



Background Paper – CLUSTER #4

To accompany interpretive binder

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Overall Fanshawe Pioneer Village Storyline

Fanshawe Pioneer Village tells the story of rural communities¹ in Middlesex County in the former townships of Westminster, London, West Nissouri, Lobo, Delaware and North Dorchester from 1820 to 1920. This chronological framework starts at the time of initial settlement within the Upper Thames River Watershed, follows the development of farms and the nearby crossroads, villages and towns, and ends during a period of migration to cities that brought dramatic change to rural communities.

¹ Definition of community – A group of people living in the same area who work together for mutual or public benefit.



Interpretive Cluster #4 Town of Fanshawe – 1910-1920 – Storyline

“Changing Times”

(Victoria Park, Dr. Jones’ House & Barn, Peel House, Trinity Church, Tecumseh Field, Storefronts, The Print Shop, Denfield Store + Lean-to, The London Brewery, Harmer Sawmill)

The Town of Fanshawe, 1910-1920, tells the story of the rapid change that marks the 20th century.

London becomes the regional centre of Southwestern Ontario and the magnet that draws most commercial and industrial development as well as the latest in social entertainment and public improvements. Towns decline in commercial importance but continue to provide support to their rural areas.

More than at any point in the past, local communities are directly and profoundly influenced by international events (World War I 1914 – 1918, the Influenza Epidemic 1918; modern inventions), modern inventions (telephone, radio, movies, electricity, rural mail delivery), changing social norms (Prohibition Laws of 1918, Women’s Suffrage 1918), and growing radicalism.

Rural depopulation begins with steady movement of people from rural to urban areas for work and a desire for a different way of life.

Theme 1 - Landscape Change

TOWN OF FANSHAWE 1910-1920 = Natural landscapes of the 19th century are replaced with “managed” natural environments. Waterways and creeks are rerouted through township drains, marshes are drained and woodlots continue to be cleared to create more arable land. At the same time, there is a growing conservation movement in the rural areas related to the loss of topsoil and erosion through inappropriate land practices. Trees are planted along laneways and concession roads, tree nurseries are initiated and land owners are encourage to plant trees on their land to stop erosion. Public spaces are set aside in urban centers for use as ball fields, fair grounds and parks. Often these new spaces become the location for war memorials and cairns honoring the pioneers.

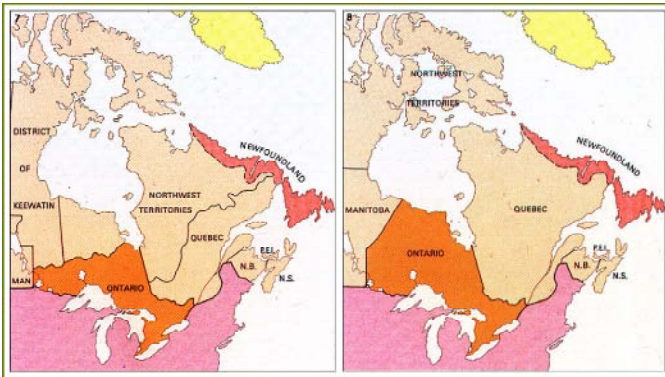


Figure 1
Ontario 1889

<http://www.archives.gov.on.ca/english/on-line-exhibits/maps/textdocs/ontario-boundaries-1912.aspx>



This information has been compiled for use by
Fanshawe Pioneer Village staff and volunteers in 2009. Please do not copy without permission.

Figure 2
Ontario 1912

<http://www.archives.gov.on.ca/english/on-line-exhibits/maps/textdocs/ontario-boundaries-1912.aspx>

Theme 1 . Conservation and wasteland reclamation

Growing interest in scientific farming and the young conservation movement works to combat landscape change brought on by urbanization, cash cropping and the rampant cutting of forests resulting in flooding, pollution, and loss of wildlife. Farmers are encouraged to plant trees in “tree plantations” and along roads as windbreaks. E. C. Drury who is the leader of the United Farmers of Ontario (UFO), elected as the provincial government in 1919, supports conservation and wasteland reclamation. (Carter 2002, p. 7)

In London regular garbage collection begins (1913) and a sewage disposal plant is built in the east end (1916). (Armstrong 1986, p. 172)

Theme 1 . Provincial Parks

Drury and the UFO also support the development of more provincial parks. Exhibits are developed to educate the general public about natural settings from which many Ontarians are increasingly distanced. Lord Byng, the governor general, says of an exhibit at the Toronto Exhibition in 1921: “This is a revelation and an education to me. To see a section of our northland hastily bundled together in quaint frontier disorder ... affording the public an opportunity to catch a breath of the pine, the spruce and the balsam.” (Carter 2002, p. 8)

Theme 1 . Urban Parkland

Publicly accessible parkland *within* urban areas is also sought after. Public spaces for both contemplation and recreation are seen as the “remedy to the growing environmental and social ills resulting from urbanization and industrialization.” (Kossuth 2007, p. 164) In London Victoria Park is dedicated in 1874 as an ornamental, landscaped park (Kossuth 2007, p. 172) Later, Queen’s Park is set aside for the more active pursuits of baseball and horse racing. The Western Fair takes place here too. (Kossuth 2007, p. 175) Springbank Park, located on land beside London’s new municipal waterworks, becomes a popular destination for steamboat excursions on the Thames. By 1896 an electric street railway takes Londoners to the park. (Kossuth 2007, p. 178)

Theme 1 . Monuments

Along with London, other Middlesex towns and villages dedicate land for public gardens, ball parks and fairgrounds. Even cemeteries are beautified and seen as landscape-garden public spaces. (Kossuth 2007, p. 165) By 1920, many parks, cairns, and monuments are created to celebrate the “pioneers” (Lobo Township celebrates its 100th anniversary in 1920) and the honour the fallen of World War I. Such “places of memory” help foster civic pride by differentiating one town from another. At the same time, they help shape a shared common understanding of community and what it means to be Canadian in an increasingly diverse society. (Osborne 2001)



Theme 2 – Becoming Canadian - Development of a Canadian identity

TOWN OF FANSHAWE 1910-1920 = Canadian identity is forged in the fire of World War I. The raising of local units and the performance of Canadian Troops overseas brings recognition and acknowledgment of Canada as a country separate from Britain. Historic roles of men and women blur with the demand for workers during and after the War and the local community becomes increasingly diverse with immigration from south and Eastern Europe. A violent start to the 20th century engenders a romanticization of the past.

For many Canadians 1910-1914 are “years of hope abounding, of spacious visions and happy expectations.” (Graham 1967, p. 173) Stephen Leacock’s *Sunshine Sketches of a Little Town*, published in 1912, captures a sense of what life is like for many people in small town and rural Ontario. A growing Canadian population is fuelled by immigration that crests in 1913 when over 400,000 people come, most to the new western provinces. (Graham 1967, p. 173) But these hopes and expectations are cruelly dashed when Canada is automatically engaged in World War I by the British declaration of war against Germany on August 4, 1914.

Theme 2 . World War 1

Although caused ostensibly by the assassination in the Balkans of Archduke Ferdinand, the root of the First World War is generally considered to be the combined impact of the forces of longstanding militarism, alliances, imperialism, and nationalism on the British and European states involved. In 1914, however, Canadians whip themselves into a patriotic fervour, united in believing they must join forces with Britain and its Allies to defeat the “Hun.” (Graham 1967, p. 178)

London and Middlesex County men and women are no exception. Caught up in the zeal, they join up by the hundreds. Although volunteers could be located with many different units, military with local ties include the 1st Hussars, and the 7th Fusiliers (now 4th Battalion of the Royal Canadian Regiment (RCR)). The RCR reaches the Western Front in November 1915 as part of the newly formed 3rd Canadian Division. Among other battles, the RCR take part in the Battle of the Somme, in which Canadians overall sustain more than 24,000 casualties. They are also part of the Easter Monday, 1917 attack on Vimy Ridge. “Within hours the 3rd Division had reached the far side of the slope; by 12 April the entire 11-kilometre ridge had been secured. While the Canadians sustained 10,000 casualties, the effort established the nation’s soldiers as elite shock troops – specialists in the assault role – and was a defining moment in the development of Canada’s national identity.” (RCR Museum n.d.)





Figure 3
Battle for the Hindenburg Line.
Canadians advance east of Arras,
France: Cambrai on Fire, October
1918. (Courtesy Library & Archives
Canada /PA-3420

The war brings changes on the homefront, too. Postings of casualty lists are anxiously awaited to see “Is my boy alright?” (Miller 1992, p. 169) Rationing is imposed with the harshest effects felt by those in the growing urban areas. Commodities like coal become scarce. Wolseley Barracks is one of the main training camps. By 1916 over 16,000 troops are stationed on Carling Heights in London, a city that in 1911 has fewer than 50,000 people. The 33rd Battalion of the Canadian Expeditionary Force (the “dirty 33rd”) riots in downtown London. (Miller 1992, p. 170-171)

Theme 2 . **The Military Service Act, 1917**

Mounting concern that Canada cannot maintain the Canadian Corps at full strength with volunteers leads the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, to invoke conscription. Riots break out in Quebec where voters are unconvinced about the ongoing necessity or righteousness of the war. Farmers feel betrayed as their sons and other agricultural labourers, formerly exempt from military service, are drafted. (Morton n.d.) These feelings of betrayal translate into the development of the United Farmers of Ontario into a political party.

Theme 2 . **Women’s Suffrage**





Figure 4
Spring & Summer Dresses, 1915
<http://www.marquise.de/en/1900/pics/1910/1910c.shtml>

In order to pass the Military Service Act through parliament, The Wartime Elections Act of 1917 extends the federal right to vote to women in the armed forces, and to female relatives of military men. Sadly, at the same time, thousands of citizens naturalized after 1902 but born in countries with which Canada is at war are disenfranchised. In 1919, London women vote in a provincial election for the first time. In the same year, the London Council of Women and the Board of Trade support a female candidate in the Board of Education election. (Armstrong 1986, p. 166) On May 24, 1921 all female citizens aged 21 and over become eligible to vote in federal elections. (Jackel n.d.)

Theme 2 . Prohibition

At the same time, women in groups like the Women's Christian Temperance Union and both men and women in the Methodist-driven Social Gospel movement press for prohibition. Believing that many social evils are aggravated by the "curse of alcohol," they press for an end to self-indulgence and ask that discretionary money be diverted to the war effort. (Graham 1967, p. 199) Prohibition sweeps across Canada during WW1. It is in effect in Ontario from 1916-1927. Loopholes exist, allowing alcohol for industrial, scientific, religious, and medicinal purposes. One doctor issues as many as 1,244 prescriptions for liquor in a month before a limit of 50 is put in place in 1921. (Ebert 2007, p. 7)

War ends on Monday, November 11, 1918 (Armistice Day). Huge celebrations take place in Victoria Park. Out of a total population of 7,200,000, including men, women, and children, over 625,000 Canadians serve in the armed forces. Over 60,000 of those serving die. (Graham 1967)

Theme 2 . The Spanish Influenza

Just as the war ends, another killer emerges. The "Spanish Influenza," an H1N1 virus, starts in Spain and spreads through the trenches, infecting the rest of the world as soldiers return to their homes. The "flu" reaches London by October 1918. It rages there for three weeks during which time schools, theatres and all places of public assembly are closed. In London, one in every six people becomes ill. In this first worldwide pandemic 22 million die. In Canada alone there are 30,000 dead. (Miller 1992, p. 171-172) Young people between 15 and 35 are hardest hit. (Humphries 2009)



Theme 2 . The English in London, Ontario



Figure 5
Edward, Prince of Wales 1919
http://www.toronto.ca/archives/becker_collections/images/prince_of_wales_1919_2660001.jpg

On a happier note, Edward, Prince of Wales, visits London in October 1919. 20,000 people gather in Victoria Park to greet him, their enthusiastic hand-shaking injuring his hand. The next day he plays golf at the popular London Hunt and Country Club. (Miller 1992, p. 172)

By 1921, 80% of all 106,865 Middlesex County residents are Canadian born, slightly fewer than in 1901. In London just 72% of the almost 61,000 residents are native-born with 22% born in Britain. Yet 90% of residents in both Middlesex and London identify themselves as of British origin (England, Scotland, Ireland, or Wales). Although growing, the “foreign born” population is still less than 5% of the total in both London and Middlesex County as a whole. Amongst these there are significant number of people of German origin. There continues to be a large population of those of American “Indian” origin in Middlesex County. They are not included amongst the “Canadian born” for the purposes of the census. (Government of Canada 1924)

In terms of religious affiliation, there are equal numbers of Anglicans, Methodists, and Presbyterians in Middlesex County. About 8% are Roman Catholic. On the other hand, London has more Anglicans, fewer Methodists and Presbyterians, and few (Simner 2009) Roman Catholics. (Government of Canada 1924) Prewar, the influence of religion on daily life is profound. In both urban and rural settings churches reinforce what schools begin. There are “Bible classes, Sunday schools, chatectical and devotional exercises, church socials and unbelievably lengthy sermons.” Religion retreats in the aftermath of the “Great War.” (Bothwell 1987, p. 196)

Theme 2 . Schooling

By 1920 the influence of John Dewey’s “progressive education” (Wikipedia contributors 2009) and Friedrich Froebel’s early childhood education (Wikipedia contributors 2009) is felt even in small town and rural Ontario. Teacher training becomes more sophisticated to encourage this child-centered approach. By 1907 there are seven “normal schools” (teacher training institutes) in Ontario, of which one is located in London. (Simner 2009) Education and curriculum are standardized. School subjects include industrial arts, household science, health and social studies. (Bothwell 1987, p. 195) An increasing emphasis on teaching methodology acknowledges children’s need to be directly involved in the learning process in contrast to the rote learning of a century before. (Simner 2009)



Theme 3 – Farms, Farmers and Farming

TOWN OF FANSHAWE 1910-1920 = By 1910 agricultural colleges are well established and provide the push to better farm practices and mechanized farming. Labour shortages caused by WWI speed up this process and bring women in as farm labourers. Commercial fertilizers and attachments on planting equipment are used to increase crop yields. New crop varieties are developed and farmers like William Saunders and the Weld family participate in farm trials of crops and cropping practices. Grain harvesting, planting and cultivation equipment are available. Spraying of farm crops is common.

By 1921 there are 711,090 occupied farms in Canada, of which 86% are owner-operated. Farmers own motor cars and there are tractors in use. But more than ½ still rely on horsepower. There are still 3 horses for every 4 rural residents or 5 horses per farm. But this is declining. Wartime demand from Britain and Europe for livestock causes prices to rise between 1914 and 1921, benefitting Ontario farmers. The number of horses declines. 25% of motorcars in the province belong to farmers. (Bothwell 1987, p. 172-173)

The First World War causes labour and food shortages locally coupled with increased overseas demand for produce and livestock. Local farmers are forced to implement scientific practices and a more mechanized approach to farming to meet the demand. Staff at the Ontario Agricultural College (OAC), established in 1874, work to increase crop yields. Dr. Charles Zavitz, born in Coldstream in Lobo Township, is one of those actively engaged in research and teaching at OAC. Best known for his work in cereal grains and his system of test plots, Zavitz's greatest achievement is the development of OAC 21 Barley. Ontario's success with alfalfa is also attributed to him. (University of Guelph n.d.)

Fertilizer and attachments on planting equipment are available commercially and are used to increase crop yields. Grain harvesting, planting and cultivation equipment are readily available. Spraying of farm crops becomes common. Spraymotor Company in London in conjunction with the Friend Sprayer Company in Pennsylvania is instrumental in developing this technology. (Robson, 1914-1924 Jury Farmstead 2009)

Theme 3 . Rural electrification

Although many are experimenting with wind, water and battery-driven generators, this equipment proves unreliable. Dependable electric generators are developed as early as the 1870s. Given existing Canadian dependence on water and steam power, electricity generated by water (hydropower) seems a logical next step. (Fleming 1992, p. 25) Sir Adam Beck², a London resident, is instrumental in developing publicly-owned hydro-electric power in Ontario through the Hydro Electric Commission. (Nelles 2000)

Electric street lighting is one of the first widely used applications in cities and towns, followed by electric streetcars or "radial cars." In Ontario, Sir Adam Beck and others believe electric radial railways, like that between London and Port Stanley, will provide a clean, efficient, and affordable means of transporting city labourers to their homes in the country and help to abate the rural depopulation. (Fleming 1992, p. 29)

² BECK, Sir ADAM, manufacturer, horseman, politician, office holder, and philanthropist; b. 20 June 1857 in Baden, Upper Canada, son of Jacob Friedrich Beck and Charlotte Josephine Hespeler; m. 7 Sept. 1898 Lillian Ottaway in Hamilton, Ont., and they had a daughter; d. 15 Aug. 1925 in London, Ont. (Nelles, H.V. "Beck, Sir Adam." Dictionary of Canadian Biography Online. University of Toronto/ Université Laval. 2000. <http://www.biographi.ca> (accessed July 2, 2009).)



Although more expensive electric power is available and in use in the 19th century, London is one of the original 14 municipalities to subscribe in 1907 to the Hydro Electric Commission. In June of 1910 London Township Council implements the London Township Hydro-Electric Power Commission. By November 1910 there is hydro power in London. By 1911 the first major transmission line to the north is built along Clarke sideroad. In order to get hydro to an individual farm a minimum number of subscribers must hook up. In 1918 the community of Broughdale (now part of London) is the first community to be “hooked up,” followed by Ilderton. (Robson 2009)

Theme 3 . Rural telephones and free mail delivery



Figure 6
Royal Mail carrying the first rural mail delivery from Hamilton to Ancaster, Ontario, 1908
<http://www.civilization.ca/cmcc/exhibitions/cpm/chronos/images/1908a3b.jpg>

Farmers begin to be “hooked up” in other ways, too. The necessity of running a farm as a business becomes more apparent as does the need to offset the rural isolation that many feel is driving young people into the cities and towns. In 1908, the first free rural mail delivery service in Canada is inaugurated on a route between Ancaster and Hamilton. By the end of the year, over 100 rural routes are established. (Ouellet n.d.)

Although initially neglected and discouraged by existing companies, rural telephone service blossoms in the years 1915-1920. (Pike 1998) Federal and provincial regulation of telephone rates, modes of competition, and access to services provides the impetus for companies to seek out rural clients. The telephone is marketed as a way to prevent fruitless trips, provide help in case of emergencies, keep rural youth at home on the farm, and compete with other rural localities. By 1910 there are at least 8 different independent systems in London and Lobo Townships alone. (Robson 2009) By 1921, 50% of Ontario farms have a telephone. (Pike 1998, p. 13)

Theme 3 . Agrarian Nationalism

By 1910, the Ontario Agricultural College (OAC) is well established. The OAC teaching staff advocate a scientific approach in order that that “by developing one’s moral and intellectual capacities, a depth of awareness [can] be reached which [will] allow individuals to grasp and thus overcome complex agricultural, social, and economic problems needed to develop a truly great nation.” This “agrarian nationalism” seeks to revitalize rural areas ravaged by declining population and a lingering economic depression. The Ontario Department of Agriculture supports the OAC along with educational institutions like the Farmers’ Institutes (established in 1882) and the Women’s Institutes. (Kechnie 2000) For young people there are Junior Farmer groups, and 4 H clubs to instruct on proper farming and household management practices. (Robson 2009)



Theme 3 . Women's Institutes

The first Women's Institute (WI) was established in 1897 by Adelaide Hoodless under the auspices of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. Its aim was to promote household science. In 1904 a branch was created in Lobo Township along with many others in Middlesex County. By 1918 WI has evolved into an organization with 920 branches and a membership of 30,000 women. In 1919 the branches vote to form the Federated Women's Institute of Ontario (FWIO), allowing them to lobby politicians on their interests beyond domestic science, including health, social reforms, education and working conditions. A Middlesex County woman, Alice Edwards, is elected provincial president of the FWIO. (Western Fair 2009)

Theme 3 . United Farmers of Ontario

At about the same time, the United Farmers of Ontario (UFO), a farmers' educational, social and political organization, forms in Toronto. The UFO brings together the Grange, the Farmers' Association, and several small cooperatives. A "twin" company, the United Farmers' Cooperative, is launched at the same time with the goal of buying and selling supplies and selling produce for farmers. (MacPherson n.d.) The conscription issue in 1917 and 1918 leads to the United Farmer's of Ontario actually fielding candidates in the 1919 election and winning the election. The conscription issue (farmer's and farmer's sons would be exempt) did more to unify the rural population than anything before or since, and crossed all party lines. (Robson 2009) The UFO holds power in Ontario 1919-1923.



Figure 7
The Marshall Farmhouse Lot 5 Con
2 London Twp - 1915 (Robson 2009)





Figure 8
Elson Home Lot 24 Con 2 London
Twp - 1915 (Robson 2009)

Theme 4 – Cities, Towns & Villages

TOWN OF FANSHAWE 1910-1920 = Towns become regional satellites of the City of London, which now dominates Southwestern Ontario. With London as the main commercial, industrial and social centre, small towns become service centers to the immediate rural areas with business and industry geared to repair rather than manufacture. Regions identify strongly with urban centers and the rural/urban divide grows. There is increasing leisure time and cottage retreats for urbanites begin to appear in rural areas, usually along rivers and lakes. Clubs, organizations and societies and local politics expand and increase with rural and urban participation.

By 1921, almost 50% of all Canadians live in urban areas. (Bothwell 1987, p. 173) In Middlesex County the population of London and other towns and villages far surpasses that of the rural areas. (Various census documents)

Year	Middlesex County (including London)	London	Rural	Urban (including towns & villages)
1861	48,000	11,500		
1881	84,754	19,746		
1901	78,710	24,415		
1921	106,865	60,959	39,448	67,417

Small towns and crossroad communities are hit hard by the new inventions. The inauguration of free rural mail delivery means that by 1910 many small post offices are closed. The post office no longer anchors the community by attracting farmers to collect their mail. Communication using the telephone precludes casual trips to the nearby hamlet. Cars and trucks make it easier for farm families to travel to London and larger towns like Arva for shopping and entertainment. Small towns and villages decline or become suburbs of the city.

But World War I, 1914-1919, takes its toll on London. Shortages of materials due to the war mean raw materials cannot be obtained for some industries. Coupled with war casualties, deaths from the Spanish Flu create a labour scarcity. Motorcars replace carriages. Prohibition creates lean years for breweries. Overall, from 1915-1920, the number of breweries in Canada declines 42% from 118 to 69. (Ebert 2007, p. 7) In London, many breweries, cigar-making and carriage-building companies go out of business. American branch plants like Kellogg's come in to replace them. (Armstrong 1986, p. 180)

Despite adversity, entertainment booms. No home is complete without a phonograph (record player). The patriotic fervour surrounding WW1 promotes sales of material from British and Canadian sources. Unless one has a large and talented family, recordings (now known as "78s") are the only way to bring music into the home. (Barr n.d.) At the same time, the Radiotelegraph Act of 1913 gives government the power to license radio broadcasting stations and to charge a \$1 licence fee on each receiving set. The first licence is issued in 1919. (The Canadian Encyclopedia n.d.) In London, Station CFPL (then CJGC) makes its initial broadcast in 1922. (Armstrong 1986, p. 179)

Vaudeville and the movies are popular. Guy Lombardo, a London native, performs at a garden party in 1912. (Armstrong 1986, p. 179) Although invented in the 19th century, motion pictures come into their heyday in the early 20th century with the advent of projected motion pictures. Early movies are "one-reelers," no longer than 10 or 12 minutes. Their purpose is to show something astounding or newsworthy. They are usually shown as part of vaudeville or variety programs, at carnivals and fairgrounds, or in lecture halls and churches. Feature-length films (40-50 minutes or more) are the norm in the 1910s. These silent films are projected with piano or organ accompaniment. (Sklar 1997-2009) Movies popular in London include D.W. Griffith's "Birth of a Nation" (1915) and Charlie Chaplin's "The Kid" (1921). (Armstrong 1986, p. 177)

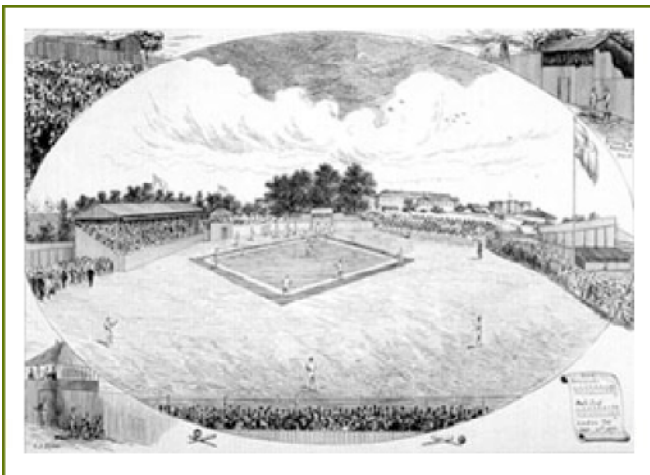


Figure 9
Tecumseh Park.
The Canadian Encyclopedia Online.
<http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.com/index.cfm?PgNm=TCE&Params=A1ART A0000544>

With more leisure time available to those living in villages, towns and cities, spectator sports gain fans. Hockey and baseball are more popular than the traditional lacrosse and cricket. (Bothwell 1987, p. 196) In 1920, “with Ty Cobb in the lineup, the Detroit Tigers defeat the London Tecumsehs 5-4 before 3,000 at Tecumseh Park in exhibition baseball. Reserved seating was \$1.” (Wikipedia contributors 2009)

Various clubs are also popular. In London, Foresters, Orangemen, Kiwanis, Lions, Masons, and, perhaps surprisingly, the Ku Klux Klan, all continue. Clubs and associations formed 1910-1920 show the diversity of city interests and concerns including London Humane Society, London Child Welfare Association, London Women’s Canadian Club, the Rose Caplan Hadassah Chapter of London, and London Rotary Club. (Armstrong 1986, p. 177)

People are also able to travel more widely in their free time. Automobiles gain in popularity. In 1915, the London and Port Stanley Railway is electrified, allowing for cleaner and more efficient travel. Port Stanley, along with other outlying areas on lakes and rivers, becomes a “summer suburb” as Londoners escape the heat of the city. (Armstrong 1986, p. 182)



Figure 10
Arva ON - Main Street – 1914
(Robson 2009)



Figure 11
Denfield ON - Main Street - 1910
(Robson 2009) [Note Denfield Store
in left of photo]





Figure 12
Ilderton ON - Main Street - circa 1920s
(Robson 2009)

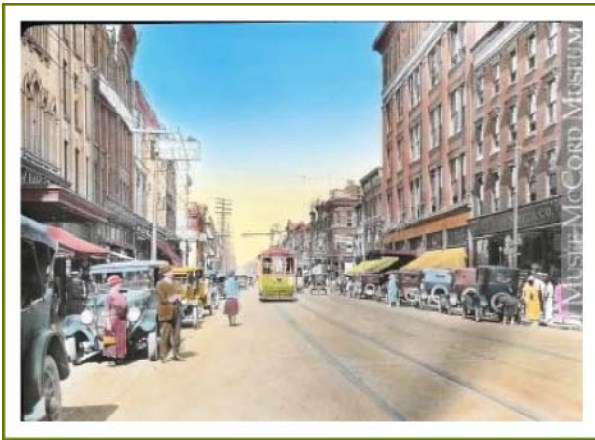


Figure 13
London c. 1923
(Courtesy McCord Museum)

Theme 5 - In the context of a changing world

Theme 5 . Historical Time Line 1910-1920

Date	World – Politics	World – Art, Music, Lit, Science	Canada & Ontario	Middlesex County & City of London	Fanshawe Pioneer Village Buildings
1910	George V succeeds Edward	Halley's Comet Observed; Architect Frank			



Date	World – Politics	World – Art, Music, Lit, Science	Canada & Ontario	Middlesex County & City of London	Fanshawe Pioneer Village Buildings
	Vii (Eng)	Lloyd Wright popular (USA)			
1911		Irving Berlin, “Alexander’s Ragtime Band”(USA); Marie Curie wins Nobel Prize for Chemistry	Sir Robert Borden elected Prime Minister (1911-1920); Group of Seven forms		
1912	Titanic sinks		Stephen Leacock, “Sunshine Sketches of a Little Town”	Electrification widespread	
1913		George Bernard Shaw, “Pygmalion” (Eng); Ford pioneers new assembly line techniques (USA); Dance = “Foxtrot”; zippers in general use			
1914	WW I begins				
1915		Robert Frost publishes poetry (USA); Ford develops farm tractor (USA); first transcontinental telephone call	Winnipeg General Strike; McCrae, “In Flanders Fields”		
1916		Films – D.W. Griffith, “Intolerance”, Charlie Chaplin “The Pawn Shop”	Prohibition in Ontario 1916-1927		



Date	World – Politics	World – Art, Music, Lit, Science	Canada & Ontario	Middlesex County & City of London	Fanshawe Pioneer Village Buildings
1917	Russian Revolution	Film – Mary Pickford, “The Little Princess”; “bobbed” hair popular for women	Battle of Vimy Ridge; Halifax explosion; National Hockey League born; Ontario women receive provincial vote		Wilfrid Jury injured in Halifax explosion
1918	WW I ends; Influenza epidemic hits; Food shortages in Britain	Daylight saving time introduced in North America; Airmail service est. between NYC and Washington; Nobel Prize for theory of quantum physics	Women receive right to vote in federal elections		Harmer Sawmill built in Perth County
1919	Paris Peace Conference		Laurier dies – Mackenzie King becomes Liberal leader; Winnipeg General Strike; United Farm Workers of Ontario (UFO) form government	Prince of Wales tours Canada & USA – Visits London	



Date	World – Politics	World – Art, Music, Lit, Science	Canada & Ontario	Middlesex County & City of London	Fanshawe Pioneer Village Buildings
1920 Focus Year for Cluster	Warren Harding (1865-1923) elected President (USA); Prohibition throughout USA; Gov't of Ireland Act passed (UK); Gandhi (1869-1948) emerges as leader in struggles for independence in India	Films – “The Cabinet of Dr. Caiigari”, Mary Pickford, “Pollyanna”; Matisse, “L’Odalisque,” Dadaist Art emerges		Lobo Township celebrates 100 th Anniversary	

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