



St James Anglican Church
Robert Leslie Memorial Hall
~ Time Capsule ~
1907-2017

Under the leadership of Robert Leslie as Sunday School Superintendent, the magnificent stained glass rose window was commissioned and installed high on the west wall of the church. It was dedicated on June 2, 1882.

The inscription on the window reads “The offering of the teachers and scholars of St. James Church Sunday School AD 1882”.

Robert Leslie later wrote “the inscription on that fine window will remain a memorial for hundreds of years to the zeal and devotion of the youthful donors.” Robert died in May, 1891. He is buried along side his wife, Mary Amanda Anderson (1817-1860), in St. James Cemetery.

Robert Leslie Memorial Hall



Clothier Street West, Kemptville, Ontario

Rev. Robert Porter, 2013- Rev. Andrew Wilson , 2016-

St. James Anglican, 35 Clothier Street W., Kemptville ON

Robert Leslie Memorial Hall, 19 Clothier Street W.

St. James started as a mission parish in the Rideau townships in 1826. It quickly evolved into an Anglican parish, first as a frame building in 1827 and then in the current structure in 1878. In 1837(?) Governor John Colborne declared it a crown rectory. NOTE Lt. Gov. John Colborne's term ended in 1836 when he was appointed commander-in-chief of the forces in Canada.

Rev. Charles P. Emery 1881-1907.

Rev. W. P. Reeve 1907-1908

Robert Leslie Memorial Hall

“The foundation stone for the new Leslie Hall was laid with great pomp and ceremony on October 8, 1907 by the Grand Master of the Masonic Order. Leslie himself had been instrumental in bringing the Masons to Kemptville, and both the Reeve, Albert Langstaff and the Vicar of St. James, W.P. Reeve, welcomed the Grand Master as “Your Worshipful Sir”, a strange address at a church ceremony. Masonic rites were then carried out and the stone itself was sprinkled with corn, had wine poured over it, and was finally “anointed” with water. The cornerstone was declared “well and truly laid”. <http://www.ngtimes.ca/memorial-leslie-hall/>

Robert P. Leslie from Aberdeen, Scotland c. 1832. Tinsmith.

In 1850 he became the village's second Postmaster, a position he held for 40 years. The Leslie Block on Clothier St. E. served as the town's Post Office until 1909. It was demolished in 1990.

Clerk of the Division Court of Lanark and Renfrew, Clerk of the Township of Oxford, and, after incorporation, the first Clerk of the Village of Kemptville.

Leslie became a Trustee of the High School (1873), supporter of the Sons of Temperance, charter member (from Rideau Lodge) of the Masonic Mount Zion Lodge #28 from 1845 and was largely responsible for bringing the Lodge to Kemptville. Made Worshipful Master in 1860.

DR. REID AWAY

EDITOR TELEGRAM:

DEAR SIR;—As some remark has been made over the absence of Dr J D Reid's name from the Leslie Hall corner stone bill, I wish to point out that I had a personal interview with the genial member for Grenville and invited him to the occasion. Dr. Reid however, had to decline as he was just on the point of going west with R.L. Borden, M.P. and at this moment is somewhere near the Rocky Mountains. At a late date we hope to have him for the opening of the hall.

Yours faithfully
W. P. REEVE

Dr. John Dowsley Reid
was MP for Grenville
from 1891 – 1921.

Leslie Hall Corner Stone

Tuesday's Arrangements

—If the weather is fine there will be a large gathering on Tuesday. Local and visiting brethren will meet at the Lodge room at 10 a. m. and about eleven the procession with the Smith's Falls Band in front will proceed to Leslie Hall. There the officers and members will be received by the Vicar, Wardens and Choir of St. James' Church, assisted by visiting clergymen. An address will then be read by the Vicar to the Grand Master and appropriate hymns will be sung. The stately ceremony will then proceed and the trowel to be used is now in Mr. Bustard's window. The ritual completed, donations on the corner stone will be received and dinner served in St. James' Hall. Arrangements have been made to accomodate a large number of people and it is hoped that every one will assist The Building Fund by taking dinner in the hall. The afternoon meeting will be held on the spacious floor of Leslie Hall while the Band and speakers will be seated on the platform. The following prominent men have been invited, beside the high Masonic officer, Hon. John Haggart, G. H. Ferguson, J. R. Dargavel, C. F. Ferguson, Lient. Col. Beckett. J. D. Reid, T. A. Kidd, R. L. Joynt, E. A. Kidd, R. H. McElroy, A. Broder, Senator Frost, Hon. G. P. Graham, Dr. McLean, J. Edward, S. Roseuthal, N. Bissell, A. Langstaff, A. Whitney.

A Grand Concert in the evening will appropriately close the day.

**Your Watch
NEEDS CLEANING**

If it has been running seadily
for two years.

TAKE CARE

of yours and bring it
me, where it will re-
ceive proper treat-
ment.

H. BUSTARD
Jeweler and Watchmaker
KEMPTVILLE, Ont.

Did Hamilton
Bustard also engrave
the trowel?

Hamilton Bustard b. 1872 in Ireland. Emigrated to Canada in 1884?

In area ~1887 but does not appear in 1891 census.

Jeweller and engraver in Frazer Block as of 1896.

1901 census: 'Haisilton' [28] with wife Jennie A. and a daughter Ann in Kemptville village.

1903 officer of the Independent Order of Oddfellows, Kemptville Band, firefighter, Mason, I.O.F (independent Order of Foresters), and K.O.T.M. (Knights of the Maccabees was a *fraternal* organization formed in 1878 in London, Ontario. Started as a mutual reserve life insurance company).

1911 census: [36] b. 1874 profession listed as Watchmaker

1921 census: Hamilton [44] Jeweller with wife Jennie A. and two daughters Edna and Mary living on Prescott street above the Jewellery store. His daughters ran the jewellery store after Hamilton's death.

Commemorative Trowel



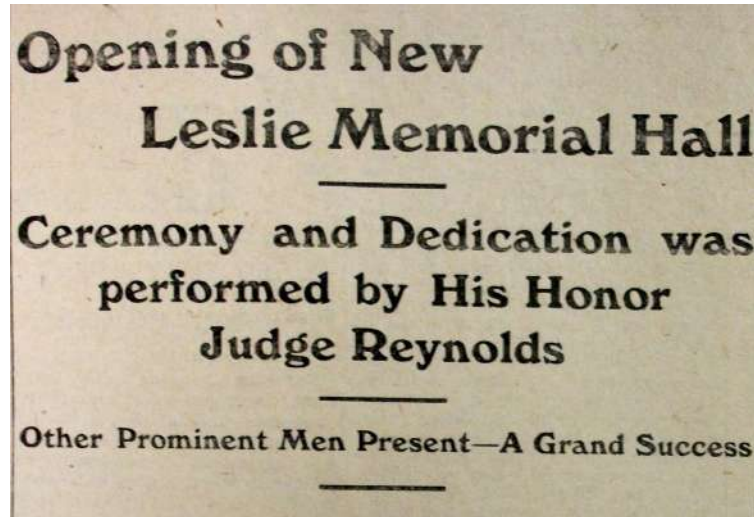
• To •
Most Worshipful A.T.Freed Grand Master
– from –
St. James
Memorial Church,
Kemptville, Ont.
On the occasion
of the laying of
The Corner Stone
• of •
LESLIE HALL
Oct. 8th A.D. 1907

The trowel was used in the cornerstone laying ceremony but for unknown reasons it was left by A.T. Reed and was kept in a cupboard in the hall until the hall was demolished.

The trowel has been collected by the NGHS.

Grand Opening

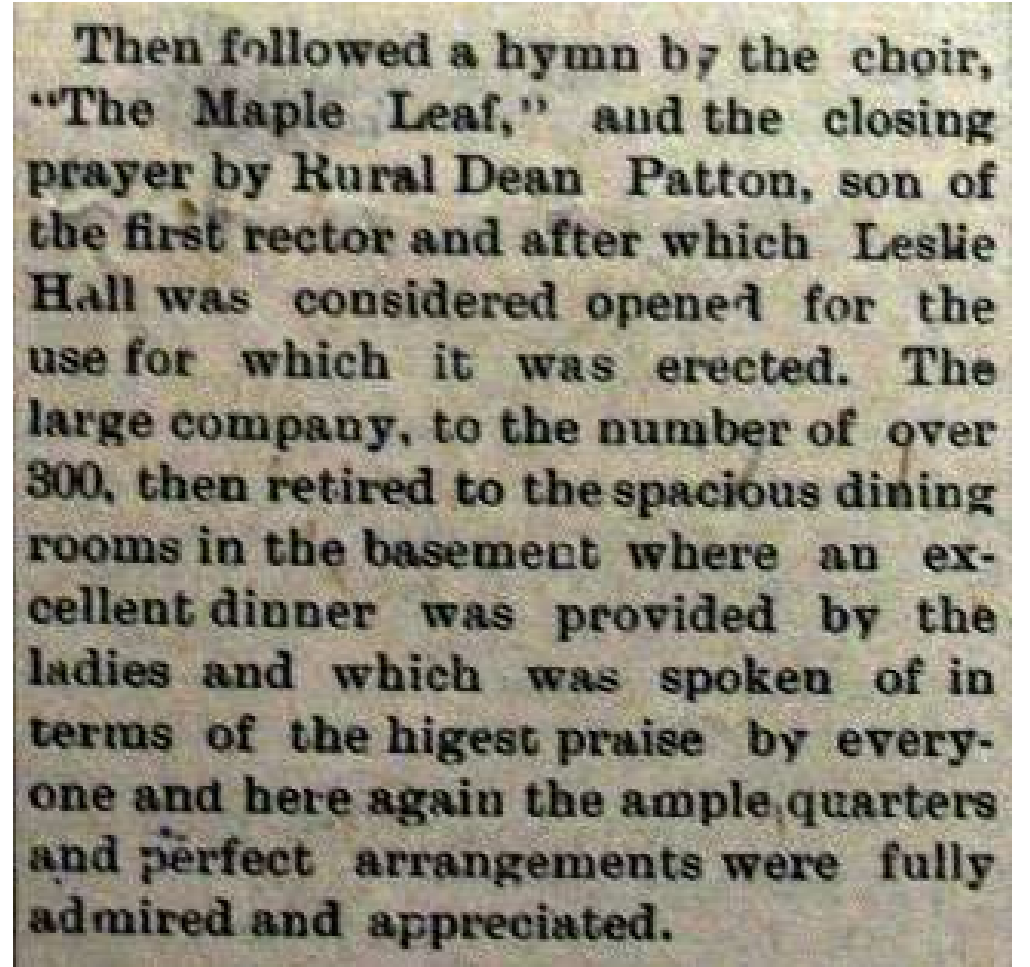
Dominion Day, July 1, 1908, 11am



Judge Edmond John Reynolds from Brockville formally dedicated the hall.

Chorus:

The Maple Leaf, our emblem dear,
The Maple Leaf forever!
God save the King, and Heaven bless
The Maple Leaf forever!



The Maple Leaf Forever by Alexander Muir

“The Maple Leaf Forever” was published shortly after Confederation in 1867 by Alexander Muir. He was principal of an elementary school in Toronto, which was later renamed in his honour. It wasn’t a hymn but appeared in various hymnal compilations.

“O Canada” was written in 1880. The lyrics were originally in French; an English version was created in 1906 and revised in 1908 which became the official and most popular version, one that is not a literal translation of the French.

The deciding moment when O Canada began to be considered the national anthem was during the Royal tour of 1939 by King Geo VI & Elizabeth.

Judge Edmond John Reynolds (1855-1935). Junior County judge for Leeds Grenville 1902.

Judge James Reynolds was a lawyer based in Kemptville.

Robert Leslie Memorial Hall



Satellite view of St. James Church and Leslie Memorial Hall

Robert Leslie (1803-1891) had been superintendent of the St. James' Sunday School for over 50 years.

He prepared a 10-page booklet "St. James' Church Sunday School, Kemptville, Ontario: first jubilee: brief account of the school from its origin to the present" 22 August 1886. Reprinted in 1998.

Gwyn Strike authored a 78-page book in 1978 "The history of the Parish of St. James, Kemptville, 1827-1978 : a centennial year project.

Leslie Hall became a privately held company categorized under Banquet Hall Facilities.

The hall was built to seat 600 persons.



Robert
Leslie
1803-1891



The NGHS has collected this plaque

Robert Leslie's marker in the St. James graveyard is a flush ledger stone with leaded and pinned letters while his wife Mary Amanda (-1860) and his father David (-1855) have upright carved stones.

“Si monumentum requiris circumspice”

According to Miriam Webster the Latin inscription translates to "if you seek his monument, look around"

The phrase is generally used to describe a person's legacy - and can be taken to mean that what we leave behind (including intangible things like relationships) best represents our life.

Cornerstones & Time Capsules

The International Time Capsule Society estimates there are 10,000 - 15,000 time capsules worldwide. **Time Capsules for Canada's 150th will increase this count.**

“time capsule” was first used in 1939 by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company in a promotional stunt for the N.Y. World's Fair.

Time capsules are meant to be retrieved, usually on a certain date, while cornerstone treasures can only be retrieved when a building is demolished, due to its structural importance.

The largest time capsule in the world is in Seward, Nebraska, containing over 5,000 items, including a Chevy Vega.

Cornerstones & Time Capsules

CN Tower, Toronto, placed in 1976. To be opened in 2076.

Peace Tower, Ottawa (1916 -) known, no expiry date.

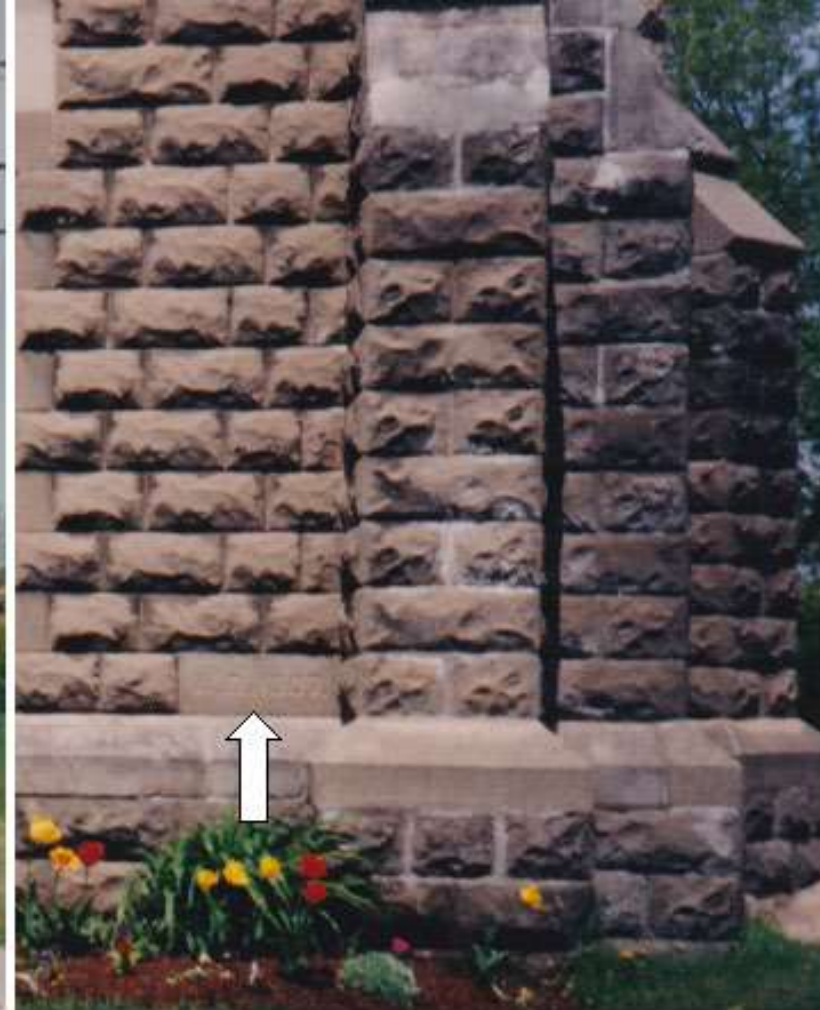
Maple Leaf Gardens, Toronto (1931-2012) unknown, found by chance.

Royal Canadian Military Institute,
Toronto (1907-2010) unknown, found by chance.
The paper is badly degraded even though
it was sealed in a metal tube.



The *Chinook Centre* in Calgary installed a time capsule in 2000 that is
to be opened New Years Eve 2999.

Robert Leslie Memorial Hall

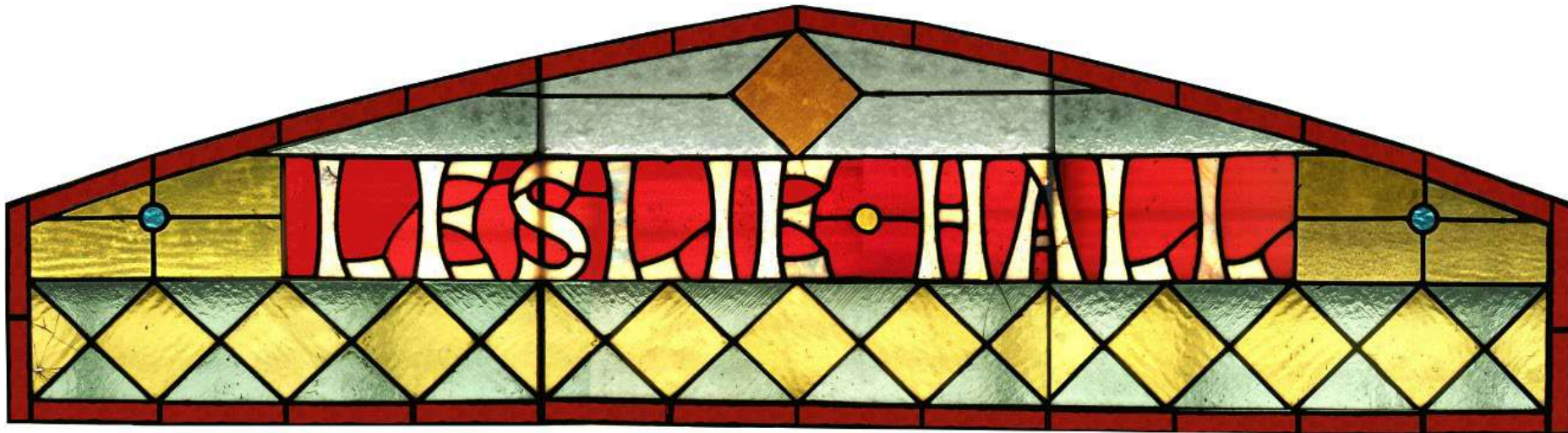


Cornerstone laid 8 October, 1907... but it was not at the corner.

The hall had suffered a fire on January 12, 1925. The stained glass panel over the front entrance was collected prior to demolition.



The panel is in need of repair. It was imaged in sections and reconstructed in the idealized view below.



The stained-glass windows were rejuvenated about 30 years prior to demolition. The people who contributed to this effort were offered the first opportunity to acquire examples.



This sample was acquired by Fran Thompson (nee Dobson) who's father had been a lay reader of the congregation.

Demolition - November 2017



The Cornerstone

Part of the reason the hall was demolished was the high cost of addressing the deterioration of the mortar joining the concrete blocks. Thus, the block walls were easily toppled from the top down as the blocks were also not tied to the wooden walls as they would be today.

Extracting the cornerstone had to wait for the entire front wall to be brought down. Three men picked it up and loaded it into the excavators' bucket to get it over the rubble pile. Every subsequent movement of the cornerstone required the thoughtful application of mechanical advantage.

It is possible that 160 lb blocks like this were responsible for the 50-pound limit for modern concrete blocks.

Leslie Hall was built with concrete blocks made in Kemptville.

Concrete Masonry Unit

Concrete blocks were first manufactured in England around the 1850s. The first patent to C.S. Hutchinson for a concrete block was in 1866. First seen in use in the U.S. around the 1880s. During the 1890s Portland cement, a key ingredient used to make these blocks architecturally sound, became readily available across the U.S. Harmon S. Palmer created the first block moulding machine in 1900, making it quick, easy, and inexpensive to produce these blocks.

Acceptance of concrete blocks as a new building material was aided by the artificial or imitation stone look.

Hollow cores reduce weight and add insulation (thermal disconnect).

The first Portland cement plants in Canada appeared ~ 1888/89

Patent for making cement in 1824 in UK. Named 'Portland' because it looked like Portland stone which was widely used in England.

The first recorded shipment of portland cement to the US was in **1868**. The first portland cement manufactured in the US was produced at a plant in Coplay, Pennsylvania in **1871**.

Canadian production began in Hull, Québec, in 1889. Before that time portland cement was imported from England in **wooden barrels**. Plants were soon established at Napanee and Shallow Lake, Ontario, and on Montréal Island. The first plant in the western provinces was built in Vancouver in 1893.

Dominion Concrete Company

Fire-Proof Chimneys
Better Draft--No Lime or Mortar to Fall Down and Clog the Chimney--Improves with Age. Easy to Erect, Easy to Clean and as Cheap as Brick.

Well Curbing Prevents Surface Water, Toads, Frogs, Mice, Rats or Vermin.
PREVENTS DISEASE SAVES DOCTORS' BILLS

Building Stone Sills, Lintels, Keystones, Etc
Our Building Stone is Hollow--a Dry Wall Inside. The Coolest House in Summer; the Warmest House in Winter.

The Dominion Concrete Co. LIMITED
W. H. ANDERSON, President. A. LANGSTAFF, Secy-Treas. W. DILLANE, Manager.

Kemptville Telegram

The Dominion Concrete Company was established in 1904. The factory was located between Riverside Park and Prescott Street.

FIRE-PROOF CHIMNEYS
Better draught, no lime mortar to fall down and clog the chimney, improves with age, easy to erect, easy to clean and as cheap as brick.

WELL CURBING prevents surface water, Toads, Frogs, Rats, Mice or Vermin
Prevents Disease' Saves Doctors Bills

Building Stone, Sills, Lintels, Key Stones, etc. Our Building Stone is Hollow, a dry wall inside. The Coolest House in Summer, the Warmest House in Winter.

The Dominion Concrete Company, Limited
W. H. ANDERSON, Pres. A. LANGSTAFF, Sec. Treas. W. DILLANE, Manager

Weekly Advance

The Largest Manufacturers of Concrete Pipe in Canada



This represents a twin 48-in. culvert with concrete wing-walls and abutments. It is built on a concrete foundation and replaced a trestled wooden bridge on the river road in Oxford Township, Grenville County, Ontario.

DOMINION CONCRETE COMPANY, LTD. Incorporated 1904 **KEMPTVILLE, ONT.**

Contract Record and Engineering Review,
4 July, 1923

May 7, 1908 article in the Weekly Advance (4 years after Dominion Concrete Co began) discusses expansion to buildings, equipment and property. Original yard: adjacent to Anderson-Langstaff Co., store. In fall of 1907 had purchased Vallier property adjoining the railway tracks on van Buren St. Spur line being built.

William Dillane (W.M. of Lodge 28) is managing director. S. McGuaid: gravel. Herb Pelton: concrete mixer. New 18x24ft camp for **building blocks** headed by **Albert McFarlane**.

Employing 50 men in 12 teams.

Wm H. Anderson (1861-1918). Albert Dudley Langstaff (1864-1932)

Kemptville **Carnegie Library** 207 Prescott Street, Designed by A. Stuart Allister, and built by the Palmer Lumber Co. in **1911-12** of even-coursed rock-faced concrete block made by the Dominion Concrete Co.

Where did the cement come from?



Philemon Wright cement plant for Rideau Canal in Hull in **1830**
Canadian production of Portland cement began in **Hull** in **1889**.

J. Irvine and W. F. Cowham from US set up a show-piece cement plant at Hull, the IPC Co, in **1903**. This plant was one of the first to make portland cement from crushed limestone. Lots of problems, their plant was still not open by the spring of 1907.

By 1909 there were 21 cement plants in Canada. Production exceeded consumption by 25%.

Lac de la Carrière was the IPC's limestone quarry and was once one of the largest limestone deposits in Canada. It was filled with water in **1975**. Connected to lac Leamy in **1995**. The Casino du Lac-Leamy opened on *March 24, 1996* and was built on what was a precipice above the quarry.

Sears Roebuck Kits & Machines

Complete kit homes first marketed by Sears Roebuck & Co. in 1908.

370 different models of residential homes, ranging from small bungalows at \$500 (kit cost) to larger homes costing \$5000 and many of these models used rock-faced block in part or all of the structure.

Savings of about one-third of the typical construction costs.

Sales of Sears Catalogue houses dropped dramatically by 1929. Some models continued until 1940.

Sears & Roebuck was one of the largest manufacturers of the small rock-faced block machines.





Designs We Furnish for Our Block Machines

See Instructions for Ordering on Page 8.



Design No. 1, Standard Plain Face.
Can be furnished in all Divisions. But one end door needed.



Design No. 2, Rock Face With 1 1/2-Inch Tooled Edge.
16-inch plate not made in Divisions C and D. Division F not made in any size. But one end door required.



Design No. 3, Broken Ashlar Face.
Block made with groove between block sections for bedding or tuck pointing when wall is completed. For fractional blocks order desired division in Design No. 2 which matches this design perfectly. For right hand corner block use Design No. 2 end door. For left hand corner special end door is required.



Design No. 4, Broken Ashlar Face.
Block made with groove between block sections for bedding or tuck pointing when wall is completed. For fractional blocks order desired division in Design No. 2 which matches this design perfectly. For left hand corner block use Design No. 2 end door. For right hand corner special end door is required.



Design No. 5, Ornamental Wreath Face.
Fractional plates not made in Divisions D and F. Both right and left end doors are required.



Design No. 6, Cobblestone Face.
A fine "above ground" foundation block. 16-inch plate not made in Division D. Division F not made in any size. But one end door required.



Design No. 7, Bushhammer Face With 1 1/2-Inch Tooled Edge.
16-inch plate not made in Divisions C and D. Division F not made in any size. But one end door required.



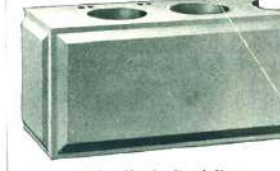
Design No. 8, Broken Ashlar Face.
Block made with head between sections. Does not require tuck pointing when laid up in wall. For fractional blocks order desired division in Design No. 2 which matches this design perfectly. For right hand corner block use Design No. 2 end door. For left hand corner special end door is required.



Design No. 9, Broken Ashlar Face.
Block made with head between sections. Does not require tuck pointing when laid up in wall. For fractional blocks order desired division in Design No. 2 which matches this design perfectly. For left hand corner block use Design No. 2 end door. For right hand corner special end door is required.



Design No. 10, Ornamental Scroll Face.
Fractional plates not made in Divisions D and F. Both right and left end doors required.



Design No. 11, Panel Face.
16-inch plate not made in Division D. But one end door required.



Design No. 12, Horizontal Tooled Edge.
But one end door required.



Design No. 13, Water Table Face.
No fractional face plate needed for fractional blocks in this design. End door furnished is not fastened in like other doors but sets in place and is supported by any plain end door in machine. End door is also used as a dividing plate for making fractional blocks of any length. But one end door needed.



Design No. 14, Pressed Brick Face.
Fractional plates not made in Divisions D and F. Both right and left end doors are required.



Design No. 15, Ornamental Rope Face.
Fractional plates not made in Divisions D and F. Both right and left end doors required.

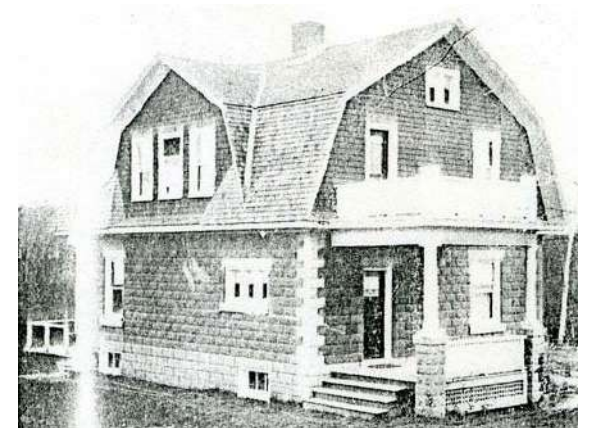
DIY Blocks

Homeowners could buy a device to cast their own blocks with various outer surface patterns.

In 1907, Harry and William Boyd of Osgoode became interested in concrete block construction.

They chose a machine from the Ideal Concrete Machinery Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio.

They were selling machine-made concrete blocks by October and started their first house built with rock-faced block for Geo. Gibson of Ottawa that same year.



Rock-Faced Blocks

Rock-faced “imitation stone” block declined by the 1920s as styles changed to “exposed aggregate” and then by the late 1930s to “smooth faced” block.

Boyd Bros made “Boyd Block” exposed aggregate blocks until the late 1960s.

Automated block machines were created that could only produce smooth-faced block.

The use of rock-faced block was almost non-existent by the 1940s. Many of the machines were scrapped for metal during the Great Depression and WWII.

Over the years these rusticated blocks have been covered with siding, stucco, and cement coatings, and many of these unique houses and buildings are hiding in plain sight!

24x12x8 size used in first block building in Vicksburg, VA. 1905.



Advance building, Prescott Street 1910.

The Time Capsule

Other capsules have been hermetically sealed metal boxes, yet it has been found that this does not ensure that the contents will remain intact. The cells in this concrete block, even capped with tight-fitting wooden plugs, offered little other than physical protection for the contents.

It is fascinating that the dedication letter and the newspapers found in this capsule, having suffered the daily moisture and temperature variations for 110 years are in such good condition, better than some younger examples in the archives.

The glass jar lacked any consideration for the users' safety as both the top of the jar and bottom of the lid presented razor-sharp cutting edges.

The four coins were someone's pocket change. If they had all been uncirculated coins, their value today may have been substantial.



West

Front (outer) surface



East

East end



East

Rear (inner) surface

West



West end

The 160 lb, 24x12x9 inch, block was cast as a cornerstone (note the East end).

Time Capsule - Bottom



EAST

Bottom surface

WEST

1-inch thick wood plugs were driven flush into the bottom of the 6-inch square cavities in the block to create two cells.

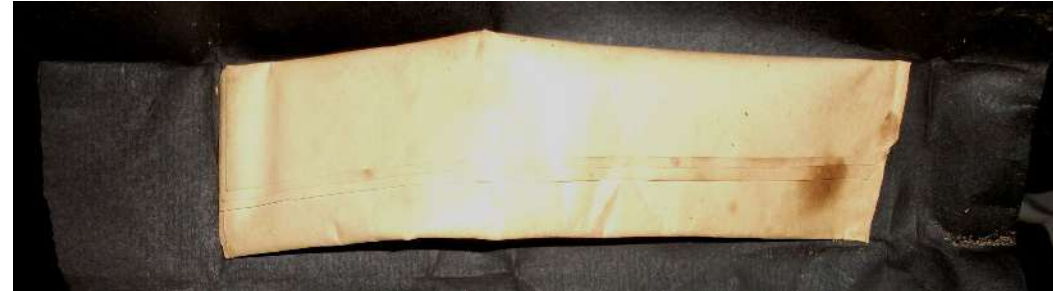
Time Capsule - Cell A



Cell A could not be opened at the top due to a thick layer of mortar. The bottom board was pried out.

Dedication Document

The writing is blurred because
the ink has spread into the paper



In the Name and by the Power of the
Great Architect of the Universe
On the 5th day of October A.D. 1907
And the 4th year of the reign of Our Great
Sovereign
To-wit: The
By the Grace of God of the United Kingdom
of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British
Commonwealth the King, His Majesty, His Majesty
Companion of India
The Right Hon. Michael Guy G. G. G. G.
Governor General of Canada
His Honour Sir William Dummer Clark
being Lieutenant Governor of the Province of
Ontario
The Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier G. C. M. G.
President of the House of Commons, being Premier
of the Dominion of Canada
The Hon. J. P. Fisher M. P. C. being Minister of
the Province of Ontario
The Most Reverend Arthur Hastings D. D. Lord
Archbishop of Toronto, being Metropolitan of the
Ecclesiastical Province of Canada, and Primate
of All Canada
The Right Reverend Most Leonidas D. D. being
the Lord Bishop of Ontario
Having Received J. C. Partridge O. D. being Dean of
Ontario

The Honorable P. B. Hony D. C. being Archdeacon
of Kingston
The Honorable J. C. MacNair D. C. being
Archdeacon of Ontario
His Honor Judge Mc Donald D. C. being
Chancellor of the Diocese of Ontario
The Rev. C. P. Emory being Rector of St. Paul's
The Rev. J. P. Hony D. C. being Dean of Kingston
J. D. Hony D. C. being Member for Kingston
in the Parliament of Canada
J. A. Ferguson Esq. L. B. being Member
of the House of Commons of Ontario
J. H. Hony D. C. being Member of the United
Church of Canada
A. Langstaff Esq. being Rector of Kingston
Most Reverend Bro. A. J. Hony being Grand Master
of the Grand Lodge of Canada A. J. Hony in the
Province of Ontario
A. J. Hony Esq. being D. D. Hony of the
Province of Ontario
A. J. Hony Esq. being Master of Mount Zion
Lodge No. 28
This Charter was then read
By M. H. Bro. A. J. Hony Grand Master in the
Presence of a large Concourse of Brethren
and inhabitants of the Village of Kingston
Chenchenwarians of St. James' Church
William J. Johnston and James J. Hony

Architects - Messrs. Harwood and
Taylor of Ottawa
Building Committee of Leslie McMan
Hall the O. P. Hony. J. P. Johnston. J. J. Hony
Thos. Johnston. A. A. Barnes. W. J. Hony
A. D. Dillane Esq. Esq.
Kingston Ont
Oct. 5th A.D. 1907.

Iron gall ink on "EMPIRE LINEN" watermarked bond paper

Persons of authority were listed in descending order. None of the personages on this page attended the ceremony. The dates in blue are their terms in office.

“In the name and by the Favour of the Great Architect of the Universe

On the 8th day of October A.D. 1907 A.L. 5907 and the 7th year of the reign of Our Gracious Sovereign Edward VII.

By the Grace of God of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the faith, Emperor of India. (1901-1910)

The Right Hon. the Earl Grey G.C.M.G. being Governor General of Canada. (1904-1911)

His Honour Sir William Mortimer Clark he? being Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Ontario. (9th Lt Gov from 1903-1908) [he? might be “K.C.”]

The Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier G.C.M.G. P.C. M.P? President of the King’s Privy Council being Premier of the Dominion of Canada. (7th Prime Minister of Canada from 1896 to 1911)

The Hon. J.P. Whitney M.P.P? K.C. being Premier of the Province of Ontario (6th Premier of Ontario from 1905 to 1914)

The Most Reverend Arthur Sweatman D.D. Lord Archbishop of Toronto (1879 to 1909), being Metropolitan of the ecclesiastical Province of Canada, and Primate of All Canada. (1907 to 1909).

“The Right Reverend Wm Lennox Mills, D.D. being the Lord Bishop of Ontario.” (1901 to 1917)

The Venerable W.B. Carey D.C.L. being archdeacon of Kingston (1875-1916)

The Venerable J. K. MacMoline D.D. being Archdeacon of Ontario (Kingston)

His Honour Judge McDonald D.C.L. being Chancellor of the diocese of Ontario (Brockville)

The Rev. C.P. Emery being Rector of Kemptville (1881-1907)

The Rev. W.P. Reeve B.D. being Vicar of Kemptville (1907-1908)

J. D. Reid Esq. M.D. being member for Grenville in the Parliament of Canada (1891-1920)

G. H. Ferguson Esq. L.L.B. being member for Grenville in the Legislature of Ontario (1905-30)

T.A. Kidd Esq. Being Warden of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville

A. Langstaff Esq. Being Reeve of Kemptville (co-owner Dominion Concrete Co. Ltd)

Most Worshipful Bro. A. T. Freed Being Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada in the Province of Ontario. (from Hamilton)

R. W. Bro. E.A. Geiger being D.D.G.M. of St. Lawrence Masonic District No. 15

W. Bro. P. T. Smith being Master of Mount Zion Lodge No. 28 (Kemptville)

This Corner Stone Was Laid By M.W. Bro A. T. Freed Grand Master in the Presence of a large Concourse of Breth(ren) and inhabitants of the Village of Kemptville. ? Church wardens of St. James Church William S. Johnston and James G. Kerr.”

“Architects – Messrs. Horwood and Taylor of Ottawa. (1907-1910)

Building Committee of Leslie Memorial Hall. Rev. W.P. Reeve, W.S. Johnston (church warden), J.G. Kerr (church warden & Fire Chief), Thos. Johnston (Iron foundry), W.A. Barnes (Stoves, tinware), W.F. Ritchie (C.P.R.), W.D. Dillane (H.S. Principal), Geo. Eager (Village Councillor).

Oct 8th A.D. 1907”

7th Regnal Year for Edward VII was 22 Jan 1907 to 21 Jan 1908.

G.C.M.G. - Knight Grand Cross of the order of Saint Michael and Saint George.

D.D. - Doctor of Divinity. A Ph.D. in Divinity is an earned degree. A Doctor of Divinity degree is an honorary award.

K.C. – King’s Council.

M.P.P. – Member of Provincial Parliament.

M. P. – Member of Parliament

P.C. - Queen’s Privy Council for Canada

D.C.L. - Doctor of Civil Law.

L.L.B - undergraduate Bachelor of Laws degree.

AL - *anno Lucis*, meaning "in the year of light." AD - *anno Domini* or "in the year of the Lord."

Freemasons add AD year to 4000 to get AL year thus 1907+4000 = 5907.

A.F. & A.M. - Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

· M.W. – Most Worshipful.

R.W. Bro. – Right Worshipful Brother

W. Bro. – Worshipful Brother.

DDGM - District Deputy Grand Master

Contents of Cell A



The items in this cell had some environmental protection with a three-page letter wrapped in tarpaper and four coins sealed in a glass jar.

The jar is 4 5/8" high x 2 1/4" diameter (11.75 H x 5.72 cm dia.)

There is no maker's mark or symbol on the jar.

A raised "3" is cast into the centre of the bottom which is slightly concave. This may be a mold number. The glass has two lines on opposite sides confirming that it was formed in a split mold.

The top edge of the opening had been ground flat after being blown but this left a sharp inner edge and uneven rim thickness. The opening is nominally 1 9/16" diameter.

The metal cap has a thread that is formed to 1 1/4 rotation. The bottom edge of the metal cap is sharp as it is not rolled over. The cap is not corroded. A cardboard disc forms the lid inner seal.

Silver Coins

92.5% silver, 7.5% copper

S.H. Guest acted as the Grand Treasurer and carried a phial of coins to the cornerstone ceremony but it is not known exactly whom provided the coins for the time capsule.

The coins were not Canadian made – the Royal Mint in Ottawa didn't open until 2 January 1908.

With inflation alone, 90¢ of pocket change in 1907 would be equivalent to over \$20 today...



For the first fifty years of Canadian coinage (1858-1908) the coins were struck at the Royal mint in London, though some were struck at the private Heaton Mint in Birmingham, England.

A branch of the Royal Mint was authorized to be built in Ottawa in 1901 after being first proposed in 1890. The main part of the building was erected in 1905-1908.

On January 2, 1908, Governor General Earl Grey activated the press to strike the Dominion's first domestically produced coin, a fifty-cent piece.

Time capsule Oct 8, 1907 - First 50-cent minted Jan 2, 1908 = **55 days** after the cornerstone was laid.

S.H. Guest b. near Burritt's Rapids, educated in Kemptville and then attended Belleville Business College. 1903: Accountant, insurance agent, marble & granite agent, Kemptville Village clerk, Mason of Lodge 28.

1902 5¢

Mintage: 2,120,000



Not rare. No small or large “H” (Heaton's Mint mark).

Un-circulated examples valued today at up to \$700

The nickel was smaller than the dime (15.5mm not 21.21mm Ø) until 1922.

1902 5¢	AG-3	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50
Circulating	\$1.00	\$1.45	\$4.40	\$5.70	\$8.20	\$14.40	\$21.60

EF-40 Legends and details in the crown, bear and bow are sharp, illustrations are clear with slight but obvious wear on the high points. The King's ear at the coin's centre suffers the earliest wear.

AU-50 Sharp legends and illustrations show only a trace of wear on the highest points. There must be some remaining mint lustre.

The **1921 5 cent** piece is the “Prince of Canadian” coins. In 1921 the RCM was looking to introduce a new 5 cent coin made of nickel for the 1922 coinage. In preparation for its launch, the mint melted down its entire inventory of silver 5 cent coins, nearly all of which were 1921s. As was the case with the 1921 50 cent coin, all surviving examples are believed to have come from specimen sets and business strikes that were sold to visitors at the mint in 1921. These coins in various grades can fetch anywhere from \$4,000 to \$100,000. **5 known**

1907 10¢

Mintage: 2,620,000



Un-circulated examples valued today at up to \$3,400.

Why no penny? It would have been 25.4 mm in diameter, mostly copper and meant to be a 1-inch measuring tool.

1907 10¢	AG-3	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50
Circulating	\$2.50	\$4.70	\$10.80	\$17.30	\$34.30	\$75.10	\$140

The **1936 “dot” 10-cent** piece is also extremely rare. One example sold at a 2010 coin auction for over \$184,000.

5 known

The **1969 large date 10-cent** coin is also extremely rare. From time to time, they appear at auction and fetch anywhere from \$10,000 to \$25,000, depending on the grade.

16 known

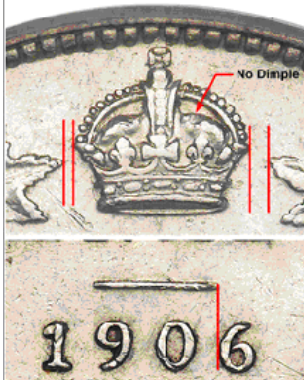
1906 25¢

Mintage: 237,843

1906 Large Crown 25 Cent



1906 Small Crown 25 Cent



~100 extant



Small Crown circulating valued at up to \$28,000.
Small Crown un-circulated valued at up to \$98,000.

Circulating	AG-3	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50
1906 Large Crown	\$5.30	\$11.80	\$19.90	\$45.70	\$89.30	\$310	\$470

A Circulated **1907** coin could be valued at up to \$410

The **1906 small crown 25 cent** coin is the rarest Canadian quarter. It is believed that only 1 die was used to strike no more than a hundred examples before being replaced with the large crown die. Most of the known examples are low-grade circulated examples that are almost completely rubbed off. There are only a handful of examples that grade above a “Very Good” condition. These coins, in the lowest of grades, can fetch over \$1,000 and in the higher grades like “Almost Uncirculated” and “Mint State” can fetch well above \$90,000.

<100 known

1906 50¢

Mintage: 350,000



Un-circulated examples valued today at up to \$6,900

1906 50¢	AG-3	G-4	VG-8	F-12	VF-20	EF-40	AU-50
Circulating	\$11.40	\$19.60	\$27.80	\$57.20	\$140	\$410	\$810

A circulated **1907** coin could be valued at up to \$730.

A **1908** circulated coin may be worth up to \$1,000.

Called the “King of Canadian coins,” the **1921 50 cent** coin is another classic Canadian rarity. Charlton lists the original mintage of this coin at 206,398, but almost all of them were melted down because of low demand for 50 cent coins.
<75 known > \$13,000 un-circulated

The **1911 Canadian Silver Dollar** is the Holy Grail of Canadian coins. For years it held the record for the world’s most valuable coin. Only 3 examples were ever struck (2 in silver and 1 in bronze). The bronze example and 1 silver example are housed at the Canadian Currency Museum in Ottawa, which leaves only 1 example out there for collectors! At an auction in 2003, this coin fetched nearly 1 million dollars. **2 known**



WEST

Top surface

EAST

Loose fitting ½-inch thick wood was placed on top to close the cavities and some mortar accumulated on top.

Time Capsule - Cell B



Cell B could be opened at the top by removing a small amount of mortar and tipping the $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch thick board.



The Morning Citizen (Ottawa) 4-Oct-07, **The Daily Mail** (Toronto) 7-Oct-07, **The Globe** (Toronto) 7-Oct-07, **The Gazette** (Montreal) 7-Oct-07, **The Montreal Daily Star** 7-Oct-07, **The Brockville Times** 4 Oct, 07, **Evening Recorder** (Brockville) 5-Oct-1907, **Kemptville Telegram** 3 Oct, 07 and **The Weekly Advance** (Kemptville) 3-Oct-07

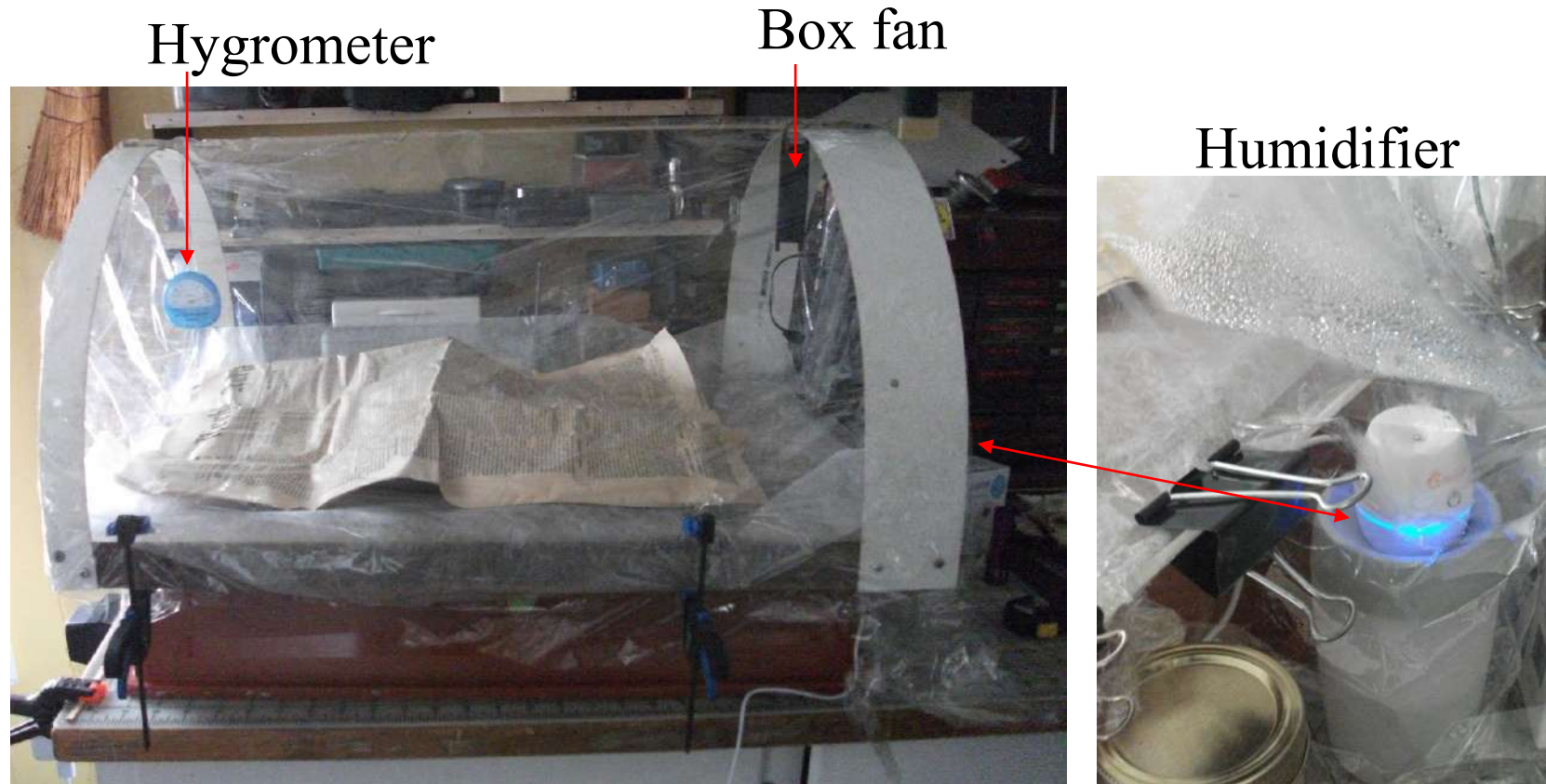
Because they had been unprotected inside the cavity of the concrete cornerstone block, the five folded newspaper bundles were first put in a container with silica gel desiccant to prevent against the development of mould.

The five bundles were found to be nine newspapers. The big city papers were incomplete - just the outer sheet.

Each newspaper was individually re-hydrated slightly in a humidity chamber to permit them to be unfolded and then dried flat.

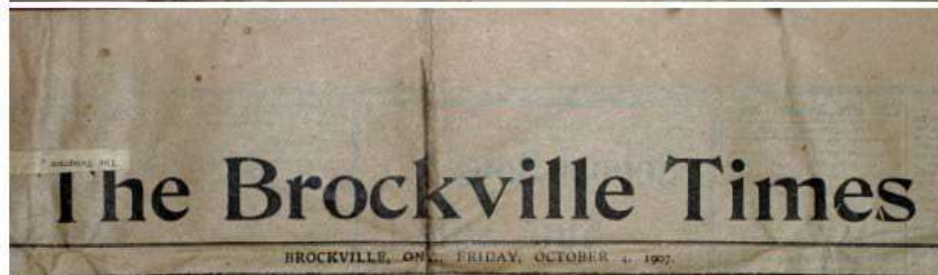
It is interesting to note that the Montreal and Toronto papers were printed Monday Oct 7th, the day before the ceremony, while the more local papers were issued on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of the week before.

Newspaper Conservation



Each newspaper was placed in a closed chamber and conditioned to 95% RH using distilled water and an ultrasonic humidifier. The paper was unfolded in stages and allowed to dry when flat.

The Nine Newspapers



The time capsule contained **44** of 92 pages (47%):

Kemptville Telegram 3 Oct 1907 (Thursday) 8 pages on one sheet.

The Weekly Advance 3 Oct 1907 (Thursday) 4 pages.

The Brockville Times 4 Oct 1907 (Friday) 4 pages

The Morning Citizen 4 Oct 1907 (Friday) 1 sheet, pages 1-2/9-10

The Evening Recorder 5 Oct 1907 (Saturday) 8 pages on 2 sheets

The Globe 7 Oct 1907 (Monday) pages 1-2/11-12

The Daily Mail and Empire 7 Oct 1907 (Monday) pages 1-2/13-14

The Gazette 7 Oct 1907 (Monday) 1-2/15-16

The Montreal Daily Star 7 Oct 1907 (Monday) pages 1-2/15-16

All the political parties had relied heavily on their own newspapers to inform and rally their supporters.

The turn of the century saw the rise of popular journalism aimed at the lower middle class and tending to de-emphasise hard news, which remained the focus of the party-oriented newspapers.

Instead, they reached vastly larger audiences by emphasis on sports, crime, sensationalism, and gossip about famous personalities.