may see them frequently exhibited upon the Thames during the summer season; and as these contests, which depend on skill as well as upon strength, are rarely productive of any thing further than mere pastime, they are in my opinion deservedly encouraged. When a rowing match takes place near London, if the weather be fine, it is astonishing to see what crowds of people assemble themselves upon the banks of the Thames as spectators, and the river itself is nearly covered with wherries, pleasure boats, and barges, decorated with flags and streamers, and sometimes accompanied with bands of music.

The golden age of rowing as a sport had arrived.



Rowing for Doggett's Coat and Badge. 8

¹⁹Philip and Mary, 1555 and later under Queen Anne in 1710.

²⁰Out of apprenticeship

²¹James Boswell, London Journal 1762 - 1763; Yale University; W. Henieman

²²Strutt op cit; p 78

Canada Starts Rowing, 1880-1855

No single event heralded the arrival of rowing in the early nineteenth century, but the sport grew gradually as more and more people began to practise and follow it.

Much of the attraction to rowing lay in the prize money offered to winners and the practice of betting, a custom much favoured by the aristocracy in Regency Britain and continued elsewhere, including the fledgling colonies, among which, Canada. Many of the early English practitioners of rowing as a sport earned their livelihood, not so much as watermen, but as professional sportsmen, often doubling as oarsmen and also boxers, and were sponsored by individuals or clubs much as prize thoroughbred horses are kept today. Nevertheless, there were also those who practised the sport for the love of exercise and character development which follows an arduous training discipline.

Rowing is reported to have started in the English schools in 1795 when Eton began to row, followed in 1805 by Brasenose College, Oxford, which is the first crew reported to have rowed in an eight. The first formal regatta in England was held in Chester in 1814, and the first club formed specifically for rowing, the Leander Rowing Club, opened its doors in 1815, the year after Napoleon Bonaparte lost the battle of Waterloo, and Canada and the U.S. ceased hostilities. At about the time, rowing was taking place in Jamaica, perhaps the first reference to the sport on the west coast of the Atlantic²³.



The earliest rowing in Canada took place in St. Johns. 9

The first mention of rowing in Canada occurs in 1816 when a race was held on August 10 in St. John's Harbour, Newfoundland²⁴. The regatta featured both rowing and sailing and soon became an annual regatta. As accurately as can be determined the first time that the rowing was separated from the sailing and moved the harbour to "the pond"²⁵, or Quidi Vidi Lake, was in 1818. This rowing event first fully reported in 1826, still continues on Memorial Day²⁶.

The Maritimes continued to provide the focus for rowing. In Halifax a regatta, again featuring both rowing and sailing, was held in July 1826²⁷, although earlier events would seem likely. Regattas, largely fostered by the garrison and the Navy, continued to form a major element in the Haligonian sporting calendar, and their contribution to the social and commercial activity did not go unrecognized. In 1827, the *Nova Scotian*, a Halifax newspaper²⁸, was to report that "rowing is now permanently incorporated into the frame of our (Nova Scotia?) society."

In England, rowing developed quickly and rivalry at the student stage developed to the point where, in 1829, the first Oxford versus Cambridge Boat Race took place. Within a few years regattas were seen to be tourist attractions and competition to hold them was keen. One little town, Henley-on-Thames, offered in 1839 a trophy, the Grand Challenge Cup, for annual competition, and thus began that most famous of rowing institutions, the Henley Regatta which in 1851, was to be accorded the "Royal" prefix to its name.

By 1839, Canadian rowing was also developing fast. Interprovincial competitions had commenced and reached the point where Halifax entries were taking all the prizes at the annual regatta in St. John's, Newfoundland, to the joy of the Haligonians and the chagrin of the hosts²⁹.

Rowing moved inland quickly along the great Canadian waterway of the St. Lawrence River, and by the early 1840's reports of rowing appeared in Toronto (1840), Montreal and Brockville (1844) and Coburg (1846)³⁰. Newspapers in Southern Ontario, which, with its myriad of waterways and its growing population, was an ideal location in which to hold rowing events, brought entertainment and excitement to the still largely rural Ontario by reporting rowing events.

Toronto provided the main impetus for the development of rowing as a popular national sport. The regatta held in 1840 or perhaps even earlier, was to be the first of a series of annual regattas which have continued, in one form or another, until the present day. In 1848 a club was formed specifically to organize this annual event, and was to be the founder of both Toronto and the Argonaut Rowing Clubs³¹.

²³Nova Scotian, July 13, 1826

²⁴Nova Scotian, August 23, 1826

²⁵Nova Scotian, September 25, 1839

²⁶Toronto Examiner, July 29, 1840

³¹Robert S Hunter, Rowing in Canada since 1848; private publication, 1934; p 13. The Globe, August 19, 1848

²³The Nova Scotian, August 2, 1827

²⁴Royal Gazette and Newfoundland Advertiser, August 6, 1816

²⁵CATCH, January / February 1980; p 18 CATCH is the official publication of the Canadian Amateur Rowing Association

²⁶Mercantile Journal; August 17, 1826

Canadian interest in rowing had reached international proportions by the mid 1840's, since, in 1844, the Coburg Star carried a report of a regatta held in Ostende, Belgium, where an English entry beat five Flemish crews³². International competition took place much earlier, however, since crews from visiting British warships raced Canadian crews at the regattas in Halifax as early as 1826. The earliest report of such events in North America, however, comes from New York, where a visiting British crew was beaten by a local crew in a race around the harbour in 1824³³.

Rowing between Canada and the United States was also quite common by the late 1840's, since already in 1843 a report of the Toronto Regatta noted sorrowfully the failure of boats from Oswego to appear³⁴. However, Canadians first established themselves as masters of the sport in North America when, in 1855, an eight oared boat from St. John, N.B., raced and beat the champion crew of the United States at Boston, Mass. Called the 'Superior' crew, they brought home a princely stake of over \$2000³⁵. Shortly thereafter, a Toronto crew was to meet a challenge again and perform a feat which set the tone for the future.

16 The Metropolitan Boat Club of Chicago, in 1858, boasted a four which claimed to be the champions of the Great Lakes. The four of the shortlived Toronto Shakespeare Club doubted this claim and accepted a challenge to row for \$5000 over five miles at Detroit. The crew consisted of W. Dillon, M. Teddy, T. and J. Tinning with young Richard Tinning as cox. At nine years of age, young Dick was pronounced too light by the Chicagoans, at which point the Torontonians collected a willing passenger and pulled two cox'ns over the course to win. The Herculean feat left no doubt as to which crew was superior, and established Canadians as opponents of which to beware³⁶.

In 1855 one notes the first mention of oarswomen in Canada³⁷, though it is not until 1880 that an actual name is made available. A Miss Hilton, or Hildon, challenged any woman to a sculling match at Kingston³⁸. Her efforts were greeted with disdain by the newspapers of the time, who suggested she would do better to remain in pedestrianism of which she was apparently a master. Thus, the sport remained a male preserve until well into the twentieth century.

Canada Leads in rowing, 1858-1880

In 1858, Dr. Charles Cogswell of Halifax, Nova Scotia donated a silver belt and the interest of one hundred pounds sterling to be presented annually to the winner of the Halifax Hourbour Sculling Championships. If anyone was capable of winning the belt for five successive years, the belt was to become his property. The event was first held in 1858, and inaugurated thereby the first annual sculling championships in Canada. The winner of this first championship was Bernard Gallagher, who was followed in 1859 by Jerry Holland, and in 1860 by George Lovett who was to win it for the next four years. He was to lose it to perhaps the greatest sculler of the mid nineteenth century.

George Brown was born in 1839 in Herring Cove, Nova Scotia, and first gained local recognition as a sculler when, in 1865, he succeeded in winning the Harbour Championship and the Cogswell Belt from Lovett. Brown won the Belt in the succeeding years and was awarded permanent possession when he won again in 1868. He was to win a second belt in 1873.

At the International Regatta held in Halifax in 1871, Brown challenged Joseph Sadler of England for the World Sculling Championship and although beaten, was awarded a moral victory when Sadler used unfair tactics and refused ever to meet Brown again³⁹. The following year thousands congregated in the town of Digby to see Brown defeat Robert Fulton, stroke of the Paris crew of St. John. He was then matched to race William Scharff of the U.S., at Springfield, Massachusetts for the American Sculling Championships. The race with Scharff proved to one of the closest races in rowing history and Brown's win in the last 200 yards, after a five mile race in ninety degree weather, was sensational and brought thousands of dollars into the pockets of the Halifax citizenry. He returned to Halifax and was again victorious against Scharff in a five mile race at Bedford Basin, Halifax, where trainloads of people boarded flat cars from the old Richmond Station and journeyed out to see him row⁴⁰.

On September 26, 1873, Brown won his last race. This was rowed against the monarch of American scullers at the time, Evan "Eph" Morris, of Pittsburgh. The race was a five mile affair on the Kennebecasis River, New Brunswick for \$2,000. Brown became sick the next winter and died in Halifax General Hospital.

At the same time as Brown began his great racing career in the Maritimes, Dick Tinning of the Toronto Rowing Club introduced to Canadian waters, in 1868, the first Single along modern lines which was called "the Cigarette". In this shell, Tinning won the Junior Championship of the Bay that year, the Senior Championship the next year and the year after that, the Championship of Canada. Tinning was unable to get a match with Scharff, until they met in an exhibition

³²Coburg Star, June 26, 1844

³³Hubert Manchester, *Four centuries of Sport in America, 1490 - 1890*; Benjamin Blom; p 99

³⁴Toronto Examiner, September 13, 1843

³⁵Hunter; op. cit; p. 13

³⁶Ibid; p. 15

³⁷The Toronto Examiner, 1855

³⁸The Globe, July 30, 1880

³⁹The Acadian Recorder, October 30, 1874; quoted in "Rowing in Halifax Area before 1900," an unpublished thesis by R. Rivers

⁴⁰Hunter, op. cit; p. 25

on July 4, 1872, over a four mile course at Buffalo, and Tinning won easily. Tinning is often called “the Father of Present Day Rowing in Canada”⁴¹.

Dick Tinning’s “Cigarette” and his Championship of Canada were dimmed, however, on the arrival in this country of an English single called “the Duke of Beaufort”. It was purchased from an Englishman, Beasley, then touring the country, by T. Loudon, a member of a shortlived club called the Dominion Rowing Club of Toronto. Loudon, though a man of slight physique, became very proficient at propelling his delicate craft and captured the championship from Tinning before losing it in 1874 to Ned Hanlan⁴².

Born in Toronto on July 12, 1855, Edward Hanlan entered rowing competition in a shell for the first time in 1873 when he entered the Toronto Bay Championship. This feat attracted little notice until he beat Tom Loudon. In two subsequent matches, Loudon was beaten again and as a result gave up rowing in singles. He rowed in doubles, and sold his single, “the Duke of Beaufort” to Hanlan, with which shell and sliding seat Hanlan won the Ontario Championship.

Hanlan’s first big chance came in 1876 when he entered the Philadelphia Centennial Regatta. It was an occasion closely watched in both Canada and the U.S., and when Hanlan actually stopped rowing during the semifinal with Fred Plaisted, the U.S. Champion,

only to start again and win easily, Hanlan became the centre of national attention. When he won the final by beating Alex Brayley of St. John, Toronto went wild. The public had a new hero.

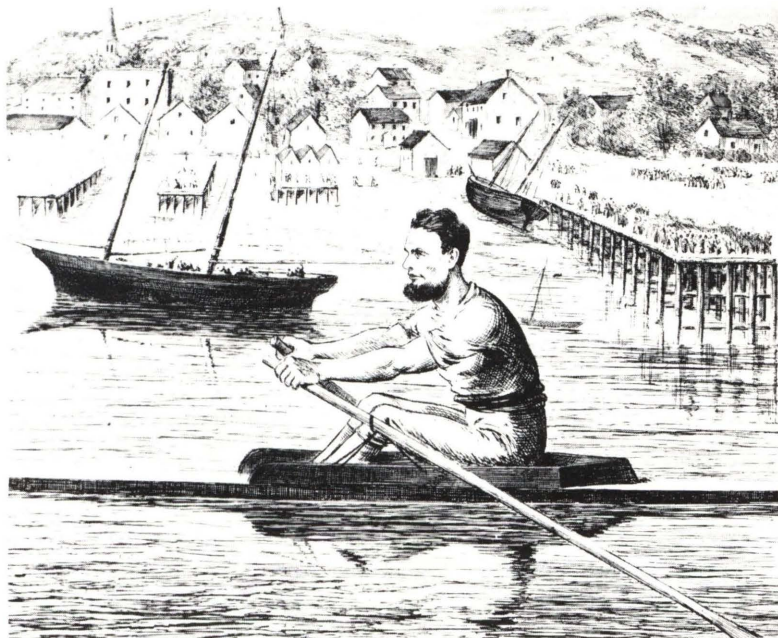
In 1877 Hanlan met Wallace Ross of New Brunswick for the Championship of Canada. Betting was heavy particularly in the Maritimes, which supported Ross. When Hanlan stopped rowing during the race to acknowledge the plaudits of the crowd, and then started to row again and win by over 30 lengths, defeat was bitter for the New Brunswickers. Challenged by Plaisted for a championship match, Hanlan, after two defeats because of broken equipment, beat Plaisted easily on Toronto Bay in 1878, and secured the Canadian crown.

Thereafter, Hanlan progressed quickly. In 1878, Hanlan met and defeated Ephraim Morris for the U.S. Championship and defended his win against both Wallace Ross and Charles Courtney of the U.S. The Hanlan-Courtney race at Lachine, Quebec, was perhaps the closest of all races for the young champion. He won by 1 1/4 lengths in an event hotly debated for many decades thereafter. A rematch scheduled for Mayville, New York, did not take place when Courtney disappeared. So, while waiting to meet Courtney, Hanlan went to Britain and won the Championship of England in 1880. On his return to North America, Hanlan met Courtney in Washington where, even though Courtney did not cover the entire course, Hanlan won⁴³. One other oarsman in the race, J.W. Riley offered a rematch and when he lost this race by 1/2 kilometre over a 5 mile course, Hanlan’s superiority was complete and undisputed.

In 1880, Hanlan, Champion of England and America, arrived in England to challenge the Champion of the World, Edward Tricket of Australia. The race was a study of gamesmanship, Hanlan stopping frequently during the race to allow Tricket to catch up. The win, when it came, clearly established once and for all Hanlan’s supremacy. Hanlan successfully defended his title six times before losing it in 1884 to Walter Beach of Australia⁴⁴.

While Hanlan, Brown, Ross, Tinning and others were thrilling Canadians with their sculling abilities, Canadian sweep oarsmen were also performing great deeds.

On July 7, 1867, at the Exhibition in Paris, France, Canada’s first two⁴⁵ world rowing championships were won by a four oared crew from St. John, New Brunswick, consisting of George Price, Sam Hutton, Elizah Ross and Robert Fulton. Fishermen all, they averaged 5 feet, 11 inches in height and 159 1/2 pounds in weight and were dubbed the “Paris” four. This crew was to remain undefeated by any challenger until 1870, when J. Renforth, World Sculling Champion of 1868, brought over a crew to race the “Paris” crew at Lachine. The



George Brown, Champion Sculler. 10

⁴¹Ibid; p. 18

⁴²Ibid; p. 20

⁴³Frank Cosentino, Ned Hanlan, Fitzhenry and Whiteside Ltd., Series: “The Canadians”, p.44-45

⁴⁴Ibid; p. 57

⁴⁵The Globe, 16 July, 1867

English crew won but the weather was sufficiently poor that a return race was organized for the following year, to take place on the Kennebecasis River near St. John over a four mile course. The "Paris" crew won, but the victory was spoiled when Renforth, rowing stroke for the English crew collapsed as the boat crossed the finish line, and died in a neighbouring house.

In 1876, the city of Halifax purchased a new American four-oared shell for a crew consisting of Warren Smith, Obed Smith, John Nickerson and Caleb Nickerson. Called the Fishermen's Crew of



The Paris Crew, World champion 1867: G. Price, S. Hutton, R. Fulton, E. Ross. 11

Halifax, they were trained by Jerry Holland, former winner of the Cogswell Belt. They entered in the World's Aquatic Carnival at Philadelphia in 1876 and in their trial heat defeated the "Paris crew". In the final against an English crew, a foul occurred in the first start, but everything went off on the second gun and the Fishermen crew won in the record time of 17 minutes 58 seconds for the 3 miles. Referee Curtis withheld his decision until the next morning and then proclaimed the English crew first and Halifax second. Papers of the day as well as followers were disgusted and the English crew refused to take the stake rightfully belonging to Halifax. The money, in 1934, was still in a bank in Philadelphia⁴⁶.

A tremendous reception greeted the returning crew and one cafe had a scaffold erected over the door with Curtis hanging in effigy under this verse:

*"Here hands in effigy
From the well known holly tree
Curtis, the referee
So let him Rest in Peace."*

With these feats taking place, rowing in Canada took hold of the public imagination to an almost unbelievable degree. When Hanlan won the Centennial at Philadelphia in 1876 the people of Toronto went mad with enthusiasm. To understand the situation one must remember that prizes and betting still formed an important element of races at the time, and the amounts involved ranged anywhere from \$50 to \$5,000. Groups of backers formed clubs for the purpose of betting and defraying the expenses of their respective favourites. With large sums depending on the outcome of races, the competition was high and interest in the sport can only be likened to today's interest in football, hockey, baseball, or horseracing.

Rowing races took place mainly in singles and doubles, pairs, fours and sixes though sixes were not as popular in Canada as elsewhere. Indeed, except in Newfoundland, where the tradition still continues annually on Quidi Vidi Lake, there is little evidence now to be found at all of rowing of sixes in Canada.

Eights were rarely seen, though Oxford was reported to have rowed an eight in 1815. It was not until 1856 that Matt Taylor perfected the eight for use at the Henley Royal⁴⁷, and thereafter its popularity increased as universities and schools increasingly began to use this large but graceful boat.

The length of courses varied all the way from two to six miles. The short races were sometimes rowed straight away but all the longer races were accomplished by mile or mile and a half runs with turns, which ensured that spectators were able to view most of the race.

Nor were the spectators obliged to sit on the shore or occupy seats in a grandstand. Boating was prolific. All and sundry owned some sort

⁴⁶Hunter, op. cit; p. 84

⁴⁷ibid; p. 10

of raft, skiff, canoe, or sail boat and formed a solid wall along the race course. Those of a more plutocratic nature could hire seats in the many ferry boats and steamers which anchored along, or followed the length of the course.

The 19th century oarsman might well turn up his nose in scorn at today's oarsmen, whom he would regard as mollicoddled and pampered by his standards. Today's shell is a far cry from the boats which were in use over one hundred and fifty years ago. Today's boats are lighter by almost a third, and weigh from about 34 lbs for a single to about 225 pounds for an eight. The shells are keelless and have a smooth plastic surface. Oarlocks on outriggers have replaced the thole pins on the side of the boat, giving extra leverage. The shells are narrow, about 26 inches across, compared to the three or four feet of

the older boats where leverage was obtained across the width of the boat. Seats are fitted with rollers, which allow the oarsman to use the power of his legs in applying force to the oar, while his early counterpart rowed largely on the strength of his back and arms.

These innovations came relatively recently in the history of rowing. The first rigger appeared in 1828 and was perfected by Henry Clasper in 1846, a Newcastle on Tyne boatbuilder⁴⁸. In 1841, Oxford used the first keelless boat, but did not find it very successful⁴⁹. In 1838, an American George Steers designed a four oared raced boat with outriggers. It was thirty feet long, weighed only 140 pounds, and with four oarsmen and a coxswain drew only four inches of water⁵⁰.

Not only did yesteryear's oarsmen often row from two to six miles, but they did this in stationary seats. The sliding motion, which



The Paris crew's boat at Henley. 12

⁴⁸Rudersport Almanach

⁴⁹ibid

⁵⁰Manchester, op. cit; p 100



Boating was not The preserve of the rich. 13

20

permitted the use of the power of the oarsmen's legs was achieved by the unbelievable method of greasing the seat and sliding up and down on the posterior section of the body. To protect the obvious dire results on the oarsmen's anatomy, sheep skins and chamois bottoms were inserted in the trunks.

It fell to a Mr. J.C. Babcock of the Nassau Boat Club to formally introduce, in 1870, the sliding seat as we now know it⁵¹. Improvement over the original design, first reported in Chicago in 1857, followed, and several scullers have laid claim to its invention including Walter Brown, a U.S. sculler who competed in the Henley Royal, and took out a patent in England for its design. Yale University first used the seat in its match against Harvard in 1870.

Ned Hanlan is credited with introducing the rolling seat to Canada, but even then, the action was supplied by greasing the seat and allowing it to slide on runners. It was not until 1882, that a patent was granted to George Warin of Toronto, who suggested that rollers be placed in brackets attached to the seat and the free action of the present day was obtained⁵².



Aesthetically pleasing: an eight rows into the sunset. 14

The feats of the Canadian professional oarsmen spurred amateur interest in the sport, and as people began to join rowing clubs, organized competition increased. This, together with mounting concern over the conduct of professional sports, led to the formation in 1880 of a national governing body of rowing, the Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen (CAAO)⁵³. The CAAO was the third national sports governing body to be formed; the first two being the Canadian Lacrosse Association and the Canadian Skating Association. However, concerning itself entirely with the conduct of races, the CAAO was to be the first Canadian national sports governing body to make clear the difference between the professional and amateur competitor⁵⁴. In deciding which was which, the CAAO adopted a definition which clearly delineated that an amateur was one who had never received money for his practice of sport. It was a definition which was to preserve rowing for the moneyed rich and which, when later adopted by the fledgling Olympic Association, was to prove a point of serious contention lasting well into modern times.

⁵¹Encyclopaedia Britannica, 1973 Edition, Macropaedia Vol 2, p 1157

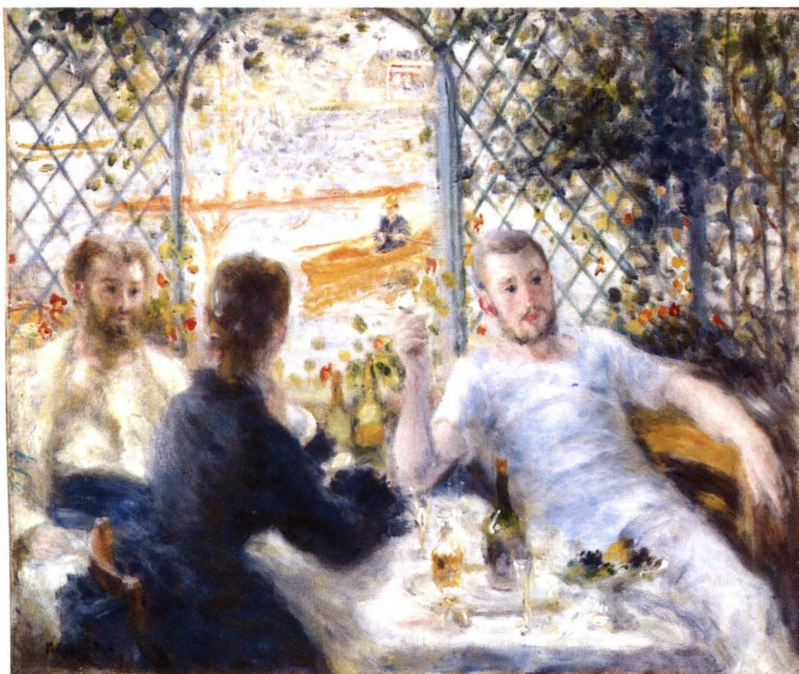
⁵²Canada Sports Hall of Fame, Exhibit

⁵³The Globe, April 10, 1880

⁵⁴The Globe, July 16, 1880

When the CAAO started, it comprised the amateur clubs in Montreal, Windsor, Toronto, London, Peterborough and Hamilton⁵⁵. In the next seventy years clubs were to be established in all the Provinces except Prince Edward Island and membership in the Association was to grow to several thousand. However, while the membership was large, only about one third of the club's members competed actively, the remainder joining more for the social than for the sporting aspect of rowing.

However, it is important to note that the support of the non-competitive members was very necessary, even if it did not take the form of sweat and strength, for it created the environment in which the oarsmen could compete. The social members' financial contribution paid for the clubhouse, equipment, trophies and expenses of the oarsmen who could thus concentrate on training and competing.



Rowing has it's social side. 15

Art and Rowing, 1880-1900

The support of social members, in this instance dedicated to rowing, was of the type that characterized the support appearing in many other fields, including the arts. As a result, growth and developments in arts proceeded apace with developments in sport, and led to a richness in both, a combination unseen since hundreds of years earlier. It was a period when for many the relief from drudgery brought by the industrial revolution allowed concentration on the aesthetic



Ned Hanlan, world champion 1880-84. 16

⁵⁵The Globe August 5, 1880.

aspects of the arts and sport provided the focal point for this new interest.

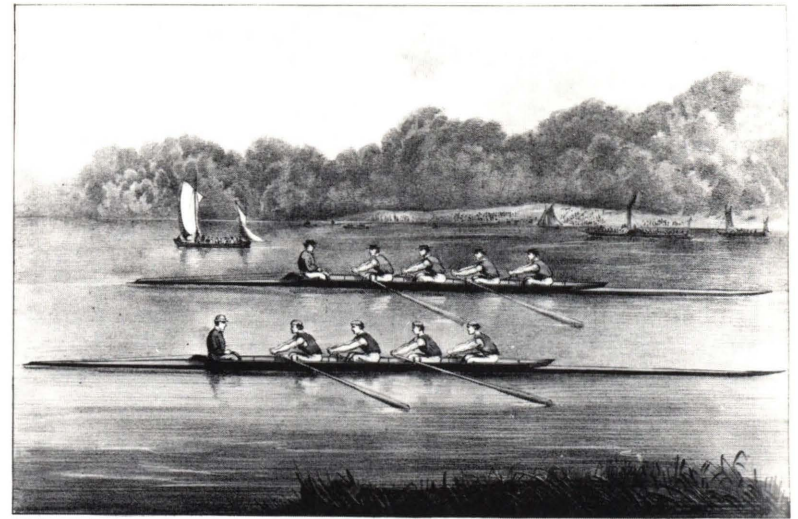
The support accorded the arts in the latter half of the nineteenth century coincided with a new direction to painting and fostered a revival in an old tradition in sculpture. It was the era of both the impressionists and the realists, which presaged the flow of modern,



Art supported sports: Trophy presented first in 1880's now presented at Ottawa's Head of Rideau Canal United Way Regatta. 17

often surrealistic developments in art, and as such remained as an important reference point in the history of both painting and sculpture.

The paintings of the early nineteenth century reflected the traditions of the Academicians, with their stylistic constraints and artistic rules. The advent of impressionism, however, with its



THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL EIGHT RACE AUGUST 1859
BETWEEN OXFORD AND HARVARD ON THE RIVER THAMES NEAR LONDON 1 MILE 2 FURLONGS

International competition started early. 18



The social "club" of rowing. 19

preoccupation of gathering the instantaneous essence of the subject rather than attempting to reproduce a photographic likeness, was to open a whole new area in painting, the results of which were to be as impressive as they were to be far reaching. For the first time, painting attempted to convey a sense, more than only visual, commensurate with the sense an observer might have were he to be at the painter's side while he painted. The colours and the brushwork jointly created in the mind of the observer a sense of difference when viewing a scene, such as might be experienced, for example, between a hot summer's afternoon or a cool spring morning.

Increasingly artists sought to capture this creative technique, incorporating water in their compositions and, where there was water, often including rowing and thereby seeking to capture harmony that exists in the sport between man, machine and the elements. Thus we see rowing or oarsmen in scenes painted by Dufy, Monette, Renoir, Seurat and Sisley, which attest both to the oarsmen's presence and to the implied recognition that, even if not a *genre* subject, rowing held an intrinsic value worth attempting to record⁵⁶.



Rowing held an intrinsic value worth recording. 20

In their paintings these artists captured a variety of impressions. Sisley, for instance, captured the excitement and colour of a regatta at the finish line, to which the oarsman contributes but a fleeting moment. Sir Frank Lavery, on the other hand, depicted the breadth of the arena, in this case the wide sweep of a river, in which the oarsmen appear to be almost incidental, even though the attendant crowd strains to focus on the crews' efforts. Both Sisley and Lavery, despite their different treatment of the same topic and their very different styles of painting, manage to preserve, in their painting of the boats, a suggestion of the rhythm which characterises a smooth running crew, and thereby both painters captured the essence of what makes attending a regatta such a worthwhile experience.

Renoir on the other hand, approached rowing from a totally different point of view, concentrating on the recreational rather than on the competitive aspect. In seeking to capture the essence of an afternoon's boating experience, he stressed the harmony which should exist between man, his equipment and the elements. In his paintings, Renoir shows the crews, whether on or off the water, in a relaxed



A family outing. 21



Where there is water there is rowing. 22

state, clearly benefitting from the afternoon's laziness which the comfortable craft permit. But Renoir also hints at the effort which the sport can require, for we see in the background, the outline of a crew rowing by, while in the foreground the main subjects of the painting relax after their efforts. In all his paintings which feature rowing, Renoir expresses harmony and a rhythm, although a rhythm at a much lower tempo than suggested by Sisley or Lavery.

The rhythm and harmony which Renoir captures are also to be found in the paintings by Monet and Seurat, although these painters

each express it in a different and personal style. Though rarely the subject of a genre painting, rowing clearly offered to these artists more than merely an activity in which the people painted onto the canvas were engaged. Rowing accentuated in the most obvious manner, the aesthetic pleasure to be gained from watching the movement which results from rhythmic application of strength and endurance.

For other painters, not of the impressionist school, rowing also provided a subject of interest. The American painter Thomas Eakins painted oarsmen either because like Max Schmitt, they were personal



Oarsmen require endurance. 23

friends, or because they represented the excitement of an event which commanded a large following. Though concerned with objectives unrelated to the sport *per se* Eakins nevertheless managed to capture the grace and rhythm of rowing, much as did his French contemporaries in a different manner.

But Eakins chose to stress another characteristic of the sport, the need for strength and endurance. The men he painted were, almost without exception, tough, wiry and well proportioned. His rowing pictures may lack the colour and the excitement which the European painters have captured, but he is closer to the man in the shell. He is closer, therefore, to the determination, the sweat, the agony and the exhilaration of a harmoniously tuned crew in a boat that is running well.

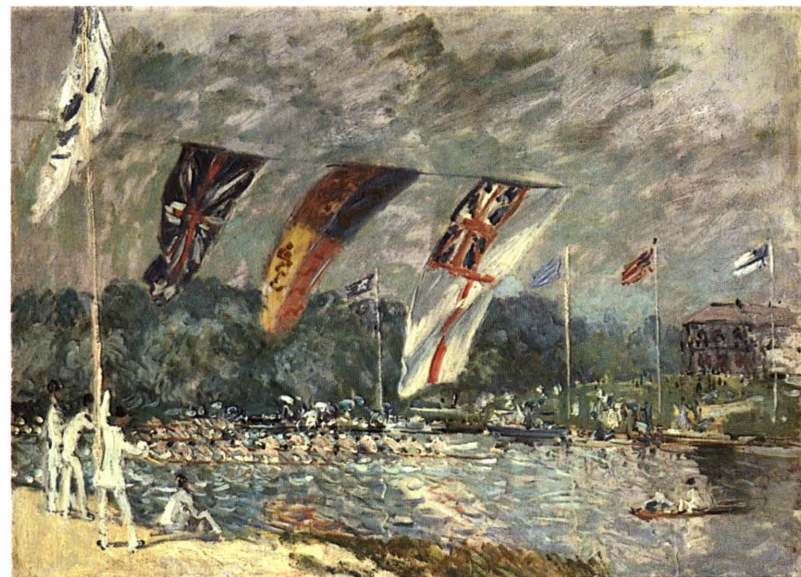
The paintings which resulted in this era, none of which, unfortunately, are by Canadians, assist in tying together art and sport in the manner suggested earlier. The works of art, whoever painted them, record those elements of rowing to which, although rowing a generation later, Gully Nicholls referred*. The paintings are valid today as records of the sport, just as they were valid when they were painted, since it can be said that rowing has not changed significantly in the intervening times. Thus the oarsman of today can feel emotions with which he is familiar by looking at the paintings done almost a century ago, and again demonstrates the interrelationship of art and sport.

The impressionists not only recorded the sport from the points of view of harmony and rhythm, they were almost the only painters who approached the subject of rowing at all during the period 1880 to 1970. The lack of interest which followed the impressionists' time can be explained in several ways. Rowing was an elite class sport and, as such, began to lose favour as the class structures began to change and elitism became the property of all. Art, having experimented with water and harmony began to turn to other areas of endeavour and topics. For rowing, the paintings of the 1880's remained as the only record of the sport until well into the middle of the next century.

While painters were developing the new ideas in painting, sculptors were rediscovering the forms of sculpture lost since classical Greek times. Spurred by the discoveries earlier in the century by the German Heinrich Schliemann, of the ruins of Troy, the clean lines of the human form in athletic endeavour was again to be seen.

For Canada this development was to provide a unique heritage when one of the main practitioners, R. Tait MacKenzie, pursued a form of sculpture which extolled the virtues of sport and the beauty of the athlete. His works of art encompassed almost all the sport forms and when he died in the 1930's, he left behind a rich tradition and a treasure now unfortunately all too little known by his fellow Canadians.

* See note 2 page 3.



The colour of a regatta. 24



The tranquility of a single scull. 25



The Biglin Brother Crew. 26



High physical qualities are required of an oarsmen. 27

The period of Amateurism, 1880-1914

The inception of the CAAO did nothing to dampen interest in professional rowing which, if anything, increased. In part this interest was maintained by betting which formed an important and accepted element of boat racing, an element which reportedly continued in Canada until well after World War II. Stakes were high, as much as £100,000 was bet on Tricket when he raced Hanlan in 1880, a sum which even today is a considerable amount.

With such amounts involved, unfair practices to sway the outcome of the races were not uncommon and included interference from spectators' boats which often damaged the equipment of any contestant. Unfair practices that were common in other sports threatened the popularity of all sports including rowing and were a prime reason for the emergence of sports governing bodies. These bodies sought to enhance the excellence of sport by regulating competition, and succeeded to the extent that no sporting activities were considered a legitimate pursuit unless administered and controlled by an effective organisation.

Sporting institutions did more than just regulate sport, they also lent a decidedly moral tone to their founding purposes as, for instance, the Argonaut Rowing Club which was to be "a place where parents might feel that their lads were safe from harm, moral and physical..."⁵⁷. Many rowing clubs, in Ontario at least, forbade the sale of intoxicants on the premises. 27

The evolution of sporting organizations, usually founded and led by young professionals or young businessmen, also brought the first attempts to improve the sport by a systematic study and application of techniques. Training methods were examined, and advice on programs were freely given, often laced with Greek and Latin quotations, which testified to both the excellent classical literary training of the author and an attendant dubious coaching ability.

The continued growth of rowing, along with other sports, despite many obvious shortcomings, relied on the attitude that sporting activities were not a diversified form, but rather a contribution to one's ability to meet the struggles of life. The Globe wrote⁵⁸:

"The practice and popularity of athletics are a sign of a vigorous and healthy community, and we may be happy that they flourish exceedingly with us. They bring out some of the best qualities in human nature, generous rivalry, self-control, patient endurance and steadfast determination, together with fiery zeal and great courage. The lessons of sport are to be stout of heart and straightforward, respectful to authority, strong in emergency, modest in success and considerate to the beaten".

⁵⁷H.O'Brien, "The Argonaut Rowing Club" *Athletic Life* Vol I, 1895, p.295

⁵⁸The Globe, September 8, 1896

In an environment where sports were perceived to provide a means of ensuring success in life, and attitudes towards leisure activities were becoming more liberal, amateur sports could hardly fail to grow. Rowing was no exception although, hampered by the high costs of equipment, the facilities needed for its storage and transportation, it remained an occupation of a relatively few and wealthy individuals.

Rowing clubs already existed in Ontario and Montreal, by 1880, but rowing was also popular in the Maritimes and on the West Coast. In the twenty years, between 1880 and 1900, amateur rowing clubs became established in Halifax, Vancouver, Victoria and on the Prairies. Many of these clubs were founded by former Ontario oarsmen, more often than not former Argonaut club members, who moved in response to job opportunities.

The Winnipeg Rowing Club was founded in 1883 by former Argonaut George Galt. The Kenora (or at that time Rat Portage) Club a few years later. In Victoria the James Bay Athletic Association had Don O'Sullivan as its prime member.



Rowing in sixes on Quidi Vidi Lake. 28



The start 1870. 29

The clubs quickly organized associations which provided the basis of keen local competition, however, scattered as they were across Canada, there was little inter-association competition.

The Nova Scotia clubs formed the Maritime Provinces Association of Amateur Oarsmen, and centred their activities on the North West Arm in Halifax. Clubs in Montreal and Ontario maintained their ties to the national CAAO, although local competition was largely conducted through the Eastern Rowing Association (ERA) and in the Golden Triangle by a loose series of club regattas. Winnipeg and Kenora joined in the founding of the Northwest International Rowing Association which comprised mainly of American Clubs, while Vancouver and Victoria participated in the North Pacific Association of Amateur Oarsmen.

Each association held its series of regattas and a championship, the calibre of competition was high, and occasioned intense local interest.

The exception to the general growth pattern of rowing in Canada was Newfoundland. By not joining Confederation until 1948, and separated from the mother country by 2000 miles of turbulent ocean, Newfoundland maintained its traditional regatta and hence its style of rowing, on Quidi Vidi Lake. The outcome was that Newfoundland oarsmen never participated in the modern style of rowing until a "Newfie" crew saw a four-oared shell for the first time at the 1969 Canada Games in Dartmouth, N.S.

Canada's rowing clubs were separated by distance and costs of transport, even though railroad companies offered substantial reductions for the transport of oarsmen and their shells⁵⁹, so that contacts were few and limited to competitions. The promotion of rowing was a local responsibility, if promotion was required at all, given the intense public interest in the sport. With no purposes other than those established at the time of its founding, the CAAO was a national organization more in name than in fact. It remained so until the second half of the twentieth century. Its national activities were restricted to setting the rules for competition, sanctioning or appraising entries to foreign regattas, and the holding of an annual championship, the Canadian Henley, to which Canadian clubs outside Ontario, Montreal or Winnipeg seldom came. Nevertheless the regatta was well attended by American clubs and soon became North America's largest annual rowing event, a distinction still retained today.

The strength in Canadian rowing at this time resided in two clubs, the Argonauts of Toronto and the Winnipeg RC. The Argonauts set the pace by training hard and applying themselves vigorously to improving techniques and equipment. Off-season training was



Joe Wright Sr., Canada's Greatest oarsmen 1900-1950. 30



Lou Scholes, Diamond Sculls 1901. 31

⁵⁹The Globe, July 20, 1880. An announcement that the Grand Trunk RR will give a 15% reduction to excursion tickets and carry boats free. Similar announcements appeared regularly at this time.

pursued through football which grew to the extent that, in 1911, the club was to win the Grey Cup. Football remained a part of the Argonauts until the team was sold to commercial interests in 1952, since which time no CFL Championship has been won by this team.

Winnipeg, founded as it was by former Argonaut oarsmen, followed its parent's approach to rowing, and soon challenged for supremacy. It was a challenge which lasted for almost sixty years as first Argonauts and then Winnipeg would carry off honours. The clubs raced each other in eights and fours, at Canadian and American championships, and alternately represented Canada at the Henley Royal. In the struggle, Argonauts were the first to bring home the honours by reaching the finals of the Stewards Cup in 1885. They represented Canada at the Olympics in St. Louis in 1904. Winnipeg, under the leadership of Con Riley reached the finals of the Stewards Cup in 1894 and again in 1904.

The growth of amateur rowing did not diminish activity in professional sculling. Even though Hanlan had passed his days of world supremacy, there was still intense interest in him and newspapers continued to report his rowing activities. But he was being challenged by many newcomers who, benefitting from his example and being younger than he, soon managed to beat the master. One such sculler was Walter Ross of Dorchester, N.B., another was Jacob Gaudaur of Orillia, and father of the present (1980) CFL football commissioner.

30

Gaudaur learned to scull from Hanlan, and soon managed to demonstrate that his ability was above average. From 1886 on, Gaudaur challenged the world class scullers, but not until 1896 did he manage to challenge for the world championship. In that year he met and easily defeated Stansbury, in a record time which still stood 40 years later. When he returned to Toronto, over 100,000 people came to welcome the hero⁶⁰.

In 1901, Gaudaur accepted a challenge from the English challenger George Towns, to row at Rat Portage (Kenora). There was intense excitement but despite the hopes and wagers of Canadians, Towns, younger and perhaps fitter, beat the champion. Canadian professional sculling never recorded from this defeat, and two decades of world domination were over.

If professional sculling began its decline around the turn of the century, amateur sculling began its ascendancy.

It was a time of change in the world. Victoria, Queen and Empress, passed on after 60 years of rule. The Boers were still fighting in South Africa. President McKinley, the French and Japanese Prime Ministers were all assassinated. Russia launched war on Japan. And the Henley Royal lacked colour because the house boats were not painted and the dresses of the ladies were considered plain. In Canada,

the U.S. Champion, C. Titus, refused to meet an upstanding young Canadian sculler by the name of Lou Scholes⁶².

Titus had been refused permission to row at the Henley Royal and the U.S. National Championships but an invitation to row at the Canadian Henley was accepted. On the day of the race, Titus stayed in the boat house, ostensibly because the water was too rough, although the newspapers of the day were to accuse him of showing a white feather and revealing "a well defined yellow streak". The Championship Single was won by Scholes.

For Canadian rowing the summer of 1904 boded nothing extraordinary. In Halifax, John O'Neill won the first amateur Harbour Championship and was starting his successful career⁶³. In Toronto, Ned Hanlan coached Toronto's junior eight with Lou Scholes as stroke, Joe Wright, Senior, aged 45, stroked the Argo eight, and both clubs were considering entering the St. Louis Games,



Diamond Sculls Trophy. 32

⁶⁰The Globe, September 8, 1896

⁶¹The Globe, September 9, 1901

⁶²The Globe, July 18 and August 10, 1903

⁶³Rivers, op cit.

or possibly, the Henley Royal. Winnipeg also let it be known that they were interested in going to England, where Canadians were already well respected and welcomed⁶⁴.

The attention of the world was focussed on the Russo-Japanese War. War correspondants reported the minutiae of each action of the front pages of newspapers and Canada, like the rest of the world, was more interested in the fortunes of General Kuropatkin than in the CAAO entries of Lou Scholes to row in the singles, and Winnipeg in the fours at the Henley Royal.

Scholes left for England accompanied by Eddie Durnan, his trainer, and P.J. Mulqueen a former Argonaut oarsman; in Britain the young Canadian sculler was regarded with tolerant interest and clearly, as Sullivan, trainer to last year's winner F.S. Kelly, loudly proclaimed: "no match for the favourite". Indeed, Kelly himself proclaimed he could beat Scholes after following Scholes in the referee's launch during the preliminary heats of the competition⁶⁵. The general opinion was that the 1904 Diamond Sculls would be a very dull affair. The odds were 4 to 1 on Kelly.



Jake Gaudaur, World Champion 1896-1901. 33

⁶⁴Lock to Lock Times; July 7, 1902

⁶⁵The Globe, 15 July, 1904

As predicted, Kelly took an early lead when he met Scholes in the semifinals and at the half way mark was two lengths ahead. Most fans agreed the match was, as expected, no match and several left to catch their train home.

At Fawley, Scholes put on a spurt and by the three-quarters mark he caught Kelly. Kelly made a great effort, only to stop dead at the Pavillion lawn exhausted and well short of the finish line, oblivious to what was happening around him, while Scholes rowed smoothly to victory.

There was utter consternation. Grudgingly, the rowing pundits and the London Press admitted that the race had been one of the greatest ever seen. They admitted Scholes was a perfect wonder and consoled themselves with the thought that if England was to lose the Diamonds, at least the trophy would remain in the Empire. Next day, although Winnipeg was beaten by a quarter length in the Stewards Cup, Scholes took the Diamond Sculls for Canada by easily beating J. Cloutte. Canada went wild with joy. On his return to Toronto, Scholes was treated to a civic reception which over 70,000 people attended*. The Russo-Japanese War was pushed to the inside of the papers, while every word spoken by the assembled dignitaries welcoming Scholes was reported in detail.

32 The victory was sweet and enjoyed by all. It also eclipsed the unpleasant fact that an Argonaut crew, after beating Toronto RC's eight handsomely and after much effort to get to St. Louis, was beaten by 10 lengths by a crew from Vesper RC in Philadelphia⁶⁶.

For the Argonauts the loss was galling. For Vespers the victory was Pyrrhic. Flushed with success, Vespers announced their intention to compete at the Henley Royal for the Grand Challenge Cup, only to find they would be disqualified because some of the crew, having performed manual labour, were ineligible to row at Henley⁶⁷.

The season concluded with the largest single North American regatta, the Canadian Henley, at which all hoped and expected to see their idol, Scholes, row. There were many challenges from both amateurs and professionals, but Scholes did not appear in a single. After again stroking the Toronto junior eight to a win, Scholes left to get married.

Scholes' win and strong challenges by the Winnipeg four and Argonaut's eight established Canadians as strong and popular contenders at the Henley Royal which still jealously guarded its traditions against possible encroachment⁶⁸. At one point, when the University of Pennsylvania threatened to walk off with the Grand Challenge Cup, serious consideration was given to banning foreign entries. However, that move was wisely aborted and the Henley Royal continued to remain the focus of attention for the rowing world until World War II⁶⁹.

But now the rowing in Canada settled into a pattern which was to remain relatively stable for fifty years. There were centres of rowing at Halifax, Toronto and Vancouver. Strong clubs existed outside these centres and occasionally challenged for supremacy in one event or another but they never managed to generate the following or excellence which existed at the regional focal points. The main focal point was still, and was to remain for many years, the Argonaut Rowing Club.

Key among the individuals at the club was Joe Wright, soon to be called Senior to differentiate from his son. At 45, Joe Sr. stroked an eight which won the Canadian Henley, challenged at the Henley Royal, and won at the NAAO. His magnificent record as an oarsman remains unchallenged to this day, and is enhanced by an unequalled coaching career both at the Argonaut RC and at the University of Pennsylvania.

The Argonaut sculler E. Butler represented Canada at the 1908 Olympic Games and won a Bronze, giving further strength to the club.

In addition to the Argonauts, Winnipeg and Ottawa each developed crews which challenged unsuccessfully for the Grand Challenge Cup at the Henley Royal. Not until 1910 did a crew bring another Henley Royal trophy to Canada.

The English press that year reported that the chief interest for the Stewards Cup would be the race between Winnipeg and Thames RC. In a preliminary regatta between the clubs Thames had run into the



La Seine à Argenteuil 34

⁶⁶The Globe, August 1, 1904

⁶⁷The Globe, August 24, 1904

⁶⁸The Globe, quoting The Field, 17 July, 1901

⁶⁹The Globe, August 8, 1901

* The 1901 Canada census recorded the population of Toronto as 259,000 persons.

bank, but Winnipeg then collided with piles at the side of the course. As a result of these mishaps the crews had changed stations, so Thames cut across to gain her place only to collide with the Canadians, and lose every man overboard. The Winnipeg crew's bow was damaged and sprung a leak so the boat sank⁷⁰.

The crews met again in the fourth heats of the Stewards, and Winnipeg was a winner by a length. In the final Winnipeg met Mayence of Germany and won by a length and a half.

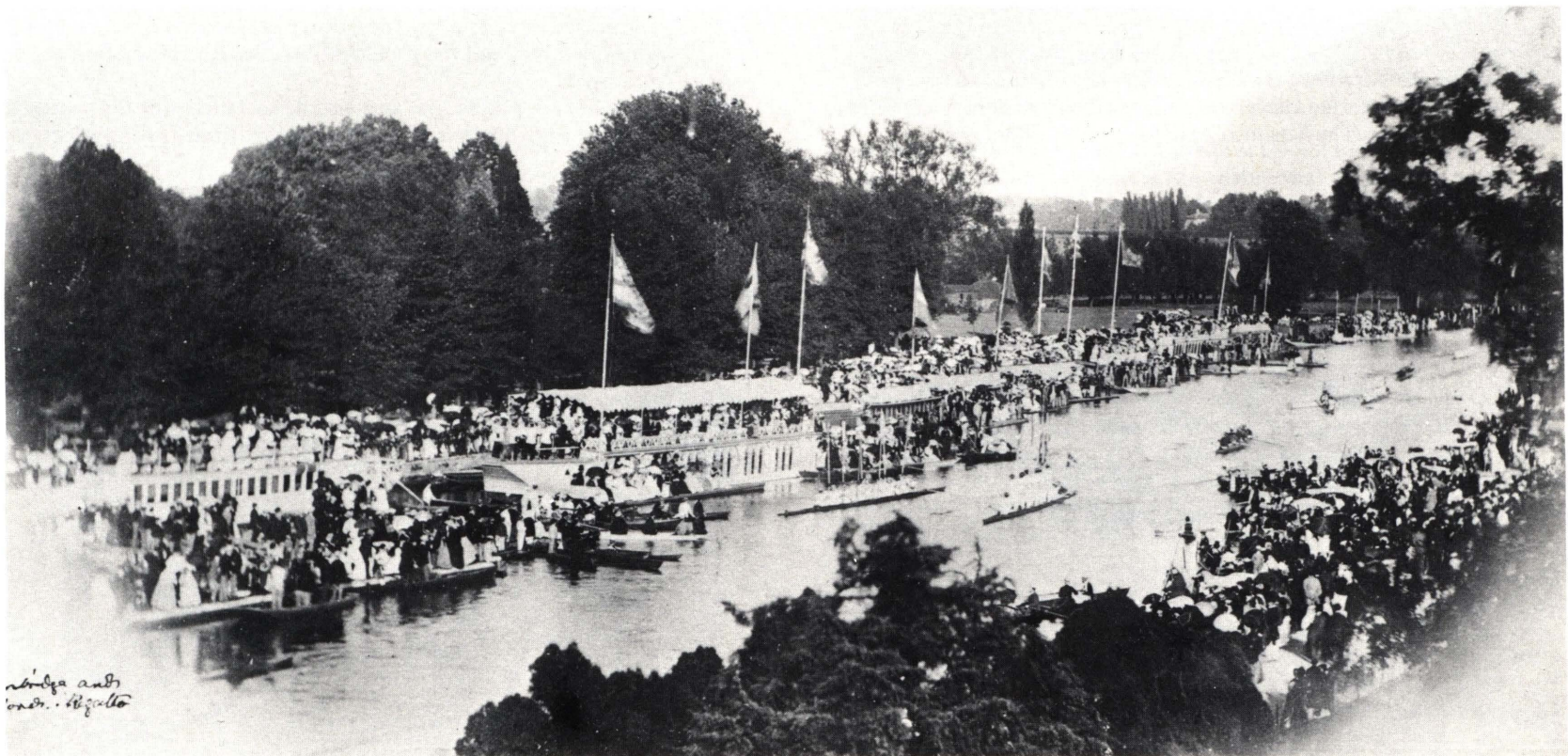
In 1912, Winnipeg strengthened Canada's reputation in the US by entering nine and winning six U.S. National Championships in Peoria, Illinois. Only darkness mercifully enshrouded the American hopes of their own titles⁷¹.

The next few years continued uneventfully, until in 1914 Canada entered the Henley Royal again. Bob Dibble entered the Diamonds but was beaten in the semifinals by the largest sculler ever to row at Henley, Sr. Sinigaglia of Italy, Winnipeg lost to Harvard, the eventual winners.

It was a period of turmoil. At the Henley Royal the press expressed concern that "fiendish women who burn churches and stately homes would be delighted to flame a tent filled with eights and fours", and regretted the security measures needed to avert such a catastrophe⁷². In India, Hindus were rioting, as were the Irish in Dublin. Austria and Serbia were busy declaring war, but in Canada all was relatively quiet.

Bob Dibble was awarded a civic reception on his return from Europe and at Nelson, B.C., E.B. Butler won a sculling event. There were more entries at the Canadian Henley than ever before, where Don RC would take a slight edge by winning more events than the Argonauts. Bob Dibble and E. Butler did well at the NAAO Championships in Philadelphia, where Dibble won the Senior Championships and Butler the Dash, but it was a last fling.

On August 5, Germany and Britain were at war, and Canada soon followed.



Henley Royal Regatta, 1890. 35

⁷⁰Conrad S. Riley, *Rowing Memories*, private publication, 1934; p 63

⁷¹Winnipeg Tribune

⁷²The Globe 14 July 1914

The Post-War renaissance of the Ideals of sport and art, 1914-1939

The First World War stopped participation in rowing, along with many other activities, as there was little indication to pursue sport in the face of a dubious and increasingly fearful future. The Empire issued rallying calls to the flag, and seemed itself threatened with a grim battle for survival. The spirit of sport seemed inappropriate. Many clubs shut their doors, not so much in deference to the prevailing conditions and attitudes, but to the more poetic result of losing most, if not all, of their members to the cause. Many did not come back.

It took the efforts of several experienced and dedicated individuals to reawaken the sport after the Armistice finally was signed. In their relief at the arrival of peace this group made a concentrated effort to eradicate the experiences of the previous five years and to return to normalcy.

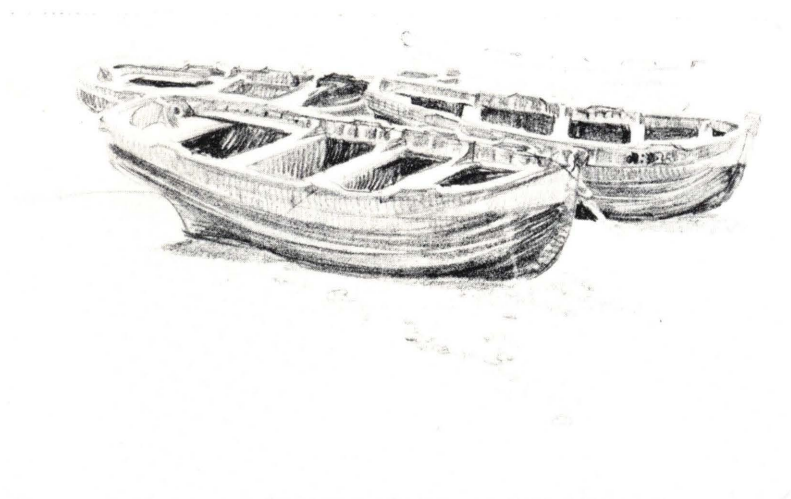
In Canada, perhaps more than in Europe, the scars of battle healed quickly, and the country returned to its task of nation building. And build they did in all areas, including rowing.

Clubs reopened their doors, and while some, such as the long-standing Toronto Bay RC, struggled and went under, others grew stronger as new ones were established. The Universities of Toronto and McGill both started successful rowing clubs and competed fiercely against each other. The Toronto Argonauts grew under the

indomitable coaching spirit of Joe Wright Senior, but the Hamilton Rowing Club struggled and died but was replaced by the Leander Boat Club. The Don Rowing Club, faced with encroaching industry, was forced to move its location and moved into a building, itself later to be destroyed by fire. In the Maritimes, in the Prairies and on the West Coast, the results of years of tradition began to help Canadian rowing to develop as a national sport.

It was also a time when the values of sport were examined and R.T. McKenzie was foremost in the debates that followed. He traced the idea of amateurism from its early Greek beginning and recommended the cultivation of an amateur spirit as an antidote for mistakes of the past, which in his estimation, had lowered the ethics of athletic competition. He offered the following points as possible ways to readopt this spirit.:

1. Keep the standard of excellence down within the reach of more men by discouraging indirect training and training under forced conditions and adding more joy to the drudgery of everyday life.
2. Diminish the class distinction of athletes, which is fostered by training tables and the privileges that the athlete so often claims as a right.
3. Consider the player first and not the spectator, for the spectacle should be an incident of the game rather than its sole object, and



Everyone owned a boat of some sort. 36

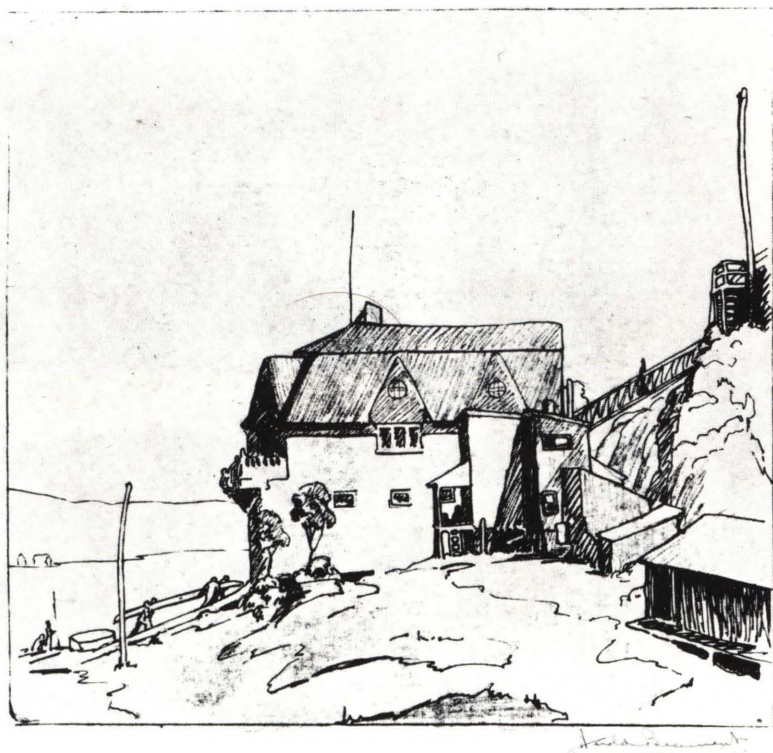


The dock 37

- its practice a pastime rather than a commercial venture.
4. Cultivate in player and spectator alike that wholesomeness of mind, that *Adios* to be found best in clean, honest, and manly sport, that makes the sting of defeat nothing when weighed with the consciousness of having won dishonorably or by subterfuge.⁷³

In many ways, rowing fulfills the ideals McKenzie expressed. The *Toronto Globe* was to write on a front page editorial:⁷⁴

"The oarsman has indeed an arduous almost heartbreaking ordeal to go through. At the start of spring he is on the water in the morning, and late in the evening, toiling in



Ottawa Rowing Club 1867. 38

⁷³"The Chronicle of the Amateur Spirit". *American Physical Education Review* 16 (Feb. 1911):94. McKenzie identifies *Adios* in this paper as follows: "For a definition of the spirit that should actuate the gentleman amateur in his dealings with his opponents, one might well go back to the Greek *Adios*, for which the exact English equivalent is hard to find, but which is opposed to both insolence and servility, that while it puts into a man's heart the thrill and joy of the fight, restrains him from using his strength like a brute or from cringing to a superior force: that wins for him the honor and respect, in victory or defeat, instead of terror from the weak and contempt from the strong. It includes that scrupulous respect for personal honor and fairness that would make a team elect to risk a probable defeat rather than win through the services of those who do not come within the spirit of a gentleman's agreement. It is that spirit of modesty and dignity that obeys the law, even if the decision seems unjust, instead of piercing the air with protestations."

⁷⁴The *Globe*, June 28, 1930



An integral part of life by the river. 39

incessant fashion that he may fit himself for a race lasting at most a few minutes. He takes the chance that an accident at the start may nullify all his weeks of hard training, but he does it cheerfully looking forward to the moment when his skill, strength and stamina may be pitted against that of his competitor, as the startup gun booms to send the scullers or crews, as the case may be, bending their backs to the oars. Gate receipts are farthest from his mind for on the few occasions that there are such, he still gets nothing but a trifling medal that counts but little, and, which means much more, the satisfaction that he achieved his goal or made a valiant effort to do so.

McKenzie also believed utterly in the vital interrelationship of sport and art. In a paper entitled "Athletic Sports as an Inspiration for Sculpture" presented at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia in late January 1922, McKenzie wrote:

"Every great art has interpreted its own time in terms of that time and no art can depict our own time without giving a large place to its athletics. We have seen how the Egyptians, with their wall carvings and their statues have left a complete record of their daily life and doings, even to the wrestlers shown in the tomb of Beni Hassan, and this, with the

great legacy left us by the Greeks must surely show us a worthy field for the artist in depicting the sports and games which form so vital a part of the education of our boys and girls and a rallying point in our national life.”⁷⁵

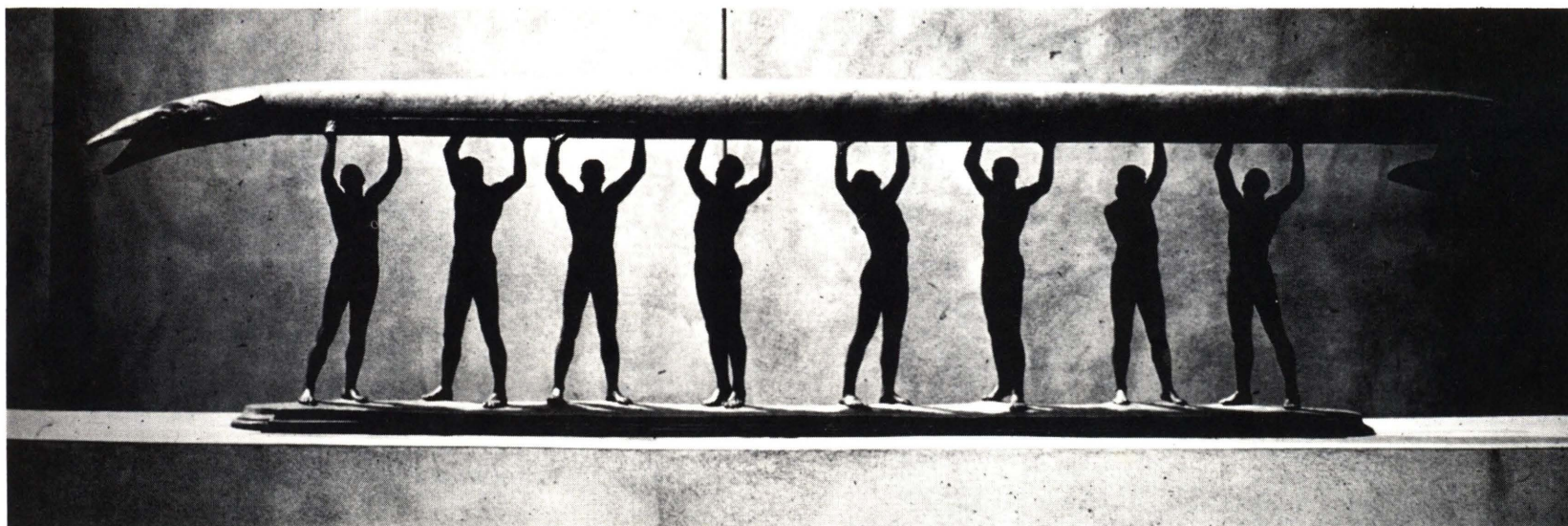
McKenzié’s own works reflected his ideals, and in his powerful piece, “the eight”, he brought together his ideals of art and a visual expression of the concept of *adios*. These ideas and the philosophy behind them found ready acceptance among artists and athletes who, ridding themselves of the stench and corruption of the trenches, returned to pick up the threads of sport. Among the athletes was T.R. Loudon, a former cox’n when Joe Wright Senior was oarsman and, later, a professor at the University of Toronto, who organized a club at the University. Most of the members were former Argonaut oarsmen. His University eight won the Junior and Senior Eight and the Canadian Henley in 1920 (the second Canadian Henley since 1915), and held the Championship for four consecutive years.

In 1920 the first post war Olympics were held in Belgium. Canada sent only a four, which it was eliminated when it lost a rigger early in the competition⁷⁶. In 1924, however, Canada sent an eight from the University of Toronto, a four from the Vancouver Rowing Club and a Maritime sculler Hilton Belyea. The VRC four went when they agreed to pay all their expenses.

Hilton Belyea withdrew for reasons of ill health from both the Diamond Sculls and the Olympics, while the four, after a record 6.31 over 2000 kilometers, and the eight went on to win Silver medals⁷⁷.



The Argonaut Rowing Club. 40



The Eight, R. Tait McKenzie. 41

⁷⁵Pennsylvania Gazette, February 3, 1922

⁷⁶The Globe, August 31, 1920

⁷⁷The Globe, July 15, and 18, 1924

The success of this four was to spur a resurgence of the art of sculling in Vancouver, culminating in the City hosting the two Bert Barry-Major Goodsell races for the World's Professional Sculling Championship. On Labour Day, 1927, the Australian Goodsell defeated Englishman Barry by ten lengths in rough water on Burrard Inlet. Goodsell's move in raising his riggers when he saw the wind-driven water accounted for the big margin over Barry who made no adjustment. In the rematch on Boxing Day, the result was exactly reversed, Barry won the championship by 10 lengths over the three mile course. Barry won this time because he trained from well-heated quarters in unusually frigid winter weather, whereas Goodsell insisted on living in his training quarters, an unheated boathouse where he kept his shell, and raced with a severe cold. Regardless of the pros and cons, Vancouver had basked for half a year in the limelight of the rowing world, which did nothing to daunt sculling nor its coach, R. N. "Bob" Johnston, a former challenger for the world sculling title⁷⁸.

1924 was also the year that Joe Wright Sr. retired from his position as head rowing coach of the University of Pennsylvania, and decided to concentrate his energies on coaching at his old club the Argonauts⁷⁹. His first venture was successful when in 1924, Argo's reclaimed the Ned Hanlan trophy from the University of Toronto. Thereafter however, Joe Sr. concentrated on training his sons, and in particular Joe Jr., for sculling. In 1927, Joe Wright Junior's spectacular sculling career began.



Joe Wright Jr. Diamond Sculls winner 1928. 42

The glory of winning the Diamond Sculls was a memory for most Canadians even though the record set by Lou Scholes was still standing when Joe Wright Junior entered the event. Among the entrants were four times Diamond Sculls winner, Jack Beresford and a little known sculler from London, Robert Lee. Beresford was considered a favourite, though Wright's chances were also highly rated. To the surprise of all, Lee beat Beresford handily in the semifinals. Next day, Lee met Wright in the finals and ten yards from the finish, it looked as if the coveted trophy would again go to Canada. Wright led Lee by one length when he hit a boom on the side of the course and gave Lee time to skim by and win by a length.

Three weeks after his defeat, Wright rowed at the Canadian Henley and won the Championship Singles handily, beating among others VRC's Frank Adams, coached by Bob Johnston, and a tall new sculler from the Don Rowing Club, Jack Guest. Born on the same day as Wright, Guest won his way to the Championship Singles by winning, albeit with steering troubles, both the Junior and Association Singles. It was the beginning of a rivalry and teamwork which would put Canadian scullers among the best in the world for five years.

Next year, the year of the 1928 Olympics, Wright returned to Henley accompanied by his father, and teammate Guest, more determined than ever to win the Diamonds. The two Canadians were considered strong contenders, and it was hoped that the draw would not bring them to race each other too early in the regatta. Wright and Guest met in the semi-finals, and rowing one of the strongest races ever, Wright beat Guest by one half length.

By beating Guest, Wright moved to the finals, where he met his nemesis of 1927, Robert Lee. With one major exception the race was to prove a repeat of the previous year. This time, however, Wright did not hit anything and beat Lee by one length. Again Canadians had won the coveted trophy and Toronto went wild.

Wright and Guest did not return immediately to Canada. Instead, they teamed to form a double which competed at the 1928 Olympics in Amsterdam, and there handily won a silver medal. The Argonaut eight won the bronze at these Games.

The 1929 Henley Royal presented Canada with another opportunity to bring home the Diamond Sculls, and a new attempt at the Grand Challenge Cup, never won by Canada. Guest and Wright went over together, this time in the company of Argonaut's Senior Eight. Again the two Canadian scullers exhausted themselves when they met, though in the end Wright again beat Guest by one half length. Meanwhile, the Argonaut's eight rowed against a London eight for a dead heat, the first ever in the history of the Henley. In the rerow that evening, the London club's stamina proved to be stronger and gave them a one length win over the Argonauts⁸⁰.

⁷⁸J.A. Carver, M.S. Soon to be published on the History of the Vancouver Rowing Club

⁷⁹The Globe, June 23, 1934

⁸⁰Edmonton Journal, July 4, 1929

Next day, Wright advanced to the finals of the Diamonds and met a new challenger, Gunther of Holland. In a thrilling finish Gunther won by three feet.

In 1930 Wright again challenged for the Diamonds, together with teammate Guest. While they both trained hard, the rowing pundits considered that this year Guest's smooth style would overcome Wright's strong arms. In the preliminary heats Wright met Jim Beresford and when Wright caught a crab, all seemed lost, but Beresford sportingly stopped sculling until Wright recovered, and then went on to lose by two lengths. In the next round, Wright met the German H. Boetzelen and, to his surprise, lost narrowly, while Guest beat the British hope T.D. Collette by ten lengths. For Wright the loss meant the end of a four year period of dominating the world sculling championships. Significantly for Guest, the victory presaged a comfortable victory over his German opponent by an invincible thirty lengths⁸¹.

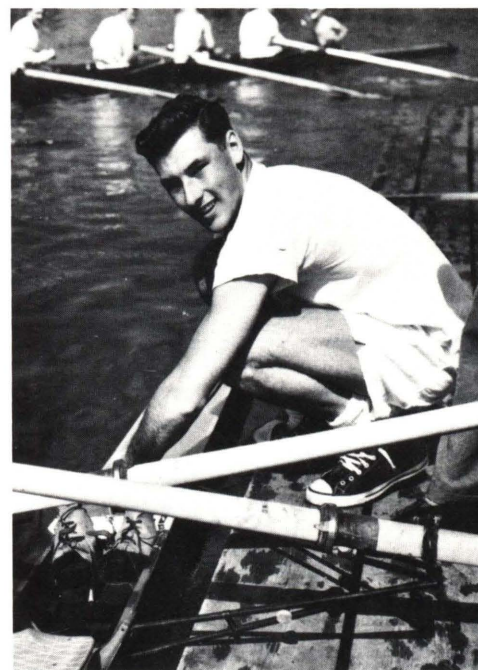
Toronto was ecstatic and the *Globe* went so far as to chortle that "if this continues, the Diamonds will cease to be a novelty in Toronto"⁸². Over 35,000 people came to a civic reception to welcome the young winner. All were struck by his quiet modesty. However, Guest was never to row competitively again.

38 Wright returned to row at the Canadian Henley, and by winning the Senior Championship Singles, was selected to row at the British Empire Games, held in Hamilton. There, the Diamond Sculls winner finally met the 1928 Olympic Gold Medalist Bob Pearce of Australia, in a match which could have decided the "Sculler of the World". In the final analysis, the meet was to be a disappointment. Wright, informed of a postponement of the event due to bad weather, went home for a large supper. When the event was unexpectedly rescheduled, Wright rushed back to Hamilton and could come only fourth to Pearce's win⁸³. Two weeks later, Pearce beat Wright in a match at the Canadian National Exhibition.

Pearce, who was destined to be voted Australia's Outstanding Athlete of 200 years, extended his visit to Hamilton when offered a job, and later decided to settle in Canada.

In 1931, Pearce went to England to compete in the Diamond Sculls, pursuing the crown which hitherto had eluded him. When he won, he brought the coveted trophy to Canada for the fourth time, and had placed Canada in the finals for the fifth consecutive year. It was a record which, until the 1960's, only England's scullers managed to surpass.

In 1932, Pearce was selected to row in the Los Angeles Olympic Games but, even though a resident of Canada, he was required by Olympic rules to row for Australia. There he won his second



Jack Guest. Diamond Sculls winner 1930. 43

consecutive Gold medal in the single. His success was tainted for Canadians since the honours did not go to his adopted country but the country of his birth. Pearce's victories also set a record which remained until V. Ivanov of the U.S.S.R. won the singled title in 1956, 1960 and 1964. But even though Canada did not benefit from Pearce's tremendous success at these Games, the Canadian results were nonetheless rewarding.

In Vancouver a couple of keenly competitive young scullers Noel de Mille and C.E. Pratt, had been competing fiercely against each other when Bob Johnston, by now a coach at the VRC, took them both under his wing. As their skills developed, they joined to form a double, which was sent to Los Angeles where they managed to win a Bronze medal for Canada. Neither oarsman had yet turned 20. The Leander eight also managed to come third in a very close finish, less than one-half a boat length behind the winners. Canada's other representatives were Joe Wright Jr. who suffered from cramps, and a four from the MicMac Club, Nova Scotia, who suffered from dysentery. All failed to make the finals⁸⁴.

⁸¹The *Globe*, July 7, 1930

⁸²ibid

⁸³The *Globe*, July 29, 1930

⁸⁴The *Globe*, August, 1932

The successes of 1932 marked the end of an era. Nations slipped inexorably into the Depression and towards the Second World War, but that did not stop VRC's Bill Merritt, Don MacKenzie, Frank Read and Alex Gordon from driving 1900 miles to Los Angeles in a 1929 Model A roadster, loaded down with oars and luggage. There, in a post-Olympic regatta, in a borrowed shell, they defeated San Diego (narrow losers to Pittsburgh in the U.S. Trials) winning in a time four seconds faster than the Olympic winners. Immediately after that race, Bill Merritt won the Junior Singles. Pratt and de Mille were there too, easily winning the doubles, while de Mille defeated veteran C. Lentz in the senior singles. The next day the press headlines read "Vancouver Oarsmen New Kings of the Coast", but it was to be the final fling for some time⁸⁵.

The departure of the Joe Wrights, Sr. and Jr., Jack Guest, Tom Loudon and Bob Pearce from amateur competition left a big gap in the ranks of experienced coaches and competitors which the effects of the Depression would augment. As the economic situation worsened and jobs became harder to find, oarsmen, along with many other Canadians, move about the country searching for possible employment. This made training difficult. Further to the manpower problems, money for equipment, coaches and expenses became hard to find and so, clubs retrenched. Some, unable to pay their taxes, sought municipal support, some faltered, but all awaited a change in fortunes. It was slow in coming and not quite enough to maintain continuity with the previous era.

The Olympic summer of 1936 proved to be very hot in Ontario. Over 500 people died of the heat, 43 in Toronto alone. Europe was characterized by the political events of the civil war in Spain, the Nazis moved into Danzig, and Austria become increasingly nervous about her German neighbour. The Games were scheduled for Berlin, and in rowing, Canada's hopes centered on the Leander eight coached by Bob Hunter, and the Toronto sculler, Chuck Campbell. In addition two scullers, Tim Coulson of the Argos and Noel de Mille of VRC were sculling at the Henley Royal. Canada, with a proud tradition to keep up, was regarded with a critical eye.

Coulson was given a good chance at the Diamonds, but when the oarlock of his three-week old shell snapped during the heats he was out of contention though de Mille survived to the semifinals. Coulson stayed in the United Kingdom that summer and won several other major sculling events.

The 1936 Olympics were controversial for Canadian oarsmen, as Chuck Campbell was almost disqualified when he refused to apologize

for splashing a referee after failing to win the semifinals. P.J. Mulqueen, now Canadian Olympic chairman, managed to smooth over this incident and Campbell later came a close fourth, getting out of his water 100 metres from the finish⁸⁶. The Leander eight was eliminated from the finals, despite a valiant effort.

The war in Spain intensified and British cries of outrage over Danzig increased while Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands abdicated in favour of her daughter Juliana. Back in Canada, Maurice Duplessis won the Quebec provincial election with an overwhelming 75 to 15 majority, while coach Bob Hunter expressed doubt whether club crews could ever beat crews that, by becoming government charges on being selected for national teams, were almost professionals⁸⁷.

The conclusion of the 1936 Olympics coincided with the end of the Depression, and a return to the "normality" of the previous decade. Rowing, along with many other activities, benefitted from this recovery. Clubs became stronger as oarsmen and coaches again became settled, despite financial problems. However, the growth was to be shortlived.

The Henley welcomed Canadian oarsmen not only from Ontario and Quebec but also from Winnipeg and Halifax. Competition was keen. Ottawa and Leander broke the three year hold which the Buffalo West Side Rowing Club of New York had maintained on Canadian rowing titles. However, Canadians only managed to capture the big crew events since the Championship Single seemed to have migrated permanently south of the U.S. border with no promising Canadian scullers on the horizon. Canadian rowing was showing signs of growth, but the growth was somewhat uneven.

In 1938, the British Empire Games were held in Sydney, Australia, and the Pacific Coast was represented by Victoria's J.B.A.A.* four with a VRC coxswain. This crew won a Bronze Medal for Canada behind Australia and New Zealand, but it was the last international medal won by Canadian rowing before the Holocaust of World War II. It was the last medal for sixteen long years.

The Second World War interrupted everything again, when as before, Canadian oarsmen joined other Canadians in the conflict which a previous war was supposed to avert. On this occasion, while some clubs closed for the duration, the sport and the annual Henley continued, albeit at a reduced level. The competitors came equally from Canada and the U.S. For some competing at the Henley would prove to be the highlight of an all too short life.

⁸⁵J.A. Carver, op. cit

⁸⁶The Globe, August 15, 1936

⁸⁷The Globe, August 26, 1936

* James Bay Aquatic Association



The crowd strains to catch the winner. 44



The strain of Competition. 45

Rebuilding the Sport 1945 and on

After the war, returning veterans applied themselves to rebuilding their lives and the sport they enjoyed. The task was difficult and particularly in the case of rowing, where equipment and facilities had suffered the ravages of neglect brought about by the financial woes of the Depression.

Nevertheless, apply themselves these veteran oarsmen did, and in the 1948 Olympics the Canadian rowing contingent, although unsuccessful, heralded the beginnings of the rebirth. The next era of Canadian rowing would be as glorious, in every way, as the previous one.

In the first few years following World War II, the Vancouver Rowing Club, like most clubs, experienced some difficulty in obtaining new members, but unlike many clubs VRC decided to do something to ensure its continuation. Unlike the St. Catharines RC, the VRC abandoned in 1955 what had been a successful High School rowing program since 1939. The program had been instituted to teach young students how to row, but failed to keep them as members of the Club perhaps due to new jobs, motor cars and an increasing participation in other athletic pursuits. Was it that rowing lacked glamour? In any case, the Club decided that its future lay in developing oarsmen from students attending the University of British Columbia. Students at the University had been rowing in a relatively minor way since 1921, but only for short periods and then as members of the U.B.C. Boat Club. Many felt that a new approach was needed, based on the concept that the University had the manpower the Rowing Club was hoping to attract, while the Club had the facilities, the equipment and the coaching. Thus the "VRC/UBC" rowing program was born in the season of 1949/50.

The man invited to assume the new and challenging coaching role was hotelman and former club oarsman, Frank Read.

Starting with a couple of dozen recruits and a University budget of \$200 per annum — an incredibly small sum even in those days — Read took charge. No one ever thought for a moment that a new page was to be written in Canadian rowing that would lead right up to an Olympic Gold Medal.

By 1952, Read felt he had an eight strong enough to challenge the East and local supporters were convinced enough to finance the trip to St. Catharines. At the Olympic Trials, VRC/UBC finished a creditable second to the Argonauts, defeating both Ottawa and Hamilton. It was a good beginning.

It was in 1954, however, that success materialized and the "Frank Read Era" began. At the B.E.G. Trials his unheralded eight came from behind to win by 5 lengths over St. Catharines, Leanders, Argonauts and the Dons. Then in August, at the Vedder Canal 60 miles east of

Vancouver, VRC/UBC started the rowing world by defeating England's Thames Rowing Club to win a Gold Medal, the first ever for rowing in Canada. The recipe for victory, which was to become a Frank Read trademark, was perfect physical condition.

When, following the race, H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh said to Read: "You must come to Henley", it was taken as a Royal Command. In the full flush of success, \$25,000 was raised locally to send the crew there in 1955. At Henley there came high drama, when, in the draw, VRC/UBC's first heat opponent was Russia's *Krasnoe Znamia* Club. The setting was perfect. The previous year the state subsidized and seemingly professional Russians had invaded Henley and walked off with all the silverware, much to the dismay of the Henley Stewards. This year, their opponents were the B.E.G. Gold Medal eight from far off British Columbia, which never had had an entry at fabled Henley.

When the Canadians caught the Russians at the three-quarters post, passed them and went on to win by 1 1/2 lengths, amidst the roar of the pro-Canada crowd, there were, according to Nelles Stacey, three records set. Never before had there been such wild cheering. Never before had the staid Henley Stewards been seen throwing their caps in the air. Never before during a race had all the bars been empty of patrons.

After the race the Russians gathered round the Canadians, marvelling at their style of "coming off the feather" at the last second⁸⁸, calling it the "Read Stroke".

Next day when VRC/UBC lost in the Grand Challenge final to Pennsylvania by half a length, the *Times* said of this "Cinderella Crew"

"The Vancouver Rowing Club eight can rest assured that their fame is now burned indelibly into Henley history. For beside their race with the Russian *Krasnoe Znamia* eight, in the semifinal of the Grand, all yesterday's excitements — and there were many — paled into something like insignificance".

A B.E.G. Gold Medal and the Henley drama seemed the epitome. There was more to come, however unlikely seemed the prospect at the time, for with half of his eight retiring, Read was faced with rebuilding it for the 1956 Olympics. Upon learning of this development the Canadian Olympic Association abandoned plans for sending any crew to Melbourne, but when Read's boys defeated the University of Washington in March by 8 lengths, it changed its mind.

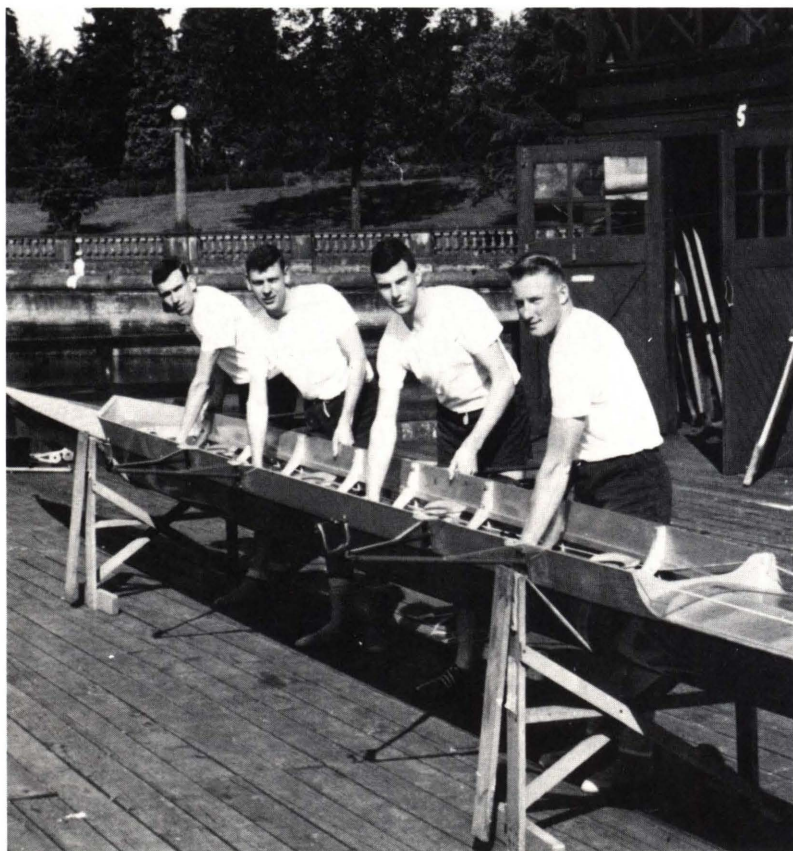
At the same time an unknown coxless four composed of three first-year boys and one 1955 graduate, was training alongside the eight. Read observed as he watched them develop: "They don't look like much, but they sure move the boat". So well did they move it that at the Olympic Trials they broke a record, winning by 10 lengths in

⁸⁸Coming off the feather is the portion of the stroke where the blade, having been held parallel to and outside the water is squared just before hitting the water again for the catch, or stroke

6:05:08. The eight also won in 5:49:6 and were chosen to go to Australia. Surprisingly the four were not selected. It took an all-out effort by Vancouver supporters before they were added.

At Melbourne in three fantastic performances, the four won their first heat by 6 lengths, the semi-final by 10 and the final by 5 lengths against the best in the world to win Canada's first ever Olympic Gold Medal in rowing, and one of only two won by Canada at the Games. The eight came very close to another but lost by 1/2 length to the U.S.A. for the only Silver Medal won by Canada at Melbourne.

Frank Read retired from active coaching after the Olympic Games and in 1958 one of his proteges, John Warren, took three crews to the B.E. Games in Wales where the eight again won the Gold Medal, while both fours won Silver Medals. In 1959 another protegee, David Helliwell, took his VRC/UBC eight to the Pan American Games in Chicago where it won a Silver Medal.



Vancouver Rowing Club, Olympics Gold Medal Winners, 1956. A. McKinnon, L. Loomer, D. Arnold, W. d'Hondt. 46

In 1960, Read came out of retirement to prepare the boys for the Rome Olympics. For the first time, the Trials were to be held in Vancouver, but no Eastern crew came to contest them. A time trial instead was rowed over the Coal Harbour course in which the crew did not row too well, and were nearly not given the green light to go to Rome. At Lake Albano where the Rowing events were held, however, they began to show improvement. In their first heat they won and went straight to the final. In a dramatic duel with Germany (Ratzeburg), VRC/UBC raced neck and neck until the last 200 metres when the Germans pulled ahead to win by just over a length in 5:57:18, the second fastest time in Olympic history. Theoretically, Read's gallant eight should not have had a chance since two of the crew were first year men. They would row against a German crew that had rowed in 30 races. America's Tip Goes praised the crew thus:

"For a crew that only started training this in May, this was fantastic. This was the most marvellous performance I have ever seen...."

It was an Olympic Silver Medal — the only medal won by Canada at Rome.

The successes initiated by Read were to carry over into the next Olympics held in Tokyo. When Glen Mervyn took over the task of training the crews there was a buoyant optimism that Canadian rowing would still command a leading position. But the fabled crews of the fifties were gone, leaving only a memory and a Cinderella Pair.

Originally in the eight, George Hungerford became ill and on recovery returned to train with freshman Roger Jackson in the pair⁸⁹. Both had trained hard but failed to make the final selection to the eight and so accompanied the team to Tokyo as the spare men. To the surprise of all, they won Canada's only Gold Medal of the Games and perpetuated the VRC/UBC reputation for yet another generation.

⁸⁹CATCH September/October issue 1978, page 28



Vancouver Rowing Club, Olympic Gold Medal Winners, 1964, G. Hungerford, R. Jackson. 47

Thereafter, Canada's results in international rowing were disappointing and focus shifted to the domestic scene and to rebuilding a declining Association. In the east, only St. Catharines and Brockville showed signs of strength and growth, while other clubs struggled to survive or died. Lachine, for years Canada's oldest surviving rowing club, passed the baton to Ottawa, which itself was having difficulty in keeping alive. There was hardly any competitive rowing east of Ottawa, except in Newfoundland, or between Winnipeg and Vancouver, and even where competitive rowing occurred, it was conducted in a local fashion.

In the 1960's, some 800 competitors presented themselves at the Canadian Henley now called Royal of which about 300 were Canadian, over two thirds of whom came from the Toronto, Hamilton and St. Catharines clubs. The Association claimed 13 member clubs.

Winnipeg, Kenora and Thunder Bay were sadly depleted in numbers but nevertheless continued to participate in the NWIRA, even though they were rarely to be seen at the Henley. The Eastern Rowing Association was down to two clubs and had difficulty in boating three eights between them. In the Maritimes, North Star and MicMac were kept alive by the indomitable spirits of the Sawler brothers and B. Myra but hardly ventured out of their province.

However in St. Catharines signs of real growth were noted as a group of civic minded citizens realized that in rowing a unique opportunity existed to keep high school students off the streets by keeping them occupied in a demanding sport. The rebuilding of the postwar rowing club was a project adopted by members of the Junior Chamber of Commerce and over the years was to be highly successful. Their efforts were augmented by the purchase in 1965 of a piece of property located in the old Welland Canal, which was to serve as the foundation for a facility designed to provide a focal point for domestic rowing.

The efforts of Ted Nelson and John Newman of St. Catharines and CAAO President Ted Norris of the Argonaut RC. resulted in the establishment of North America's first international regatta (outside the Olympics) and the building of the first North American course of international first class standard⁹⁰. The Federal Government agreed to dredge the Old Welland Canal after the Prime Minister, Lester Pearson, grounded on the shallows while make a boat tour of the facility. The other levels of government agreed to support the remaining infrastructure. In 1967, St. Catharines hosted a regatta in honour of Canada's Centennial and 14 countries participated most of whom had just competed at the Winnipeg Pan Am Games. The successful event established Canada's rowing reputation as a host for a major regatta.

With the support of the civic officials, and the experience of the Centennial Regatta, St. Catharines offered to host the III World Championships in 1970. The offer was accepted by FISA and Canada joined the ranks of those countries which had successfully held a world class championship regatta.

But these successes were local and in many ways failed to meet the hopes of the rest of the country. By the end of the sixties, Canadian rowing seemed to be centered around St. Catharines. Its facilities, the strength of its student programs and the dedication of its officials gave the club a dominant role in Canadian rowing which other clubs seemed reluctant or unable to challenge or emulate.

However, change came from external sources. Spurred by the revelation that Canadians were basically unhealthy and goaded by Montreal's bid to host the 1976 Olympic Games, the Federal and, shortly thereafter, the provincial governments began to increase their active interest in supporting sports.

Money became available to build facilities, hire professional help, purchase equipment and defray the costs of competition and administration. Rowing benefitted immediately. Three professionals were hired⁹¹. With their assistance and the funds available from the government, the Association began to rebuild. Clubs experienced a new lease on life as equipment, made in Lucan, Ontario, by Jacob Kaschper, became available to replace expensive imports from the United States and Europe. A national rowing magazine, CATCH, was initiated and by 1978 it was issued every 2 months to every member of the Association. Visits from CAAO executives sparked interest in New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and Alberta where rowing had never been established or had died out, many years ago. Newfoundland, still steeped in its 150 year old rowing traditions, on Quidi Vidi Lake, also began to show some interest in modern rowing after trying the sliding seat for the first time at the first Canada Games held in Dartmouth, Nova Scotia in 1969.

Provincial associations were formed and nurtured clubs in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. Provincial Rowing Championships were established which soon challenged, in excellence, the Royal Canadian Henley and the newly organized Canadian National Championships. By the end of the decade, 46 Canadian rowing clubs claimed membership in the Association and there were 2,500 active oarsmen and women.

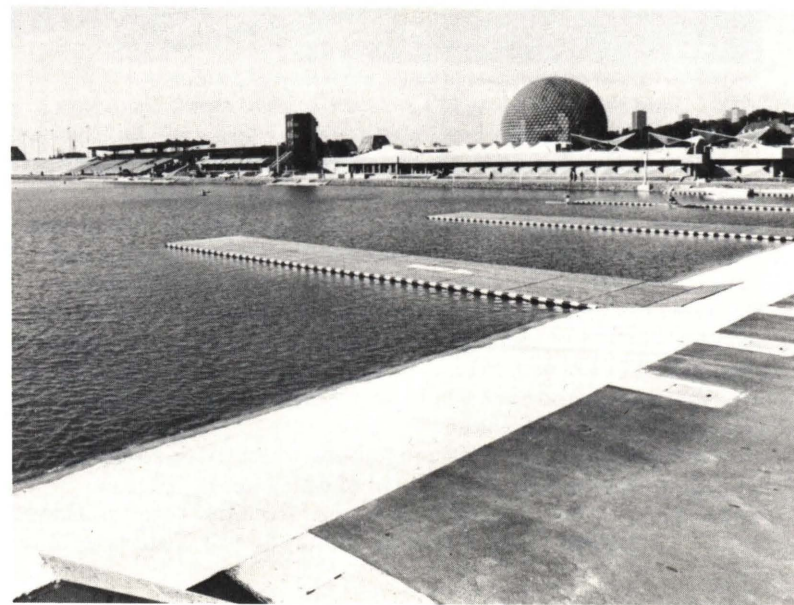
44 Even as members increased so did participation and levels of competition. Attendance at the Henley exceeded 1300 by 1979, of whom some 800 were Canadians, about one third of which came from Toronto, Hamilton and St. Catharines. Canadian rowing had changed.

In 1973 another course was built to international standards at Burnaby, B.C., and an artificial course was built in 1975 in Montreal for the Olympics. Canada could now boast three such courses, more than any country in the world. But numbers and facilities alone do not indicate healthy growth, and thus it was with some concern that the development of the sport was watched. Observers noted with relief that the growth was uniform.

Numbers at the Henley continued to grow, and Canadians were participating and winning at the U.S. National Championship, the IRA, the Dad Vail and the Head of the Charles Regattas. On the international scene, Canada's fortunes which had slumped in the late sixties, finally turned for the better especially when women's rowing jumped into prominence.



Olympic Basin, Montreal. 48



Vancouver Rowing club c. 1890. 49

⁹¹Executive Director Al Price; Technical Director, Martin Bielz and Technical Coordinator Greg Rokosh

In 1972 women's events were introduced into the Canadian Henley for the first time, and thereby instituted a unique approach to women's rowing. Unlike any other country, Canada's women joined the national rowing program on an equal basis with the men, and quickly proved they could more than hold their own. While in the early years victories at the Henley were eagerly taken by visiting American crews, members of the National Women's Rowing Association, by 1975 Canadian women began to assert their superiority.

In 1976, Canadian women competed at Lucerne, Switzerland, won the eight and came in second in the coxed fours and the pairs. At the Canadian Henley that year, Canadians won all the womens sweep

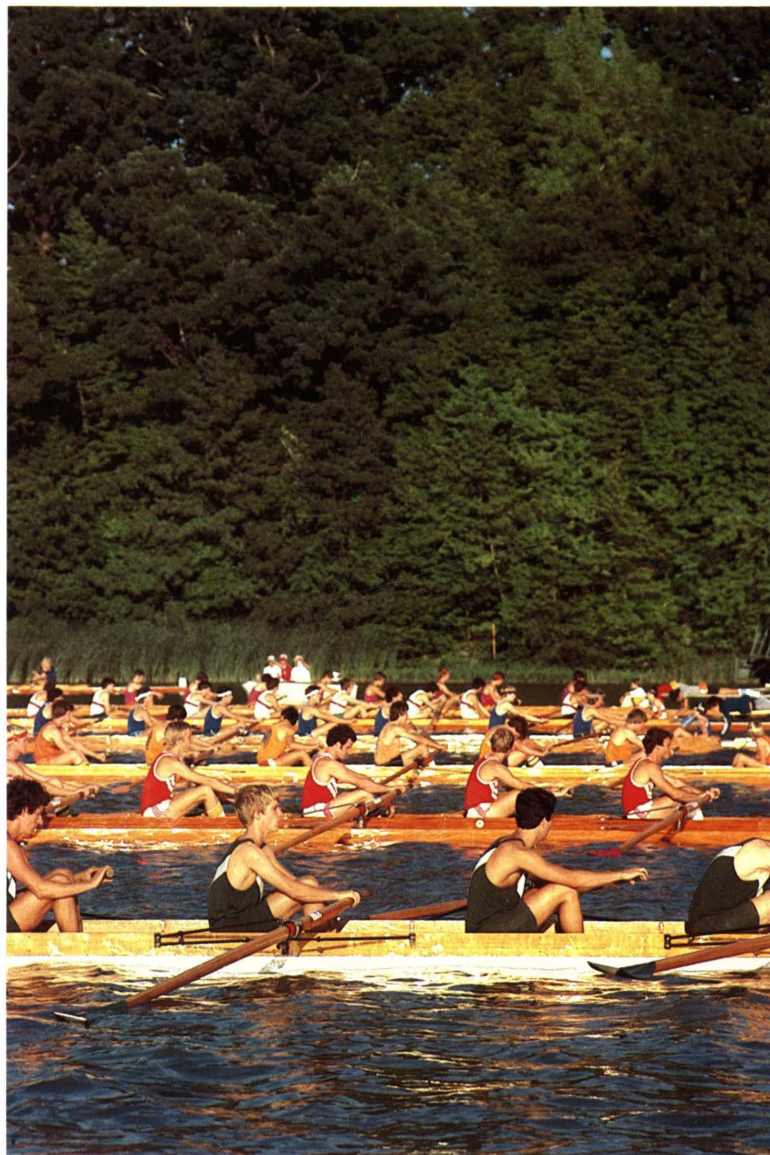
events. But their performance in the Olympics held at Montreal, while promising, was disappointing. Three crews made the grand finals and turned Canada best rowing performances since 1964, but none, including the men, won a medal.

Next year, 1977, Canadian women excelled at the World Championships in Amsterdam, by winning Bronze medals in the eights and the pairs. In 1978 at the World Championships, the eight again won a Bronze the pair of Susan Antoft (Vancouver) and Betty Craig (Brockville) moved up to claim a Silver, and the women's double missed the Bronze medal by inches. In 1980 Andrea Schreiner of St. Catharines beat East European and American scullers to win the women's singles title at Lucerne, Switzerland.



The start, World Championships; Bled, Yugoslavia. 50

While the women were successful, the men's program began a resurgence at the 1979 Pan American Games in Puerto Rico, Canada won Gold in the pair and the double, and Silver in the singles, coxed fours and eight. It was Canada's best performance at the Games in 20 years. In 1980, Pat Walter and Bruce Ford of the Vancouver City



The Start, Royal Canadian Henley. 51



The strain of Rowing. 52

Rowing Club went to the Henley Royal and won the Double Sculls Challenge Cup.

In the early 1970's, before women's rowing became so successful, Canada commenced competition in World Youth Championships, where it was hoped, the opportunity lay to regain the successes which had been missing since the UBC/VRC crews of the early 1960's. The hopes were buoyed when Ridley College's eight captured, in 1970, the triple crown of schoolboy rowing, the Canadian and U.S. Scholastic Championships and the Princess Elizabeth Challenge Cup at the Henley Royal. This great feat heralded a decade of international schoolboy domination when, under Neil Campbell, Ridley returned to win the Henley Royal event no less than four more times. But the hopes of a return to world class glory were overly optimistic until the 1973 Championships when Canadian men's youth rowing took a Bronze in the coxed pair and again a Bronze in the 1975 Championships, in the straight pair. These two medals broke Canada's 20 year drought in world championship competition.

It was the women's youth teams which again proved the new strength of Canadian rowing when the women's eight won a Bronze in 1978 and finally, in 1979, a Gold.

At the World Championships held in Moscow, the Canadian women's eight coached by Rudy Wieler, who had never rowed himself, overcame the highly favoured East German and Russian crews to win Canada's first Gold medal in world championship competition.



A close Finish. 53

In the lightweight division of world competition, an area where its excellent high school program should have provided the strength and depth to challenge successfully, Canada was again outclassed. Not until 1979 did a Canadian sculler Brian Thorne of St. Catharine's bring home a well deserved Silver medal.

With these successes, Canadian rowing showed not only depth but consistency, and as the successes began to be realized, domestic rowing improved and grew. By the end of the decade regattas were held in Canada every month of the year, and several began to be of significant interest.

In Ottawa, London and Peterborough head style regattas were introduced. The Head of the Rideau Canada in Ottawa grew to become the largest annual club regatta in Canada, and in 1977 welcomed the Queen and HRH The Duke of Edinburgh. The Peterborough event quickly became the most popular University regatta, attracting annual over 300 oarsmen and women. Other regattas soon followed including another from Ottawa to the Chateau Montebello, a distance of 42 miles along the Ottawa River.

All these events testified to the resurgence of interest in rowing as a sport as well as to many other activities which grew successfully during this decade. Other sports, notably skiing, swimming, yachting and athletics all showed tremendous improvements and thereby testified to the benefits which accrued in part from government help. These successes, while benefitting from government financial help, also relied on other factors, not the least of which was the sense of Canadian national competence and pride which the second century of the Canadian Confederation had begun to awaken.



Rowing in magnificent scenery. 54

The postwar development of the Canadian identity manifested itself in a myriad of ways, some of which were spectacular, such as the great Confederation Birthday Celebration, the Man and His World Exhibition and the 1976 Olympics. Other signs were less noticeable but just as important, such as the discovery that Canadian artists were also successful. Many of these artists have depicted sport in their works. Since the renewed optimism in the Canadian future coincided with a renewed appreciation of aesthetic values, the discovery was timely and welcomed.

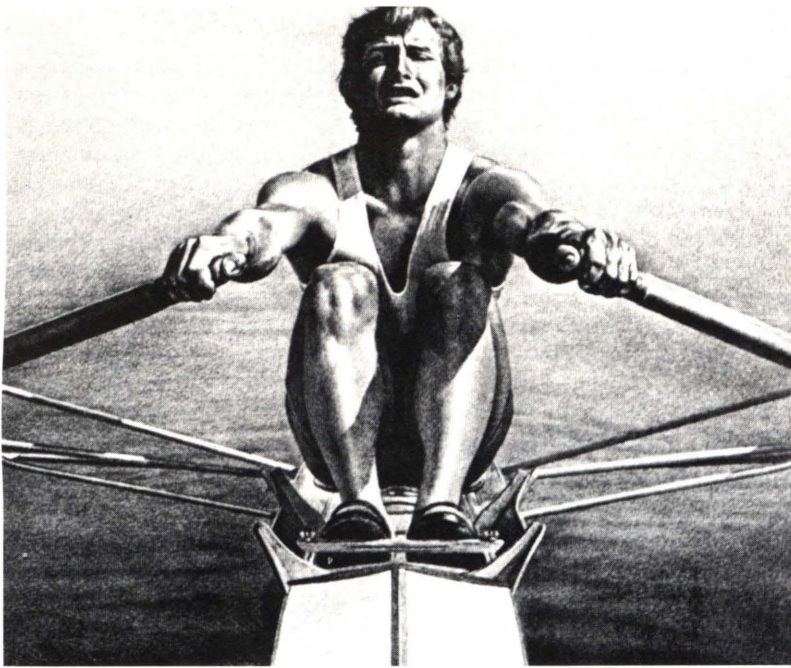


Perhaps the foremost contemporary Canadian artists to depict sports in Ken Danby whose series of six pictures were completed while he held the R. Tait McKenzie Chair at the National Sport and Recreation Centre are among the finest studies of athletes. His work "The Sculler", wherein he melts the slim lines of the shell with the bulky strength of the athlete, depicts his painstaking approach to capturing the essence of sculling, often regarded as the most aesthetic side of rowing. By comparison, Tom Forestall has concentrated on the forms of the scullers and their shells, seeking to maintain rhythm by the juxtaposition of, and contrast between, the shapes of the shells and the humped shapes of the oarsmen at rest or poised for the next stroke.

Study for The Sculler. 55



End of the Stroke. 56



The Sculler. 57

Neither of these pictures seeks to capture the oarsman's agony during a race, an attempt which Bruce Garner's statue of an oarsman completing a stroke does successfully. Pain is etched in every line of the oarsman's body, commensurate with the effort needed to maintain high output under anaerobic conditions. And yet even his portrayal of the oarsman's suffering, Garner manages subtly to transmit a suggestion of the grace, rhythm and fluidity of a boat moving at speed through the waves. Such a transmission takes place in a medium in a manner which only an artist could convey successfully.

Not all artists have relied on the traditional media to practice their art. Many have applied the modern technology of film to record and convey the essence of sport, not only in motion pictures, but also by the medium of still photography. These marvels of technology have developed the arts to the point where the portrayal no longer relies entirely on the interpretive skill of the artist, and, therefore, allows the observer even greater scope in determining for himself the aesthetic value of what he sees. At the same time he is able to participate, albeit vicariously, in the experience of the unique event of a sportsman excelling at his sport.



The agony of effort. 58



In rowing this excellence has been well established over the century and a half of its existence, of which one hundred years have been as an amateur sport. Until 1968 Canadian oarsmen had won more medals at the Olympic Games than the athletes of any other Canadian sport. By the end of the hundred years of the sport's existence, the ratio of medals won in international amateur competition to competitors, still exceed the same ratio of any other Canadian sport by an order of two to three. Almost half the medals have been won in the last ten years by a membership which doubled in the same period.

At the same time Canadian oarsmen and women continued to win overwhelmingly at the Canadian Henley and the Championships of the Canadian Secondary Schools Rowing Association, both events being opened to, and attended by, American competitors.

The results to date bode well for the second century, but the future is in no way assured. Rowing is tough, facilities and equipment are expensive and rewards are extraordinarily personal. Accordingly, it is difficult to assert that the sport will grow significantly. Yet these difficulties have been present over the last hundred years and have successfully been surmounted, as the sport's history attests. In many ways these difficulties form a vital element in the joy of living, and thus offer a challenge to those who wish to face them. Perhaps this last consideration leads to the acceptance of a basic belief in the soundness of the activity, which, if it has lasted 2500 years might last quite a few years longer yet.



Stamp honouring rowing. 60



Medal to honour outstanding contributions to rowing 1880-1980.

Canada in World Competition Since 1880

				I	2	3	
1880	World Championship	(Professional)	Singles	x			Ned Hanlan; Toronto
1881	World Championship	(Professional)	Singles	x			Ned Hanlan; Toronto
1882	World Championship	(Professional)	Singles	x			Ned Hanlan; Toronto
1884	World Championship	(Professional)	Singles	x			Ned Hanlan; Toronto
1885	Henley Royal	Stewards Cup	Fours	x			J. Hogg, G. Thompson, C. Morphy, R. McKay; <i>Argonaut R.C.</i>
1894	Henley Royal	Stewards Cup	Fours	x			C. Marks, W.J. Osborne, E. Lloyd, J.C.G. Armitage; <i>Winnipeg R.C.</i>
1896	World Championship	(Professional)	Singles	x			Jake Gaudaur; Orillia
1898	World Championship	(Professional)	Singles	x			Jake Gaudaur; Orillia
1904	Henley Royal	Diamond Sculls	Singles	x			Lou Scholes; <i>Don R.C.</i>
	Henley Royal	Stewards Cup	Fours w/o cox	x			C.S. Riley, J.S. Henderson, A.H.E. Kent, E.W. Hamberg; <i>Winnipeg R.C.</i>
	Olympics		Eights	x			J. Bailey, A. Allen, G. Reifenstein, C. Rice, Burchill, Wadsworth, D. Mackenzie, J. Wright Sr., N. Bestedo (Cox); <i>Argonaut R.C.</i>
1908	Olympics		Pairs w/o cox	x			F. Toms, N. Jackes; <i>Argonaut R.C.</i>
1910	Henley Royal	Stewards Cup	Fours w/o cox	x			F.F. Carruthers, C.E. Allen, G.B. Aldous, C.S. Riley; <i>Winnipeg R.C.</i>
1912	Olympics		Singles	x			E. Butler; <i>Argonaut R.C.</i>
1913	Henley Royal	Grand Challenge	Eights	x			C. Riddy, G. Wickson, P. Kent, R. Gregory, A. Sinclair, B. Galt, A. Russell, G. Taylor, W. McCleary (Cox); <i>Argonaut R.C.</i>
1924	Olympics		Fours w/o cox	x			A.C. Black, W. Wood, G.F. Mackay, C.H.B. Finlayson; <i>Vancouver R.C.</i>
	Olympics		Eights	x			I. Campbell, L. Wallace, A. Bell, W. Langford, R. Hunter, W. Snyder, J. Smith, B. Little, N. Taylor; <i>U. of Toronto R.C.</i>
1927	Henley Royal	Diamond Sculls	Singles	x			Joe Wright Jr.; <i>Argonaut R.C.</i>
1928	Henley Royal	Diamond Sculls	Singles	x			Joe Wright Jr.; <i>Argonaut R.C.</i>
	Olympics		Doubles	x			Joe Wright Jr.; Jack Guest Sr.; <i>Argonaut/Don R.C.</i>
	Olympics		Eights	x			W.M. Ross, C.E. Norris, A.C. Meech, J.L. Murdock, H.T. Richardson, J.L. Hand, F.J. Fiddes, F.C. Hedges, J.H. Donnelly (Cox); <i>Argonaut R.C.</i>
1929	Henley Royal	Diamond Sculls	Singles	x			Joe Wright Jr.; <i>Argonaut R.C.</i>
1930	Henley Royal	Diamond Sculls	Singles	x			Jack Guest Sr.; <i>Don R.C.</i>
	B.E.G.		Doubles	x			E. Bole, R. Richards; <i>Winnipeg R.C.</i>
	B.E.G.		Fours w/o cox	x			H. McCraig, L. Gales, R. Evans, J. Butler, A. Mills (Cox); <i>McGill University</i>
	B.E.G.		Fours w/o cox	x			J. Gayner, J. Flemming, O.G. Bellew, H. Pelham; <i>Jubilee B.C. Halifax</i>
	B.E.G.		Eights	x			W. Moore, L. Bawks, H. Fry, J. Zabinsky, W. Thoburn, D. Boal, A. Taylor, E. Eastwood, L. McDonald (Cox); <i>Leander, B.C. Hamilton</i>
1931	Henley Royal	Diamond Sculls	Singles	x			R. Pearce; <i>Leander B.C. Hamilton</i>
1932	Olympics		Eights	x			E. Eastwood, J. Harris, S. Stanyar, N. Fry, C. Liddell, W. Thoburn, D. Boal, A. Taylor, L. McDonald (Cox); <i>Leander B.C. Hamilton</i>
	Olympics		Doubles	x			C.E. Pratte, Noel de Mille; <i>Vancouver R.C.</i>
1938	B.E.G.		Fours w/cox	x			J. McDonald, D. Davis, J. Temple, M. Winkler, K. Jaggard (Cox); <i>James Bay A.A.</i>
1939	Henley Royal	Grand Challenge	Eights	x			C. W. Rudd, C.A. Campbell, J. Russel, J. Mingay, J.F. Coulson, G. Duncan, R. Scott, K. Gaudeur, J. Donnelly (Cox); <i>Argonaut R.C.</i>
1954	B.E.G.		Eights	x			G.W. Smith, T.M. Harris, T.A. Toynbee, D.J. McDonald, L.K. West, J.H. Kovits, K.J. Drummond, R.A. Wilson, R.J. Sierpina (Cox); <i>Vancouver R.C.</i>
	B.E.G.		Doubles	x			D. Guest, L.D. Stephan; <i>Argonaut R.C.</i>
	B.E.G.		Singles	x			Robt. Williams; <i>Leander B.C.</i>
1955	Henley Royal	Grand Challenge	Eights	x			G.W. Smith, T.M. Harris, L.K. West, D.J. McDonald, T.A. Toynbee, J.H. Kovits, W. Hughes, P.T. Kueber, C.S. Ogawa (Cox); <i>Vancouver R.C.</i>
1956	Olympics		Fours w/o cox	x			D.J. Arnold, I.W. d'Hondt, L.K. Loomer, A.A. MacKinnon; <i>Vancouver R.C.</i>
	Olympics		Eights	x			L.K. West, D.J. McDonald, W.A. McKerlich, D.W. Pretty, D.L. Helliwell, R.A. Wilson, R.N. McClure, P.T. Kueber, C.S. Ogawa (Cox); <i>Vancouver R.C.</i>
1956	Henley Royal	Wyfolds Challenge	Fours w/o cox	x			J.F. Rooney, A.C. McBratney, M.P. Cody, V.J. Rooney; <i>Brockville R.C.</i>
1958	B.E.G.		Eights	x			L.K. Loomer, D.W. Pretty, G.A. Mervyn, I.W. d'Hondt, W.A.M. McKerlich, A.A. MacKinnon, D.J. Arnold, R.A. Wilson, S. Biln (Cox); <i>Vancouver R.C.</i>
	B.E.G.		Fours w/o cox	x			G.W. Smith, M.A. Turnbull, R.N. McClure, J.C.W. Madden; <i>Vancouver R.C.</i>
	B.E.G.		Fours w/cox	x			D.J. Arnold, D.L. Helliwell, W.L. Stapleton, I.W. d'Hondt, S. Biln (Cox); <i>Vancouver R.C.</i>
1959	PANAMS		Eights	x			P. Robbins, I.W. d'Hondt, G.A. Mervyn, M.A. Turnbull, D.A.H. Anderson, J.C.W. Madden, I.M. Beardmore, J.L. Cartmel, S. Biln (Cox); <i>Vancouver R.C.</i>
	PANAMS		Singles	x			A. Biernacki; <i>Ottawa R.C.</i>
	Olympics		Eights	x			G.A. Mervyn, I.W. d'Hondt, W.A. McKerlich, N. Kuhn, D.J. Arnold, A.A. MacKinnon, D.A.H. Anderson, J.H.S. Lecky, S. Biln (Cox); <i>Vancouver R.C.</i>
1962	Commonwealth		Fours w/o cox	x			E. Worobieff, T.L. Gray, T.M. Stokes, R.A. McIntosh; <i>Vancouver R.C.</i>
1963	PANAMS		Eights	x			D.R. Sturdy, M. Lemieux, E. Worobieff, T.L. Gray, R.A. McIntosh, D.G. Dewar, T.P. Browne, T.M. Stokes, D. Overton (Cox); <i>Vancouver R.C.</i>
1964	Olympics		Pairs w/o cox	x			R. Jackson, G. Hungerford; <i>Vancouver R.C.</i>
1967	PANAMS		Eights	x			R.B. McDaniel, E.O. McAvity, J.O. Richardson, C. Sjogren, W.R. Chapman, F.J. Chapman, B. Johnson, A.B. Noble, H.F. Crawley (Cox); <i>Vancouver R.C.</i>
	PANAMS		Fours w/o cox	x			B.B. Clark, P.B. Webber, A.B. Netupsky, R.N. Fearn; <i>Vancouver B.C.</i>
	PANAMS		Doubles	x			Doug Clark, L. Gotfredsen; <i>Argonaut R.C.</i>
1970	Henley Royal	Princess Elizabeth Cup	Eights	x			J. Weinstein, L. Sanye, W. Verity, R. Schmon, D. Gidney, S. Longstaff, L. Rumble, W. Aziz, B. Halliday (Cox); <i>Ridley College</i>
1971	PANAMS		Eights	x			E.M. Smith, K.A. Jonker, R. Bell-Irving, M.J. Neary, R.S. Advent, J. Walker, R.M. Cunliffe, I.M. Gordon, M.C. Conway (Cox); <i>Vancouver R.C.</i>
1972	Henley Royal	Princess Phillip Cup	Fours w/cox	x			R. Crooker, A. vanRuyven, R. Symysck, G. Quast, P. Hoople (Cox); <i>St. Catharines R.C.</i>
1973	Henley Royal	Princess Elizabeth Cup	Eights	x			S. Dorland, L. Cooper, O. Crassweller, T. Powell, H. Braul, D. McElhenny, R. MacLachlan, F. MacKay, R. Walker (Cox); <i>Ridley College</i>
	FISA Youth Championships (men)		Pair w/cox	x			B. Carpenter, A. Jostman, M. Newman; <i>St. Catharines R.C.</i>
1975	PANAMS		Fours w/cox	x			B. Dick, R. Burak, P. Monkton, A. vanRuyven, B. Choquette (Cox); <i>St. Catharines R.C.</i>
	PANAMS		Pair w/cox	x			J. Henniger, B. Love, M. Battersby (Cox); <i>Vancouver/Hanlan R.C.'s</i>
	PANAMS		Fours w/o cox	x			I.M. Gordon, A. Morrow, J.M. Neary, M.M. Moran; <i>Vancouver R.C.</i>
	FISA Youth Championships (men)		Pair w/o cox	x			M. Evans, T. Britton-Foster; <i>Hanlan B.C.</i>
	Henley Royal	Princess Elizabeth Cup	Eights	x			C. Porter, W. Stewart, E. Berkhout, R. Reid, L. Berkhout, M. Pos, S. Thetford, R. MacLachlan, P. Walker (Cox); <i>Ridley College</i>
	Henley Royal	Stewards Cup	Fours w/o cox	x			J.T. Allester, M.M. Moran, J.R. Bodnar, K.A. Rae; <i>Vancouver R.C.</i>
1976	World Championships (women)		Eights	x			J. Fera, C. Neuland, K. Jacklin, T. Smith, D. Young, N. Higgins, M. DeLure, C. Eastmure, I. Smith (Cox); <i>Burnaby A.C., St. Catharines R.C.</i>
1977	World Championships (women)		Pair w/o cox	x			B. Craig, S. Antoft; <i>Brockville/Hanlan</i>
	Henley Royal	Princess Elizabeth Cup	Eights	x			P. Greenwood, P. Dorland, W. Christie, P. Jeffery, J. Vanderburgh, J. Hopmans, A. Messer, R. Chaplin, B. McMahon (Cox); <i>Ridley College</i>
1978	World Championships (women)		Pair w/o cox	x			B. Craig, S. Antoft; <i>Brockville/Hanlan</i>
	World Championships (women)		Eights	x			T. Smith, D. Young, K. Gordon, K. Jacklin, M. Draeger, G. Cort, C. Neuland, J. Fera, T. Flynn (Cox); <i>Burnaby A.C., St. Catharines R.C., Woodstock R.C.</i>
	FISA Youth Championships (women)		Eights	x			J. Tregunno, M. Fair, M. Romak, C. Clarke, R. MacLaurin, K. Chapman, S. May, C. Cybulski, L. Anderson (Cox); <i>London R.C., Woodstock R.C.</i>
1979	PANAMS		Pair w/o cox	x			B. Dick, T. Storm; <i>St. Catharines R.C.</i>
	PANAMS		Double	x			B. Ford, P. Walter; <i>Victoria City R.C.</i>
	PANAMS		Eights	x			J.O. Richardson, F.G. Withers, M. Felix, R.A. Hartvikson, D.P. Wilkinson, R. Catherall, D. Orr, G. Hood, M.C. Conway (Cox); <i>Vancouver R.C.</i>
	PANAMS		Four w/cox	x			B. Cherwinski, D. Turton, M. LaForme, C. Zintel, M. Cohen (Cox); <i>Leander B.C.</i>
	PANAMS		Singles	x			P. Monkton; <i>Ridley B.C.</i>
	FISA Lightweight Championships		Singles	x			B. Thorne; <i>St. Catharines R.C.</i>
	FISA Youth Championships (women)		Eights	x			S. Vanhelvert, E. Griepma, J. Tregunno, M. Romak, S. Wetzel, C. Cybulski, Y. Schertzing, L. Zucco, H. Dobbing (Cox); <i>St. Catharines R.C., Cornwall R.C., South Niagara R.C., Woodstock R.C.</i>
	Henley Royal	Princess Elizabeth Cup	Eights	x			M. Wilson, J. Haas, B. Powell, C. Lloyd, T. Bristow, M. Wodchis, D. Fitzpatrick, C. Ferguson, B. McMahon (Cox); <i>Ridley College</i>
1980	Henley Royal	Double Sculls Challenge Cup	Doubles	x			P. Walter, B. Ford; <i>Victoria City R.C.</i>
	FISA Youth Championships (women)		Fours w/cox	x			K. Millejours, K. Davis, J. Vanderlee, W. Davis, J. Wikobrado (Cox); <i>South Niagara R.C., Peterborough, St. Catharines</i>

FISA MEDAL OF HONOUR

1967 North America Championship

F.F. (Ted) Nelson, St. Catharines

T.E. (Ted) Norris, Toronto

1970 World Championship

City of St. Catharines

W.B.C. Burgoyne, St. Catharines

Craig Swayze, St. Catharines

1975 Fisa Junior Championship

H. Goetschi, Montreal

1953	Vesper B.C., Philadelphia	6:20.3
1954	Vesper B.C., Philadelphia	6:25.1
1955	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:18
1956	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	6:33.6
1957	Vesper B.C., Philadelphia	6:28.3
1958	Vesper B.C., Philadelphia	6:18.5
1959	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Mich.	7:21.3
1960	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Mich.	6:34.1
1961	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:11
1962	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:13.8
1963	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Mich.	5:55.4
1964	Vancouver R.C., Vancouver	5:36.6
1965	Vesper B.C., Philadelphia	6:12.2
1966	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:02.9
1967	Vancouver R.C., Vancouver	5:37.2
1968	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:31.6
1969	Vesper B.C., Philadelphia	5:48.5
1970	Vancouver R.C., Vancouver	5:33.6
1971	New Haven R.C., New Haven, Conn.	6:28.2
1972	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:06
1973	Ridley B.C., St. Catharines	5:48.5
1974	U.S. National Team	5:52.7
1975	U.S. National Team	5:58.7
1976	St. Catharines R.C.	5:57.95
1977	St. Catharines R.C.	
1978	Vancouver R.C.	5:52.5
1979	Leander B.C., Hamilton, Ont.	6:23.15
1980	Vesper B.C., Philadelphia	6:11.08

Royal Canadian Henley Results

CHAMPIONSHIP EIGHT

(Ned Hanlan Memorial Trophy)

1898	Toronto — Argonaut R.C., Toronto	8:01
1903	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	6:33.6
1904	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	7:00
1905	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	6:48.5
1906	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	No Time
1907	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	6:42
1908	Winnipeg R.C., Winnipeg	No Time
1909	Detroit B.C., Detroit	7:21
1910	Ottawa R.C., Ottawa	6:50
1911	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	6:37.8
1912	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	7:16.6
1913	Winnipeg R.C., Winnipeg	8:48
1914	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	6:19.4
1915	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	6:28
1919	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	Row Over
1920	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	7:01
1921	U. of T. R.C., Toronto (Grad.)	6:41.2
1922	U. of T. R.C., Toronto	6:54
1923	U. of T. R.C., Toronto	7:35
1924	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	7:26.2
1925	Penn Athletic Club, Philadelphia	6:54.8
1926	American Legion B.C., Wyandotte	7:20.6
1927	Wyandotte B.C., Wyandotte	7:00.8
1928	Winnipeg R.C., Winnipeg	6:35
1929	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	6:36
1930	Detroit B.C., Detroit	7:04
1931	Penn Athletic Club, Philadelphia	7:27
1932	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	6:58
1933	Leander B.C., Hamilton	6:37.6
1934	Leander B.C., Hamilton	7:04
1935	Leander B.C., Hamilton	7:14.4
1936	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	6:31.2
1937	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	6:47
1938	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	6:26
1939	Leander B.C., Hamilton	6:44.6
1940	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:14
1941	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	6:59.4
1942	Ecorse B.C., Ecorse, Michigan	7:23.8
1943	Ecorse B.C., Ecorse, Michigan	7:00.2
1944	Leander B.C., Hamilton	6:35.2
1945	Leander B.C., Hamilton	7:06
1946	Leander B.C., Hamilton	7:16.8
1947	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	6:27.8
1948	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	6:51.2
1949	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	6:47
1950	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	6:25.2
1951	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	6:46.4
1952	West Side, R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	6:27.2

JUNIOR EIGHT

(Wyandotte Trophy)

1904	Argonaut R.C., No. 2, Toronto	7:16
1905	Argonaut R.C., No. 2, Toronto	6:32.6
1906	Argonaut R.C., No. 2, Toronto	6:35
1907	Argonaut R.C., No. 2, Toronto	7:09.2
1908	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	7:01
1909	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	7:20
1910	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	6:45
1911	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	6:47
1912	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	7:25
1913	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	7:01
1914	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	6:31.2
1915	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	6:34.6
1919	Detroit B.C.	N.T.
1920	Argonaut R.C., Toronto U. of T. Crew	6:40
1921	University of Toronto R.C., Toronto	7:11.4
1922	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	6:58
1923	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	7:39
1924	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	7:07.8
1925	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	7:32
1926	Theo Roosevelt H.S., Wyandotte, Michigan	7:15
1927	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	6:44.6
1928	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	7:19
1929	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:40
1930	Leander B.C., Hamilton	6:42
1931	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	6:55.2
1932	Wyandotte B.C., Wyandotte, Michigan	6:32
1933	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	6:23.4
1934	Leander B.C., Hamilton	7:12
1935	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	7:20.4
1936	Leander B.C., Hamilton	7:01
1937	Don R.C., Toronto	6:50.6
1938	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	6:58.8
1939	Ottawa R.C., Ottawa	6:43
1940	Leander B.C., Hamilton	6:55.2
1941	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	6:55
1942	Wyandotte B.C., Wyandotte, Michigan	7:19
1943	Leander B.C., Hamilton	7:00.4
1944	Leander B.C., Hamilton	6:58
1946	Ecorse B.C., Ecorse, Michigan	6:55.6
1947	Wyandotte B.C., Wyandotte, Michigan	7:09
1948	Ecorse B.C., Ecorse, Michigan	6:26
1949	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:39
1950	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	6:31
1951	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:05.2
1952	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:19
1953	Leander B.C., Hamilton	6:39
1954	Don R.C., Toronto	6:42
1955	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:10.3
1956	New York A.C., New York City	6:54

1957	Ecorse B.C., Ecorse, Michigan	6:24.6
1958	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	6:16.7
1959	St. Catharines B.C., St. Catharines	6:41.1
1960	Leander B.C., Hamilton	6:28.4
1961	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	6:36
1962	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	6:41
1963	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:13.3
1964	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	6:46.5
1965	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	6:13.4
1966	New York A.C., New York City	6:18.5
1967	Club Espana, Mexico City	6:08.5
1968	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	5:41.2
1969	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	6:01.9
1970	London R.C., London, Ont.	6:07
1971	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	5:56.7
1972	Ridley B.C., St. Catharines	6:44.2
1973	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:28.6
1974	Leander B.C., Hamilton	5:54.9
1975	Mexico R.F.	5:57.3
1976	Peterborough R.C.	6:18.90
1977	St. Catharines R.C.	6:17.8
1978	Peterborough R.C.	6:16.9
1979	London — Western, London, Ont.	6:18.9
1980	Western, London, Ont.	6:14.15

SENIOR 155-POUND EIGHT

(Joseph Wright Memorial Trophy)

1926	Lachine R.C., Montreal	7:21
1927	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	7:11.8
1928	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	6:39
1929	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	6:46
1930	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	6:53
1931	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:50.6
1932	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:11.8
1933	Leander B.C., Hamilton	6:52.5
1934	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:03
1935	Leander B.C., Hamilton	7:45
1936	No Race	
1937	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:15
1938	Leander B.C., Hamilton	6:52.4
1939	Leander B.C., Hamilton	7:09.6
1940	Wyandotte B.C., Wyandotte, Michigan	7:09
1941	Ecorse B.C., Ecorse, Michigan	7:07
1942	No Race	
1943	No Race	
1944	No Race	
1945	No Race	
1946	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:27.8
1947	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	6:35.4
1948	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	6:53.8
1949	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:00
1950	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:48
1951	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:10
1952	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:15
1953	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	6:40
1954	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	6:53
1955	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:11.5
1956	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	6:44.5
1957	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:01.8
1958	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	6:14.5
1959	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	8:08.4
1960	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	6:16.4
1961	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	6:30
1962	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	6:14.5
1963	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	6:11.8
1964	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	5:49.4
1965	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	6:44.9
1966	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:22.5
1967	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:13.5
1968	Potomac B.C., Washington	6:12
1969	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:08.5
1970	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	5:58.8
1971	Brockville R.C., Brockville	6:49.4
1972	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:49.9
1973	Cambridge B.C., Boston	6:17.8
1974	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:14.1
1975	U.S. National Team	6:17.5
1976	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:21.35
1977	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	
1978	New York A.C., New York, N.Y.	6:03.7

1979	St. Catharines R.C. St. Catharines	6:35.72
1980	St. Catharines R.C. St. Catharines	6:30.51

JUNIOR 155 POUND EIGHT (Roy Couch Memorial Trophy)

1925	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	7:25
1926	Lachine R.C., Montreal	7:21
1927	Leander B.C., Hamilton	6:52.2
1928	Lachine R.C., Montreal	7:19
1929	McGill University R.C., Montreal	6:55
1930	Leander B.C., Hamilton	7:00.4
1931	Wyandotte B.C., Wyandotte, Michigan	7:10.6
1932	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:39
1933	Leander B.C., Hamilton	7:25.6
1934	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:31
1935	Leander B.C., Hamilton	7:05
1936	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	6:51
1937	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:03.6
1938	Leander B.C., Hamilton	7:00.8
1939	Wyandotte B.C., Wyandotte, Michigan	7:07.4
1940	Ecorse B.C., Ecorse, Michigan	7:14.8
1941	West Side R.C., Buffalo N.Y.	No Race
1942	No Race	No Race
1943	No Race	No Race
1944	No Race	No Race
1945	No Race	7:00.4
1946	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:12.2
1947	Leander B.C., Hamilton	6:30.6
1948	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	6:45.4
1949	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:29.4
1950	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:08
1951	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	6:30
1952	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:16
1953	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:57.6
1954	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:44.5
1955	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:14
1956	Leander B.C., Hamilton	6:43
1957	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:28
1958	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:44.6
1959	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:00.6
1960	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:43
1961	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:50.3
1962	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:47
1963	Ecorse B.C., Ecorse, Michigan	6:29.8
1964	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:24
1965	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	6:15
1966	Vesper B., Philadelphia	6:32.3
1967	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	6:23.3
1968	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	5:55.6
1969	Ecorse B.C., Ecorse, Mich.	6:31.8
1970	Brockville R.C., Brockville	6:12.8
1971	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:06.8
1972	Leander B.C., Hamilton	5:55.3
1973	Minneapolis R.C., Minneapolis	6:24
1974	Charles River B.C., Boston	5:52.8
1975	U. of Western Ontario	6:48.76
1976	U. of Western Ontario	6:14.8
1977	St. Catharines R.C. St. Catharines	6:41.8
1978	Dartmouth University, Hanover, N.M.	6:17.22
1979	Leander, B.C., Hamilton, Ont.	5:59.08
1980	St. Catharines R.C. St. Catharines	

SENIOR 145 POUND EIGHT (Geoffrey Taylor Trophy)

1911	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	7:24
1912	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	7:35
1913	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	7:47
1914	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	6:45
1915	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	6:45.6
1920	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	7:11.8
1921	Lachine R.C., Lachine	7:15
1922	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	7:07
1923	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	8:01
1924	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	8:05
1925	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	7:11.4
1926	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	8:02.2
1927	McGill University R.C., Montreal	7:21

1928	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	Row Over
1929	Leander B.C., Hamilton	6:47
1930	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:04
1931	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	7:56
1932	Lachine R.C., Lachine	7:04.2
1933	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	6:49.6
1934	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:05.4
1935	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:42
1936	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	7:15
1937	Undine B.C., Philadelphia	7:25.6
1938	Leander B.C., Hamilton	7:01
1939	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:13
1940	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:20.4
1941	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	7:15
1942	Wyandotte, B.C., Michigan	7:19.2
1943	Leander B.C., Hamilton	7:14.2
1944	Leander B.C., Hamilton	6:49
1945	Wyandotte B.C., Wyandotte, Michigan	7:01.4
1946	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:05.4
1947	Ecorse B.C., Ecorse, Michigan	6:56
1948	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:33.4
1949	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:01.4
1950	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:50.2
1951	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:11.2
1952	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	7:06.3
1953	Detroit R.C., Detroit, Michigan	6:56
1954	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	6:51
1955	Brockville R.C., Brockville	7:02
1956	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	7:07
1957	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	7:23
1958	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:39.2
1959	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:49
1960	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:39.6
1961	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:29
1962	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:52.2
1963	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	6:13.8
1964	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	5:58.4
1965	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	6:48.7
1966	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:34.3
1967	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:13.8
1968	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	5:57.2
1969	West Side R.C., Buffalo	6:16.7
1970	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:02.7
1971	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:50.8
1972	Ecorse B.C., Ecorse, Mich.	6:35.2
1973	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:11.5
1974	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:29.1
1975	St. Catharines R.C. St. Catharines	7:46
1976	St. Catharines R.C. St. Catharines	6:18.93
1977	St. Catharines R.C. St. Catharines	6:14
1978	St. Catharines R.C. St. Catharines	6:43.48
1979	Leander B.C., Hamilton, B.C.	6:34.16
1980	St. Catharines R.C. St. Catharines	

JUNIOR 145-POUND EIGHT (T. Edison Lane Memorial Trophy)

1914	Don R.C., Toronto	6:54
1915	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	6:51
1920	Don R.C., Toronto	6:44
1921	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	7:16.4
1922	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	7:14
1923	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	7:25
1932	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:17.8
1933	Brockville R.C., Brockville	6:44.5
1934	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	7:35
1935	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	7:48.8
1936	Wyandotte B.C., Wyandotte, Michigan	7:12
1937	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:11.2
1938	Leander B.C., Hamilton	7:06.8
1939	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	7:05
1940	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	7:35
1941	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	7:02
1942	Leander B.C., Hamilton	7:17
1943	Leander B.C., Hamilton	7:02.2
1944	Leander B.C., Hamilton	6:47
1945	Wyandotte B.C., Michigan	7:46
1946	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:03.8
1947	Wyandotte B.C., Wyandotte, Michigan	7:12
1948	Ecorse B.C., Michigan	6:28.4
1949	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	6:45
1950	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:37.6

1951	Don R.C., Toronto	7:35.2
1952	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	6:28
1953	Detroit R.C., Detroit, Michigan	6:57
1954	Ecorse B.C., Ecorse, Michigan	6:49.2
1955	Brockville R.C., Brockville	7:35.5
1956	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	6:46
1957	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	7:01.5
1958	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	6:25.3
1959	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:00
1960	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:32.1
1961	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:42
1962	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	6:48.5
1963	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:26.6
1964	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:17.4
1965	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	6:48.7
1967	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:09
1966	Undine B.C., Philadelphia	6:40.3
1968	Ecorse B.C., Ecorse, Michigan	6:21.8
1969	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:40.1
1970	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:23.2
1971	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:04.3
1972	Ecorse B.C., Ecorse, Mich.	6:52.9
1973	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:39.4
1974	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:12.8
1975	Brockville R.C.	6:08.9
1976	St. Catharines R.C. St. Catharines	6:28.23
1977	Wyandotte B.C.	6:09.7
1978	St. Catharines R.C. St. Catharines	6:45.3
1979	Leander B.C., Hamilton	6:23.25
1980	St. Catharines R.C. St. Catharines	6:01.53

SENIOR 135 POUND EIGHT (Michael J. Broderick Memorial Trophy)

1952	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:01
1953	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	6:45.1
1954	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:04
1955	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:25
1956	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:09.8
1957	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:14.3
1958	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	6:55.7
1959	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	7:55
1960	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	6:53.2
1961	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	6:30
1962	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:39.8
1963	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:23.9
1964	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:02.5
1965	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:23
1966	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:42
1967	Leander B.C., Hamilton	6:32.7
1968	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:30
1969	Ecorse B.C., Ecorse, Mich.	6:33.9
1970	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	6:11.8
1971	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	7:17.5
1972	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:20.3
1973	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:36.2
1974	Wyandotte B.C., Wyandotte, Mich.	6:17.1
1975	Wyandotte B.C., Wyandotte, Mich.	6:37.4
1976	Wyandotte B.C., Wyandotte, Mich.	6:42.6
1977	Wyandotte B.C., Wyandotte, Mich.	6:38.8
1978	Ottawa R.C., Ottawa	7:12.61
1979	Brockville R.C., Brockville	6:11.56
1980	St. Catharines R.C. St. Catharines	

JUNIOR 135 POUND EIGHT (Thomas B. Gannon Memorial Trophy)

1951	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	7:36
1952	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	6:49
1953	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:41.1
1954	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:02
1955	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:58
1956	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:15.2
1957	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:55.8
1958	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	No Time
1959	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:52
1960	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:17
1961	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:04
1962	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:00.5

1963	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	6:56
1964	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:44.4
1965	Leander B.C., Hamilton	6:35
1966	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:07.2
1967	Leander B.C., Hamilton	6:49.8
1968	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	6:30
1969	Brockville R.C., Brockville	6:10.9
1970	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:43.6
1971	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:22.4
1972	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:10.8
1973	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	5:59.7
1974	Charles River B.C., Boston	6:24
1975	St. Catharines R.C. St. Catharines	6:18.6
1976	St. Catharines R.C. St. Catharines	6:20.00
1977	St. Catharines R.C. St. Catharines	6:31
1978	Ottawa R.C., Hamilton	7:00.2
1979	Brockville R.C.	6:32.88
1980	Brockville R.C.	6:41.40

500 METRE DASH FOR EIGHTS

1954	Don R.C., Toronto	
1955	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	1:22.3
1956	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	1:18.4
1957	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	1:10.4
1958	Ecorse B.C., Ecorse, Michigan	1:09.5
1959	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	1:18.4
1960	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	1:05.6
1961	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	1:08.2
1962	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	1:08.7
1963	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	1:08.5
1964	Vancouver R.C., Vancouver, B.C.	1:16
1965	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	1:11.8
1966	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	1:13
1967	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	1:02.4
1968	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	1:03
1969	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	1:18.6
1970	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	1:09
1971	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	1:22.5
1972	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	1:16.1
1973	Ridley B.C., St. Catharines	1:06.4
1974	Ridley B.C., St. Catharines	1:29.9
1975	Ridley B.C. St. Catharines	1:18.6
1976	Syracuse R.A.	1:25.00
1977	Leander B.C. Hamilton	1:25.0
1978	Vesper B.C., Philadelphia	1:15.7
1979	Leander B.C., Hamilton	1:04.42
1980	St. Catharines R.C. St. Catharines	1:18.99

SENIOR FOUR (Challenge Trophy)

1880	Toronto, Argonaut R.C., Toronto	9:15.2
1881	Hamilton, Argonaut R.C., Toronto	9:03
1882	Lachine, Chatham R.C., Chatham	8:05
1883	Ottawa, Toronto R.C., Toronto	7:45
1884	Toronto, Toronto R.C., Toronto	8:34.2
1885	Hamilton Natilus R.C., Hamilton	8:31
1886	Lachine, Lachine R.C., Lachine	8:50.2
1887	Ottawa, Toronto R.C., Toronto	9:08.2
1888	Toronto, Natilus R.C., Hamilton	9:01.2
1889	Hamilton, Natilus R.C., Hamilton	No time
1890	Toronto, Don R.C., Toronto	9:51
1891	Barrie, Don R.C., Toronto	9:15
1892	Toronto, Argonaut R.C., Toronto	8:34.8
1893	Hamilton, Don R.C., Toronto	9:15
1894	Hamilton, Argonaut R.C., Toronto	8:34.8
1895	Hamilton, Don R.C., Toronto	9:15
1896	Brockville, Winnipeg R.C., Winnipeg	10:12.4
1897	Brockville, Argonaut R.C., Toronto	8:59.2
1898	Toronto, Argonaut R.C., Toronto	9:33
1899	Brockville, Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	9:13
1900	Toronto, Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	9:45.4
1901	Ottawa, Argonaut R.C., Toronto	8:34.8
1902	Brockville, Argonaut R.C., Toronto	9:07
1903	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	7:51
1904	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	7:53.8
1905	Winnipeg R.C., Winnipeg	7:24.4
1906	Winnipeg R.C., Winnipeg	7:22
1907	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	9:11

1908	Winnipeg R.C., Winnipeg	9:10
1909	Ottawa R.C., Ottawa	9:25
1910	Ottawa R.C., Ottawa	9:08
1911	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	8:55.2
1912	Ottawa R.C., Ottawa	9:17.8
1913	Winnipeg R.C., Winnipeg	9:21
1914	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	9:07
1915	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	9:19.4
1919	Argonaut R.C. Toronto	11:41
1920	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	7:44
1921	Vesper B.C., Philadelphia	7:31.8
1922	Bachelor Barge Club, Philadelphia	7:46
1923	Penn Athletic Club, Philadelphia	8:31
1924	West Philadelphia B.C., Philadelphia	8:32.8
1925	Bachelors' Barge Club, Philadelphia	7:40.2
1926	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	8:04.6
1927	Winnipeg R.C., Winnipeg	7:40
1928	Winnipeg R.C., Winnipeg	7:41
1929	Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia	7:21
1930	Jubilee R.C., Halifax	7:35
1931	Bachelors' Barge Club, Philadelphia	8:11
1932	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:40
1933	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	7:09
1934	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	8:12
1935	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	8:05.4
1936	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:29.8
1937	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:32
1938	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:05
1939	Ottawa R.C., Ottawa	7:55.8
1940	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:24.4
1941	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:36.4
1942	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	No time
1943	Wyandotte B.C., Wyandotte, Michigan	No time
1944	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	No time
1945	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:43
1946	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	8:02.8
1947	Vesper B.C., Philadelphia	7:05.4
1948	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	No time
1949	Leander B.C., Hamilton	7:12
1950	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	7:17
1951	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	7:27.4
1952	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	6:50
1953	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:34
1954	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	7:11
1955	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:21.5
1956	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:20
1957	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	7:15.3
1958	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	6:57
1959	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	7:45.2
1960	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	7:09
1961	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:44
1962	Lake Washington R.C., Seattle	6:40.5
1963	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:17
1964	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	6:11.5
1965	Vesper B.C., Philadelphia	7:24
1966	Burnaby Lake A.A., Burnaby, B.C.	6:24.2
1967	Union B.C., Boston	6:26.5
1968	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:41
1969	Vesper B.C., Philadelphia	6:34.6
1970	Union B.C., Boston	6:05
1971	New Haven R.C., New Haven, Conn.	7:05
1972	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	No time
1973	Ridley College, St. Catharines	6:48.8
1974	U.S. National Crew	6:16.3
1975	Burnaby Lake R.A.	6:50.2
1976	St. Catharines R.C.	6:47.99
1977	Thunder Bay R.C.	6:54
1978	Leander B.C., Hamilton	6:25.6
1979	Leander B.C., Hamilton	7:09.64
1980	Ridley Graduates B.C., St. Catharines	6:40.89

JUNIOR FOUR

1880	Toronto, Argonaut R.C., Toronto	9:55.6
1881	Hamilton, Argonaut R.C., Toronto	9:28½
1882	Lachine, Natilus R.C., Hamilton	8:11½
1883	Ottawa, Argonaut R.C., Toronto	8:14
1884	Toronto, Leander R.C., Hamilton	9:04½
1885	Hamilton, Don R.C., Toronto	8:59½
1886	Lachine, Albany R.C., Albany N.Y.	8:01
1887	Ottawa, Winnipeg R.C., Winnipeg	9:38
1888	Toronto, Toronto Argonauts R.C., Toronto	9:03
1889	Hamilton, Argonaut R.C., Toronto	9:17½

1890	Lachine, Argonaut R.C., Toronto	8:38
1891	Barrie, Don R.C., Toronto	9:55
1892	Toronto, Argonaut R.C., Toronto	8:28.4
1893	Hamilton, Tecumseh R.C., Walkerville	8:53.6
1894	Hamilton, Don R.C., Toronto	9:52
1895	Hamilton, Argonaut R.C., Toronto	9:23.4
1896	Brockville, Don R.C., Toronto	10:28
1897	Brockville, Argonaut R.C., Toronto	9:21.2
1898	Toronto, Grand Trunk R.C., Montreal	9:31.2
1899	Brockville, Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	9:13.2
1900	Toronto, Argonaut R.C., Toronto	9:23
1901	Ottawa Argonaut R.C., Toronto	9:11
1902	Brockville, Argonaut R.C., Toronto	9:43
1903	Winnipeg R.C., Winnipeg	No time
1904	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	7:58.6
1905	Ottawa R.C., Ottawa	7:03
1906	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	8:10
1907	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	9:21
1908	Don R.C., Toronto	9:19
1909	Ottawa R.C., Ottawa	9:13
1910	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	7:21.4
1911	Don R.C., Toronto	9:00.5
1912	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	9:22.4
1913	Britannia R.C., Ottawa	9:16
1914	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	9:21
1915	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	9:07
1920	Ottawa R.C., Ottawa	No time
1921	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	9:39.4
1922	Brockville R.C., Brockville	9:02
1923	Don R.C., Toronto	7:50
1924	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:47.8
1925	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:47
1926	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	7:57
1927	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:29.6
1928	Ottawa R.C., Ottawa	8:00
1929	Brockville R.C., Brockville	No time
1930	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	No time
1931	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:27
1932	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:32
1933	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:08
1934	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	8:19
1935	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	8:16
1936	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	8:00
1937	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	7:21
1938	Fort William R.C., Fort William	6:59
1939	Ottawa R.C., Ottawa	8:02.6
1940	Wyandotte B.C., Wyandotte, Michigan	7:15
1941	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:46
1942	Brockville R.C., Brockville	7:39.2
1943	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	7:39
1944	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	7:11.4
1945	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	8:19
1946	McGill University, Montreal	7:40
1947	Ottawa R.C., Ottawa	7:32.6
1948	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	7:03.8
1949	Winnipeg R.C., Winnipeg	7:15
1950	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	No time
1951	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:16
1952	Ottawa R.C., Ottawa	7:10
1953	New York A.C., New York City	6:50
1954	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	7:15.2
1955	New York A.C., New York City	8:26
1956	Brockville R.C., Brockville	7:55.8
1957	Leander B.C., Hamilton	7:17.5
1958	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	7:13
1959	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	7:09.4
1960	Winnipeg R.C., Winnipeg	7:48.9
1961	Lincoln Park B.C., Chicago	7:21
1962	Brockville R.C., Brockville	7:18.3
1963	Brockville R.C., Brockville	7:15
1964	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:00
1965	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	6:49.5
1966	Potomac B.C., Washington	6:38
1967	Oyster Bay R.A., Hicksville, N.Y.	7:08
1968	Leander B.C., Hamilton	6:38
1969	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	6:15.5
1970	London R.C., London, Ont.	6:45.7
1971	West Side R.C., Buffalo	6:36.4
1972	Ridley B.C., St. Catharines	7:31.8
1973	Vancouver R.C., Vancouver	6:14.6
1974	U. of Western Ontario, London, Ont.	6:45.7
1975	St. Catharines R.C. St. Catharines	6:15
1976	St. Catharines R.C. St. Catharines	7:14.10
1977	Leander B.C. Hamilton	6:34.4
1978	West Side B.C. Buffalo, N.Y.	6:46.9

1979	St. Catharines R.C. St. Catharines	N.T.
1980	Western R.C., London, Ont.	6:17.30

SENIOR COXSWAIN FOUR

1931	Bachelors' Barge Club, Philadelphia	8:35.4
1932	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:50
1933	Wyandotte B.C., Wyandotte, Michigan	7:34
1934	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:53
1935	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	8:44
1936	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:58
1937	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	9:36.2
1938	Wyandotte B.C., Wyandotte, Michigan	7:25.8
1939	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:08.8
1940	Wyandotte B.C., Wyandotte, Michigan	8:15
1941	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:59
1942	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	8:47.6
1943	No Race	
1944	Wyandotte B.C., Wyandotte, Michigan	No time
1945	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	8:18.4
1946	Leander B.C., Hamilton	8:26
1947	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:14
1948	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:03
1949	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:29
1950	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:22.4
1951	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	7:35
1952	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	6:55
1953	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	7:13
1954	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:08
1955	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:37
1956	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:15
1957	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	7:04.5
1958	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	6:42.6
1959	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	7:11.4
1960	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	6:51
1961	Vesper B.C., Philadelphia	6:57
1962	Lake Washington R.C., Seattle	7:07.4
1963	Vesper B.C., Philadelphia	6:40
1964	Vancouver R.C., Vancouver, B.C.	7:10.5
1965	Vesper B.C., Philadelphia	6:42
1966	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:44.5
1967	Australian Amateur Rowing Council	6:45.5
1968	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:14
1969	Union B.C., Boston	6:20.6
1970	Union B.C., Boston	6:26
1971	New Haven R.C., New Haven, Conn.	6:16.1
1972	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:41
1973	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:46.7
1974	U.S. National Crew	6:22
1975	St. Catharines R.C. St. Catharines	6:50.3
1976	Syracuse R.A.	6:59.33
1977	U. of Pennsylvania Philadelphia	
1978	U. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	6:34.5
1979	Syracuse Chargers, Syracuse, N.Y.	7:38.56
1980	Ridley Graduates, St. Catharines	6:52.43

JUNIOR COXSWAIN FOUR

1954	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	7:20
1955	New York A.C., New York City	8:16
1956	New York A.C., New York City	7:55
1957	Ecorse B.C., Ecorse, Michigan	7:17.5
1958	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	7:16
1959	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:03.5f
1960	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:59.9
1961	Vesper B.C., Philadelphia	7:31
1962	Lake Washington R.C., Seattle	7:21.6
1963	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:19
1964	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:01.2
1965	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:00.6
1966	Potomac R.C., Washington	6:40.7
1967	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Mich.	6:53.6
1968	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:04.5
1969	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:20.4
1970	Fairmount R.A., Philadelphia	7:14
1971	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:23.3
1972	Ridley B.C., St. Catharines	6:23.3
1973	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:24.8
1974	Charles River B.C., Boston	7:10.9
1975	Syracuse Chargers, Syracuse, N.Y.	6:22

1976	Peterborough R.C. St. Catharines	6:44.44
1977	St. Catharines R.C. St. Catharines	6:59.6
1978	St. Catharines R.C. St. Catharines	7:08.4
1979	Western R.C., London, Ont.	7:05.07
1980	Western R.C., London, Ont.	6:34.53

SENIOR 155 POUND FOUR (Fred Carter Memorial Trophy)

1926	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	8:04.6
1927	Lachine R.C., Montreal	7:53.2
1928	Lachine R.C., Montreal	Row Over
1929	Don R.C., Toronto	7:29
1930	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	Row Over
1931	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	8:29.2
1932	Don R.C., Toronto	7:59
1933	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	7:34
1934	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	8:04
1935	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	8:33
1936	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	7:18.4
1937	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:55
1938	Regina R.C., Regina	7:19
1939	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	8:01
1940	Leander B.C., Hamilton	8:07
1941	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:51
1942	No Race	
1943	No Race	
1944	No Race	
1945	No Race	
1946	Leander B.C., Hamilton	8:14.2
1947	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:15.8
1948	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:32.8
1949	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:23.4
1950	Leander B.C., Hamilton	7:35
1951	Don R.C., Toronto	7:56
1952	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:15
1953	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	6:56
1954	Leander B.C., Hamilton	Row Over
1955	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:41
1956	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	No Time
1957	Vesper B.C., Philadelphia	7:31.4
1958	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	7:11
1959	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	8:16.2
1960	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:32
1961	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	6:50
1962	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:10.5
1963	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:51.2
1964	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	6:27.5
1965	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	No Time
1966	Club Espana, Mexico City	7:01.8
1967	Club Espana, Mexico City	6:37.7
1968	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	6:31.5
1969	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	6:38.6
1970	Cambridge B.C., Boston	6:32.1
1971	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	7:21.3
1972	Potomac B.C., Washington	6:54.7
1973	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:31.2
1974	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:48.8
1975	U.S. National Team	N.T.
1976	Leander B.C.	6:47.25
1977	St. Catharines R.C. St. Catharines	
1978	St. Catharines R.C. St. Catharines	6:32
1979	Hanlan B.C., Toronto	7:09.51
1980	Vancouver R.C.	7:02.32

JUNIOR 155 POUND FOUR

1925	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:25
1926	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:43
1927	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:29.6
1928	Lachine R.C., Montreal	8:17
1929	Don R.C., Toronto	7:25
1930	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:52
1931	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	7:48
1932	Don R.C., Toronto	7:49
1933	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:07
1934	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	No Time
1935	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	8:01.6
1936	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	8:22
1937	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:17.6

1938	Regina R.C., Regina	7:15
1939	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	8:06
1940	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:18.4
1941	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:04
1942	No Race	
1943	No Race	
1944	No Race	
1945	No Race	
1946	Leander B.C., Hamilton	7:31.4
1947	Brockville R.C., Brockville	7:52.2
1948	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:12
1949	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	8:34
1950	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:45
1951	Don R.C., Toronto	7:27.4
1952	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:23
1953	No Race	
1954	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:34.4
1955	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	8:17.2
1956	Leander B.C., Hamilton	7:09.4
1957	Wyandotte B.C., Wyandotte, Michigan	7:34.3
1958	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	No Time
1959	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:35.1
1960	Ecorse B.C., Ecorse, Michigan	7:05
1961	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:08.6
1962	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	7:05.9
1963	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	6:46.8
1964	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	9:04.2
1965	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	7:08.5
1966	Leander B.C., Hamilton	6:53.9
1967	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	6:51.6
1968	Leander B.C., Hamilton	No Time
1969	Minnesota B.C., St. Paul, Minn.	6:59.6
1970	Cambridge B.C., Boston	6:50.3
1971	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	6:34
1972	Leander B.C., Hamilton	7:29.4
1973	Ottawa R.C., Ottawa	7:09.9
1974	Long Beach R.A., Long Beach, Calif.	6:34
1975	Long Beach R.A., (California)	6:41
1976	Leander B.C., Hamilton	6:48.47
1977	London R.C.	6:43
1978	Brockville R.C.	7:03
1979	Florida (Winter Park) A.C.	6:53.15
1980	Argonaut R.C. Toronto	6:28.95

SENIOR 145 POUND FOUR (W.G. (Bill) Crawford Memorial Trophy)

1920	Don R.C., Toronto	8:07
1921	Don R.C., Toronto	No Time
1922	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:39
1923	Ottawa R.C., Ottawa	8:59
1924	West Side B.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	8:15
1925	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	7:43.6
1926	West Side B.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	8:40.6
1927	Winnipeg R.C., Winnipeg	8:10
1928	Leander B.C., Hamilton	No Time
1929	Don R.C., Toronto	7:31.8
1930	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:50
1931	Don R.C., Toronto	8:34.6
1932	Don R.C., Toronto	7:51.6
1933	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	Row Over
1934	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	8:03
1935	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	8:37.6
1936	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:53.6
1937	Undine B.C., Philadelphia	7:40.6
1938	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:28.6
1939	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	7:50.8
1940	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	8:10
1941	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	7:44
1942	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	8:07
1943	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:27.6
1944	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	7:26.4
1945	Leander B.C., Hamilton	8:46.6
1946	Leander B.C., Hamilton	8:12.4
1947	Wyandotte B.C., Wyandotte, Michigan	7:12
1948	Leander B.C., Hamilton	7:42.6
1949	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:31.6
1950	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:08.6
1951	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:51.2
1952	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	7:10
1953	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:15
1954	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:15

1955	Brockville R.C., Brockville	7:51.5
1956	Brockville R.C., Brockville	7:42
1957	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	7:36.5
1958	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:31
1959	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	8:14.2
1960	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:06.1
1961	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:14
1962	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:52.5
1963	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:54.8
1964	Ecorse B.C., Ecorse, Michigan	6:26.8
1965	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:44.1
1966	Undine B.C., Philadelphia	7:12.4
1967	Vesper B.C., Philadelphia	6:54.9
1968	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:54.7
1969	Minnesota B.C., St. Paul, Minn.	6:53.4
1970	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	6:59.6
1971	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:29.8
1972	Ottawa R.C., Ottawa	6:58.7
1973	Mexican National Crew	7:06
1974	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:01.3
1975	Mexico R.F.	7:11.6
1976	Brockville R.C.	7:02.75
1977	Hanlan B.C., Toronto	
1978	Micmac A.A., Dartmouth, N.S.	6:48.8
1979	Kingston R.C.	7:42.25
1980	Detroit B.C.	7:13.97

JUNIOR 145 POUND FOUR (Capt. Charles E. Hooper Memorial Trophy)

1906	Don R.C., Toronto	8:33
1907	Don R.C., Toronto	9:21
1908	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	9:12
1909	Don R.C., Toronto	No time
1910	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	9:19
1911	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	9:07
1912	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	9:19
1913	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	9:31
1914	Ottawa R.C., Ottawa	8:58.6
1915	Don R.C., Toronto	9:29.8
1920	Don R.C., Toronto	7:37
1921	Don R.C., Toronto	9:34.2
1922	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	8:48
1923	Ottawa R.C., Ottawa	8:57
1924	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	8:10.2
1925	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	No Time
1926	Don R.C., Toronto	8:11
1927	McGill University R.C., Montreal	7:24.4
1928	Leander B.C., Hamilton	7:58
1929	McGill University R.C., Montreal	8:05
1930	Detroit B.C., Michigan	7:41.4
1931	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	7:53
1932	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:43
1933	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:21
1934	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	8:39
1935	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	8:26
1936	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	8:22
1937	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	8:20
1938	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:28
1939	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	8:04
1940	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	7:32
1941	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	8:06.4
1942	Ottawa R.C., Ottawa	7:23.4
1943	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	No time
1944	Wyandotte B.C., Wyandotte, Michigan	7:34
1945	Wyandotte B.C., Wyandotte, Michigan	8:33.8
1946	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:47
1947	Wyandotte B.C., Wyandotte, Michigan	7:34.8
1948	Leander B.C., Hamilton	7:22
1949	West Side B.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:20
1950	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:29
1951	Fort William R.C., Fort William	7:32.2
1952	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:36
1953	Leander B.C., Hamilton	7:59
1954	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:23.4
1955	Brockville R.C., Brockville	8:41.5
1956	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	7:51.2
1957	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:18.6
1958	Brockville R.C., Brockville	7:28
1959	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	8:05
1960	Brockville R.C., Brockville	7:57
1961	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:59

1962	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:20.7
1963	Don R.C., Port Credit	7:28
1964	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:12.6
1965	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	7:13.6
1966	Undine B.C., Philadelphia	6:55.6
1967	Don R.C., Port Credit	7:16
1968	Minnesota B.C., St. Paul, Minn.	6:53
1969	West Side R.C., Buffalo	No time
1970	West Side R.C., Buffalo	7:05.9
1971	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:44.2
1972	Don R.C., Port Credit	7:42.8
1973	Mic-Mac A.C., Dartmouth, N.S.	6:19.5
1974	Ottawa R.C., Ottawa	7:01.4
1975	Don R.C., Port Credit	6:56.5
1976	Minnesota B.C.	7:40.60
1977	Hanlan B.C., Toronto	6:48.8
1978	Peterborough R.C.	6:52.4
1979	Kingston R.C.	6:59.93
1980	Regina R.C.	6:24.82

JUNIOR 144 POUND COXED FOUR

1978	St. Catharines R.C. St. Catharines	7:03.2
1979	Club Espana, Mexico City	7:16.92
1980	London R.C. Ontario	7:04.05

SENIOR 145-POUND COXSWAIN FOUR

1959	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	Row Over
1960	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:23.3
1961	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:18
1962	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	7:12.5
1963	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:00.2
1964	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:47.5
1965	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:59.6
1966	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:04.2
1967	Vesper B.C., Philadelphia	6:52.4
1968	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:05.5
1969	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:01.8
1970	Ecorse B.C., Ecorse, Mich.	6:32
1971	Ottawa R.C., Ottawa	7:41.6
1972	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:11.6
1973	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:09.4
1974	Brockville R.C., Brockville	6:59.2
1975	Detroit B.C.	7:25
1976	Ecorse B.C., Michigan	7:23.40
1977	Detroit B.C.	
1978	Hanlan B.C., Toronto	7:10.5
1979	Hanlan B.C., Toronto	7:48.14
1980	Detroit B.C.	7:37.83

JUNIOR 145 POUND COXSWAIN FOUR

1958	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	No Time
1959	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	7:35.1
1960	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:36.3
1961	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:31
1962	New York A.C., New York City	7:29.2
1963	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:06.8
1964	Don R.C., Port Credit	8:16.3
1965	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	7:16.7
1966	Undine B.C., Philadelphia	7:17.7
1967	Ecorse B.C., Ecorse, Michigan	7:19.6
1968	London R.C., London, Ont.	6:47.1
1969	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:08.6
1970	London R.C., London, Ont.	6:57
1971	Ottawa R.C., Ottawa	6:33.7
1972	Don R.C., Port Credit	7:48.6
1973	Detroit B.C., Detroit	7:17.1
1974	Wyandotte B.C., Wyandotte, Mich.	6:54.2
1975	Argonaut R.C.	6:30.6
1976	Ecorse B.C., Michigan	7:15.09
1977	Peterborough R.C.	6:52.4
1978	Woodstock R.C.	7:22.02
1979	Detroit B.C.	7:02.97
1980	Hanlan B.C., Toronto	6:43.69

SENIOR 135 POUND FOUR

1952	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:28.1
1953	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:10.3
1954	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:26
1955	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:53.5
1956	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:28.6
1957	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	7:56.6
1958	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	7:23
1959	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	8:32.1
1960	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	7:33
1961	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	7:19
1962	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:03.4
1963	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:56.9
1964	Don R.C., Port Credit	6:32.8
1965	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:55.4
1966	Don R.C., Port Credit	7:07.5
1967	Undine B.C., Philadelphia	6:55.6
1968	Don R.C., Port Credit	7:14
1969	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	6:55.9
1970	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	9:12
1971	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	7:18.7
1972	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:13.8
1973	Western U., London	7:12.3
1974	Brockville R.C., Brockville	6:49.5
1975	West Side R.C., Buffalo N.Y.	7:21
1976	West Side R.C., Buffalo N.Y.	7:18.57
1977	West Side R.C., Buffalo N.Y.	
1978	Windsor Crew	7:06
1979	West Side R.C., Buffalo N.Y.	8:00.58
1980	Windsor Crew	8:00.75

JUNIOR 135 POUND FOUR (John Dorr Memorial Trophy)

1951	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:38.6
1952	Brockville R.C., Brockville	7:32
1953	Don R.C., Toronto	No Time
1954	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:06
1955	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	8:58
1956	Brockville R.C., Brockville	7:29.2
1957	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	7:51.4
1958	Brockville R.C., Brockville	7:17
1959	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	7:41
1960	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:18.5
1961	Leander B.C., Hamilton	7:20
1962	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:26.4
1963	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:09.6
1964	Don R.C., Port Credit	7:57.5
1965	Don R.C., Port Credit	7:08.6
1966	Brockville R.C., Brockville	7:23.5
1967	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	6:55.2
1968	Don R.C., Port Credit	6:36.5
1969	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	No time
1970	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	6:48.4
1971	Syracuse R.A., Syracuse, N.Y.	6:42
1972	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:40
1973	Western U. London	6:58.2
1974	Mexican National Crew	6:46.2
1975	Ottawa R.C.	6:46
1976	Minnesota B.C.	7:32.33
1977	Hanlan B.C., Toronto	7:08.8
1978	Windsor Crew	7:11.07
1979	Brockville R.C.	7:01.89
1980	Brockville R.C.	7:04.05

OPEN QUAD

1974	New York A.C., N.Y.C.	Row Over
1975	New York A.C., N.Y.C.	5:53.7
1976	Malta B.C., Philadelphia	6:29.97
1977	New York A.C., N.Y.C.	6:07.8
1978	New York A.C., N.Y.C.	6:34.8
1979	New York A.C., N.Y.C.	6:59.75
1980	No Entry	

JUNIOR QUAD

1979	Western, London, Ont.	6:24.06
1980	Thunder Bay	6:18.90

OPEN 155 POUND QUAD

1979	New York A.C., N.Y.C.	6:32.48
1980	Malta B.C. Philadelphia	6:30.46

SENIOR PAIR

(William Hamilton Merritt Trophy)

1880	Toronto, Clegg, McGregor	Zephyr R.C., Detroit	Row Over
1881	Hamilton, Gorman, Gorman	Albany R.C., Albany, N.Y.	9:56
1882	Lachine, Clegg, Standish	Excelsior R.C., Detroit	8:51
1883	Ottawa, No Race		
1884	Toronto, No Race		
1885	Hamilton, Clegg, Standish	Excelsior R.C., Detroit	8:38
1886	Lachine No Race		
1887	Ottawa, No Race		
1888	Toronto, No Race		
1889	Hamilton, Thompson, Wright	Toronto, R.C., Toronto	11:18
1890	Lachine, Standish, Lyon	Detroit B.C., Detroit	9:02
1891	Barrie, Standish, Lyon	Detroit B.C., Detroit	11:48
1892	Toronto, Standish, Lyon	Detroit B.C., Detroit	No Time
1893	Hamilton, Bryce, Wright	Toronto R.C., Toronto	9:36.5
1894	Hamilton, VanVliet, Blatz	Vesper B.C., Philadelphia	10:37
1895	Hamilton, Mulqueen, Wright	Toronto R.C., Toronto	Row Over
1896	Brockville, Muntz, Muntz	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	12:14.8
1897	Brockville, Thompson, Wright	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	10:36.4
1898	Toronto, Thompson, Wright	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	9:50.6
1899	Brockville, Andrews, Warner	Detroit B.C., Detroit	11:22.8
1900	Toronto Mackenzie, Wright	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	10:25
1901	Ottawa, Mower, Duffield	Detroit B.C., Detroit	Row Over
1902	Brockville, No Race		
1903	D.B. Diffield, W. Mower	Detroit, B.C., Detroit	8:45
1904	A.B. Bailey, M. Allen	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	8:55
1905	T.P. Grubbe, A.N. Fellows	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	8:50.4
NO RACE 1906-1948			
1949	R. Hegna, L. Kiefer	Fairmount R.A., Phila	8:00
1950	J. Kieffer, L. Kieffer	Farimount R.A., Phila	Row Over
1951	J. Hewson, R. Cardwell	West Side B.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	8:25.2
1952	J. Hewson, J. Mazierski	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	Row Over
NO RACE 1953-1964			
1965		Potomac B.C., Wash. D.C.	7:43
1966		Union B.C., Boston	7:14.9
1967		New York A.C., N.Y. City	6:58.8
1968		U of Pennsylvania, Phila.	6:33.1
1969		Potomac B.C., Washington	6:45.1
1970		Union B.C., Boston	6:33.5
1971		New York A.C., N.Y. City	7:57.5
1972		Argonaut R.C., Toronto	7:19.6
1973		Vancouver R.C., Vancouver	7:23.8
1974		U.S. National Crew	7:19.5
1975		Burnaby Lake A.A.	7:43.8
1976	M. Evans, Britton-Foster	Hanlan, B.C.	7:15.03
1977	W. Scollie, R. Karle	Thunder Bay R.C.	
1978	S. Colgan, B. Ibbotson	U. of Pennsylvania	6:44.8
1979	J. Carababas, M. O'Brien	Detroit B.C.	7:41.09
1980	D. Townsley, D. Krmoptichwo	U. Of Pennsylvania	7:18.24

JUNIOR PAIR

1965		Union B.C., Boston, Mass	7:42.7
1966		St. Catharines R.C., St. Cath.	7:31.4
1967		Club Espana, Mexico City	7:03.4
1968		New York A.C., New York	7:07.8
1969		Union B.C., Boston	7:25.6
1970		Vesper B.C., Philadelphia	7:07.8
1971		St. Catharines R.C., St. Cath.	7:03
1972		Brock U., St. Catharines	8:09.4
1973		Newport Beach R.C., Calif.	7:26.5
1974		Quebec Provincial Crew	7:01
1975	T. Britton-Foster, M. Evans	Argonaut R.C. Toronto	6:53.4
1976	R. Karle, W. Scollie	Thunder Bay	7:22.36
1977	W. McConnell, S. Gaunce	Kennebecasis R.C., Renforth	7:22.36
1978	D. Hamilton, P. MacGowan	Hanlan, B.C., Toronto	7:42

1979	T. O'Connell, N. Henriros	Holy Cross Crew, Worcester	7:22.44
1980	B. Donoha, B. Thiesse	U. of Minnesota	6:52.15

SENIOR 155 POUND PAIR

1975	J. Rion, L. Lopez	Mexican R.F.	7:16.6
1976	K. Wakulick, P. Hamilton	St. Catharines R.C.	7:24.33
1977	J. Burak, J. Marino	St. Catharines R.C.	7:22.2
1978	J. Smith, D. Charlton	Ottawa R.C.	7:50.3
1979	G. Ellison, M. Kret,	Wyandotte B.C. Michigan	8:13.07
1980	G. Ellison, C. Lange,	Wyandotte, B.C. Michigan	7:38.77

JUNIOR 155 POUND PAIR

1978	B. Phelan, B. Holland	Peterborough R.C.	7:23.5
1979	B. Myers, P. Fuchs	Detroit B.C.	7:34.90
1980	R. Bradley, B. Boyce	Thunder Bay R.C.	6:53.39

SENIOR 135 POUND PAIR

1978	J. Young, S. Fedak	West Side R.C. Buffalo, N.Y.	7:04.1
1979	S. McKeith, J. Knight	Ecorse B.C., Ecorse	8:57.03
1980	J. Leahy, J. Sickles	West Side R.C., Buffalo	8:03.20

SENIOR COXSWAIN PAIR

1968		Lake Washington R.C., Stle	7:30.2
1969		Potomac B.C., Washington	7:12
1970		Union B.C., Boston	7:13.2
1971		New York A.C., N.Y.C.	8:30
1972		St. Catharines R.C., St. Cath.	7:33.8
1973		Fla. R.A., Lake Mait, Fla.	7:40
1974		U.S. National Crew	7:14.6
1975		U.S. National Crew	7:55.7
1976	M. Evans, Britton-Foster, C. Maltman	Hanlan B.C. Toronto	8:02.53
1977	R. Johnson, T. Kiefer (Cox n/a)	Kent Crew	
1978	P. Monkton, G. Tintor, B. McMahon	Ridley B.C. St. Catharines	7:36.2
1979	G. Wojdyla, C. Richard, W. Ward	Detroit B.C.	8:25.40
1980	M. Teti, C. Leeds, G. Meec	Vesper B.C Philadelphia	8:02.03

JUNIOR COXSWAIN PAIR

1970		Litchfield R.A. Conn.	8:23
1971		St. Catharines R.C.	7:03.8
1972		Ridley Graduate B.C.	7:17.5
1973		Detroit B.C.	7:12.6
1974		St. Catharines R.C.	7:12.6
1975	J. Hagar, J. Clarke, M. Torigizn	Ridley B.C.	7:18.6
1976	D. Sirek, R. Sitek, T. Lozon	Ecorse B.C.	7:35.95
1977	R. Johnson, T. Kiefer (Cox n/a)	Kent R.C.	7:57.4
1978	M. Cookson, J. Duncan, R. Filer	Argonaut R.C.	8:06.3
1979	S. Jezeski, R. Lammers, M. Staniflippo	Wyandotte B.C.	7:42.04
1980	R. MacDonald, D. McKenzie, M. Grigg	Hanlan B.C.	7:41.93

SENIOR DOUBLES

(Hop Bitters Trophy)

1880	Toronto, J. Douglas, R. Tinning, Jr.	Bayside R.C., Toronto	10:49.2
1881	Hamilton, C. Furlong, J. Donohue	Nautilus R.C., Hamilton	9:55
1882	Lachine, W. O'Connell, J. Buckley	Portland R.C., Portland	8:29
1883	Ottawa, W. O'Connell, J. Buckley	Portland R.C., Portland	8:31.5
1884	Toronto, C. Enright, W. O'Connell	Toronto R.C., Toronto	9:31
1885	Hamilton, C. Enright, W. O'Connell	Don R.C., Toronto	Row Over
1886	Lachine, W. Geopfert, J. O'Regan	Metropolitan B.C., N.Y.	9:13
1887	Ottawa, A.C. Fox, J. Turnbull	Winnipeg R.C., Win.	Row Over
1888	Toronto, T. Delaney, A. Robertson	Toronto R.C., Toronto	9:56.2
1889	Hamilton, R. Curran, J. Gray	Bayside R.C., Toronto	9:04.5
1890	Lachine, A. Cameron, R. Curran	Bayside R.C., Toronto	8:55
1891	Barrie, Ed. Case, Jas. Henderson	Catline B.C., Chicago	8:46.4
1892	Toronto, J.J. Ryan, Ed Durnan	Sunnyside R.C., Toronto	8:28.6
1893	Hamilton, G. Van Vliet, G. McGowan	Vesper B.C., Philadelphia	9:01.5
1894	Hamilton, G. VanVliet, F. Blatz	Vesper B.C., Philadelphia	10:07
1895	Hamilton, J. Ryan, J. Rumohr	Toronto R.C., Toronto	10:44.6
1896	Brockville, E. Marsh, E. Cresser	Vesper B.C., Philadelphia	10:12.6

1897 Brockville, A. Alward, J. Russell
 1898 Toronto C. Lewis, A. TenEyck
 1899 Brockville, Henderson, Weinand
 1900 Toronto, J. O'Connor, P. Kenny
 1901 Ottawa, L. Scholes, L. Marsh
 1902 Brockville, H. Marsh, L. Marsh
 1903 Lou Scholes, Frank Smith
 1904 F. Smith, Lou Scholes
 1905 E. McGee, H. McGrath
 1906 Paul Kirk, F.N. Swallow
 1907 H. Jacobs, W. Bowler
 1908 W. Crawford, H. Land
 1909 F. Fuessel, F. Shepherd
 1910 C. Shirriff, F. Shirriff
 1911 Did Not Fill
 1912 F.W. Carter, L.A. Willis
 1913 R.G. Dibble, F.G. Lepper
 1914 R.G. Dibble, F.G. Lepper
 1915 E. Harcourt, E. Butler
 1919 E.N. Harcourt, E. Butler
 1920 G. Hogarth, S. Stevenson
 1921 J. Costella, J. Kelly
 1922 M.E. Lane, S.B. Hartman
 1923 W.R. Hapgood, G. Gilmore
 1924 G.W. Allison, J. Blessing
 1925 S. Moorehead, J.J. McNicholas
 1926 E.R. O'Donnell, J.N. Conacher
 1927 W.E. Gilmore, E.J. McGreal
 1928 J. Bartlett, J. Durnan
 1929 E.F. Bole, R.W. Richards
 1930 C.B. Newbold, W. Rutherford
 1931 W.E. Gilmore, K. Myers
 1932 W. Rutherford, J. Rutherford
 1933 R. McMillen, J. Wright Jr.
 1934 W. Wendle, E. Konrad
 1935 W. Reid, C. Campbell
 1936 W. Carroll, V. McGee
 1937 J. Houser, W. Dugan
 1938 D. Barrow, J. Suiger
 1939 No Race
 1940 H. McGillen, J. Burk
 1941 J. Alessi, A. Gallagher
 1942 C. Kain, L. Kieffer
 1943 D. Nelson, W. Reid
 1944 E. Fullerton, T. Chilcott
 1945 H. Maguire, J.B. Trinsey
 1946 L. Tank, R. Reynolds
 1947 L. Tank, R. Morrison
 1948 H. Kronrie, R. Reynolds
 1949 T. Dubois, J.D. Rilev
 1950 J.B. Kelly, Jr., B. Kuecht
 1951 J. McIntyre, J. McIntyre
 1952 J. Charlton, R. Platt
 1953 C. McIlvaine, J.B. Kelly, Jr.
 1954 J. Lyden, E. Lynch
 1955 J. McIntosh, P. Costello
 1956 J. Gardiner, P. Costello
 1957 W. Knecht, J. Kelly, Jr.
 1958 W. Knecht, J. Kelly, Jr.
 1959 E. Rupp, R. Loveless
 1960 J. Elgar, B. Hildebrand
 1961 S. Cromwell, B. Ovale
 1962 B. Hildebrand, L. Goffredson
 1963 R. Keys, R. Lea
 1964 P. Virsis, F. Sulger
 1965 A. Wachlan, D. Robinson
 1966 J. Dietz, F. Sulger
 1967 R. Arlett, H. Killen
 1968 R. Sheffler, D. Pletner
 1969 R. Montgomery, T. Ward
 1970 E. Boetziem, R. Montgomery
 1971 R. Klecatsky, P. Klaren
 1972 M. Graham, D. Cox
 1973 L. Klecatsky, Jim Dietz
 1974 L. Klecatsky, Jim Dietz
 1975 J. Dietz, L. Klecatsky
 1976 F. Duling, R. Stewick
 1977 J. Dietz, L. Klecatsky
 1978 P. Walters, B. Ford
 1979 J. Dietz, L. Klecatsky
 1980 C. Murray, S. Fisher

Toronto R.C., Toronto 10:03.8
 Wauchasset B.C., Worcester 9:40.2
 Delaware B.C., Chicago 9:40
 Don R.C., Toronto Row Over
 Toronto R.C., Toronto 8:36.6
 Don R.C., Toronto 9:23.6
 Toronto R.C., Toronto 8:18.2
 Toronto R.C., Toronto Row Over
 Toronto R.C., Toronto Row Over
 Crescent B.C., Philadelphia 7:45
 Don R.C., Toronto 9:19
 Don R.C., Toronto 10:17
 Harlem B.C., N.Y. 7:59
 Argonaut R.C., Toronto 9:36
 Don R.C., Toronto Row Over
 Don R.C., Toronto Row Over
 Don R.C., Toronto 9:30
 Argonaut R.C., Toronto 9:46
 Argonaut R.C., Toronto 10:47
 Argonaut R.C., Toronto No Time
 Vesper B.C., Philadelphia 7:28.2
 Detroit B.C., Detroit, Mich. 7:42
 Bachelors' Barge Club, Phila. 8:26
 Undine Barge Club, Phila. No Time
 Penn Ath Club, Phila. 7:43
 Winnipeg R.C., Win. 8:38
 Bachelors' B.C., Phila. Row Over
 Don R.C., Toronto Row Over
 Winnipeg R.C., Win. 7:44
 University B.C., Phila. No Time
 Bachelors' B.C., Phila. 8:35
 Princeton University 7:49.6
 Argonaut R.C., Toronto 7:35.6
 West Side R.C., Buf. N.Y. 8:05
 Argonaut R.C., Toronto 8:36
 West Side R.C., Buf. N.Y. 8:34.4
 Undine Barge Club, Phila. 7:40
 New York A.C., N.Y.C. 7:12.6
 Penn. A.C. Philadelphia 7:57.4
 Penn. A.C. Philadelphia 7:50
 Fairmount R.A., Phila. 8:21
 Argonaut R.C., Toronto No Time
 Argonaut R.C., Toronto 7:30.6
 Penn. Barge Club, Phila. 8:05.6
 Ecorse B.C., Ecorse, Mich. 8:07.6
 Ecorse B.C., Ecorse, Mich. No Time
 Ecorse B.C., Ecorse, Mich. 7:16
 Winnipeg R.C., Win. 7:34
 Vesper B.C., Philadelphia 7:22
 Seattle Ten. Club, Seattle 7:40.3
 Don R.C., Toronto 7:35
 Vesper B.C., Philadelphia 6:58.3
 New York A.C., N.Y.C. Row Over
 Detroit B.C., Detroit, Mich. 7:42.6
 Detroit B.C., Detroit, Mich. 7:19.1
 Vesper B.C., Philadelphia 7:55
 Vesper B.C., Philadelphia 7:14.2
 New York A.C., N.Y.C. 8:37.5
 Argonaut R.C., Toronto Row Over
 Riverside B.C., 7:20.6
 Argonaut R.C., Toronto 7:02.7
 Vesper B.C., Philadelphia 6:22
 New York A.C., N.Y.C. 6:32.3
 Fairmount R.A., Phila. 7:54
 New York A.C., N.Y.C. 6:51.4
 New York A.C., N.Y.C. 6:42.2
 Club Espana, Mexico City 7:05
 Vesper B.C., Philadelphia 6:48.5
 Vesper B.C., Philadelphia 6:26.5
 Minnesota B.C., St. Paul 7:43.6
 Vancouver R.C., 7:01.4
 New York A.C., N.Y.C. 7:01
 New York A.C., N.Y.C. 6:26.7
 New York A.C., N.Y.C. 7:06.5
 Malta B.C., 7:11.05
 New York A.C.,
 Victoria City R.C., 6:45
 New York A.C., N.Y. 7:40.18
 Undine B.C., 7:25.46

JUNIOR DOUBLES

1887 Ottawa, T. Delaney, A. Robertson
 1888 Ottawa, C. Badgely, P. Ross
 1889 Hamilton, J. Stuart, W. Raime
 1890 Lachine, Race Did Not Fill
 1891 Barrie, G.H. Muntz, R.G. Muntz
 1892 Toronto, H. Small, S. Small
 1893 Hamilton, A. and G. Bedford-Jones
 1894 Hamilton, P. Kennedy, J. Hurley
 1895 Hamilton, C. Raime, J. Hurley
 1896 Brockville, F. Hogarth, L. Kennedy
 1897 Brockville, H. Dixon, R. Hoskin
 1898 Toronto, C. Gleason, J. Nicholson
 1899 Brockville, E. Warner, H. Leonard
 1900 Toronto, L. Scholes, L. Marsh
 1901 Ottawa, F.I. Ritchie, E. Carr
 1902 Brockville, F. Role, C. Reilly
 1903 W. Wadsworth, C. Reiffenstein
 1904 C.P. Richards, Gerald Aldous
 1905 E.W. Humber, H. Cochran
 1906 H. Jacobs, W. Bowler
 1907 W. Crawford, N. Lang
 1908 J. Ryan, W. Cameron
 1909 S.G. Jackes, E.B. Butler
 1910 C. Sheriff, F. Sheriff
 1911 J.A. Wickson, Geo. Wright
 1912 L.A. Willis, F.H. Carter
 1913 Thos. Findley, W.J. Russell
 1914 H. Dibble, R. Ingham
 1915 S. Peterkin, D.S. Smith
 1919 L.M. Hogarth, D. Hueski
 1920 G. Hogarth, S. Stevenson
 1921 H.F. Moran, F. Walter
 1922 E. Johnson, C. Switzer
 1923 V.H. Weh'cier, S.H. Stroud
 1924 F. Burns, J. Ingham
 1925 G. Dent, F.G. Galer
 1926 W. Shea, J. Munely
 1927 J. Bartlett, S. Bartlett
 1928 W. Reed, H. Kaysmith
 1929 G. Shaw, G. Shaw
 1930 W. Mcbrearty, J. Hutton
 1931 P. Kirk, J. Leslie
 1932 H.A. Hannon, L. Ligonard
 1933 E. Konrad, F. Wendle
 1934 W.N. Thoburn, H.B. Fry
 1935 J. Russell, M. Thompson
 1936 W. Carroll, V. McGee
 1937 G. Bradshaw, B. Scattergood
 1938 A.F. Riley, C.S. Riley, Jr.
 1939 J. Scholes, L. Scholes
 1940 J. Lingen, C. Saunders
 1941 E. Atwill, J. Hogan
 1942 D. Thompson, R. Platt
 1943 E. Komrei, H. Komrei
 1944 No Race
 1945 J. Wilson, H. Maguire
 1946 K. Nunns, R. Rice
 1947 W. Pertch, J. Bashore
 1948 J. Hewson, E. Fox
 1949 J. McIntosh, W. Ewart
 1950 No Race
 1951 Boston, Dubiel
 1952 B. Saverwein, R. Cardwell
 1953 W. Stephen, D. Guest
 1954 J. Lyden, E. Lynch
 1955 R. Callahan, A. Callahan
 1956 J. Roche, J. Pearce
 1957 I. Dibos, R. Hopman
 1958 D. Wilmerding, G. Hermann
 1959 W. Engeman, W. Frye
 1960 J. Elgar, B. Hildebrand
 1961 B. Ovale, W. Kellett
 1962 J. Orchard, R. Guy
 1963 P. Virsis, F. Sulger
 1964 B. Willson, T. Voss
 1965 N. Snyderman, B. Stowe
 1966 J. Eich, C. Dovie
 1967 J. McNiven, J. Lovatt
 1968 W. Marantette, B. Doelle
 1969 J. Imgram, C. Wright
 1970 A. Wiederhold, P. Klaren
 1971 R. Wiand, A. Baur
 1972 K. Fox, D. Fox

Don R.C., Toronto 11:35.0
 Ottawa R.C., Ottawa 10:03.8
 Don R.C., Toronto 9:45
 Argonaut R.C., Toronto 9:00.4
 Argonaut R.C., Toronto 9:20.4
 Argonaut R.C., Toronto No Time
 Don R.C., Toronto 10:45
 Don R.C., Toronto 10:03
 Don R.C., Toronto 11:04
 Argonaut R.C., Toronto 9:54
 Don R.C., Toronto 10:07
 Detroit B.C., Detroit, Mich. 9:50
 Don R.C., Toronto 10:52
 Brockville R.C., Brockville 9:43.6
 Winnipeg R.C., Win. 11:09
 Argonaut R.C., Toronto 7:41.4
 Winnipeg R.C., Win. 8:13.8
 Argonaut R.C., Toronto 8:30
 Don R.C., Toronto No Time
 Don R.C., Toronto 9:47
 Don R.C., Toronto 9:55
 Argonaut R.C., Toronto 9:45
 Argonaut R.C., Toronto 7:43.5
 Argonaut R.C., Toronto 9:53
 Don R.C., Toronto 9:31
 Don R.C., Toronto 9:31
 Don R.C., Toronto 10:17.4
 Don R.C., Toronto 11:44.6
 10:02
 Argonaut R.C., Toronto 10:14
 Don R.C., Toronto 9:53.2
 Lachine R.C., Montreal 9:45
 Detroit B.C., Detroit, Mich. 8:11
 Don R.C., Toronto 8:03.4
 Don R.C., Toronto 8:51.4
 Don R.C., Toronto 8:45
 Don R.C., Toronto 7:51.2
 Argonaut R.C., Toronto 8:16
 Argonaut R.C., Toronto Row Over
 Detroit B.C., Detroit, Mich. 8:15
 Don R.C., Toronto 9:15
 Detroit B.C., Detroit, Mich. 7:20
 West Side R.C., Buffalo 7:58
 Leander B.C., Hamilton 8:41.4
 Argonaut R.C., Toronto 8:38
 West Side R.C., Buffalo 7:50.6
 Argonaut R.C., Toronto 7:46.2
 Winnipeg R.C., Win. 8:17
 Argonaut R.C., Toronto 8:00
 Leander B.C., Hamilton 8:52
 West Side R.C., Buffalo 7:56.8
 Argonaut R.C., Toronto 8:06
 Ecorse R.C., Ecorse No Time
 Penn Barge Club, Phila. 9:23.4
 Argonaut R.C., Toronto 8:41.8
 Wyandotte B.C., Wyandotte, 7:41
 West Side R.C., Buffalo 7:29
 St. Catharines R.C., 7:42
 Don R.C., Toronto 8:01.3
 West Side R.C., Buffalo 7:07.3
 Don R.C., Toronto 7:30
 New York A.C., N.Y.C. 7:25
 New York A.C., N.Y.C. 8:05
 Leander B.C., Hamilton No Time
 Detroit B.C., Detroit, Mich. 7:34.5
 Vesper B.C., Phila. 6:59.3
 Potomac B.C., Washington 7:33.7
 Argonaut R.C., Toronto 7:43.4
 Riverside B.C., Boston 7:06
 Leander B.C., Hamilton 7:39
 New York A.C., N.Y.C. 6:48.0
 Oyster Bay R.A. Long Island 8:13.2
 Vesper B.C., Philadelphia 7:29.8
 New Rochelle R.C., 7:12.8
 Leander B.C., Hamilton 7:22.5
 Detroit B.C., Detroit, Mich. 6:30.3
 Argonaut R.C., Toronto 6:47.8
 Minnesota B.C., St. Paul 6:55.2
 Detroit B.C., Detroit, Mich. 6:38
 Minnesota B.C., St. Paul 7:52.4

1973	A. Marcoux, A. Renart
1974	B. Lalonde, B. Bergen
1975	
1976	C. Penoyer, M. O'Brien
1977	K. McRea, B. Ford
1978	R. Crawley, A. Surray
1979	D. Patchell-Evans, M. Robertson
1980	D. Hamilton, K. Wilberforce

SENIOR 155 POUND DOUBLE

1979	B.C., F. Duling, S. Depman
1980	F. Murphy, J. Murphy

JUNIOR 155 POUND DOUBLE

1979	T. Turner, D. Lindsay
1980	T. Purcer, T. Kent

SENIOR 145-POUND DOUBLE

1932	E. Whelpton, D. Lawrie
1933	A. Green, R. Jones
1934	No Race
1935	J.H. Dickinson, M.G. Butler
1936	K. Thorburn, J.F. Flaville
1937	E. Vorndran, W. Robinhold
1938	K. Thorburn, J. Flaville
1939	K. Thorburn, J. Flaville
1940	L. Tank, W. Tank
1941	L. Tank, W. Tank
1942	J. Cameron, L. Tank
1943	E. Fullerton, T. Chilcott
1944	J. Cameron, L. Tank
1945	L. Tank, J. Cameron
1946	L. Tank, C. Piro
1947	A. Walker, W. Whitehorne
1948	J. Barker, G. Derkits
1949	F. Murphy, G. Murphy
1950	McFadden, Barker
1951	Corbett, Smiley
1952	J. Kaufmann, D. Mahan
1953	T. Walsh, J. Anygal
1954	D. Mahan, G. Ninos
1955	G. Angula, D. Mahan
1956	R. Walker, B. Walker
1957	R. Walker, W. Walker
1958	J. Libbey, E. Pressman
1959	J. Libbey, E. Pressman
1960	G. Kuhn, W. Walker
1961	G. Kuhn, W. Walker
1962	B. Smoke, D. Latimer
1963	P. Reichenbach, B. Hardegan
1964	J. Dreher, S. McDuffee
1965	J. Dreher, S. McDuffee
1966	De. Giese, L. Pitt
1967	E. McKenna, A. Junge
1968	L. Klecatsky, T. Klecatsky
1969	L. Klecatsky, T. Quinn
1970	W. Belden, F. Duling
1971	D. Rose, F. Pisani
1972	L. Klecatsky, T. Quinn
1973	L. Klecatsky, D. Rose
1974	D. Mossop, B. Thorne
1975	
1976	E. Lentz, D. Rose
1977	F. Pisani, A. Lynch
1978	A. Lynch, B. Shea
1979	J. Murphy, F. Murphy
1980	R. Payne, B. Kalinus

JUNIOR 145-POUND DOUBLE

1930	A. Carnegie, L. Cameron
1931	P. Kirk, W. Farley
1932	B. Jones, A. Green
1933	B.R. Scott, J. Docherty
1934	No Race

Quebec R.F., Montreal	6:54
Undine B.C., Philadelphia	6:54.7
Boucherville	6:54
Detroit B.C.	7:30.15
Victoria City	7:22
Ottawa R.C.	6:49.3
Western R.C. London, Ont.	7:02.41
Kingston R.C.	7:00.20

Malta B.C. Philadelphia	7:44.62
St. Catharines R.C.	7:16.07

Hanlan B.C. Toronto	7:04.25
St. Catharines R.C.	6:48.32

Leander B.C., Hamilton	Row Over
Don R.C., Toronto	No Time

Vancouver R.C., Vancouver	9:04
Argonaut R.C., Toronto	7:50.6
Undine Barge club, Phila.	7:49
Argonaut R.C., Toronto	7:13
Argonaut R.C., Toronto	7:52.6
Ecorse B.C., Ecorse Mich.	8:24.8
Ecorse B.C., Ecorse, Mich.	8:14
Ecorse B.C., Ecorse, Mich.	8:41.2
Argonaut R.C., Toronto	7:56
Ecorse B.C., Ecorse	No Time
Ecorse B.C., Ecorse, Mich.	8:19.8
Ecorse B.C., Ecorse, Mich.	8:19.8
Nereid B.C., Belleville, N.J.	7:32
Undine B.C., Philadelphia	7:57
St. Catharines Rowing Club	7:51
Undine B.C., Philadelphia	7:34
Undine B.C., Philadelphia	8:11
Vesper B.C., Philadelphia	7:15
New York A.C., N.Y.C.	7:03
Vesper B.C., Philadelphia	7:43.2
Vesper B.C., Philadelphia	8:04.2
Detroit B.C., Detroit, Mich.	7:08
Detroit B.C., Detroit, Mich.	7:57
Bachelors Barge, Phila.	7:28.4
Bachelors Barge, Phila.	9:12
Detroit B.C., Detroit, Mich.	7:27
Detroit B.C., Detroit, Mich.	7:27
Detroit B.C., Detroit, Mich.	7:15
Vesper B.C., Philadelphia	6:56.3
Detroit B.C., Detroit, Mich.	6:33.4
Detroit B.C., Detroit, Mich.	8:13
Argonaut R.C., Toronto	7:08.2
New York R.C., N.Y.C.	7:05
Bachelors Barge, Phila.	7:07.5
New York R.C., N.Y.C.	6:53.7
Undine B.C., Philadelphia	6:27.5
New York A.C., N.Y.C.	7:39.9
New York A.C., N.Y.C.	7:10.4
New York A.C., N.Y.C.	7:11.8
St. Catharines R.C.	6:45.5
Philadelphia	7:20.3
New York A.C.	7:37.90
New York A.C.	
New York A.C.	7:14.2
St. Catharines R.C.	8:12.63
Lake Washington R.C.	7:52.10

Detroit B.C., Detroit, Mich.	8:07
Don R.C., Toronto	8:17
Don R.C., Toronto	8:40
Don R.C., Toronto	Row Over

1935	J. Dickinson, M. Butler
1936	H. Freiwald, M. Norton
1937	W. Tank, L. Tank
1938	F. VanDerKar, W. Reutter
1939	J. Cameron, E. Beaubien
1940	A. Whyte, M. Benison
1941	J. Holzer, R. Kennedy
1942	E. Fullerton, T. Chilcott
1943	No Race
1944	No Race
1945	G. Anderson, J. Charlton
1946	R. Anderson, J. Miller
1947	R. Morrison, J. Whitefield
1948	A. Sauerwein, W. Fleming
1949	F. Murphy, G. Murphy
1950	Dubiel, Davis
1951	Boston, Dubiel
1952	H. Sing, W. Hammond
1953	D. Williams, D. West
1954	K. Blue, R. Walker
1955	E. Revesz, J. Kerman
1956	B. Houston, P. McCusker
1957	A. Bequett, R. Palmer
1958	J. Libbey, E. Pressman
1959	J. Sonberg, J. Caminiti
1960	D. Latimer, R. Nash
1961	M. Flannery, S. MacDougall
1962	M. Kroll, R. Bauer
1963	Reichenbach, Hardegan
1964	S. McDuffee, J. Dreher
1965	D. Kacala, B. Madden
1966	P. Keck, F. Willis
1967	J. Brennan, K. Hadley
1968	H. Ostrem, R. Kelcatsky
1969	A. Gilbert, T. Quinn
1970	R. Beauregard, P. King
1971	S. Hume, B. Sweeney
1972	E. Makree, D. Derry
1973	D. Normile, S. Shaud
1974	S. Takaichi, J. Cheeseboro
1975	J. Dw. jr, M. Russell
1976	W. Dick, F. Murphy
1977	M. Bozenski, M. Krert
1978	B. Shea, A. Lynch
1979	W. Wright, D. Moffat
1980	B. Konopka, G. Bryant

Vancouver R.C., Van., B.C.	10:13.4
Detroit B.C., Detroit, Mich.	8:16
Wyandotte R.C., Wyatte	7:51.6
Detroit B.C., Detroit, Mich.	8:24
Ecorse R.C., Ecorse, Mich.	8:10
Lachine R.C., Lachine	8:07
West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	8:11.4
Argonaut R.C., Toronto	7:49

Argonaut R.C., Toronto	10:49.2
Argonaut R.C., Toronto	8:20.2
Ecorse R.C., Ecorse, Mich.	7:59
West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:50
St. Catharines R.C., St. Cath.	7:51
Don R.C., Toronto	8:03
Don R.C., Toronto	7:40
Leander B.C., Hamilton	8:01.2
Leander B.C., Hamilton	8:02
Detroit B.C., Detroit, Mich.	7:38.4
Ecorse R.C., Ecorse, Mich.	9:03.7
New York A.C., N.Y.C.	8:07.8
Detroit B.C., Detroit, Mich.	7:55.3
Bachelors Barge, Phila	7:43
New York A.C., N.Y.C.	7:44
Detroit B.C., Detroit, Mich.	8:17
Leander B.C., Hamilton	7:53.5
Leander B.C., Hamilton, Mich.	7:50.9
Vesper B.C., Philadelphia	7:32
Detroit B.C., Detroit, Mich.	7:35.5
Vesper B.C., Philadelphia	7:19.8
Oyster Bay R.A., Hicksville	7:09
Detroit B.C., Detroit	7:36.6
Minnesota B.C., St. Paul	6:39.9
New York A.C., New York	6:39.9
Chomedey R.C., Montreal	7:23.4
Detroit R.C., Detroit	7:14.7
Brock U., St. Catharines	8:24.7
Malta B.C., Philadelphia	8:37
Minnesota B.C., St. Paul	7:41.8
St. Catharines R.C.	6:49
St. Catharines R.C.	7:51.25
Wyandotte B.C.	7:11.1
New York A.C.	7:25
Victoria City R.C.	7:20.60
Undine B.C.	6:46.42

CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLE

(George Frederick Galt Memorial Trophy)

1880	Toronto, Joseph Laing	10:02
1881	Hamilton, Joseph Laing	9:52.6
1882	Lachine, Joseph Laing	8:36
1883	Ottawa, Joseph Laing	7:56
1884	Toronto, Joseph Laing	10:16
1885	Hamilton, Wm. O'Connor	9:30.6
1886	Lachine, J.J. Ryan	8:52
1887	Ottawa, J.J. Ryan	Row Over
1888	Toronto, J.J. Ryan	11:04
1889	Hamilton, D. Donohue	10:23
1890	Lachine, J.J. Ryan	9:42
1891	Barrie, Jas. Henderson	10:38
1892	Toronto, Edwin Hedley	9:16.8
1893	Hamilton, E.A. Thompson	10:53.4
1894	Hamilton, J.A. Russell	10:35.2
1895	Hamilton, R.N. Johnson	11:54.6
1896	Brockville, E.A. Thompson	10:27
1897	Brockville, F. Alward	10:47
1898	Toronto, E.H. TenEyck	10:16.8
1899	Brockville, Lou Marsh	9:22.2
1900	Toronto, Lou Marsh	10:35
1901	Ottawa, Lou Marsh	8:03.2
1902	Brockville, Lou Marsh	8:37
1903	Lou Scholes	8:15
1904	Frank B. Greer	8:29
1905	E. McGee	10:16
1906	E. McGee	10:16
1907	W. Bowler	8:57
1908	H. Jacobs	9:12.5
1909	J.F. Cosgrave	Row Over
1910	E.B. Butler	
1911	E.B. Butler	

1912	Robt. Dibble	Don R.C., Toronto	10:13.6
1913	Robt. Dibble	Don R.C., Toronto	No Time
1914	Robt. Dibble	Don R.C., Toronto	10:07
1915	Robt. Dibble	Don R.C., Toronto	10:23.4
1919	Robt. Dibble	Don R.C., Toronto	N.T.
1920	Robt. Dibble	Don R.C., Toronto	8:28
1921	H.A. Belyea	St. John R.C.	8:40.4
1922	H.A. Belyea	St. John R.C.	8:09.2
1923	W.E.G. Gilmore	Bachelors' B.C., Philadelphia	9:38
1924	John Durnan	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	9:31.6
1925	W.E.G. Gilmore	Bachelors' B.C., Philadelphia	8:06.4
1926	Walter Hoover	Undine Barge C., Phila.	9:14.2
1927	Joe Wright Jr.	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	8:13
1928	Fred Burns	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	8:14
1929	Jack Guest	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	7:54.4
1930	Joe Wright Jr.	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	8:32
1931	Bob Pearce	Leander B.C., Hamilton	9:00.6
1932	W. Rutherford Jr.	Princeton University	8:25
1933	R. McMillan	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	8:07
1934	Chuck Campbell	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	8:19.6
1935	Chuck Campbell	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	9:24.8
1936	Herb Miller	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	8:09.6
1937	Joe Burk	Penn A.C., Philadelphia	8:15
1938	Joe Burk	Penn A.C., Philadelphia	7:19
1940	Joe Burk	Penn A.C., Philadelphia	8:00.8
1941	Theo Dubois	Winnipeg R.C., Winnipeg	8:10
1942	Theo Dubois	Ottawa R.C., Ottawa	9:00.2
1943	R. Reynolds	Ecorse R.C., Ecorse, Mich.	7:58.2
1944	Ken Thorburn	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	8:15
1945	J.B. Kelly, Jr.	Vesper B.C., Philadelphia	8:25
1946	J.B. Kelly, Jr.	Vesper B.C., Philadelphia	8:51.6
1947	J.B. Kelly, Jr.	Vesper B.C., Philadelphia	7:44.8
1948	Ken Nunn	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	8:05
1949	Joe Angyal	New York A.C., N.Y.C.	7:53.4
1950	J.B. Kelly, Jr.	Vesper B.C., Philadelphia	7:24.6
1951	Jack Guest Jr.	Don R.C., Toronto	8:18.2
1952	Joe Angyal	New York A.C., N.Y.C.	7:38
1953	J.B. Kelly Jr.	Vesper B.C., Philadelphia	7:26
1954	Pat Costello	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Mich.	7:32
1955	J.B. Kelly Jr.	Vesper B.C., Philadelphia	8:01.3
1956	Pat Costello	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Mich.	7:59.7
1957	Tom McDonough	Fairmount R.A., Phila.	Row Over
1958	Pat Costello	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Mich.	8:14.5
1959	Pat Costello	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Mich.	9:24
1960	Seymour Cromwell	Riverside B.C., Boston, Mass.	7:38.3
1961	Seymour Cromwell	Riverside B.C., Boston, Mass.	7:35
1963	Robt. Lea	Riverside B.C., Boston, Mass.	7:15.9
1964	Leif Godfredson	Vesper B.C., Philadelphia	7:03.2
1965	Bill Maher	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	6:51.8
1966	Don Spero	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Mich.	8:02
1967	Jim Dietz	New York A.C., N.Y.C.	7:22.8
1968	Jim Dietz	New York A.C., N.Y.C.	6:56.4
1969	Jim Dietz	New York A.C., N.Y.C.	6:52.5
1970	Jim Dietz	New York A.C., N.Y.C.	7:04.1
1971	Rich Stehlik	New York A.C., N.Y.C.	6:48.4
1972	Jim Dietz	Malta B.C., Philadelphia	8:14.3
1973	Jim Dietz	New York A.C., N.Y.C.	7:20.8
1974	Sean Drea	New York A.C., N.Y.C.	7:38.8
1975	J. Dietz	Undine B.C., Philadelphia	7:30
1976	B. Thorne	New York A.C. N.Y.C.	7:49.1
1977	J. Dietz	St. Catharines R.C.	7:30.20
1978	J. Dietz	New York A.C. N.Y.C.	N.T.
1979	Jim Dietz	New York A.C. N.Y.C.	7:07
1980	P. Walter	New York A.C. N.Y.C.	N.T.
		Victoria City R.C.	7:40.15

ASSOCIATION SINGLE (Challenge Trophy)

1919	J. Durnan	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	Row Over
1925	Chet Turner	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	8:13
1926	Bill Nelson	Undine B.C., Philadelphia	9:03.6
1927	Jack Guest	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	8:13
1928	Fred Burns	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	9:02
1929	E. Bole	Winnipeg R.C., Winnipeg	7:58
1930	R.W. Richards	Winnipeg R.C., Winnipeg	8:18
1931	C.L. Stark	Lachine R.C., Montreal	9:00
1932	R.R. McMillan	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	7:51
1933	P.L. Brower	Potomac B.C., Washington, D.C.	8:05
1934	Chuck Campbell	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	8:51.4
1935	Jack Coulson	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	8:35
1936	Herb Miller	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	8:13

1937	Jeff Russel	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	8:08
1938	W. Carroll	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	8:24
1939	Theo Dubois	Winnipeg R.C., Winnipeg	8:09.8
1940	Harvey Hutcheon	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	8:09
1941	Arg Gallagher	Penn A.C., Philadelphia	8:05.4
1942	C. Kain	Fairmount R.A., Philadelphia	No Time
1943	R. Reynolds	Ecorse B.C., Ecorse, Michigan	8:08.8
1944	Claude Saunders Sr.	Leander B.C., Hamilton	8:04
1945	J.B. Kelly, Jr.	Vesper B.C., Philadelphia	8:15.8
1946	Ted Chilcott	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	8:07.4
1947	J. McIntyre	Vesper B.C., Philadelphia	8:19
1948	Ken Nunn	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	7:46.2
1949	Gabby Beaudry	Ottawa R.C., Ottawa	7:50.4
1950	Jack Guest, Jr.	Don R.C., Toronto	7:25
1951	Bob Williams	Leander B.C., Hamilton	8:11.2
1952	Bob Platt	Don R.C., Toronto	7:31
1953	Walter Hoover Jr.	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	7:49.4
1954	Pat Costello	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	6:42
1955	Bill Knecht	Vesper B.C., Philadelphia	8:42
1956	Bill Lang	Minnesota B.C., St. Paul, Minn.	7:41.3
1957	Tom McDonough	Fairmount R.A., Philadelphia	8:09.5
1958	Tom Whayne	Vesper B.C., Philadelphia	7:24.8
1959	Tom Gray	Vancouver, B.C.	8:04
1960	Seymour Cromwell	Riverside B.C., Boston	7:31.6
1961	Dave Knight	Bachelors Barge, Philadelphia	7:51
1962	Robt. Lea	Riverside B.C., Boston, Mass.	7:42.5
1963	Rich Keyes	Vesper B.C., Philadelphia	7:12.4
1964	Jeff Kreger	Wyandotte B.C., Wyandotte, Mich.	7:59.4
1965	Dave Robinson	Fairmount R.A., Philadelphia	7:26.7
1966	Dick Schwartz	New York A.C., N.Y.C.	7:47.6
1967	Jim Dietz	New York A.C., N.Y.C.	7:21.4
1968	Roger Jackson	Vancouver R.C., Vancouver	6:49.5
1969	Rich Stehlik	Malta B.C., Philadelphia	7:22.9
1970	Larry Klecatsky	New York A.C., N.Y.C.	7:13.2
1971	John Trinsey	Malta B.C. Philadelphia	7:04.1
1972	Peter Barr	St. Catharines R.C., St. Cath.	8:06.3
1973	Federico Scheffler	Mexican National Team	7:44.4
1974	Guy Iverson	Undine B.C., Philadelphia	7:16.5
1975	H. Huben	U. of Western Ontario	7:06.6
1976	E. Myers	Potomac B.C.	7:23.14
1977	M. Cullin	Victoria City	8:00
1978	C. Allsop	U. of Pennsylvania, Phil.	7:42.6
1979	Pat Walter	Victorian City R.C.	7:38.66
1980	D. Hamilton	Kingston R.C.	7:30.46

JUNIOR SINGLE (Muir Cup)

1880	Toronto, J. Stanton	Bayside R.C., Toronto	10:34
1881	Hamilton, C. Greenwood	Bayside R.C., Toronto	10:33
1882	Lachine, W. Wark	Nautilus R.C., Hamilton	9:16.5
1883	Ottawa, W. O'Connor	Don R.C., Toronto	9:10
1884	Toronto, S. Scholes	Don R.C., Toronto	10:13.5
1885	Hamilton, J.J. Ryan	Bayside R.C., Toronto	10:13
1886	Lachine, A. Grinstead	Toronto R.C., Toronto	9:59.5
1887	Ottawa, W.D. Mackay	Toronto R.C., Toronto	10:50
1888	Toronto, G.A. Strickland	Don R.C., Toronto	10:52.2
1889	Hamilton, Charles Gormally	Toronto R.C., Toronto	10:24
1890	Lachine, A.P. Burritt	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	No Time
1891	Barrie, F.H. Thompson	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	10:46.4
1892	Toronto, Joseph Sullivan	Don R.C., Toronto	9:59.4
1893	Hamilton, J. Kumohr	Toronto R.C., Toronto	9:57.2
1894	Hamilton, Jas. O'Connor	Don R.C., Toronto	11:56
1895	Hamilton, Lou Marsh	Don R.C., Toronto	9:54.8
1896	Brockville, W. Bright	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	14:58.6
1897	Brockville, C.E. Goodman	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	11:21.2
1898	Toronto, J.C. Mason	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	10:04.4
1899	Brockville, Harold Fraser	Brockville R.C., Brockville	11:33.2
1900	Toronto, F. Ward	Don R.C., Toronto	11:02
1901	Ottawa, F.J. Smith	Don R.C., Toronto	10:19
1902	Brockville, S.E. Richards	Winnipeg R.C., Winnipeg	11:10
1903	J.E. Coulson	Hamilton R.C., Hamilton	8:17
1904	E. McGee	Toronto R.C., Toronto	Row Over
1905	A. Craig	Detroit B.C., Detroit	9:10
1906	W.N. Green	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	7:35
1907	M.J. Burns	Celtic R.C., Buffalo	9:47
1908	C.J. Sheehan	Mutual R.C., Buffalo	10:53
1909	J.F. Cosgrave	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	8:31
1910	F. Lepper	Don R.C., Toronto	10:04
1911	D. Regan	Mutual R.C., Buffalo	10:32
1912	Robert Dibble	Don R.C., Toronto	10:34
1913	Thos. Findley	Don R.C., Toronto	10:30.6

1914	A.H. Greenwood	St. Catharines R.C.	10:34
1915	Harry Dibble	Don R.C., Toronto	10:30.6
1919	J. Durnan	Don R.C., Toronto	10:56
1920	A.S. Steacy	Brockville R.C., Brockville	10:25.4
1921	E. McGuire	Mutual R.C., Buffalo	18:18.6
1922	R. Sherman	West Side B.C., Buffalo	10:18
1923	V.H. Wehmeier	Detroit B.C., Detroit	8:57
1924	Chet Turner	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	9:43.8
1925	F.W. Burns	Don R.C., Toronto	8:52.6
1926	M. Brett	St. Catharines R.C.	9:04
1927	Jack Guest	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	8:13
1928	Ab Kelly	Brockville R.C., Brockville	8:56
1929	G. Shaw	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	8:25.4
1930	D.B. Crane	Princeton University R.C.	8:52
1931	R. McMillen	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	8:27
1932	B. Conlin	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	8:43
1933	Verdell Price	Brockville R.C., Brockville	8:03.2
1934	Chuck Campbell	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	9:05
1935	G. Robinson	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	9:25
1936	Herb Miller	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	8:18
1937	G. Bradshaw	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	8:14
1938	Theo Dubois	Winnipeg R.C., Winnipeg	8:20
1939	Harvey Hutcheon	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	8:13
1940	Jake Gaudet	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	8:39
1941	Thain Simon	Brockville R.C., Brockville	8:27.2
1942	R. Reynolds	Ecorse R.C., Ecorse, Michigan	8:38.2
1943	H. Kromrei	Ecorse R.C., Ecorse, Michigan	No Time
1944	Don McElliott	Ottawa R.C., Ottawa	9:17.2
1945	Gabby Beaudry	Ottawa R.C., Ottawa	10:39.6
1946	Ken Nunns	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	8:32.4
1947	J.D. Riley	Winnipeg R.C., Winnipeg	8:22.6
1948	Bob Williams	Leander B.C., Hamilton	8:23
1949	Jack Guest Jr.	Don R.C. Toronto	8:10
1950	B. Kremenzt	Nereid B.C., Belleville, N.J.	8:20
1951	Walter Hoover, Jr.	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	7:50.4
1952	Eugene Loveless	New York A.C., N.Y.C.	8:02.3
1953	Jim MacIntosh	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	7:54.3
1954	Bob Caldwell	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:47.4
1955	John Welchli	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	9:46.4
1956	Roberto Retolaza	Club Espana, Mexico City	8:27
1957	Tony Biernacki	Ottawa R.C., Ottawa	7:44.6
1958	Con Andreychuck	Leander B.C., Hamilton	7:57.4
1959	Walt Engeman	Potomac B.C., Washington	7:30
1960	Seymour Cromwell	Riverside B.C., Boston	8:40
1961	Daryl McDonald	St. Catharines R.C.	8:06
1962	Ted Nash	Lake Washington R.C., Seattle	7:56.8
1963	Leif Gottfredson	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	7:44
1964	Bill Schmidt	West Side B.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:42.5
1965	Bill Maher	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	7:25.7
1966	Jim Dietz	New York A.C., New York City	7:15.2
1967	Daryl Sturdy	Burnaby Lake A.A., Burnaby, B.C.	7:37
1968	Roger Jackson	Vancouver R.C., Vancouver	7:23.5
1969	Joel Ackerman	Union B.C., Boston	7:04
1970	John McNiven	Leander B.C., Hamilton	7:37.5
1971	John Trinsey	Malta B.C., Philadelphia	7:30
1972	Bob Allen	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	8:52.3
1973	Chris Allsopp	Oyster Bay R.A., Hicksville, N.Y.	7:00.2
1974	Bill Scollie	Thunder Bay R.C.	8:03.3
1975	H. Huben	U. of Western Ontario	7:04.7
1976	B. Elliott	Ridley Graduate B.C.	8:07.48
1977	B. Ford	Victoria City R.C.	7:24.6
1978	P. Walter	Victoria City R.C.	7:42
1979	S. Roop	New York A.C., N.Y.C.	7:35.86
1980	D. Hamilton	Kingston R.C.	7:00.36

SENIOR 155 POUND SINGLE

1956	Jim Hewson	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:35.6
1957	Walter Hoover Jr.	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	8:21.4
1958	John Welchli	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	7:33
1959	John Welchli	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	8:58.4
1960	John Welchli	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	7:32.7
1961	John Welchli	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	8:04.5
1962	Jeff Kregar	Wyandotte B.C., Wyandotte, Mich.	8:01.6
1963	Ed McKenna	Oyster Bay R.A., Long Island, N.Y.	8:06.3
1964	Bob Hardegan	Vesper B.C., Philadelphia	8:32.1
1965	Peter Johnson	Shrewsbury R.A., Worcester, Mass.	7:54.6
1966	Peter Johnson	Shrewsbury R.A., Worcester, Mass.	7:47.9
1967	Don Callaghan	Undine B.C., Philadelphia	7:06
1968	Claude Saunders	Leander B.C., Hamilton	7:14
1969	Larry Klecatsky	New York A.C., N.Y.C.	7:32.2
1970	Larry Klecatsky	New York A.C., N.Y.C.	7:18.7
1971	Larry Klecatsky	New York A.C., N.Y.C.	7:02.3

1972	Larry Klecatsky
1973	Larry Klecatsky
1974	Larry Klecatsky
1975	Larry Klecatsky
1976	P. Fuchs
1977	Larry Klecatsky
1978	B. Thorne
1979	Larry Klecatsky
1980	T. Hazeltine

JUNIOR 155-POUND SINGLE

1955	John Welchli	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	7:55
1956	Jim Roche	Leander B.C., Hamilton	8:04.2
1957	Tom Diamond	Bachelors Barge, Philadelphia	7:36
1958	Jim Joy	St. Catharines R.C., St. Cath.	8:30.4
1959	Bill Myers	Bachelors Barge, Philadelphia	8:12.3
1960	Bill Smoke	Wyandotte B.C., Wyandotte, Mich.	8:11.5
1961	Scotty Bain	Leander B.C., Hamilton	8:08
1962	Jeff Kregar	Wyandotte B.C., Wyandotte, Mich.	8:16.7
1963	John Orchard	Leander B.C., Hamilton	8:17
1964	Bob Hardegan	Vesper B.C., Philadelphia	7:25
1965	Claude Saunders, Jr.	Leander B.C., Hamilton	7:31.5
1966	John Sonberg	New York A.C., N.Y.C.	7:29.4
1967	Gary White	Winnipeg R.C., Winnipeg, Man.	7:50.4
1968	Bill Strickland	Ecorse B.C., Ecorse	8:08.1
1969	Jim Glass	Westside R.C., Buffalo	7:07.3
1970	Peter Barr	St. Catharines R.C., St. Cath.	8:11.7
1971	Al Baur	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Mich.	7:29.6
1972	Ted Vandusen	Riverside B.C., Cambridge	6:29.4
1973	Bob Guntz	Wyandotte B.C., Wyandotte	7:04.7
1974	Edgar Tams	Mexican National Crew	8:17.9
1975	S. Depman	Malta B.C.	7:01
1976	J. Ingram	Argonaut R.C.	7:33.74
1977	R. Cady	Ecorse B.C.	7:43.0
1978	M. Terpenning	Calgary R.C.	8:10.2
1979	S. Roop	New York A.C., N.Y.C.	7:59.56
1980	B. Myers	Detroit B.C.	7:10.89

SENIOR 145 POUND SINGLE

1921	H.A. Clark	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	10:42.4
1922	R.J. Clench	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	10:22.4
1923	F.W. Burns	Don R.C., Toronto	9:15
1924	F.W. Burns	Don R.C., Toronto	9:43
1925	F.W. Burns	Don R.C., Toronto	8:22
1926	F.W. Burns	Don R.C., Toronto	9:43.4
1927	Fred Burns	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	9:19.8
1928	Ab Kelly	Brockville R.C., Brockville	8:25
1929	B. Reed	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	8:16.4
1930	Fred Burns	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	8:49
1931	Fred Burns	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	9:46.8
1932	E. Whelpton	Leander B.C., Hamilton	8:29.4
1933	E. Whelpton	Leander B.C., Hamilton	8:02.6
1934	Jack Flavell	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	8:27
1935	M.G. Butler	Vancouver R.C., Vancouver, B.C.	9:16.8
1936	Jack Flavell	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	8:27
1937	Jack Flavell	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	8:42
1938	Jack Flavell	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	8:20.8
1939	Jack Flavell	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	8:28.6
1940	Ken Thorburn	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	8:37.4
1941	Ken Thorburn	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	8:56
1942	Ken Thorburn	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	9:39.8
1943	Tom Chilcott	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	8:17.4
1944	Ken Thorburn	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	No Time
1945	Lou Tank	Ecorse R.C., Ecorse, Michigan	8:36.8
1946	A.J. Walker	Nereid B.C., Belleville, N.J.	9:27.8
1947	Joe Anyal	New York A.C., New York City	No Time
1948	Lou Tank	Ecorse R.C., Ecorse, Michigan	8:03
1949	Rudy Jezek	Ravenswood B.C., Long Island City	8:22.4
1950	Joe Anyal	New York A.C., New York City	7:48
1951	Jim Barker	Undine B.C., Philadelphia	8:31
1952	Rudy Jezek	New York A.C., New York City	8:04.2
1953	Joe Anyal	New York A.C., New York City	8:04
1954	Bob Houston	New York A.C., New York City	8:21
1955	Tom Smith	Leander B.C., Hamilton	Row Over
1956	Tom Smith	Leander B.C., Hamilton	8:07.1
1957	Jim Roche	Leander B.C., Hamilton	8:33.5
1958	Tom Diamond	Bachelors Barge, Philadelphia	8:07.6
1959	Geo. Livingston	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	10:13.2
1960	Jim Roche	Leander B.C., Hamilton	8:01.9
1961	Jim Roche	Leander B.C., Hamilton	8:05

New York A.C., N.Y.C.	8:03.4
New York A.C., N.Y.C.	7:32.5
New York A.C., N.Y.C.	7:33.5
New York A.C., N.Y.C.	8:02.5
Detroit B.C.	7:36.97
New York A.C., N.Y.C.	
St. Catharines R.C.	7:17.5
New York A.C., N.Y.C.	7:53.09
Undine B.C., Philadelphia	7:57.09

1962	Peter Johnson
1963	Peter Johnson
1964	Peter Johnson
1965	Peter Johnson
1966	Peter Johnson
1967	Claude Saunders
1968	Larry Klecatsky
1969	Larry Klecatsky
1970	Larry Klecatsky
1971	Paul Fuchs
1972	Larry Klecatsky
1973	Larry Klecatsky
1974	Larry Klecatsky
1975	Larry Klecatsky
1976	F. Duling
1977	G. Whyte
1978	T. Hazeltine
1979	T. Hazeltine
1980	T. Hazeltine

JUNIOR 145 POUND SINGLE

1920	S. Stevenson
1921	R.J. Clench
1922	J. Ingham
1923	F.W. Burns
1924	A. Blakely
1925	G. Goerss
1926	Ab Kelly
1927	W. Reed
1928	L. Stansfield
1929	E. Whelpton
1930	J. Reed
1931	P. Kirk
1932	O.E. Sneed
1933	Jack Flavell
1934	E. Rymer
1935	M.C. Butler
1936	Ken Thorburn
1937	Lou Tank
1938	J. Chambers
1939	G. Greenaway
1940	N. Nelson
1941	J. Mahoney
1942	Ted Chilcott
1943	R. Gnann
1944	No Race
1945	J. Bisson
1946	W. Couch
1947	Frank Tucker
1948	R. Barrett
1949	Tom Smith
1950	J. Charlton
1951	D. Good
1952	Fred Lang
1953	Jim Hewson
1954	Al Silvi
1955	J. Angula
1956	Jim Roche
1957	J. Farley
1958	Ed McKenna
1959	Bill Myers
1960	Joe Mastaiki
1961	Andy Binda
1962	Doug Latimer
1963	Lindsay Pitt
1964	Rich Manno
1965	Claude Saunders Jr.
1966	Peter Keck
1967	Art Junge
1968	Larry Klecatsky
1969	Al Albert
1970	Peter Fuchs
1971	Frank Pisani
1972	Dick Brennan
1973	George Wilson
1974	Dennis Normile
1975	M. Miller
1976	T. Hamilton
1977	T. Hazeltine
1978	J. Murphy
1979	Frank Murphy
1980	B. Myers

Shrewsbury R.A., Worcester, Mass.	7:28.2
Shrewsbury R.A., Worcester, Mass.	7:22
Shrewsbury R.A., Worcester, Mass.	6:58.1
Shrewsbury R.A., Worcester, Mass.	8:39
Shrewsbury R.A., Worcester, Mass.	7:40.7
Leander B.C., Hamilton	7:34.7
Bachelor's Barge, Philadelphia	7:37
New York A.C., N.Y.C.	7:21.6
New York A.C., N.Y.C.	7:09
Detroit B.C., Detroit, Mich.	8:52.6
New York A.C., N.Y.C.	7:29
New York A.C., N.Y.C.	7:42.2
New York A.C., N.Y.C.	7:20.2
New York A.C., N.Y.C.	7:55.5
Malta B.C. Phila.	8:00.51
Winnipeg R.C.	7:32.5
Undine B.C., Philadelphia, Penn.	8:27.43
Undine B.C., Philadelphia, Penn.	7:54.30

Argonaut R.C., Toronto	11:19
St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	10:52.6
Don R.C., Toronto	8:45
Don R.C., Toronto	9:15
Don R.C., Toronto	9:38.4
West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	8:59
Brockville R.C., Brockville	9:15.4
Argonaut R.C., Toronto	8:21.4
Don R.C., Toronto	8:57
Leander B.C., Hamilton	8:46
Argonaut R.C., Toronto	8:33.8
Don R.C., Toronto	8:45
Vancouver R.C., Vancouver, B.C.	9:00
Argonaut R.C., Toronto	8:12.5
St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	9:29
Vancouver R.C., Vancouver, B.C.	10:36
Argonaut R.C., Toronto	8:51.6
Wyandotte B.C., Wyandotte, Mich.	8:23
Fort William R.C. Fort William	8:40
Leander B.C., Hamilton	8:50.6
Argonaut R.C., Toronto	9:04
Argonaut R.C., Toronto	8:48
Argonaut R.C., Toronto	8:20.4
West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	8:32.4

Ottawa R.C., Ottawa	10:51.8
West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	8:34.4
Brockville R.C., Brockville	8:52
St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	8:52
Leander B.C., Hamilton	8:21.4
Don R.C., Toronto	7:59
Minneapolis R.C., Minneapolis	9:52.2
Minnesota B.C., St. Paul Minn.	7:49
West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:55
New York A.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	8:12
Vesper B.C., Philadelphia	8:47.5
Leander B.C., Hamilton	7:48
Vesper B.C., Philadelphia	8:56.5
New York A.C., New York City	7:22.6
Bachelors Barge, Philadelphia	8:35.5
Bachelors Barge, Philadelphia	7:49.6
Ottawa R.C., Ottawa	8:03.3
Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	8:09.8
Argonaut R.C., Toronto	7:46.4
Undine B.C., Philadelphia	9:02.3
Leander B.C., Hamilton	8:00.4
Oyster Bay R.A., Hicksville, N.Y.	7:51.7
New York A.C., New York City	7:35.5
Bachelors Barge, Philadelphia	7:31.2
New York A.C., N.Y.C.	7:54
Detroit B.C., Detroit	7:32.5
New York A.C., N.Y.C.	7:20.3
Detroit B.C., Detroit	8:31.5
Ecorse B.C., Ecorse	8:03
Malta B.C., Philadelphia	7:30.6
Ecorse B.C.	7:37
Thunder Bay R.C.	7:52.58
Lake Washington R.C.	7:41.1
St. Catharines R.C.	8:22
St. Catharines R.C.	7:38.07
Detroit B.C.	7:16.25

SENIOR 135 POUND SINGLE

1956	Bob Houston
1957	Jim Hewson
1958	Ed McKenna
1959	Ed McKenna
1960	Jim Hewson
1961	Jim Hewson
1962	Tom Hasiak
1963	Tom Hasiak
1964	Tom Kletcatsky
1965	Tom Kletcatsky
1966	Rich Somers
1967	Claude Saunders, Jr.
1968	Claude Saunders, Jr.
1969	Ed McKenna
1970	David Mossop
1971	David Mossop
1972	Mike Miller
1973	Rejean Beauregard
1974	E. Makkreel
1975	M. Buzenski
1976	M. Buzenski
1977	J. Murphy
1978	P. Plimpton
1979	Bob Creer
1980	

New York A.C., New York City	8:44.6
West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	8:34.4
New York A.C., New York City	8:03
New York A.C., New York City	8:38.4
West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:51.2
West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:45.6
Fairmount R.A., Philadelphia	8:09
Fairmount R.A., Philadelphia	7:23
Minnesota B.C., St. Paul, Minn.	8:45.9
Minnesota B.C., St. Paul, Minn.	8:02.5
Wyandotte B.C., Wyandotte, Minn.	8:42.5
Leander B.C., Hamilton	7:35.7
Leander B.C., Hamilton	7:19
Leander B.C., Hamilton	7:07.6
New York A.C., N.Y.C.	7:34.9
St. Catharines R.C.	7:25.3
St. Catharines R.C.	8:23.5
Wyandotte B.C., Wyandotte	7:38.5
Chomedey R.C., Montreal	5:07.4
Brock University	7:21.0
Wyandotte B.C.	7:54.80
Wyandotte B.C.	
St. Catharines R.C.	8:13.7
Narragansett B.C., Providence R.I.	8:26.19
Durham B.C.	8:04.25

JUNIOR 135 POUND SINGLE

1953	Bill Houston
1954	Dom Decastro
1955	Bill Walker
1956	Bob Houston
1957	Stan Murda
1958	Ed McKenna
1959	Howard Hanna
1960	Tom Hasiak
1961	Peter Johnson
1962	Tom Kletcatsky
1963	Dieter Giese
1964	Paul Reichenbach
1965	Al Casale
1966	Rich Somers
1967	Larry Edgecomb
1968	George Sandala
1969	Al Albert
1970	Jim Kostritz
1971	David Mossop
1972	Mike Miller
1973	Rejean Beauregard
1974	Hugo Enriquez
1975	Peter Murda
1976	M. Buzenski
1977	J. Dwyer
1978	J. Murphy
1979	B. Dreher
1980	M. Florio

New York A.C., New York City	9:25
West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	8:18.4
Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	8:17.5
New York A.C., New York City	8:35
St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	8:04
New York A.C., New York City	8:19
Brockville R.C., Brockville	8:51
Fairmount B.C., Philadelphia	8:16
Shrewsbury R.A., Worcester, Mass.	8:13
Minnesota B.C., St. Paul, Minn.	8:08
Argonaut R.C., Toronto	8:11
Vesper B.C., Philadelphia	7:44.5
Undine B.C., Philadelphia	8:11.1
Wyandotte B.C., Wyandotte, Mich.	7:47.5
Undine B.C., Philadelphia	7:59
Argonaut R.C., Toronto	8:23
New York A.C., N.Y.C.	7:19
Minnesota B.C., St. Paul	8:50
St. Catharines R.C., St. Cath.	7:06.6
Michigan A.C., Ecorse	7:16
Chomedey R.C., Montreal	7:17
Mexican National Crew	7:58
Brock University B.C.	N.T.
Wyandotte B.C.	8:05.62
St. Catharines R.C.	8:10.2
St. Catharines R.C.	8:22
Durham R.C., Durham NH	8:13.6
New York A.C.	7:28.72

OPEN 500-METRE DASH SINGLE

1920	Bob Dibble
1921	Bob Dibble
1922	S.B. Hartman
1923	W.E.G. Gilmore
1924	John Duran
1925	W.E.G. Gilmore
1926	Walter Hoover
1927	Joe Wright Jr.
1928	V. Wehmeier
1929	John Duran
1930	Joe Wright Jr.
1931	Joe Wright Jr.
1932	W. Rutherford Jr.
1933	Joe Wright Jr.
1934	R. de Clercq
1935	Erwin Konrad
1936	Erwin Konrad
1937	Frank Silvio
1938	Frank Silvio
1939	Erwin Konrad
1940	Erwin Konrad

Don R.C., Toronto	1:17.8
Don R.C., Toronto	1:18.8
Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	1:26
Bachelor B.C., Philadelphia	1:31
Argonaut R.C., Toronto	1:30.8
Bachelor B.C., Philadelphia	1:24.8
Bachelor B.C., Philadelphia	1:32.2
Argonaut R.C., Toronto	1:26.6
Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	1:24
Don R.C., Toronto	1:29
Argonaut R.C., Toronto	1:18
Argonaut R.C., Toronto	1:15.4
Princeton University	1:14
Argonaut R.C., Toronto	1:14.8
Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	1:23.4
West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	1:16.4
West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	1:20
New York A.C., New York City	1:00.4
New York A.C., New York City	1:16.4
West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	1:27
West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	1:13

1941	Harvey Hutcheon	Arg Gallagher	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	1:24
1942	Harvey Hutcheon	Arg Gallagher	Penn A.C., Philadelphia	Dead Heat
1943	W. Reid	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	1:23.2
1944	Ken Thorburn	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	1:25.6
1945	J.S. Trinsey	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	1:28
1946	H.R. Zink	Penn Barge Club, Philadelphia	Penn Barge Club, Philadelphia	1:32.6
1947	Jack Sulger	Nereid B.C., Belleville, N.J.	Nereid B.C., Belleville, N.J.	1:17.4
1948	Jack Sulger	New York A.C., New York City	New York A.C., New York City	1:14.2
1949	Joe Angyal	New York A.C., New York City	New York A.C., New York City	1:11.6
1950	Jack Guest Jr.	New York A.C., New York City	New York A.C., New York City	1:25
1951	Jim McIntyre	Don R.C., Toronto	Don R.C., Toronto	1:18.6
1952	Gabby Beaudry	Seattle Tennis Club, Seattle Wash.	Seattle Tennis Club, Seattle Wash.	1:19
1953	Jim McCreesh	Lachine R.C., Lachine, Que.	Lachine R.C., Lachine, Que.	1:20.1
1954	Ed Lynch	Penn A.C. Philadelphia	Penn A.C. Philadelphia	1:12.2
1955	Bob Williams	New York A.C., New York City	New York A.C., New York City	1:27
1956	Bob Williams	Leander B.C., Hamilton	Leander B.C., Hamilton	1:25.3
1957	Jack Pearce	Leander B.C., Hamilton	Leander B.C., Hamilton	1:15.3
1958	Bob Houston	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	1:32
1959	Jack Pearce	New York A.C., New York City	New York A.C., New York City	1:22.4
1960	Seymour Cromwell	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	1:43.3
1961	Tony Biernacki	Riverside B.C., Boston, Mass.	Riverside B.C., Boston, Mass.	1:16.3
1962	Seymour Cromwell	Ottawa R.C., Ottawa	Ottawa R.C., Ottawa	1:21
1963	Rich Keyes	Riverside B.C., Boston, Mass.	Riverside B.C., Boston, Mass.	1:50.8
1964	Ray Guy	Vesper B.C., Philadelphia	Vesper B.C., Philadelphia	1:15.8
1965	Francis Sulger	Leander B.C., Hamilton	Leander B.C., Hamilton	1:20.1
1966	Don Spero	New York A.C., New York City	New York A.C., New York City	1:30.5
1967	Jim Dietz	New York A.C., N.Y.C.	New York A.C., N.Y.C.	1:26.5
1968	Jim Dietz	New York A.C., N.Y.C.	New York A.C., N.Y.C.	1:03.6
1969	Jim Dietz	New York A.C., N.Y.C.	New York A.C., N.Y.C.	1:22.8
1970	Jim Dietz	New York A.C., N.Y.C.	New York A.C., N.Y.C.	1:34
1971	John Trinsey	New York A.C., N.Y.C.	New York A.C., N.Y.C.	1:35
1972	Jim Dietz	Malta B.C., Philadelphia	Malta B.C., Philadelphia	1:45.7
1973	Jim Dietz	New York A.C., N.Y.C.	New York A.C., N.Y.C.	1:37.4
1974	Jim Dietz	New York A.C., N.Y.C.	New York A.C., N.Y.C.	1:41
1975	Jim Dietz	New York A.C., N.Y.C.	New York A.C., N.Y.C.	1:36.4
1976	H. Huber	New York A.C., N.Y.C.	New York A.C., N.Y.C.	1:36.4
1977	Jim Dietz	Ridley Graduate B.C.	Ridley Graduate B.C.	1:48.54
1978	Jim Dietz	New York A.C., N.Y.C.	New York A.C., N.Y.C.	1:39
1979	Jim Dietz	New York A.C., N.Y.C.	New York A.C., N.Y.C.	1:36.1
1980	Jim Dietz	New York A.C., N.Y.C.	New York A.C., N.Y.C.	1:37.48
		New York A.C., N.Y.C.	New York A.C., N.Y.C.	1:34.41

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145 POUND 500 METRE DASH SINGLE

1934	E. Rymer	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	1:28.6
1935	Jack Flavell	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	1:31.8
1936	Jack Flavell	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	1:31.4
1937	Jack Flavell	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	1:14
1938	Jack Flavell	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	1:17.4
1939	Jack Flavell	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	1:30.8
1940	Ken Thorburn	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	1:20.4
1941	Ken Thorburn	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	1:27
1942	Ken Thorburn	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	1:27
1943	A. Walker	Nereid B.C., Belleville, N.Y.	1:28
1944	Ken Thorburn	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	1:33
1945	J.S. Trinsey	Penn Barge R.C., Philadelphia	1:28.8
1946	Joe Angyal	Ravenswood B.C., Long Island City	1:22.8
1947	Joe Angyal	New York A.C., New York City	1:22
1948	Jack Sulger	New York A.C., New York City	No Time
1949	Joe Angyal	New York A.C., New York City	1:15
1950	Rudy Jezek	Ravenswood B.C., Long Island City	1:23
1951	Tom Smith	Leander B.C., Hamilton	1:22.6
1952	Joe Angyal	New York A.C., New York City	1:25
1953	Joe Angyal	New York A.C., New York City	1:17.4
1954	D. Mahan	Vesper B.C., Philadelphia	1:26
1955	Ken Blue	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	1:30
1956	Bob Houston	New York A.C., New York City	1:18.6
1957	Geo. Livingston	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	1:34.7
1958	Bob Houston	New York A.C., New York City	1:32.6
1959	Bob Houston	New York A.C., New York City	1:44.2
1960	Bob Houston	New York A.C., New York City	1:16.4
1961	Jim Joy	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	1:28
1962	Ed McKenna	New Rochelle R.C., New Rochelle	1:15
1963	Doug Jodoin	Brockville R.C., Brockville	1:17.7
1964	Al Casale	Undine B.C., Philadelphia	1:28.8
1965	George Livingston	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	1:49.7
1966	Peter Johnson	Shrewsbury R.A., Worcester, Mass.	1:37.3
1967	Art Junge	New York A.C., N.Y.C.	1:24.4
1968	Larry Klecatsky	Bachelors Barge, Philadelphia	1:30.5
1969	Larry Klecatsky	New York A.C., N.Y.C.	1:36.3
1970	Larry Klecatsky	New York A.C., N.Y.C.	1:32.4
1971	Larry Klecatsky	New York A.C., N.Y.C.	1:50.6
1972	Larry Klecatsky	New York A.C., N.Y.C.	1:37.4

1973	Bob Kluntz	Wyandotte B.C., Wyandotte, Mich.	1:34.4
1974	Larry Klecatsky	New York A.C. N.Y.C.	1:37.6
1975	Larry Klecatsky	New York A.C. N.Y.C.	1:44.5
1976	J. Alexander	Victoria City R.C.	N.T.
1977	Larry Klecatsky	New York A.C. N.Y.C.	1:47.4
1978	Larry Klecatsky	New York A.C. N.Y.C.	1:42.8
1979	Larry Klecatsky	New York A.C. N.Y.C.	1:43.09
1980	B. Myers	Detroit B.C.	1:44.46

WOMEN'S EIGHT

1972	Vesper B.C., Philadelphia	3:49.7
1973	Radeliffe College, Boston	3:29.8
1974	Vesper B.C., Philadelphia	2:50.2
1975	U.S. National Team	3:13
1976	Brock R.C.	3:37.57
1977	Woodstock R.C.	
1978	Burnaby Lake A.C.	3:06
1979	St. Catharines R.C.	Rowover
1980	Western R.C., London, Ont.	3:40.21

JUNIOR WOMEN'S EIGHT

1978	London R.C.	3:21.2
1979	St. Catharines R.C., St. Cath.	3:19.76
1980	Western R.C., London	3:17.55

LIGHTWEIGHT WOMEN'S EIGHT

1979	Potomac B.C., Washington D.C.	3:24.65
1980	St. Catharines R.C.	3:15.76

WOMEN'S COX FOUR

1972	Vesper B.C., Philadelphia	4:57
1973	U. of Victoria	No time
1974	Boston U., Boston	3:18.4
1975	U.S. National Team	3:12.4
1976	Brock U.R.C., St. Catharines	3:44.98
1977	St. Catharines R.C.	3:45.3
1978	St. Catharines R.C.	3:34.9
1979	U. of Minnesota	3:48.01
1980	Burnaby Lake Aquatic Ass.	3:34.23

JUNIOR WOMEN'S COXED FOUR

1978	London R.C.	4:45.9
1979	St. Catharines R.C.	3:37.29
1980	Vesper B.C.	3:28.25

LIGHTWEIGHT WOMEN'S COXED FOUR

1979	Melbourne YWCA, Melbourne (Australia)	3:55.13
1980	Melbourne U., Australia	3:31.75

SENIOR WOMEN'S QUAD WITH COX

1979	Victoria City R.C., Victoria, B.C.	3:30.57
1980	Ridley Graduates B.C., St. Catharines	3:22.50

JUNIOR WOMEN'S QUAD WITH COX

1979	Victoria City R.C.	3:59.56
1980	Riverside R.C. Cambridge (Mass.)	3:30.28

SENIOR WOMEN'S PAIR

1975		U. of Western Ontario	3:42.8
1976	J. Prince, S. Garnson	Brock U.R.C.	3:54.83
1977	R. Verojn, L. Davis	Dartmouth R.C.	4:06.1
1978	S. Antoft, B. Craig	Hanlan B.C.	N.T.
1979	P. Cashman, L. Brooks	East Dev. Camp	4:32.72
1980	G. Greer, J. Greer	Dartmouth R.C.	4:00.80

JUNIOR WOMEN'S PAIR

1978	J. Tregunno, M. Romak	St. Catharines R.C.	4:09
1979	P. Cashman, L. Brooks	East Dev. Camp	4:05.41
1980	M. Grace, K. Wiznuk	Thunder Bay R.C.	3:44.48

LIGHTWEIGHT WOMEN'S PAIR

1979	R. Barnard, A. Giles	Monash U., Australia	4:04.97
1980	J. Williams, K. Brown	Melbourne U., Australia	4:01.52

DISCONTINUED EVENTS

INTERMEDIATE FOUR

1895	Hamilton Don R.C., Toronto	9:13
1896	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	11.24
1897	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	9:33.6
1898	Toronto, Brockville R.C., Brockville	8:33
1899	Brockville, Detroit B.C., Detroit	9:36.2
1900	Toronto, Argonaut R.C., Toronto	9:32.4
1901	Ottawa, Argonaut R.C., Toronto	8:27
1902	Brockville, Argonaut R.C., Toronto	9:17.4
1903	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	7:18.6
1904	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	7:51.4
1905	Winnipeg R.C., Winnipeg	7:21
1906	Ottawa R.C., Ottawa	7:52.2
1907	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	9:16
1908	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	9:11
1909	Ottawa R.C., Ottawa	7:39
1910	Britannia R.C., Ottawa	9:13
1911	No Race	
1912	Don R.C., Toronto	8:34.8
1913	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	8:57
1914	Hamilton R.C., Hamilton	9:32
1915	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	9:23

1919-1931 NO RACES

1932	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:07
1933	No Race	
1934	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	8:07
1935	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	8:00.6
1936	No Race	
1937	No Race	
1938	Lachine R.C., Lachine	7:44
1939	Ottawa R.C., Ottawa	7:53
1940	No Race	
1941	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:45
1942	No Race	
1943	No Race	
1944	No Race	
1945	No Race	
1946	McGill University, Montreal	7:57.8
1947	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:26
1948	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	7:04.4
1949	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:35
1950	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	No Race

INTERMEDIATE 155 POUND FOUR

1933	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	6:56
1934	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	8:10
1935	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	8:18.6
1936	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	7:41
1937	No Race	
1938	No Race	
1939	No Race	
1940	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:33.4
1941	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:32.8
1942	No Race	

1943	No Race	
1944	No Race	
1945	No Race	
1946	Leander B.C., Hamilton	7:42.6
1947	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	No Time
1948	No Race	
1949	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:42
1950	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:52

INTERMEDIATE 145 POUND FOUR

1933	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	8:25
1934	Brockville R.C., Brockville	8:55
1935	No Race	
1936	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	7:52
1937-1946	No Races	
1947	Wyandotte B.C., Wyandotte, Michigan	7:48
1948	Leander B.C., Hamilton	7:15
1949	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:43
1950	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	7:18

JUNIOR WORK BOAT FOUR

1907	Lachine B.C., Summerlea, Quebec	9:55
1908	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	9:44
1909	Hamilton R.C., Hamilton	7:39
1910	Hamilton R.C., Hamilton	9:55.2
1911	Hamilton R.C., Hamilton	9:45.4
1912	No Race	
1913	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	9:44.4
1914	Hamilton R.C., Hamilton	9:52
1915	London R.C., London	10:10
1920	No Race	
1921	No Race	
1922	St. Mary's River B.C., Sault Ste Marie	10:00
1923	Niagara District A.C., St. Catharines	9:16
1924	Niagara District A.C., St. Catharines	9:24.8
1925	Niagara District A.C., St. Catharines	9:55
1926	McGill University R.C., Montreal	9:05
1927	St. Catharines R.C., St. Catharines	Row Over
1928	Brockville R.C., Brockville	No Time

JUNIOR 150 POUND COXWAIN FOUR

1927	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	Time
1928	West Side R.C., Buffalo, N.Y.	7:41
1929	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	7:40
1930	Detroit B.C., Detroit, Michigan	7:57

HIGH SCHOOL COXSWAIN FOUR (Propeller Club Trophy)

DISTANCE — THREE-QUARTER MILE

1941	Bennett H.S., N.Y.	4:27
1942	No Race	
1943	Wyandotte H.S., Wyandotte, Michigan	4:04
1944	Ecorse H.S., Ecorse, Michigan	No Time
1945	Grosse Pointe H.S., Grosse Pointe, Michigan	4:32
1946	La Salle H.S., Philadelphia	4:41
1947	Roosevelt H.S., Buffalo, N.Y.	4:22.4
1948	Ecorse H.S., Ecorse, Michigan	4:00
1949	St. Catharines C.I., St. Catharines	4:06
1950	St. Catharines C.I., St. Catharines	4:52
1951	Ecorse H.S., Ecorse, Michigan	4:09

CHANGED TO MILE, 1952

1952	Mount Carmel H.S., Wyandotte, Michigan	5:56
1953	Lafayette H.S., Buffalo, N.Y.	6:16.2
1954	St. Joseph's H.S., Buffalo, N.Y.	5:51
1955	St. Joseph's H.S., Buffalo, N.Y.	6:33
1956	Grantham H.S., St. Catharines	6:17
1957	St. Joseph's H.S., Buffalo, N.Y.	No Time
1958	Grantham H.S., St. Catharines	5:24.5
1959	Grantham H.S., St. Catharines	No Time

1960	Canisius H.S., Buffalo, N.Y.	6:06
1961	St. Catharines C.I., St. Catharines	5:57
1962	Roosevelt H.S., Seattle, Wash.	5:34.6
1963	St. Catharines C.I., St. Catharines	5:32

INTERMEDIATE DOUBLE

1910	W. Ward, W. O'Connor	Don R.C., Toronto	9:38
1911	No Race		
1912	L.A. Willis, F.H. Carter	Don R.C., Toronto	9:47.2
1913	T. Findley, W. Russell	Don R.C., Toronto	Row Over
1914	S. Peterkin, D.S. Smith	Don R.C., Toronto	10:32
1915	H. Dibble, J. Ingram	Don R.C., Toronto	10:14.6

INTERMEDIATE SINGLE

1895	Hamilton, J. O'Connor	Don R.C., Toronto	9:52.4
1896	Brockville, P. Kenny	Don R.C., Toronto	11:17.4
1897	Brockville, C.E. Goldman	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	10:35
1898	Toronto, W. Nelson	Toronto R.C., Toronto	10:34.4
1899	Brockville, J.C. Mason	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	11:23
1900	Toronto, J. Eastwood	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	10:15.4
1901	Ottawa, F.J. Smith	Don R.C., Toronto	9:38
1902	Brockville, S.E. Richards	Winnipeg R.C., Winnipeg	10:39.4
1903	J. Smith	Toronto R.C., Toronto	Row Over
1904	Geo. H. Lloyd	Arlington B.C., Arlington	Row Over
1905	J.L. Colston	Hamilton R.C., Hamilton	8:49.5
1906	W.H. Green	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	9:13
1907	No Race		
1908	C.J. Sheehan	Mutual R.C., Buffalo	10:49
1909	J.F. Cosgrave	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	10:28
1910	F. Lepper	Don R.C., Toronto	10:27.2
1911	No Race		
1912	Robt. Dibble	Don R.C., Toronto	10:56.6
1913	Thos. Findley	Don R.C., Toronto	10:00
1914	David Regan	Mutual R.C., Buffalo	10:30
1915	E.N. Harcourt	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	10:31

HIGH SCHOOL FOUR (W.T. Tait Memorial Trophy)

65

DISTANCE — ONE MILE

1924	Malvern C.I., Toronto	5:50
1925	Hamilton C.I., Hamilton	5:49
1926	Malvern C.I., Toronto	5:27
1927	Malvern C.I., Toronto	5:45.4
1928	Malvern C.I., Toronto	4:14
1929	Hamilton C.I., Hamilton	5:20
1930	Hamilton C.I., Hamilton	6:24
1931	Bloor C.I., Toronto	5:38

CHANGED TO THREE QUARTER MILE, 1932

1932	Bloor C.I., Toronto	4:32
1933	Bloor C.I., Toronto	4:07
1934	Bloor C.I., Toronto	Row Over
1935	Bloor C.I., Toronto	4:37
1936	Bloor C.I., Toronto	4:34
1937	Bloor C.I., Toronto	4:47
1938	Bloor C.I., Toronto	5:19
1939	St. Catharines C.I., St. Catharines	4:22
1940	Grosse Pointe H.S., Grosse Pointe, Michigan	4:16
1941	Grosse Pointe H.S., Grosse Pointe, Michigan	4:18
1942	No Race	
1943	Wyandotte H.S., Wyandotte, Michigan	4:04.6
1944	Grosse Pointe H.S., Grosse Pointe, Michigan	5:05.8
1945	Grosse Pointe H.S., Grosse Pointe, Michigan	5:04.2
1946	Grosse Pointe H.S., Grosse Pointe, Michigan	4:06.8
1947	Belleville H.S., Belleville, N.J.	3:56
1948	Rossvelt H.S., Wyandotte, Michigan	4:20
1949	Mount Carmel H.S., Wyandotte, Michigan	4:16
1950	St. Catharines C.I., St. Catharines	4:21.8
1951	De La Salle H.S., Detroit, Michigan	4:28.4
1952	Allen Park H.S., Allen Park, Michigan	5:18

CHANGED TO MILE 1953

1953	Roosevelt H.S., Detroit, Michigan	5:50
1954	Brockville C.I., Brockville	5:50
1955	Brockville C.I., Brockville	6:05
1956	Blessed Sacrament H.S., New Rochelle, N.Y.	No Time
1957	Brockville H.S., Brockville	5:59.6

1958	Blessed Sacrament H.S., New Rochelle, N.Y.	5:14
1959	Delta H.S., Hamilton, Ontario	5:51.1
1960	Lincoln Park H.S., Chicago, Ill.	5:29.7
1961	St. Catharines C.I., St. Catharines	5:15
1962	Roosevelt H.S., Seattle, Wash.	5:22
1963	St. Catharines C.I., St. Catharines	4:59.6

HIGH SCHOOL DOUBLES

DISTANCE — ONE MILE

1942	R. Steiger, D. Munford	Grosse Pointe H.S., Grosse Pointe	No Time
1943	No Race		
1944	J. Reems, W. Couch	Buffalo H.S., Buffalo, N.Y.	6:45
1945	J. Ervin, H. Maguire	Northwest C.H.S., Philadelphia	No Time
1946	T. Klaus, J. Toland	La Salle H.S., Philadelphia	No Time
1947	G. Dubiel, J. Charlton	Western Technical School, Toronto	No Time
1948	G. Murphy, F. Murphy	St. Catharines C.I., St. Catharines	6:45.8
1949	J. McIntosh, A. Wilson	St. Catharines C.I., St. Catharines	6:55
1950	D. Guest, J. Guest, Jr.	Etobicoke H.S., Toronto	5:59
1951	B. Kialen, D. Kerman	Ecorse H.S., Ecorse, Michigan	Row Over
1952	W. Stephen, D., Guest	Etobicoke H.S., Toronto	Row Over
1953	B. Walker, W. Hoover Jr.	Grosse Pointe H.S., Grosse Pointe, Mich	5:22.1
1954	J. Kerman, D. Kerman	Ecorse H.S., Ecorse, Michigan	Row Over
1955	R. Houston, B. Houston	Blessed Sacrament H.S., New Rochelle	5:38
1956	P. McCusker, E. Rupp	Blessed Sacrament H.S., New Rochelle	7:01.11
1957	E. Rupp, P. McCusker	Blessed Sacrament H.S., New Rochelle	6:36.6
1958	J. Sonberg, W. Houston	Blessed Sacrament H.S., New Rochelle	6:02.1
1959	J. Sonberg, J. Caminiti	Blessed Sacrament H.S., New Rochelle	7:02.4
1960	B. Larsen, T. Klecatsky	South St. Paul H.S.	5:44
1961	D. Brown, S. Kirkland	Haverford School	5:52
1962	P. Johnson, C. Sumner	Choate School, Wallingford Conn.	No Time
1963	P. Johnson, C. Sumner	Choate School, Wallingford Conn.	5:09.9

HIGH SCHOOL SINGLE

DISTANCE — ONE MILE

1937	H. Hutcheon	St. Catharines C.I., St. Catharines	6:06.4
1938	J. Gaudaur, Jr.	Orillia C.I., Orillia	7:02
1939	D. Nelson	Western Technical School, Toronto	6:40.8
1940	T. Simon	Brockville C.I., Brockville	6:23
1941	T. Simon	Brockville C.I., Brockville	6:18.4
1942	A. Griffiths	Westdale C.I., Hamilton	6:04
1943	F. Nixon	Grosse Pointe H.S., Detroit, Mich.	No Time
1944	G. Beaudry	Ottawa Technical School, Ottawa	No Time
1945	J.B. Kelly, Jr.	William Penn C.S., Philadelphia	8:49.2
1946	J. McIntyre	West Cathedral H.S., Philadelphia	6:26.8
1947	J. Kelly	Belleville H.S., Belleville, N.J.	6:32.2
1948	G. Murphy	St. Catharines C.I., St. Catharines	No Time
1949	J. Guest Jr.	Etobicoke H.S., Toronto	6:05
1950	J. Guest Jr.	Etobicoke H.S., Toronto	6:21
1951	W. Hoover Jr.	Grosse Pte. H.S., Grosse Pointe	6:42.8
1952	D. Guest	Etobicoke H.S., Toronto	6:29
1953	W. Hoover Jr.	Grosse Pt. H.S., Grosse Pointe	6:05.4
1954	R. Houston	Blessed Sacrament H.S., New Rochelle	6:25.2
1955	J. Pearce	Westdale C.I., Hamilton	No Time
1956	J. Pearce	Westdale C.I., Hamilton	6:32.9
1957	E. Rapp	Blessed Sacra. H.S., New Rochelle	6:04
1958	W. Houston	Blessed Sacra. H.S., New Rochelle	6:23
1959	J. Sonberg	Blessed Sacra. H.S., New Rochelle	6:10.7
1960	J. Mastaiski	Bishop Neuman H.S.	5:29
1961	D. Hillman	Approved Tutor's School, Phila.	5:52
1962	Jeff Kreger	Theo. Roosevelt H.S., Wyandotte	5:52.9
1963	Peter Johnson	Choate School, Wallingford, Conn.	5:59

Canadian National Championship Results

First held in 1974. The Championships have been held in different locations:

1974	Burnaby Lake, Burnaby B.C.
1975	Bassin Olympique, Montreal
1976	Royal Canadian Henley Course, St. Catharines, Ontario
1977	Bassin Olympique, Montreal P.Q.
1978	Old Welland Canal, Welland, Ontario
1979	Old Welland Canal, Welland, Ontario
1980	Royal Canadian Henley Course, St. Catharines, Ontario

HEAVY EIGHT

1974	Ridley	5:52.86
1975	Ridley/St. Catharines R.C.	5:41.5
1976	London R.C. (row over)	6:30
1977	St. Catharines R.C.	6:22
1978	Vancouver R.C.	5:51.2
1979	Vancouver R.C.	5:50.0
1980	St. Catharines R.C.	5:52.9

LIGHTWEIGHT EIGHT

1974	St. Catharines R.C.	6:05.42
1975	St. Catharines R.C.	5:53
1976	St. Catharines R.C.	5:52
1977	St. Catharines R.C.	6:19
1978	St. Catharines R.C.	6:10.4
1979	St. Catharines B.C.	5:56.7
1980	St. Catharines R.C.	5:56.82

145 POUND EIGHT

1976	St. Catharines R.C. (row over)	6:18.7
1977	no race	
1978	Micmac A.A., Dartmouth, N.S.	6:27.5
1979	Leander B.C., Hamilton	6:15.0
1980	St. Catharines	6:27.70

135 POUND EIGHT

1980	Brockville R.C.	6:02.55
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HEAVY COXED FOUR

1974	St. Catharines R.C.	7:10.81
1975	no race	
1976	no race	
1977	St. Catharines R.C.	7:04
1978	Leander B.C., Hamilton	6:37.5
1979	Peterborough R.C.	6:35.0
1980	Ridley Graduates B.C., St. Catharines	6:24.69

LIGHTWEIGHT COXED FOUR

1974	St. Catharines R.C.	7:09.94
1975	Brockville R.C.	6:34.6
1976	no race	
1977	St. Catharines R.C.	6:54
1978	Brockville R.C.	6:49
1979	Ottawa — Brockville R.C.	6:46.0
1980	London R.C.	6:46.41

145 POUND COXED FOUR

1976	Windsor (no race, row over & disqualified)	
1977	Brockville R.C.	7:28
1978	Hanlan B.C., Toronto	7:03.3
1979	Mic Mac A.A., Halifax	6:55.0
1980	Hanlan B.C., Toronto	n.t.

135 COXED FOUR

1977	Boucherville R.C., Montreal	row over
1978	Windsor Crew	7:16
1979	South Niagara R.C., Welland	7:18.5
1980	Brockville R.C.	n.t.

HEAVY FOUR

1974	Burnaby Training Centre	6:39.90
1975	St. Catharines R.C.	6:38.0
1976	London R.C.	6:57
1977	Kennebecasis B.C., Rothsay, N.B.	6:58.8
1978	St. Catharines R.C.	6:20
1979	Woodstock R.C.	6:26.3
1980	Ridley Graduate B.C., St. Catharines	6:17.77

LIGHTWEIGHT FOUR

1974	St. Catharines R.C.	6:34.31
1975	Brockville R.C.	6:31
1976	St. Catharines R.C.	6:49
1977	no race	
1978	Kennebecasis B.C.	n.t.
1979	Hanlan R.C., Toronto	6:30
1980	Vancouver R.C.	6:29.92

145 POUND FOUR

1977	Brockville R.C.	7:04.5
1978	Hanlan B.C., Toronto	6:42.9
1979	Hanlan B.C., Toronto	6:40.5
1980	Regina R.C.	6:28.98

135 POUND FOUR

1977	Boucherville R.C.	7:52
1978	Windsor Crew	7:09.8
1979	Windsor Crew	7:03.9
1980	Brockville R.C.	6:43.50

HEAVY QUAD SCULLS

1974	Quebec Provincial Crew	6:45.92
1975	Quebec Provincial Crew	6:09.3
1976	No race	
1977	Victoria City R.C.	6:53.0
1978	Cuba National Team	6:16
1979	Victoria City R.C.	6:18.0
1980	West German National Team	6:05.16

LIGHTWEIGHT QUAD SCULLS

1979	St. Catharines R.C.	6:20.6
1980	Ontario R.A.	6:25.71

HEAVY COXED PAIR

1974	Burnaby Training Centre	8:06.72
1975	Burnaby Training Centre	7:08
1976	No race	
1977	Cite De Jeunes B.C., Montreal	Row over
1978	Ridley B.C., St. Catharines	7:50.5
1979	no entry	
1980	no entry	

HEAVY PAIR

1974	St. Catharines R.C.	7:52.30
1975	Burnaby Lake A.A.	6:33.5
1976	Hanlan B.C., Toronto	7:09
1977	Kennebecasis R.C., Rothsay N.B.	7:34.0
1978	St. Catharines R.C.	6:52.6
1979	Woodstock R.C.	6:50.0
1980	St. Catharines R.C.	7:11.47

LIGHTWEIGHT PAIR

1974	Ottawa R.C.	7:47.68
1975	St. Catharines R.C.	7:28
1976	St. Catharines R.C.	7:35.4
1977	St. Catharines R.C.	7:30.0
1978	Leander B.C.	7:26.6
1979	Leander B.C., Hamilton	7:21.3
1980	London R.C.	7:14.66

HEAVY DOUBLE

1974	P. Barr, H. Mossop	St. Catharines R.C.	7:32.96
1975	M. Prevost, M. Renaud	Quebec Provincial Team	6:57.2
1976		Leander R.C., Hamilton	7:07.4
1977	P. Walter, B. Ford	Victoria City R.C.	6:54
1978	P. Walter, B. Ford	Victoria City R.C.	6:36
1979	P. Walter, B. Ford	Victoria City R.C.	6:33.0
1980		Western R.C.	6:55.94

LIGHTWEIGHT DOUBLE

1975	Ontario R.A.	7:19
1976	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	7:14.9
1977	Victoria City R.C.	7:11
1978	St. Catharines R.C.	7:01.2
1979	Victoria City R.C.	6:54.0
1980	St. Catharines R.C.	6:55.27

145 LB. DOUBLE SCULLS

1976	Victoria City R.C.	7:01
1977	- 1980 No races	

HEAVYWEIGHT SINGLE

1974	M. Cullin	Brentwood R.C.	8:12.38
1975	W. Scollie	Thunder Bay R.C.	6:58.8
1976	H. Huben	Ridley College R.C.	7:24.6
1977	P. Walter	Victoria City R.C.	N.T.
1978	B. Ford	Victoria City B.C.	7:19.5
1979	York Langerfield	Calgary R.C.	7:28.0
1980	P. Walter	Victoria City R.C.	7:10.33

LIGHTWEIGHT SINGLE

1974	Brian Thorne	St. Catharines R.C.	7:29.92
1975	Brian Thorne	St. Catharines R.C.	7:01.6

1976	No race		
1977	John Alexander	Victoria City R.C.	7:47
1978	M. Terpenning	Calgary R.C.	7:34.6
1979	Brian Thorne	St. Catharines R.C.	N/A
1980	P. Koziac	Leander B.C., Hanlan	7:27.92

145 POUND SINGLE

1976	J. Alexander	Victoria City R.C.	8:12.02
1977	Frank Murphy	St. Catharines R.C.	8:20
1978	J. Alexander	Victoria City R.C.	7:43.2
1979	John Alexander	Victoria City R.C.	7:23.0
1980	J. Prince	North Star R.C., Halifax	7:37.95

135 POUND SINGLE

1977		Don R.C. Port Credit	8:11
1978	F. Murphy	St. Catharines R.C.	N.T.
1979	Peter Swinton	London R.C.	7:45.4
1980	Peter Swinton	London R.C.	7:40.56

EIGHTS DASH

1977	St. Catharines R.C.	N.T.
1978	Vancouver R.C.	N.T.
1979	Vancouver R.C.	1:18.8
1980	West German National Team	1:18.28

OPEN SINGLE DASH

1977		Leander B.C., Hamilton	1:44
1978	P. Monkton	Ridley B.C., St. Catharines	1:18
1979	Brian Elliot	Ridley B.C., St. Catharines	1:34.2
1980	P. Walter	Victoria City R.C.	1:39.70

LIGHTWEIGHT SINGLE DASH

1977	B. Thorne	St. Catharines R.C.	1:46
1978	F. Murphy	St. Catharines R.C.	1:40.3
1979	J. Alexander	Victoria City R.C.	1:41.5
1980	J. Murphy	St. Catharines R.C.	1:47.46

WOMEN'S EIGHTS

1975	Brockville/BCRA	3:21.4
1976	Brock University	3:28.6
1977	Woodstock R.C.	3:27
1978	Burnaby Lake A.A.	3:04.3
1979	Vancouver R.C.	3:02.0
1980	Western R.C.	3:13.89

WOMEN'S LIGHTWEIGHT EIGHT

1979	South Niagara R.C., Welland	3:22.0
1980	St. Catharines R.C.	3:26.21

WOMEN'S COXED FOUR

1974	Vancouver R.C.	3:54.01
1975	Brock University	3:30.6
1976	Brock University	3:44.9
1977	Boucherville B.C., Montreal	4:00.8
1978	St. Catharines R.C.	3:35
1979	St. Catharines R.C.	3:30.5
1980	Burnaby Lake A.A.	3:27.57

WOMEN'S LIGHTWEIGHT COXED FOUR

1979	Hanlan R.C., Toronto	3:41.8
1980	Ottawa R.C.	3:43.75

WOMEN'S QUADRUPLE SCULLS & COX

1974	Quebec Provincial Crew	3:42.45
1975	Quebec Provincial Crew	3:33.8
1976	No race	
1977	Victoria City R.C.	3:53
1978	Victoria City R.C.	3:42.31
1979	Victoria City R.C.	3:00.2
1980	Ridley Graduates B.C.	n.t.

WOMEN'S PAIR

1974	University of Western Ontario	4:02.65
1975	University of Western Ontario	3:32
1976	Brock University	3:59.2
1977	Brockville R.C.	3:59
1978	Hanlan B.C., Toronto	3:40
1979	Hanlan B.C., Toronto	3:46.5
1980	Woodstock R.C.	3:44.46

WOMEN'S LIGHTWEIGHT PAIR

1979	Leander B.C., Hamilton	3:50.0
1980	Burnaby Lake A.A.	4:01.88

WOMEN'S DOUBLE SCULLS

1974	Quebec Provincial Crew	3:48.31
1975	Quebec Provincial Crew	3:21
1976	no race	
1977	Victoria City R.C.	3:54.0
1978	Burnaby Lake A.A.	3:32
1979	Victoria City R.C.	3:30.0
1980	Victoria City R.C.	3:36.62

WOMEN'S LIGHTWEIGHT DOUBLE

1977	Ottawa/Victoria R.C.	
1978	No race	
1979	Victoria City R.C.	3:51.0
1980	Victoria City R.C.	3:50.81

WOMEN'S SINGLE

1974	M. Boetcher	Calgary R.C.	4:11.43
1975	B. Cameron	Ottawa R.C.	3:49.09
1976	No Race		
1977	T. Cameron	Ottawa R.C.	3:58
1978	A. Schreiner	St. Catharines R.C.	3:53.7
1979	A. Schreiner	Ridley B.C.	3:43.5
1980	C. Mason	Victoria City R.C.	3:51.29

WOMEN'S LIGHTWEIGHT SINGLE

1979	Sandra Kirby	Laval R.C.	N.A.
1980	Sandra Kirby	Laval R.C.	3:52.09

FISA HEAVY EIGHT

1977	Canada National Team	5:57
1978	Vancouver R.C.	5:49.5
1979	Vancouver R.C.	5:57.0
1980	West German National Team	5:43.13

FISA LIGHTWEIGHT EIGHT

1976	St. Catharines R.C.	5:52
1977	U.S. National Team	5:57
1978	St. Catharines R.C.	6:02.1
1979	St. Catharines R.C.	6:08.8
1980	St. Catharines R.C.	5:47.08

FISA COXED FOUR

1979	University of Victoria R.C.	Row over
1980	Ridley Graduates B.C., St. Catharines	6:22.50

FISA LIGHTWEIGHT FOUR

1976	Brockville R.C.	6:43
1977	Canada National Team	6:32.4
1978	Potomac R.C., Washington, D.C.	6:45
1979	Brockville R.C.	6:23.0
1980	St. Catharines R.C.	6:23.27

FISA HEAVY PAIR

1977	Canadian National Team	7:25
1978	St. Catharines R.C.	7:01
1979	London R.C.	7:12.8
1980	West German National Team	7:03

FISA DOUBLE SCULLS

1979	Victoria City R.C.	7:00.0
1980	Victoria City R.C.	6:30.1

FISA HEAVY SINGLE

1977	P. Walter	Victoria R.C.	7:31
1978	T. Novotny	Don R.C.	7:23.7
1979	Bill Ingrahan	Don R.C.	7:23.0
1980		West German National Team	n.t.

FISA LIGHTWEIGHT SINGLE

1976	B. Thorne	St. Catharines R.C.	7:28.5
1977	B. Thorne	Canadian Team	7:28
1978	P. Beedling	St. Catharines R.C.	7:32
1979	Frank Murphy	St. Catharines R.C.	7:20.4
1980		Lake Washington R.A.	7:19.42

FISA WOMEN'S EIGHT

1980	Canadian National Team	3:00.4
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FISA WOMEN'S COXED FOUR

1980	Canadian National Team	3:27.02
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FISA WOMEN'S PAIR

1977	Dartmouth R.C., Dartmouth N.H.	3:53.4
1978	Hanlan B.C., Toronto	3:56.2
1980	Canadian National Team	N.T.

FISA WOMEN'S DOUBLE

1980	Victoria City R.C.	3:29.41
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FISA WOMEN'S SINGLE

1980	West German National Team	3:45.96
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YOUTH EIGHT

1975	St. Catharines R.C.	4:10
1976	Brentwood College	4:24
1977	- 1980 —	No entry

YOUTH COXED FOUR

1975	Ontario, (St. Catharines)	4:43.6
1976	B.C.R.A. (Brentwood College)	4:56
1977	No entry	
1978	Don R.C., Mississauga	5:36.2
1979	St. Catharines R.C.	4:57.1
1980	No entry	

YOUTH FOUR

1975	St. Catharines R.C.	4:35
1976	St. Catharines R.C.	4:37.9
1977	- 1980 —	No race

YOUTH COXED PAIR

1975	Ontario R.A. (Ridley)	5:38
1976	St. Catharines R.C.	5:34
1977	- 1980 —	No entry

YOUTH PAIR

1975	Argonaut R.C., Toronto	4:45
1976	Brentwood R.C.	5:52
1977	St. Catharines R.C.	5:39
1978	London R.C.	5:39
1979	St. Catharines R.C.	5:28.8
1980	London R.C.	5:52

YOUTH DOUBLE

1975	Ridley College B.C., St. Catharines	4:55
1976	St. Catharines/ Victoria City R.C.	5:01.8
1977	Victoria City R.C.	5:21
1978	No race	
1979	St. Catharines R.C.	5:00.2
1980	Boucherville R.C.	5:37

YOUTH SINGLE

1975	B. Elliot	Ridley B.C., St. Catharines	5:22.9
1976	B. Elliot	St. Catharines R.C.	5:24.2
1977	John Alexander	Victoria City R.C.	5:41
1978	B. Elliot	Ridley B.C., St. Catharines	5:45.3
1979	John Murphy	St. Catharines R.C.	N/A
1980	John Murphy	St. Catharines R.C.	5:25.41

MASTERS COXED FOUR

1980	Brock R.C.	3:32.62
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MASTERS SINGLE

1980	W. Scollie	Thunder Bay R.C.	N.T.
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2. C. Bigras
3. National Archeological Museum, Athens
4. Ephebic Inscriptions of Imperial Times; National Archeological Museum, Athens
5. Reproduced by permission of the British Library; Additional MS 42130, f. 160
6. Esquimaux coming towards the Boat in Shoal Water Bay/ Esquimaux approchant des embarcations dans la baie de Shoal water, Sir George Back. National Gallery of Canada Ottawa, Transfer from the Canadian War Memorials Collection, 1971
7. Corteo Dogale in Canalazzo al ponte di Rialto, Luca Carlevariji, Galleria Museo Estense
8. Courtesy the British Museum
9. Annual regatta on Quiddi Lake: W. Scheuer; Courtesy The Glenbow Art Gallery
10. The Digby Regatta, E.J. Russell; Courtesy the Glenbow Art Gallery
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12. National Photographic Collection; Public Archives PA 50324
13. The Boating Party, Mary Cassatt; Courtesy The Chester Dale Collection, National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C.
14. D.S. Wilson
15. Rowers Luncheon: Auguste Renoir; Courtesy Potter Palmer Collection, The Art Institute of Chicago
16. National Photography Collection, Public Archives of Canada C. 25324
17. Notman Photographic Archives, No. 61-520 BII; Courtesy McCord Museum of McGill University
18. The Great International Boat Race, Oxford vs. Harvard 1869: Currier and Ives; Courtesy The Harry T. Peters Collection, Museum of the City of New York
19. The Lachine Boating Club, Notman Photographic Archive No. 81820 I, Courtesy Notman Photographic Archives, McCord Museum of McGill University
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21. Oarsmen at Chatou, Auguste Renoir; Gift of Sam A. Lewisohn Courtesy The National Gallery of Art, Washington D.C.
22. Sunday afternoon on the island of La Grande Jatte: Georges Seurat; Courtesy Helen Birch Bartlett Memorial Collection, The Art Institute of Chicago
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24. Regatta at Molesey, Alfred Sisley; Courtesy Louvre, Jeu de Paume, Paris
25. Max Schmitt in a Single Scull, T. Eakins; Courtesy The Metropolitan Museum of Art: Alfred N. Punnett Fund and gift of George D. Pratt. 1934
26. Notman Photographic Archives: No. 68911-I, Courtesy McCord Museum of McGill University
27. The Princeton Crew of 1875 putting their boat on the water, Notman Photographic Archives No. 22068 — II, Courtesy of The McCord Museum of McGill University
28. National Photographic Collection, Public Archives of Canada, C. 37841
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34. La Seine à Argenteuil Auguste Renoir; Courtesy Louvre, Jeu de Paume: Paris
35. National Photography Collection, Public Archives of Canada, C 35843
36. Boats on the shore of the Tiber, A.Y. Jackson, Courtesy The National Gallery of Canada
37. The dock, Walter J. Phillips, Courtesy The National Gallery of Canada
38. Rowing Club, Harold Beament, Courtesy of Art Gallery of Ontario
39. Bridge at Hampton Court, Alfred Sisley, Courtesy The Wallraff Richartz Museum, Cologne
40. Courtesy University of Pennsylvania
41. National Photography Collection, Public Archives of Canada PA 97052
42. National Photography Collection, Public Archives of Canada PA 50319
43. Courtesy C. Erb
44. Maidenhead Regatta, F. Lavery, Courtesy The Glasgow Art Gallery
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47. National Photographic Collection, Public Archives of Canada PA 50390
48. Courtesy Jack A. Carver
49. Courtesy CATCH
50. A. Sima
51. C. Bigras
52. The Pair Oared shell, Thomas Eakins, Courtesy Philadelphia Museum of Art: Given by Mrs. Thomas Eakins and Miss Mary A. Williams
53. Upper Canada College finishing in front of HM The Queen, Ottawa, 1977: S. Craig
54. A Four at Bled, Yugoslavia, A. Sima
55. Ken Danby, watercolour and pencil, 13" x 21½", 1975, Private collection
56. Ken Danby, Pencil, 9" x 8¾", 1975-76, Private collection
57. Ken Danby, Watercolour, 21" x 26½", 1976, Copyright 1978 National Sport and Recreation Centre
58. CP Hotel trophy by Bruce Garner for Montebello Marathon
59. The Scullers, T. Forrestall, Courtesy The Book Room Ltd. Photograph: A. Burchell
60. Courtesy Canada Post Office
61. Sculptor S. Puchta

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