

9. Atlantic City Americans 19, All-Stars 18
10. Atlantic City Americans 23, All-Stars 14
11. Atlantic City Americans 13, Baltimore Orioles 6
12. Atlantic City Americans 14, Baltimore Orioles 5

ATLANTIC CITY AMERICANS

	GP	GO	ASS	PTS	PIM
Scotty Martin	10	33	21	54	2
Sid Smith*	8	20	11	31	0
Leslie Martin	9	15	16	31	6
Wade Isaacs	10	20	10	30	2
Allie 'Boots' Martin	10	21	8	29	4
Harry 'Tonto' Smith*	8	20	7	27	4
Don Smith	8	18	6	24	8
Russell 'Beef' Smith	9	11	5	16	0
Cecil VanEvery	9	8	6	14	4
Harry Groat	9	6	3	9	4
Andy Martin	1	1	4	5	0
Clinton Jacks	9	1	4	5	0
Dave Groat	7	0	0	0	0
Judy 'Punch' Garlow*	10	0	0	0	0

*Judy Garlow is the oldest living lacrosse player.

*Harry Smith is the actor that starred as Tonto in television's *Lone Ranger*.

*Sid Smith is the great-grandfather of Sid Smith who played for the Iroquois Nationals in the World Championship games in Halifax this year.

We arrive at the arena and met up with Steve McCarthy, coach of the Brooklin Merchants and representative for Warrior Lacrosse Equipment, a leading sponsor for the world championship games, who had tickets for us for the final games between the USA and England for the bronze medal and the game between Canada and the Iroquois Nationals for the gold and silver medals.

The inaugural World Indoor Lacrosse Championship (WILC) was held in Hamilton, Kitchener, Mississauga, and Oshawa, Ontario in May 2003. National teams from Australia, Canada, the Czech Republic, the Iroquois Nationals, Scotland and the United States participated. Canada defeated the Iroquois Nationals in the



final by a score of 21-4.

The latest championship was held on 14-20 May 2007, in Halifax, Nova Scotia at the Halifax Metro Centre. The participating national teams were Australia, Canada, Czech Republic, England, Ireland, Iroquois Nationals, Scotland and United States.

Team USA & Team England



Seventh Place Match: May 18, 2007 - **Czech Republic** defeated Ireland 22-5

Quarter-finals: May 18, 2007 - **England** defeated Australia 15-11; **USA** defeated Scotland 17-9

Fifth Place Match: May 19, 2007 - **Scotland** defeated Australia 14-8

Semi-finals: May 19, 2007 - **Iroquois Nationals** defeated USA 14-4; **Canada** defeated England 24-8

Bronze Medal Match: May 20, 2007 - **USA** defeated England 17-10

Gold/Silver Medal Match: May 20, 2007 - **Canada** defeated Iroquois Nationals 15-14 in 28 seconds of overtime



Team Canada & the Iroquois Nationals

Canada nabs second consecutive gold at indoor lacrosse championship

The Canadian Press
HALIFAX (CP) –

Canada earned its second consecutive gold at the world indoor lacrosse championship Sunday, narrowly defeating the Iroquois Nationals 15-14 in a tense overtime match-up.

Jeff Zywicki's victory goal for Canada came 28 seconds into the extra frame, wrapping up a weeklong tournament in which both teams dominated their opponents. Earlier in the day, the United States defeated England 17-10 to take bronze.

Zywicki led Canada's scoring with one goal and seven assists. John Grant followed with five goals and two assists, while Shawn Williams had three goals and four assists. Zywicki said this year's game against the Nationals was closer than Canada expected. "They gave us a big huge scare," he said. "They came out hard and we were kind of on our heels for a little bit. They just kept coming at us and stayed with us the whole game."

Canada and the Nationals practically matched each other shot for shot, with players from both teams forced to scramble constantly from one end of the turf to the other. Leads were tight and short-lived. Canada scored two power-play goals in the last four minutes, only to have the Nationals even the score at 14-14 with 56 seconds left in regulation time.

Grant chalked up Canada's win to more experience, but said having his team win the faceoff in overtime helped secure the victory. Colin Doyle scored two goals for Canada, while Dan Dawson, Gavin Prout, Pat McCready and Tracey Kelusky each added one. Goaltender Anthony Cosmo made 34 saves.

The Iroquois Nationals, who many expected to fare well, also took commanding leads over their opponents throughout the tournament. Delby Powless, who had three goals and two assists for the Nationals on Sunday, said settling for silver this time around was easier than in 2003 when his team was crushed 21-4 by Canada. "We're really proud of what we were able to accomplish here," he said. "It was nice to push (Canada) to the limit. Even though we didn't win, I think we earned a lot of respect."



Team Canada

Written by Larry Power, "Most of the games up to the Gold medal final had been lopsided affairs making me happy that Twyla and I had toured the Maritime Provinces instead of taking in a week of these games. I expected this final game to be a close match, but little did I expect to see, perhaps, the most exciting game of lacrosse I had ever witnessed. Team Canada were favoured, but the Iroquois Nationals also had a potent lineup made up of players from Major, Senior B and Junior A players from the Six

Nations reserve plus a few players thrown in from the CAN/AM Senior B league, but the star for their team was the goaltender Mike Thompson, who spends his summers tending goal for the St. Regis Indians team in the O.L.A. Major series.”

”Team Canada took a first quarter lead of 4-2 with two goals from Peterborough native John Grant and singles from the sticks of Dan Dawson and Colin Doyle. The Iroquois’ goals were potted by Cody Jamieson and Delby Powless.

What a year John Grant has had. If he were a horse, he would have won the ‘quadruple’ crown. He started his amazing streak in August by starting for Team Canada's surprising win over the U.S.A. in field lacrosse, the first time Canada has won the event since 1978. Next to come was the Peterborough Mann Cup victory back home in Peterborough over Victoria in front of a home crowd. Grant made it 3 for 3 by leading the Rochester Knighthawks to a professional National Lacrosse League crown just last month and by the end of this day put the feather in his cap with the Canadian victory in front of 5,000 fans.”

”The second quarter saw the Iroquois Nationals team outscoring Team Canadian 6-3 to take an 8-7 lead at half time. Onondaga's Brett Bucktooth led the way with 3 for the Nationals and singletons were netted by Dean Hill, veteran captain Cory Bomberry and Junior A defensive star Sid Smith. Sid's ancestry can be traced back four generations of playing the game as his dad, Kim, grandpa Buck and great-grandfather Sid, all played the game. In fact, his great-grandfather Sid Smith was a member of Atlantic City Americans that played in the 1932 Olympics in Los Angeles where they played as a demonstration of the sport. Answering for Canada were Brooklin Redmen Shawn Williams with 2 and Gavin Prout with a solo goal. Shawn just happens to be the all-time leading Brooklin Redmen goal-scorer with 494 goals in his Redmen career and 536 goals in his major/senior A career.”

”The third quarter saw the teams exchange two goals apiece as Tracy Kelesky and Pat McCready found the net for the Canadian squad while Brett Bucktooth with his 4th and Delby Powless with his 2nd replying for the Iroquois, making it 11-10 for Team Iroquois with 15 minutes to play.”

“The fourth quarter saw Canada open up with 3 quick goals in 2:10 to open the final quarter off the sticks of John Grant, Shawn Williams and Colin Doyle. The Nationals returned the favour with 3 of their own from Delby Powless, Andy Secore and Roger Vyse, giving them a 13-12 lead with a little over 3 minutes left in regulation time. When a big goal is needed, need not look any further than the magician John Grant potting 2 power play goals on questionable penalties, giving Canada a 14-13 lead. These Iroquois Nationals didn't know the word quit as Dean Hill tied the score at 14-14 with 56 seconds remaining on the clock.”

”This was one of those games that you hated to see a loser and at 28 seconds of overtime, Jeff Zywicki, who stars for the Brooklin Redmen, potted the overtime winner in this wonderfully executed game.”



Shawn Williams & Family

“The Iroquois Nationals lost 21-4 to Team Canada four years ago in 2003 and with this steady improvement, I'm predicting a win by them in the next tournament in 2011 whether it's in Prague or wherever it might be played.”

The Halifax Metro Centre was within a short walk of the Westin, so Larry and I decided to spend the rest of the afternoon seeing a little of Halifax before the next morning's departure.

The City of Halifax (2006 pop: 372,679) is the capital of Nova Scotia, and the largest city in Atlantic Canada. The town was founded by the British government under the direction of the Board of Trade and Plantations under the command of Governor Edward Cornwallis in 1749. After a protracted struggle between residents and the Governor, it was incorporated in 1841.

As with all Maritime cities, the most dominate feature is incredibly old buildings of ornate architecture and many different styles, each reflecting the period of its construction. We walked along Halifax Harbour, considered to be the second largest ice-free harbour in the world. The harbour, once called Chebucktook or Chebucto, first saw human beings many thousands of years ago, following the retreat of the glaciers of the last Ice Age, with the arrival of the Mi'kmaq, an Algonquian tribe which established itself in the area of Nova Scotia and the Maritime provinces perhaps some eleven thousand years ago. The Mi'kmaq (pron. 'meegh-mah') who resided in the area came here to hunt and fish during summer, and travelled back along the Nova Scotia waterways to the head of the Minas Basin in the Bay of Fundy for the winter months. For thousands of years, the harbour would see no other visitors until the arrival of European fishing and exploration expeditions beginning in the early 15th century. Samuel de Champlain arrived at the coast of Acadie (Nova Scotia and New Brunswick) in 1604. Although he did not stay at Chebucto, he referred to it as "une baie fort saine" or "a good safe bay".

Located on the wharf is a monument to The Great Upheaval (*le Grand Dérangement*), also known as the Great Expulsion, The Deportation or the Acadian Expulsion. In 1603, Henry IV, the King of France, granted Pierre Dugua, Sieur de Monts, the right to colonize lands in North America between 40° and 60° north latitude. Arriving in 1604, the French settlers built a fort at the mouth of the St. Croix River, which separates present-day New Brunswick and Maine, on a small island named Île-Ste-Croix. The following spring, the settlers sailed across the bay to Port-Royal (Annapolis Royal) in present day Nova Scotia, making Acadia the first permanent French settlement in North America, which was established at Port-Royal in 1605.



**The Great Upheaval
(le Grand Dérangement)**

During the 17th century, about sixty French families were established in Acadia. They developed friendly relations with the aboriginal Mi'kmaq, learning their hunting and fishing techniques. Gradually and inevitably, many are known to have mixed with Aborigines, becoming Métis. The Acadians lived mainly in the coastal regions, farming land reclaimed from the sea through diking. Living on the frontier between French and British territories, the Acadians found

themselves on the frontlines in each conflict between the powers. Acadia was passed repeatedly from one side to the other, and the Acadians learned to survive through an attitude of studied neutrality, refusing to take up arms for either side, and thus came to be referred to as the "French neutrals."

In the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, France ceded that portion of Acadia which is now Nova Scotia (minus Cape Breton Island) to the British for the last time. In 1754, the British government, no longer accepting the neutrality previously granted to the Acadians, demanded that they take an absolute oath of allegiance to the British monarch, which would require taking up arms. The Acadians did not want to take up arms against family members who were in French territory, and believed that the oath would compromise their Roman Catholic faith, and refused. Colonel Charles Lawrence ordered the mass deportation of the Acadians, without authority from London and despite earlier cautions from British authorities against drastic action. Historian John Mack Faragher has used the contemporary term, "ethnic cleansing," to describe the British actions.



In what is known as the Great Expulsion (*le Grand Dérangement*), more than 12,000
Sir Samuel Cunard



Acadians (three-fourths of the Acadian population in Nova Scotia) were expelled, their homes burned and their lands confiscated. Families were split up, and the Acadians were dispersed throughout the British lands in North America; some were returned to France. Gradually, some managed to make their way to Louisiana, creating the Cajun population, while others returned to British North America, settling in coastal villages and in northern New Brunswick.

Right behind the Westin was a monument dedicated the Samuel Cunard. Sir Samuel Cunard, 1st Baronet (21 November 1787 – 28 April 1865) was a Canadian-born British shipping magnate. Cunard's business skills were evident at an early age and by age 17, he was managing his own general store. He later joined his father in the family timber business, which he expanded into coal, iron, shipping and whaling.

In 1840 Cunard Steamships Limited first steamship, the *Britannia*, sailed from Liverpool to Halifax, Nova Scotia and onto Boston, Massachusetts, with Cunard and 63 other passengers on board, marking the beginning of regular passenger and cargo service. The prosperous company eventually absorbed many others such as the Canadian Northern Steamships Limited, and its principal competition, the White Star Line, owners of the ill-fated *Titanic*. After that, Cunard dominated the Atlantic passenger trade with some of the world's most famous liners such as the RMS Queen Mary and RMS Queen Elizabeth. His name lives on today in the Cunard



Twya Woodring



Larry Power

Line, now a prestigious branch of the Carnival Line cruise empire.

With time's winged chariot hovering ever near, Larry and I dined in the romantic, secluded Elements Restaurant, tucked in a quiet corner of the Westin. Elements offers upscale casual dining in a tranquil atmosphere featuring

water fountains, outdoor art and greenery in a subdued earth tone environment. The restaurant's menu focuses on foods of the earth with a Tuscan flair. My compliments to the chef--the steak was cooked to perfection, and among the best I have even eaten, and I should know because I am a Texan. There was an even nicer surprise when we receive the tab, everything on the menu was offered at 25% off. What a great way to celebrate our last night in the Maritimes.

Monday morning, we were scurrying around, getting ready to board ViaRail for the last leg of our journey. Now what to do with the keys to the SUV became the order of the day, once we had checked luggage at ViaRail. And of course, as I mentioned earlier, it

ViaRail



was Victoria Day in Canada and Hertz remained closed. I called the 1-800 number on the key tag and explained

what had happened. Soon after the call ended, I received a call from Hertz at the Halifax airport. Although, the young man they sent to retrieve the keys was none to



Larry Power

friendly, he did not charge me for the last two days, nor the quarter tank of fuel and gave me a \$40 Hertz gift certificate. So all's well that ends well.



Twya Woodring

a network of 14,000 kilometres (8,700 mi) of track, spanning the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Great Lakes to Hudson Bay. ViaRail carries approximately 4 million passengers annually. It sees the majority of its traffic between Windsor, Ontario

Our Hostess



and Quebec City, Quebec, commonly known as *The Corridor*.

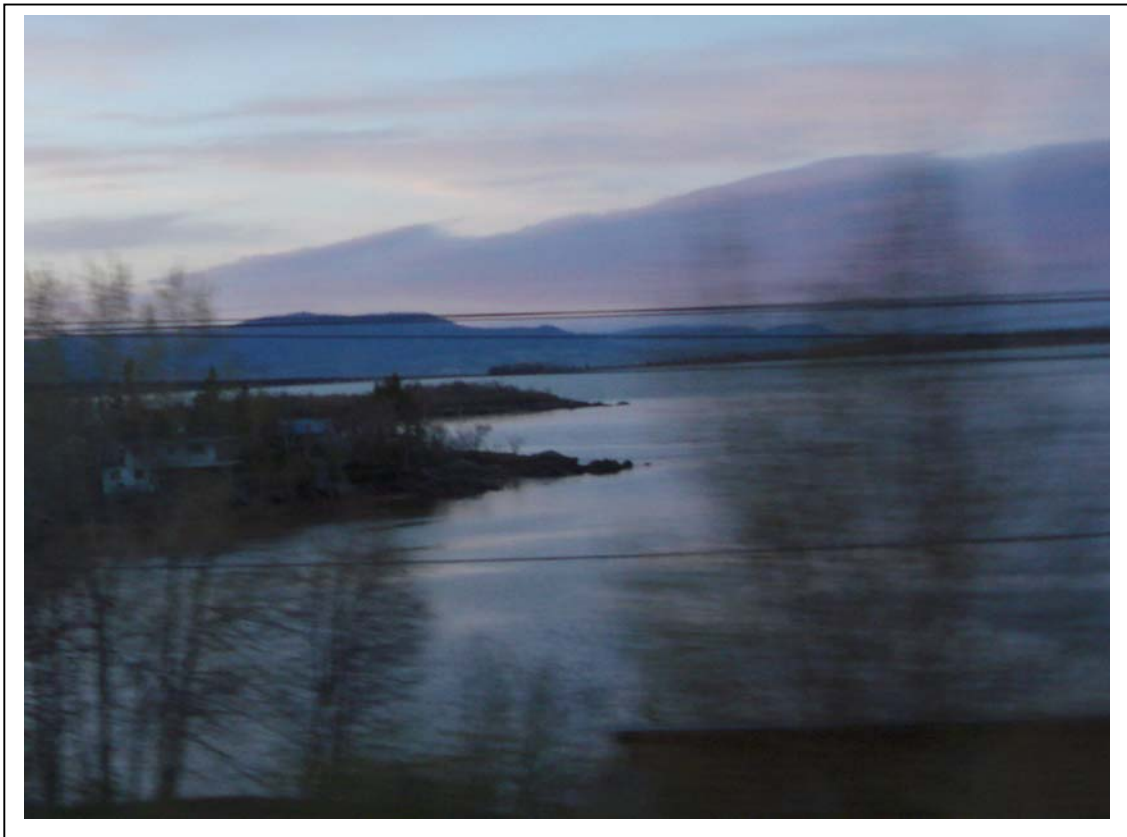
I love Canada's mass transit. You just sit back, enjoy the scenery and ride, never worrying about the weather or traffic or parking space, and ViaRail provides the best of the best. Our hostess was always near to provide assistance, and even put the beds down while we were in the dining car for supper. The meals were good, though a bit pricey and with limited

selection. Each course beautifully presented, reminiscent of the trains of Europe featured in such movies as *The Orient Express*. There's a trick to getting about on the train, walk with a wide stance, but even that does not assure that you won't bump in to a window or wall. The berths are narrow and it seems as though you might roll out, but actually, the clickety-clack of the wheels on the rails is quite conducive to slumber and we awoke refreshed. We arrived back in Oshawa, right on time 2:30 PM, Tuesday, 22 May, the perfect ending to a perfect holiday.



Our Hostess

Cited works include: *Anne of Green Gables* by Lucy Montgomery; *The Book of the Dead* by Douglas Preston and Lincoln Child, *Wikipedia*, *Pocahontas*—Walt Disney Corporation, *A River Runs through It*—Columbia Pictures, *The Chronicle Herald*—Halifax, Nova Scotia, *The Canadian Press*—Halifax, Nova Scotia, advertisements, monuments, various websites and travel brochures.



Maritimes Adventure

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By Twyla Woodring

**By Twyla Woodring
& Larry Power**