

# HERITAGE HAPPENINGS



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## WEFHS Board 2022-2023

Positions are open on our Board of Directors.

Please contact us if you are interested—or know of someone who is.

**Phone**  
905-540-5161

**Email**  
society@  
FlamboroughHistory.com

## Annual General Meeting

We closed another year with our Annual General Meeting, held May 25th. We hope that in the near future we will meet in person, but for now this meeting was held virtually via Zoom.

As with the past couple of years there was an online proxy vote, but this Zoom meeting gave members the opportunity to ask questions and voice concerns.

We hope the Annual Report sent out at the

end of April was well received, which highlighted just some of the Society's activities during the past year.

As we enter a new year, there will be more outreach, research, projects and much more to explore. We continue to highlight the history of Flamborough, share through various means, and encourage both members and the general public to not only research at our archives, but share with us their own history.



## WHIMSICAL WALKS

We're happy to announce that we have been and will be planning more guided tours with the overarching theme of heritage. Throughout the pandemic, the public have been enjoying self-guided tours found on our website, including the Grand Tour, PocketSights tours, and some of our original walking tours.

It's been years since we held a ghost walk, and it was so popular when last held we felt it best to revisit. 'Haunted Heritage' will not only highlight our local history and

spooky stories, but act as a fundraiser for the Society.

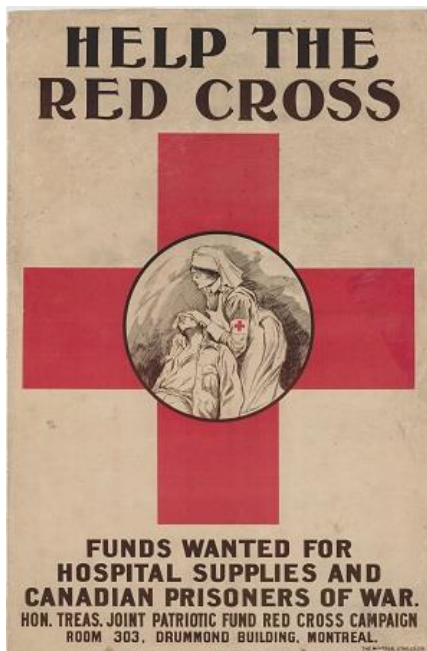


## The Canadian Homefront: Waterdown

### Part 7 — The Red Cross in Flamborough

Heritage Paper # 304

One of the most prominent service groups even today is the Red Cross. During the Second World War, their work was in multiple theatres of war and on different fronts, including the Homefront. The Red Cross was founded in the late 1800s in Geneva, Switzerland and was prominent during the Great War. Volunteers helped in hospitals, aided bombed communities, produced material and food for overseas, and assisted Prisoners of War (POW). Within Flamborough, townships had their Red Cross that answered to the Hamilton Branch. Each group was an essential cog in the machine of total war through production and raising funds and, regardless of location, were useful in maintaining public attitude, especially through being a centre of community activity.



*The Red Cross's roots date to 1859, when businessman Henry Dunant witnessed the bloody aftermath of the Battle of Solferino in Italy, where there was little medical support for injured soldiers. Dunant went on to advocate for the establishment of national relief organizations made up of trained volunteers who could offer assistance to war-wounded soldiers, regardless of which side of the fighting they were on. Image sourced from the Library & Archives of Canada.*

The Red Cross was important to Flamborough as it had a large audience it could pluck volunteers from. The Red Cross was organized into different divisions, each with its leaders and committees from entertainment to school representatives. By November of 1940, Mrs. G Horning and Mrs. Archie Gunby were presidents of two separate groups in Flamborough: Waterdown and Freelon. The Red Cross was not just restricted to women: both men and children could participate in various tasks. J. Berneske was the chairman of the blood donor clinic in 1944 and the men also formed the Men's Committee, which had Guy Brown, a banker in Waterdown and the namesake of the school, as the treasurer in 1943. For schoolchildren, the Junior Red Cross was utilized to encourage proper health, community involvement through assistance during major projects and community service, and communication with other international Junior Red Cross students. While the primary focus, especially in *The Waterdown Review*, was on the activities and roles of the female participants of the Red Cross, there was something to do for everyone no matter their age or gender. As well, important figures within different communities participated, further centralizing the organization. This placed the Red Cross in the centre of the community for many townships and encouraged a complete mobilization of every Canadian citizen to ensure efficiency in the war effort.

The Red Cross was able to ingrain itself deeper into various communities through its drives, be it for material, money, or blood. To properly utilize the Homefront, complete mobilization of people and their resources was necessary to have the proper funds for the war. In 1942, a Red Cross campaign opened as of May 11th and would go to the 23rd. Drives and canvassing occurred throughout the war with every home in an area hopefully being hit. If a willing donor was missed or was not available at the time, local banks were willing to accept the donations on behalf of the Red Cross. Used material, such as wool, was frequently donated as well, which was utilized by the



*Ads for blood donors ran in the Review*

knitters and sewers of the group to make the soldiers needed supplies. In March 1945, a drive went over \$1500; however, this also included the funds for the Canadian United Allied Relief Fund. Funds were also raised through a Hamilton store, The Opportunity Shop, that accepted donations and would send its proceeds to the Voluntary Blood Donor Service. As the war progressed, the need for other materials and resources grew too. The East Flamborough and Waterdown blood donor clinic opened and operated throughout 1944 with around seventy individuals donating their blood in April with attendance dropping by May to about forty. Despite the change in numbers, the plasma retrieved from these drives saved hundreds of lives overseas. Canada was able to more effectively mobilize its population and resources through Red Cross drives, leading to more funds being generated for the Red Cross' work and to save the

lives of soldiers and other casualties of war.

Production went a long way for the Red Cross and many volunteers dedicated their time for the knitting and sewing of garments for the frontlines. Red Cross groups had workrooms in public buildings, such as the Waterdown Public School, and were able to rapidly produce objects to send overseas; for example, the Waterdown group was able to finish roughly one quilt a week in 1941. Finished products and materials for knitting and sewing were common donations with the entire community quickly answering any appeals from blankets to wool. George Best of Prosperity Corners, whose wife helped quilt for the local Red Cross, pieced together six quilts from scraps sent out of cutting rooms in Hamilton. While donations from the public were vital and demonstrated the place of the Red Cross in the community and the patriotism of the people, the sewers and knitters of the Flamborough Red Cross groups put everyone to shame. The annual report from the Waterdown Red Cross from 1940 to 41 listed thirty-two turtleneck sweaters, 107 pairs of socks, fifty-five quilts, thirty-six blankets, 144 sanitary towels, and many more articles. In a February 1941 article in *The Waterdown Review*, the Carlisle Red Cross a total of 301 pairs of socks, thirty-eight helmets, fifty-four sheets, eighty-four pairs of pyjamas, and other articles were sent to the Hamilton Branch for processing. The dedication of both volunteers and donors to the cause indicates the Red Cross helped develop a sense of unity within the community while also mobilizing a large portion of the population into essential work.

Outside of knitting and drives, the Red Cross also raised funds through community events, becoming a central hub for the community's social life, maintaining public opinion, and receiving more of the population's hard-earned resources. The Red Cross groups organized an abundance of events targeting either a large or specific audience. The social committee of the Red Cross helped to organize teas and penny sales with the 1942 diminishing teas bringing in seventy dollars.

*Continued next page*





While not appearing to be a large sum, \$70 looked very different back then. Parties were also a popular way of obtaining funds. A 1940 gathering at Memorial Hall made over \$100. A May 15th, 1941 Spring Party with a concert at the Community Hall in Waterdown was organized by the entertainment committee of the Red Cross to fund further ventures, including materials to complete projects. The musical comedy "The Show Boat", which was on the 22nd and 23rd of April 1942 at the Memorial Hall in Waterdown, was also under the auspices of the Red Cross' entertainment committee. Large events ranged from entertainment to shopping. The Carlisle Red Cross organized bazaars, such as the one on the first of October 1941 for the quilt fund. Events could also include door prizes, such as a war



*This service pin was created as a form of official recognition for exceptional volunteer service. c.1949 (redcross.ca)*

saving certificate. Events such as these placed the Red Cross within a community's social life, placing their goals within the centre of every day in Flamborough. These events also can 'worm' out any extra money someone might have for the war effort by giving them escapism or even a gift if they win any draws. This ultimately maintains public opinion through subtle and enjoyable propaganda.

The Red Cross' funds came from several sources like their events or donations, but the organization and the war effort became central to Flamborough's way of life, leading to other clubs and people coming up with unique ways of raising money or creating a product for the Red Cross. The Women's Institute (WI) donated a lot of money and organized multiple events for different war service groups, but in the case of the Red Cross, one of their most famous actions was their jam production. By July 1940, the WI donated four-hundred four-pound tins of strawberry jam and continued to do so throughout the war, even sending over 2000 pounds of jam in 1942. Large production was aided by companies like Nicholson and



**"A NAUTICAL KNOT"**  
 An Operetta in 2 Acts, will be given in costume in  
**COMMUNITY HALL, Waterdown**  
**Wed. & Thurs., May 15 & 16—8:30 p.m.**  
 Proceeds in Aid of the Canadian Red Cross

**CAST OF CHARACTERS**

Julia	LAURIE STEWART CONNOR
Nance	ANNE HOPPER
Bill Salt	JERRY BURNS
Joe Slout	JACK HOPPER
Barnabas Lee	JAMIE DOUGLAS
Jim Spray	CLIFFORD FULKARD
Ned Bluff	HARVEY GREEN
Jack Brace	KEITH HARVEY
Tom Hookeye	PERCY BLACKBURN
Delia	BETTY O'BRIEN
Daisy	PEGGY DOBSON
Dora	JOY HOLLANBY

Barnstapool fisherman, fish wives, girls, sailors, artists

**EXECUTIVE STAFF**  
 Musical Director Miss Dale Sinclair, Director of Dances Mrs. O.E. Baillie, Dramatic Director and accompanist Mrs. D. A. Hopper, Scenic Effects Mr. G. Atkinson, Stage setting and Lighting effects, Jack Hopper, Orchestra Mrs. F. Leadly, Dr. Metzger, Mr. Howard Le Roy, Mr. Luke Le Roy.

**ADMISSION 25c; Thursday, May 16, Children 15c**

Stetler of Waterdown, who specialized in preservatives and pie fillings, but many organizations were quick to give needed supplies, such as sugar and fruit. The general public also answered the call, such as in the case of the WI who received plenty of donations of fruit and sugar. The Lions Club of Waterdown also donated \$50 to the Red Cross in 1940 and thirty-four blankets in 1941. Public contributions existed outside of drives and simple monetary donations. Plays were also used to raise funds for the Red Cross. The operetta "A Nautical Knot", which debuted May 15 and 16 1940 in the Waterdown Community Hall, raised \$79.50 for the Red Cross. The organization was at the centre of Flamborough during the Second World War with many people's social life orbiting around it and leading to greater mobilization of donations for the war effort.

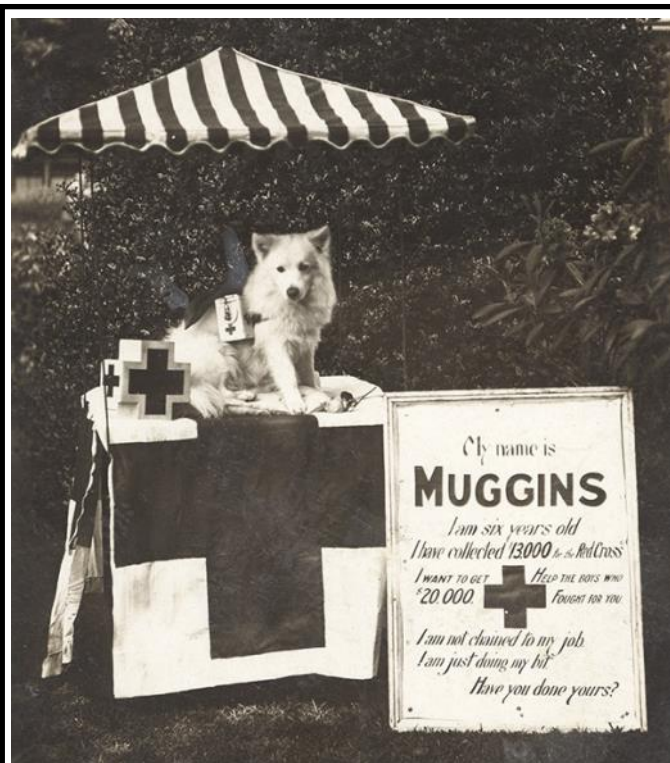
The Red Cross had many roles to play on different fronts, but on the Homefront, it became a central part of local social life and was utilized by the government to further mobilize the population and their resources through their organization, drives, knitting, events, and community-organized fundraisers. The Red Cross grew in Flamborough to the point where in 1944

a petition was put forward for the Waterdown and East Flamborough groups to form their joint branch away from Hamilton, which came to fruition in 1951 with the official signing of the constitution. The Red Cross' role never ended after the war and continued to become a staple of Flamborough.

Tess Moffat

Archives Summer Student, 2021

Our next newsletter will have the final chapter in Tess Moffat's articles about Flamborough in the Second World War. The large volume of material Tess left for Heritage Papers has been much appreciated, not only by the volunteers in the Flamborough Archives but the readership of our newsletter. September's Heritage Paper, the last in this series, will explore Guilt and Patriotism in Propaganda. Many thanks to Tess for her research and work with this series.



While not a member of the Flamborough Red Cross, Muggins was the lovable and famous Canadian Red Cross mascot. The fundraising dog would wander downtown Victoria, B.C. with two change donation boxes tied to his back. Muggins helped to raise a total of \$21,000 for the war effort, equivalent today to \$340,000. This postcard shows Muggins at his portable collection stand for the Red Cross, 1918. (redcross.ca)



## VOLUNTEER SPOTLIGHT

As one of the most active Heritage Societies in Ontario, all of our work is accomplished through our volunteers and their dedication of time toward preserving history. You may wonder what exactly volunteers are doing – we're glad you asked!

### CURRENT PROJECTS

We briefly mentioned a volunteer project underway in our January edition of Heritage Happenings. In this issue, we'll highlight the completed project, what was involved, and why it is so important.

Bob Lalonde has spent 2021-2022 compiling information in order to create a 1851 personal census for East Flamborough. But why? Well, the 1851 personal census is missing from the Library and Archives Canada, lost somewhere over the last 171 years. By creating this census, Bob has enabled researchers to evaluate the social, demographic and economic data for the area at that time.



Information for the 1851 East Flamborough personal census was compiled from Ontario Tax Assessment Rolls, the Agricultural Census, and various business directories. It provides a fascinating window into the lives of people at that time. Bob had to act as an enumerator, listing information like who the head of the family was, the number and names of inhabitants at an address, their ages, genders, religions, ethnicity, marital status, and occupations.

Censuses are crucially important for historians—not only do they record personal information about individuals, they

often capture information about people who do not leave historical records otherwise.

The word 'census' comes from the Latin word *censere*, which means 'to assess'. Censuses date back to early history, including but not limited to Ancient Egypt, the Roman Empire, and medieval England.

Many thanks to Bob for his work on his project. Not only is it appreciated today, but it will be for years to come!

### ARCHIVES

What's happening in the Archives?

We're working hard to catalogue items in our collection, making them accessible and searchable to visitors and researchers alike. This is especially important as the archives is taking on more and more material.

Fundraising for more storage continues — we have a quote for a new carriage for our Space-Saver system. Stay tuned on our socials and website for fundraising events. Every little bit helps—a reminder that donations over \$25 are issued tax receipts.

Plexiglass has been installed on the archives side of the louvered entrance wall—this is helping with noise echoing from the library proper.

We've purchased a collapsible photographic light box to aid the photography of items of interest. The box comes complete with a light source, dimmer switch and coloured backgrounds. Be sure to look out for photos we share that use the new setup.



## MEMBERSHIP



If you're reading Heritage Happenings, you're probably already a member. Your membership helps support us by funding our operating costs, and members receive this newsletter as well as priority at our monthly meetings, currently held by Zoom.

We encourage members to recruit more people to the Society — friends, family, colleagues.

Membership runs from September to August annually. Is your membership up to date? More info on our website.

## DONATE

It takes a lot to preserve history. While memberships, book sales, and grants help us with our day-to-day expenditures, we have projects and unexpected expenses that would be greatly supported by monetary donations. Whatever amount you are able to give, we appreciate and make sure that it is put towards our mission.

We're currently raising funds for a catalogue database update, the Review microfilm project, and our shelf system update. More about these projects can be found on our website.



We appreciate all those who have donated materials to the Archives, including photographs, artifacts, books, family histories, and so much more.

Please help us preserve our local history by donating today. Tax receipts are issued for donations \$25 and up. Thank you so much for your support.

## FOUND IN THE FONDS

Let's head into summer with a bang! The following story, found in the Attridge family history, shows how far health & safety have come at the workplace, and what horrific tragedies occurred historically.

"William and Thomas Attridge, [...] together with a partner A. McCarty, had gone into the lumber business, establishing a mill on 200 acres of uncleared land on what was called the McMorris farm. This farm was located just outside Waterdown on the north side of present day Parkside Drive at the top of the hill above the railway track. The sawmill the Attridges had installed was unique—unlike most of that day which were run by water, theirs was run by steam.

"The [...] day of the accident was Feb. 9, 1871. A Mr. A Woodhall [...] was visiting the Attridge mill. The Hamilton Spectator of Feb. 11, 1871 provided graphic details:

*"William Attridge was standing in front of the boiler showing the working of the machinery to Mr.*

*Woodhall, and had by way of showing the power and working of the engine put on an extra head of steam and tied down the safety valve, when the boiler exploded, blowing out the fire box which carried with it the door of the boiler. These struck the two men standing in front, throwing Attridge a distance of about sixty feet and Woodhall about thirty. Both men were terribly burned in the face and body, the former being literally crushed in. They were both killed instantly. It appears that at the very moment the explosion took place, Mr. Woodhall inquired what pressure of steam the boiler would bear and was answered by Attridge [...] that it might explode under the pressure he had on. No sooner were the words uttered when the explosion occurred, and both men were hurled into eternity.*

"William, deceased at 32 years of age, left three small children. His wife, Eliza (Gallin) was pregnant with a fourth. Thomas, also close by, survived but lost sight in one of his eyes, requiring him to wear a prosthesis for the rest of his life."



## OUR PRESENCE ONLINE

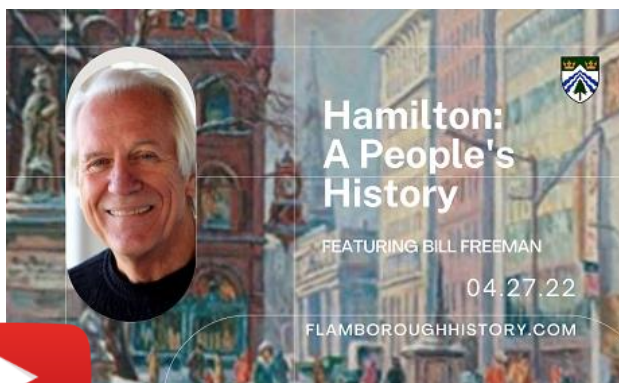
We have many plans for the summer, and a lot of it will be online. Being active on different platforms not only allows us to be top of mind, but encourages interaction from the general public. As the hot summer months begin, be sure to check in from time to time as we will continue to post new content regularly.

We continue to grow our following on our Instagram account — we're now up to 489 followers. What was recently popular? This image is captured from a short video of Waterdown in the summer of 1978. The video reached 342 people with 44 reactions. To see footage of Waterdown in the 1970s in colour was quite a treat!



Our Facebook page continues to reach and engage thousands of people. One of our most popular Facebook posts over the last while was an image of Sheffield School at the turn of the last century. The class photo reached 14,000 people, and gained just under 300 reactions. Thanks to Rob & Sharon Illingworth who shared this image on Flickr, with it the story of the schoolteacher, Ella Harvie.

We continue to upload our monthly meetings to our YouTube channel. We thoroughly enjoyed our April guest speaker, Bill Freeman, who spoke on the early history of Hamilton. The presentation was well received, and we may have Bill back to hear more. We hope to bring more content to our channel in the near future. Have you subscribed yet?



Our website continues its role as our “home base” for history. “Avonsyde” as the most recent Heritage Paper in the spotlight, getting 645 views. The paper, originally published in 1992, is a great exploration of the history of a farm that is now repurposed as a commercial building.

***We encourage all of our members to follow, subscribe, share and overall enjoy our online activities. Many of these posts require countless volunteer hours to research and create. See you all online!***

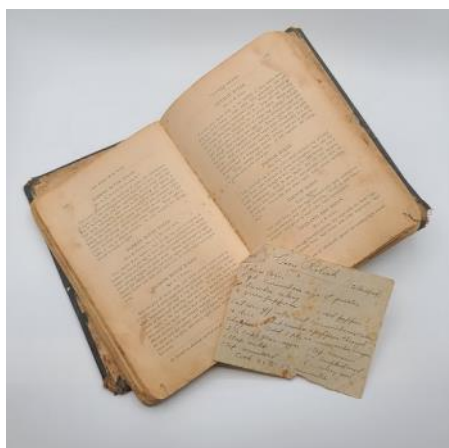


## TREASURES FROM THE ARCHIVES

All aboard our latest exhibit - "Flamborough on Rails"! Our display elves have been hard at work, and our latest exhibit is ready to view in person and online. Discover the evolution of the railway and the changes it brought to the small communities within Flamborough. See it in person at the Waterdown branch of the Hamilton Public Library, as well as online on our website.



The archives received a generous donation of a variety of items from a descendent of the Baker family. The Bakers are well known in East Flamborough history for establishing the settlement of Bakersville and running the Rising Sun Hotel, which still exists today as a private residence.



Included in the donation was a dinner bell and a copy of 'The Home Cook Book', which has an interesting history of its own.

The first "community" cookbook was published in Canada in an attempt toward raising funds for a charity, in this case for Toronto's Hospital for Sick Children. The book was also the first to introduce the idea of giving the contributor names with the recipes. Due to difficulties with the publisher not being forthcoming with monies raised and controversy over the fact that material in the cookbook was pirated from a similar book published in

Chicago, the hospital parted ways with the publisher and ceased to be associated with the book in 1879.

The Bakersville cookbook is a Chicago edition, published in 1874. The Toronto edition is almost wholly pirated from the Chicago recipes, with only 39% being new content. Most of the Toronto text resembles the Chicago text quite closely, but some sections don't follow the original at all. The "Cakes" section is significantly larger in the Toronto text. As Catharine Parr Traill observed in 1854 in *The Female Emigrant's Guide* (an authentic portrayal of the Canadian culinary landscape prior to Confederation), Canada was "the land of cakes".

We had a few good giggles reading through the book, from the numerous different iterations of 'Delicate Cake' to the following excerpt from 'The Sick Room' section of the book:

"TO RESTORE FROM STROKE OF LIGHTNING.- Shower with cold water for two hours; if the patient does not show signs of life, put salt in the water, and continue to shower an hour longer."



## THREADS THROUGH THE PAST

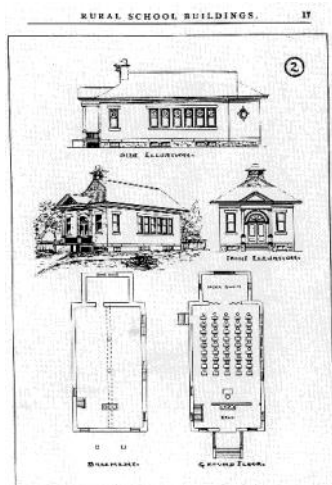
By Lyn Lunsted

### Some Early Schools in Beverly Township

On June 12, 1968, the Hamilton Spectator printed an article headlined *'The One-room School Building will Soon Be Just A Memory'*. Education Minister William Davis had released a report which stated that the one-room school was obsolete. At that point, Wentworth County was still operating seven one-room schools, of which three were in Beverly Township – Pleasant Grove, Scott's Corners and Clyde. Only Clyde remained open by the end of the year, mainly because "There are still debentures against it - we can't close it." A new school had been built in 1963 when the old school became a gospel hall.

By 1850, Beverly Township had approximately 5600 residents and 17 schools. As a rule, the buildings were very small and primitive in construction. Nearly all of them started out as log buildings with very poor lighting. Furniture was sparse and heating was by a wood stove, often with green wood. As communities grew, the rudimentary schools were gradually replaced with frame or stone buildings.

Starting in the late 1800's the Ontario Department of Education regularly published *'Plans for Rural School Buildings'*, and the T. Eaton Company catalogue sold plans and complete construction materials for rural schools, mostly in Western Canada.



**Weir School**, on Concession 1, Lot 6 began as a log school around 1820. In 1885 a brick school was built on the east side of Weir road just north of the railway tracks, to replace the old log 'Bush School' which was further north on Weir Road. The brick school was built by Adam Nisbet and followed Dept. of Education plans - oblong in shape, 30 x 45 feet with 3 gothic style windows on each side and two at the front along with two doors. It was on a mixed stone and cement foundation, and had a gabled roof. It was known as Union School Section No. 1 Beverly and Ancaster, as it served students from both townships. Indoor toilets were installed in 1939 and a hedge of spruce trees was planted in 1944. Electricity arrived in 1950. A second classroom was added in 1953, on the front of the school. The school closed in 1972 and students were transferred to Lynden. In the summer of 1972 it was purchased by the Lynden Odd Fellows Lodge and Rebekah Lodge.



Weir School 1972

**Decker's School** was built around 1840 and records state that *'The first school in this neighbourhood was built on the Decker Farm, Sodom Road. It was a quaint old log school house which owed its creation to the pioneers of the district, who with axes felled the trees, then drew the logs to the school site. There upon with steady skill, they builded log upon log, carefully fitted together at the corners, and the product of their hands became a school of which the very shingles were and hewn.'* The account goes on to state that *'the school is gone now. A house stands on*

*the spot where once the school stood. The forest is all cut down...only the hill and creek remain.'* The exact location of this school is unknown but it was likely on Concession 3, lot 31 or 32. By 1855 it was gone, replaced by the school at Hunter's Corners.

**Jones' School** is thought to have been the first school built in Beverly Township but this statement can't be confirmed. In 'The Pioneers of Beverly' published in 1889, John A. Cornell writes '*In 1823 many of the children had come to that age when they should be sent to school, and those settlers, not unmindful of the duties they paid to their children and to the community, or ignorant of the advantages of even the very limited education they were able to give their families, set to work to build a school house and one was put up on the corner where John Steel's blacksmith shop now stands. (Sheffield) We believe it was the second school house built in the township, the first being built near the Flamboro line.'* There was a Samuel Jones who owned land in Concession 7, lot 30. Other references put it on lot 36, Concession 6. The exact location of the school is yet to be determined.

**Scott's Corners** had a school as early as 1848, when Adam Hobkirk was employed as a teacher 'at the rate of 3s. 9d. currency per quarter for each pupil at the said school for half a year after the 22<sup>nd</sup> day of January 1848. A new school was constructed in 1850 on Lot 7, Concession 8 on land purchased from Adam Main. The trustees contracted with J.W. Kirkpatrick to build the school and with Sylvanius Cornell to plaster it. The old school was purchased by Alexander Hume for fifteen shillings.

The teacher hired in 1851 was Mr. John Kingston but he had to obtain his teaching certificate before he could start. A visit to the school in April by the Trustees found his teaching methods satisfactory and his writing and arithmetic were '*Incomparable and superior to any of which the trustees had heretofore seen.'* However, Mr. Kingston had lied to his employers, as they discovered in July that he had not

obtained his certificate and he was promptly fired. In 1952,  $\frac{3}{4}$  acre was purchased just east of the school to increase the size of the school grounds. In August 1960 flush toilets were installed. The school was closed in 1968 and it was purchased by the Clyde & Scott's Women's Institute.

Scott's Corners is located within the 40 square miles of NW Beverly Township which was transferred to Waterloo Region in 1972.



Scott's Corners 1972

The first school in **Troy** was built in 1824 and a second school was erected around 1840. It had two classrooms, the space being divided by a half height partition. The third school was built on the location of the second school in 1878 and was a frame building built on a three foot high foundation. Constructed by Sam Neff and James Lawrason, there were two classrooms with doors at each end of the building. The front entrance is a later addition. When chemical toilets were put in to replace the outdoor privies in 1932, a new entrance was constructed in the front of the building. The school was closed in 1964 and was sold to the Troy Women's Institute.



Troy 1984



**The Flamborough  
Heritage Society**

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**Facebook:** @flamboroughhistory

**Instagram:** @flamborougharchives

**Twitter:** @FlamboroHistory

**YouTube:** Flamborough Archives &  
Heritage Society

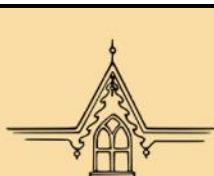
**Officers 2022–2023**

President: Chris Rivait  
Vice President : Meghan Martin  
Secretary: Sue McNally  
Treasurer: Lyn Lunsted  
Past-President:  
Nathan Tidridge

**Board Members**

Kim Hirst  
Keri Raphael  
MaryAnn Slagter  
Garth Wetherall

Lyn Lunsted, Archivist



## MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

This time last year the Archives was closed to the public, and we were exploring how to stay connected from a distance. Our public meetings held via Zoom this year were a great success, and we hope to see everyone in person very soon.

We want to congratulate Bob Lalonde for being recognized for his volunteer efforts by Flamborough Connects—he won the Flamborough Senior Volunteer Award this year. Bob has been with the Society for 37 years, a past president and responsible for a large amount of research. Congratulations to Bob, and congrats also to all those who were nominated—your time given to the community is very much appreciated.

Keep a close eye on our website and socials for future events—there are many significant anniversaries coming up, including our own 50th anniversary next year!

Enjoy your summer,

Chris Rivait, President

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### AREA HERITAGE WEBSITES

The **Ancaster Township Historical Society** -  
[www.ancasterhistory.ca](http://www.ancasterhistory.ca)

The **Burlington Historical Society** -  
[www.burlingtonhistorical.ca](http://www.burlingtonhistorical.ca)

The **Dundas Valley Historical Society** -  
[www.dundashistory.ca](http://www.dundashistory.ca)

The **Grimsby Historical Society** -  
[Grimsby Historical Society](http://GrimsbyHistoricalSociety.com)

The **Hamilton Mountain Heritage Society**-  
[www.hamiltonheritage.ca](http://www.hamiltonheritage.ca)

The **Head-of-the-Lake Historical Society** -  
[Head of the Lake Historical Society](http://HeadoftheLakeHistoricalSociety.com)

The **United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada, Hamilton Branch** - [www.uel.com](http://www.uel.com)

The **West Lincoln Historical Society** - [www.wlhs.info](http://www.wlhs.info)

**Waterdown Mill Street Heritage** -  
[www.waterdownmillstreetheritage.ca](http://www.waterdownmillstreetheritage.ca)