



The Historical Society of Ottawa News

ISSN 1207-1838

Issue No. 127

January 2010

President's Report by Herb Sills

The annual Christmas Luncheon was held on December 4, 2009, at St. Richard's church hall. It began with punch which was provided by Mary Anne Dancey and Barbara Whitfield. The turkey dinner was catered by Elke Beeb. This was the 25th year that she and her helpers have provided the meal. A total of 70 people enjoyed it. This is always the occasion when the greatest number of members get together to socialize.

Included in that number were 3 members of the staff of the Bytown Museum led by Michael Steinhauer who gave us a report on the Museum activities. Prof. Dennis Lloyd from Algonquin College brought Kathryn Ward who was given an award. The Heritage Fair was represented by Cliff Scot and Yoland Munter. Peter Anderson a student at Carleton University has been given the Colonel By award for 2008-9 for his paper on "School Gardening and Education" but he was unable to attend.

What follows is a historical sketch of an event in the life of our Historical Society:

For a number of years The Historical Society of Ottawa was concerned that, although Lt.-Col. John By was an important person in the history of Ottawa, very little was known about him in the U.K. One of our members, Dr. Robert Legget made several trips to England and discovered where Col. By was born on the south bank of the Thames. The house is no longer there and the property is covered by St. Thomas Hospital. Then began a correspondence with the hospital to gain permission to put up a plaque on the wall of the hospital describing Col. By and his work in building the Rideau

Canal. This task was accomplished by Joe Konst who was president of the Historical Society of Ottawa at that time. He also made arrangements for the manufacture of the bronze plaque by a foundry in Merrickville.

I was asked to set up a tour of our members to go to England, visit historical sites and end a week of activity by attending the unveiling of the plaque by the Canadian High Commissioner. The planning began in 1996. Eventually a total of 38 members signed up for the tour. The following was the itinerary which was worked out:

- May 20, 1997: Depart Ottawa, AC 866
- May 21, 1997: Arrive Heathrow 6:45 a.m.
Coach to Herstmonceux Castle
- May 22, 1997: Tour of the Royal Engineers Museum, Chatham & lunch
- May 23, 1997: Tour to Frant (burial place of Col. By)
- May 24, 1997: Tour to Dover & Dover Castle
- May 25, 1997: Tour to Canterbury Cathedral
- May 26, 1997: Tour to Chartwell, Churchill's Home and Museum
- May 27, 1997: Tour to Lewes and the Brighton Pavilion
- May 28, 1997: Coach to London to attend the Commemorative Plaque unveiling ceremony at 2 p.m.
- May 29, 1997: Visit the Houses of Parliament
- May 30, 1997: Walking tour along the River Thames conducted by Brian

Bloice of the Southwark and Lambeth Archeological Society

Participants were able to stay for all or part of one month, booking their own return flights. Arrangements were made with Herstmonceux Castle for our accommodation and evening dinners during the tour. Coach transportation each day was provided by L.J. Edwards of Hailsham, East Sussex. Herstmonceux Castle is the property of Queens University, Kingston, Ontario. **Note:** We still need a volunteer for the position of Vice-President who can take over as President when my term ends.



Standing under the Colonel John By plaque in London are Herb's daughter, Margaret Berry, her mother-in-law Ruth Berry, and her son Charles Berry who dances with the Stuttgart Ballet at the London Coliseum. March 31, 2008.

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The Historical Society of Ottawa

Patron: Her Excellency the Right Honourable Michaëlle Jean, C.C., C.M.M., C.O.M., C.D.
Governor General of Canada

The Historical Society of Ottawa was founded in 1898 (as the Women's Canadian Historical Society of Ottawa). Its objective is to increase public knowledge of the history of Ottawa by its publications, meetings, tours, outreach and participation in local heritage events and also by its co-operation with the Bytown Museum, a store of artifacts reflecting Ottawa's history from Bytown days and into the present century. Its headquarters is in the Bytown Museum, Colonel By's Commissariat Building, constructed of stone in 1827 and located at 1 Canal Lane by the Rideau Canal between the Château Laurier and Parliament Hill.

Board Of Directors

President: Herb Sills	<i>herb_sills@hotmail.com</i>	613-231-5535
Secretary: Don Baxter	<i>marydon@cyberus.ca</i>	613-745-3430
Treasurer: Anne Carruthers	<i>edithballer@hotmail.com</i>	613-828-0538
Membership: Don Baxter	<i>marydon@cyberus.ca</i>	613-745-3430
Don Carrington	<i>don.carrington@sympatico.ca</i>	613-733-8740
Don Ross	<i>donross@magma.ca</i>	613-592-2539
George Neville	<i>george.neville@ncf.ca</i>	613-729-0579
Barbara Whitfield	<i>pthosteo@rogers.com</i>	613-722-2209
Alan McLay		613-730-2264

Committees

Awards	Alan McLay
Collections	Dave Mullington, Dorene Hirsch, Barbara Whitfield, Don Carrington
Nominations	Don Baxter, Herb Sills, Barbara Whitfield,
Publications	Robert Serré
Tours Coordinator	George Neville
Telephone Committee	Barbara Whitfield, Pat Richardson
Outreach Coordinator	Susan Moss
Webmaster	John Reeder

All correspondence should be addressed to:

The Secretary; The Historical Society of Ottawa
P.O. Box 523, Station "B"
Ottawa, ON
K1P 5P6

Web Site: hsottawa.ncf.ca

Society Email: hsottawa@storm.ca

Coming Events

Friday, January 29

Monthly Meeting
Speaker: John Heney
"Heney Family in Ottawa's
Heritage"
Routhier Community Centre*
1 p.m.

Friday, February 26

Monthly Meeting
Speaker: Tom Barber
"Blacks in Ottawa"
Routhier Community Centre*
1 p.m.

Friday, March 26

Monthly Meeting
Speaker: Stuart and Marguerite
Rogers
"Indian Mound Cultures of
North America"
Routhier Community Centre*
1 p.m.

Friday, April 30

Monthly Meeting
Speaker: Lorraine Reoch
"Quarrier Home Children and
the Reoch Connection"
Routhier Community Centre*
1 p.m.

*Parking at the Routhier
Community Centre - from
Cumberland Ave., between St.
Patrick St. and Guigues Ave.

A note regarding Membership renewals - For regular members of the Ottawa Historical Society, your renewal date is shown on your address label on this newsletter. Please check it and see that you are up-to-date. If not, a renewal form is available for you to photocopy on the last page of this newsletter.

**HSO Bus Excursion to Rideau Military Settlements (Richmond, Perth, and Lanark) Wed., 7th October 2009
Reported by George Neville – HSO Tour Chair**

Once again the cool rainy weather cleared overnight for some sunny rays to warm slightly the early risers boarding the Healey coach at Lansdowne Park. In spite of a slight delay and departure at 8:35 AM, the coach was able to roll into Fairlawn Plaza in the west end by 8:55 AM to pick up the remaining travellers. Departure for the Settlement areas was made via Hwy 417, south on Hwy 416 to the Hunt Club Rd. to follow the Richmond Rd. westward.

While it would have been nice to travel the full length of the Richmond Rd. from its origin at Bellow's Landing (re-named Richmond Landing) on LeBreton Flats, too much time would have been lost in following its course through the strip development of its length and through Bell's Corners; moreover the original initial part of the road close to the flats has been obliterated by so many road changes over time. This road cut out of the woods in late summer and autumn of 1819 by officers and soldiers of the 100th and 99th British regiments disbanded at Quebec City that summer, as well as the area to be settled at the foot of the rapids of the Jock River, were named by the settlers in honour of the 4th Duke of Richmond, Charles Lennox, whose ship passed them on their ascent of the St. Lawrence River, while on his way to begin an inspection of the fortifications, etc. of Upper Canada as the recently appointed Governor-in-Chief. The Richmond settlement area had been surveyed in 1818 with layout of a village plan by Lt.-Col. Joseph Fortune, of Point Fortune, and son of Col. William Fortune of St. Andrews

East in Argenteuil Co., Lower Canada.

Descending Richmond Rd. in the vicinity of the hamlet of Fallowfield, various points of interest were mentioned including Piety Hill, so-named for once having 4 churches, 2 of which remain today. The direction of the Richmond Rd. cut was SW towards the bow in the river where resided a lone settler, Jerard Chapman; thence it followed the Jock (originally named Jacques after a Canadien who had fallen in and drowned, later the Goodwood River after Duke's estate in Sussex, England, but later the appellation 'Jock' was re-claimed, and has held to this day) into the village site. Meantime some 400 women and children remained on the flats in tents until they could be moved into log shanties of the settlement by December 1819. At the former Chapman settlement, we paused to read the historical plaque on the cairn to the memory of the 4th Duke of Richmond who died on the premises from hydrophobia (rabies), having been bitten a few months earlier in Sorrel by a pet fox. In traversing the swampy portions of Richmond's great swamp to the west of the village on his rounds of inspection from Perth to Richmond, the Duke became visibly agitated by the presence of so much water. He stayed overnight at the Masonic Arms Tavern, operated by Sgt. Andrew Hill and wife Maria, and next morning began his descent of the river in a canoe to Chapman's where as the canoe approached shore, he jumped and ran into a barn collapsing in a corner where he died. The Duke's corpse was laid out on the kitchen table of the Masonic Arms (later renamed the Duke of Richmond Arms) by Maria Hill who prepared it for transport and burial. The body was taken by ox-cart over the Richmond trail by Philemon Wright to Hull, thence down the Ottawa R. by steamer to Quebec City where it was interred

in the Anglican Cathedral in front of the altar.

On entering the village of Richmond, the following points of interest were pointed out to the excursionists: on the S-side, St. Paul's U.C. Cemetery (formerly the old Methodist cemetery, now inter-denominational), the Richmond Fair grounds and the old municipal hall building now used as a dining hall at fair time, diagonally opposite the former Rielly House Hotel (stone building), the main provisioning place for farmers heading to the logging camps each year; turning south on McBean St. at the traffic lights, first St. Pauls U.C. on the W-side (Methodist "saddlebag" preachers visited Richmond from about 1819), St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church (1823) on the E, the Goodwood Masonic Hall (Lodge estab. 1821) further S on the W-side to the corner bearing the stone Orange Hall with the widow's walk on top (in the upper quarters, 1st floor having been the former Bank of N.S.) and proceeding westward to our first stop, St. John's Anglican Church (24 June 1823) for a visit of its interior with Rector Michel



Interior of St. John's Anglican Church in Richmond
Dubord. After viewing the interior, the group was led through the labyrinth behind the church and beyond to visit the Ang. Cemetery (estab. 1834) and in particular the crypt of Capt. George Lyon who

became Richmond's industrialist by damming the Jock above the rapids and building a saw, grist and fulling mills as well as a distillery. The Presbyterian cemetery lies south of the Anglican, and further south is St. Philip's R.C. Cemetery, all three of equal size. By this time the bus had backed up the cemetery service lane to allow passengers to board, and the excursion continued around the S-side of the R.C. cemetery to see the stones laid out at the SW corner as Pioneer Corner beside the Celtic Cross memorial to the early St. Philip's priest, Father O'Connell; thence around some streets to pass by St. Philip's Church, itself, then back to McBean St. and south a bit to see an old stone smoke-house on the E-side of McBean, the only remnant today of the Duke of Richmond Tavern.

Richmond Village was exited by way of McBean St, turning west at the traffic lights to follow the 4th Line of Goulbourn (or Perth St.) to Hwy 15 and Franktown in the heart of the Beckwith Settlement (1817-21); however, before reaching Hwy 15, the bus turned S onto a lane to enter this Lilac Capital of Ontario from the east side and passed along Church St. to view the old remnants of this area; thence west by the Perth Rd. from Franktown to enter Perth from the east side. These roads, the 4th Line of Goulbourn and the Perth Rd. from Franktown to Perth were the original military roads between the two military settlements of Perth (1816) and Richmond (1819).

On arrival at the east side of Perth, the bus proceeded S past the former Brown Shoe Co. and opposite Jergen's Soap Co. buildings to the Last Duel Park where it was explained that two young lawyers, Robert Lyon and John Wilson, set about to settle their quarrel over a young lady of mutual interest, Elizabeth Hughes, by agreeing to a duel on 13th June, 1833 on the banks of the

Tay River not far from the stately stone home, Inge Va, of Robert's uncle, Thomas Radenhurst. In the misty morning, the two combatants were reluctant to proceed, but Lyon's second was adamant that they proceed whereas Wilson's second endeavored to stay the proceedings. The first exchange of shots issued without damage; however, Lyon was mortally wounded on the second volley, and was carried to Inge Va where he died. Being the younger brother of Capt. Geo. Lyon of Richmond, it is strange that Robert was interred in Perth in what became known as the Last Duel (in Upper Canada) Cemetery and Park in Perth. Before arriving at the Perth Restaurant for lunch, an extensive tour of the town was conducted with various sites being pointed out. Lunch with choice of hot tomato soup or green salad, roast turkey or ham steak, tea or coffee was much enjoyed. For sheer convenience, our next stop for an hour was just next door at Matheson House, the Perth Museum, where among many other interesting items and artifacts were the duelling pistols and their box use by Lyon and Wilson. Incidentally, Wilson married Hughes in 1835, had three children by her and lived to age 93.

From Perth, the excursion proceeded to Lanark Village via Hwys 7 and 511 through Balderson. At the Lanark Landing Restaurant, the excursionists each partook of a generous sized piece of home-baked carrot cake, tea or coffee.

The remainder of the trip north through Hopetown and Middleville to just the west side of Clayton where the bus turned north to traverse the N-side of Clayton Lake, was devoted to enjoyment of the autumn colours amid the rock outcroppings of Lanark County. This included passing through Blakeney to Almonte (including a tour about this historic town) and S bypassing Appleton to

pick up the 9th Line of Beckwith; thence the 9th Line of Goulbourn to Eagleson Rd. and into Ottawa via the Hunt Club Road with discharge of passengers first at Fairlawn Plaza, then Lansdowne Park, all before 6:00 PM. It was a full and beautiful day of mixed sunshine and intermittent, short showers.

Texts of Historical Plaques Erected by the Ontario Archaeological and Historic Sites Board:

PERTH MILITARY SETTLEMENT 1816

The present townships of Bathurst, Beckwith and Drummond were settled under the jurisdiction of the Quarter Master General's Department. Scottish emigrants, quartered in barracks at Brockville during the winter of 1815-16, and soldiers discharged from the Glengarry Light Infantry and the De Meuron and De Watteville regiments, formed a majority of the original settlers. In March 1816, a central depot was established on the site of Perth, and by October the settlement contained some 1500 persons.

RICHMOND MILITARY SETTLEMENT 1818

In August 1818, some thirty disbanded veterans of the 99th Regiment led by Captain G.T. Burke arrived in the newly surveyed Goulbourn Township. These formed the advance party of a military settlement planned and supported by the quartermaster general's department. Here they laid out a town site named after the governor general, the Duke of Richmond. Storehouses were built, settlers' cabins erected and the colonists provided with farm implements and rations. Under the general supervision of Lieutenant - Colonel Francis Cockburn, about 400 heads of families, including some civilians were established in the settlement by the end of 1818 thus forming the first large community

within the present Carleton County.

THE LANARK SETTLEMENT 1820

In August 1820, a government depot was completed on the site of this community to serve as the centre of a military settlement in the newly-surveyed townships of Lanark, Ramsay, North Sherbrooke and Dalhousie. By the spring of 1821 some 1500 settlers, the majority of whom were unemployed Scottish weavers, discharged soldiers, and their families, were established in this area. Placed under the jurisdiction of the quartermaster-general's department, they received land, tools, farm implements and seed from the superintendent Capt. William Marshall. In July and August 1821, another group of over 1800 Scottish emigrants arrived. Although some of the land proved unsuitable for agriculture, these pioneers laid the foundation for successful settlement in this region.

Tom Stephenson HSO October Lecture by Lana Shaw

Tom Stephenson, who was October's guest speaker at the monthly meeting, both entertained and taught the crowd of about 50 people a few things of the logging industry in the Ottawa area. He, being a retired forester, explained how white pine trees were felled, notched and then the ends squared in order that they could be floated down the Ottawa River to Quebec City, and then loaded into ships bound for Britain. Tom showed off various artifacts, such as: felling axes, a drill auger, broad axes, a cant hook (used to roll the logs), log dogs and boom chains (used to keep the logs together), a J. R. Booth stamping hammer (with a B inside a diamond shape), pike poles (used to move the logs when they were in the water) and

a tool similar to a pizza cutter (used to put auger paint into the cracks of the Pointer boats). He also demonstrated an 1880's rope maker and various historical puppets that he had carved.



Tom Stephenson operating his dancing puppets

The talk ended with a discussion about the timber cribs, of which he had the pleasure of both building one and taking it down the Ottawa River last



Tom Stephenson standing on the Shaw crib

summer. It is now on display at the marina in Pembroke, Ontario. Thanks goes out to Tom for a lively speech.

From Tinfoil to Stereo – History of the Phonograph Reported by George Neville

This subject was superbly expounded by Bruce Straby of Greely, ON, at the September 25th meeting of HSO along with collected working exhibits covering various stages in the evolution of the phonograph. Bruce innocently began picking up phonographs over 45 years ago after which collecting became a passion not only for innumerable types but especially for the history and technology associated by each.

Straby imparted much historical insight to the nature and genius of Thomas Edison, inventor of the dictagraph which he progressively evolved into the Edison cylindrical phonograph. Edison's early forbears were U.E.L. refugees in Nova Scotia; his parents originally lived in Upper Canada but later moved to Ohio where Thomas was born. He was home-schooled, but at an early age took great interest in scientific and mechanical writings and read widely to nourish his inquisitive and imaginative mind. He would often wake up a night with an idea, unfortunately lost by morning; thus he thought if he could develop a machine into which he could speak to record nocturnal thoughts (better still a light – the Edison incandescent lamp - that could be flicked on instead of having to light the relatively new coal-oil lamp), then he would be much more productive.

Edison's big break came from developing a ticker-tape machine for printing out stock exchange trades that otherwise had to be communicated by telegraph. When at the age of 20 and satisfied with his novel invention, he mustered his courage to visit the New York Stock Exchange with the intent of selling it for \$5,000.00. When invited in to hear the Board's decision, he lost his nerve to ask for himself such a formidable sum; instead he

meekly asked what the Board would propose. The Board offered him \$40,000.00 for the machine and all rights to its Patent! This mammoth funding now enabled Edison to hire personnel to work on his ideas, and so began work on creating a dictagraph.

Earlier, Edison had read about an incident where a man working above a blackboard with hand-forged nails and a hammer had let one of the nails fall accidentally screeching against the blackboard and leaving an etched trail. Later, someone else had taken a wood splinter and, on retracing the etched trail, was surprised to hear a reproduced screeching sound. The genius of Edison, the inventor, was to recognize these observations as the basis for recording sound! He chose first to try to inscribe tinfoil wrapped on a cylinder using a diaphragm and needle as stylus at the base of a horn into which a bell or other sound could be introduced. The tinfoil didn't stand up well to a metal needle; after 3 passes the foil was shot, but he found that he was able to make the first recording of a human voice by reciting, "Mary had a little lamb". Much more effort was expended to perfect a cylinder of greater durability - wax was too soft in itself, but blends of carnauba and other waxes finally provided the ideal material that could also accommodate a metal needle by which time he also had perfected an appropriate wooden sound box of quarter-cut oak and cranking and spring-loaded mechanism. This he patented in 1877 as the Edison Speaking Phonograph (live demonstration), the first Edophone bearing the inscribed Edison name – all of his inventions thereafter bore the same Edison logo. Wax cylinders were later displaced by celluloid cylinders over a 20-year period. Utilization of the machine for other sound purposes gradually evolved, first for recording hymns of which Edison approved (but

not other music of the day). Others inventors, like Emile Berliner foresaw the value of recording music of any nature, and he devised a flat turntable (an approach that Edison had rejected because he thought that the varying radial velocity (faster at the periphery and slower towards the centre) would not permit proper sound recording – here Edison was disproved, and he lost out to Berliner and his Berliner Gramophone (live demonstration), which was further perfected by Berliner who adopted as his logo, the little white dog sitting, listening intently to "His Master's Voice", the history behind which Straby also recounted. Berliner also invented flat recorded discs pressed from a zinc template cast from the original recorded hard wax disc. The Victor Victrola invention was discussed whereby the large and cumbersome horn of the Edison and Berliner machines was directed downwards into the cabinet of a floor model machine whereby the cabinet became the resonant cavity in place of the horn, and the doors could be used to moderate the volume of emanating sound.

Straby's humorous, partly anecdotal, infectiously engaging, lucid presentation, including discussion with examples of various types of 78 rpm discs, initially pressed on one side only and later on both sides, as well as other examples of phonographs, miniature and large over a span of decades, added greatly to the enjoyment and edification of all gathered. A very lively, extended question and discussion period continued followed by refreshments.

Canoes - Art on the Water by Alan McLay

At the monthly meeting on November 27, Brent Kirkham spoke to a rapt audience on the art of building canoes. He commented on the long

history of boatbuilding in Canada that goes back over 2,000 years. Aboriginal peoples built canoes in a variety of styles for freight and transportation. In eastern Canada where there were lots of woods and lakes they built birchbark canoes and dugouts. In the far north the Inuit made kayaks of skins stretched over driftwood frames. West coast tribes built large seagoing canoes of red cedar by hollowing out the trees with boiling water and large stones.

In the mid 19th century white settlers in the Peterborough area learned the craft of building canoes from the Mississauga tribe. They steamed the ribs and bent them over a dugout model. Then they attached strips of cedar or basswood to make a lighter and faster boat. In 1846 the first canoe regatta was held on Rice Lake, and in 1850 George Strickland won first prize in a regatta at Lakefield.

In the later 19th century the demand for recreational canoes increased and spread to Europe and around the world. The Peterborough Canoe Company and the Chestnut Canoe Company in new Brunswick standardized the construction of canoes by mass production. In 1910 canvas was used to make canoes water-tight.

Demand peaked after the invention of the automobile and outboard engine. There was a period of steady growth in the 1950s, but the introduction of aluminum and fibreglass boats caused a sharp decline in the market for canoes. The Peterborough Canoe Company closed in 1962 and the Chestnut factory shut down in 1979.

In the 1970s a new method of building lightweight canoes was introduced using fibreglass epoxy. Brent set up his own company, Kirk's Kanoes, in Perth almost 8 years ago. He described the process of building a canoe using plywood forms to create the size and shape and bending steamed cedar strips over the frame. The canoe is built upside down with a seam down the center. A fibreglass

cloth is folded over the hull and a coat of epoxy with a special hardener is applied. The finished surface is hard as granite. Several coats of varnish are applied. Then the canoe is taken off the mould, the gunnels are put on, and thwarts are added for strength.

Brent builds canoes, kayaks, skiffs and custom furniture using this method of construction. He only takes orders on commission. It takes 3 months to build a canoe, a total of 8 canoes per year. To demonstrate the design and artistry he brought a wine rack built in the shape of the bow of a canoe.

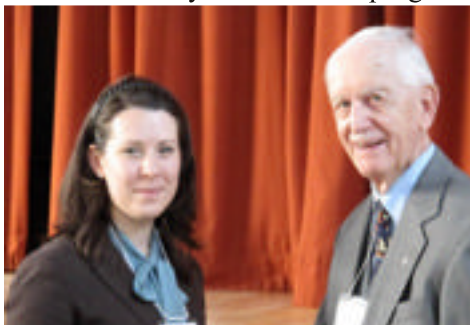
A lively discussion followed.



Brent Kirkham with his wine rack canoe bow

**Algonquin College Award
by Alan McLay**

The Historical Society of Ottawa Award to the best qualified student in the Applied Museum Studies Program at Algonquin College has been presented to Kathryn Ward, a student in the third year of the program.



Kathryn Ward receives the Algonquin College Award from HSO president Herb Sills

Kathryn was nominated for her work as a Curatorial Assistant at the Goulbourn Museum in 2008-2009 on the textile

collection and for her research on 2 exhibition topics and genealogy. In May of 2009 she was appointed Community Programmer at the Goulbourn Museum. She has also volunteered with the Canadian museum of Civilization and the Canadian Association of Conservation.

**Colonel John By Award in History
by Alan McLay**

The winner of the Colonel John By award in History for the year 2008-9 is Peter Anderson, a graduate student in the M.A. program at Carleton University.

He received the award of \$800 for his essay "the Kids Playing in Dirt Thesis: School Gardens as Citizenship Education in the Ottawa Public School Board, 1900-1922". The essay has been accepted for publication in our Bytown Pamphlet Series.



HSO members and friends at the annual Christmas luncheon on December 4, 2009

Treasurer's Report to December 31, 2009

Source	Revenue
Memberships	\$4,150.13
Donations	\$1,410.00
Sale of Pamphlets	\$154.75
City of Ottawa Grant	\$3,000.00
Prov. of Ontario Grant	\$911.00
Activities	\$270.12
Bank interest on checking account	\$5.86
TOTAL	\$9,901.86

Expenses	Paid Out
Diefenbunker storage room rental	\$1,294.68
Routhier Centre room rental	\$163.92
Membership dues-CHOO & Ont. H.S.	\$116.50
Newsletter including envelopes and postage	\$1,187.22
Publications	\$133.14
Publicity	\$152.64
Website	\$100.00
Office Supplies	\$166.52
Postage	\$148.58
Photocopies	\$200.32
Post Box (shared use)	\$65.84
Telephone	\$770.00
Library	\$152.99
Awards	\$2,450.00
Donations (Bytown Museum)	\$1,000.00
Honoraria	\$350.00
Miscellaneous	\$71.81
TOTAL	\$8,524.16

Bank Balance* at December 31, 2009	\$9,187.70
Term deposit at December 10, 2009	\$10,786.78
GIC re Bequest from Mr. Walter Jachan	\$1,000.00
GIC re Bequest from Mr. Gordon Cullingham	\$4,002.44
*With all checks cashed	



The Nepean Songsters providing a festive choral work for the HSO Christmas lunch

Obituary

Vivian Lawrence passed away on October 29. She was a long-time member of the Historical Society and also a volunteer at the Bytown Museum for many years. Former Director/Curator of the Museum, Lana Shaw, recalls that Vivian's favourite place in the Museum was the Colonel By Room and she loved showing visitors through the room. She also enjoyed participating in the History Group.

Vivian has left a very generous bequest to the Historical Society of Ottawa to be used for a special project.

Submitted by Barbara Whitfield

New Editor for the HSO Newsletter

Arthur Beaubien has volunteered to be the next editor of the HSO Newsletter. A big thanks to Paul Reside for his many past editorial contributions.

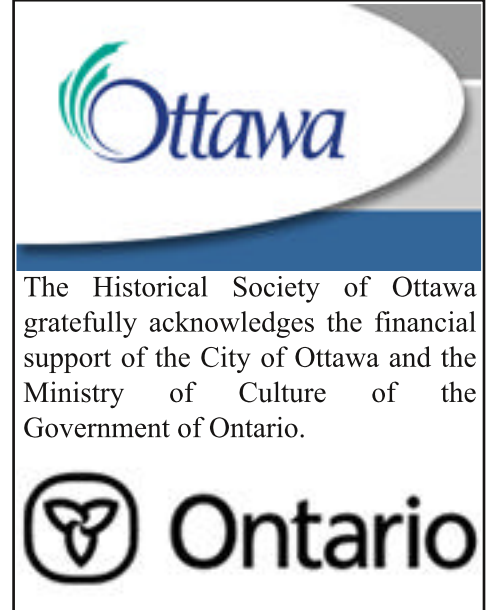
Send your future newsletter submissions to:
arthurbeaubien@gmail.com

or:

Arthur Beaubien
304-299 Somerset St. W.
Ottawa ON K2P 2L3

HSO 2010 Spring Bus Excursion

Thursday, 3rd June 2010. You will see the grounds of Royal Military College (RMC), lunch in the Senior Staff Mess



The Historical Society of Ottawa gratefully acknowledges the financial support of the City of Ottawa and the Ministry of Culture of the Government of Ontario.

(SSM), visit museum Fort Frederic, the Martello tower on RMC point and view the one on Cedar Island, and the Kingston waterfront from the heights of Fort Henry. More details later. Cost \$50.00 plus \$10.00 refundable reservation fee for travelling participants. Reservations: contact George Neville Tel. 613-729 0579, or e-mail <george.neville@ncf.ca>.

Membership Renewal Form The Historical Society of Ottawa

Date _____ Renewal/New _____ No. Members _____

Name _____

Name (for mailing) _____

Address Unchanged (Show Changes Below)

Street _____

Postal Code _____ Phone (res) _____ Phone (work) _____ E-mail Address _____

Interest _____

(Activities?) _____ Volunteer? _____

Membership fees

Single \$35/year
Student \$10/year
Family \$50/year
Single Life \$350

Payment

Membership \$ _____
Donation \$ _____
Total \$ _____

Receipts will be issued for both membership and donation

Please photocopy and complete this form and mail it with a cheque, made payable to **The Historical Society of Ottawa**, to:

Membership, The Historical Society of Ottawa
P.O. Box 523, Station B.
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5P6