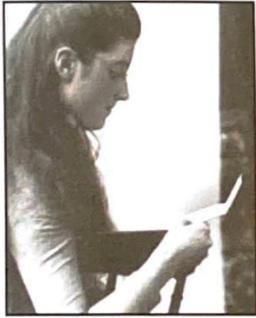


# BUFFY'S CORNER

Conserve, Educate and Celebrate Brampton's History

THE OFFICIAL NEWSLETTER OF THE Brampton Historical Society

Volume 6 • Issue 4 • December 2004



## Care of family documents

The preservation and conservation of family documents and photographs is a topic which interests many. ...most of us have documents and photos that we know should be taken care of, but we are not sure how. . . . page 4

of, but we are not sure how. . . . page 4



## Dale Estates, . . . forget-me-not

From 1863 to 1973 this town contained acres upon acres of flowers and greenhouses. Today, gone is its international reputation and Dale O'Hara believes this saga reads somewhat like a Shakespearean tragedy... . . . page 5



## Tales of Barns & Churches

The first English barns appeared along Lake Ontario in the early 1880s. / . . . we could reduce the cost of the project through parish volunteer efforts . . . and we could now afford a real Church! . . . page 3



# Brampton Crash Site Causing Turbulence

## *Air Canada Flight 621 is making headlines again.*

Pieces of the aircraft and human remains are rising to the surface of a farmer's field in northeast Brampton more than 34 years after it crashed upon landing at what is now Pearson International Airport.

All 109 people including passengers and crew died when the DC-8 slammed into the field south of Castlemore Road, between McVean Drive and The Gore Road on July 5, 1970. The crash, which at the time was the worst in Canadian airline history, resulted when the co-pilot mistakenly deployed the wing spoilers just prior to a stopover landing in Toronto, en route from Montreal to Los Angeles.

Paul Cardin, a job coach who trains people with disabilities and Vancouver author and

aviation consultant, Joe Verna, are collaborating on a book about the accident. The duo will be guest speakers at the January meeting of the Brampton Historical Society.

They will be joined by BHS vice-president and secretary Lynne Genova who has joined them in their research efforts.

Cardin, who was just a kid when the crash occurred, vividly remembers the pictures from The Star and The Toronto Telegram. In a recent Brampton Guardian article he called them "the most horrific pictures I saw as a child."

Genova, who was living on a nearby farm at the time recalls the day of the crash in some detail. She tells us that it was a sunny Sunday morning and that her sister can vividly recall the sight of the airplane in the sky that day.

Cardin and Verna have repeatedly contacted Air Canada and other authorities about the state of the site but to no avail. No one per-



The crash of Air Canada Flight 612 (top photo) left wreckage and debris littered on what was once a tranquil farm field (bottom photo). Photos courtesy Special Projects IR (SPIR)

son or authority will take action or address the gravity of the situation. They would like to see a permanent marker in Brampton and in January they will be discussing in great length what efforts they have made thus far.

Currently, the site is owned by several interests including developers.

Richard Hilson, Editor



Wreckage from an Air Canada DC 8, identical to the one pictured above still remain in a farm field in Brampton. (Photo: Programmed Communications Ltd.)

## President's Message

– Peter Murphy, BHS President

Historic Bovaird House was the setting on Sunday, November 14, 2004 for another landmark event in the development of the Brampton Historical Society; namely the awarding of the first Paul Hunt Bursary Awards.

As many are aware, Paul is the founder of the BHS and he travelled south from his retirement home in Orillia to make the presentations and was warmly welcomed by members of the Executive and the Friends of Bovaird House.

Jessica Paquette and Amanda Hunt (no relation as Paul assures us!) are each the recipient of a \$500 bursary. Jessica graduated from St. Augustine Secondary School and is now studying Canadian Archaeology at the University of Toronto. Amanda attended Mayfield Secondary School and is now at the University of Western Ontario studying History and English and plans to become a teacher.

Following the presentations, we enjoyed a pleasant reception hosted by the Friends of Bovaird House, for which we all were most appreciative.

The Doors Open Brampton Steering

Committee reconvened recently to evaluate September's event. A number of conclusions were reached including the following.

The event was a success in that more than 10,000 site visits were recorded at the 19 sites. However, considering the extra time and money that went into marketing and promotion, there was an expectation on our part that more of the public would have participated. With the Brampton Fall Fair and Brampton Day all on the same weekend evidently there was simply too much competition for Doors Open Brampton.

The Steering Committee has decided to expand by inviting a couple more organizations to join our ranks. The other decision reached is to stage the next Doors Open Brampton in 2006 at a date yet to be determined. So, it is back to the drawing board to make a fresh start and revamp this popular event. ❖

**Welcome!!!** The BHS executive would like to acknowledge Paul Willoughby, who has agreed to take on the role of Membership Chair and to Carolyn Tout, who has graciously volunteered to take on the role of Executive Member-at-Large. A warm welcome and heartfelt thanks to both on behalf of all BHS members.

## The Colours of Peel

– Michael Avis, Heritage Liaison

On early Saturday morning October 16, 2004, 70 members and guests of the Brampton Historical Society piled on to a circa 1950-restored passenger coach of the Orangeville Brampton Railway and settled back to enjoy a spectacular trip down the Credit Valley.

Traveling at a leisurely pace on this historic railway south from Orangeville to Inglewood and back, we stopped at points of particular historic interest and scenic beauty. And what beauty!

It is mid-fall and we passed through the villages and hamlets of Cataract, Melville, Cheltenham, the Forks of the Credit and Belfountain. We were witness to some of the most breathtaking scenery this province has to offer.

And for me, the whole journey was to be relived yet again a mere two weeks later. This time the journey would not involve railway tracks, but instead the newly decorated and refurbished Art Gallery of Peel located in the Peel Heritage Complex.

The gallery has mounted a unique and significant exhibition of paintings by the Group of Seven and some of their contemporaries. "Painted in Peel" is an ambitious show of oils, watercolours and sketches all depicting scenes somewhere in Peel County. Assembled from both public and private collections, the works depict villages and countryside so familiar to us all.

Naturally, because of their close proximity to Toronto where most of the Group of Seven lived, the Caledon Hills and the Credit Valley provided not only a convenient backdrop then, but more importantly an inspirational area for this group of now internationally recognized artists. The Group of Seven, while not the only home-grown painters of stature and importance, is regarded by many as the quintessential Canadian artists. Their style and subject matter are very familiar even to the art neophyte.

To give even further credence to the importance of this exhibition, Tom Thomson, mistakenly thought of as a member of the Group, but a very recognizable artist of the same era and genre nonetheless, has attracted the attention of the Hermitage in St. Petersburg, Russia. This historic venue that is home to possibly the most prestigious and extensive art collection in the world has chosen to feature 58 of

continued on page 6

## BUFFY'S CORNER

Conserve, Educate and Celebrate Brampton's History



**Brampton Historical Society**

Local folklore has it that Buffy's Corner was the original name of Brampton and the site of

a respectable tavern owned by William Buffy. His pioneer spirit (pun intended) lives on in the name of our journal. History buffs are invited into The Corner to share stories and comments.

**Buffy's Corner** is published four times per year and is free to BHS members.

Editor ..... Richard Hilson  
Asst. Editor, Design & Layout ..... Dawn Friesen  
Printed by ..... Peel Graphics Inc.

### BHS Executive

President ..... Peter Murphy  
Vice President ..... Lynne Genova  
Recording Secretary ..... Lynne Genova  
Treasurer ..... Ron Raffan  
Corresponding Secretary ..... Peter Murphy  
Membership Chair ..... Paul Willoughby  
Executive Member-at-Large ..... Carolyn Tout

For membership information come to one of our monthly meetings (see the events list on page 7) or visit [www.bramptonhistoricalsociety.com](http://www.bramptonhistoricalsociety.com)

## Editor's Note

Season's Greetings to you and yours from Buffy's Corner!

It is our hope that during the very busy holiday season that you will find the time for a little light reading and that Buffy will be on top of the pile. We have included several interesting reads this time around and we are positive that you will find the articles both compelling and informative.

I also want to take the opportunity to welcome our new executive members, Paul Willoughby and Kathryn Trout. I thank them for volunteering their time and I look forward to working with them in 2005.

I also want to personally thank our vice-president, Lynne Genova, for her tireless work on program outreach. The enthusiasm and positive attitude that you bring to this role are infectious and the results are remarkable. Job well done!

Have a safe holiday season and a Happy New Year.

– Richard Hilson, Editor

# The Story of a Local English Barn

– by Bob Hulley

An excellent example of the English barn, which has survived the modifications necessary to accommodate the changes in Ontario agriculture, is the former McClure farm on Bovaird Drive at Creditview Road. John McClure originally settled the farm in 1829 and it can only be assumed that soon after the land was cleared he grew enough wheat to have an English style barn erected on the property.



The McClure barn, pictured above, is an excellent example of a typical English barn still standing in Brampton. It will soon be joined by a new GO station along with the buildings of typical suburban development.

The first English barns appeared along Lake Ontario in the early 1880s. During the next 50 years many similar barns were built in southern Ontario because they were ideally suited to storing, threshing and winnowing of wheat. The design of the English barn was introduced to New England by the English and spread to the mid west and then to Upper Canada.

The original McClure barn measured 60' x 30' or a ratio of 2:1, which are exactly the dimensions set out in a 1797 government publication. Wheat cultivation soon dominated the Ontario agricultural economy and the design flourished because as Eric Arthur notes, "It was admirably suitable to the level of technology and scale of operations which characterized agriculture in Ontario at the time."

The McClure barn was constructed on or near the site where it stands today. The original barn is almost lost among the larger successive additions made to the structure since that time. The original barn also looked somewhat different that it does now. For example, it did not have a lower floor or byre as a basement, it sat flush with the ground, and had two wagon doors, one on either side of the building at grade level. The exterior was covered in clapboard and the gable roof was cedar shingled.

The interior was divided into three parts, a mow for storing the sheaves of grain on one side and granary bins on the other, with a loft above. The centre aisle between the two doors served an important purpose and was referred to as the "threshing" floor. It was here that the threshing and winnowing took

place, all by hand, long before machines were invented for the purpose.

An interesting change was made to the framing of English barns in North America with the inclusion of two mammoth beams called "swing" beams to the central section of the barn. They made it possible for almost the entire floor area of the barn to become unobstructed and available for threshing. The "swing" beams were a powerful member of the barn framing structure and took nearly the full load of the roof and the loft area from the centre portion of the barn. They could also be fitted with slots for inserting removable planks laid between the beams to provide extra space for storing surplus sheaves or as a temporary haymow.

In the 1860s a change in the agricultural economy from wheat to mixed farming took place. The venerable three bay English barn was affected in several ways. A livestock stable was added beneath the barn to give it a renewed usefulness. In addition, the threshing floor was no longer required and the barn had to be converted to a mow for feed storage, which could be forked down to the stables below. The clapboard exterior, which had served the storage of grain well, had to be replaced with vertical siding with a finger width opening between each board to provide air circulation.

All these things happened to the McClure barn. A two-foot thick random stone and mortar foundation was

*continued on page 6*

## History of an Anglican Church in Heart Lake and North Brampton

– by Joan Hutchins, BHS Member

*In 2004, Church of the Holy Family in the village of Heart Lake, Brampton is celebrating its 25th anniversary. On October 24, 2004, an anniversary service was held with Bishop Ann Tottenham, Bishop of the Credit Valley, presiding. Afterwards, a celebratory lunch took place at the Brampton Holiday Inn where many former parishioners were able to attend. There was a display of photos and other memorabilia recording events of the last 25 years. A history book was also produced by members of the congregation to ensure a permanent record for posterity.*

This 25-year-old journey began on October 25, 1979 – St. Crispin's Day. A representative from the Church Development Board, together with clergy from North Peel and representatives from Anglican families living in Heart Lake met at the portable recreation centre, located on the southwest corner of Sandalwood Parkway and Conestoga (long since replaced by Loafers Lake Recreation Centre). Here, it was decided to hold monthly mid-week services

at Parkholme School with the local clergy officiating. The first priest-in-charge was appointed after a bungalow with 1.3 acres of land on Kennedy Road was purchased by the diocese. The first Sunday Eucharist service in the bungalow took place on November 19, 1980.

The following spring, a portable classroom



Top: HAPPY 25TH ANNIVERSARY! Church of the Holy Family today.



Left: This bungalow has since been demolished, but it was used by the parishioners before the completion of their new church.

from St. Jude's, North Bramalea was moved to the site. The portable required considerable renovations and many

*continued on page 6*

# Handle With Care: Family Photos and Letters



*The preservation and conservation of family documents and photographs is a topic which interests many. Most of us agree these resources provide valuable historical information and those who have documents and photos know they should be taking proper care of them, but often do not know how.*

*On September 16, 2004, Registrar Diane Kuster from the Peel Heritage Complex described to our members at the monthly meeting how, in her eyes, we are the custodians of these treasures and that we are responsible for the care of these documents for future generations. The membership agreed.*

*Often when one has an item in need of treatment, the advice offered is take it to a conservator. The general rule of thumb is that any photo taken before 1900 is worth preserving, however, in all honesty, the majority of the time the item is neither worth the expense nor the effort of professional treatment. Fortunately there are some simple techniques that you can try at home.*

*In Victorian days, letter writing and photography were more than hobbies. Today, we are left with many valuable reminders of this time in the forms of letters, documents and photos. It's up to us to preserve them. Photo courtesy Peel Archives.*

## TIPS FOR PRESERVING YOUR PHOTOS AND DOCUMENTS

### Preserving your photos.

*If you prefer an album*, choose an archival album with acid-free components such as scrapbook style pages or picture-pocket pages made with a safe plastic. Store-bought albums with magnetic pages are typically highly acidic and dangerous to photos. Besides albums, there are acid-free boxes made to accommodate between 500 and 1000 prints. These boxes come with acid-free envelopes and sleeves for negatives. Finally, photographs can be encapsulated in polyester film just like paper documents.

*There are a variety of storage options available for photo negatives.* The best choice depends on the number of negatives and one's preference. Negatives can be stored in acid-free envelopes – paper or plastic – and placed in an acid-free box made for negatives and prints. There are also clear plastic sheets which hold various size negatives which can then be stored in a binder.

*If your photo collection has been glued on to the black paper* common to old photo albums they should be removed. The safest and recommended approach is to carefully lift the photos off the page with a tool called a micro spatula or a small spatula. Slip the micro spatula under the edge of the photo and carefully move it back and forth. The ease with which the photos come up may vary depending on the humidity level. Dry

conditions can make prints and backing brittle and easier to lift or humid conditions may soften the adhesive and ease removal. Experiment with it, but do not force the photos so that they tear.

If you cannot lift them, cut away the black paper around the photo. If photos are on both sides of the page and you cannot cut around, interleave the pages of the album with acid-free paper and store the album in an acid-free box.

Kuster advised that the key to care of photos is to realize what you have in the way of a photo and from what time period and then attempt to preserve them based on that. She said that the number one cause of damage to photos and documents are human carelessness, the human hand can easily do damage even though you believe them to be clean.

### Preserving your paper documents.

*The key to preserving your paper documents is to keep them in an acid-free, humidity-controlled environment.* Your paper documents need protection from a variety of elements which contribute to their deterioration: light, heat, humidity, acids in papers, plastics, and adhesives, other objects, pollutants, and pests.

You can store and preserve your paper documents in a few different ways. Organize and file your documents in acid-free folders

and keep them in an acid-free box, or place your documents in archival safe plastic sleeves and keep them in an album or binder. Another popular alternative is to encapsulate a document between two sheets of polyester film.

*Newspaper clippings and newsprint in general have a short life span.* Since newspapers are made of highly acidic paper and deteriorate quickly, you should always photocopy the information you want from them onto acid-free paper. You can then store the original papers in an acid-free box, or mount the clippings in an archival scrapbook. Clippings can also be stored in acid-free file folders, interleaved with acid-free paper. If you want to frame the clipping, you should frame the acid-free copy rather than the original clipping.

Regardless of how you choose to store your documents, never store them in an attic or basement. Extreme temperature and humidity changes cause rapid deterioration. Store your items in a room that is comfortable to you, with stable temperature and humidity.

As Kuster reiterated at the end of her presentation, "Use good common sense when storing and handling photos and letters. Be careful. It's old and fragile stuff."

*Excerpted from a presentation by Diane Kuster, Senior Archivist, Peel Archives as made at the BHS meeting in September 2004.*

# Will Flowertown Bloom Again?

*The gloves may be off*

*... but in this case they may be gardener's gloves.*



In 1863, Edward Dale emigrated from Surrey with his wife Sarah and their four children. Their eldest was named Harry. They travelled by rail to Brampton and settled near Isabella Street. Edward Dale started his career as a market gardener. He bought an acreage near what is now

Dale O'Hara, speaker at the BHS meeting this past October, avid gardener and a direct descendant of the family responsible for the Dale Estates of Brampton is issuing a challenge to all people looking for the opportunity to really call this town "Flowertown" again.

More than 100 years ago Brampton was known as the flower capital of Canada. From 1863 to 1973 this town contained acres upon acres of flowers and greenhouses. Today, gone is its international reputation and O'Hara believes this saga reads somewhat like a Shakespearean tragedy, although a Dale rose by any other name is still a Dale rose.

The Dale estates, as O'Hara tells it, is really the story of an Englishman with a love for roses and a knack for entrepreneurial spirit.

Vodden and Main Streets to grow his vegetables and with his two sons he went into business. At the age of 18, Harry Dale formed a partnership with his father and began to develop the business. O'Hara suspects that it all started with the Dales growing hot house roses in their own home. Then they added the flowers to their market garden business.

She believes they did this in an innovative way. The Dales included a rose with each customer order. It proved to be a great selling feature and one that every customer highly anticipated. Consequently, Harry Dale built greenhouses and added the roses to his market garden business.

By the turn of the century Dale's is the largest local employer. They employed more than 40 people and presided over 90,000 to 150,000 square feet of greenhouses. They hired very talented horticulturalists and growers made the trip from the United States just to learn the trade there. Dale's was innovative in its cultivation technique, cold storage and the "hardening off" of the roses for transport.

The recipe for success continued into the first half of the early 20th century. While the population of the town of Brampton slowly increased the scale of the estate grew exponentially. More than 27 acres in town were under glass. Dale's

produced 200 000 roses, 225 000 carnations, 50 000 violets and 35 000 asparagus to name a few. They were the third largest greenhouses in the world.

By 1956, the wholesale business in Toronto and Montreal began eating into Dale's market share. By 1960, the demographics in Brampton were changing rapidly and the workforce and market changed accordingly. External forces such as the better wages and benefits that could be found in area factories competed for the local labour.

The end of rail cars travelling directly to Dale's complicated matters more and increased costs. Transporting roses by air proved costly, while imports increased and were cheaper to the consumer. These same consumers were also enamoured of the silk and plastic flower movement.

A boiler fire in 1967 sounded the death knell for the Dale Estates. Maintenance, wages and other production costs were simply too much for the company to overcome. In 1961, the estates were sold to Federal Farms, which was a subsidiary of Weston Foods. By 1971, most of the greenhouses were abandoned. Production halted and the sweet smell of success and roses disappeared. In 1975, the company was simply out of business.

Dale O'Hara is the proud granddaughter of Harry Dale.

Coincidentally, she shares her birthday with him. She also inherited his love of flowers, particularly roses. She reminisces about life on the estates and claims she can still remember the wonderful aroma of fresh blooms from the shipping room and the hissing of steam from grandmother's house.

Sadly, she reminds us that there are no concrete reminders of the Dale estates and the Flowertown of time past. There is no plaque. There is no college bursary bearing

its name. There is no festival.

But times do change.

*Excerpted from a presentation by Dale O'Hara, granddaughter of Harry Dale, as made at the BHS meeting in October 2004.*



The following advertisement appeared in the columns of The Brampton Conservator, December 22, 1904.

*Dale Estate*

*Never in the history of Canada was there a finer display of flowers than that to be seen in the greenhouses this week. Everything points to an exceedingly busy time during the next few days, though there can be no doubt that when Christmas is here there will still be a shortage in the supply!*

*The demands come from everywhere almost; by last Wednesday's mail the head shipper, Mr. H. Mullis, sent home beautiful roses to Scotland, and entertains great hopes of their getting to the "Land O' Cakes" in reasonably good condition.*

## Local Barn *— continued from page 3*

placed under the barn. It was enlarged and modified with the addition of a 70-foot "ell" providing three times the floor area of the old barn. In addition, an extension of the byre was made to accommodate a much larger number of farm animals. Entrances to the barn were now at two levels. One at ground level and another by a ramp to the first floor. The second original wagon door was closed or boarded up, which often was the case, and where it was, it appears to be like a door to nowhere being some 8 to 10 feet above the ground.

Over the years the barn was further modified to include silos built adjacent to the barn and various out buildings and sheds have subsequently been added to create a huge monolith of farm buildings to meet the farmer's every changing needs. These additions far exceeded the dimensions of the original English barn. The McClure barns, however, now stand virtually empty, as a silent monument to our culture and heritage of bygone years.

Standing in the midst of this "cathedral like" structure with no sound other than the wind whistling through the open barn boards, one can almost hear the six generations of voices and familiar farm animal sounds echoing within its walls. One can only hope that this English barn will find a new use and remain a permanent reminder of what Thomas McLlwraith called "the agricultural base on which the province has been built." ♦

## Peel Colours *— continued from page 2*

Thomson's paintings in an exhibition this fall. However, we do not have to travel to Russia to see examples of famous and distinctive Canadian art. We may simply head to the Art Gallery of Peel at Main and Wellington Streets in Brampton. We most certainly owe our gratitude to Curator David Somers and all his staff for assembling this exhibition. It truly is a chance in a lifetime to be able to see the creative efforts of this illustrious group right here in downtown Brampton.

The upcoming few weeks are for most of us a hectic time of year. This is all the more reason to take the opportunity to take an hour to enjoy the tranquility of the gallery and soak up the images of some wonderful Canadian works of art while at the same time looking at some very significant Canadian art history. ♦

## Anglican Church *— continued from page 3*

members of the congregation worked hard installing panelling on the walls, a new ceiling, flooring, cupboards and generally improving the portable until it became a suitable place of worship. After extensive renovations, the first service in the portable was held on Palm Sunday April 12, 1981. It was used for regular services until the fall of 1984.

In the summer of 1981 a rectory was purchased at 9 Royal Palm Drive. About this time the mission was formally established as a parish of the Diocese of Toronto and received its name of Church of the Holy Family.

This bungalow was on a well, but the water was not drinkable which meant that each Sunday someone had to bring in a large container of water. The land under the bungalow was low lying and this caused some minor irritations. The spring thaw was always a challenge as the basement would flood and the sump pump would sometimes not work. The wardens of those years have many interesting stories of having to wade down into the flooded basement to clear the blockage while various mice and rats were doing the breast stroke around the walls.

In those early days, there was very limited parking available and latecomers had to park on the grass or mud. When it rained or during the spring thaw, parishioners might come out of the portable to find their cars had sunk into the ground. It became a considerable advantage to get to Church early and get a good parking spot.

In June 1984 we entered another phase of growth. With the agreement of the Diocese and a grant from Anglicans in Mission, the parish was able to commission the construction of the beautiful building now standing on Kennedy Road.

Our early building committee meetings were full of hope and enthusiasm. Committee members visited local churches and brought back many ideas. Our salvation, Don Hawkey, a homebuilder and devoted Christian who quit his lucrative home building business to build affordable churches across Ontario, offered a design build package deal where we would work with him and the architect to realize our dream. More importantly, he proposed that we could reduce the cost of the project through parish volunteer efforts. The costs tumbled and we could now afford a real Church!

Plans were debated at length regarding use of the small space. A special vestry was

called to ensure that we had the parish's backing for this major commitment of time and effort and parishioners agreed to pitch in 3000 hours of volunteer labour.

With three weeks to ground breaking ceremony one last hurdle was thrown up. We lived in a swamp and although the Catholic board would allow us access to install a buried 10-inch culvert 800 yards to the storm sewer, this had an estimated price tag of about half of our total budget. So we contacted the regional drainage designers who worked with our architect to devise a catch basin that we could afford. The crisis was averted with days to spare.

Building commenced on June 3, 1985 and over the summer many members of the congregation contributed their time. The work crews from rural Ontario were fed and billeted in the bungalow while working on the building. At any one time there would be up to six men sleeping there during the week. Members of the congregation contributed by making muffins and casseroles for the men.

Skilled tradesmen worked only at their trades while parishioners carried materials and did the cleanup each evening. By the grace of God no one was ever hurt on the job site excluding sore backs and raw hands. The actual time donated was considerably more than the 3000 hours originally agreed.

One of the things that distinguishes Holy Family from many modern churches is that we decided to have a bell tower, and of course a bell. The bell, which was donated by the Mandar family, was made by The Stoerner Bell and Brass Foundry. It weighed 250 lbs. (120 kgs) and was 'named' Gabriel.

The dreams of a pipe organ came true when the parish purchased a Hellmuth Wolff Positif organ built in 1978. It had a place in St. James' Cathedral in Toronto, All Saints Cathedral, Halifax and the Church of the Redeemer, Toronto before it reached us. It is a one of a kind tracker organ which has no electrical components, apart from the bellows.

The church was completed by the fall and the dedication of the cornerstone was performed by Archbishop Lewis Garnsworthy, Archbishop of Toronto on October 26, 1986.

### *Biography*

*Joan Hutchins moved to Heart Lake in March 1981 some thirteen months after coming to Canada from England with her family. She remembers taking her two children to the last Sunday service in the bungalow which was all vastly different to the very old churches she was used to in England. ♦*

# Upcoming Events & Exhibitions



The BHS gratefully acknowledges the generosity of the Heritage Theatre for their donations of tickets to Heritage Theatre presentations for use as door prizes at BHS meetings.

The winner of the BHS draw prize from Doors Open 2004 is **D. Matheson** of Brampton. He is the lucky recipient of **The Last Stop**, A History of Ontario's Heritage Train Stations by Ron Brown.

## BUFFY'S CORNER

Conserve, Educate and Celebrate Brampton's History

### Have a story to tell?

At Buffy's Corner we welcome your stories and photographs of historical interest.

- stories and photographs should relate to Brampton and area
- maximum 600 words / no minimum
- submit files electronically or ask us for assistance
- submit your story idea and we will do our best to follow up

#### SUBMISSION DEADLINE

March issue . . . . .February 7, 2005

June issue . . . . .May 9, 2005

For more information or to submit a story, photograph or idea contact:

Richard Hilson . . . . . 905-459-9829

Dawn Friesen . . . . . 905-456-1963

### Peel Heritage Complex

905-791-4055 ext. 3633 or  
www.region.peel.on.ca/heritage  
9 Wellington Street East, Brampton, Ontario  
Donations appreciated.

### Art Gallery Exhibition, Nov. 3 – Jan 2

**Painted in Peel: The Peel Landscape by the Group of Seven and their Contemporaries**  
Paintings of the Peel landscape by Group of Seven artists, A.J. Casson, F.H. Varley, Franklin Carmichael and A.Y. Jackson as well as work by their students.

### Museum Exhibitions, Sept–Jan, 2004

#### Toy Stories: What Kids Want

Artifacts from the museum's collection and loans from local multicultural groups will examine the marketing of children's toys and games from the 1800s to present day.

#### Laboratories and Longhouses

The science of archaeology meets First Nations culture in this interactive exhibition. Step inside a re-creation of a longhouse and discover how archaeologists find and interpret information.

#### Our Daily Bread: Trades & Professions

Explores the lives and work of early settlers including shoemakers, teachers, dressmakers and blacksmiths.

#### Region of Peel Archives

*unlock the past*

Researchers can delve into the documentary history of Peel through correspondence, deeds, government records, maps, newspapers, photographs, posters and more. Whatever your research project, friendly staff are there to encourage and assist you.

## Historic Bovaird House & Craft Shop

A prime example of the Georgian Revival style of architecture and a museum of household artifacts and furnishings from the period 1840-1910.

Open:  
Wednesday, Saturday  
& Sunday 12 - 4 pm  
mid-Feb. to Mid Dec.

905-874-2804  
www.bovairdhouse.ca  
bovairdhouse@hotmail.com

Southeast corner of  
Kennedy Rd. & Bovaird Dr.  
Brampton, Ontario.



## BHS Meetings

Members Free / Non-Members \$5  
Heart Lake Community Presbyterian Church  
25 Ruth Ave., Brampton.

*Please note there is no regularly scheduled meeting for the month of December 2004*

January 20 at 7:15 pm

**The Crash of Flight 621 –  
Castlemore – July 5, 1970**

presented by Paul Cardin,  
Joseph Verna and Lynne Genova

February 17 at 7:15 pm

**Brampton's Past Through Pictures**

presented by  
Bob Hulley, Photo Historian

March 17 at 7:15 pm

**Annual Meeting of the  
Brampton Historical Society**

featuring  
The First Annual BHS History Quiz

## Application for Membership in the Brampton Historical Society

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_ E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

Additional Household Members: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

I enclose a Household Membership fee of \$20 for one full year.

I wish to enclose an additional donation to the Society of \$ \_\_\_\_\_

A tax receipt is issued for donations to the Brampton Historical Society. Reg. Charity 87476-5720 RR0001.

American money accepted at par.  
Please mail cheque or money order to:  
Brampton Historical Society  
c/o Peter Murphy  
32 Wellington Street East  
Brampton, Ontario  
L6W 1Y4

## Riding the Rails from Orangeville to Brampton

To see these pictures and more in glorious autumn colour visit [www.bramptonhistoricalsociety.com](http://www.bramptonhistoricalsociety.com)



**ALL ABOARD:** On October 16, 2004, members and guests of the BHS took to the rails of the Orangeville Brampton Railway on board a restored 1950s locomotive and carriage (top right and bottom right photos) where they were treated to the magnificent fall colours of the countryside between Orangeville and Snelgrove (bottom left) and a breathtaking panoramic view from atop the huge trestle bridge (top left) spanning the Credit River at Belfountain.



**STUDENTS CASH IN:** On November 14, 2004 at Historic Bovaird House, a very pleased Paul Hunt, former BHS president (centre) presents Jessica Paquette (left) and Amanda Hunt (right) each with a \$500 bursary to go towards their undergraduate university studies.

### Recipients of the first annual Paul Hunt Bursary

**Jessica Paquette.** A Brampton resident and graduate of St. Augustine Secondary School. Jessica is now studying archaeology at the St. George campus of the University of Toronto and has professional ambitions in pre-contact Canadian archaeology or Egyptology.

**Amanda Hunt** – No relation to Paul! A Brampton resident and graduate of Mayfield Secondary School, Amanda is presently majoring in History and English at the University of Western Ontario. She is also reading an ambitious array of support subjects and plans to follow on to teachers' college after she has obtained her bachelor's degree.

## BUFFY'S CORNER

Conserve, Educate and Celebrate Brampton's History

Brampton Historical Society  
32 Wellington Street East  
Brampton, Ontario  
L6W 1Y4

