






365 Historical Facts

 Celebrate Our Local Heritage



Township of
**Leeds and the
Thousand Islands**

November, 2017

DATE	FACT	IMAGE
<p>1</p>	<p>Pictured is the Lyndhurst War Memorial. At the end of the First World War the patriotic league of Lyndhurst proposed erecting a "suitable memorial in the municipality to the memory of those Sons who volunteered, bought, and bled in the Great World War just ended". The memorial was made from local red granite, donated by A.C. Brown Granite Works and was placed on the eastern side of the stone bridge. When the bridge was rebuilt in 1986 the memorial was moved in front of the Lyndhurst Legion.</p> <p>(Information collected from http://www.ltihistoricalsociety.org/30fallwinter2008.pdf)</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Lyndhurst Memorial</p>
<p>2</p>	<p>Pictured is Lillie's Memorial. Hammet Lillie gave a piece of land to the Township in 1937. It was beside Lillie's Baptist Cemetery on Highway 15, near Seeley's Bay. This memorial was erected by the Brockville Cemetery Works in 1946 after a delegation from the Legion petitioned council to "erect a memorial for the residents who lost their lives in World War II".</p> <p>(Information collected from http://www.ltihistoricalsociety.org/30fallwinter2008.pdf)</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Lillie's Memorial</p>
<p>3</p>	<p>Seeley's Bay had observed Remembrance Day at the memorial at Lillie's. In 1948, the Seeley's Bay Legion received their charter and another memorial was erected at the Legion Building.</p> <p>(Information collected from http://www.ltihistoricalsociety.org/30fallwinter2008.pdf)</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Seeley's Bay Memorial</p>

7 On this day in 2007, the unveiling of the Lansdowne Community Veterans memorial took place in front of Thousand Islands Elementary School. It commemorates the many local men and women in uniform who have served and continue to serve in wars and peacekeeping missions. It especially honours those who lost their lives.

(Information collected from <http://www.ltihistoricalsociety.org/30fallwinter2008.pdf>)



8 William Robinson – Robinson served in the Flank Company of the 1st Regiment Leeds Militia. Robinson was one of 45 prisoners taken in the Brockville raid on February 1813. Robinson was married to Minerva and had eight children.
Information from 1812 War Veteran Commemorative Ceremony



9 Jabez Rhodes - Rhodes served in the Flank Company of the 2nd Regiment Leeds Militia. Jabez returned to his wife, Mahitabel Ballou and raised a family of five children.
Information from 1812 War Veteran Commemorative Ceremony

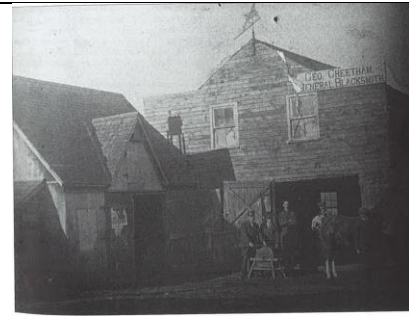


10 Jonathan Pope – Pope was a private in the Flank Company of the 2nd Regiment of Leeds Militia. Pope was the step-son of John Sly (profiled on October 29). Pope raised a family of nine children with his wife Jerusha after the war.
Information from 1812 War Veteran Commemorative Ceremony

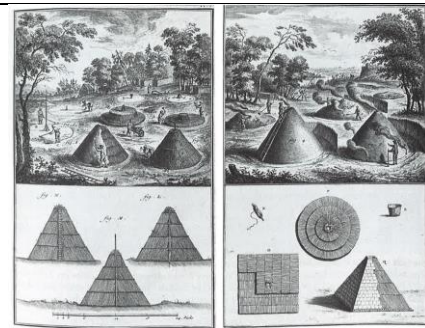


11 Today everyone will wear a poppy and take a moment of silence to remember all the soldiers that came before us and fought, created peace, and continue to maintain peace.
True, north, strong and free, we remember thee.

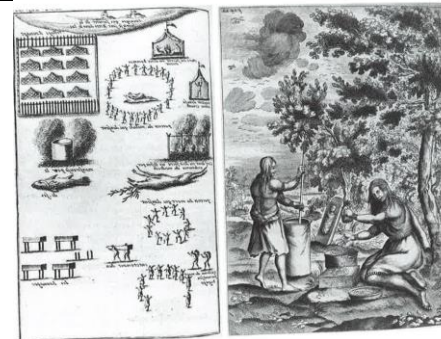
12 Blacksmiths were essential to the growth of villages and had an important roll in agriculture and buggy manufacturing. Pictured here are men sharpening axes outside George Cheetham's Blacksmith shop in Seeley's Bay.
Information and image from "The Rear of Leeds & Lansdowne. The Making of Community on the Gananoque River Frontier. 1796-1996" by Glenn J Lockwood. 1996. The Corporation of the Township of Leeds and Lansdowne.



13 These images depict the making of charcoal. It is said that charcoal was made beside the smelter at Furnace Falls or possibly as far as the Cty Rd 32 intersection.
Information and image from "The Rear of Leeds & Lansdowne. The Making of Community on the Gananoque River Frontier. 1796-1996" by Glenn J Lockwood. 1996. The Corporation of the Township of Leeds and Lansdowne.



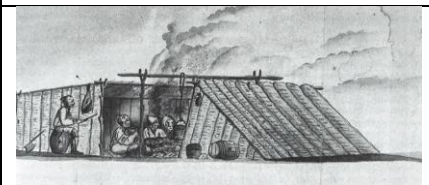
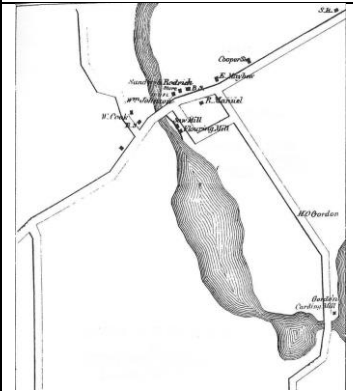
14 It is thought that the St. Lawrence Iroquoians were familiar with the Charleston Lake area for hunting and fishing grounds as well as medicinal supplies. Etched here is the practice of winnowing and grinding corn (left) with some etchings of other indigenous practices (right). Newcomers to the land found the prominent roles women played in Iroquoian society to be fascinating.
Information and image from "The Rear of Leeds & Lansdowne. The Making of Community on the Gananoque River Frontier. 1796-1996" by Glenn J Lockwood. 1996. The Corporation of the Township of Leeds and Lansdowne.


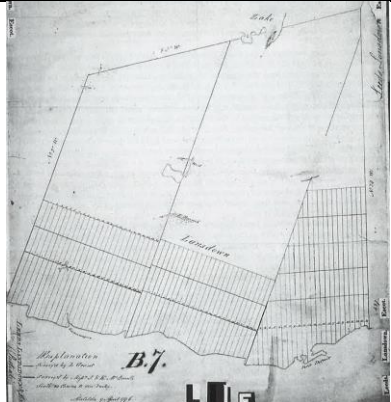


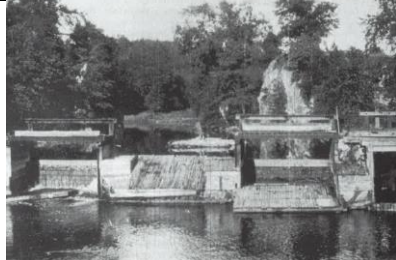


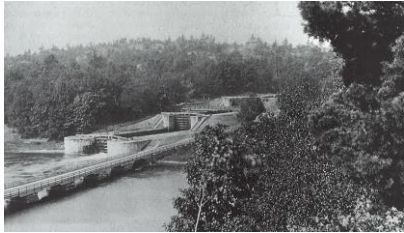



15 Pictured here are projectile points and adzes (similar to an axe). They were ploughed up around Sweet's Corners. The projectiles, along with ceramic pot pieces, are the most common prehistoric artifacts in the north area.
Information and image from "The Rear of Leeds & Lansdowne. The Making of Community on the Gananoque River Frontier. 1796-1996" by Glenn J



	Lockwood. 1996. The Corporation of the Township of Leeds and Lansdowne.
16	<p>Here are Harvey family members at Beaver Rock Rapids in 1908. Unsuitable for agriculture, the area was great for peaceful recreation.</p> <p>Information and image from "The Rear of Leeds & Lansdowne. The Making of Community on the Gananoque River Frontier. 1796-1996" by Glenn J Lockwood. 1996. The Corporation of the Township of Leeds and Lansdowne.</p>
17	<p>The pictured map is from 1862 published by Henry F. Walling. Half a century after the iron furnace operated, it was still referred to as Furnace Falls. You can still see saw, flouring, and carding mills on this map.</p> <p>Information and image from "The Rear of Leeds & Lansdowne. The Making of Community on the Gananoque River Frontier. 1796-1996" by Glenn J Lockwood. 1996. The Corporation of the Township of Leeds and Lansdowne.</p>
18	<p>These ceramic pots of sorts were found in Charleston Lake. Some are believed to be storage and cooking containers used by Point Peninsula, Pickering, and Iroquoian people.</p> <p>Information and image from "The Rear of Leeds & Lansdowne. The Making of Community on the Gananoque River Frontier. 1796-1996" by Glenn J Lockwood. 1996. The Corporation of the Township of Leeds and Lansdowne.</p>
19	<p>Indigenous shelters were used to protect surveyors, axemen etc from the elements and the fire to protect them from insects. Here is an example of a backwoods shelter setting.</p> <p>Information and image from "The Rear of Leeds & Lansdowne. The Making of Community on the Gananoque River Frontier. 1796-1996" by Glenn J Lockwood. 1996. The Corporation of the Township of Leeds and Lansdowne.</p>
20	<p>Red Horse Lake circa July 1994. Do you see the horse?</p> <p>Information and image from "The Rear of Leeds & Lansdowne. The Making of Community on the Gananoque River Frontier. 1796-1996" by Glenn J</p>



	Lockwood. 1996. The Corporation of the Township of Leeds and Lansdowne.	
21	<p>Latimer Rapids in 1905. Along with waterfalls at Marble Rock, Gananoque, Lyndhurst, and Morton, rapids sections like this one made navigation of waters difficult in the area.</p> <p>Information and image from "The Rear of Leeds & Lansdowne. The Making of Community on the Gananoque River Frontier. 1796-1996" by Glenn J Lockwood. 1996. The Corporation of the Township of Leeds and Lansdowne.</p>	
22	<p>Early surveys of "Leeds, Lansdown, and Escot" which originally were plotted to be separate townships.</p> <p>Information and image from "The Rear of Leeds & Lansdowne. The Making of Community on the Gananoque River Frontier. 1796-1996" by Glenn J Lockwood. 1996. The Corporation of the Township of Leeds and Lansdowne.</p>	
23	<p>First settlers who were busy working in the iron industry were able to supplement their wage by selling timber on their land where they were unable to develop farms.</p> <p>Information and image from "The Rear of Leeds & Lansdowne. The Making of Community on the Gananoque River Frontier. 1796-1996" by Glenn J Lockwood. 1996. The Corporation of the Township of Leeds and Lansdowne.</p>	
24	<p>Due to the lack of appropriate land for sustaining agriculture, settlers made the best of their forests and created what could be described as bush farms.</p> <p>Information and image from "The Rear of Leeds & Lansdowne. The Making of Community on the Gananoque River Frontier. 1796-1996" by Glenn J Lockwood. 1996. The Corporation of the Township of Leeds and Lansdowne.</p>	
25	<p>Pictured is the dam and timber slide at Marble Rock 1915. The Gananoque River made it easier for inhabitants to transport timber for cash.</p> <p>Information and image from "The Rear of Leeds & Lansdowne. The Making of Community on the Gananoque River Frontier. 1796-1996" by Glenn J Lockwood. 1996. The Corporation of the Township of Leeds and Lansdowne.</p>	

	<p>Gananoque River Frontier. 1796-1996" by Glenn J Lockwood. 1996. The Corporation of the Township of Leeds and Lansdowne.</p>	
<p>26</p>	<p>The Jones Falls Locks were another significant player in transporting crops in the Rear of Leeds and Lansdowne and down to Kingston as well.</p> <p>Information and image from "The Rear of Leeds & Lansdowne. The Making of Community on the Gananoque River Frontier. 1796-1996" by Glenn J Lockwood. 1996. The Corporation of the Township of Leeds and Lansdowne.</p>	
<p>27</p>	<p>"Pumper" the steamboat navigating new flooded waters. It was thought that flooded land produced bad air that made people sick. This likely resulted in a delay in the settlement of Seeley's Bay.</p> <p>Information and image from "The Rear of Leeds & Lansdowne. The Making of Community on the Gananoque River Frontier. 1796-1996" by Glenn J Lockwood. 1996. The Corporation of the Township of Leeds and Lansdowne.</p>	
<p>28</p>	<p>Pictured is the storehouse and carding mill at the lower millpond in Lyndhurst circa 1907. The Quebec-style casement windows suggest it was re-built by a French-Canadian builder after it had burned down in 1868.</p> <p>Information and image from "The Rear of Leeds & Lansdowne. The Making of Community on the Gananoque River Frontier. 1796-1996" by Glenn J Lockwood. 1996. The Corporation of the Township of Leeds and Lansdowne</p>	
<p>29</p>	<p>The stone chimney located a mile below Black Rapids was a part of the Canadian Lead Mining and Smelting Company and is all that remains of the establishment at Long Point.</p> <p>Information and image from "The Rear of Leeds & Lansdowne. The Making of Community on the Gananoque River Frontier. 1796-1996" by Glenn J Lockwood. 1996. The Corporation of the Township of Leeds and Lansdowne.</p>	

30 Pictured is Captain John Randall's steam tugboat - 1900. Despite the difficult navigation of the waterways relative to railways, the high rates for train freight kept commercial traffic on the Rideau Canal for moving lumber, bricks, cheese and more!

Information and image from "The Rear of Leeds & Lansdowne. The Making of Community on the Gananoque River Frontier. 1796-1996" by Glenn J Lockwood. 1996. The Corporation of the Township of Leeds and Lansdowne.

