

# Upper Canada Village



*Celebrate*  
**150 YEARS**

**EVE OF  
CONFEDERATION**

July 1<sup>st</sup> - August 25<sup>th</sup>

**Daily Program**

**Saturday Evening  
Immersive Theater**

**ONTARIO  
15010**



**FOR YOUR  
OWN SAFETY**

**KINDLY OBSERVE THE  
FOLLOWING GUIDELINES:**

- This site is SMOKE FREE
- Eating / drinking is prohibited inside buildings
- Service animals welcome
- Pets must be leashed and may not enter buildings
- Picking flowers, crops or fruit is prohibited
- Do not climb walls, trees or fences
- Exercise caution and do not feed animals
- Leave strollers and wagons outside furnished homes

**UPGRADE TODAY'S  
ADMISSION TO A  
SEASON'S PASS  
FOR AS LOW AS**

**\$26.95**

Based on 2017 adult admission prices. Upgrade can only be done on the day admission was purchased with original receipt. Conditions apply. Ask for details at the Ticket Office.

[uppercanadavillage.com](http://uppercanadavillage.com)

THE ST. LAWRENCE  
PARKS COMMISSION  
AN AGENCY OF THE  
GOVERNMENT OF ONTARIO



**Parks of the  
St. Lawrence**

 Upper Canada Village  
Morrisburg, Ontario

 @UpperCanadaVill  
#UpperCanadaVillage

# Explore Upper Canada Village

## BAKERY

Using flour from the mill, the bakers mix a large batch of dough then weigh and pan individual loaves which are baked in the wood-fired oven. Bakeries relied on travellers and migrant workers to prosper, as most families made their own bread at home.

## BLACKSMITH

The blacksmith shoes horses, repairs wagons, and fixes machinery for his neighbours and local businesses. A good blacksmith was essential to a thriving community.

## BROOMMAKER

The broommaker uses imported broom corn (*Sorghum vulgare*) to make locally sold products. Corn brooms were popular and considered superior to those made from twigs, splints, or corn husks.

## CABINETMAKER

The cabinetmaker produces custom-made furniture and other items for customers. Hard-pressed by large mechanised furniture and chair factories, he also did repairs and assembled mass-produced parts to stay in business.

## CHEESE FACTORY

By the 1860s, an increase in milk production led to the emergence of privately owned and co-operative cheese factories. Canadian cheddar was made and exported to Britain.

## CHRIST CHURCH

This stately, white church housed the dignified, formal liturgy and music of the local Anglican congregation, one of the main Protestant denominations in Upper Canada.

## COOK'S TAVERN

The tavern-keeper offered accommodation, food and drink. Horses and carriages were available for rent from the livery. The large room upstairs was used for local meetings and evening entertainment.

## CRYSLER HALL

Once the home of prosperous landowner John Crysler, this building currently houses exhibits from the Upper Canada Village collection.

## CRYSLER STORE

Stores like this one offered a wide variety of goods and services to the community, including postal services. Storekeepers bought from wholesalers in Montreal, and sometimes accepted locally produced items in lieu of cash.

## DISCOVERY CENTRE

Interactive exhibits tell the story of life along the St. Lawrence River and explain the national significance of the Battle of Crysler's Farm fought during the War of 1812.

## DRESSMAKER

The dressmaker outfitted ladies in the latest fashions from London, New York or Paris.

## FAMILY ACTIVITY CENTRE

(Open in July and August)

Visitors can try their hand at 1860s pastimes, popular board games and crafts, dress-up, and outdoor recreational activities.

## FIRE ENGINE HOUSE

This building shelters the Queen, the Village's hand-pumped fire engine. Due to the damage fire could cause to their businesses, mill owners often played a central role in obtaining fire-fighting equipment for their communities.

## FLOUR MILL

Using either water power or steam, this largely automated mill grinds flour using large millstones. Flour was shipped in wooden barrels made in a nearby cooperage.

## HARVEST BARN

This modern cafeteria-style restaurant serves hot and cold food and beverages for visitors.

## KETTLE CORNER

Visitors can buy drinks and snacks at this small concession stand.

## LOUCKS FARM

The Loucks family farm practised 'mixed' agriculture and demonstrates the impact of improved breeds, horse-power, and early mechanisation on well-established progressive farms of this period. Meals are prepared on the wood stove in the winter or summer kitchens.

## MASONIC HALL

Communities in the 1860s often had one or more fraternal societies, such as the Freemasons. They were dedicated to charitable work and the promotion of public and private morality.

## MCDIARMID HOME

Here the weaver spins yarn and works at the loom to produce cloth and other textiles. These products were an important source of income for many families.

## PASTOR'S HOME

Local Lutherans built this comfortable home for their pastor whose religious and moral teachings were important for many German Protestants in this area.

## PHYSICIAN'S HOME & BARN

The doctor employed the latest advancements in science and medicine to treat his patients. Many people continued to rely on less scientific remedies, midwives and homeopaths.

## PRINTING OFFICE

Typesetters, printers, and proofreaders produced a weekly newspaper with local stories, ads, a literary column, agricultural advice, and international news. Other printing jobs such as producing posters helped sustain the business.

## PROVIDENCE CHAPEL

A meeting place for the Episcopal Methodists, this chapel was used for Sunday school lessons, charity concerts, and temperance meetings. Methodists were the most numerous Protestant denomination during the 1860s.

## ROBERTSON HOME

The Robertson Home showcases a prosperous middle-class family whose Loyalist roots are evident in the furnishings and early 19th century architectural style of the house.

## ROSS FARM

A horse-powered drag saw cuts firewood in the yard while household duties, including quilting, are completed indoors. Cords of wood were sold to the Grand Trunk Railway, passing steamboats, local residents, and nearby mills.

## SAWMILL

Using a water-powered muley saw, the mill cuts lumber for local customers. Sawmills were common and indispensable to a society largely dependent on wood for shelter.

## SCHOOL HOUSE

The Common School was open to all who wanted to learn, though attendance was not compulsory. Students were drilled in manners and morals as well as reading, writing, and arithmetic.

## SHOEMAKER

Using hand tools and wooden forms called 'lasts', the shoemaker makes and repairs a variety of leather boots and shoes.

## SIGNAL TOWER

Before Morse code and the telegraph, towers like this one were used during the War of 1812 to transmit naval military codes along the frontier using a system of balls and pennants. Visitors can climb to the top for a beautiful panoramic view.

## TENANT FARM

Tenant farmers leased their house and land, and relied on oxen and simple hand implements to farm. The open-hearth is used to cook and provide warmth.

## TINSMITH

The tinsmith makes tinware for household and farm use. His bright, light and inexpensive products were popular replacements for pewter, wood and earthenware.

## TOW SCOW DOCK

Visitors can ride in this horse-drawn boat from one dock to the other. In the 1860s, tow scows were used primarily to transport bulk cargo on the river and through the St. Lawrence and Rideau canals.

## WILLARD'S HOTEL

This restaurant offers visitors to Upper Canada Village the opportunity to purchase meals typical of the 1860s served by staff in period costume.

## WOOLLEN FACTORY

The Woollen Factory uses impressive 1860s machinery to transform raw wool into yarn and cloth blankets. The factory provided custom services to spinners and weavers, and represents the emergence of the new mechanised factory system.