



# Outlook

Volume 22 Number 4

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Issue 315 April 2017

## Archives Project Wins Award for Historical Society

Years of hard work have paid off!

A community archives is not built in a day or even a decade, and requires a great deal of tenacity and perseverance to see it through. Now the Hastings County Historical Society has been recognized by the Archives Association of Ontario for its prominent role in the creation of a new community archives in Belleville. The AAO's Corporate 2017 Award will be presented to the Society in Toronto on April 28.

The award is given annually to organizations, corporations or agencies of any kind that have been particularly supportive of archives or the archival community. Awards over the past 20 years have been given to a number of banks, municipalities, private corporations and church organizations. The HCHS is the first historical society to receive the award.

The Hastings County Historical Society initiated a search for a new community archives over a dozen years ago. With the help of the City of Belleville and the County of Hastings, it was able to realize its goal in 2016. The new Community Archives of Belleville and Hastings County was opened in April in the library building at 254 Pinnacle Street. The Society raised more than a quarter of a million dollars towards the equipping and furnishing of the institution, while the city and the county together contributed more than a million dollars towards the conversion of a portion of the library building to house the new archives.

President Richard Hughes is extremely proud of the honour. "We are so pleased with this news as we have worked very hard over the past 10 years to achieve a professionally operated and municipally funded archives for the City of Belleville and the County of Hastings. We now have all of this and it is truly an amazing facility. We also operate many major projects in our community to promote our heritage and the archives is a key component in the assembling of our

documents and photos."

The Archives Association of Ontario is a network of archives and archivists providing programs, education, advocacy and shared knowledge. Consisting of approximately 300 members, the AAO supports and promotes the work of archivists in preserving the history and culture of Ontario and its citizens. It was established in 1993 as a result of the amalgamation of the Ontario Association of Archivists and the Ontario Council of Archives.

## "Letters To Vimy" 1915 - 1917 A Unique Perspective

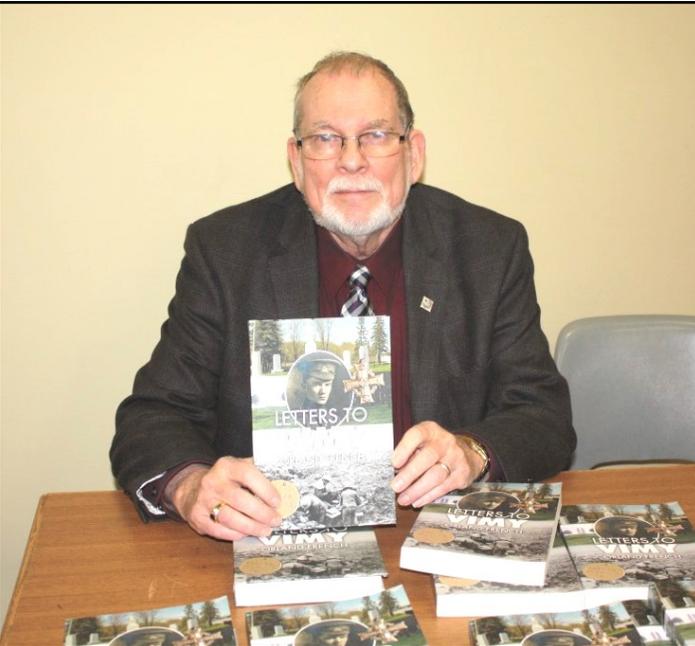
*By Bill Kennedy*

This year marks the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Vimy Ridge. One hundred years ago, on Easter Monday, April 9, 1917, four Canadian Divisions numbering some 100,000 troops assembled through the night and early morning hours in preparation for the assault and what would be the victory that had eluded earlier British and French attempts at the cost of tens of thousands of lives. Seeing that mass of his fellow countrymen shoulder to shoulder, many wearing some form of the maple leaf emblem on their caps and uniforms, Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Ross was moved to say that he thought he was seeing at that moment the birth of a nation, Canada's point of departure from dominion to nationhood. The Vimy Memorial, which stands on the heights of an escarpment overlooking the Douai Plain of France, is a sombre testament to the valour and sacrifice of those soldiers. It is not a monument to victory but to the sorrows of sons lost. Among the multitude of men it commemorates is Oscar French.

In his newly published book, *Letters to Vimy*, author Orland French replies to letters written 100 years ago from the Western Front by his uncle Pte. Oscar French to tell him how the world has changed in the century since his death on that first morning of the Vimy Ridge battle. The letters, saved in a flower-decorated box by Oscar's mother, Emily, Orland's grandmother, become the conduit for a lively tête-à-tête between uncle and nephew, past and present, looking at what's happened to us since that day when eighteen-year-old Oscar French marched off to war, never to return to his Waverley, Ontario home.

Vimy is ingrained in the minds and imaginations of Canadians as an integral part of our heritage, so it is difficult

for us to grasp, as the author pointed out in his presentation at the Historical Society's March event, that in truth nobody else really cares about it. It was but one battle within the much bigger battle of Arras, and one cog in the war that between 1914 and 1918 saw nearly 40 million civilian and military casualties.



**Orland with his latest book on sale** Photo by Bill Kennedy

Oscar French, a machine-gunner, enlisted with the 37<sup>th</sup> Battalion in 1915, and by June of the following year he was datelining his letters "somewhere in France." There are about sixty letters and almost all of them recorded in the book are addressed to his mother. He takes care not to worry her with the truth of the life he would have been experiencing in the mud-sucking trenches under foul weather, German artillery, and the ever-present fear of poison gas. An estimated two hundred million shells were fired by each side during the war with anywhere from ten to thirty per cent of them failing to detonate. Thousands of these shells lie under French soil to this day, a plague of potential landmines.

Pte. French sticks to the mundane, for example asking who is exercising the horses back home or what's going on there for sports over the winter. When a spell of bronchitis puts him in the hospital a month before Vimy, he writes: "There was three or four days that I was feeling pretty blue but I am just about all O.K. again now." In a September 1916 letter he wonders if anyone is running the threshing mill for Aunt Annie and asks if Elmer, his favourite younger brother and Orland's father, has started back to school yet.

Oscar's only complaint seemed to be with the mail. Three weeks before Vimy, he writes: "I don't know what is the matter with the mail coming from Canada as I haven't had a letter from you for over a month." He adds that he hopes his mother is getting his mail. In his own sardonic style

Orland replies: "Dear Uncle Oscar. Well, well. You're sitting in a trench in wartime France, and you're unhappy that it takes a letter three weeks to get across the Atlantic, past German U-boats and ocean storms and snipers who would like nothing better than to pick off a courier on a bicycle bringing your letters and teacakes from Mom to your front-line dugout." He then goes on to tell Oscar of the magnitude of the postal system that evolved during the war, a service which was considered of utmost importance as it related to the morale of the troops. Twelve million pieces of mail crossed the English Channel every week.

Oscar was a machine-gunner, but when it came to rifles he favoured the Canadian Ross rifle over the British Lee-Enfield. A product of the machinations of Canada's Minister of Militia and Defence, the obnoxious Sir Sam Hughes, and his cronies with their Canada first policy, the Ross was more accurate than the latter but longer, heavier and prone to jamming after a few firings, making it unfit for trench warfare. And then there were the Canadian-made boots Hughes promoted, which fell apart in the harsh conditions at the front. In homage to Sir Sam, they became known among the troops as *sham shoes*. On October 18, 1916, Oscar writes: "Say mother if it is not too much trouble and you get a chance to buy them would you send me a pair of long boots. ... Size eight would be best so that I can wear a couple of pair of socks and get them with good high legs."

On April 8, 1917, one day before the battle that would take his life, Oscar French wrote his last letter. "Dear Mother – Just a few lines to let you know that I am quite well, hoping that you are all the same." He goes on to thank her for the socks and underwear and the cake that arrived in the mail. "We are having a swell day here today, and it is as warm as summer." Ever thoughtful of his mother's concerns for his welfare, he felt it best not to tell her of the wind and rain and cold they were really labouring under in that last day of preparation for the assault.

*Letters to Vimy* provides a look at World War I and the intervening century from the unique perspective of uncle and nephew who are separated not only by time but by the incredible advances made in every field of endeavor including the machines of war, which the Great War, the war to end all wars, was meant to eradicate.



**Reynolds O'Brien LLP**  
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**Janet M. Kline, B.A., LL.B.**

183 Front St., Box 1327  
Belleville, Ont.  
K8N 5J1

(613) 966-3031  
Fax 966-2390

email: [mail@reynoldsobrien.com](mailto:mail@reynoldsobrien.com)  
website: [www.reynoldsobrien.com](http://www.reynoldsobrien.com)

## Cheese, Conservative Politicking and the Great Depression

By Trevor R.J. Parsons

Most people will not know, but Hastings County was once considered the cheese capital of Canada; it outpaced every other community. Dairy farming and the production of cheese was therefore a staple in the local economy. Its beginnings were in the late nineteenth century, and its heyday peaked during the 1920s. In total, there was a decrease in the production of dairy products between 1926 and 1930, which was blamed on Canada's low duty on foreign dairy products. This was coupled with a decline in the price of dairy products during the early 1930s. Dairy farmers in Hastings and Ontario were becoming increasingly frustrated over the government's inaction to protect local markets; instead, the government focused on wheat in Western Canada to the detriment of dairy, livestock, poultry and fruit farming in the east. The export of wheat was, by far, the driving force behind the Canadian economy, but the alienation felt by many farmers, who had recently been swayed by the progressive politics of the United Farmers movement, drove them back into the welcoming arms of the Conservative Party.



**Conservative Ernie Tummon for South Hastings**

Conservative Ernie Tummon was first elected to the Canadian House of Commons in 1925 on a platform of protecting the agricultural economy of Hastings South, defeating Liberal incumbent Charles Hanna with 57% of the vote. He would subsequently be re-elected in 1926 and 1930. Tummon posited that Canada, with its ample production of milk, butter and cheese, should be able to meet its own needs without relying on the importation of foreign dairy. The Conservative Party during this period pledged "to make sure the dairy farmers [have] their own home market" that was protected from

cheaper foreign imports. In contrast to its largest trading partners, Canada charged only a 1¢ duty on butter and cheese whereas the US and Australia charged 12¢, New Zealand 7¢, Argentina 6¢ and South Africa 4¢. Mackenzie King's Liberal government had proposed a commercial treaty with New Zealand, which was subsequently passed on to the Conservative leader R.B. Bennett in 1930. Tum-

mon was vehemently opposed to the treaty because he felt it would hurt local dairy farmers who were already facing stiff foreign competition.

Tummon criticized the Liberals for their international trade policies; indeed, it was surmised that the protective tariffs supported by Conservative leader R.B. Bennett were the only way to protect Canadian dairy farmers. The fear of creeping American influence over the economy played an important role in the Conservative campaign in 1930. For the first time in Canada's history, the United States had surpassed Britain as the largest investor in the Canadian economy. Mackenzie King's Liberals, who referred to Bennett's Canada first policies as anti-British, attacked these protectionist policies. Local conservative Charles Weese of Belleville defended Bennett, stating that voters could "entrust the future of the Empire, so far as Canada is concerned," to Bennett and the Conservatives.

The Great Depression and the resulting unemployment had "convinced [Bennett] that the power of the state" through new controls and services was the only way to fix the economy. Bennett announced a Canadian New Deal, similar to that of the United States. The Natural Products Marketing Act was passed in 1934 with Tummon's support to ensure that Canadian goods were protected from further price deflation. It was immediately challenged (along with the most important pieces of the New Deal) on the grounds it infringed provincial rights and, in a court battle that went all the way to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, was declared beyond the powers of the federal government. This, however, would cause a rift among conservatives and ultimately lead to the resignation of Trade Minister H.H. Stevens from cabinet. Stevens would go on to found a new party, the Reconstruction Party, just months before the election of 1935. It was opposed to "government in the interest of the great corporations," and called for the protection of Canadians from exploitation.

With the failure of Bennett's New Deal, the Liberals swept into power following the 1935 federal election; one in which "many giants of the Conservative administration," including Tummon suffered defeat from a "tidal wave of Liberalism." Incumbent Ernie Tummon had supported Bennett's New Deal and sympathized with the reconstructionists who fielded Laurie Lewis as their candidate. Lewis promised protection for farmers, a work program for youth, protective tariffs and a housing scheme. In the end, Liberal J.C.A. Cameron triumphed with 49% of the vote as Ernie Tummon went down in defeat with 47% of the vote. Although Lewis had won only approximately 4% of the vote, it was enough to ensure Tummon's defeat. Cameron would sit in parliament until his resignation in 1940.



Why does history keep repeating itself? Because we weren't listening the first time!

## Bygone Buildings of Belleville Bogart-Carman Building

By Donna Fano

This interesting facade on Front street across from the City Hall caught my eye one day when I was walking by. I was curious as to what the original building looked like and its important function. I decided to write about this building for *Outlook*. According to the historic plaque mounted on the carriageway, the building collapsed during the restoration attempt in 1988. I had moved to Belleville in 1973 and had no recall of the building's appearance in those fifteen years it stood before it was demolished. Like most people, I passed by it hundreds of times and had not paid much attention to it. It served as offices for Cablevue 4—I faintly remember going in to set up an account with them.

The plaque, dedicated in 1993, reads as follows:

### SITE OF THE HISTORIC BOGART-CARMAN BUILDING

This historically important site was purchased from the crown in 1797 by Alexander Chisholm. Following a succession of owners the site was purchased by David Demorest Bogart in October of 1871. He hired John Forin (the builder of the city hall) in 1872-73 as his architect and builder to construct a retail and office building with a carriageway in the centre. Forin utilized the architectural elements that he had applied in many other buildings in Belleville: the rusticated masonry arcade across the first floor front, the arched stone lintels with projecting keystones over the windows in the brick second and third storeys, and the heavy cornice with sculptured frieze. The building has been associated with the news and printing business since its completion, at which time Bogart leased part of the building to the Ontario Publishing Company. The latter had been publishing the daily and weekly "Ontario" newspaper since 1873, with W. J. Carman as editor. His brother, T. S. Carman, acquired the newspaper and bought the block from Bogart a few years later.

The "Ontario Intelligencer" (now known as "The Intelligencer") was published here until 1965 and the building continued to be used as a commercial property until 1983. The property was purchased by the city of Belleville in 1986 and sold to Teddington Limited in 1988. During the preparation of the site for redevelopment, the building collapsed. Teddington Limited salvaged the existing first floor stone facade as a tribute to the role of this historic building in the life of the city.

Restoration Architect, W. R. White Architect Limited.  
Restoration Contractor, Canadian Structural Restoration Limited.

If John Forin were alive today, he would be dismayed to see that the Bogart-Carman Building designed by him

had collapsed only a little over one hundred years later.

Readers are welcome to submit their requests for research of bygone buildings. Please submit a photo and address of the building so we can locate it at the Community Archives of Belleville and Hastings County.



The Bogart-Carman building during the week in April before it was demolished in 1990. CABHC HC08333



The façade as it looks today.

Photo by Donna Fano

### JUST A FEW TICKETS LEFT for *Discovering North Hastings - The North So Near*

You won't want to miss this year's bus tour which completes our in-depth look at Hastings County by exploring the wilds of North Hastings! Ever wondered what the Klondike discovery days were like? Or the real-life adventures of early lumberjacks? We have our own northern mining and lumbering area right here in North Hastings, with its own tales of rags to riches, hardships and determination. Come join us and find out all about our own "North So Near."

By the time you read this, tickets for the May 27 tour will likely be sold out, but there are still a number of seats available for the **Saturday, June 10** trip. Come with us for

a day of fun and exploration in a Franklin touring coach, and hear colourful tales of pioneer life in the thriving villages of 19<sup>th</sup>- and early 20<sup>th</sup>-century North Hastings, as only historian Orland French can relate them! Having written about the north in his book *North of 7 and Proud of It*, Orland knows the area well and is a great storyteller.

You'll explore quaint and colourful locales such as Ormsby, Bancroft, Bird's Creek, Maple Leaf, Maynooth Station and Maynooth on our trek into our "near North." We have also engaged the services of our friends and local politicians from Bancroft (Bernice Jenkins and Mary Kavanagh) and The Highlands of Hastings (Vivian Bloom) to give you their inside knowledge of the area. You'll learn how Bancroft got its current name and why the villagers were so angry. By visiting a mine site and a mineral museum, you'll also find out why Bancroft is considered the mineral capital of Canada, and you'll hear what role the lumber barons had in developing these northern villages. You'll learn how and why our old friend Billa Flint kept the town dry during the logging runs. Moving further north, you'll hear tales from two of the toughest bars in the north, and see the only concrete train station in Ontario. You may even learn why there is such a concentration of French family names in this area. You'll get to take a closer look at places you may, or may not, have heard about, but likely have never ventured north to see!

Your \$70. ticket includes a comfortable touring coach ride, lots of fun, loads of new information and a delicious lunch. Don't wait too long as these tours always sell out!

For more information, go to [www.hastingshistory.ca](http://www.hastingshistory.ca), or to place your reservation, call Mary-Lynne Morgan, 613-961-7091.



## ON 'THE HOME FRONT'

### Excerpts from *The Intelligencer*

April, 1917

By Laurel Bishop

**April 3, 1917:** "War considered certain. The entry of the United States into the war is now a foregone conclusion. The President yesterday asked Congress to declare that a state of war exists. He also urged the raising of half a million men by universal military service. No action is to be taken against Germany's Allies at the present time."

**April 10, 1917:** "Canadians Completely Occupy Vimy Ridge. General Haig's Troops Capture 9,000 Men and 40

Guns."

**April 11, 1917:** "The city of Belleville was today visited by the most disastrous fire which has occurred in its history entailing a loss roughly estimated at \$300,000. The large evaporator plant of Mr. R. J. Graham of this city situated in rear of his fine block on the east side of Front street, and extending from the latter street to Pinnacle street is a mass of ruins, nothing remaining but the bare walls and smoking embers. ... There were in the destroyed premises upwards of \$200,000 worth of dried vegetables in tins and cases ready for shipment to India, being an order from the British Government."

**April 12, 1917:** "Under the auspices of the Citizens' Welfare League of Belleville, a public meeting was held in the City Hall last evening, the object being to discuss Dominion prohibition. ... When the meeting opened seven men, about twenty women, and a few children were present, but later in the evening a few more came in. ... Dr. Yeomans, in opening the meeting, ... referred to the ration of rum being meted out to the soldiers at the front, and stated it had been demonstrated that it was not necessary, but that it did deteriorate a soldier's power in warfare. ... Mr. David V. Sinclair followed in his usual brusque and vaporing style, by regretting the smallness of the attendance and telling the clergymen of the city that it would have been 'better for them to be present with their flocks than attending other meetings,' and ending by declaring that 'it was a shame, but a fact, that we belong to the greatest nation of drunkards in the world.' Rev. Mr. Littlewell of Toronto, was the last speaker. ... Let us clean things up so that when the boys come back from the front, there will be no temptation in store for them in regard to the liquor traffic."

**April 12, 1917:** "The able-bodied male who makes munitions in Canada is no longer entitled to the belief that he is thereby doing his bit. ... Almost every operation in a modern munition plant can be done by an intelligent woman or partly disabled men. ... where men must be used, the returned soldier can fill that want. ... It's up to some of these imitation patriots to get out and make something approaching a real sacrifice by getting into khaki. This is not an indictment of those men doing extra skilled and special work in the making of munitions."

**April 18, 1917:** "Meatless Days. Existing conditions in Canada and the United States warrant the immediate voluntary adoption of one or two meatless days a week by people not engaged in hard manual labor."

**April 19, 1917:** "Canadian Headquarters in France (via London). Now that the lists of casualties from the actions of the last week are beginning to appear in the Canadian press, it may bring solace to the sad hearts to know how carefully the wounded were handled and how reverently the dead were buried. ... Despite the extraordinary condition of the ground over which the advance was made, the stretcher bearers found and brought out practically all the wounded before nightfall each day. In only a few cases, where the wounded lay in deep shell holes and had not

sufficient strength to make their presence known to the search parties, did they remain in the field over night.”

**April 21, 1917:** “Principal McLaurin of the Belleville High School, reported to the Board of Education last night, that 28 boy pupils of the school had signified their intention of taking part in the production of garden produce in the city during this year. The pupils were willing to do what they could in gardens, etc., if ground was provided for them.”

**April 23, 1917:** “Halifax. The first party of women and children returning from England under the scheme recently inaugurated arrived here yesterday morning. The steamer docked during the afternoon. It is understood there was upwards of 600 women and children on board.”

**April 24, 1917:** “All Canadians must thrill with pride when they read of the effective work which their countrymen have recently been doing on the western front. The capture of Vimy Ridge will live in Canadian history as one of the most notable achievements of armies of all times, and those who took part in it will be among the most honored of men. ... The government has ... decided on a plan for a Canadian Defence Force of 50,000 men. The need for men on the firing line is so great that all the overseas troops in Canada are being hastened across the Atlantic as quickly as possible. ... It is expected that the young men will be quick to come forward and grasp this opportunity of serving Canada and the Empire.”

**April 28, 1917:** “A telegram was received in the city today conveying the sad intelligence that Sergt. Harry McCrodon of Belleville, was killed in action on the 12<sup>th</sup> inst. Sergt. McCrodon was well known in this city and deservedly popular. He was for some time a clerk at the Hotel Quinte, and in that capacity made many friends with the travelling public. He was born in Belleville, being a son of the late Sergt. McCrodon of the City Police Force. The young man went overseas with the 80<sup>th</sup> Battalion. ... To the bereaved will be extended the heartfelt sympathy of all citizens.”

**April 28, 1917:** “To his mother at L’Amable came the sad intelligence on Friday last that Pte. Wesley Powers, who went overseas with the 80<sup>th</sup> Battalion had been among those who gave their lives in the great Vimy Ridge drive. The young man was killed on April 9<sup>th</sup>, and the cablegram announcing his death was sent by his brother Bert, who is in the machine gun section. ... General sympathy will be felt with the parents and family in the bereavement they have suffered by the loss of their heroic son and brother, who now sleeps with the Empire’s brave dead under the soil of France.”

**April 30, 1917:** “From W. E. Clarke. Somewhere in France, April 8<sup>th</sup>. Dear Mother, Father, Sisters and Brothers:-Just a few lines to let you know I am still alive and well. ... By the time you receive this letter I may be in Blighty, that is what we call England when we get wounded. We expect to go into a fierce battle before long, and this may be the last letter you will receive from me for awhile. ... I only wish I could get home and see you all, if

only for an hour, but I may be back, so don’t worry.”

“England. April 12. Dear Mother:-Just a few lines to let you know I am still alive, but in a hospital in England, so do not worry, as I am not seriously wounded. I was blown up by a shell in the attack on Monday. ... Well, Mother, remember me to all my friends, and tell them I will be all O.K. Kiss Kenneth, Russell and Mabel for me. I am weak, Mother, and tired, so I will close with my best love and wishes for you all. Bye bye. Will write soon. I remain, Your loving son, Willie.”

**Tim Hortons**

Hanley Corporation  
289 Front Street  
Belleville, ON K8N 2Z6  
t 613-967-1771 • f 613-967-0160

**Mark Hanley**  
mhanley@hanleycorp.ca

169 North Front Street  
165 College Street East  
470 Dundas Street East  
6521 Hwy #62 North  
390 North Front Street  
218 Bell Blvd  
902 Wallbridge Loyalist Rd

## Congratulations to Beverley and Gerry Boyce on their 60th Anniversary



Beverley and Gerry Boyce celebrated their 60<sup>th</sup> Wedding Anniversary at a gala party at the Belleville Club on March 11<sup>th</sup> attended by a large gathering of family, friends and colleagues.



Photo by Doug Knutson



## New Addition: Sir Gilbert Parker Papers

*By Amanda Hill*

In March 2017 a large new accession arrived in the Archives when Sir Gilbert Parker's collection of papers was transferred by his great-nephew from California to Belleville. The shipment weighed 650 lb and was contained in fifteen metal chests and cardboard cartons.

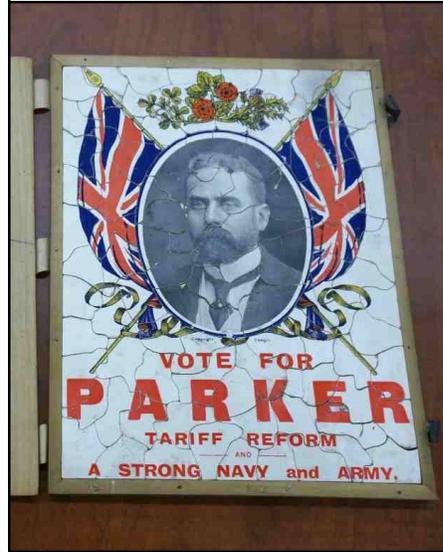
Sir Gilbert was born in Lennox and Addington County in 1862 and spent his youth in Frankford and Belleville. He started his professional life as a teacher, teaching at Marsh Hill and Bayside schools and at the Ontario Institute for the Deaf and Dumb (now the Sir James Whitney School for the Deaf). He travelled around the world in the 1890s, working for a time at the *Sydney Morning Herald* in Australia, before settling in London, England.

Parker made his name in London as a writer of fiction, much of it set in Canada, and a considerable portion of the papers received this month are manuscripts and typescripts of his books. In 1900 he went into politics, becoming Member of Parliament for Gravesend in Kent. There are political scrapbooks and campaigning materials in the collection here, including a jigsaw puzzle which was made from one of his political posters.

History student and volunteer Trevor Parsons is currently cataloguing the Parker material, and the results of his labours can be seen online at <https://discover.cabhc.ca/sir-gilbert-parker-records>.



Trevor at work with the Parker papers *Photo by Amanda Hill*



In above photo, metal and cardboard boxes are seen lined up and ready to be catalogued.

At the left is the jigsaw puzzle made from the poster of politician Sir Gilbert Parker.

*Photos by Amanda Hill*

## Condolences

The Historical Society extends its deepest sympathy to our long-time volunteer and membership chair, Elizabeth Mitchell, on the loss of her husband, Brian Milroy.

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**Erin Billings**  
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## Announcements from Glanmore Historic Site

By *Melissa Wakeling*

Glanmore National Historic Site celebrates the 100th Anniversary of women winning the right to vote with a special travelling exhibition entitled "Nice Women Don't Want the Vote." The exhibit outlines the historical context of the Suffragist movement. Through artefacts and photographs, the exhibit also explains why some Canadians, like Indigenous people and immigrants, were often left out of the discussion. "Nice Women Don't Want the Vote" is on display at Glanmore National Historic Site, 257 Bridge Street East, Belleville, ON until May 7, 2017. The museum is open Tuesday to Sunday from 1:00 to 4:30 p.m. but will be closed April 14–17 in observance of Easter.

Tickets are now on sale for Glanmore's popular Mother's Day Tea and Tour on Sunday, May 14, 2017. Two seatings are available, 12:30 p.m. or 3 p.m. Enjoy delicious tea sandwiches, scones, jam and sweets; then explore the historic house with a guided tour. Tickets are \$25.00 each. Limited spaces are available. Book tickets early to avoid disappointment. Call [613-962-2329](tel:613-962-2329) for more information.

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Hastings County Historical Society has its offices in the Library/Archives building at 254 Pinnacle Street, Second Floor, Postal Code K8N 3B1. *Outlook* is published nine months of the year for members and friends of the Society. Submissions can be sent to:

[outlook.hastingshistory@gmail.com](mailto:outlook.hastingshistory@gmail.com)

Member Designation



## Hastings County Historical Society Presentation

### *World War I Deseronto: Daredevils, Drunks, and Deserters*

**Speaker:** Amanda Hill,  
CABHC Archivist

**Date:** Tuesday, April 18, 2017

**Time:** 7:30 p.m.

**Location:** Maranatha  
100 College Street West, Belleville

(Please use rear parking lot and back entrance and go to Meeting Room) Bring a friend.