

Smiths Falls A Social History Of The Men And Women In A Rideau Canal Community 1794 1994

This is a rich and compelling volume of readings in social history on Nso' and its neighbours in the Western Grassfields of Cameroon. It consists of 19 essays by some of the leading historians, archeologists and ethnographers of the region, with seminal contributions by Jean-Pierre Warnier, Paul Nchoji Nkwi, Bongfen Chem-Langhee, Phyllis Kaberry, E.M Chilver, Miriam Goheen, Ian Flower, Dan Lantum and V.G. Fanso. The book covers a broad range of themes from precolonial times to date, including trade, alliances, diplomacy, the iron industry, colonial impact, continuities, discontinuities and compromise, general persistence, ideology and conflict. Warnier draws on linguistic and archaeological data to argue that this region has been settled for several millennia, very probably continuously, and that its landscapes are very ancient and have resulted from many human and natural forces other than the simple clearance of the forest cover of the region at an uncertain date as some authors have postulated. Using data on inter-group diplomacy and alliances, Nkwi puts into question some problematic theses on persistence hostilities and enhances knowledge of the precolonial history of the region. Fowler and Chem-Langhee show how local conditions and needs fostered the spirit and practice of cooperative ventures in the precolonial period, which provided the driving force and the ideological and structural underpinnings for the successful and smooth introduction of modern modes of cooperation in the area during the colonial and postcolonial periods. The rest of the studies have a unifying theme or thesis, namely, that despite the entry and assault of external, influences, particularly those associated with colonialism, Christianity and Islam, the traditional institutions, customs and value systems of the Nso' and their neighbours have resisted major change and their total corrosion is not yet in sight. The volume illustrates the proposition that historical research is a continuous process of rediscovery which provides new questions, and also that the evidence of other disciplines - linguistics, archaeology and palaeobotany for example - may give rise to many new lines of inquiry and help to correct the documentary record and explain oral tradition. Herein lies the most important element of this experimental collection. Its editors hope that it will provoke other similar collections.

Ontario was known as "Upper Canada" from 1791 to 1841.

Most historical accounts of the Irish Catholic community in Toronto describe it as a poor underclass of society, ghettoised by the largely British, Protestant population and characterised by the sectarian violence between Protestants and Catholics that earned Toronto the title "Belfast of Canada." Challenging this long-standing view of the Irish Catholic experience, Mark McGowan provides a new picture of the community's evolution and integration into Canadian society. McGowan traces the evolution of the Catholic community from an isolated religious and Irish ethnic subculture in the late nineteenth century into an integrated segment of English Canadian society by the early twentieth century. English-speaking Catholics moved into all neighbourhoods of the city and socialised with and married non-Catholics. They even embraced their own brand of imperialism: by 1914 thousands of them had enlisted to fight for God and the British Empire. McGowan's detailed and lively portrait will be of great interest to students and scholars of religious history, Irish studies, ethnic history, and Canadian history. Mark G. McGowan is associate professor of history at St Michael's College, University of Toronto.

The Making of Community on the Gananoque River Frontier. 1796-1996.

Two Centuries of Landscape Change

The Social and Architectural History of an "Italian Villa" House in Smiths Falls

Encyclopedia of Local History

Becoming a History Teacher

Ottawa--making a Capital

Placing Memory and Remembering Place in Canada

The Making of Community on the Gananoque River Frontier, 1796-1996

Hailed as one of the most important books on social sciences of the last fifty years by the Social Sciences Federation of Canada. Akenson argues that, despite the popular conception of the Irish as a city people, those who settled in Ontario were primarily rural and small-town dwellers. Though it is often claimed that the experience of the Irish in their homeland precluded their successful settlement on the frontier in North America, Akenson's research proves that the Irish migrants to Ontario not only chose to live chiefly in the hinterlands, but that they did so with marked success. Akenson also suggests that by using Ontario as an "historical laboratory" it is possible to make valid assessments of the real differences between Irish Protestants and Irish Catholics, characteristics which he contends are much more precisely measurable in the neutral environment of central Canada than in the turbulent Irish homeland. While Akenson is careful not to over-generalize his findings, he contends that the case of Ontario seriously calls into question conventional beliefs about the cultural limitations of the Irish Catholics not only in Canada but throughout North America.

The compelling story of Canada's Irish pioneers, revealing the enormous scope of their achievements. Beginning in the eighteenth century, an increasing number of Irish people sought the better life that Ontario and Quebec offered. Set free from the stifling economic and social constraints that held them back in their homeland, they prospered. And yet, strangely enough, they continue to be mourned as victims. In this second book of the Irish in Canada series, Lucille Campey takes on the victim-ridden mythology of destitute Irish immigrants fleeing the famine of the 1840s. In fact, the Irish influx to Quebec and Ontario began a century earlier. Comprehensive and extensive research has been distilled to produce an informative and lively account of this great immigration saga, whose roots date back to the time of the British Conquest of New France in 1763.

Most academic philosophers and intellectual historians are familiar with the major historical figures and intellectual movements coming out of Scotland in the 18th Century. These scholars are also familiar with the works of Immanuel Kant and his influence on Western thought. But with the exception of discussion examining David Hume's influence on Kant's epistemology, metaphysics, and moral theory, little attention has been paid to the influence of the Scottish Enlightenment thinkers on Kant's philosophy. This volume aims to fill this perceived gap in the literature and provide a starting point for future discussions looking at the influence of Hume, Thomas Reid, Adam Smith, and other Scottish Enlightenment thinkers on Kant's philosophy.

Place Names Can Provide Valuable Insight Into a variety of fascinating aspects of geography, history, languages, cultures, and customs of a particular region. Ontario, with its extensive overlay of place names with connections to the British Isles, differs markedly in place-name characteristics from Canada's other regions, especially those which have been historically imprinted with the French language and culture. In this, the first wide-ranging review of Ontario's physical and cultural place names, Alan Rayburn has selected 2,285 from the province's 57,000 official toponyms including all 815 municipalities, as well as unincorporated places with populations exceeding 75, and a large selection of the more

prominent lakes, rivers, islands, points, hills, mountains, and highways. Rayburn sets the record straight on the origin of many names including that of Toronto, which does not mean 'place of meeting, ' but reflects the transfer of the Mohawk description of fish weirs in The Narrows between Lake Simcoe and Lake Couchiching. He points out that Kitchener would still be Berlin but for the First World War, and Fort William and Port Arthur might have become Lakehead in 1970 if the ballot had not been rigged in favour of Thunder Bay. Rayburn also deals with an impressive array of names of Aboriginal origin including Niagara, Muskoka, Penetanguishene, Temagami, Nipigon, Oshawa, and Wawa. He explains that Batawa does not fall into this category: it would be a case of 'putting the shoe on the wrong foot' as Rayburn expresses it. Diplomatically he reveals the correct origin of Bastard Township. An informative and entertaining overview of the mosaic of Ontario's toponymy, Place Names of Ontario will rank among the finest of North American place name studies and will appeal to academic and general readers alike.

Seminar Annual

Lumber Kings and Shantymen

Marking the 100th Anniversary of Building St Paul's Anglican Church, Newbliss in 1904

The Munro Family from Longlac

Logging and Lumbering in the Ottawa Valley

The Waning of the Green

Food, Fellowship, and Folklore: A Culinary History of Canada

This collection of twelve essays by Gregory Kealey, will be of great interest to students and scholars of Canadian history, labour history, Marxist and socialist theory and history, and political science.

The Ottawa Valley is a region of Canada straddling the Ottawa River in Ontario and Québec that is well known for its rich singing, storytelling, fiddling and step dancing traditions. Settled largely by the Irish, Scots and the French over the past two hundred years, it had largest concentration of people of Irish origin in Canada by the late 19th century. Travelling through the Valley one gets the sense of coming face to face with the past. While its dramatic history is filled with incidents of extreme hardship and tragedy, the overriding impression is of a triumphant survivalism associated with its strong men of the past; the voyageurs, the coureurs du bois and the lumbermen. The legacy of this unique heritage—from fiddling and step dancing to tales of priests, lumberman, and Orange and Green rivalries—is explored in this book through the voices of Valley people themselves. The author reveals the importance of place and history in the transmission of this vibrant regional culture down to the present day.

Ottawa - Making a Capital is a collection of 24 never-before published essays in English and in French on the history of Ottawa. It brings together leading historians, archeologists and archivists whose work reveals the rich tapestry of the city. Pre-contact society, French Canadian voyageurs, the early civil service, the first labour organizers and Jewish peddlers are among the many fascinating topics covered. Readers will also learn about the origins of local street names, the Great Fire of 1900, Ottawa's multicultural past, the demise of its streetcar system, Ottawa's transformation during the Second World War and the significance of federal government architecture. This book is an indispensable collection for those interested in local history and the history of Canada's capital.

Here is one of the most unique and fascinating food histories in the world, exploring the diverse culinary history of Canada. Winner of the 2007 Canadian Culinary Book Award for Canadian Food Culture In Canadians at Table we learn about lessons of survival from the First Nations, the foods that fuelled fur traders, and the adaptability of early settlers to their new environment. As communities developed and transportation improved, waves of newcomers arrived, bringing memories of foods, beverages, and traditions they had known, which were almost impossible to implement in their new homeland. They discovered instead how to use native plants for many of their needs. Community events and institutions developed to serve religious, social, and economic needs from agricultural and temperance societies to Womens Institutes, from markets and fairs to community meals and celebrations.

Irish in Ontario, 1st Edition

The Immigration History Newsletter

Loyalist Tales from New York to Canada

The Irish Heritage of the Ottawa Valley

Ottawa

Kant and the Scottish Enlightenment

Place Names of Ontario

Becoming a History Teacher is a collection of thoughtful essays by history teachers, historians, and teacher educators on how to prepare student teachers to think historically and to teach historical thinking.

Smiths Falls A Social History of the Men and Women in a Rideau Canal Community, 1794-1994 Smiths Falls, Ont. : Heritage House Museum
The Social and Architectural History of an "Italian Villa" House in Smiths Falls Encyclopedia of Local History Rowman & Littlefield

By examining education, charity, community discipline, the relationship between clergy and congregations, and working-class religion, the contributors shift the field of religious history into the realm of the socio-cultural. This novel perspective reveals that the Christian churches remained dynamic and popular in English and French Canada, as well as among immigrants, well into the twentieth century.

The slogan on Ontario's licence plates, 'Yours to Discover,' was designed to promote travel opportunities within the province. Every year, thousands of tourists drive along country roads, past farmyards and through hamlets, en route to popular vacation spots. In *Looking for Old Ontario*, Thomas McIlwraith shows that many destinations are closer at hand than one might imagine, and invites travellers to rediscover familiar countryside landmarks by 'reading' them as chapters in a rich historical narrative. Surveyors long ago scored Ontario's land, and generations have since inscribed it with residences, businesses, and institutions. This book, the result of thirty years of field work and archival research, is a reflection on and an interpretation of the ways in which the land and its inhabitants interrelate. *Looking for Old Ontario* guides readers through the vernacular landscape of the province, examining barns, fences, jails, post offices, inns, mills, canals, railways, roadsides, cemeteries, and much more. McIlwraith emphasizes ordinary features of the cultural landscape which communicate social meaning to the observant eye. The landscape tells us that Ontario has been inhabited by thrifty people; this we can conclude by looking at the economical use and reuse of construction materials. Yet the landscape also tells us that Ontario's residents have been inclined to show off: consider the province's unusually large number of elegant brick dwellings. To read a landscape is to think about such connections, and McIlwraith's contemplative style differentiates his work from manuals or handbooks. Since landscape interpretation is a highly visual subject, *Looking for Old Ontario* is extensively illustrated with photographs, drawings, and maps. It will be useful to general readers interested in recognizing the broader meanings of their communities' heritage, as well as to students of geography, history, and planning.

Drink in Canada

A Social History of the Men and Women in a Rideau Canal Community, 1794-1994

Canadian Economic History

Farmers, Labourers, and Lumberjacks

Smiths Falls

Upper Ottawa Valley to 1855

Historical Essays on Upper Canada

Salem Goldworth Bland (1859-1950) was among the most significant religious leaders in Canadian history. A Methodist and, later, United Church minister, Bland's long career and widespread influence made him a leading figure in the popularizing of liberal theology, social reform, and the Social Gospel movement. He was also a man who struggled with the polarities of evangelical faith and worldly culture, and who sought a unifying world-view in the mentoring of Sir J. William Dawson in the sciences, George Monro Grant in public affairs, and John Watson in philosophy. *The View from the Murney Tower* is a two-volume biography of Salem Bland by Richard Allen, author of *The Social Passion: Religion and Reform in Canada, 1914-28*. This first volume begins with Bland's upbringing in the home of an educated industrialist turned preacher. It goes on to explore his emergence as a liberating mind and eloquent speaker prepared to support new currents of scientific and social thought, as well as to discuss their implications for Christian faith and life. Allen concludes this first volume with Bland's departure from central Canada for the west in 1903, by which time he had become a somewhat controversial figure amongst conservative evangelicals throughout the country. More than just biography, however, *The View from the Murney Tower* is also an examination of progressive religion in late-Victorian Canada, a time in which Darwinism and other Biblical, social, and intellectual controversies were profoundly affecting the growth of a young nation.

The forerunner of today's book clubs, nineteenth-century literary societies provided a lively social and intellectual forum where people could gather and discuss books, cultural affairs, and current events. In *Come bright Improvement!*, Heather Murray explores the literary societies of Ontario between 1820 and 1900 - some of which are still in existence today - and examines the extent to which they mirrored or challenged contemporary social, political, and intellectual trends. Based on a wealth of original research with periodicals and local archival materials, Murray traces the evolution from early political and debating clubs to more dedicated literary and cultural societies, such as Shakespeare or Browning groups. Many people formed literary societies, including workers, women, Black fugitives, and members of religious denominations such as Quakers and Methodists. Murray studies the societies in detail, exploring everything from the reading materials they favoured to the other kinds of social and civic activities in

which they participated. Of additional interest to scholars of book history is the book's resource guide, which records the location, history, and archival deposits of several hundred societies. A first in the study of the book club phenomenon, *Come, bright Improvement!* is a wonderful introduction to nineteenth-century Ontario, the history of book studies, and the history of reading.

"During its formative years from 1788 to 1850, Ontario was a conservative society, rejecting everything American while attempting to preserve the best of British culture. The social and political elite believed they possessed "natural virtue" and the few at the top of the hierarchy came to control the bulk of the land, the basis of the economy. At the other end of the spectrum were many powerless individuals who transformed the land and themselves through their own labour. Blending qualitative and quantitative approaches, John Clarke measures the pulse of Ontario's pre-industrial society."--BOOK JACKET.

This is the story of the Munro family of Longlac. George, Jane and I spent our salad days in this picturesque little Northwestern Ontario community based on the pulp industry nestled between two First Nations' reserves. It is the story of a largely agricultural family whose members had deep roots in the soil of Saskatchewan and Ontario and whose offspring struggled throughout the twentieth century to become well-educated middle class urban family members. Although my grandparents and parents brought family characteristics to bear on the development of me and my siblings, this little community provided an environment in our early years which left an indelible influence on all three of our lives. Longlac was a mirror of the larger Canadian environment which sometimes exhibited prejudice and stifled creativity, but it also exhibited tolerance and allowed freedom for personal growth. Education was the passport to employment in urban Canada and to a full participation in Canadian life. Our parents saw that my siblings and I knew of our origins in both western and eastern Canada and gave us every opportunity to become familiar with both the English and French languages and cultures. Our eye on the world was the CBC whose low power relay transmitter broadcast English-language programs during the day. This environment was our springboard to success in our various professions and provided the following generations with an ability to contribute to Canada as hard-working, caring members of a middle-class family....

Dreaming of What Might Be

The Untold Story

Ontario and Quebec's Irish Pioneers

Sustaining Practices in Historical Thinking and Knowing

Workers and Canadian History

New Perspectives

Catholics, the Irish, and Identity in Toronto, 1887-1922

Examines Canada's working-class vision of an alternative to late nineteenth-century industrial-capitalist society.

Places are imagined, made, claimed, fought for and defended, and always in a state of becoming. This important book explores the historical and theoretical relationships among place, community, and public memory across differing chronologies and geographies within twentieth-century Canada. It is a collaborative work that shifts the focus from nation and empire to local places sitting at the intersection of public memory making and identity formation ↻ main streets, city squares and village museums, internment camps, industrial wastelands, and the landscape itself. With a focus on the materiality of image, text, and artefact, the essays gathered here argue that every act of memory making is simultaneously an act of forgetting; every place memorialized is accompanied by places forgotten.

David Lee presents an in-depth history of the Ottawa Valley and the economy that dominated its formative years, as well as examining the environmental impact on the region's natural resources.

This seminal collection contains formative articles on Canadian economic history by W.A. Mackintosh, Mel Watkins, and Harold Innis as well as thirteen more current contributions. These essays frame the classic staples thesis in terms of its significance and applications for the field while drawing on newer approaches that both challenge and reinforce aspects of this theory.

Historical Essays

The Knights of Labor in Ontario, 1880-1900

Place, Culture and Community

The Directory of Museums & Living Displays

Ontario History

The Literary Societies of Nineteenth-century Ontario

The Irish in Ontario

Twenty-four never-before published essays on the history of Ottawa, nineteen of which are in English (five in French), brings together professional historians, archaeologists, archivists and leading popular historians whose work reveals the rich tapestry of the city. Pre-contact society, French-Canadian voyageurs, the early civil service, the first labour organisers and Jewish peddlers are among the many fascinating characters covered. Readers will also learn about the origins of local street names, the Great Fire of 1900, Ottawa's multicultural past, the demise of its streetcar system, Ottawa's transformation during the Second World War and the significance of federal government architecture. *Construire une capitale - Ottawa - Making a Capital* is an indispensable collection for those interested in local history and the history of the Canada's capital.

When the Anglican Diocese of Ottawa was established in 1896, few could have imagined the changes through which the Church and the world would pass in the century that followed. This collection of essays commemorates the trials and triumphs of Anglicanism in the valley region during those hundred

years. The essays themselves trace this evolution from diverse perspectives - scholarly, personal, and even critical. Anglicanism in the Ottawa Valley is a unique celebration of the nature and mission of an historic church as it approaches the advent of the new millenium.

How is local history thought about? How should it be approached? Through brief, succinct notes and essay-length entries, the Encyclopedia of Local History presents ideas to consider, sources to use, historical fields and trends to explore. It also provides commentary on a number of subjects, including the everyday topics that most local historians encounter. A handy reference tool that no public historian's desk should be without!

For most of the nineteenth century, the Irish formed the largest non-French ethnic group in central Canada and their presence was particularly significant in Ontario. This study presents a general discussion of the Irish in Ontario during the nineteenth century and a close analysis of the process of settlement and adaptation by the Irish in Leeds and Lansdowne township. Akenson argues that, despite the popular conception of the Irish as a city people, those who settled in Ontario were primarily rural and small-town dwellers. Though it is often claimed that the experience of the Irish in their homeland precluded their successful settlement on the frontier in North America, Akenson's research proves that the Irish migrants to Ontario not only chose to live chiefly in the hinterlands, but that they did so with marked success. Akenson also suggests that by using Ontario as an "historical laboratory" it is possible to make valid assessments of the real differences between Irish Protestants and Irish Catholics, characteristics which he contends are much more precisely measurable in the neutral environment of central Canada than in the turbulent Irish homeland. While Akenson is careful not to over-generalise his findings, he contends that the case of Ontario seriously calls into question conventional beliefs about the cultural limitations of the Irish Catholics not only in Canada but throughout North America. Donald Harman Akenson is professor of history at Queen's University and the author of numerous books on Irish history, including *If the Irish Ran the World* and the acclaimed *Conor: A Biography of Conor Cruise O'Brien*. His most recent book is the groundbreaking *Surpassing Wonder: The Invention of the Bible and the Talmuds*.

Canadian Papers in Rural History

Anglicanism in the Ottawa Valley

Nso and Its Neighbours. Readings in the Social History of the Western Grassfields of Cameroon

Salem Bland, the Late Victorian Controversies, and the Search for a New Christianity

Shadow Soldiers of the American Revolution

Churches and Social Order in Nineteenth- and Twentieth-Century Canada

Through an international comparison, Cheryl Warsh introduces the major themes in both historical and anthropological studies of beverage alcohol use. In a separate essay she describes the stigma attached to female alcoholism, particularly its association with prostitution and child neglect. James Sturgis presents the collective biography of the Rennie brothers, who fell victim to alcoholism while attempting to make their fortunes in the late nineteenth-century boom-bust economies of Canada and the United States. Jim Baumohl recounts attempts to establish institutions for alcoholics on the model of insane asylums. Jan Noel describes the revivals organized by Father Chiniguy, a Catholic evangelist, which swept Lower Canada in the 1840s, unifying a French-Canadian populace threatened by the rapid influx of anglophone settlers. Glenn Lockwood pursues a similar theme in his essay, concluding that Ottawa Valley temperance lodges solidified loyalist American opposition to immigrant competitors for regional dominance. Jacques Paul Couturier analyses the regulation of prohibition in a mixed anglophone/Acadian community. Ernest Forbes demonstrates that Canadian and American prohibition provided vital economic opportunities during the prolonged Maritime depression. Finally, Robert Campbell surveys the post-prohibition experience of state monopoly as a means of liquor control. Each author brings new sources and new research techniques to the discussion of alcohol, posing methodological and public policy challenges for the future as well as a solid survey of the past.

This book is the first detailed study of the Ottawa Valley in the early 19th century. The author provides an extensive introduction and numerous documents to trace the growth of this sometimes turbulent region, and its emergence as a society distinct from what later became Ontario.

The little-known true stories of ten British loyalists who fled to Canada during the American Revolution, then came back to try to reclaim their land. In 1778, New York State Patriots forced colonists loyal to the British government to flee north into what became Ontario and Quebec. Many of the defiant young British Americans soon returned south—as soldiers, spies, and scouts to fight for their multigenerational farms along the Mohawk River, Lake Champlain, and Hudson River Valleys. Eventually defeated, they were banished from their ancestral homelands forever. In this book, Mark Jodoin offers an enlightened look back at ten young men and women who were forced north into Ontario and Quebec, sharing the struggles these Loyalists faced during our nation's founding. Includes illustrations

Essays for the Centenary of the Diocese of Ottawa

The Rear of Leeds & Lansdowne

The View from Murney Tower

Land, Power, and Economics on the Frontier of the Upper Canada

A Study in Rural History

A History of the Parish of Kitley

Canadians at Table