

BUFFY'S CORNER

Conserve, Educate and Celebrate Brampton's History

THE OFFICIAL NEWSLETTER OF THE **Brampton Historical Society**

Volume 7 • Issue 3 • September 2005



Quilter's Guild

The Brampton Quilter's Guild presented its spring show, "Quilted Odyssey" at the Jim Archdekin Recreation Centre on May 14 and 15. ... page 3

Education in Brampton A Lesson in History

Before the turn of the century, most students completed only elementary school... Poverty and distance from the schools were contributing factors; but furthermore, after grade eight, final exams were no longer determined by the teacher, but by the Ministry, and they could be excruciatingly difficult. All exams had to be passed or the entire year was repeated and no leniency was granted for extenuating circumstances. ... page 4

Digging Up Our Past



... developed into Brampton Sports Park. The area, which yielded a significant amount of Aboriginal artefacts, is located within the Peel Plain physiographic region of Southern Ontario. ... page 5

Back to School for Recipients of the First Annual BHS Bursaries

Students Share Research and Articles with Buffy

The Brampton Historical Society is pleased to include two articles written by the 2004 Paul Hunt Bursary Award winners in the September issue of Buffy's Corner.

Contributing a timely article, Amanda Hunt, our first recipient takes a look at the history of education in Brampton from the one-room schoolhouse of the 1800s to the community colleges set up by this town's most famous educator, the Hon. Bill Davis.

Our second bursary winner, Jessica Paquette, researches even further back into the history of Brampton and shares information on the aboriginals who called this area home before European settlers arrived. She illustrates this early development of the Brampton area by submitting a fascinating article detailing her involvement with a local company called Archaeological Services Inc. and the work it does at various archaeological sites in the area.

Ms. Hunt is currently enrolled in her second year at the University of Western Ontario and is majoring in history while Ms. Paquette is enrolled at the University of Toronto, St. George campus and studying archaeology.

— Richard Hilson, Editor



BACK TO SCHOOL: Brampton School Circa 1920. Please see page 4 for article.

Attention High School History Scholars

The BHS offers two \$500 bursaries to any local high school graduate planning to study Canadian history or related subjects post graduate. The award is open to any student who is a resident of Brampton, graduating from a public or separate secondary school within the region of Peel and who has been accepted into an accredited Canadian post-secondary institution.

Applications are to be made in writing to the BHS on or before October 1, 2005 to be awarded for the 2005 academic year. Mail applications to the Brampton Historical Society, 32 Wellington Street East, Brampton, ON L6W 1Y4. For more information contact Peter Murphy at 905-457-0058 or visit www.bramptonhistoricalsociety.com

President's Message

— Peter Murphy, BHS President

For Whom the Bell Tolls –

Perhaps the Dominion Building?

The Dominion Building, better known to many of us now as “O’Malley’s”, was designed by Thomas Fuller, the architect of the original parliament buildings in Ottawa. It was built in 1889 and for many years served as Brampton’s main Post Office and Customs House. Later it became Brampton’s Police Station and continued in that role until the early 1970s.

Laying vacant for a while until the O’Malley’s era commenced, the Dominion Building then developed its reputation as being one of the finer pubs and places of entertainment in Brampton. Following a succession of owners and proprietors its doors again closed but not before our own indomitable Michael Avis led a number of friends and members of BHS on a mission to restart the clock. It had forlornly faced all Four Corners frozen in time for almost 25 years.

Rumours abounded as to the expense and complexity associated with this technical challenge. Our research indicated that the

clock and cupola had been installed in 1914. The clock itself was manufactured by the J. Smith Co. of Derby, England; the same company that provided the clock for St. Paul’s Cathedral in London and it is still in business today.

What was the problem that had beleaguered the clock for so many years? It needed winding! That and a bit of lubrication did the trick.

John Cutrazzolla of Inzola Construction is the new owner of the Dominion Building. John is well known in Brampton as a supporter of the arts. In fact, he was voted Arts Person of the Year in 2004. Whatever use John puts the building to we can be confident that he will do an excellent job in maintaining the historic integrity of the structure.

There is a sound basis for this observation as we are aware his property manager is currently looking for copies of Fuller’s drawings and early pictures of the building’s exterior showing the original colour scheme. BHS can assist with the former as we obtained copies of the architectural drawings from the National Archives in Ottawa and they are now on file in the Peel Heritage Complex. The Complex also has the Frost collection of postcards

continued on page 6

BHS Steps Up to the Plate – Pioneer Milk House Saved

— Michael Avis, BHS Heritage Liaison

A recent discovery of an unusual brick structure provided the perfect opportunity for the Brampton Historical Society to step to the forefront once again and demonstrate, in a very tangible way, its commitment to the preservation of our local heritage.

The discovery was made by members of the Brampton Heritage Board while conducting a routine site visit to a pioneer farm home built on the East side of the Gore Road by Abel Robinson in the 1830s. With new development encroaching on all sides and the future of the building uncertain, the now vacant farmhouse was the subject of assessment by the Board. Quite by accident while inspecting the farmhouse, Board members stumbled across a small brick building about 20 yards to the rear of the house.

Although half hidden by waist-high weeds and overgrown by tangled shrubs, their examination determined that it was an excellent example of an early milk house or pioneer refrigerator and it was probably built in the mid nineteenth century.

The diminutive (approximately 6 ft. by 8 ft.) red brick structure is embellished at the vertical corners with very distinctive buff quoining and the original wood shingle roof is still in evidence under subsequent roof coverings. Inside a large trough runs parallel to one of the 8-foot walls and at either end of the trough are two small portals (in the opposite facing end walls) that would have allowed water from a nearby stream or well to be diverted to run into the building, through the trough then exiting via the other small opening.

With the encouragement of the Heritage Board, the developer Baycliffe Homes was convinced to save the old farmhouse by relocating the house in the development. The old milk house, however, was deemed unusable and therefore would be demolished. Realizing that the building was worthy of preservation and possibly a very appropriate addition to the Bovaird House property, discussions among the Brampton Historical Society, the Brampton Heritage Board, City Heritage Coordinator, Jim Leonard and Historic Bovaird House quickly resulted in the decision for its relocation. With the efforts of many, we were able to save this unique and important example of Brampton’s farming heritage.

This situation represents a win-win situation

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
Executive Member-at-Large Linda Selkirk

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

Editor's Note

Putting Things in Order

I can't speak for anyone else, but I tend to make resolutions in September and the fall as opposed to the new year. I think that it stems from the fact that the days are getting shorter, evenings cooler, the garden is in its last days of grand decline and the BHS summer hiatus is ending. I still wax nostalgic every year when students head back to school.

It is with this in mind that I take the opportunity to let members know that I am curtailing my involvement with the Brampton Historical Society. I have been the editor of Buffy for 18 months or six issues and I am quite proud of the newsletters that we have produced. I plan to stay on as editor and work on the newsletter. However my involvement with the executive will be greatly reduced.

Having said this, I need to shout out again to members that volunteers are greatly needed at BHS. Your efforts could come in the form of article

continued on page 6

Local Quilting Guild – A Pattern for Life

The Brampton Quilters Guild presented its spring show, "Quilted Odyssey" at the Jim Archdekin Recreation Centre on May 14 and 15.

The guild presents a show in the spring of every second year to showcase its members' projects. The quilt show featured display rooms of members' completed projects and gave the public a chance to view their well-crafted workmanship.

The projects included full size quilts, smaller lap quilts, wall quilts and wall art, quilted clothing, original designs, miniature quilts, reproductions and much more. The show also incorporated a merchant's mall where quilt supplies could be purchased.

"I made my first quilt in 1972 as a wedding present for a couple of university friends," explained BHS member Cathy Willoughby. She noted that she had to rely on two books in the library that were both written before 1950.

techniques and designs. It also has an executive with regularly scheduled meeting, agendas and a contact network.

The Guild also works on community projects and project ventures that allow them to give something back to the Brampton and its extended community. They have donated place mats to Meals on Wheels, lap quilts to Peel Manor, a quilt for a ward of the Children's Aid Society, a fundraiser quilt for the Canadian Federation of University Women and *Project Smile* quilts for children with cancer.



craft and are themselves active quilters. Regular meetings promote discussion on quilting techniques and on many occasions provide access to expert advice. Members may also access an extensive quilting library.

The Brampton Quilters' Guild was founded by a group of night school students and their teacher, Joyce Goddard. The first meeting was held on September 10, 1987 and 14 people attended. The membership has grown steadily since then and their numbers now vary from 120 to 160 people.

The Guild's first project incorporated the Dresden Plate design and its colours are pink and burgundy. The quilt was named, "Our Friendship Quilt" in honour of the sharing, caring and hard work that went into its creation.

Willoughby now has a large quilt collection, both vintage and of her own creations. Her favourite is an antique World War II "V for Victory" quilt, which is a rarity. She says that over the years she has given away close to 50 baby quilts, lap quilts and wall hangings to family and friends.

And as for that first wedding present quilt that started her own odyssey, "The marriage didn't last and the quilt has disappeared but quilting now is now a major part of my life." *The next meeting of The Brampton Quilters Guild will be on Thursday, Sept. 22, 2005 at 7:30 pm.*

The Brampton Quilters Guild meets the third Thursday of each month from September to June at the Central Arts Centre, 24 Alexander Street in Brampton unless otherwise noted. Meetings start at 7:30 pm and end by 10 pm. Guests are always welcome.



BHS member Cathy Willoughby and her quilt *Time Tunne* which won *Best Machine Quilting* at *Quilted Odyssey 2005*.
– photos courtesy Cathy Willoughby

Some other community projects also include pet mats for the Brampton Animal Shelter. These mats are placed in the cages with cats and small dogs that are up for adoption.

"We also provide cuddle quilts for the children of Interim Place at the local Salvation Army women's shelter," BHS member Willoughby added.

Joining the Brampton Guild in 1989, Willoughby has since played many roles on the executive. She has served as Treasurer and as President (1992-94). Currently, she is their photographer and archivist.

"The best thing about my involvement with the Guild," she remarked, "is the wonderful friends that I have made."

Any interested adult may join the Guild; although the reality is that most members have an interest in all respects of the quilting



Since joining the Guild, Willoughby has taken workshops with them as well as joining workshops at local quilt shops. She also attends an annual conference, Quilting By-the-Lake in upstate New York.

The Brampton Quilters' Guild aims to encourage fellowship, stimulate an appreciation for the art of quilting and to share, learn and promote old and new ideas,

The History of Education in Brampton

By Amanda Hunt

The wind hisses outside your window, whipping snow against the pane. You inhale the thick, sweet scent of burning hickory wood and feel the warmth of the fire heating your face. You ease into your straight-backed chair, as close to the fire as possible, and open your book.

While to many of us this scene might be reminiscent of a cosy winter evening at home, curling up with a good book, to many of Brampton's first families, this was the beginning of their school day, which was often preceded by morning chores and as much as a five mile walk through the snow. In fact, Brampton did not even progress to the one-room schoolhouse until 1851.

The first recorded school in Brampton was conducted from the home of Dame Wright, a woman from an influential family.

Though only for young children and run strictly, it was a good school that taught Brampton children reading, writing, and arithmetic.

Unpaid School Trustees

Private education, previously prevalent in Brampton, was challenged with the passing of the School Act of 1850. Egerton Ryerson, the superintendent of Upper Canada schools, created the act, which entitled each city, town, and village to two school board trustees. It was the job of these elected, but unpaid, trustees to provide the community's children with a suitable opportunity for a good education, employ qualified teachers, and to collect the school taxes. In a speech to the trustees, Ryerson stated that "[good schools are] the best legacy you can leave those who will succeed you". Thus, in 1851, John Street Primary School was built at the corner of John and Chapel Streets in Brampton. It consisted of one room, heated by a pot-bellied stove, but it was large enough to house all the students. Attendance at John Street School was free, a new concept in Upper Canada, and despite the fact that school was not compulsory until 1871, many students journeyed from surrounding townships, such as Chinguacousy, to take advantage of the system.

To keep pace with Brampton's rapidly expanding population, Central Public School was built in 1856. Two storeys high, it contained four rooms and housed both secondary and elementary students. There were lessons in the three R's, geography, grammar and British history. By 1868, the demand for space was so high that two, one-storey wings were added on the north and south sides. In 1883, another primary wing was built on and six acres of playground space was added.

Private Schools

Several private schools also existed in Brampton before the turn of the century. In addition to Dame Wright, the Misses Wigley, the Misses Gilbert, and Mrs. Gilbert all taught private schools. The Misses Wigeleys' school had closed by the early 1870's and in 1878 the Misses Gilbert and Mrs. Gilbert were forced to merge their schools together. That the two had "joined educational forces [...], would indicate that the need for private schools in Brampton was decreasing". Dame Wright also closed her school in 1877 when Queen Street Primary School opened. By the 1880's there were no private schools left in Brampton.

Before the turn of the century, most students completed only elementary school. In 1873, there were 464 students in elementary school in Brampton, but only 50 in secondary school. Poverty and distance from the schools were contributing factors; but furthermore, after grade eight, final exams were no longer determined by the teacher, but by the Ministry, and they could be excruciatingly difficult. All exams had to be passed or the entire year was repeated and no leniency was granted for extenuating circumstances. The failure rate was very high because many examiners made the tests as difficult as possible. Margaret Shaw, a student, told her teacher that "[Inspector Ball] could set the meanest, trickiest paper one could imagine". Still, some students did pass and graduated from high school.

Increased Immigration

Increasing immigration to Brampton in the 1880's continued to bombard the school system with new students. At one point two classes had to be shifted from Central into a nearby vacant church to cope with the lack of space. Finally, between 1914 and 1916, major renovations to Central took place

during which the south wing was torn down, two rooms were added to the primary wing and four other rooms were built on. In 1921 six more rooms were also added. However, even these additions were insufficient. Therefore, the board opened McHugh Public School in 1924. Because of the depression and World War II, very little expansion occurred in the 1930's and 40's, save for heating, lighting, and plumbing renovations to Central Public School. Conversely, the 1950's brought the baby boom and its accompanying need for more schools.

New Schools Built

School enrolment rose from 473 students in 1944 to 597 in 1951. The overcrowding was so severe that to cope, classes were moved to local churches, the Legion Hall, and some were even time staggered. Agnes Taylor P.S. was opened in 1957 and Betty Fleming P.S. in 1960, increasing the number of Brampton schools to five. Seven more schools were built in the 1960's, as well as additions to many existing ones. Often home economics rooms and industrial technology rooms were added and said to be an "advanced trend in education". Brampton also began its first special needs education class at Central P.S. in 1959.

Peel District School Board

Minister of Education William Davis made several large changes to Ontario's school system in the 1960's as well. Nearly 450 new elementary and secondary schools were built across the province; however, the school boards were also reorganized to better administrate them. By 1969, Ontario's 3676 school boards had been replaced by 192 boards. During this reorganization, in 1968, the Brampton Public School Board was amalgamated into the Peel District Board, which remains in place today. During the 2001-2002 school year, the Peel Board served 85 954 elementary students and 38 472 secondary students, a far cry from the 514 children taught in 1873. Though Brampton's modern schools may not have a great physical resemblance to the one-room, pot-bellied stove schools they began as, their spirit is still remarkably similar: involved teachers imparting their knowledge to the next generation of Brampton citizens.

Editor's Note: Amanda has included an extensive and thorough list of Works Cited complete with references throughout her article. Unfortunately due to the space limitations in this publication we have chosen not to include it here. Anyone wishing for the reference information should contact the editor of Buffy's Corner:

ASI Brampton – Digging Up Our Past

By Jessica Paquette

The story of Brampton goes back thousands of years to a time when Paleo-Indians first lived in the area. Although a great deal is already known about Brampton's 19th century history, its precontact history remains somewhat vague and obscure. The data that has been recorded about the early inhabitants of Brampton has been deciphered from artefacts left behind from prehistoric times. As photographs, archival documents and family heirlooms reveal the story of Brampton's history dating from the 1800s to present, artefacts tell the story of its prehistoric past.

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) is a Toronto-based company specializing in Canadian precontact and historic archaeology and has conducted various archaeological assessments in Brampton prior to land development. One particular survey was conducted in the months of April and May of 2004 along Dixie Road and Highway 407, which was later developed into Brampton Sports Park.

The area, which yielded a significant amount of Aboriginal artefacts, is located within the Peel Plain physiographic region of Southern Ontario. The Peel Plain, which runs through the regions of Peel, York and Halton, is described as having a gently rolling landscape which slopes toward Lake Ontario. It contains deposits of limestone and shale covered by a layer of clay sediment, which in antiquity would have been able to support dense hardwood forests. Two tributaries of the Etobicoke Creek and Spring Creek flow through the area as well.

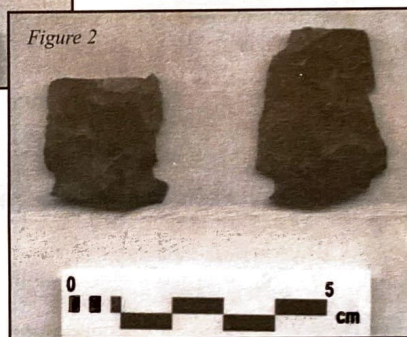
It is speculated that First Nations peoples settled in this area due to the substantial water source and resources readily available to them. Because of this, the area also holds potential for Euro-Canadian farmhouses of the early 1800s. In fact, according to the 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Peel*, portions of the study area were owned by Robert Moore, James Grogen, Henry Gilpin and John Davis.

Furthermore, settlers in the area would have used transportation routes such as Dixie Road for domestic, commercial, and

institutional purposes. The study area thus demonstrates a potential for the presence of historic archaeological remains. However during this particular assessment only precontact artefacts were uncovered.

ON SITE WITH ASI

The area was first assessed by a pedestrian survey at five-metre intervals along a



ploughed field. During the survey, one precontact findspot and five precontact sites were discovered. What distinguishes a precontact site from a findspot is the amount of artefacts uncovered as well as their type.

A precontact site refers to an area that contains at least four artefacts - or a formal tool, i.e. projectile point which may or may not be indicative of a specific time period. A findspot, however, may refer to a location where one artifact was encountered. Among the uncovered were:

Two end scrapers made of Onondaga chert (one of which was worked into a drill); and a secondary knapping flake. The end

scrapers were characteristic of the Late Paleo-Indian (10,400 B.P. to 10,000 B.P.) and Early Archaic (10,000 B.P. to 8000) periods. (Fig. 1).

Two fragments of Meadowood projectile points made from Onondaga chert were also recovered. These are diagnostic of the Early Woodland period (2900-2400 B.P.) (Fig. 2). Finally, a complete Vanport projectile point made of Kettle Point chert, indicative of the Middle Woodland period (2200-1300 B.P.) was also recovered (Fig. 3).

When ASI sent the same crew of archaeologists to conduct an additional assessment of the area they discovered a Vanport blade which is diagnostic of the Middle Woodland period (2200-1300 B.P.) (Fig. 4) and a secondary knapping flake.

BRAMPTON'S FIRST NATIONS

What makes all these tools significant is the fact that they were manufactured by a

variety of First Nations peoples who inhabited the land during different time periods. The first group to occupy Ontario is known as Paleo-Indians, which literally means

"old" or "ancient" Indians. They began to show up in the province around 11,500 years B.P. They established small camps and hunted caribou along with other mammals which are now extinct.

Archaic Indians were next to follow the Paleo-Indians. These Aboriginals were hunter-gatherers. They established intricate trade networks for the

exchange of raw materials. Eventually, as time wore on, the political systems and ceremonial practices of these nations became more complex. However, sustenance patterns remained consistent.

The people who followed after the Archaic aboriginals, those of the Early Woodland (and later Middle Woodland) period, developed kin-based political systems and elaborate mortuary

continued on page 6

Digging . . . *continued from page 5*

ceremonies. The peoples of this era were also hunter-gatherers who created large and small camps.

These Aboriginal groups manufactured their tools out of stone such as chert or flint—materials which were easy and efficient to work into desired shapes. Onondaga chert is a specific type of stone and is widely common in Ontario while Kettle Point chert is rarer. The tools discovered in this area of Brampton were created by chipping or flaking stone. Chipped flakes are significant; they are debris left over from tool making. These stone tools would have been used mainly for sustenance such as hunting and meat processing. These are therefore significant to the history of Brampton since they reveal who its first inhabitants were and what their way of life was like.

It is known that Iroquoian-speaking people - most likely the Huron - later inhabited the area of Brampton. Due to reasons of war, disease, and contact with Europeans,

they were eventually displaced by the Mississaugas, another Iroquoian-speaking people.

Eventually, the more recent history of Brampton itself began to take shape when Europeans settled in the area and interacted with the Mississaugas. Eventually a great influx of British settlers, and later immigrants of other nationalities, arrived in Brampton. As the town itself began to grow and prosper it eventually developed its own newspaper called the *Brampton Daily Times*, a successful Agricultural Society and the Grand Trunk Railway, which was established in 1858. On March 29, 1873 Brampton was officially regarded as a town. Thus from then onwards Brampton continued to grow and prosper and maintains that trend to this day.

Even with its humble beginnings, Brampton's precontact history is indeed intriguing. Although much of it is buried deep within the ground all around us, it tells a story of its past, one that will not be forgotten.

Jessica Paquette is currently studying at the University of Toronto. She is a 2004 BHS bursary award winner and is pursuing a double major in Canadian Pre-contact Archaeology as well as Near and Middle Eastern Civilizations. For the past two summers she has been working as a lab assistant at Archaeological Services Inc.

Information about the Brampton Sports Park Archaeological Assessment was retrieved from the 2004 Report by Archaeological Services Inc. titled: Stage 1 to 3 Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Brampton Sports Park. Dixie Road & Hwy. 407. Part of Lots 13 & 14, Concession 4, E.H.S, Geographic Township of Toronto, North Part, Now in the City of Brampton Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario.

Further Notes:

Throughout the summer of 2005, Ms. Paquette has been processing historic artefacts from the Holden site, which is located in Stouffville. The Holden site contains artefacts from the late 18th to early 19th centuries including historic metal which would have been used in Euro-Canadian farmsteads, window pane glass, glass from historic medicine and liquor bottles, and different types of cream wares which would have been used for plates, dishes, cups, etc.

President's Message *continued from page 2*

of Brampton and Peel which contains a number of cards featuring the Dominion Building from some 90 to 100 years ago.

Perhaps you have noticed the large bell housed at Gage Park and wondered where it came from?

This is the bell that belongs to the Smith clock in the Dominion Building. How it made its way down from the cupola and into the park is quite another story. As I understand it, when the building was sold into private hands by the City in the late 1970s, it was decided that the bell be removed and housed in the park as a souvenir.

Why as a souvenir you may ask? Well, the Council had already debated demolishing the building in order to widen Queen Street and, with it moving into private ownership, demolition would still remain an option.

I would hope that those on the present Council who voiced support for such a wilful act of municipal mayhem have had a change of heart. I have a new project for them to support: Put the bell back where it belongs!

And then Michael Avis would have something else to wind up. ♦

Milk House *continued from page 2*

for all concerned and illustrates what is possible through foresight, discussion and cooperation. A tip of the hat goes to David Nagano of Baycliffe Homes, who, when appraised of the significance of this little piece of Brampton heritage sitting on its property, was quite willing to donate the building to the people of Brampton.

His gesture is greatly appreciated and demonstrates a certain enlightened cultural and civic attitude that other developers - who may find themselves in similar situations - would do well to consider.

Kudos should go to the City through its Community Services Department and the Brampton Heritage Board for moving quickly and ensuring that funds were made available to finance the project. Thanks are due also to The Friends of Historic Bovaird House who, upon learning of the opportunity, immediately offered its property as the home for this long lost, neglected and forgotten little pioneer gem.

Finally, a well-deserved pat on the back goes to the membership of the Brampton Historical Society for donating \$2500 to this relocation and restoration project. Once again we have demonstrated that we live up to our motto . . . **Conserve, Educate and Celebrate Brampton's History.** ♦

Editor's Note *continued from page 2*

ideas and submissions, help at one of our regularly scheduled meetings or filling one of the vacant positions on the executive. In fact, one thing that all current members should do is always be on the lookout for new additions to BHS. New members in the society will only help us in the long run and allow people to concentrate on what they would like to contribute most - like the newsletter.

Our BHS executives wear many hats and play several roles and I thank them for their passion regarding heritage and historic conservation in Brampton. They are a committed bunch and would welcome any and all newcomers wholeheartedly.

Richard Hilson
Editor, Buffy's Corner
The Official Newsletter of the Brampton Historical Society



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.

Upcoming Events & Exhibitions

BHS Meetings

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

September 15 at 7:15 pm

Brampton's Pioneer Cemeteries
featuring
Jim Leonard,
Heritage Coordinator, City of Brampton.

October 20 at 7:15 pm

The History of Bramalea
featuring
Lynda Voegtler,
BHS Member, Heritage Board CoPresident

November 17 at 7:15 pm

Brian Gilchrist,
Reference Archivist, Peel Heritage Complex
Topic to be announced.

Swingtime

Saturday, October 15
7:00 pm

Live performances by the fabulous
Swing Rosie

Silent Auction, Door Prizes
1950's dress (optional), Open Bar
\$75

for more information:

905-791-4055

www.region.peel.on.ca/heritage



Historic Bovaird House

presents

Harvest Time Tea

Sunday, October 30th

Sittings at 1 pm & 2:30 pm

\$8.00

Tickets must be purchased in advance.

Contact Historic Bovaird House at:

905-874-2804

www.bovairdhouse.ca
bovairdhouse@hotmail.ca



Doors Open BRAMPTON

*Brampton Doors will swing Open again
June 10 - 11, 2006. For details
visit www.bramptonhistoricalsociety.com*

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

On Kennedy Road at
Bovaird Drive (SE corner)
Brampton, Ontario.



BUFFY'S CORNER

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

December issue Nov. 7, 2005

March issue Feb. 6, 2006

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

Richard Hilson 905-459-9829

Dawn Friesen 905-456-1963

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

Back by Popular Demand!

Brampton Historical Society presents

Riding the Rails**Saturday, October 1, 2005**

All aboard for a trip down the historic Credit Valley Railway Line and a unique opportunity to enjoy some of the most spectacular scenery in this part of the province from the comfort of your restored 1950's railway coach. Again this year, Sally Drummond, Heritage Officer for the Town of Caledon and recognized authority on the history of the railway and Credit Valley, will be on board to provide historical commentary about the local personalities, forgotten mills, hamlets and quarries we pass on our three hour journey.

The train will leave the Orangeville station **PROMPTLY at 9:30 am**, and return to Orangeville at approximately 12:30 pm with a stop in the picturesque Village of Inglewood.

\$35 per person (BHS Members \$30)

For more information:

www.bramptonhistoricalsociety.com • email bramhis@rogers.com

Tickets may be purchased at **Historic Bovaird House** (southeast corner of Bovaird Drive East and Kennedy Road North) any wednesday, saturday or sunday from noon to 4 pm.

Book early to avoid disappointment!

This popular event was sold out last year and we expect it to do the same this year.

***Special Added Feature***

The BHS has made special arrangements for a Private Light Lunch to be served at the Train Station Restaurant following the train trip. The former Orangeville train station built in 1912 is a unique and distinctive sight within the downtown Orangeville heritage district.

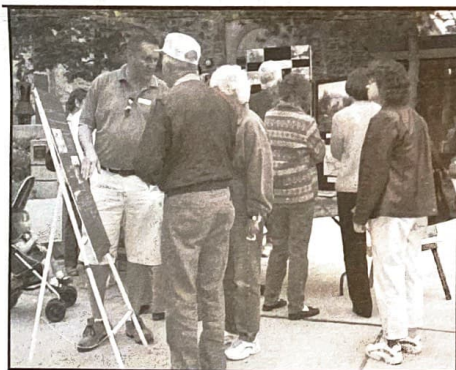
Plus!

As an added bonus, Senior Archivist Diane Allengame-Kuster of the Peel Region Archives and member of Heritage Orangeville will be on hand at the restaurant to talk about the history of the Orangeville station.

Following lunch Diane has graciously offered to conduct those interested on a walking tour of the Orangeville Heritage District. The walking tour will be approximately 45 min. to 1 hour in duration.

Lunch \$14.95 (tax & gratuities included).

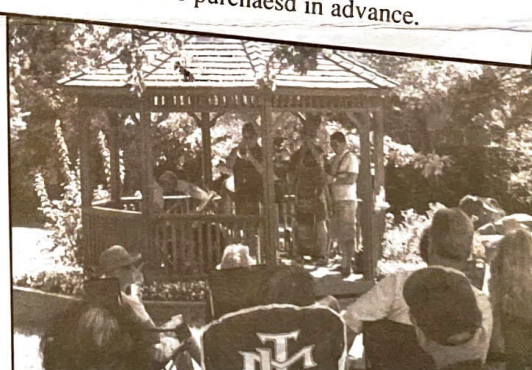
Lunch tickets must be purchased in advance.



BHS at Farmers Market Opening Day



BHS at Brampton Blooms



Jazz in the Gazebo at Historic Bovaird House

BUFFY'S CORNER

Conserve, Educate and Celebrate Brampton's History

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

