

Background Paper – CLUSTER #2
To accompany interpretive binder
Interpretive Cluster #2 – Fanshawe Corners - 1850-1880

Overall Fanshawe Pioneer Village Storyline..... 1
Interpretive Cluster #2 - Fanshawe Corners– 1850-1880 - Storyline 2
Theme 1 - Landscape Change 2
Theme 2 – Becoming Canadian - Development of a Canadian identity 3
 The Scots 4
 Scottish Foodways 6
 Fraternal Organizations..... 6
Theme 3 – Farms, Farmers and Farming 8
Theme 4 – Cities, Towns & Villages10
 Arva.....11
 Dorchester11
 Parkhill11
 Strathroy11
 London11
Theme 5 - In the context of a changing world13
 Historical Time Line.....13
 Bibliography17

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.



Figure 1
Middlesex County 1877

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



Interpretive Cluster #2

Fanshawe Corners– 1850-1880 - Storyline

(Orange Hall, Masonic Hall, Blacksmith Shop, Corbett Tavern, Lochaber Church, Caverhill House, Log Stable, Windmill & Field, Pasture, Caverhill Woodworking Shop)

Fanshawe Corners 1850-1880 tells the story of community development. Individual efforts continue, often with increased economic reward. At the same time, collaboration with neighbours, usually of similar ethnic background, results in more community facilities and the rise of businesses serving regional needs. Communal effort is not without conflict between and amongst ethnic and religious groups. Community facilities are located at transportation crossroads that grow to provide economic and social support to area farms. Communities become more connected to the outside world through the advent of telegraph and the railway.

Theme 1 - Landscape Change

FANSHAWE CORNERS 1850-1880 = London is growing, family shops are developing into small industries, and prosperous farms with substantial farmhouses and barns are appearing. Fields more closely resemble modern fields now that original forest stumps have rotted and been removed. Roads traverse the countryside, allowing for the development of crossroads communities and the incursion into more and more of the original forest. Large amounts of available land remain, resulting in lower land values and extensive agricultural practices that encourage soil exhaustion and continuing neglect of long-term planning and conservation measures.

Figure 2

Left: Province of Canada 1851

<http://www.archives.gov.on.ca/english/exhibits/maps/textdocs/districts1851.htm>

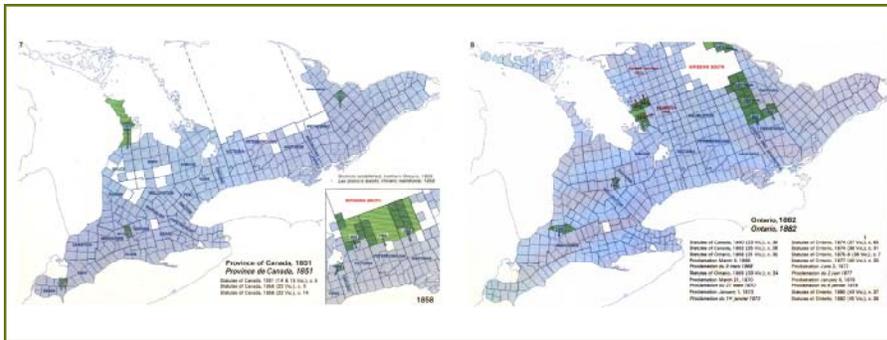


Figure 3
Right: Ontario 1881

<http://www.archives.gov.on.ca/english/exhibits/maps/textdocs/districts1851.htm>



Settlers fear the forest and continue their best efforts to remove it. By 1860 Middlesex County's original woodlots are 60% depleted.

Grist and saw mills spring up along the river banks to take advantage of the direct-drive water power offered by the still powerful rivers and creeks. Towns like Thamesford and Arva develop around these mills. The grist and saw mills are followed by breweries (like Labatt and Carling) and woollen mills. Steam power is also derived from water. By 1867 half the sawmills along the Thames Watershed are powered by steam. (Thames River Background Study Research Team 1998, p. 82-86)

Grist mills grind the local grain into flour. Saw mills cut the timber from the woodlots and clearings. Softwood timber like pine and cedar is used locally for building and fencing. Hardwood timber is cut and exported as staves (for barrels), lathwood (for plaster & lath), tanbark (for leather treatment), masts and spars (for sailing ships) (Dept of Planning & Development 1952, Forestry Section p. 10). Locally, hardwood is used to make implement handles, parts of carts and wagons, and indirectly to produce potash (for soap-making) and maple sugar.

Roads and railways criss-cross the remaining forests and use large quantities of timber, further stimulating the lumber industry. Hardwood is required to fuel the steam engines of the Great Western Railway, opened in 1853 between Toronto and London. Cords of maple and beech are delivered at stations along the line (Dept of Planning & Development 1952, Forestry Section p. 12). Sawn boards laid crosswise and side to side are required for "plank roads" that stretch from London to Woodstock and to Port Stanley.

Water power contributes to the "ability of early settlers to transform landscape, develop staple products, and become part of the rapid shift to a commercial economy and, eventually, an urban industrial society." (Thames River Background Study Research Team 1998, p. 86) But as the forest diminishes to wood lots set well back from roads and fields, there is nothing to absorb the "spring freshets" of water and the frequency and severity of flooding increases. Settlers construct dykes that are maintained under the 1872 Provincial Drainage Act but these offer little protection from the ravages of severe storms. (Thames River Background Study Research Team 1998, p. 97-98).

Flora and fauna preferring deep woods cover and/or large tracts of wilderness disappear. Mammals like Beaver, Black Bear, Marten, Fisher, Wolverine, Timber Wolf, Otter, Lynx and Cougar retreat. Birds like the Passenger Pigeon, for which the Thames Watershed was once a major breeding ground, are soon extinguished altogether through habitat loss and over-hunting (Dept of Planning & Development 1952, Wildlife Section p. 6). Drainage of swamps and wetlands leaves fewer amphibians and fish like Small-mouth Bass and Trout upon which the early settlers had depended for food.

By 1846 the decline in fish and game is noted. In response a bill to make a closed season from May to August is passed – but generally ignored.

Theme 2 – Becoming Canadian - Development of a Canadian identity

FANSHAWE CORNERS 1850-1880 = As the 19th Century progresses, London becomes the regional hub of a network of crossroad communities and rural townships. Groups of families in a specific area, often of different ethnic origin, interact socially and



economically in this region of Canada West/Ontario, developing communities with unique identifies. Although economic needs of establishing a home and business still dominate first and second generation families, these families band together to help each other build churches and schools and organize local government and fraternal organizations. They socialize with neighbors and friends at dinners, dances, concerts and dramatic presentations. A unique identity begins to emerge through this interaction at the local level but it is the influences of larger political, military and economic events in the newly formed Dominion of Canada, the United States and former countries of origins that begin the development of a Canadian identity.

By the 1870's, many families are second or third generation Canadians. The 1861 Census of Upper Canada shows that 62% of the 48,000 inhabitants of Middlesex County are native-born. Even in the City of London, 44% of the 11,500 residents are born in Canada. The remaining inhabitants are primarily from the United Kingdom - England/Wales (Middlesex 10%, London 18%); Ireland (Middlesex 9%, London 18%; and Scotland (Middlesex 11%, London 8%) – with a smaller number from the United States and various other European countries. (Statistics Canada, 61 UC Table I)

The major religious denominations in Middlesex County are Church of England, and various Methodist and Presbyterian sects. (Statistics Canada, 61 UC Table II) It is worth noting that, after the Church of England and the Wesleyan Methodist Church, the Presbyterian Free Church alone has more adherents than any other denomination. London has a much higher percentage of Roman Catholic adherents (18%) than does surrounding Middlesex (8%), perhaps attributable to the greater number of Irish-born residents.

Many of the Scottish, English, Irish, and Welsh families intermarry according to their Protestant or Catholic religious beliefs. Although relatively small in number, the Scots have a great impact on the development of the Canadian identity in Middlesex County.

Theme 2 . The Scots

Between 1815 and 1870 over 170,000 Scots immigrate to British North America, most to the Province of Canada.

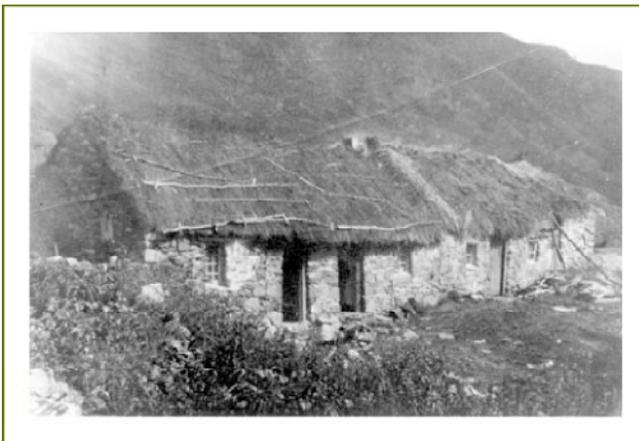


Figure 4
Thatched building at the Clachan of Aberfoyle, Perthshire, c. 1870
Copyright National Museum of Scotland, Licensor www.scran.ac.uk





Figure 5
Dalmellington, Ayrshire c. 1870. Farm house with blacksmith shop attached. Copyright Dalmellington & District Conservation Trust, Licensor www.scran.ac.uk



Figure 6
City Chambers, Royal Exchange, Edinburgh, by Alexander A. Inglis, 1870. Copyright Edinburgh City Libraries. Licensor www.scran.ac.uk

The 1871 Canadian census shows that 157 of every 1000 Canadians are of recent Scottish origin. During this period Scots from the Lowlands of Scotland join Highlanders. Most of the new Scottish immigrants are farmers and artisans although there are some business and professional people among them. By this time most speak English but there are many Gaelic speakers as well. Many are Presbyterian in religion. Scots in Canada tend to be highly visible in the politics and business of the day. The Dominion of Canada's first two Prime Ministers (Macdonald and Mackenzie) are Scottish.

The Scots hold an "ambivalent position" in Canadian society in that they are part of the British immigration but wish to maintain their own unique culture and identity. Distinctive Scottish attitudes toward education and morality influence Sabbath observation and the rise of the Temperance movement in Canada (Historica n.d.).



The Scottish influence in Middlesex County is seen in Cluster #2 at the Caverhill Homestead. Dr. Caverhill, the grandfather of the Caverhills represented at Fanshawe Pioneer Village (FPV), immigrated to New Brunswick from Scotland in 1820 (Dungavell 2008). Similarly, the Lochaber Free Presbyterian Church represents a unique form of Scottish Presbyterianism as it evolved in Middlesex County. This is a congregation that chooses to remain outside the 1861 and 1875 unions of the Canadian church to follow a simpler version of the faith (taken from Lochaber Free Presbyterian Church 2007).

Theme 2 . Scottish Foodways

The Scottish diet traditionally consists of oats, barley, and dairy, supplemented by kale or cabbage and the occasional meat or fish, in the coastal areas. But agricultural improvement and diversification in the early 1800s lead to an increase in the consumption of wheat bread, meat in broths and stews, and potatoes. Scottish recipes use few seasonings, sauces or exotic mixtures.

The Scots keep simple kitchens with sturdy and useful utensils and few gadgets. Among these useful utensils are a spurtle, a stick with a thistle-shaped handle for stirring porridge, and ashete, oval- or rectangular-shaped and enameled baking dishes with sides to support a pastry crust. (Barer-Stein 1979)



Figure 7 Spurtle

Theme 2 . Fraternal Organizations

Fraternal organizations like the Loyal Orange Lodge (LOL) and the Masonic Lodge are political and social groups that help build community but can also, at times, threaten it.

The Orange Order was founded in Armagh, Ireland in 1795 to commemorate William of Orange's defeat of the Irish at the Battle of the Boyne on July 12, 1690. It became a loyalist society for those who supported the British in Ireland. Founded amidst sectarian and agrarian clashes, the fraternal organization dissolved at the national level in Ireland in 1836 but continued locally.

Protestant Irish settlers bring Orangeism to Canada. In Canada, Orange Lodges are political and social organizations that rarely embrace the sectarian violence of the Irish lodges. By the 1830's the Canadian LOL had nearly 15,000 members. There are Orange Halls in London, West Nissouri



and Biddulph townships. In addition to their use by the LOL, the halls provide a place for the local community to gather on a variety of social occasions. (The Purple Hill Orange Lodge n.d.)

The stated goal of the Orange Lodge in Canada is to strengthen the community in the face of American threats to gain control of British North American, particularly during the turbulent period of the Fenian raids, 1866-1871. Members also provide social assistance to one another in a period when none is available from government. The LOL builds homes for orphans and founds the Orange Insurance Society in 1881. Lodges of the Ladies' Orange Benevolent Association (L.O.B.A.) are founded in 1894 to provide women with an opportunity to actively support Orange Principles and the exercise of benevolent activities. (The Grand Orange Lodge of Canada n.d.)

The Purple Hill Orange Lodge, like all Orange Lodges at the time, commemorates the 12th of July. " 'Glorious Twelfth' as it was known, celebrates the victory of the Protestant William of Orange (William III of Britain) over the Catholic forces of James II of Britain. Orange Day parades are the focus of the festivities and the Purple Hill Lodge held one of the earliest known in the area. In 1857, "a group of Orangemen from West Nissouri Township paraded from Dreany's Corners (Crumlin) to St. Mary's, marching to the sound of a traditional Orange fife and drum band, following a man on a white horse posing as 'King Billy.'" (The Purple Hill Orange Lodge n.d.)

The Irish Benevolent Society is formed in London, Ontario in 1877 in order to provide opportunities for Canadians of Irish descent, of any religion, and their friends to engage in benevolent activities and to preserve their Irish heritage. (The Irish Benevolent Society of London, Ontario n.d.)

Civil **Masonic Lodges** come to what is now Ontario in 1780. These lodges are chartered by, and incorporated into the Grand Lodge of England, the Grand Lodge of Scotland or the Grand Lodge of Ireland. "Free" men in Canada who want to form a Masonic Lodge can only do so via these British Lodges. The British Grand Lodges grant petitions and issue warrants constituting lodges. It is not until 1858 that the Canadian Grand Lodge was formed.

Masons pride themselves on their membership including men of every occupation – farmers, tradesmen, storekeepers and professionals. In the fraternity of the Lodge all social rank evaporates and all are intended to be equals. However, membership dues can financially exclude certain sectors of society.

Like the LOL, Masonic lodges are a visible part of rural, village and town communities in the 19th century. Masons participate in church parades, holiday celebrations and Masonic funeral processions. They are a part of the social fabric of the community, organizing social events like balls, picnic, and musical and literary entertainments. Early Lodges meet in inns or other venues that can accommodate them. Once a Lodge is able to erect its own building like the Mount Moriah Masonic Hall in FPV, these Masonic Halls re used as community centres.

Like the Loyal Orange Lodge, "benevolence" is a prominent feature of the activities of all Masonic Lodges. In the days before social welfare, Masons assist members who all on hards times, or their widows and children, as well as other members of society. (Dicklich 2007)

On the other hand, **Mechanics' Institutes** are part of the growing adult education movement. They foster lending libraries and debating societies to fuel self-improvement. (Jone 1946, Reprint 1977) The Mechanics' Institute in London, Ontario is founded in 1835 and over the years hosts drawing classes, lectures and a lending library (Armstrong 1986). There are other, smaller Institutes in villages across Middlesex County.



Theme 3 – Farms, Farmers and Farming

FANSHAWE CORNERS 1850-1880 - In the second half of the 19th century agriculture becomes an indispensable industry for the London area. Mixed farming predominates. Railways and refrigeration helped farmers get their produce and livestock to bigger markets in Canada and Britain. Better quality stock and seeds are developed. Organizations like The Lyceum Movement and the Mechanics' Institutes help educate local farmers. Larger and more prosperous farms appear. Farmers replace their first simple homes with larger, grander buildings & purchase more luxuries to fill them. Better farm equipment, often made locally, begins the mechanization of farming.

The average farmer in Middlesex County in this period is aware of world news and improvements in agriculture, information brought to him by the increasing number of railways and telegraph offices. The farmer knows about new technology, purebred livestock, newspapers, and agricultural thoughts and ideas. By the end of the 1880's most modern farm machinery has been invented and/or perfected. The Craig Company is manufacturing the mechanical seed drill in Strathroy (first to make seed drill in Ontario). Agricultural movements like the Grange and the Patrons of Husbandry have established groups in Middlesex. The Patrons come into Ontario through Sarnia to Middlesex. Both groups originate in the USA and spread across Canada.

By the 1870's, the average farm consists of between 60 and 80 acres cleared, out of 100 acres. Of this cleared land, 10 to 15 acres are in oats, 10 to 15 acres in wheat, and from 4 to 10 acres in corn. The rest of the arable acres are split between hay and pasture. There are usually an additional 50 to 100 acres that may or may not be cleared.

Farming in 1870's and 1880's moves from wheat and barley production to mixed farming. The "wheat boom" of the 1850's and the American Civil War in the 1860's increased demand for both wheat and barley. But an economic depression follows, driving down the prices and forcing farmers to diversify.

As well, the American Civil War created a huge demand for livestock to feed the troops. Livestock left in Middlesex County after the Civil War was poor quality. Purebred and grade purebred stock were imported to replace and improve the stock. Farms prior to the 1870's had some livestock mainly for home use but after 1870 true mixed farms with crops, cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, and poultry. Many of the large bank barns still in use in 2008 were built to accommodate the new mixed farming.

Cattle that are common in 1870 Middlesex can be divided into beef and dairy breeds. Shorthorn cattle are the main beef breed with some Hereford, Angus, and Highland breeds. The main dairy breed is the Ayrshire with some Jersey and Guernsey. Overall, the Shorthorn is the most common as it is considered a dual-purpose breed that could be used for both beef and dairy.

Draft horses are commonly Clydesdales with some Belgian, Shires and Suffolk Punch. Racehorses are used to travel to and from church.

Pig breeds consist of Berkshire, Tamworth, and Yorkshire as the main breeds. (These are of the bacon type of hog.)

Sheep raised consist of Lincolns, Leicesters, Horned Dorsets, and Suffolk, in order of popularity.

Due to the "poultry craze" there are many different breeds, with the Barred Rock as the most common. Turkeys began to take over from geese as the most common meat bird.



Many different types of farm equipment in are available and in general use. Horse powered treadmills, wind mills, portable steam engines, and hot air engines power the farm. Gas engines are available but not yet viable.



Figure 8
S 1/2 of I.25, C.14 London
Twp - 1875 photo showing U
configuration of barns.
(Robson 2009)

The main barn changes from being drive through barns in L, T, or U configurations to being bank barns in the same configurations. This new barn is either the old barn jacked up with a basement of wood, stone, or cement, or a new barn of much larger dimensions of up to 100 square feet. This is done to provide more space for storage to feed the animals kept in the basement, and stabling space for livestock.

The first silos go up to store the extra livestock feed required. The silos are square wood structures, replaced by cement or block structures, and then round structures of either cement or wood.

Due to the new equipment available to farmers, many have some extra time to develop different sidelines to the farming operation. This includes, but is not limited to house and barn building, wagon works, broom making, wheel wrighting, building farm equipment, pump making, rail splitting, tin smithing, blacksmithing, and machine shop.

Leisure time allows some to pursue more esoteric pursuits like musical instrument making and fancy woodworking such as fret work, and carving. Socially, there are choral societies, bands, tennis associations, theatrical groups, agricultural societies, Farmer's Institutes, women's groups, temperance societies, livestock associations, community garden parties, and school picnics. Athletic activities are popular, including baseball, lawn tennis, track and field, ice-skating, tug of war, and horseshoes. Many of these activities center on either the local church or the school. (Robson 2009)



Theme 4 – Cities, Towns & Villages

FANSHAWE CORNERS 1850-1880 = With Confederation in 1867 come three levels of politics – municipal, provincial and federal. But people still perceive themselves within a relatively small world defined by the city of London and their loyalty to the township in which they live. Crossroads offer basic services like a post office, general store, tavern, and a blacksmith for the surrounding community. Railroads define which of these will boom. In London a strong sense of civic pride grows, characterized by a new city hall and more public buildings.

Early farms are isolated but by 1850 there is a good road system emanating from London in every direction except north. Plank, corduroy and gravel roads are all properly graded with good drainage and bridges. (Armstrong 1986) In 1849-50 the Proof Line Road, a toll road going north from London to Goderich, completes the hub of access.

Many early communities develop around mills and access to waterpower. An improved road system and improvement to the quality of roads themselves allow settlers to travel more freely from their farms to these early hamlets. More rural communities develop at the corners, or “crossroads” where the improved roads intersect. The first buildings to appear in a crossroads community like Fanshawe Corners are the blacksmith shop and the tavern.

The construction of a tavern is facilitated by the building and surveying of area roads. (Giesbrecht 2008) Better roads allow settlers to access and develop land further from already established areas. Better roads allow local settlers to travel more frequently into local crossroad communities to purchase supplies and sell their own surplus goods and produce. But they are still limited by how far a team of oxen or horses can travel in a day. The tavern provides food and lodging for people and animals as they travel longer distances. Stagecoaches provide public transportation.

By the 1850's a stagecoach can travel at about eight to ten miles an hour, stopping to change horses once every thirteen miles or so at a tavern with stables. In good weather stagecoaches might travel 75 miles per day. (Giesbrecht 2008)

Repairs to stagecoaches and horses' shoes require a local blacksmith who provides wheelwrighting, farriery and other services related to the iron trades. Blacksmiths provide these same essential services to the local community. Farmers travel in from surrounding local farms to have repairs that are beyond their own capabilities done.

Other basic services like a general store and a post office join the crossroads community to supply necessities, and sometimes luxuries, to farmers visiting the blacksmith and/or the tavern. (Marshall 2007)



Figure 9
Ballymote, c. 1915 (Robson 2009)



Some examples of small towns and villages during this period include:**Theme 4 . Arva**

Arva, in London Township about six miles from the City of London, grows up around a grist mill built to take advantage of the water power of Medway Creek. (Thames River Background Study Research Team 1998, p. 82-86) A key entrepreneur is Joseph Sifton who is a wagon maker, storekeeper, tavern owner and, later in his career, the postmaster. By 1857 local merchants include a saloon keeper/baker, three blacksmiths and wagon makers, two shoemakers and a milliner. In 1874 there are approximately 250 residents. (London Township History Book Committee 2001) (Coleman 2005)

Theme 4 . Dorchester

The first building is constructed in Dorchester, North Dorchester Township, in 1844. By 1874 there is a village grocer, a general merchant, two blacksmiths, a pedlar, an upholsterer, a harness maker and a milliner (Coleman 2005)

Theme 4 . Parkhill

During this period, Parkhill is a much larger community than either Arva or Dorchester. In 1874 there are approximately 2,000 residents. It is an incorporated village with a railway station. Parkhill is home to a drug store, a blacksmith shop, a tannery, a liquor store, a general store, an organ factory, a bakery, a bookshop, and a shoemaker. (Coleman 2005)

Theme 4 . Strathroy

Like Parkhill, Strathroy's growth is influenced by the 1858 construction of the Sarnia Branch of the Great Western railway. In 1874 Strathroy boast over 4,000 residents. There are milliners, shoe and boot makers, tanners and saddlers, butchers, bakers, barbers, dressmakers, booksellers, druggists or chemists, tailors, harness makers, hardware stores, and cabinet makers. (Coleman 2005)

Theme 4 . London

Yet, despite the growth of these smaller communities, all local roads lead to London. In 1853 the "Rail Road" comes to London with the arrival, at a speed of 25 miles/hour, of the Great Western Rail Road from Hamilton. (Armstrong 1986)



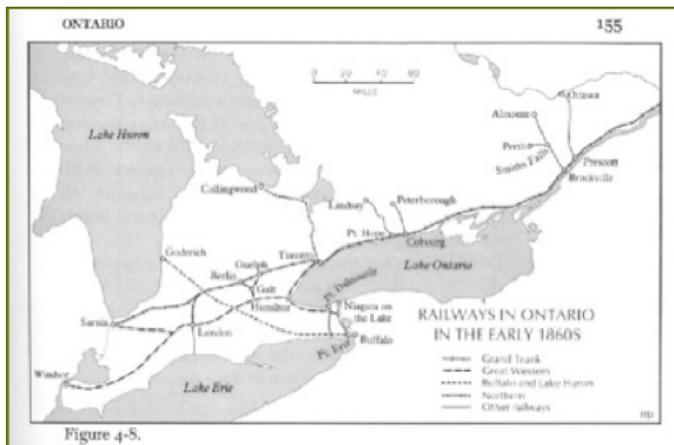


Figure 10
Ontario Railways 1860 (Harris
and Warkentin 1974)

In 1855 London is officially recognized as a “City” with a population of over 10,000 (Armstrong 1986). With the abolishment of the district system in 1849 all local government is transferred to the counties. London is named the County seat² for Middlesex. It is also a manufacturing centre, producing railway equipment, heavy machinery, carriages & wagons, agricultural implements, stoves, and biscuits, among other things. The Carling and Labatt breweries continue to flourish (Armstrong 1986). Many County farmers visit the local market once a week to sell their produce (Armstrong 1986).

But all is not rosy in London. Several “Great Fires” destroy many of the wooden buildings in the city and are replaced with brick and stone buildings. With the threat of war in the Crimea growing, the British Garrison leaves in 1853. A cholera epidemic sweeps through in 1854, followed by an economic depression in 1856. $\frac{3}{4}$ of London’s businesses fail and there is a dramatic population decrease (Armstrong 1986).

The American Civil War 1861-1866 prompts the return of the British Garrison along with a huge demand for agricultural goods to fuel the armies of the North.

² A county seat is a term for an administrative centre for the county. Wikipedia contributors, “County seat,” *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*, http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=County_seat&oldid=292482931 (accessed May 27, 2009).



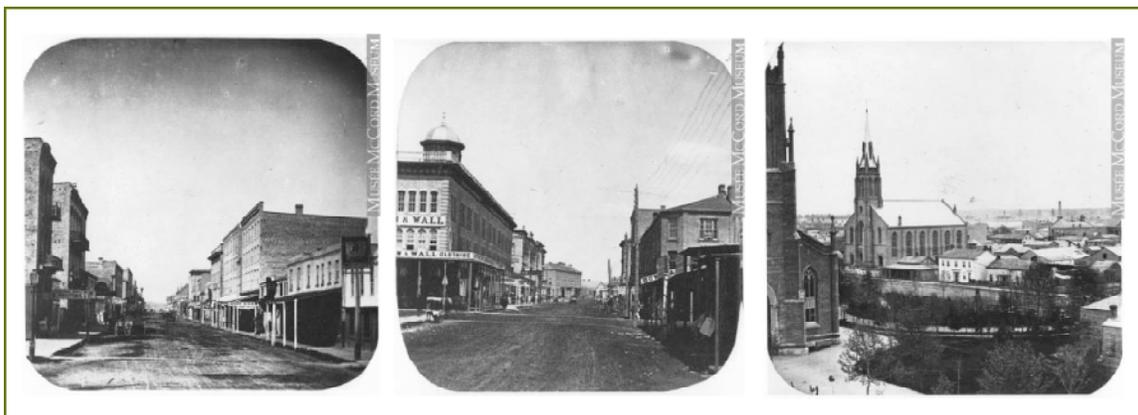


Figure 13
Dundas Street, London,
ON about 1860. William
Notman. Copyright
McCord Museum

Figure 11
Richmond Street, London,
ON, about 1860. William
Notman. Copyright
McCord Museum

Figure 12
London, from roof of
Western Hotel, ON, about
1860. William Notman.
Copyright McCord
Museum

Theme 5 - In the context of a changing world

Theme 5 . Historical Time Line

Date	World - Politics	World – Art, Music, Lit, Science	Canada & Ontario	Middlesex County & City of London	Fanshawe Pioneer Village buildings
1850	Fugitive Slave Act, USA, results in flight of slaves to Canada	Dickens: “David Copperfield” (1849), Browning: “Sonnets from the Portuguese”, Hawthorne: “The Scarlet Letter”		Growth of villages along railway line – Mount Brydges, Edwardsburgh, Appin, Komoka, Ilderton, Glencoe, Wardsville Station, Ailsa Craig, Westwood, Thorndale, Strathroy	Peel House built in London
1851		Singer devises continuous stitch sewing machine; Cast-iron frame building		Dorchester Twshp divided – South Dorchester remains in Middlesex, North	



Date	World - Politics	World – Art, Music, Lit, Science	Canada & Ontario	Middlesex County & City of London	Fanshawe Pioneer Village buildings
		constructed by Bogardus		Dorchester and other Twshps south of Middlesex join Elgin; London pop. 7,035	
1853	Crimean War begins	Queen Victoria administered chloroform in childbirth	School Act ensures separate Catholic system	British troops leave garrison; First train arrives in London; Talbot dies	
1854	Elgin Treaty between Britain & US on Canadian trade				
1855	Russians capitulate at Sebastopol in Crimea	Livingstone discovers Victoria Falls		London becomes a city; 700 African Americans in local refugee camp	
1856-58	Crimean War ends (1856); Indian Mutiny & Relief of Lucknow; Financial & economic crisis in Europe due to speculation in American railways	First aniline dye prepared by Perkin (1856); Millett paints "The Gleaners"	Ottawa chosen as capital of Canada	Local depression and crop failure forces many bankruptcies	Alder weaving shed built in London Twshp
1859	Work starts on Suez Canal	Samuel Smiles: "Self-help" manual on how to succeed in life	Grand Trunk Railway completed		
1861-65	US Civil War			Local butter- and cheese-making	



Date	World - Politics	World – Art, Music, Lit, Science	Canada & Ontario	Middlesex County & City of London	Fanshawe Pioneer Village buildings
				promoted by high prices due to Civil War	
1865		Atlantic cable completed; Lister initiates antiseptic surgery; Mendel writes; Pasteur working		McGillvray and Biddulph Twshps added to Middlesex; West Middlesex Agricultural Society holds farmers' picnic at Port Stanley; London barley considered superior for brewing	Elgie Log House built in West Nissouri Twshp
1867	Fenian outrages in Ireland, Manchester	Ibsen: "Peer Gynt"; Bizet, Offenbach, Strauss: "The Blue Danube"	BNA creates Dominion of Canada	Collapse of markets for special crops (flax, hops, tobacco) after Civil War; <i>Mania</i> for cheese factories in Lobo Twshp	Stirton House built in South Dorchester Twshp
1870 – Focus year for cluster	Paris revolt; Rockefeller founds Standard Oil	Verne: "20,000 Leagues Under the Sea"	Manitoba becomes province	British troops withdraw from Canada permanently – leave London, Ontario	Caverhill woodworking shop built in Lobo Twshp
1871	Treaty of Washington between Britain & US; Britain legalizes labour unions	Lewis Carroll: "Through the Looking Glass"; Elliott: "Middlemarch"; PT Barnum opens circus Charles Darwin, "The Descent of Man"	BC becomes province; Provincial Drainage Act; Great Depression in Canada	More land drained, streams deepened	SS #19 School built in Fanshawe Hamlet



Date	World - Politics	World – Art, Music, Lit, Science	Canada & Ontario	Middlesex County & City of London	Fanshawe Pioneer Village buildings
1873		Remington begins to produce typewriters	Alexander Mackenzie becomes Prime Minister of Canada		
1874	Benjamin Disraeli becomes Prime Minister of Britain				
1875		Mark Twain, “The Adventures of Tom Sawyer”; Mary Baker Eddy, “Science and Health”; Monet, Boating at Argenteuil (Painting)			
1876		Alexander Graham Bell invents the telephone			
1877	Victoria proclaimed Empress of India; Rutherford Hayes elected President of USA	James: “The American”; Edison invents phonograph; first public phones (US)			Denfield store built in Denfield
1878		William Morris, “The Decorative Arts”; Gilbert & Sullivan, “HMS Pinafore” (Operetta); Pope manufactures first bicycles in USA	Canada Temperance Act passed; Sir John A. Macdonald returns as Prime Minister of Canada		



Bibliography

Armstrong, Frederick. *The Forest City: An Illustrated History of London, Ontario*. London: Windsor Publications, 1986.

Barer-Stein, Thelma. *You Eat What You Are: A Study of Ethnic Food Traditions*. Toronto: McClelland & Steward, 1979.

Dept of Planning & Development. *Upper Thames Valley Conservation Report*. Government Report, Planning & Development, Province of Ontario, Toronto: Queen's Printer, 1952.

Dicklich, Diana. *Pond Mills School / Mount Moriah Masonic Lodge*. Major paper, Fanshawe Pioneer Village, Unpublished, 2007.

Dungavell, Grace. *The Caverhill Family and Woodworking Shop*. Major paper, Fanshawe Pioneer Village Collection, London: Unpublished, 2008.

Giesbrecht, Rebecca. *Inns and Taverns in Middlesex County*. Major Paper, Fanshawe Pioneer Village, London: Unpublished, 2008.

The Grand Orange Lodge of Canada. *Grand Orange Lodge - Structure*.
<http://www.grandorangelodge.ca/structure.html> (accessed March 13, 2009).

Historica. *The Canadian Encyclopedia*. <http://www.canadianencyclopedia.ca> (accessed March 12, 2009).

Lochaber Free Presbyterian Church. Article, Fanshawe Pioneer Village Collection, Unpublished, 2007.

The Purple Hill Orange Lodge. Fanshawe Pioneer Village, Unpublished, n.d.

Statistics Canada. 61 UC Table I. - *Dwellings, Families, Population, Sexes, Conjugal Condition., 1860-61 Upper Canada, 48 areas (table), 1860-61 - Census of Upper Canada (database), Using E-STAT (distributor)*.
http://estat.statcan.gc.ca/cgi-win/cnsmcgi.exe?Lang=E&EST-Fi=EStat\English\SC_RR-eng.htm
(accessed: May 28, 2009)

Statistics Canada. 61 UC Table III. - *Birth Places of the People., 1860-61 Upper Canada, 48 areas (table), 1860-61 - Census of Upper Canada (database), Using E-STAT (distributor)*.
http://estat.statcan.gc.ca/cgi-win/cnsmcgi.exe?Lang=E&EST-Fi=EStat\English\SC_RR-eng.htm
(accessed: May 28, 2009)

Statistics Canada. 61 UC Table II. - *Religions of People., 1860-61 Upper Canada, 48 areas (table), 1860-61 - Census of Upper Canada (database), Using E-STAT (distributor)*.
http://estat.statcan.gc.ca/cgi-win/cnsmcgi.exe?Lang=E&EST-Fi=EStat\English\SC_RR-eng.htm
(accessed: May 28, 2009)

