



A (fortunately) forlorn group at the entrance to the Church-on-the-Hill

Dedicated to Preserving the History of Glengarry

Crown-Aboriginal Treaty Making in Glengarry and Beyond: From the Royal Proclamation of 1763 to the Maa-nulth First Nations Final Agreement of 2011

Crown-Aboriginal treaty making has been fundamental to Canada's legal, political and social evolution, including the non-Aboriginal settlement of Glengarry County starting in 1783. Although its ongoing legal effect is still debated, the Royal Proclamation of 1763 had lots to say about treaty making, including:

And whereas it is just and reasonable, and essential to our Interest, and the Security of our Colonies, that the several Nations or Tribes of Indians with whom We are connected, and who live under our Protection, should not be molested or disturbed in the Possession of such Parts of Our Dominions and Territories as, not having been ceded to or purchased by Us, are reserved to them, or any of them, as their Hunting Grounds ... We do further declare it to be Our Royal Will and Pleasure, for the present as aforesaid, to reserve under our Sovereignty, Protection, and Dominion, for the use of the said Indians, all the Lands and Territories not included

Next Meeting

- Date: May 5, 8PM**
- Speaker: Gordon Scott Campbell:
Crown-Aboriginal Treaty Making in
Glengarry and Beyond**
- Place: The Church on the Hill,
Alexandria**

within the Limits of Our said Three new Governments, or within the Limits of the Territory granted to the Hudson's Bay Company, as also all the Lands and Territories lying to the Westward of the Sources of the Rivers which fall into the Sea from the West and North West as aforesaid ... And whereas great Frauds and Abuses have been committed in purchasing Lands of the

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Indians, to the great Prejudice of our Interests, and to the great Dissatisfaction of the said Indians: In order, therefore, to prevent such Irregularities for the future, and to the end that the Indians may be convinced of our Justice and determined Resolution to remove all reasonable Cause of Discontent, We do, with the Advice of our Privy Council strictly enjoin and require, that no private Person do presume to make any purchase from the said Indians of any Lands reserved to the said Indians, within those parts of our Colonies where We have thought proper to allow Settlement: but that, if at any Time any of the Said Indians should be inclined to dispose of the said Lands, the same shall be Purchased only for Us, in our Name, at some public Meeting or Assembly of the said Indians, to be held for that Purpose by the Governor or Commander in Chief of our Colony respectively within which they shall lie.

Prompted largely by the Royal Proclamation of 1763, Canada undertook a host of Crown-Aboriginal negotiations which continue to this day. In this talk, Gordon Scott Campbell will place historic Crown-Aboriginal relations in Glengarry County within the greater context of treaty making prior to and long after the non-Aboriginal settlement of the area, and discuss how treaty making and Aboriginal claim resolution has shaped and will continue to affect the legal, political and social landscape of Canada.

Gordon Scott Campbell is a constitutional, aboriginal and criminal lawyer who has served as lead negotiator for Canada of modern Aboriginal treaties in British Columbia and Nova Scotia, as well as for resolving breaches of historic Aboriginal treaties, land or asset administration in Ontario and Manitoba. He has appeared as counsel in Aboriginal treaty rights cases up to the level of the Supreme Court of Canada, including in *R. v. Marshall* relating to natural resource harvesting rights. He holds degrees in common law and civil law from McGill University, as well as a degree in international relations and economics from the University of Toronto.

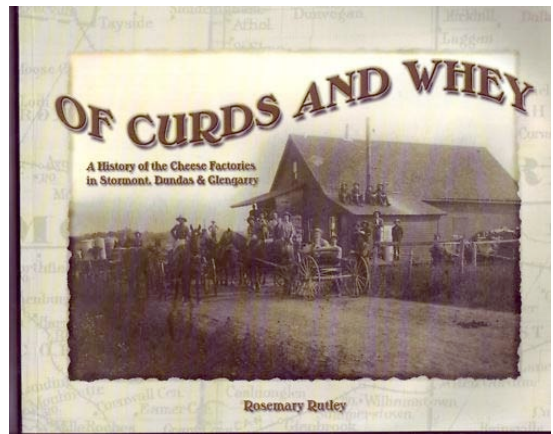


Chief of the Ottawa nation, War of 1812

Depicted as he may have appeared at a formal council with British officers of the Indian Department during the war, this chief wears finely embroidered clothing and is adorned with a mixture of aboriginal and white jewelry. *Painting by Ron Volstad [Department of National Defence]*

The Cheese Factories of Glengarry

Of Curds And Whey is the story of how the sweet, green grass of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry counties came to produce some of the very best cheddar cheese in the world. For almost one hundred years, milking cows and shipping milk to the local cheese factory was a way of life for farmers in eastern Ontario. From as early as the 1800's, when Glengarry's David Macpherson, Canada's Cheese King, controlled one-eighth of the nation's cheese production until Stormont's Irving Cutt became World's Champion Cheesemaker in 1964, this industry was first and foremost in the Three United Counties.



A former teacher, Rosemary Rutley has lived most of her life along the St. Lawrence River.

In 1956 she began teaching in the lost village of Aultsville. Following the flooding of the Seaway, she taught for more than 30 years at Rothwell Public School in the new town of Ingleside where she continues to live with her husband, Willie, on the family farm.

She has written, edited and collaborated on a number of books and creative undertakings, including *Of Curds and Whey, A History of Cheese Making in Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry*, and *Built on Faith, A History of St. Matthew's Presbyterian Church*, a United Empire Loyalist and lost villages parish established in 1795.

"Of Curds and Whey" is available, of course, at the Glengarry Fine Cheese Factory, just north of Lancaster, and at Onagh's Bookstore, Martintown (528-4488).

Become a Member

Membership in the Historical Society means you are an integral part in preserving local history. You are invited to each of the regular meetings, which usually feature an interesting guest speaker or presentation. You will receive the Newsletter (several per year), and advance notice of Historical Society events. Membership in the Glengarry Historical Society is \$20 (\$25, Family) annually, or \$200 Lifetime membership. The Glengarry Historical Society is an affiliate of the Ontario Historical Society.

British Home Children Review

The Guest Speaker for the April GHS general meeting was Will Roberstson, who gave a fact filled presentation regarding the "British Home Children" and their lasting legacy to Canada.



Will has supplied us with some of his Powerpoint slides which give an overview if you missed the presentation.

Some Amazing Facts:

- UK practiced child migration between 1618 and 1967 → North America, Australia, Africa
- Migration of British Home Children to Canada took place between 1833 – 1939
- "The Golden Bridge" takes children from "destitution in the UK to a life of useful service and comfort in the new land"
- Estimated that 100,000 children were sent to Canada during this period – about 1,000 per year
- 12% of our population is descended from these children i.e. >4 million Canadians

Why Child Migration:

- In the mid-1800s The Industrial Revolution led to a massive population shift from country to city as people came to work in the factories
- Explosive population growth of cities led to rampant overcrowding, poverty, crime, illness and infectious disease
- Abandoned, orphaned or run away children ended up on the streets (gutter children, waifs and strays, street arabs)
- Individuals/agencies established homes to provide food, shelter, clothing and education and to find work for street children
- But, demand for space quickly exceeded pace at which children could be placed
- Obvious solution was to send children to Canada where there was an expanding need for domestic helpers and farm labourers

Major Individuals/Agencies Involved:

- 1833 – 1836 Children's Friend Society (Suppression of Juvenile Vagrancy) - 250 children
- 1869 – 1896 Maria Susan Rye - Little Gutter Girls' Home, London to Our Western Home, Niagara >5,000 children
- 1869 – 1887 Annie Macpherson - Home of Industry, London to Marchmont Home, Belleville; Eastern Townships' Home, Knowlton, Blair Athol Farm, Galt and Stratford - 7,000 children
- 1873 – 1915 Louisa Birt – Liverpool Sheltering Home to Oakfield Estate, Halifax NS and Knowlton Home, Knowlton QC – 3,000 children
- 1873 - 1932 John Middlemore - Children's Immigration Homes, Birmingham to Guthrie House, London ON and Fairview, Halifax NS - 5,000 children
- 1874 – 1934 Thomas Stephenson - National Children's Home, London to Hamilton - 3,000 children
- 1882 – 1939 Thomas Barnardo - Stepney Causeway, London to 4 Barnardo Homes (Toronto, Peterborough, Winnipeg and Russell, MB) - 30,000 children
- 1885 – 1932 Church of England - Waifs and Strays Society, East Dulwich to Gibbs Girls' Home and Benyon Boys' Home, Sherbrooke <1,000 children
- 1905 – 1925 The Church Army - Hempstead Hall Essex to various homes in Canada – 4,600 boys
- 1884 – 1939 James Fegan - 7 homes in England to Colonial Distributing Home, Toronto – 3,000 boys
- 1872- 1938 William Quarrier - Orphan Homes of Scotland near Glasgow to Fairknowe, Brockville - 7,000 children

Quarrier's Village School



- 1000 children in 37 cottages = 25-30 children per cottage
- Under the care of house parents
- Highly regulated and segregated environment
- Children were treated well and fed well but little time for personal attention and affection
- Girls and boys did all the cleaning, scrubbing, polishing, cooking, mending etc under the supervision of the house parents
- Outdoor activities encouraged but only after all the work was done
- Church twice on Sunday and worship every evening after "tea"
- House parents worshipped on Friday evenings so time for the children to have some fun, games and mischief
- Sibling contact was strictly controlled outside of school hours
- Two weeks seaside vacation every summer

April 7, 2011 Meeting of the Glengarry Historical Society (Pending Approval)

Will Robertson remembers the British "Home Children"

President Allan Macdonell presents the agenda to the large audience to get things underway.

The secretary, Richard Bleile, presents the minutes of the last regular meeting which took place on November 4, 2010. Basil McCormick seconds the motion of acceptance to the general approval of those present.

David Anderson is challenged to recognize and welcome the significant number of regular and newer faces among those in attendance.

In a follow up to her presentation at the November meeting, Susan Robertson indicates that she has made available the Maxville Women's Institute historic records for a fee of \$12.50.

Francis Fraser is on hand to announce a bicentennial canoe event to occur at Dalkeith.

Don Wood presents his report as treasurer for the period January to March 31, 2011. Revenues of note include the GST/HST rebate of \$2,354.65 and a grant from the Ontario Ministry of Culture for \$1,545.00. In the field of expenses Mr. Wood tells that \$1,000 transfers have been made to each of the Society's two museums. Also most of the Dictionary of Glengarry Biography books have been successfully sold.

Bruce McPherson speaks to the situation pertaining membership and encourages all to join in and pay up outstanding dues.

In her report on behalf of the Pioneer Museum Karen Davison Wood tells of the April 15 AGM/potluck at which Gwen Morris will be honored. The museum will open on May 21.

David Anderson, speaking for the Nor' Westers & Loyalists Museum, reminds that the big week will be that after the Williamstown Fair when the re-enactment of the 1812 conflict will be done as part of the Community's celebration of its "200th Fair".

Dane Lanken introduces Will Robertson as the featured speaker.

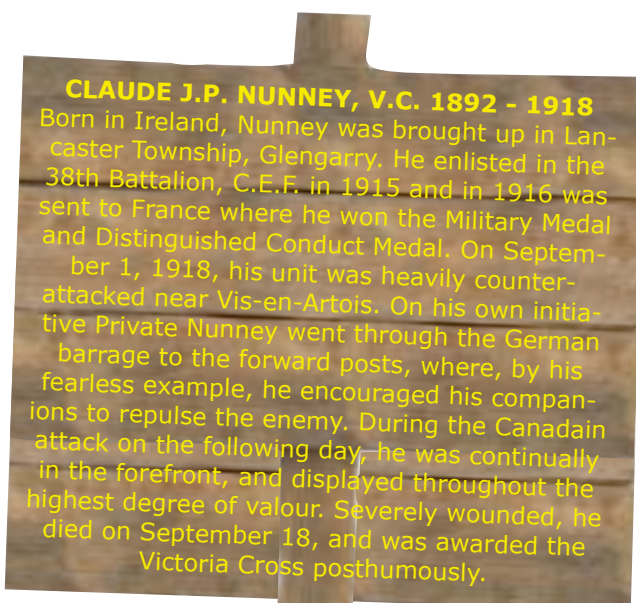
Will Robertson's captivating presentation informs of the disturbing conditions in the United Kingdom that led to the coming to this country of about 100,000 children between the early 1600's and the mid 1930's. Church groups and individuals such as Annie McPherson, John Middlemore, Thomas Stephenson, Thomas Bernardo arranged for thousands of these children to be transferred. Attempts were made to insure that these children were well treated in their indenture. They had to adapt and work hard. Will Robertson, himself, is a descendant from one of these children by way of the efforts of William Quarrier, who arranged the transfer of 7,000. Some famous names of British Home Children origin are mentioned. There is Claude Nunney, the Victoria Cross recipient for his heroics during the first World War, Alice Knight, Mary Scot Pearson, and John James Rowley. Pearson and Rowley are forebearers, respectively, of contemporary politicians Jim Brownell and Gilles Duceppe. Having Mr. Ernest Spiller get up to relate that he too is a British Home child descendant adds a touch of authenticity.

After a warm and lively question and exchange session Bill Gilsdorf thanks Will Robertson and the meeting is adjourned (by Mr. Gilsdorf's motion).

Richard Bleile (recording secretary)

History of Maxville and the Community

The Glengarry District Women's Institute has reprinted a book called "History of Maxville and the Community" that covers the beginnings of Maxville, St. Elmo, Athol, and Dominionville/Notfield through the early schools, churches, sports teams, and the biographies of 31 prominent pioneers in this area - farmers, ministers, store owners, investors, and politicians up to the mid 1960s when it was printed. The book was written and printed by the women of the Maxville Women's Institute (1909-1986) in the 1960s. The information was collected over many years by this group of women in their "Tweedsmuir History Books" - an important part of the Women's Institute movement throughout Ontario, Canada, and the world. The copyright for all of these collections is owned by the Federated Women's Institute of Ontario. Copies of this book are available at \$12.50 each from Sue Robertson at 613-347-2935



One of Glengarry's British Home Children

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