

NOTE FROM THE BOARD

One of the objectives the Board has set for itself in the Brant Historical Society Strategic Plan is to renew our role in publishing materials that relate to history of Brantford, Brant County and First Nations. Our objective is twofold. First, the mandate of the Brant Historical Society is to document and to educate the community about our local history. Second, books can be an important source of revenue for the Society.

The process began with an inventory of books we currently carry in our retail operation. Stock of our best seller, *Brantford: A Passage Through Time* has been depleted since it was printed in 2006. There have also been requests for Bruce Hill's *The Grand River Navigation Company* as well as several other books that are no longer in stock. The challenge, of course, is the cost of reprinting and the investment in inventory that takes years to recover. This may be partially addressed by the advances in publishing technology that allows for print on demand. The impact is that you invest in smaller runs and replenish stocks as required. We are currently exploring this option for several publications, including those mentioned above.

Looking forward, we are also evaluating other options. In addition to rebuilding our inventory of books that we previously published, we would like to introduce new publications to the market. To this end, we will be launching *Doing Our Bit*, a play by Vincent Ball on May 24th. The play examines the impact of

the First World War on families in Brantford and Brant County. The play was initially performed at the Sanderson Centre in November, 2015.

In order to make the program successful over the longer term, consideration may also be given to commissioning books that relate to our local history. In recent times, our archival collection has been growing with the addition of archival materials from businesses such as Brant Mutual and from industry organizations such as the Federation of Agriculture. These may provide a source of information that will lead to research that may ultimately be published. Another possibility is that as we move forward in developing our relationship with Laurier University, it may also lead to research that could generate publications.

In addition to the physical publication of books, another option may be to develop digital resources that are marketable and instructive. These could be used in the educational marketplace or in the gaming world.

As we move forward in consolidating our strategy regarding publications, we would welcome any ideas or comments that you may have.

Michael St. Amant
President

Board Executive

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OPERATIONAL REPORT



The Brant Historical Society has had an extremely busy winter in preparing for all of our spring events. Our first event was organized by our Special Events Committee with the Moccasin Trail Initiative. This event had a record setting 43 attendees and highlighted our strong connections with Six Nations. Our energetic Special Events Committee has continued to organize outstanding events in May like our Heritage Excursion Day and Scott Youngblut's talk on the discovery of the Erebus.

In February, *Vibrant* featured several museums in their issue, including the Brant Historical Society. Due to this article, we noticed a large increase in visitors attracting 78 visitors, compared to 49 visitors the previous year. During Heritage Week, we also arranged for a travelling exhibit that would be featured at a new location every day. While this exhibit was minimal in scale, it did receive some recognition in the community as something we should endeavour to do each year.

March continued to be busy on three ends – Research, Laurier Programming, and our Annual General Meeting in addition to our 179 visitors. Researchers inundated staff with over 40 requests between the beginning of February and the end of March. This was a significant increase over the last year.

We also connected with two courses at Laurier providing educational opportunities. A course on museums offered 5 students an opportunity to work within a normal museum setting to produce an exhibit with 12 hours for each student. Their work will be exhibited in our temporary display case.

The second course was a first year Mystery course at Laurier under Tarah Brookfield, one of the Society's

members. Brian Moore, Lorraine Shered, and Nathan Etherington took 2 days and 100 students on our Murder, Mystery, and Mayhem Walking Tour that we gave last October. This also brought in about \$500 of additional revenues for the museum.

Finally, March ended with our Annual General Meeting that was attended by 39 members. We should congratulate Board Members on their re-elections and welcome our two new Board Members Maggie McAdams and Doug Summerhayes.

We also need to thank Jack Jackowitz for setting up and initiating a volunteer drive. Over the past few months, we have witnessed a revitalization in our volunteer base. Barb Petersen has continued to perform condition reports and wrap books in the collection, while Elizabeth Stone and Lee Bolch have added records into our digital database.

Member and Volunteer Cody Fair has started digitizing past copies of the newsletter that will shortly appear on the website. Lindsey Standfast started organizing the library and improving it as a resource for research. Benedict Sarabura has worked on digitizing our slide collection so that they will be of use to us in the future. Lynn Elsie has assisted with building our Land Registry Database and assisted with tidying up the front garden giving us a good face to the community. Everything that all of these volunteers bring to the organization enhance what we are actually able to provide to the community. Thanks to all of you!

*To learn more about programs and volunteering opportunities at Brant Historical Society, please contact **Nathan Etherington** at 519-752-2483 or nathan.etherington@brantmuseums.ca*



Museum Month Exhibit

“Airing our Dirty Laundry”



For the first time in recent history, the Brant Historical Society will host a month long exhibit for Museum Month in May. *Airing our Dirty Laundry: The History of Brantford's Soap and Washing Machine Industries* explores three companies: A. Watts & Co. Soap Works, Schultz Bros. Co. Ltd., and the Brantford Washing Machine Co. Ltd.

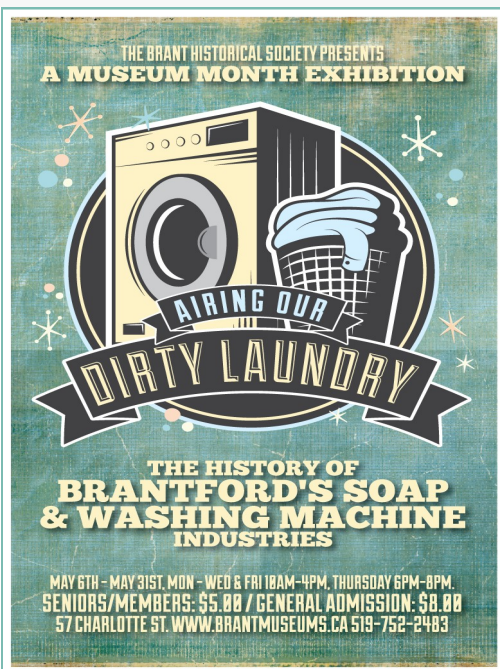
Airing our Dirty Laundry is an expression that means talking about things that are normally kept in private. This exhibit embraces this expression as these companies are not normally talked about in public, yet all these companies produced new and innovative products that should be discussed.

This exhibit will have 6 large pieces in the centre of the room that people will be able to explore with minimal barriers and reflective questions about these artifacts. Each wall of the exhibit will have information panels describing the history of each of the companies and their impact on Brantford and the country.

Finally, this exhibit will include an interactive section that will allow visitors to air their dirty laundry with us. On pieces of paper, guests will be able to leave their ideas about the next innovative product to come out of Brant County or a general comment about the exhibit.

This exhibit will officially launch on Thursday, May 5th and run until Tuesday, May 31st at the Brant Museum and Archives, 57 Charlotte Street. The exhibit will operate weekdays during our operating hours of 10AM – 4PM, with a special Thursday evening showing from 6PM – 8PM. General admission is \$8 and seniors and members can view the exhibit for \$5. Please share this exhibit with your friends in the community to make a successful Museum Month at the Brant Historical Society.

For more information, please contact **Nathan Etherington** at 519-752-2483 or nathan.etherington@brantmuseums.ca



**"PEOPLE FROM THE PAST - A BIOGRAPHY SERIES"
SERIAL 1**



When searching through the Library in February 2016, we located a book entitled *The Canadian Album: Men of Canada*, which was written by Rev. William Cochrane and published by Rev. T.S. Linscott. Some of the names contained in the book are familiar, while others remain a mystery. Each newsletter, we will produce 2 or 3 of these biographies and have a poll on our Facebook Page where you can vote on which person seems to have had the biggest impact on Brantford.

REV. WM. COCHRANE, D. D., minister of Zion Presbyterian Church, Brantford, Ont., was born in Paisley, Scotland, February 9, 1831. His father was from Dalry, Ayrshire, and the family sprung from the renowned seamen Thos. Cochrane, Earl of Dundonald, or Lord Cochrane. His mother was from Arran. He began his education at the age of four and continued until twelve, when he entered the publishing house of Murray & Stewart, and remained ten and a half years. He possessed indomitable energy and devoted his leisure hours to study. In his twenty-first year he en-

tered Glasgow University, going from Paisley to attend classes at five a.m. In his twenty-third year, two gentlemen in Cincinnati, Ohio, offered him means to enter the ministry. Accepting the proposal, he entered Hanover College, Indiana, in 1854, and graduated with the highest honours in 1857. Afterwards he studied theology, under Drs. Hodge and Alexander, at Princeton, N. J., and in 1859 was ordained as pastor in Jersey City. In 1862 he accepted the call to Brantford, where he has since remained, in spite of invitations to Boston, New York, Chicago, Detroit, Toronto, Newburyport and other great cities. In 1874 he founded Brantford Ladies' College, of which he is governor and lecturer in philosophy. For fourteen years he was clerk of Paris presbytery; for twenty years he has been clerk of the Hamilton and London Synod, and for about the same period, convener of the Home Mission Committee. For twenty years he has been president or chairman of the Mechanics' Institute and Public Library. He has had his full share of honours. Hanover College gave him the degrees of M.A. and D.D. In 1869 he represented his church at the British Assemblies; in 1873 and 1882 he went as deputy to the North-West and British Columbia; in 1882 he was moderator of assembly, and in 1884 and 1889 delegate to the Pan-Presbyterian Alliances in Belfast and London. In addition to platform and press contributions he has published six volumes.



REV. T. S. LINS COTT, was born in Devon, England, on June 19th, 1846. When twelve years old, business disaster overtook his parents and he struck out for himself, and from that time has relied on his own resources. His first position was in a bookstore, but other callings engaged his energies before he joined the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada in the year 1875. He was converted in London, England, in his nineteenth year and immediately began to preach in the parks and squares of that city. The Bible Defence Association engaged his services, to defend the Bible against the attacks of British Secularists. For four years, debating and delivering lectures on the Bible was his religious employment. Mr. Linscott felt his need of education, and applied himself to study with great energy and success. Under the pressure of business, study and incessant public speaking, his health was greatly shattered and he started for America. In Ohio he went into book business again and came to Ontario as a general agent. He was induced to join the ministry as above stated, successfully passing the Conference examinations and was duly ordained. In 1879 he, for family reasons, retired from the pastorate and took charge of the publishing business of Bradley, Garretson & Co., at Brantford, Ont., of which business he has still the control. He is author of "The Path of Wealth" and several pamphlets; the president of the Society



for the Prevention of Vice, treasurer of the Evangelical Alliance, and a member of various church boards. His services as a preacher are in constant demand and he is in christian labors abundant, in addition to the management of one of the leading publishing houses in the Dominion. Mr. and Mrs. Linscott with their six children reside in the beautiful suburban villa known as "Seven Acres," where, in leisure hours, he dispenses a generous hospitality to his friends, lay and clerical. By his employees he is highly respected, and by his fellow citizens regarded as a man, fearless in defending the right and denouncing the wrong.

FROM OUR COLLECTION

One of the most challenging tasks at the museum is determining what we bring into the collection. Adults clean out their parent's house as they downsize and frequently bring items that have no to little historical significance to our mandate of the Brant Historical Society. Every once and a while, someone comes in to donate something and you get so excited about their donation because it is a near perfect example of the items we do want. One such story happened in February of this year.

Karen Sirr, was cleaning out her father's house and came across a straight razor. The straight razor in itself has little value. The story or provenance of the razor is the interesting portion of the story as her father, William J Sirr, served on Council for the City of Brantford. William Sirr first stepped on to Council for the City of Brantford in 1963 as a representative for Ward 3 and sat on the Works, Welfare, and Fair Wage Committees. He sat for 3 consecutive terms ending his time on Council in 1968.

While on Council he had the common pressing matter of getting his hair cut and beard trimmed. To do that, he would travel down to Colborne Street to Elgin Simington's barbershop located at 262 Colborne Street. When Elgin retired, he gave the razor to William Sirr as a token of their friendship and loyal business to each other over the years. Included inside the razor is a hand written note by Elgin giving the history of his Barber Shop that reads:

"This razor has been used by Elgin Simington at 262 Colborne St. for 35 years and never cut anything but whiskers. Any young man who starts to shave should start with an open razor. He never know what his bear will be. So if he can use an open razor and maintain it, he never need have trouble shaving.

I have cut many heads of hair and shaved many faces for 40 cents and not long ago I say a price

list from 1923:

Hair cut 25 cents

Hair cut 35 cents

Shave 15 cents 20 cents

Compare that with the list from 1973:

Hair cuts \$9.50

Hair cuts \$8.50

Hair cuts \$5.00

Shave \$2.00

In all the years I was in business, I never heard of a Barber being call on[to a] Jury. The Barber knows to[o] much and hears to[o] much. Now, anyone who uses a[n] open razor should always keep the rivet nice and snug. Barbers should never repeat what is talked about in his shop.

At one time all barber shops had a mug for each person. Well the mug was not the trouble it was the strap. The barber is very busy. He straps his razor that is wet with lather and he does the same the next time. Well all faces ha[ve] bacteria and when they get all mized on a strap, there is trouble – a very sore face for someone.

Elgin Simington - May 15, 1923 269 Colborne St. to December 1, 1973 262 Colborne St. All those years in one block. I enjoyed every year."

This is one of the best documented artifacts that we have received within the past year. Not only does it take a tangible piece that you can hold in your hand, but it also includes a story that relates two people, a business owner and a City Councillor. If you have artifacts with a story behind them, these are the type of donations that we want to encourage at the Brant Historical Society.

Nathan Etherington
Program Coordinator



OUR HISTORY MATTERS

Jasper Tough Gilkison Superintendent of Indians (1862-1891)



COL. J. T. GILKISON
Major, Assistant Adj. General, First Secretary of the
Great Western Railway of Canada

Jasper Tough Gilkison was born March 13, 1814 at Johnstown near Brockville, Ontario. The sixth son of William Gilkison and Elizabeth Grant, he was educated in Scotland. In 1829, he returned to Canada and was initially employed by Alexander and William Morris of Brockville. A few years later, he moved to Niagara where he became a member of the local militia, seeing action in 1837 at Montgomery's Tavern in Toronto. In 1840 he auctioned off most of his assets, including his two horses, and moved to Hamilton where he worked as a clerk for Colin Campbell Ferrie primarily as a debt collector. By

1844 he had his own business as a land developer. The following year, he joined forces with Sir Allan MacNab in promoting the Great Western Railway to which he was appointed Secretary, a position he held until 1855 when he and MacNab were dismissed from the Railway's executive. In 1856, he was elected Alderman for St. Mary's Ward in Hamilton. The following year, the City of Hamilton commissioned him to go to London to raise funds to finance several infrastructure projects.

Upon his return, Gilkison pursued several speculative projects including the Burlington Bay Dock and Ship Building Company and the Hamilton and Port Dover Railway Company. By 1859, however, the economy was facing a depression and investors were avoiding large infrastructural projects. This no doubt had an impact on Gilkison's own finances. Several of the properties that he owned were sold at a loss in order to sustain his family. Using family connections in the Jarvis, Grant, and Robinson families, and with the support of Sir Allan MacNab, he wrote to Phillip Michael VanKoughnet, Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs on January 7, 1861 requesting an appointment as Superintendent of Indians for the Grand River Reserves. Unlike David Thorburn, the previous Superintendent who resided in Brockville, Gilkison, whose father, William, had purchased a farm near

Brantford, was prepared to move.

Gilkison assumed responsibility as Superintendent of Indians for the Six Nations and New Credit Reserves on May 1, 1862 at a salary of \$1,400 per annum. There is no doubt that he brought with him the administrative skills necessary to carry out his duties but his temperament and impatience was often a source of conflict with certain elements. His attitude towards the First Nations reflected the Victorian view that those who adopted agriculture became educated, worked hard and became respectable members of society deserved help. He had difficulty in accepting the views of those who wanted to maintain the traditional ways and did not understand why they would not willingly accept the benefits of white society. In 1874, he expressed the view that "there is no reason why Indians should not take their place among the rest of the population of the country..... The great drawbacks in the way of their improvement are, the want of control by parents over their children and the innate tendency to indolence among many of the men; the women on the contrary appear to have more energy of character. In this connection, however, it is proper to state, there are worthy and encouraging exceptions." He did not approve of inter-racial marriages, as "marriages of Indians with whites are injurious to the constitution and health of the offspring, besides increasing the number of *white Indians*." He was also critical of those who did accept the Christian faith referring to them as *pagans*.

Notwithstanding his personal views, he did face a daunting challenge. In 1861, just prior to his arrival, the Grand River Navigation Company went bankrupt and the First Nations lost their entire investment. This would have been sufficient in itself to foster considerable distrust. In the same period, administrative control for Indian Affairs was passed from Great Britain to the Legislative Assembly in North America. In 1869, the Canadian Government introduced the Indian Act. The Act was not well thought out and caused considerable friction between those administering it and those being administered. Gilkison noted that the Act was "not as a whole acceptable to the Indians, while not a few prefer their ancient rule to statute law. Not one of the Six Nations has availed himself to the enfranchisement clauses of that Act; the reason no doubt is that it does not invest them with a title in fee-simple. If that was conceded it is very likely many would seek the privilege; but in very few cases would it be judicious to grant such a right without restrictions."

Continued.....

**OUR HISTORY MATTERS: “Jasper Tough Gilkison
Superintendent of Indians (1862-1891)”
Continues.....**

The First Nations were themselves divided between the Progressives, those who supported the need for change and innovation in the management of reserve, and the Traditionalists who wanted to retain the hereditary traditions. After the collapse of the Grand River Navigation Company, a group of reformers headed by Isaac Powless petitioned to disband the Confederacy Council and replace it with elected Chiefs. Though the movement did not gain much traction initially, it continued as an undercurrent of Reserve politics. In 1874, Gilkison reported, “some of the more advanced would prefer an elective Council; but the large majority of people still prefer the hereditary chiefs.” In the early 1880’s, the Six Nations Union Association emerged to press the Chiefs and the Government on land issues, though they did not promote an elective Council.

For his part, Gilkison clearly favored the Progressives. Within the first six months of his appointment, Gilkison set out an agenda to improve the administrative management of the Reserves. This included the building of a new Council House that took two years to construct and immediately placed him in conflict with the Traditionalists who wanted to retain the use of Longhouse as a venue for Council decision-making. He also proposed the building of a town at the center of the Reserve. This proposal, which led to the development of Ohsweken, seems to have gained considerable support, particularly among the Progressive Chiefs.

Gilkison also proposed a number of administrative improvements including the creation of a land registry system, a more systematic census taking procedure, improving the roads and encouraging agriculture, and the use of a committee system and *ad hoc* committees to speed up the decision making process. While improving the land registry and census taking systems proved straightforward and moved quickly, other objectives that involved the direct participation of the Council progressed slowly. Road improvement was slow due to the fact it relied upon volunteer labor. Gilkison forcibly inserted himself into the debate to speed up decisions, thus alienating many of the Chiefs impeded the committee structure. Between 1861 and 1891, cropland doubled and average farm size tripled. Agricultural improvement did occur, but the formation of an Agricultural Society in 1868 was purely a First Nation’s initiative.

Gilkison also faced an issue with the County of Brant regarding civil and criminal law. Enforcement and adjudication relied upon the use of County police and magistrates. Although the County expected to be paid for these services, they never were. By the mid-1860s the

demand was growing and the County began to press for payment. Rather than pay, the Indian Department proposed that a number of outstanding First Nations men be made magistrates. Rather than follow their advice, Gilkison had himself appointed magistrate and this angered a number of the educated Chiefs. It was not until the mid-1870s when the Council established its own dispute settlement process for civil procedures that the matter was settled. The County, however, continued to handle the criminal cases.

The issue of timber brought Gilkison into further conflict with the Traditionalist. By the early 1860’s, the mature forest had all been but depleted as a result of the surrender of nine-tenths of the Haldimand Tract and white encroachment. Soon after his appointment, Gilkison called for the regulation of the sale and cutting of the remaining timber. The Council was divided on the issue. Progressives saw some merit in the proposal, but Traditionalists headed by William Jacobs, a Chief of the Lower Cayuga, opposed any control of timber harvesting on the basis that it infringed the longhouse view of infringement and that it penalized the those who had reserves on their land.

The conflict between those who supported regulating timber rights and those opposed to it came to a head when Jacobs petitioned Secretary of State Joseph Howe to intervene on their behalf as “the forest seeming to provide the only means of relief To fend off impending distress.” The Progressives, whom Gilkison openly supported, mounted their own petition. The conflict between Jacobs and Gilkison became increasingly more personal, with Jacobs accusing Gilkison of being self-serving and disregarding the interests of the First Nations. Gilkison for his part accused Jacobs of being disruptive at Council meetings, self-serving and a leader of the “pagan movement”.

Under pressure from Gilkison, the Privy Council passed an Order-in-Council on February 12th, 1873, banning the sale, removal and cutting of timber. That, however, did not end the matter. Gilkison aggressively prosecuted those who continued to ignore the Order-in-Council. In 1874 a Select Committee of Parliament investigated the state of affairs on the Six Nations Reserve. The Traditionalists made accusations against Gilkison. The issue of timber harvesting was raised once again. Gilkison argued that timber reserves were almost depleted and “what remains is necessary for the Indians themselves for farming and household purposes.” Gilson further pointed out that numerous quantities of cordwood had been seized and that “arrests, trials, convictions and imprisonment have followed.” The Committee, however, recommended that the government should ascertain “whether, in the interest and well-being of the Indian, any modification of such order may be made.”

Continued.....

**OUR HISTORY MATTERS: “Jasper Tough Gilkison Superintendent of Indians (1862-1891)”
Continues.....**

The politics of the Department of Indian Affairs also impacted Gilkison’s role. When hired, he reported to William Spragge, Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs. Spragge’s approach was focused on carrying out the mandate of the department at minimal cost. He tended to leave administrative matters to the local superintendent and often took their advice in deal with issues. This left Gilkison with considerable autonomy and it appears that when he was asked to deal with issues such as unpaid Right-of-Way payments owed by the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company, he was up to the task. The issue of payment had been outstanding since 1852, and Gilkison was able to settle it in a matter on months in 1871.

Upon Spragge’s death in 1874, Lawrence Vancoughnet, a close ally Sir John A. Macdonald, was appointed Deputy Superintendent. Vancoughnet’s management philosophy was to be involved at every level of the decision making process. While he was always careful to defer to the wishes of his political masters, he jealously guarded his own authority within Indian Affairs and someone with Gilkison’s political connections fostered distrust. As a result, Gilkison lost considerable flexibility in dealing with local matters and occasionally found himself in conflict with the Deputy Superintendent. No doubt Vancoughnet’s opinion of Gilkison may have been influenced by the 1874 *Report of the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the affairs of the Six Nation Indians in the Counties of Brant and Haldimand* which sided with the First Nations on a number of key issues. His relationship with Vancoughnet may have been further impacted by the fact that he was forced to admit that he “ had unfortunately overlooked the circular” issued in 1875 by Vancoughnet outlining timing, structure and content of reports. At the same time as all of these issues were festering their relationship, Gilkison was gazette Lieutenant Colonel of the active militia in the seventh military district.

Despite his tenuous relationship with the Deputy Superintendent, Gilkison continued to perform his duties. In August 1874, the First Nations hosted the Governor General and Duchess of Dufferin, and event that “ should rouse in you, increased self-respect, and pride in your nationality.” In 1886, they hosted Sir John A. Macdonald. In 1889, he was sent to testify before the hearings held between Great Britain and the United States regarding Cayuga claims for compensation. These were not resolved until 1926.

By the late-1880’s, Gilkison was becoming increasingly incapacitated. Vancoughnet who believed that the Department “would be well rid of him,” made efforts to force his retirement. In 1888, he removed the Mississauga Reserve from his responsibility. Despite Gilkison’s objections, Vancoughnet ordered a thorough investigation of the Brantford Office when some funds went astray. He assigned administrative responsibility to Andrew Dingman and had Prime Minister John A. Macdonald write to Gilkison stating that he was at risk of being discharged without pension if he did not step down. Despite these attempts to force his retirement, Gilkison did not retire until 1891 at full pension.

Gilkison and his daughter Augusta Isabella Grant continued to reside at their home on Murray Street until his death in 1904. She would later write that “to this day the Indians tell her, “Your father was so kind, so good to the red man.”” While this view may have been shared by some, it is more like that his tenure as Superintendent was regarded with less enthusiasm by those who wanted to maintain the hereditary ways of the First Nations and that he represented aggressive policies imposed on the First Nations by an imperialist government.

**Michael St. Amant
President**



Photo Courtesy of the Woodland Cultural Centre
The Six Nations Indian superintendent and several chiefs. Standing, left to right: John Hill, Josiah Hill, Wm. Wedge, Nicodemus Porter. Sitting, left to right: David Thomas, Jasper Gilkison (Indian Superintendent), David Hill.

MYRTLEVILLE HOUSE NEWS

The last few months at Myrtleville have been a flurry of activities. With several special events and camps we have been thrilled to see so many new and familiar faces.

The Myrtleville House Museum was very pleased to welcome 50 guests on Family Day. This free event was a wonderful opportunity for curious families to visit Myrtleville and learn what we are all about. Guest blacksmith Brad Allen from the Hamilton Blacksmith guild demonstrated some techniques of the trade outside in the workshop. Visitors baked cookies and warmed up with a hot chocolate inside. They also had a chance to complete a scavenger hunt and enter to win a prize.

March Break was a whirlwind of excitement. 33 (12 new!) campers visited Myrtleville over the course of the week and enjoyed a variety of crafts and games taking them "Around the World". Each Day campers visited a different continent, a favorite being Asia, where campers delighted in making a coy wind catcher, fortune cookies and learned how to use chopsticks.

This year Myrtleville was very proud to partner with the Grand Erie District School Board and take part in their new initiative "Focus on Youth". This program targets "at risk" youth and gives them first-time work experience. Myrtleville received two hard working and eager high school students for the week of March Break. It was a pleasure to give them some real job experience. We look forward to participating again next year.

The Easter Egg Hunt at Myrtleville this year was a great success. Almost 300 guests visited and enjoyed hunting for eggs hidden all over the Myrtleville property. With the help

of over a dozen volunteers, families explored the museum, got their face painted and made a sheep fridge magnet. The event was a great opportunity to hand out over 200 summer camp flyers to local families. New this year was the presence of Mothers Pizza. A team of their awesome staff handed out free pizza to everyone who attended.

A very special Paint-Club event was hosted at Myrtleville on Sunday April 10th. The wonderful ladies at Paint Club created a custom piece titled "Myrtleville in Spring". We were pleased to see registration was fully booked with 20 participants. The next event is scheduled for October. Details will be posted on our website and the Facebook page over the summer.

As the warm weather approaches, Myrtleville is preparing for another summer of camp fun. Over 20 campers have already registered for this year's summer camp. Themes this year include Camp Myrtleville's Got Talent, Ship Wrecked and Myths & Legends! We are currently hiring two camp counsellors to plan and run our fantastic program under the direction of Education Officer, Sarah Thomas. Anyone interested can apply on the Young Canada Works website. We are also currently taking applications for Junior Volunteers (12 – 18years). Those interested can join the Junior Volunteer Training Day at Myrtleville on Saturday, June 25th from 10am – 12pm.

*For More information on Junior Volunteer Training, camps, special events, education programming or other volunteering opportunities at the Myrtleville House Museum please contact **Sarah Thomas** at 519-752-3216 or sarah.thomas@brantmuseums.ca.*



BHS CALENDAR OF EVENTS



DATE	EVENT	LOCATION	TIME
EXHIBITS			
May, 5 th - 31st, 2016	“Airing Our Dirty Laundry” The History of Brantford’s Soap and Washing Machine Industries	Brant Museum & Archives 57 Charlotte Street	10:00am-4:00pm General Admission:\$8 Members/Seniors: \$5
PD DAY & SUMMER CAMPS			
Fri, Apr. 22 nd , 2016	PD Day Camp: Theme: Spring on the Farm	Myrtleville House Museum 34 Myrtleville Drive	Drop off in between 8-9am Pick up between 4-5pm (\$10 for extended child care to 5:30pm)
Fri, Jun 10 th , 2016	PD Day Camp: Theme: Inventor’s Laboratory	Myrtleville House Museum 34 Myrtleville Drive	Drop off in between 8-9am Pick up between 4-5pm (\$10 for extended child care to 5:30pm)
Fri, Jun 30 th , 2016	PD Day Camp: Theme: Teddy Bear Picnic	Myrtleville House Museum 34 Myrtleville Drive	Drop off in between 8-9am Pick up between 4-5pm (\$10 for extended child care to 5:30pm)
Jul 4 th - 8 th , 2016	Summer Camp: Myrtleville’s Got Talent	Myrtleville House Museum 34 Myrtleville Drive	Drop off in between 8-9am Pick up between 4-5pm (\$10 for extended child care to 5:30pm)
Jul 11 th - 15 th , 2016	Summer Camp: Ship Wrecked	Myrtleville House Museum 34 Myrtleville Drive	Drop off in between 8-9am Pick up between 4-5pm (\$10 for extended child care to 5:30pm)
Jul 18 th - 22th, 2016	Summer Camp: Pioneer Days	Myrtleville House Museum 34 Myrtleville Drive	Drop off in between 8-9am Pick up between 4-5pm (\$10 for extended child care to 5:30pm)
Jul 25 th - 29 th , 2016	Summer Camp: Take Flight	Myrtleville House Museum 34 Myrtleville Drive	Drop off in between 8-9am Pick up between 4-5pm (\$10 for extended child care to 5:30pm)
Aug 2 nd -5 th , 2016(No Camp on Mon, Aug. 1 st)	Summer Camp: Splash Into Summer	Myrtleville House Museum 34 Myrtleville Drive	Drop off in between 8-9am Pick up between 4-5pm (\$10 for extended child care to 5:30pm)

Events Continued.....

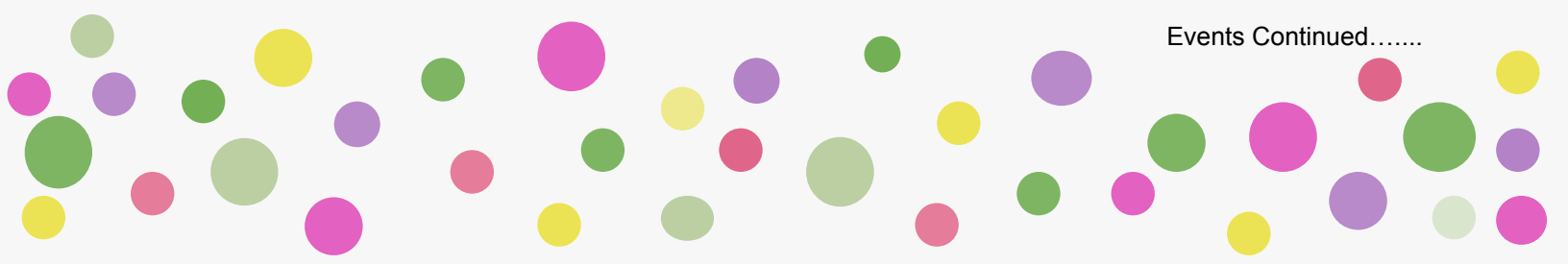


BHS CALENDAR OF EVENTS *Continued....*



DATE	EVENT	LOCATION	TIME
PD DAY & SUMMER CAMPS <i>Continued...</i>			
Aug 8 th – 12 th , 2016	Summer Camp: Myths and Legends	Myrtleville House Museum 34 Myrtleville Drive	Drop off in between 8-9am Pick up between 4-5pm (\$10 for extended child care to 5:30pm)
Aug 15 th – 19 th , 2016	Summer Camp: Game Show	Myrtleville House Museum	Drop off in between 8-9am Pick up between 4-5pm (\$10 for extended child care to 5:30pm)
Aug 22 nd - 26 th , 2016	Summer Camp: Animal Kingdom	Myrtleville House Museum 34 Myrtleville Drive	Drop off in between 8-9am Pick up between 4-5pm (\$10 for extended child care to 5:30pm)
Aug 29 th – Sept 2 nd , 2016	Summer Camp: Spy Kids	Myrtleville House Museum 34 Myrtleville Drive	Drop off in between 8-9am Pick up between 4-5pm (\$10 for extended child care to 5:30pm)
EVENTS			
Mon, May 2 nd , 2016	Heritage Excursion: City Hall Records & Archives, Margaret Chandler Heritage House, Myrtleville House Museum, St. Jude's Anglican Church. Travel by bus. Lunch and coffee breaks provided.	Brant Museum & Archives 57 Charlotte Street	9:00am-4:00pm
Wed, May 4 th , 2016	"Airing Our Dirty Lau- dry" Gala	Brant Museum & Archives 57 Charlotte Street	6:00pm-8:00pm Invitation Only
Tue, May 24 th , 2016	Doing Our Bit Book Launch & Reading A Play by Vincent Ball	Sanderson Centre 88 Dalhousie Street	12:00 Noon
Wed, May 25 th , 2016	Sir John Franklin and the Discovery of the HMS Erebus	Room RCW 202, Research & Academic Centre-West Build- ing. Wilfrid Laurier University- Brantford Campus.	7:00 pm
Jun 25 th , 2016	Junior Volunteer Training Day	Myrtleville House Museum 34 Myrtleville Drive	10am-12Noon

Events Continued.....



BHS CALENDAR OF EVENTS *Continued.....*

DATE	EVENT	LOCATION	TIME
WALKING TOURS			
Sat, Apr 30 th , 2016	Earliest History at the Forging Place Walk Join us for our first Walking Tour of the season!	Begins at Brant's Ford Park	10:30am
Sat, May 21 st , 2016	Loyalist Settlement near the FordWalk (Modified of the previous Ford Place Walk)	Starting at the Mohawk Chapel	10:30am
Sat, Jun 11 th , 2016	The Ford Around the War of 1812 Walk	Starting at D'Aubigny Creek Park	10:30am
Sat, Jul 1 st (Canada Day), 2016	The Great War Walk	Starting at the Railway Station	10:30am
Sat, Jul 23 rd , 2016	Between the Wars (Between 1919-1939)	Starting Point TBA	10:30am
Sat, Aug 13 th , 2016	Brantford Canal Walk	Starting from Beach Road	10:30am

*For more information on upcoming events, please contact
Nathan Etherington, Program Coordinator
at 519-752-2483 or nathan.etherington@brantmuseums.ca*

