

Grade 6 at

WHITBY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

LYNDE HOUSE
MUSEUM

WHITBY HISTORICAL SOCIETY



WARREN
GENERAL STORE

Seniors to Students Heritage Project

Seniors to Students Heritage Project at Lynde House Museum & Warren General Store Connects more school children in the Durham Region to the heritage and culture of Whitby and surrounds as a microcosm of Southern Ontario. The project endeavors to provide cross generational benefits involving seniors, interpretive presentations at the museum and Integrating Ontario School Curriculum. The central focus uses the Lynde and Warren family histories and their compatriots, beginning with First Nations Peoples, Early Settlers, War of 1812, pre-Confederation and the beginnings of the Industrial age as a basis for the Educational project materials.

Acknowledgements

*Funded with special thanks to the
Ontario Trillium Foundation*



An agency of the Government of Ontario
Un organisme du gouvernement de l'Ontario

The Durham Community Foundation



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Special thanks to all those who contributed their time and talents to the project:

Lauri Geuzebroek, Ontario School Curriculum Consultant and Program Development;
Peter Hoppe, Consultant Professor York University;

Whitby Historical Society, Roderick Angevaare, President; Past President, David Chambers;
Monica Lawlor, Vice President; Alan Breck Stewart, Secretary -Treasurer; Linda Calder, Board Member;
Brian Seale, Board Member; Ed Campbell, Board Member.

Trina Astor-Stewart, Executive Director; Monica Effenberger, Curator;
Lake House Consulting and Innumerable Volunteers.

Canada... a country in the making



Model of the Joseph Picard Site of the Huron-Wendat Village found in Whitby

People Who Helped Shaped Canada-

Many people have contributed to shaping Canada as it is today. People inhabiting this area, through the endeavor to create shelter, provide food and livelihood, have in various ways carved out what we refer to as home today. Two First Nations Confederacies are among these people.



The Huron-Wendat 1350 - 1400 and The Anishinaabe.

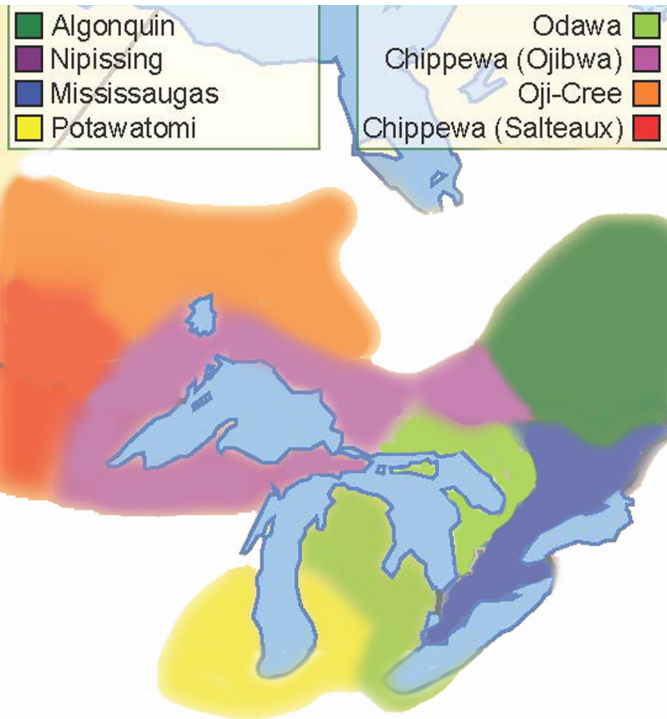
The Anishinaabe included the Algonquin, Nipissing, Mississauga, Potawatomi, Odawa, Chippewa (Ojibway), Oji-Cree and Chippewa (Salteaux) Tribes. They both settled around the Great Lakes. Anishinaabe is an Ojibway word pronounced - uh-NISH-ih-NAH-bay.

Joseph Picard Huron-Wendat Site.

When the 407 highway was being excavated a large Huron-Wendat settlement/village was uncovered. Over 200 people lived here and thousands of precious artifacts were saved. A model was made based on the village and it is now located in Lynde House Museum. Joseph Picard was a soldier who served in the Canadian Infantry during WW1 and came from Wendake, Quebec. Injuries received in the war when he was only 28 years old resulted in his death. He is buried at Vimy Ridge, France.

**“WHITBY -- An archeological dig along the Hwy. 407 expansion route in Whitby has revealed thousands of First Nations artifacts.” ... “This is the first large scale site ever excavated in Whitby,” said Katherine Hull, senior archeologist and manager of historical archeology at ASI. “We did a really thorough excavation. We did a lot of extra little things.” <https://www.durhamregion.com/community-story/4536201-whitby-hwy-407-dig-reveals-artifacts/>*

Two of the First Nations Confederacies



The Huron-Wendat people hunted, fished and farmed. Their practice of planting corn, beans and squash together yielded more produce than early European methods. The practice was referred to as the Three Sisters Planting Method.

There were many similarities and also differences between the two First Nations Confederacies.

The Mississaugas originally occupied an area north of Lake Superior and Lake Huron. They came to Southern Ontario and settled mostly around Lake Scugog.

The Mississaugas, like the Huron-Wendat, also hunted, fished, and grew some crops. They also used the 'Three Sisters Planting Method'. They also tapped maple trees for maple syrup in springtime and in summer harvested wild rice from the marshes around Lake Scugog.



Mississauga Chief Maun-gua-daus

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The image is the word 'Anishinaabeg'. It means 'the good humans' or those on the right path given to them by the Great Spirit. Anishinaabe is an Ojibway word pronounced - uh-NISH-ih-NAH-bay.

Mississauga people lived in single-family dome shaped or conical birch bark wigwams. Did you know that the mothers built the wigwams? They cut small branches and tied them together with hide strips. There was a small hole in the top because they had a fire in the middle to keep warm in winter.

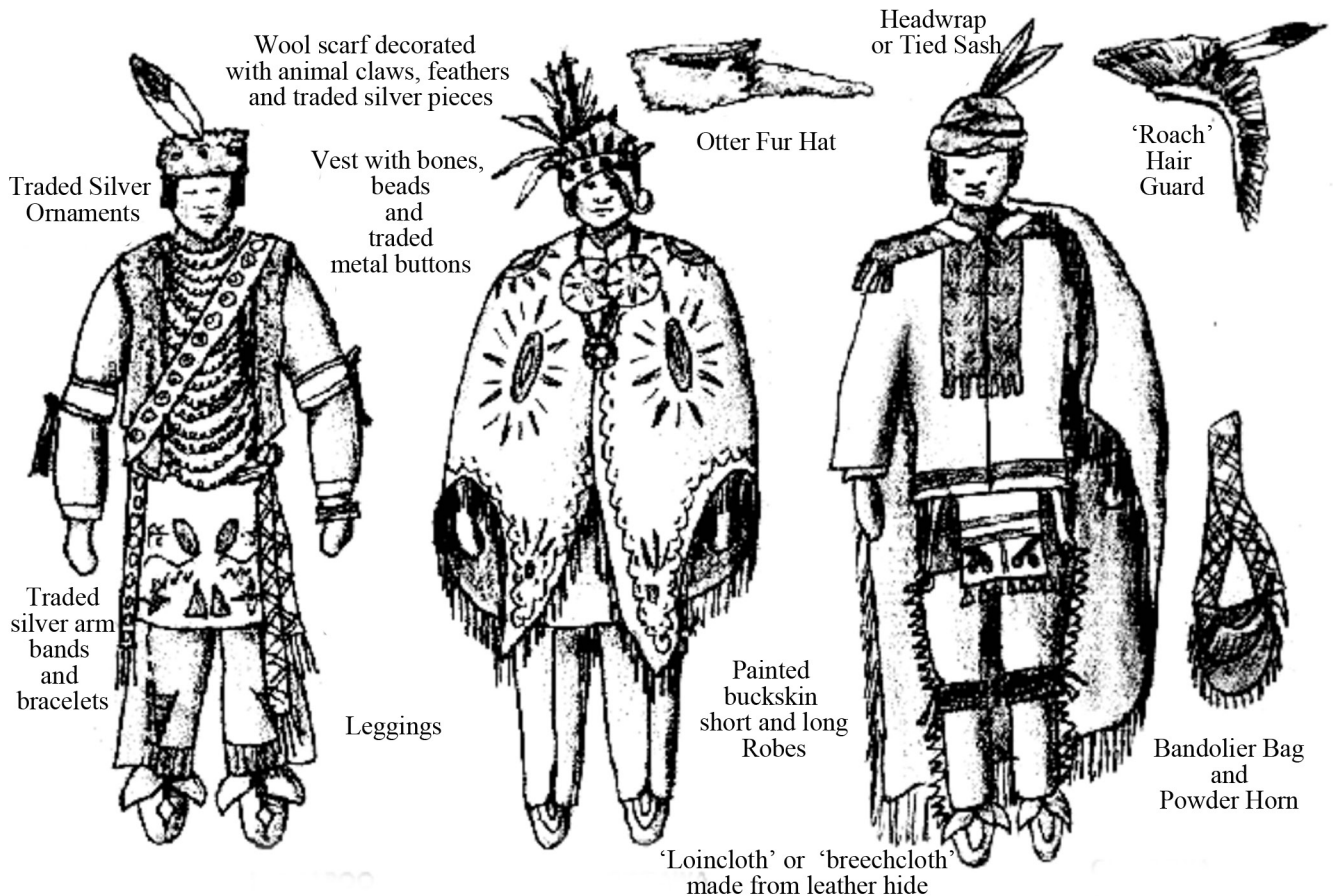
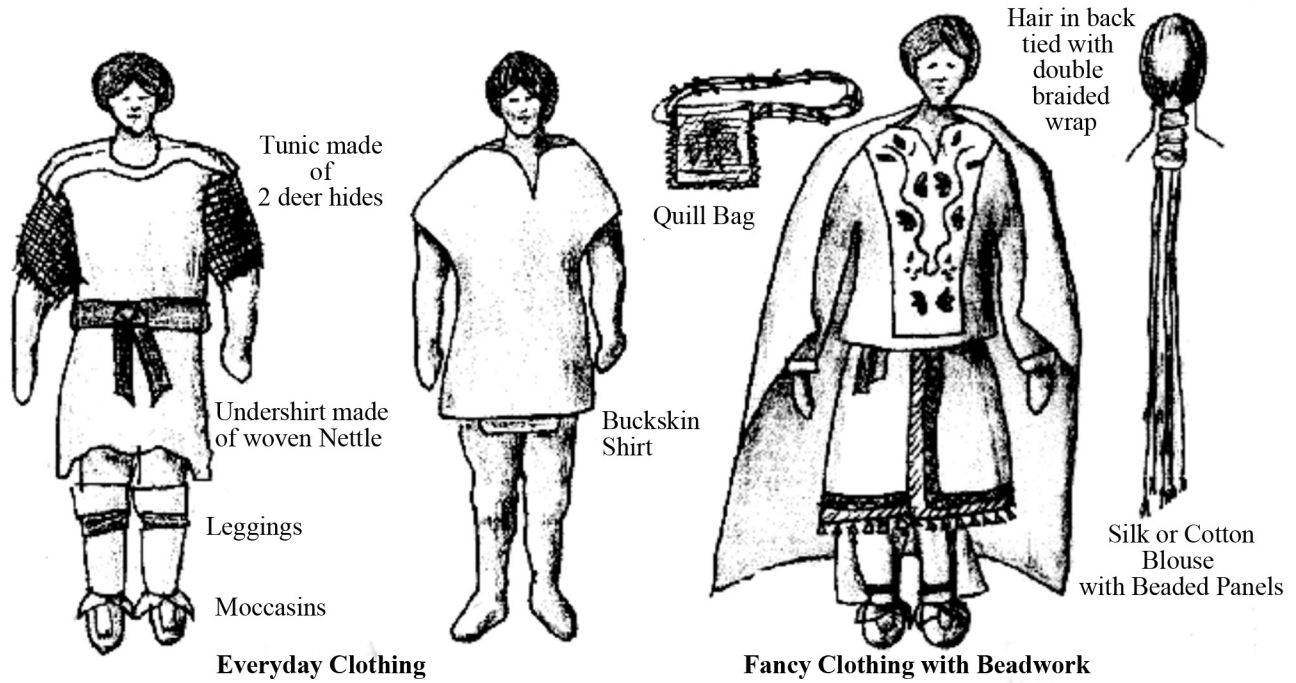
The Mississaugas had a written language very similar to the Algonquin language.

You can be polite and say, 'Thank you' in the Algonquin - Mississauga language with this word, 'Miigwech' pronounced 'mee-gwetch'.



Mississaugas gathering Wild Rice in Summer

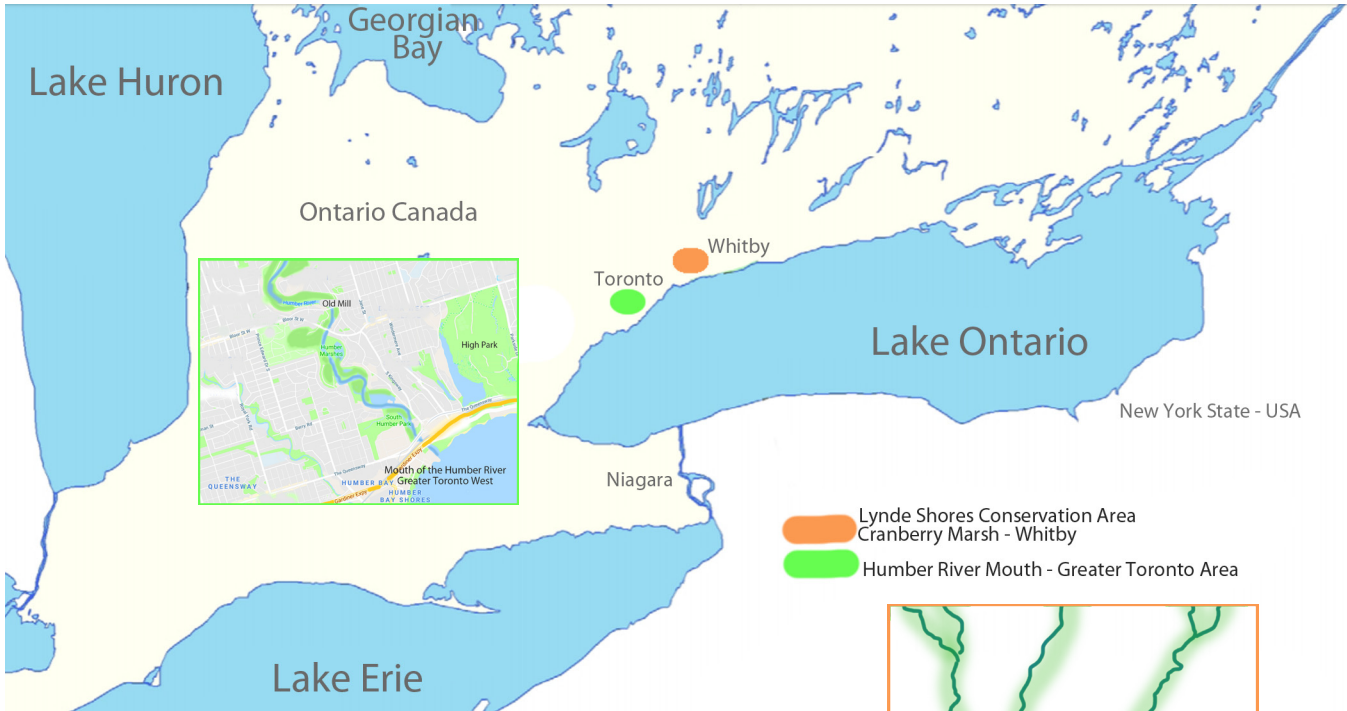
Clothing



First Nations Clothing - Great Lakes Area 1700s and 1800s

An Abundant Land Then and Now

The Huron-Wendat First Nations People inhabited areas from the north of Lake Huron and Lake Superior through Southern Ontario and New York State between 1350 - 1400. The Huron guided the French explorer Etienne Brûlé to the mouth of the Humber River in 1615. This was an abundant area capable of supporting the lives of many.



The Humber River, its valleys and marshes comprise the largest watershed in present day Toronto.

You can find, migratory song birds and monarch butterflies here as well as more than sixty species of fish such as; trout, pike and salmon plus waterfowl and turtles. With spring and fall migrations, and breeding grounds, the Humber is an ecological treasure trove of wildlife which can still be observed from the ‘Old Mill Bridge’.

When strong winds blow off of Lake Ontario waters at the Humber River mouth see sudden temperature changes. The surface water is warm while the cold waters flow in underneath. This inversion only lasts a few days at a time, but when it does, you can catch trout and salmon from the shore, an historically amazing fishing spot.

Near here, marked by a sand dune, was the site of a 1749 French Trading Fort and merchant’s cabin built c. 1790.



Lynde Shores Conservation Area in Whitby is historically very lush.

Most probably known for centuries to First Nations prime hunting and fishing.

Early surveys indicate that the western most tributary of Lynde Creek was once connected to Cranberry Marsh. These two significant wetlands are vitally important to migratory birds and all manner of wildlife.

Sources*: www.mississauga.ca/heritage/new/docs/Jones.pdf - <http://regalheights.ca/area-history-first-peoples/> - <http://www.ontariotrails.on.ca/trails/view/humber-river-old-mill-marshes> - http://www.latornell.ca/wp-content/uploads/files/presentations/2007/2007_T3H_Jamie_Davidson.pdf - <http://www.ontariotrails.on.ca/trails/view/humber-river-old-mill-marshes>

Early Explorers and Founders of a Growing Nation

European explorers open a way for the immigration of ‘Early Settlers’

Some people opening the door to a new world were:



Meeting of Isaac Brock and Tecumseh, 1812.

John Cabot, 1449-1499
Jacques Cartier, 1491-1557
Samuel de Champlain, 1567-1635
The Marquis de Montcalm, 1712-1759
James Wolfe, 1727-1759
Guy Carleton, 1724-1808
John Graves Simcoe, 1752-1806
Tecumseh, 1768-1813



John Cabot arrives in the new world

Let's see how some were connected to the Lynde and Warren families in relationship to Lynde House Museum.



Sir Isaac Brock

Sir Isaac Brock, 1769-1812 and Jabez Lynde 1773-1856

In February 1811 when news of war between the British and Americans spread, Major-General Isaac Brock and his aide-de-camp, John Macdonell, stopped at Lynde's tavern to obtain fresh horses anxious to get to Government House.

“One cold, clear February morning” ...with the sound of a commanding voice shouting, “We need horses, Lynde, the King's business! Must get through to York!” Jabez jumped into action, “...Hitched his two best horses to the sleigh,” while the two officers warmed themselves in the Lynde cabin. Jabez even went so far as to ride with the men directing them to their destination. Clarissa Lynde, daughter, at the time only six, recounts her memories in; ‘Reminiscences of Mrs. Clarissa Lynde Warren of the War of 1812’ which appeared in the Whitby Chronicle on 8 January 1897. Of General Brock she wrote,

“The suavity of the commander-in-chief was manifest.” The Inn an Tavern, located on the Lynde farm beside Lynde Creek was where the British Militia and First Nations People found both supplies on the way and returned to have wounds looked after, rest and recuperate from the ravages of war.

*Jabez Lynde
a painting of what he
may have looked like in
1803*



Meeting of Isaac Brock and Tecumseh, 1812. (painting by C.W. Jeffreys, courtesy Library and Archives Canada/ C-073719).

***Source: Sybil C. Lynde Stirling's book: To A House in Whitby - Sir Isaac Brock Collection - Brock University. Portrait on Wood -image of Jabez Lynde is an approximation as photograph was invented mid 1800s.*

Connections ...or Six Degrees of Separation

Eli Playter Diaries 1812 and the Lynde Family

July 7th, “I left Lynde’s after breakfast and call’d at every house on the road through Whitby and returned up the Lake Shore to the big Bay and out to Lynde’s (again) by dark.”

July 8th, “I had staid all night at Lynde’s...”

July 14th, “Went to Lynde’s met the company of Militia. Drilled them some time, they behaved very well. I dismissed and treated them, took Dinner and started home about 4 o’clock... a lonesome ride, got home at midnight.”

October 16, “I received a letter... ordering me to March up the Company to York... rode myself to warn the men up the front road and came back to Lynde’s by dark.”

Sunday, October 18, “...Came to Lynde’s when I found my horse, got breakfast and started with what men had come... sent remainder home after getting the Men their provisions.”

‘1813 - The first word the Lynde’s heard about the ‘Battle of York’ was from a dispatch rider astride a lathered horse. “York has fallen!” he shouted. “The regulars are heading this way!”

“Within a few short hours British troops, dragging their wounded with them, dropped in exhaustion around the Lynde’s house. Two surgeons, Dr. Lee and Dr. Powell, working frantically to help the wounded men, asked Jabez if he had any spirits, the universal painkiller of the day. Jabez replied he had eighteen gallons. He was told to save it... for the soon to be arriving onslaught of more wounded. However, ‘The 8th Regiment of the King’s Regiment arrived first. And in a crazed moment having just come off the battle field’ “...seized the spirits, ransacked the Lynde home and, stuffing their mouths with ham, hurried on towards Kingston.”

Jabez Lynde was compensated for some but not all of the provisions ‘lost’ during the war.

Jabez also served in the militia. In 1813, he was a Private in a dispatch cavalry company in the 3rd Regiment of the York Militia, both he and one son ran dispatches between York and Kingston. His company reported to William Allan, Commanding Officer of the 3rd Regiment. In April, 1813, after the capture of the Town of York by the Americans, Brigadier General Sheaffe and his army retreating to Kingston, stopped at the inn and plundered it for supplies.

Jabez Lynde is listed as one of four Privates stationed in Whitby along with David Annis.. There were also two Privates stationed in Pickering, including Jabez’s brother in law, Noadiah Woodruff, and four Privates stationed in Scarborough, one of whom was Stephen Pherrill.

Sources: *Diary of Eli Playter, of the 3rd Regiment of York Militia - 1812* and Brian Winter, former Whitby Archivist. *Chronicles of a County Town: Whitby past and present*, by Brian Winter and Sybil C. Lynde Stirling’s book, *To A House in Whitby*. Library and Archives Canada, War of 1812: Mikán Number:183676: Collections Canada, *The War of 1812*:

Tecumseh and General Isaac Brock



Tecumseh, born 1768, in Ohio, USA and passed away on October 5, 1813, at Chatham-Kent, Canada; allied his forces with those of the British during the War of 1812.

His participation was crucial.

On 18 June 1812 when the United States declared war on Britain, Tecumseh went north to find join the British bringing with him about 350 warriors from numerous tribes.

According to John Richardson, soldier and writer who met Tecumseh, wrote that Tecumsh had been ‘the real hero of the war!’

On 13 August 1812 General Isaac Brock arrived at Amherstburg and met with Tecumseh, the Shawnee chief. Brock’s aide, Captain John Glegg, described Tecumseh as having “bright eyes beaming cheerfulness, energy and decision.”

Tecumseh and Brock admired each other’s strength and courage and of Brock, Tecumseh stated, “This is a man!”

Stealthily, “...On the night of 15 August, 1812 hundreds of canoes glided across the river to land near Detroit, led by Tecumseh, Roundhead and others.” The British with Brock leading marched on the town at first light on the 16th, The British forces approached head on from the south, “...while Tecumseh’s men swept north through the forest.”

“General Brock was the commander of much of the British Empire’s North American forces during the War of 1812.

Brock formed many strategic alliances with First Nation leaders.



These alliances were key to early British victories over the United States.”

Brock came to an untimely end during the Battle of Queenston Heights which took place on October 13, 1812 and was the first major battle in the War of 1812 and resulted in a British victory. On the American side, United States regulars and New York militia forces led by Major General Stephen Van Rensselaer fought in the battle. **The British led by Major General Isaac Brock,** consisted of York and Lincoln militia and Mohawk warriors. After Brock was killed during the battle, Major General Roger Hale Sheaffe, took command and obtained the victory.

Portrait of Tecumseh: Sir Isaac Brock Collection - Brock University. Portrait on Wood Source: www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/Tecumseh/ - <http://www.thecanadaguide.com/history/historical-figures/> - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Queenston_Heights - Image of the death of General Brock at the Battle of Queenston Heights by John David Kelly (1862 - 1958) published 1896. -

Women of the War of 1812



Laura Secord (1775-1868)

You may have heard of the heroic **Laura Secord**, who on the evening of June 21, 1813, overheard a conversation about plans for a surprise American attack on British troops at Beaver Dams (Thorold, Ontario). **James Secord, Laura's husband, served in the 1st Lincoln Militia under General Isaac Brock.**

James was still recovering from injuries sustained that past October, so Laura set out early the next morning to warn of the planned attack. **Laura bravely walked 20 miles (32 km) through the dark forest** from present-day Queenston through St. Davids, Homer, Shipman's Corners and Short Hills at the Niagara Escarpment before she arrived at the camp of allied Mohawk warriors, who led her the rest of the way to FitzGibbon's headquarters at the DeCew House. In Laura's own words, "I found all the Indians encamped; by moonlight the scene was terrifying... Upon advancing to the Indians they all rose, and, with some yells, said "Woman," which made me tremble... I was determined to persevere."

Based on her warning, a small British force and a larger contingent of Mohawk warriors were readied for the American attack. They defeated the Americans, in the Battle of Beaver Dams.

Upper Canadian women actively assisted the British military forces. Many were confused also by the war, not knowing which side to take. **When suddenly confronted with militia at their doors wanting food, the safest thing to do was to give the food, whichever side the forces were on!**

When their husbands were called away on duty for lengthy periods, the whole burden of caring for the family and keeping the farm fell to women. Roger Hale Sheaffe noted early in the war that militiamen who stayed with their units "were exposed to wants and privations ... their homes, their farms were suffering from neglect, much of their produce was lost, and many of their families were in distress." Women had more than enough to do in peacetime, guarding infants and children, doing all the chores of cooking, cleaning, growing food and caring for the wounded and ill. More people it is said, died of infection that battle during the war. Impossible to do all this and cut wood for winter fuel, thresh out grain from the fields and carry it to a mill. One writer noted, "Some women are now suffering for bread, as their husbands are on the lines, and they and their children have no money nor credit, nor can they get any (paying) work to do."

During an assault on Fort George in 1813, **Dominique Henry** was said to have "been very active in assisting the troops on the 27th May, giving them refreshments during the battle". For her actions she was described as, 'quite a heroine' and a person 'not to be frightened'. **Catherine Pool** of the Western District also brought needed food and water during battles as well as becoming a spy on American troops.

Not knowing the directions of the beams parts of the walls, it was impossible to lay it down by any scale, it is however hoped it will be of service to you a general idea of its strength, and of the range of its Guns. (J.S.B.)

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laura_Secord - Painting: https://www.warmuseum.ca/war-of-1812/content_assets/laura-secord/ by Smith - Wants and Privations: *Women and the War of 1812 in Upper Canada* by: George Sheppard. - Background Image of Fort Detroit: *Plan of Fort Detroit, January 26, 1812. Miscellaneous Collection, F 775, Box MU 2102, Archives of Ontario*

Clarissa Woodruff Lynde 1774-1830 wife of Jabez Lynde ...a woman of the War of 1812



Clarissa may have looked like this in 1803

For Clarissa Lynde's contribution to the War of 1812, we must read between the lines, as there is no official mention that we are aware of about her contributions. It is easy to imagine her life however, as her home was open to provide food, lodging and nursing for the entire duration of the War!

She must have organized women in the community, her children and family members and those women following their soldier husbands to feed and look after whatever came nigh her log cabin home, known as the Lynde Inn and Tavern.

In the book, 'Wants and Privations' Women and the War of 1812 in Upper Canada, by: George Sheppard, it states; *"Clearly, the experiences of women during the War of 1812 varied widely. A few civilians performed heroic feats; many others suffered immense losses."*

Clarissa was the daughter of Harvey (Hawkins) Woodruff and Lois Hills. She left what was then a more settled life in Connecticut, with her baby Sylvester in her arms having lost her first born son, John, while her husband Jabez and her father Hawkins had gone ahead to build a log cabin. Together with her little family and her parents she came to the wilderness of Whitby Township to start a new life. Eventually Clarissa and Jabez were to raise eight children in Canada using whatever fortitude and insight they could to maneuver themselves through the times in which they lived. Some say the Woodruffs were of Puritan stock, if that is the case, perhaps the stories passed down through the family of having come to America from England and the hardiness of spirit they had to have had, also stood our Lynde's in good stead.

Bringing memories of finer things, Clarissa endeavored over the years to bring these into her life. We are sure she must have had a large garden in addition to any crops grown and livestock; hogs chickens and geese that may have been raised on the Lynde farm. Gathering any wild fruit as well as the planting of apple trees. All 'vittles' for the table, feeding family and visitors. Clarissa would have used practices for keeping foods for the long cold winters. She would no doubt have used every method available, such as the preserving, drying, 'salting' and smoking of meats as well as having a 'root cellar' in which perhaps carrots and other root vegetables were stored in sand to keep them. When the larger home was built, Clarrisa took great pride in its decor, having used funds inherited from her father.

There is a story of Clarissa being awakened in the night as some scoundrel was stealing a necklace right off her neck! A shock no doubt... when Jabez later claimed provisions lost, there is listed, 'a necklace'.

What she may have endured during the war, we can only imagine!

Image From: <https://www.ancestry.ca/genealogy/records/clarissa-woodruff_3686414> Sources: 'Wants and Privations' Women and the War of 1812 in Upper Canada, by: George Sheppard - An Investigation into the Early History of The Jabez Lynde House by: Whitby Historical Society 1983, A Wintario Project, Wintario File # PET-81-620-285 Researcher: Neil Wick - Sybil C. Lynde Stirling's book: To a House in Whitby. Note: Photography was invented c. 1850s - Painting of a young woman 1803.

Jabez Lynde ...a timeline and legacy

Jabez Lynde was born Feb. 12, 1773 in Brookfield, Massachusetts, USA. Son of John Lynde and Sarah (Warren) Lynde - Died July 28, 1856 in Whitby, Ontario. He married, **Clarissa Woodruff Lynde**, born Mar 24, 1774 in Winchester, Litchfield, Connecticut, USA. She was the daughter of Hawkins Woodruff Sr. and Lois (Hills) Woodruff. Clarissa passed away in 1830.

They had nine children. *1. John Lynde (died in infancy, USA) *2. Sylvester Lynde, b. 1800 in Brookfield MA.. U.S.A. -d. 1883 *3. Hawkins Woodruff Lynde, b.1803 in Pickering, d. 1854 *4. Clarrisa Lynde, b. 13 Feb 1805 in Whitby, Ontario d. 1900 *5. Louisa Lynde, b. 7 Dec 1807 in Whitby, d. 1870 *6. Carlton Lynde, b. 1808 Whitby, (d.unknown)*7. Araminta Bulah Lynde, b. 2 Feb 1811 in Whitby, d.1847 *8. Warner Lynde, b. 18 Jul 1812 d. 1889 *9. Elmina Lynde, b. 1815 d.unknown)

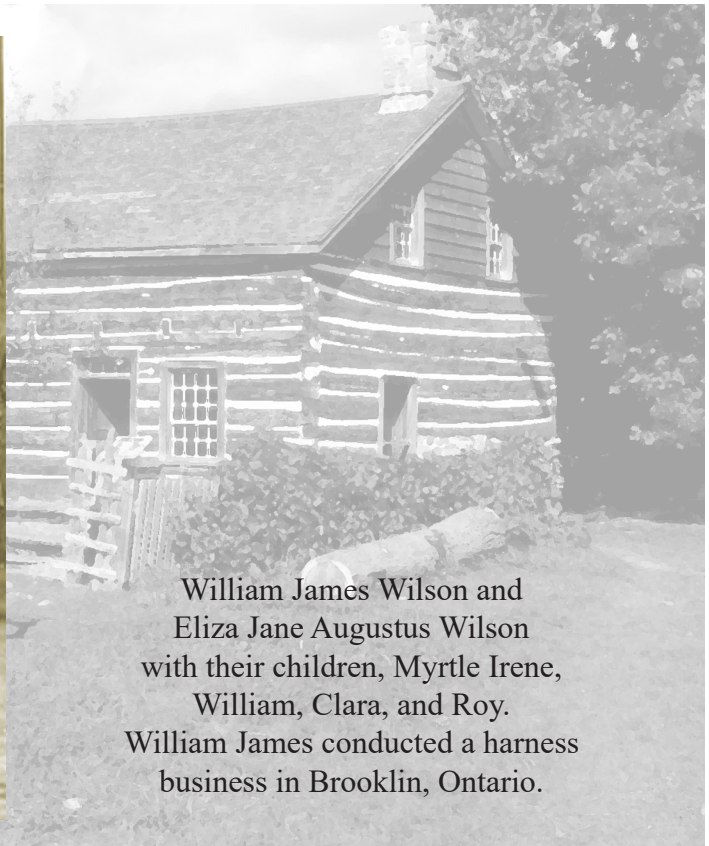


There are no original photographs of the Lynde Log Cabin. We do know it was a two story cabin as seen in a later photograph taken by Brian Winter in the 1960s. Below is a current view.



1. In 1800, Jabez Lynde came with his father-in-law to Whitby Township to claim land and build a log cabin. At that time, only 315 acres were cultivated in the townships of Whitby and Pickering.
2. In 1803, Jabez and Clarissa Lynde and Sylvester came to Whitby Township. Clarissa's parents, accompanied them and settled in Pickering. York (now Toronto) was the major city and capital at that time and had a population of only 456.
3. In 1811, Jabez Lynde got his first Inn and Tavern license (his in-laws also owned taverns) – they were each 10 miles apart.
5. Before the War of 1812 was declared. General Isaac Brock came to the Lynde Tavern to request fresh horses in 1811. Jabez not only gave fresh horses, but guided them to York.
6. In those days a Tavern was not just a place to eat and drink. It was an Inn, a lodging, and a place where travellers could secure supplies and fresh horses.
7. Clarissa Woodruff Lynde was most likely her children's teacher and determined to carry on the tradition of New England settlers. -In Connecticut where Clarissa grew up, they had schools and a great deal more infrastructure. Both the Lynde and Woodruff families thought literacy and education was important. Their families had both come from England and were educated people.
8. In 1814, Jabez Lynde became the Town Clerk for the Townships of Pickering and Whitby.
9. From January 1813 to January 1815, Jabez and his Woodruff brothers-in-law were on the payroll for a company of cavalry, part of the 3rd Regiment of the York Militia.
10. Jabez stored a great many provisions in a log barn. (Whisky, flour, pork) Although the War demanded much work and sacrifice, Jabez Lynde used the funds raised to pay for their new Georgian Style home which was built to look similar to the home his family had in Malden, Massachusetts.
11. Jabez also made money through buying and selling land.
12. Jabez 2nd wife was Susannah McCausland whom he married in 1832.

From Log Cabin ...to the beginnings of Industry



William James Wilson and
Eliza Jane Augustus Wilson
with their children, Myrtle Irene,
William, Clara, and Roy.
William James conducted a harness
business in Brooklin, Ontario.

James Rowe

First Mayor of the Town of Whitby in 1855

James Rowe was born on October 20, 1799 near Montreath, Queen's County, Ireland. He came to Canada in 1824. James had several businesses, he built piers and warehouses and had a grain shipping company.

Whitby was given the title of 'Town' on March 11, 1852. It had a population of 1100 people. It now had a courthouse, a land registry office, a jail and county official's offices. As mayor, Rowe bought land for a town market, now called Centennial Park. Lynde House is now located on part of this land.

He made plans to build a railway from Whitby Harbour to Georgian Bay, which would have carried goods from Lake Ontario into the north end of the county.



Photograph c. 1867 - Ewing

Images: *Our Ontario, Whitby Archives* <http://images.ourontario.ca/whitby> -

The John Scadding



John Scadding 1754 - 1824 was an early settler in York, Upper Canada. He served as clerk to Upper Canada's first lieutenant governor John Graves Simcoe.

The Scadding Cabin is the oldest building in Toronto. Scadding built the cabin in 1796 then went back to England until 1818.

In about 1806 John Scadding married Melicent Triggs, 1768 - 1860. They had three sons, John, 1807 - 1845; Charles 1809 - 1892; and Henry 1813 - 1901.



The first settlement in what we now call Whitby was called Windsor, which was in Whitby Harbour. In 1802, the land surrounding the bay was given to John Scadding. It was considered one of the nicest harbours on the north shore of Lake Ontario. Upon his return to Canada in 1818 he founded the Village of Windsor naming the first three streets after his sons, Charles, John and Henry.



Scadding then settled his family here and built a home setting out to develop the community. Unfortunately, his life was taken early from injuries sustained during the felling of a tree. His sons took over the village and continued to develop it.

The name Windsor was later abandoned to save mix-ups with Windsor to the west.

The Buckle Factory, 1888 to 1964, was one of three main industries in Whitby during the early 20th century. Located at 300 Brock Street South, the buckle factory manufactured saddle hardware such as brass buckles for horse harnesses. This was one of Whitby's main factories along with a blanket factory and tannery.

The buckle factory was started in 1887 when Samuel Trees Senior and George V. Martin purchased O'Donovan Carriage Works. New buildings were constructed on the site and the old buildings used by O'Donovan Carriage Works were used to start "Martin Manufacturing Company". Martin Manufacturing Company was run from 1888 to 1904. In 1904 the company was bought and run by Fred Hatch as "Hatch Manufacturing Company" until his death in 1929. In 1929, the company was purchased by Samuel Trees Junior and renamed "**Whitby Malleable Iron and Brass Company**". It was operated as "Whitby Malleable Iron and Brass Company" until 1964 and in 1966 the buildings were demolished.

Peppiatt, Liam. "Chapter 59: The Scadding Homestead". Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto Revisited.- "Scadding Cabin Historical Plaque". torontoplaques.com. Scadding, Henry (1966). Armstrong, F.H., ed. Toronto of Old. Toronto: Oxford University Press (Canadian Branch). pp. xiii. - Our Ontario, Whitby.

May Irwin ...an actress born in Whitby



In 1896, May Irwin was the popular star of the Broadway comedy, "The Widow Jones."

Georgina May Campbell, 1862 - 1938; as she was known as a child, lived with her parents, Robert E. Campbell and Sophronia Jane Draper. She had one sister and three brothers, living in a rented house that was owned by her Uncle at the corner of Byron and Elm Street.

Georgina was always singing. Her and her sister sang in the choir at All Saints Anglican Church. The Irwin sisters were often found singing as entertainment at parties in Whitby.

In 1876, When Georgina was 14 years old, her father's business failed and they ran out of money. In desperation, Sophronia sent her daughters to Buffalo, New York to break into the entertainment industry.

The Buffalo Theatre took them in and created a show around them called, "May and Flo Irwin."

From 1877 to 1883, the "Irwin Sisters" with this new stage name. were a hit in New York City. In 1883, May branched out and joined Augustin Daly's "Temple of Dramatic Theatre", where she became a star. May had a summer home in the Thousand Islands in New York and many famous celebrities visited her home.

May was responsible for naming and popularizing Thousand Island salad dressing.

In 1886, May came home to visit her childhood town. Although she did not visit often, she was very proud of her Canadian upbringing and spoke of it fondly in interviews. May Irwin was a comic singer, songwriter, and performer who enjoyed popularity and prestige on the American stage.

Unfortunately May was cast in roles pigeon holing her in the genre of racially oriented material.

Often considered a reproduction of hate speech, which became vilified as people became more tolerant and understanding of the unique value of every individual. Her works serve as a reminder of a darkness in past ages. Fortunately most people these days realize that treating others as they would like to be treated themselves is always the best practice.

<http://images.ourontario.ca/whitby>

Peter Perry



Peter Perry, 1792 – 1851, was the son of United Empire Loyalists and grew up in the Bay of Quinte.

He was a Member of Parliament for the counties of Lennox and Addington from 1824 until 1836 as a member of the Reform Party.

In October of 1836, Perry left his home and began a new life on 200 acres of land in Whitby that he had purchased at the N/E corner of Brock and Dundas Streets. He built an old fashioned general store, called The Red Store with his home across the street.

Soon after he arrived, he began to develop the harbour in Port Whitby and fixed the road leading to it.

Peter Perry built wharves and warehouses and worked with others to build the ‘Windsor Road Company’ in 1837. He wanted to take trade from New York and Boston and ship it north, by road or railway, to Georgian Bay. He hoped to open new farmland north of Whitby. He wrote many letters to **Robert Baldwin, the leader of Upper Canada** in the hopes he would give money to create this road. Unfortunately, Peter passed away before he could see this happen.



John Ham Perry, 1827-1896, was the youngest son of Peter Perry, 1792-1851 and Mary Ham Perry 1795-1881. In 1852 he married Jane Margaret Hall, 1828-1881, of Quebec. They had 3 children.

John Ham Perry worked with his father, Peter, in the mercantile and grain trade and carried on with the business after his father's death. In 1853 he was appointed County Registrar and later served as Deputy Reeve and Reeve of Whitby for many years. The Perry family originally emigrated from Massachusetts following the Revolutionary War in 1788.

Cook, Nelson, Painting of Peter Perry, image courtesy, Whitby Archives -

The Lynde Family ...family, friends and compatriots

The Warren Connection



Two of Jabez and Clarissa Lynde's daughters, Clarissa Lynde, 1805 1900, and Louisa Lynde, 1807 to 1870. **Both married two Warren brothers who came from Cork, Ireland.** The Warren brothers, came across the Atlantic Ocean in 1821. **Their uncle, William Warren Baldwin, a prominent lawyer in York invited them to start a new life in Canada. (He was Robert Baldwin's father)**

The brothers thought they would go into farming to make a living, but they didn't have much luck growing things.

The eldest brother, John Borlase Warren (1798 to 1879) opened a general store with a post office in it at Hamer's Corners along with his brother William Warren (1800 to 1887).

From 1824 to 1836 John Borlase Warren was the First Postmaster for Whitby. The Warren general store was the only store between York (Toronto) and Port Hope when it opened. This Post Office opened almost ten years before the first post office in Toronto. John Borlase Warren married Louisa Lynde. William Warren married Clarissa Lynde. Later, William Warren became a Harbour Master for Whitby.



Clarissa Lynde Warren,
Four Generations
Portrait

and

Clarissa Lynde Warren
Individual Portrait.



William Warren Baldwin



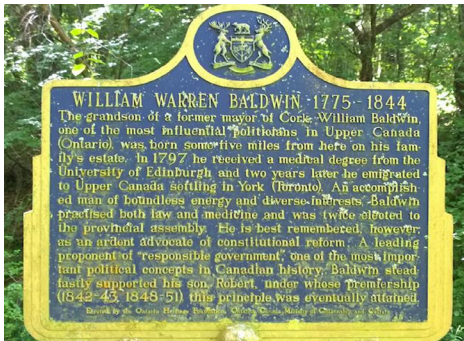
William Warren Baldwin, uncle of the two above Warren brothers was an educated and talented man. He was a doctor, lawyer, and politician. He was born in Ireland on April 25, 1775 and passed away at Toronto, January 8, 1844. He arrived in Upper Canada in 1799, settling at York [Toronto].

Most of his reputation comes from his political accomplishments.

Baldwin supported aristocracy, primogeniture, ministerial responsibility and the civil and religious liberties of the British constitution. His great cause was RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT, representative of English principles. His son Robert Baldwin became a prominent political figure who carried on the legacy of his father.

One interesting account states:

“John Macdonnell, General Brock’s aide de campe fought William Warren Baldwin in a duel, as Baldwin was jealous of John being 25 and so high in power as a lawyer. Macdonnell attended the duel, but refused to raise his arm and fight, and the matter was dropped...”



Wording copied from the above plaque:

“William Warren Baldwin 1775-1844. The grandson of a former mayor of Cork, William Baldwin, one of the most influential politicians in Upper Canada (Ontario), was born some five miles from here on his family’s estate. In 1797 he received a medical degree from the University of Edinburgh and two years later he emigrated to Upper Canada settling in York, (Toronto). An accomplished man of boundless energy and diverse interests, Baldwin practised both law and medicine and was twice elected to the provincial assembly. He is best remembered, however; as an ardent advocate of constitutional reform. A leading proponent of “responsible government”, one of the most important political concepts in Canadian history. Baldwin steadfastly supported his son, Robert (Baldwin) under whose premiership (1842-1851) this principle was eventually attained.” “Plaque: Dedicated by Ontario Heritage- Canada Ministry of Citizenship.”

http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/baldwin_william_warren_7E.html - A fine portrait of Baldwin held in the Royal Ont. Museum, Sigmund Samuel Canadiana Building (Toronto), is reproduced above p.48 of the study by R. M. and Joyce Baldwin.