

Background Paper – CLUSTER #3

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.

Interpretive Cluster #3

Fanshawe Township – 1880-1910 – Storyline

“Farms: Foundation of the Township”

(Carolinian Forest, SS#19 Fanshawe School, Jury Apple Orchard, Jury House, Jury Drive Through Barn, Heritage Field Crops, Alder Weaving Shed, Dye Garden)

Fanshawe Township, 1880–1910, tells the story of farming, as it becomes the economic engine that drives development in London and Middlesex County.

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



Farm families remain almost self-sufficient in food production yet rural communities and towns and villages become more interdependent. Surging farm production surpluses are shipped locally and around the world generating incomes to purchase a growing industry of agricultural implements, finished clothing and household items often from catalogues and specialized stores and businesses.

Farmers participate in political and social affairs at the local, provincial and federal levels. Farm wives join local and regional organizations like the Women's Christian Temperance Union aimed at improving the lives of children and families. Rural communities continue to share responsibility for schools and churches, however schools are now structured according to provincially mandated standards. Communities continue to work together to raise barns and harvest crops as well as provide help to individual families in time of need.

Farming is still hard and hazardous work. Crop failures, barn fires, bad weather, illness, injury and death often lead to the loss of the farm.

Theme 1 - Landscape Change

FANSHAWE TOWNSHIP 1880-1910 = Property "of fabulous value" has been destroyed, windbreaks are gone, streams have dried up or are polluted, and even firewood has become scarce. The Ontario Agricultural Commission (1880) urges more economic use of timber and reforestation. By 1910, stewardship of natural resources is advocated by farmers' organizations and others. Farm practices again change the look of the land as crop rotation is practised, shelterbelts of trees are planted near houses and barns, and windbreaks are planted along lanes and roadways.

Figure 1
Ontario 1882

<http://www.archives.gov.on.ca/english/on-line-exhibits/maps/maps/1882.jpg>

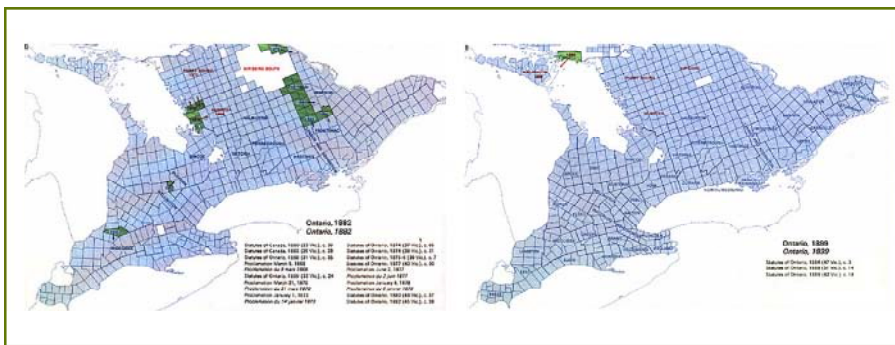


Figure 2
Ontario 1899

<http://www.archives.gov.on.ca/english/on-line-exhibits/maps/maps/1899.jpg>

Theme 1 . Ontario Agricultural Commission 1880

In 1880 the provincially appointed Ontario Agricultural Commission is shocked by the disappearance of the forests. They write that "from the day that the first pioneer settler entered



Upper Canada until now, a process destructive to our forest wealth has been rashly, recklessly, wastefully, and it may even be said wantonly, going on.” (Glazebrook 1971) In the same year over 265,000 cords of wood are cut for firewood in Middlesex County. (Dept of Planning & Development 1952, Forestry Section p. 5) The development of the wire fence in 1900 creates the fence post industry, ironically increasing the demand for wood. (Dept of Planning & Development 1952, Forestry Section, p. 13). By 1910 90% of Middlesex County’s original forest is gone (Dept of Planning & Development 1952, Forestry Section p. 5)

Theme 1 . Flooding

The landscape changes rapidly as forests are cleared and wetlands drained. Before settlement forests and swamps retained much of the spring snowmelt and heavy seasonal rainfall but, together with increased use of tile drainage and storm sewers, their loss leads to the frequency and severity of flooding by the Thames River. After 1849 there are increasing reports of flooding, leading to the “Flood of 1883” in which at least 16 people drown and the communities of London West (Petersville) and Kensington are decimated. (Celebrate the Thames 1999) Further flooding is experienced in 1904 and 1913. (Thames River Background Study Research Team 1998, p. 98)

Theme 1 . Pollution

At the same time, the Thames and other smaller rivers and creeks are increasingly polluted. Concerns for public health grow. London builds brick sewers in the 1880s but few smaller towns have them, relying instead, like all rural areas, on outhouses². Where sewers do exist, they drain directly into rivers. Untreated waste is dumped into the rivers and streams by the dairies and cheese factories of the growing local dairy industry.(Celebrate the Thames 1999) The mistaken belief is that “effluent mixed with fresh water would be purified by natural chemical reaction.” (Thames River Background Study Research Team 1998, p. 101)

Theme 1 . Loss of wildlife

Despite dwindling numbers of fish and game there is little respect for closed seasons on angling and hunting. Stricter regulation is instituted in 1893 with set angling seasons and licenses required for non-residents. By 1907 there is talk of restocking the Thames River with fish. (Thames River Background Study Research Team 1998)

Theme 1 . Conservation Movement

At the same time, intricate farm and township drainage systems are beginning to be constructed. They “link virtually every farm to the Thames and its tributaries.” This integrated drainage system enhances the productivity of prime farmland. Likewise, villages like Thamesville, Wardsville, Thamesford, Embro, and Tavistock that are originally “riverine mill-sites” still depend on the river to generate steam power for the production of butter and cheese and farm implements. The interdependence of farm, town and river is clear as is the need for coordinated watershed management. Yet this will not come about for several decades with the development of institutions like the Upper and Lower Thames Conservation Authorities. (Thames River Background Study Research Team 1998, p. 131)

There is a increase in leisure time with the improvement in the standard of living for many farmers and town dwellers. With this comes time for recreational boating and picnics by the river – making

² Outhouse = outdoor toilet



the challenges brought by landscape change and pollution more evident and the need to address them more pressing. (Thames River Background Study Research Team 1998, p. 146)

The Ontario Public Parks Act is passed in 1883, encouraging many towns and cities to set aside land for public parks (Carter 2002, p. 6). Algonquin National Park in Muskoka is created in 1893 and Rondeau Provincial Park on Lake Erie a year later. The increasing number of farmer organizations like the Patrons of Husbandry with their interest in promoting commercial and educational helps to promote stewardship of farmlands.

Theme 2 – Becoming Canadian - Development of a Canadian identity

FANSHAWE TOWNSHIP 1880-1910 = Public education plays an important role in the development of a Canadian identity. A rural school is the community's centre. By 1900 the framework of the educational structure of Ontario has been erected. It provides for education from primary school to university and tries to reflect the differing views, interests and needs of the people of the province and the growing complexity of economic and social life. More farmwomen attend school, continuing on to high school and even post-secondary education. For the first time, more Canadians live in cities than in rural areas. In Middlesex County many families are second or third generation Canadians. Scottish, English, Irish, and Welsh families intermarry in accordance with religious beliefs. Younger sons and daughters leave for the cities or seek new land in Muskoka, the Prairies, or the American West.

By 1901 84% of the 78,710 residents of Middlesex County are native-born as are 76% of the 24,415 residents of the City of London. These are about double the percentages of native-born in 1861, suggesting an increasing number of second and third generation families.

Those of English origin have come to dominate the local culture (Middlesex 41%, London 46%), followed by those of Irish (Middlesex 25%, London 27%), Scottish (Middlesex 22%, London 17%), German, and Italian origin (less than 1%). (Government of Canada 1902) Jewish and Chinese immigrants form small communities in London. (Armstrong 1986, p.136-7) A significant number of those of "Negro" origin are listed in both Middlesex (176) and London (200). Over 1200 people of "Indian" origin are listed in Caradoc and Delaware Townships. (Government of Canada 1902)

The unification of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, the Conference of Eastern British America, the New Connexion Church with the Methodist Episcopal Church and other smaller Methodist bodies in 1884 creates the Methodist Church. By 1900 there are more self-identified Methodists in some parts of Middlesex County than those belonging to all the other religions combined. Even in the City of London there are more Methodists than Anglicans. Many Methodists support the "Social Gospel" and see "increased state intervention in economic and social life as essential in establishing the Kingdom of God on Earth," making them a powerful force in the development of the Canadian identity. (Prang n.d.)

More people than ever before live in urban areas. There are over 100,000 people living in 1901 Middlesex County, including London. Over 45% of them live in a city, town, or village. In Canada overall, the population of urban areas surpasses that of rural areas, forever changing the dynamics of politics and culture in this country. (Pharoah 2009)



Theme 2 . Role of Schooling

The focus of 19th century schools is to teach students the skills and social and moral values necessary to make them productive members of this changing but still strongly British and Christian society. They learn the fundamental skills of reading, writing and arithmetic through memorization and rote work. Schools foster and encourage children and their families to engage in British patriotism. Moral education is vigorously taught through the use of religious materials like the Bible. The recitation of prayers is a daily requirement. The importance of good hygiene is reinforced by daily inspections and lessons preaching the values of cleanliness both at school and in the home. Discipline and character development are imposed through the threat and use of physical punishments such as the leather strap. Teachers use humiliation to promote good behaviour and maintain class management. (Pharoah 2009)

The School Act of 1871 mandates compulsory attendance and a prescribed curriculum. According to the Act, essential subjects include reading, writing, arithmetic, and use of the English language. Also included are geography, history, civics, and principles of Christian morals. Revisions to the Act added practical subjects such as agriculture, bookkeeping and mechanical arts. Despite the School Act, most schools concentrate on reading, writing, spelling, composition, arithmetic and geography. (Marshall 2008)

The one room schoolhouse is not the most comfortable learning environment. Schoolhouses are often not equipped with the proper resources or lighting for student learning. Schools are provided with the basics such as desks, blackboards, slates, and copybooks. Teachers are required to start the woodstove and gather water for drinking and cleaning in the morning. Children help to maintain the school gardens and the upkeep of the school before and after classes. Students who are able to attend school begin classes in late August and end their school year in July. It is mandatory for students aged 7-12 years of age to attend school for at least four months of the school year. Schools are constructed within walking distance for students of the community to attend. Some students walk 2 miles a day to attend school. (Pharoah 2009)

Yet, despite their relative discomfort and distance from other dwellings, schoolhouses like churches are the community centres for many rural areas and small towns.

Theme 2 . Women's Christian Temperance Movement

Outside of school and church, bars and taverns are still the favoured community centres of many men, rural and urban. Prior to the 19th century cider, beer, and wine were consumed everyday by most adults. Addiction to alcohol was ignored. However, by the early 1800s, as drinking of distilled spirits became common, alcoholism was viewed as more disruptive of society. At the turn of the 20th century taverns remain important for the working class, including agricultural workers and loggers. They provide a "neighbourhood bank" (a place to cash a paycheck) along with telephones and indoor washrooms that many workingmen cannot find elsewhere. (Blocker 2003, p. 541) Most middle and upper class men choose to drink at home or in private clubs. By 1900 it is not considered appropriate for a "proper" woman to drink or visit a tavern. (Cosper n.d.)

Temperance movements in the U.S. and Great Britain, comprised of men and women of the middle class, originally advocate moderation but eventually embrace total abstinence and prohibition of the "liquor traffic." (Cosper n.d.) Churches, especially the Methodist and Baptist, are active in the temperance movement. One of the most successful of the temperance organizations, The Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU), comes to Canada in 1874. Spreading quickly, it becomes the largest non-denominational women's organization in Canada. The WCTU believes that unemployment, disease, prostitution, poverty, and immorality all stem



from the abuse of alcohol. They promote the work ethic of sobriety, thrift, duty, and family sanctity, in addition to more radical reforms including women's suffrage, sex hygiene, and mother's allowances. Their crusades have a great impact on Canada in the early 20th century. The ideas of women like Nellie McClung are fostered and grow within the movement. (Sheehan n.d.)

Theme 3 – Farms, Farmers and Farming

FANSHAWE TOWNSHIP 1880-1910 = Mixed farming still predominates but in Middlesex County we see the start of farm specialization. By the end of the 1880s most modern farm machinery has been invented and/or perfected. Agricultural movements like The Grange and the Patrons of Husbandry establish groups in Middlesex and encourage greater use of “scientific methods” of farming like crop rotation. Farmwomen join groups like the Women’s Christian Temperance Movement. Creameries and cheese factories are operated co-operatively by groups of farmers. Increasing specialization of livestock and crops continues. Surplus crops like apples are shipped worldwide.

By 1860 many farmers had achieved a relative self-sufficiency that enabled them to produce commercially viable market surpluses. By 1871 they had achieved a good standard of living, reflected in the new mixed agriculture with its emphasis on livestock and dairy and increasing interest in gardening and horticulture. They develop a “rural middle class cultural identity” that counterbalances the increasing industrialization and urbanization of Canadian society more broadly (Ferry 2004, p. 12-13)



Figure 3
Gough Farm, S 1.1/2.11, c.6, London twp - Main barn and implement shed with granary on right, c. 1900

The economic depression following the American Civil War 1861-1866 prompts a surge of interest in “scientific farming.” Middlesex County is particularly important in this regard as three of the most prominent promoters of scientific farming come from the area.



Sir John Carling³, politician and businessman of brewing fame serves as Ontario's first commissioner of agriculture and public works in the provincial government of 1867-71.



Figure 4
John Carling
Courtesy William James Topley/
Library and Archives Canada/
PA-025516

Among other things, he appropriates provincial funds for mechanics' institutes that encourage Ontario workers to develop a variety of self-help plans. He is also instrumental in developing the free grant land scheme that opens Muskoka for development and in founding of an agricultural college and experimental farm, later established as Guelph. (Dembski 2000) During the 1880's, and 1890's, both in Canada with the Ontario Agricultural College (OAC) and in the U.S. with the land grant colleges, agricultural colleges begin to teach young farmers how to improve and sustain their farms. By 1910, scientific farming methods are well established.

Another Middlesex County resident, **William Saunders**⁴, is a member of the aforementioned Ontario Agricultural Commission in 1880 and is critical in the development of the experimental farm system in Canada. Middlesex County sees a number of people start on farm trials of crops and cropping practices. Fertilizer, and attachments on planting equipment are commercially available and are used to increase crop yields. New crop varieties are being developed at OAC as well as yield trials to see which performed best under different conditions. Grain harvesting, planting and cultivation equipment are readily available. Spraying of farm crops is common. Spraymotor Company in London in conjunction with the Friend Sprayer Company in Pennsylvania develops much of the early technology. (Robson 2009) In 1885, further to experimental work with the hybridization of fruit trees on his own farm east of London, Saunders is appointed by Carling

³ Carling, Sir John, businessman and politician; b. 23 Jan 1828 in London Township, Upper Canada, youngest son of Thomas Carling and Margaret Routledge; m. 4 Sept. 1849 Hannah Dalton in London, Upper Canada, and they had four daughters and four sons; d. there Nov. 1911. Peter E. Paul Dembski, "Carling, Sir John," *Dictionary of Canadian Biography Online*, University of Toronto/ Université Laval, 2000, <http://www.biographi.ca> (accessed June 16, 2009).

⁴ Saunders, William, pharmacist, scientist, civil servant, and author; b. 16 June 1836 in Crediton, England, son of James Saunders, a shoemaker and Methodist lay preacher, and Jane Wollacott; m. 1 Aug 1857 Sarah Agnes Robinson, daughter of the Rev Joseph Hiram Robinson, and they had a daughter and five sons; d. 13 Sept. 1914 in London, Ont. Ian M. Stewart, "Saunders, William," *Dictionary of Canadian Biography Online*, University of Toronto/ Université Laval, 2000, <http://www.biographi.ca> (accessed June 17, 2009).



as director of the Dominion Experimental Farms System that soon included farms across Canada. (Stewart 2000)

William Weld⁵ is the third member of this 19th century Middlesex agricultural triumvirate. "Weld originally opposes the agricultural college and experimental farms on the basis of his belief that governments are incapable of operating colleges and farms that will provide useful information to farmers. However, by 1890 he is encouraged by and supportive of the success with them of his fellow Middlesex men, Saunders and Carling.

Weld's impact is most widely felt through his journal, *The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine*. Originally written and edited from his farm in Delaware, Weld moved *The Farmer's Advocate* office to London around 1867. By the 1880's it is the most widely read farm journal in Canada, with an estimated circulation of 17,000 copies a month. (Stewart, Weld, William 2000)

Dominion Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry ("The Grange")

Weld, along with several prominent farmers from Middlesex and nearby counties, is also instrumental in the formation in London, 1874, of the Dominion Grange (or branch) of the Patrons of Husbandry ("The Grange"). The Patrons of Husbandry, an organization started by American farmers in the 1860s, aims to provide "commercial, educational and social opportunities for all of its members." (Ferry 2004, p. 16) One of the Grange's key beliefs is the need for cooperation among members, particularly in terms of bulk purchasing and commercial retailing. (Ferry 2004, p. 9) The influence of the Grange and its successor organizations, the Patrons of Industry, is seen in the development of local co-operative organizations - cheese factories, farmer's co-operatives for feed and lumber in Ilderton, Ilderton skating arena in 1924, and the Ilderton Apple Grower's Association (later the Middlesex Apple Grower's Co-operative). (Robson 2009)

The Grange also supports the development of agricultural societies, fairs, agricultural colleges and lifelong learning for farmers in the belief that education will lead to a shared economic prosperity. (Ferry 2004, p. 13) Women participate in the group as equally as is possible for the time and there is support for the WCTU and women's right to vote. (Ferry 2004, p. 16) The Grange also provides an active social outlet for farm families who might otherwise feel isolated.

There are a growing number of social opportunities for Middlesex farm folk at the turn of the 20th century. Marching bands, dance bands, choirs, and quartets abound - and many church and community halls where these activities may take place. Other social activities include baseball, tennis, badminton, track and field events, tug of war, horseshoes, skating clubs, toboggan runs, hockey, garden parties, and debates. (Robson 2009)

As early as 1910, farmers begin to use cars and trucks to take produce to and from town. At the same time, farm traction engines of both the steam and internal combustion types become increasingly common. Horses are regulated to lighter jobs, but the common thought of the time is that the farm tractor will never replace the horse. In an effort to show what horses can do, multi-horse hitches of up to 12 horses are hooked up to tractor implements. (Robson 2009)

⁵ Weld, William, farmer, merchant, publisher, and journalist; b. 10 Dec. 1824 in Berwick St John, England, son of the Reverend Joseph Weld and Elizabeth Eleanor Waks; m. 1845 Agnes Johnston, and they had nine sons and two daughters; d. 3 Jan. 1891 in London, Ont. Ian M. Stewart, "Weld, William," *Dictionary of Canadian Biography Online*, University of Toronto/Universite Laval, 2000, <http://www.biographi.ca> (accessed June 17, 2009).



Theme 4 – Cities, Towns & Villages

FANSHAWE TOWNSHIP 1880-1910 = Villages and small towns are intact with their own characteristics and their own commercial and social life. A railroad station often determines whether a village would grow into a regional town or decline and disappear. Farms and villages are still closely integrated with their local towns. However starting in 1860, there is a steady drain of people, industry and commercial business to larger regional centers like London, Hamilton and Toronto that are growing into major transportation hubs. Innovations, like electrification and the telephone are launched in these major urban centres.

Theme 4 . Townships

“The back-bone of local government in Ontario today is the township council.” (McEvoy 1889). In order to understand 19th and early 20th century life in Ontario, it is important to understand the township system and how it worked.

The Municipal Act of 1849 established a system that divided counties into townships. This map shows Middlesex County, divided into townships, as it was for much of the 19th and 20th centuries. Although only Westminster, London, West Nissouri, Lobo, Delaware and North Dorchester are included in the interpretation for Fanshawe Pioneer Village, the townships of Middlesex County include Adelaide, Biddulph, Caradoc, Delaware, East Williams, Ekfrid, Lobo, London, McGillivray, Metcalfe, Mosa, North Dorchester, Westminster, West Nissouri, and West Williams.



Figure 5
Middlesex County 1877

In 1900, the electors of each township are responsible for nominating and electing to township council five councilors and a reeve, who acts as chair of council. Electors gather at an annual “town meeting” to nominate candidates. The meeting is open to anyone who wishes to attend but electors alone have the right to nominate and be nominated.

Every male inhabitant of the township, who is a subject of her Majesty, of the full age of twenty-one years, and assessed in the township for \$100 or more, is an elector. Every farmer’s son at home regularly working on his father’s farm is an elector. Every unmarried woman or widow of the full age of twenty-one assessed in the township for \$100 or more is an elector. I have not,



however, known any of these latter to vote at a township election or to be present at a “township meeting.” (McEvoy 1889:20)

The annual township meeting takes place in a purpose-built “township hall,” usually in a village where there are one or two taverns to provide stabling for the horses and food and drink for the men. The meeting is generally in December and includes the nominations for councilors and reeve together with a general discussion and voting on various municipal affairs. For example, “in Caradoc, at the town meeting for 1887, a vote was taken on the question “Whether any livestock should be permitted to run at large on the highways.” The vote was almost unanimous against this practice. This voting, of course, gave no legal force to the opinion expressed but it led the township council to pass the by-law necessary to prohibit the custom.” (McEvoy 1889; 22) All electors are eligible to vote in the township election held in the following month, January. There are usually four or five polling stations in schoolhouses across the township.

The township is responsible for such things as birth, death, and marriage registry, determining which electors qualify as jurors for the County court, establishing a “road list” for the pathmaster showing who is charged with working on roads and for how long, monitoring line fences and water courses, corralling wandering cattle, collecting dog taxes, and so on.

To manage schooling, each township is divided into school sections, each school section managing its own school(s). At an annual meeting, local ratepayers elect three school trustees for a period of three years each and help manage the finances. School trustees are responsible for:

- All school expenses
- Hiring the teacher
- Building the school
- Buying play grounds, and so on.

At the next level, the elected Reeves and deputy Reeves from each township, town, and village are also councilors on the County Council. The County is responsible for the:

- Administration of justice
- Maintenance of the courthouse and jail
- Maintenance of the constabulary [police]
- Appointment and payment of school inspectors
- Making of grants to high schools
- Building of larger bridges
- Payment of coroners, and so on (McEvoy 1889: 31)

Theme 4 . London as the County Seat

London is the County Seat of Middlesex County and houses the Courthouse. Built in 1827, it is expanded in 1877-78 to become an even more impressive building. (Armstrong 1986: 126) Commercial enterprises like the Huron & Erie trust company, founded in 1864, and the London Life Insurance Company founded 1874 bring a growing business element to the city. (City of London 2009) The manufacturing sector also grows. The McClary Company, with 1500 employees, is one of the biggest producers of stoves in the country. McCormick & Perrin continues to produce biscuits and Carling and Labatt’s Breweries to produce beer. The Albert E. Silverwood Dairy appears in 1903. And Kellogg’s Toasted Corn Flakes Company, founded by native Londoner Robert Wallace in partnership with several others, opens a branch plant. (Armstrong 1986, p. 148)



Traffic and congestion in the downtown core prompt a move to the outlying areas. Several of London's adjacent suburbs are annexed - London East in 1885, London South in 1890 and London West in 1898.

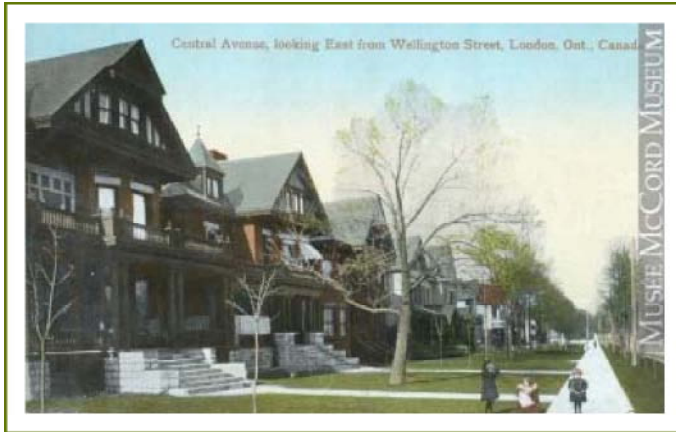


Figure 6
London suburbs
Central Avenue c. 1910

This is aided by the electrification in 1895 of the London Street Railway, that began as a horse-drawn railway in 1873.



Figure 7
Dundas Street looking east
from Richmond Street, London
ON about 1905, showing
electric streetcar c. McCord
Museum

Modernization of the bridges begins with the construction of the present Blackfriars Bridge in 1875. The telephone exchange appears in 1879 and the first long distance line, fourteen miles between St. Thomas and London, is installed in 1882. (Armstrong 1986) On Nov. 18, 1883 London adopts Standard Time in accordance with the rest of Canada.



Theme 4 . Towns and Villages

Towns and villages maintain their place as the centre of rural community life but it is a tentative hold.



Figure 8
Main Street, Birr c. 1900
(Robson 2009)

Mill villages disappear as streams that rage briefly only in the spring fail to provide sufficient water-power. Towns along the railway line, like Mount Brydges, Edwardsburgh, Appin, Komoka, Ilderton, Glencoe, Wardsville Station, Ailsa Craig, Westwood, Thorndale, and Strathroy, prosper during the heyday of the railway (1860-1890). But in the early 20th century as roads improve and other modes of transportation like the car and electric railway become viable, Middlesex residents find it easier to drive to London for food and entertainment. (Grainger 2002, p. xiii)

Theme 5 - In the context of a changing world

Theme 5 . Historical Time Line 1880-1910

Date	World – Politics	World – Art, Music, Lit, Science	Canada & Ontario	Middlesex County & City of London	Fanshawe Pioneer Village Buildings
1880		Gilbert & Sullivan: “The Pirates of Penzance”; Cezanne, Pissaro, Renoir, Rodin creating art; First practical electric lights	Canadian Infantry Schools est., including one at Wolseley Barracks in London	Donnelly murders in Lucan; Considerable beef grazing industry develops; Appearance of barbed wired fences;	Orange Lodge built in West Nissouri Twshp; Jones House built in Perth County



Date	World – Politics	World – Art, Music, Lit, Science	Canada & Ontario	Middlesex County & City of London	Fanshawe Pioneer Village Buildings
		(Edison & Swan); Canned fruits & meats appear		Middlesex leading producer of fall wheat in Ontario	
1884		Twain: “Huckleberry Finn”; First underground railroad, London (Eng)		Large-scale export of horses to western states	Free Presbyterian Church built in East Williams Twshp
1885			Riel Rebellion – leads to racial and religious controversies		
1887	Queen Victoria’s Golden Jubilee	First amateur golf championship played (1886); first Sherlock Holmes novel	Hydroelectric installations begun at Niagara Falls (1886)	Western Fair opens	Trinity Anglican Church built in Sebringville
1888		Van Gogh, Toulouse-Lautrec painting; electric motor constructed; “Kodak” box camera perfected		Horse-racing increasingly popular at fairs	Jury House built in Lobo Twshp
1890		McKinley Tariff (USA) – penalizes importation of Canadian cereal grains			
1893			Economic Crash		
1896			Discovery of gold in Klondike		
1897	Queen Victoria’s		Klondike Gold		



Date	World – Politics	World – Art, Music, Lit, Science	Canada & Ontario	Middlesex County & City of London	Fanshawe Pioneer Village Buildings
	Diamond Jubilee		Rush		
1899	Spanish-American War in Cuba (1898); Boer War in South Africa (1899-1902)	First magnetic recording of sound		Volunteers sent to Boer War	
1900 Focus Year for Cluster	Boxer risings in China; Commonwealth of Australia created	First flight of zeppelin; Freud, "The Interpretation of Dreams"; Dance – "The Cake Walk"	Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Liberals win second consecutive majority; Federal gov't doubles head tax on Chinese immigrants	Telephone service spreads	Miller barn built at Look-out Point, Fanshawe Lake
1901	Queen Victoria dies; Edward VII King of England; Pres. McKinley assassinated (USA) – Roosevelt becomes President; Arthur Balfour PM (Eng)	Picasso's "Blue Period;" Marconi transmits radio message from Cornwall to Newfoundland; A.C. Doyle, "The Hound of the Baskervilles;" Beatrix Potter, "Peter Rabbit"			
1902		Ford founds Ford Motor Co.			
1904	Russo-Japanese War (1904-5)	Barrie, "Peter Pan;" Weber, "The Protestant Ethic and the Birth of Capitalism"			
1906	San Francisco earthquake kills ~ 700				



Date	World – Politics	World – Art, Music, Lit, Science	Canada & Ontario	Middlesex County & City of London	Fanshawe Pioneer Village Buildings
1907	New Zealand becomes a Dominion				
1908		“Silver Dart” first airplane flight in British Commonwealth – Bell at Baddeck, NS			
1909		Robert Peary reaches North Pole; Frank Lloyd Wright designs Robie House, Chicago; Mary Pickford, a Canadian, star of silent films; First commercial manufacture of Bakelite (plastic)			
1910	George V succeeds Edward VII (Eng)	Halley’s Comet observed			



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