Breaking news – In April 2005, the new Ontario Heritage Act was passed, giving heritage advocates across the province new conservation tools. Look for complete coverage in the next issue of Heritage Matters.

The changing face of heritage

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| The Homewood collection
| Visiting the Cheltenham Badlands
| Trent University under the modernist microscope

www.heritagefdn.on.ca
A message from The Honourable Lincoln M. Alexander, Chairman

We are blessed in this province to have such a tremendous scope of architecture – from courthouses and places of worship to skyscrapers and factories. Architecture, in all its forms, remains a profound inspiration and an extraordinary discovery. All across Ontario, people comment on the tremendous range of architectural styles we offer – from Georgian or Victorian landmarks to modern behemoths of glass and steel.

We are at an extraordinary crossroads when buildings such as the Toronto-Dominion Centre can be seen as changing the face of heritage. New buildings do not detract from the old. On the contrary, the two forms live together in a remarkable harmony, a symmetry that feeds on each other to create a melange of architectural styles. These combined styles reflect the enterprising people we were in the past, and the innovative people we have become today. We must embrace this dichotomy to preserve this unique heritage.

Moreover, heritage preservation received an added boost with the recent passing of the new Ontario Heritage Act (which received royal assent in April). There had been strong advocacy for changes to the Act for many years. And now – through the leadership of the Honourable Madeleine Meilleur, Ontario Minister of Culture, and with contributions by countless others in the heritage community – we have a new Act to give us the strength we need to continue to identify, preserve, promote and protect our province’s remarkable heritage treasures.

Watch for more about the impact of the Ontario Heritage Act in the October issue of Heritage Matters.
The changing face of heritage

The International Style: Toronto’s Toronto-Dominion Centre by Moiz Behar

In the second quarter of the 20th century following the First World War, Europe saw the emergence of a significant movement in architecture. This “modern” movement initiated a radical departure from the traditional approach of designing buildings in a historical context.

The International Style—often used synonymously with modern architecture—was named for its applicability to different cultural and climatic conditions, thus representing a universal design approach and esthetic that could be valid anywhere in the world. This name was first used in conjunction with the 1932 Museum of Modern Art’s exhibition in New York City titled “The International Style: Architecture since 1922.” The Bauhaus School in Germany provided a solid foundation for the movement in the 1920s under the direction of Walter Gropius and Mies van der Rohe. The International Style emphasized volume instead of mass, favoured modern materials and standard modular parts for ease of fabrication and erection, and abandoned surface decoration.

Modernism reached Canada in the 1930s. It did not become firmly entrenched, however, until the 1950s. Fuelled by the post-Second World War economic boom, this movement changed the appearance and function of Canadian cities in the span of three decades.

Toronto assumed a leading role in spreading the International Style in central and eastern Canada commencing in the 1950s. Architects such as Henry Flesch, James A. Murray, Jerome Markson and planners like Macklin Hancock contributed to shaping Toronto in a new, bold and modern way. Some of the most significant architectural work done with the modernist vocabulary during the 1950s and early sixties included two leading Toronto architectural firms: Page and Steele (Peter Dickinson, lead design architect) and John B. Parkin Associates (John C. Parkin, lead design architect).

One of the most celebrated architects of the International Style was the German-born architect Mies van der Rohe. One of Mies’ masterpieces in North America is the Toronto-Dominion Centre—a prominent example in Toronto of the International Style. As famed American architect Philip Johnson is reputed to have said, “The TD Centre is the biggest Mies in the world.”

Many Mies buildings took rectilinear shapes with symmetrical façades. His notable high rise buildings prior to the TD Centre include two 26-storey Lakeshore Drive apartment buildings in Chicago—design- ed and built between 1949 and 1951—which are organized at right angles to each other and are composed of pure, simplified forms and dark-coloured, exposed metal members that carefully modulate the façade compositions. His famous 39-storey Seagram Building in New York City was completed in 1958. The Seagram Building transformed corporate architecture in North America. Seagram’s owners were the Montreal-based Bronfman family, who also controlled the property developers—Fairview Corporation, now known as Cadillac Fairview.

The TD Centre was commissioned by Allan Lambert, chairman of the Toronto-Dominion Bank in partnership with Fairview Corporation. To build the TD Centre, most of the city block surrounded by York, King, Bay and Wellington was assembled—the largest land assembly in Toronto until that time. As an internationally known designer of office towers, Mies van der Rohe was brought from Chicago to be the design consultant to John B. Parkin Associates and Bregman and Hamann, two architectural firms based in Toronto. The TD Centre became the last major work of Mies van der Rohe.

As originally conceived, TD Centre was comprised of the 56-storey TD Tower located at 66 Wellington Street West and built in 1967; the 46-storey Royal Trust Tower located at 77 King Street West and built in 1969; and a one-storey Banking Pavilion. The original program for the Centre called for 14,300m² of office space, banking space, 13,300m² of retailing at a below-grade concourse and underground parking for 700 vehicles. Several buildings have been added to the complex.

The TD Centre is an exemplary manifestation of modern architecture and the International Style in Toronto and Ontario. At the time of their completion in 1969, TD Centre buildings dominated the skyline and permanently altered the Toronto cityscape. This landmark three-building complex made Modernism especially visible and acceptable in Toronto by providing very tall towers in a prominent location in the city, in a new design vocabulary, and with the involvement of one of the master architects alive at the time. Thus, this commercial banking complex fuelled both the appetite for the Modern style of architecture and the post-war construction boom in the city.

Moiz Behar, OAA, MRAIC, MCIP, RPP is the principal of MBPD Inc., a consulting firm offering planning and design services. He has prepared a research report for a provincial plaque being unveiled in June 2005 by the Ontario Heritage Foundation to commemorate the TD Centre.

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The site is a mysterious natural treasure that lures many visitors. An hour outside Toronto, motorists who venture along Olde Baseline Road just north of the village of Cheltenham may be startled by the stunning red hillocks and gullies that emerge suddenly from the surrounding forest. Bewildered by these strange mounds, most passersby can’t help but investigate this unique earth formation further.

A visit to the badlands offers a journey into the ancient creation story of the Great Lakes region. Approximately 450 million years ago, the area lay at the edge of a warm sea. In time, retreating glaciers filled the seabed with red sediments that were eventually compressed into Queenston shale – one of the many layers of rock that formed the Niagara Escarpment. Normally hidden, Ordovician shale underlies much of south-central Ontario. However, near the base of the Escarpment the Queenston shale rests just below the surface. (The majority of Queenston shale is red due to the presence of iron oxide.)

Despite the evolutionary processes that led to the formation of Queenston shale, the events that make this feature visible today are a result of fairly recent human activity. The badlands property was purchased by the Ministry of Natural Resources from the estate of Russell Cooper of Caledon, securing two kilometres of the Bruce Trail Optimium Route, the site is managed by the Bruce Trail Association and the Caledon Countryside Alliance. Ownership of the property was transferred to the Ontario Heritage Foundation in 2002, to ensure its long-term protection as a unique natural heritage site.

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WHAT’S HAPPENING AT THE FOUNDATION . . .
INTERNS HELP HERITAGE HAPPEN

The program gives students real world experience. The Foundation also benefits from the enthusiasm, energy and fresh ideas that heritage interns bring with them. Heritage interns learn a great deal about the Foundation’s programs and activities and the important role they play in conserving and promoting Ontario’s heritage. They work closely with the Foundation’s professional staff in a variety of roles – monitoring historic buildings and natural heritage sites protected by heritage conservation easements; conducting historical research and writing; and supporting other Foundation activities. During their four months at the Foundation, interns are exposed to technical and legislative aspects of heritage conservation, planning, commemoration and interpretation.

Interns help make heritage happen at the Foundation. Many interns gain a life interest in heritage conservation. Several of these bright young minds have gone on to find permanent employment in Ontario’s heritage sector, forming our next generation of heritage professionals. For example, some of our interns are now municipal and heritage planners. Others are completing master’s degrees with a specialty in heritage conservation. Most importantly, interns leave the Foundation with a respect and an enthusiasm for heritage that they carry forward with them in their work and throughout their lives.

UNCLE TOM’S CABIN HISTORIC SITE HAS NEW OWNERS

Uncle Tom’s Cabin, which helped galvanize the abolitionist cause and contributed to the outbreak of the American Civil War, is a well-known piece of literature. It is a great American story, but it is little known that Josiah Henson – a fugitive slave who found freedom in Dresden, Ontario – was the inspiration for the title character in Harriet Beecher Stowe’s book. The story of Reverend Henson’s life and times can be better understood at a great Canadian heritage site.

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Uncle Tom’s Cabin Historic Site to the Foundation. “Uncle Tom’s Cabin is an important landmark, where Canadians and Americans can learn about the Underground Railroad and its role in shaping our two nations,” said Bradley. “It will flourish as a dynamic cultural tourism attraction and legacy of early black history under the new ownership of the Ontario Heritage Foundation.”

At the ceremony, Foundation Chairman Lincoln M. Alexander accepted an 1838 original edition of Henson’s autobiography from Minister Bradley as a symbol of the ownership transfer.

“We look forward to working with our new partners to revitalize this internationally recognized site. The Foundation will ensure that the site continues to shine as a beacon of freedom for present and future generations,” said Alexander.

Uncle Tom’s Cabin Historic Site comprises period buildings and an interpretive centre housing 19th-century artifacts and rare books, a theatre and gift shop. For more information, visit: www.heritagefdn.on.ca or www.uncletoms cabin.org.

The Honourable Jim Bradley, Minister of Tourism (left), hands a copy of the Reverend Josiah Henson’s autobiography to the Honourable Lincoln M. Alexander, Ontario Heritage Foundation Chairman, as a symbol of the transfer of ownership of Uncle Tom’s Cabin Historic Site.

On February 25, 2005 – as part of Black History Month celebrations and the culmination of Heritage Week activities – members of the Dresden community and descendants of Henson attended a ceremony in which Jim Bradley, Minister of Tourism, transferred ownership of Uncle Tom’s Cabin Historic Site to the Foundation. “Uncle Tom’s Cabin is an important landmark, where Canadians and Americans can learn about the Underground Railroad and its role in shaping our two nations,” said Bradley. “It will flourish as a dynamic cultural tourism attraction and legacy of early black history under the new ownership of the Ontario Heritage Foundation.”

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The province’s most popular heritage touring adventure – Doors Open Ontario – is back for a fourth exciting season. During Doors Open Ontario events, communities across the province open the doors of their architecturally significant buildings and heritage treasures to the public.

The Ontario Heritage Foundation launched Doors Open Ontario in 2002 to create access, awareness and excitement about our province’s heritage. To date, over one million visits have been made to Doors Open Ontario heritage sites.

The program continues to expand. This year, 44 events – 14 of which are first-time participants – are taking place across the province, involving over 180 communities. The season kicked off on April 23rd in Guelph and continues through October.

The free Doors Open Ontario 2005 Guide is available by calling 1-800-ON-TARIO (668-2746). This handy guide provides a snapshot of each community event, highlighting some of the participating sites. For a detailed list of participating sites, visit www.doorsopenontario.on.ca. The website is updated regularly throughout the Doors Open Ontario season.

Doors Open Ontario 2005 sponsors include: the Ontario Heritage Foundation, Masonite International Corporation, the Ontario Cultural Attractions Fund Corporation, the Ontario Ministry of Culture (Cultural Tourism Marketing Fund), INCO Limited, Ontario Tourism Marketing Partnership Corporation and all the participating communities.

The Ontario Archaeological Society awarded the Ontario Heritage Foundation and the Spadina Museum the Peggi Armstrong Public Archaeology Award in 2004.

In partnership with the Ontario Heritage Foundation, the Adventures in Archaeology summer camp experience for children ages 8-14 has been successful at the Spadina Museum. Since 2001, the Foundation has led participants in three week-long summer day camp digs. The 2001 program created a series of weekend opportunities for families to experience archaeology hands-on. Utilizing the exhibition Discovering Spadina, the children are oriented to the history of the site through archaeology. The program also includes field excavation, artifact processing and workshops. This program is available to Toronto residents.

For more information on the 2005 program, visit www.city.toronto.on.ca/parks.

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It promises to be another exciting year of provincial plaque unveilings! Each year, the Foundation unveils blue and gold plaques across Ontario to commemorate the significant people, places and events that have helped shape our province.

From an artist’s retreat to a park commission, the Foundation’s 2005 plaque unveilings offer something for everyone. Here are some highlights:

**Sunday, May 29 – Fool’s Paradise** – commemorating the natural heritage site of the studio/retreat of renowned artist Doris McCarthy (Toronto)

**Sunday, June 5 – Colonel Graham Thomson Lyall** – honouring a Victoria Cross recipient (St. Catharines – with special guest HRH The Earl and Countess of Wessex)

**Tuesday, June 7 – Toronto-Dominion Centre** – celebrating the modern office tower complex of designer Mies van der Rohe (Toronto – with special guests TRH The Earl and Countess of Wessex)

**Saturday, June 25 – Marie-Rose Turcot** – commemorating this journalist, writer and folklorist of our francophone past (Ottawa)

**Saturday, September 3 – Sir Byron Edmund Walker** – remembering the many contributions of this renaissance man of the Victorian era (Innisfil Township)

**Friday, September 16 – Niagara Parks Commission** – celebrating 120 years of the work of the Commission to preserve the scenic beauty of Niagara Falls (Niagara Falls)

**Wednesday, September 21 – CFCL-Timmins** – honouring the first French-language radio station in Ontario (Timmins)

For more information on our exciting plaque events, visit www.heritagefdn.on.ca. Come celebrate with us!
LEIDRA LODGE – A NEW CONSERVATION EASEMENT

June Ardel has been a patron and leader in Ontario’s arts community all her life. She has authored a book on the public art of Toronto and is an accomplished artist in her own right. June is also the daughter of Lorne Ardel, who was a lieutenant-colonel with the Middlesex Militia in the First World War, senior executive for General Motors (Oshawa), renounced sportsman and leader in the development of Canada’s marketing industry.

Lorne Ardel built a family retreat on Clear Lake in the Kawarthas in 1926. It has remained virtually unaltered since it was constructed and remains an important part of our cultural heritage as a representative example of the cottage lifestyle that became not only possible but widespread in Ontario with the advent of mass-produced, affordable automobiles.

In December 2004, the Ontario Heritage Foundation finalized a heritage conservation easement agreement to protect Leidra Lodge – the Ardel family cottage at Young’s Point. The lodge is a charming 1920s Craftsman-style lakefront dwelling with accompanying garage and two picturesque boathouses set amid a peaceful, contemplative, designed landscape.

Leidra Lodge is surrounded by approximately an acre (0.4 hectares) of landscaped grounds and is also buffered by 75 acres (30.4 hectares) of farm and forested lands that are adjacent to the Young’s Point Conservation Area – a regionally significant Life Science Area of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI).

Ms. Ardel has donated the house, its surrounding cultural heritage landscape and the farm tract to the Otonabee Region Conservation Foundation. This donation – further protected by an Ontario Heritage Foundation conservation easement – will guarantee the long-term protection of the property’s heritage features and will ensure that the ambience of this special place is preserved.

Through her thoughtful and far sighted donation of both the lands and the easement agreement, Ms. Ardel has ensured that her family legacy will be preserved and enjoyed for generations to come.

DONOR TESTIMONIAL – CLAY BENSON

Hardworking, passionate, focused and a great sense of humour. These are all traits that describe Clay Benson. This middle-aged antique dealer and collector for 36 years has restored several heritage buildings in Ontario, including an 1845 three-storey brick commercial building, an 1847 log house, an 1850s Ontario cottage, an 1850s mill, moved and salvaged an 1840s Port Hope house and several log structures. He is passionate about saving Ontario’s architectural heritage.

A very active member, Clay is currently the Chair of the Board of Directors of the Ontario Heritage Foundation. As such, he has been instrumental in the development of the Conservation Foundation, a key fundraising arm of the Foundation.

In his words, “I believe in supporting an organization that supports what I believe.”

If you would like to make a donation to the Ontario Heritage Foundation to preserve and protect Ontario’s built, cultural and natural heritage, please complete the donation card enclosed in this publication or contact us at 416-325-5000.

WORKING WITH SUPER STRUCTURES

The framework for Ontario’s heritage buildings

The Elgin and Winter Garden Theatre Centre (Toronto). In 1987, a basement is excavated under the lobby corridor, and the grand staircase is suspended in the air.

The traditional mortise-and-tenon framing of relatively heavy timber beams and joists arrived from Europe and the United States with each wave of immigration, with subtle variations in practice from group to group. But cheap sawn lumber and machine-made nailing made platform-and-balloon framing an instant success by the mid-19th century, pushing traditional heavy-timber construction out of domestic and commercial use. Most such lightweight framing uses "sticks" of small dimensions for wall studs and floor joists, with wooden laths, floorboards and occasional diagonal braces or brackets to make the entire assembly rigid. Much more rare was the use of post-and-beam construction, with rigidly braced joints.

Wrought iron as a structural material, used for engineered structures such as bridges and gas holders and some framing in large public buildings, was a rarity in 19th-century Ontario. Steel supplanting wrought iron late in the century. Steel’s strength permitted much of the eclectic stone and masonry constructions . . . to be "draped" on a hidden framework that carried most of the load. Steel-reinforced concrete frames appeared soon afterward.

Well-Preserved can be purchased by calling the Ontario Heritage Foundation at 416-325-5000. Or visit www.heritagefdn.on.ca and click on About us/Merchandise.

Next issue . . . Staying on top of heritage preservation: The healthy roof.

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Some of the Homewood treasures include:

**Victorian hair wreath**
Hanging against the south wall of the sitting room is an intriguing hair wreath. It was crafted by Lucia Jones on Ash Wednesday 1883 and contains the hair of Jones family members, each piece carefully labeled. Attached to the back of the shadow box is a handwritten note that states: "Lucia Jones Ash Wednesday 1883." Also attached to the back of the box is a small package that reads, "The hair of Lucia Jones."

Hair wreaths can represent a memorial to a deceased family member or a keepsake. Hair is arranged into small groupings of between 10 to 80 hairs, twisted around a knitting needle and then bound by fine interwoven wires. The hair is wound into flower and leaf shapes and floral sprig groupings.

**Mahogany grandfather clock**
The personal taste of the Jones family can be seen in this 18th-century slim waisted grandfather clock with satinwood inlay – believed to have been brought by Mary Tunnicliffe, wife of Solomon Jones, from New York.

**Commode**
Cherry and pine bed steps/commode, c. 1840, used to climb on to the bed, but which also served as a commode. The centre section pulls out, and the lid reveals the commode.

**Dinner service**
This deep, rich cobalt blue dinner service set – with central motif of historical views of different places in London and with a border of trees, foliage, rocks and flowers on all dishes – was manufactured by Adams in Staffordshire, England and dates from 1820-35. The set was purchased by Dunham Jones in the 1830s.

**A photograph of Andrew Jones, son of Dunham Jones. Notation on back board, “A wonderful and best of men and one for the family to be proud of!!”**

**Located on Highway 2 between Maitland and Prescott, the Homewood Museum will be open from June 29 to September 5, 2005, Wednesday to Sunday, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. Take an informative-guided tour and witness period rooms with original furnishings – from textiles and photographs to porcelain and furniture. Admission: Adults $3, Students (under 16) $1.50, Group rate (over 15 visitors) $2, and Passport (combined admission to Fulford Place in Brockville) $6. For more information, call 613-498-3003 or visit www.heritagefdn.on.ca.**

The collections at Homewood were made possible through the generosity of many sources, including: Parks Canada, Jennifer Jones Indenwick, Monica Jones, Earl Connell (who provided the financial resources to purchase Jones artifacts at a public auction), and Richard Dumbrille.
English Bloods: In the Backwoods of Muskoka, 1878

From Natural Heritage Books (www.naturalheritagebooks.com), Frederick de la Fosse's richly descriptive and delightfully humorous memoir captures that period of life when he, and other young Englishmen of means, arrived in northern Muskoka in the late 1870s to acquire agricultural skills. Known locally as "English Bloods," these young lads encountered the realities of pioneer life in this beautiful but not agriculturally-friendly land. This new edition (originally published in 1930) is annotated, illustrated with archival photographs and augmented with additional background on this period of Ontario's history.

Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo and the Renaissance in Florence – May 29 to September 5, 2005 at The National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa

The National Gallery of Canada is celebrating its 125th anniversary with a spectacular and exclusive exhibition of Renaissance art. Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo and the Renaissance in Florence is a rare opportunity to see 125 paintings, drawings, sculptures and prints by Florentine masters such as Michelangelo, da Vinci, del Sarto and Bronzino. Admission: $12 for adults, $10 for seniors and students, $5 for youths (12 to 19), $24 for families and free for children under 12. For more information, visit www.national.gallery.ca/125 or call: 1-800-319-ARTS.

Trent University Under the Modernist Microscope

Throughout the developed world, attention is being given to the built heritage of the modern era. Organizations such as UNESCO's World Heritage Center, the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and the Working Party of the Documentation and Conservation of buildings, sites and neighbourhoods of the Modern Movement (DOCOMOMO) are defining critical issues and developing conceptual frameworks related to modern heritage. As well – from local to international levels – databases, public awareness programs and nomination dossiers are being organized. In this context, complex challenges are emerging in Ontario.

For many, the Modern Movement – which evolved from and reflected the massive modernization of life in the 20th century – is still so new that they lack perspective on, and appreciation for, the great accomplishments of the period. Assigning significance requires sufficient distance in time. Even the most sophisticated organizations struggle in looking at the 20th century. As of May 2003, UNESCO's World Heritage List contained 730 properties and sites, but only 12 were modern heritage listings.

Interest in preserving and celebrating Ontario's built heritage from the modern era has been equally slow. Nevertheless, recognition is finally coming to key projects in Toronto such as City Hall and the Toronto-Dominion Centre. Beyond Toronto, however, outstanding modernist buildings await proper recognition, documentation and preservation – including Trent University, a remarkable mix of architecture and landscape in Peterborough.

Designed by Ron Thom in 1964, the original buildings of Trent University constitute one of Canada's great works of architecture – a national and provincial treasure that deserves full attention for its artistry and cultural significance. Thom was known as "Frank Lloyd Thom" (as in Frank Lloyd Wright). He came to national prominence in the 1960s when he designed Massey College at the University of Toronto. Critic Adele Freedman explains in her book, Sight Lines, that Thom had an intuitive sense about anchoring a structure in its site and said "a building has to make love to a site." But at Trent, such love-making has not always continued in the post-Thom decades of campus expansion. Without proper designation, Trent's built heritage continues to have neither real protection nor rigorous guidelines for preservation or future development.

Trent's President Bonnie Patterson recognizes the tremendous cultural and institutional value of the University's unique, modernist architecture. And market research indicates that Trent examined under the modernist microscope.

Trent University is a participating site in Doors Open Peterborough, October 1, 2005.

Trent May 5-8, 2005.

One senses that Patterson welcomes having Trent examined under the modernist microscope. Recently, the institution asked, “What should characterize the University in 2010?" Surely, one of the answers must be to boldly protect and celebrate Trent’s astonishing modernist heritage.

Larry Wayne Richards is a Professor of Architecture at the University of Toronto, and a member of the Ontario Heritage Foundation’s Board of Directors.
Visit historic Homewood – one of the oldest houses in Ontario. Take an informative guided tour and witness period rooms with original furnishings – from textiles and photographs to porcelain and furniture.

Open June 29 to September 5, 2005, Wednesday to Sunday, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. Adults $3; Students (under 16) $1.50; Group rate (over 15 visitors) $2; Passport – combined admission to Fulford Place in Brockville $6. 

Fulford Place, 287 King Street East, Brockville. Sip tea on the sweeping veranda of this magnificent Edwardian mansion overlooking the mighty St. Lawrence River. Experience the baronial feel of the Honduras mahogany ceilings and panelled walls in the dining room, library and grand hall. Marvel at the original tapestries, paintings and furnishings that made Fulford Place an ideal residence in which to entertain royalty and prime ministers. For more information:
call 613-498-3003

Visit Uncle Tom’s Cabin Historic Site in Dresden and learn more about this important Black heritage site. The five-acre site comprises period buildings and an interpretive centre housing 19th-century artifacts and rare books, a theatre and gift shop. For more information on Uncle Tom’s Cabin Historic Site, events and admission:
call 519-683-2978

Visit Foundation properties in England, Niagara-on-the-Lake and Eastern Ontario and learn more about our unique heritage. Wolford Chapel – Visit the burial place of John Graves Simcoe, First Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada (Devonshire, England). Niagara Apothecary – Step through the doors of the Niagara Apothecary and see how pharmacists practised their profession over 100 years ago (Niagara-on-the-Lake).

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Macdonell-Williams House – Explore this Palladian-style villa and learn about life in the 19th century (East Hawkesbury).

Visit Uncle Tom’s Cabin Historic Site in Dresden and learn more about this important Black heritage site. The five-acre site comprises period buildings and an interpretive centre housing 19th-century artifacts and rare books, a theatre and gift shop. For more information on Uncle Tom’s Cabin Historic Site, events and admission:
call 519-683-2978

Visit Wolford Chapel – Visit the burial place of John Graves Simcoe, First Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada (Devonshire, England). Niagara Apothecary – Step through the doors of the Niagara Apothecary and see how pharmacists practised their profession over 100 years ago (Niagara-on-the-Lake).

Macdonell-Williams House – Explore this Palladian-style villa and learn about life in the 19th century (East Hawkesbury).