

**Penetanguishene Visit
22-23 March 2017**

Itinerary for Penetanguishene Visit

22 March 2017

Time	Event
11:00	Leave North Bay
2:00	Arrive in Penetanguishene
2:00-4:30	Work in the Centennial Museum and Archives located at the old C. Beck Lumber Office and General store
4:30-5:30	Walking tour of Penetanguishene, outlining all the historically relevant locations
6:00	Drive to Collingwood
7:00	Dinner in Collingwood with Kimberly Monk

23 March 2017

Time	Event
7:30	Leave Collingwood
8:30	Arrive in Penetanguishene
9:00	Meet up with Mike and Larry at Discovery Harbour
9:00-12:00	Tour/History of Discovery Harbour
12:00-1:00	Lunch
1:00-3:00	Huronian Museum Visit
3:00	Leave Midland
6:00	Arrive in North Bay

Centennial Museum and Archives Address

13 Burke Street, Penetanguishene, Ontario

Information for Discovery Harbour

Thursday 23 March 2017

9:00am

Meet Larry and/or Michael at back of facility

Directions:

Travel North on 93

Turn right on Robert Street,

Turn left onto Fox Street,

Turn right onto Broad Street

Don't turn on Jury

Turn Left on Church Street, Waypoint centre, stay to the left, down the hill, down around a winding road, turn left at the stop and go into back gate (left)

Huronian Museum Address

549 Little Lake Park, Midland, Ontario

Penetanguishene Historic Addresses

NO.	Street	About
1	Water	Green Block Trading Post
12	Water	George Gordon House
14	Water	A.A. Thompson and family House
32	Water	McGibbon Lumber Company Office
18	Robert West	St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church
53	Owen	St. Ann's Cemetery
33	Robert West	J.T. Payette family House
83	Fox	C. Beck's House
13	Burke	C. Beck Lumber Office – now Centennial Museum
215	Church	St. James on the lines Anglican Church and Cemetery
93	Jury	Discovery Harbour and surrounding area. The Plaque for Bayfield is located in the Huronia Historical Park near the parking area
/	Church/Jury	Reformatory Point
/	Beck	Between Burke Street and Chatham Street
/	Beck/Burke	There used to be a Gidley boat factory on Nelson (Beck) Street
4	Champlain	Copeland House/Sawmill
247	Champlain	Old Sawmill/Docks
319	Champlain	Old Davidson Sawmill at the point
598	Champlain	North West Basin
96?	Peekaboo	Pinery and Peekaboo Points
	Awenda Park	Point Todd is located on left side (northwest side) of Methodist Bay which is within Awenda Provincial Park

Descriptions of the Locations Outlined in the Map of Penetanguishene

A.A. Thompson House

Alfred A. Thompson moved to Penetanguishene at the age of 17, in 1830 and was employed by Andrew Mitchell, local fur trader and businessman. In 1835 Thompson began construction on his own store, the Green Block Trading Post. He acquired furs from First Nations in the area, including the Dokis, to sell at his store and trade elsewhere. A.A. Thompson was Tiny Township clerk from 1843-1847, and when Penetanguishene was designated a town in 1881 he was elected to be the first Mayor. He died in 1885 and is buried at St. James Cemetery. His son owned the house after him but it was sold out of the family after his death.

Bayfield's Plaque

"Born in England, Bayfield joined the Royal Navy at the age of eleven and served in many parts of the world. While stationed at Kingston, Upper Canada in 1817, he was put in charge of the Great Lakes survey. Over the next eight years he charted the coastal waters of lakes Erie, Huron and Superior. For much of this period Penetanguishene was his base of operations. Bayfield later surveyed the shorelines of the lower St. Lawrence River, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. His charts provided the first reliable guides for thousands of ships navigating Canadian inland waters in the nineteenth century. Nautical surveyors still refer to them today."

C. Beck's House

Carl Beck moved to Penetanguishene in 1865 with his wife and family friend. They started their small sawmill business there and the company grew to be the largest in the area. Carl Beck was Mayor twice and had nine children, 6 boys and 3 girls. The family was quite large and needed to have a large house; in the late 1870s and early 1880s he built this house to accommodate his growing family. There is also a monument to the Beck family located a 79 Church Street.

C. Beck Lumber Office

The company owned its own timber, operated their camps, railed its logs, and tows their logs with their own tug, *Wanhapitae*, in its own booms; they also owned their own freight vessel, *Chamberlain*, which brought lumber to Detroit, Tonawanda Buffalo and Bay City. After Carl Beck passed away his three sons took over the company. The company closed in 1969 when wood was not a product in demand due to modernization. The office is now the location of the Penetanguishene Centennial Museum and Archives.

Copeland House

George Copeland is sited as having the first saw mill in Penetanguishene, however, there is no primary sources confirming this fact; there also may have been an early on at the head of the bay owned by William Robinson. The Copeland's were businessmen in Penetanguishene, owning both sawmills and flourmills in the area. They lived at the head of the Bay, somewhere along modern day Copeland Creek. George Copeland was influential in convincing a rail line to be built into Penetanguishene. He was also the owner of the Georgian Bay Hotel, which hosted many prominent visitors. The family was also said to have connections to the fur trade but that is uncertain.

Discovery Harbour

Discovery Harbour is the recreation of the Naval and military establishment that was located in the same location from 1818-1856. The recreation has tried to preserve and repair the artifacts and buildings left and have also reconstructed certain aspects of the base. Some of the buildings available to visit are the Sailors Barracks, the Commanding Officers house, the Assistant Surgeon's house, the Surveyor's house, Keating's house and the Officer's Quarters. The recreation also has some replications of the vessels that were at the establishment, including the H.M.S. Bee, and the H.M.S. Tecumseth, as well as some other general-purpose boats.

George Gordon House

The George Gordon House is arguably the oldest house in the town of Penetanguishene. The house was built in 1828, while there had been other permanent houses before and after the establishment of the base they were all located along the upper part of the Bay. There was no settlement at the present site of Penetanguishene. George Gordon was therefore the first person to permanently reside in Penetanguishene.

Green Block Trading Post

The Thompson family established the Green Block Trading Post in 1840. The owners took part in the fur trade but were not owned by the Hudson's Bay Company. The store also sold every day items as well as gifts and souvenirs. While the store has changed owners over the years the general items for sale has remained similar.

McGibbon Lumber Company Office

The McGibbon Lumber Company was established in 1873, however their first mill had been in operation since 1864 but was owned by the Davidson Lumber Mill Company. The Company prospered, having multiple mills and remaining open until McGibbon's sons passed away in 1960. Charles McGibbon, the founder, was also the Warden of Simcoe County in 1889 and Mayor of Penetanguishene from 1905-1907.

P. Payette and J.T. Payette Houses

Located on the corner of Church and Brocks Street and 33 Robert's Street West. The Payette family established a foundry in Penetanguishene in the 1880s; they supplied many of the local sawmills with their metal tools and machines. In 1892 a machine made by the Payette family apparently made a record for the most lays cut in one day. The Payette's were a very prominent family in Penetanguishene; J.T. Payette was Mayor of the town from 1921-1924.

Northwest Basin

The Northwest Basin, located directly across the bay from the old naval/military establishment is significant for multiple reasons. This is believed to be the location where the first Europeans set foot onto the peninsula; Etienne Brule and Samuel de Champlain both landed at Toanche, the Huron village that was just inland of the basin. There is a cross located near the basin commemorating this. The basin itself also appears to have been used as a safe, sheltered, harbour for ships unable to dock in the harbour at the establishment. It was also located between two naval reserves that had yet, and would not be utilized. Furthermore, the basin is believed too hold multiple shipwrecks, at least two have been confirmed.

Reformatory Point

Reformatory Point is located just north of the old naval/military establishment. It was named this because of the Reformatory Prison that was opened there in 1859 with some of buildings left there after the garrisons left; in 1879 the site was renamed the Reformatory for Boys, although it had always housed delinquent boys. In 1904 it became an Asylum for the Insane, a hospital built up around it and it is now the Waypoint Centre for Mental Health Care. There was also a lighthouse located there between 1876 and 1946.

Sawmills

On the map there are various locations selected as possible spots where old sawmills used to be located. The ones located on the South Eastern portion of the bay were likely owned by the C. Beck Company; the one at the head of the bay was likely owned by the Copeland family; on the North Western portion of the bay were the McGibbon and Davidson Company sawmills. There was also another sawmill company named Firstbrook but there is very little information on this company and the location of the sawmill(s) remains unknown to me at this time. Many of these companies owned land around Penetanguishene Harbour but they also brought in logs from surrounding bays by tugboats.

St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church

The first record of a church being on Robert Street was in 1832, when a log church was constructed for the Catholic faith, many of the citizens of the village being French or Metis. When this version of the church was built is unknown, they may have exact dates at the actual church, but all other sources state the church was officially established in 1835 with Father J.B. Proulx as its priest. At that time the church was named Memorial Church; today it is called St. Ann's Memorial Church. I am unsure when the name St. Ann's was added.

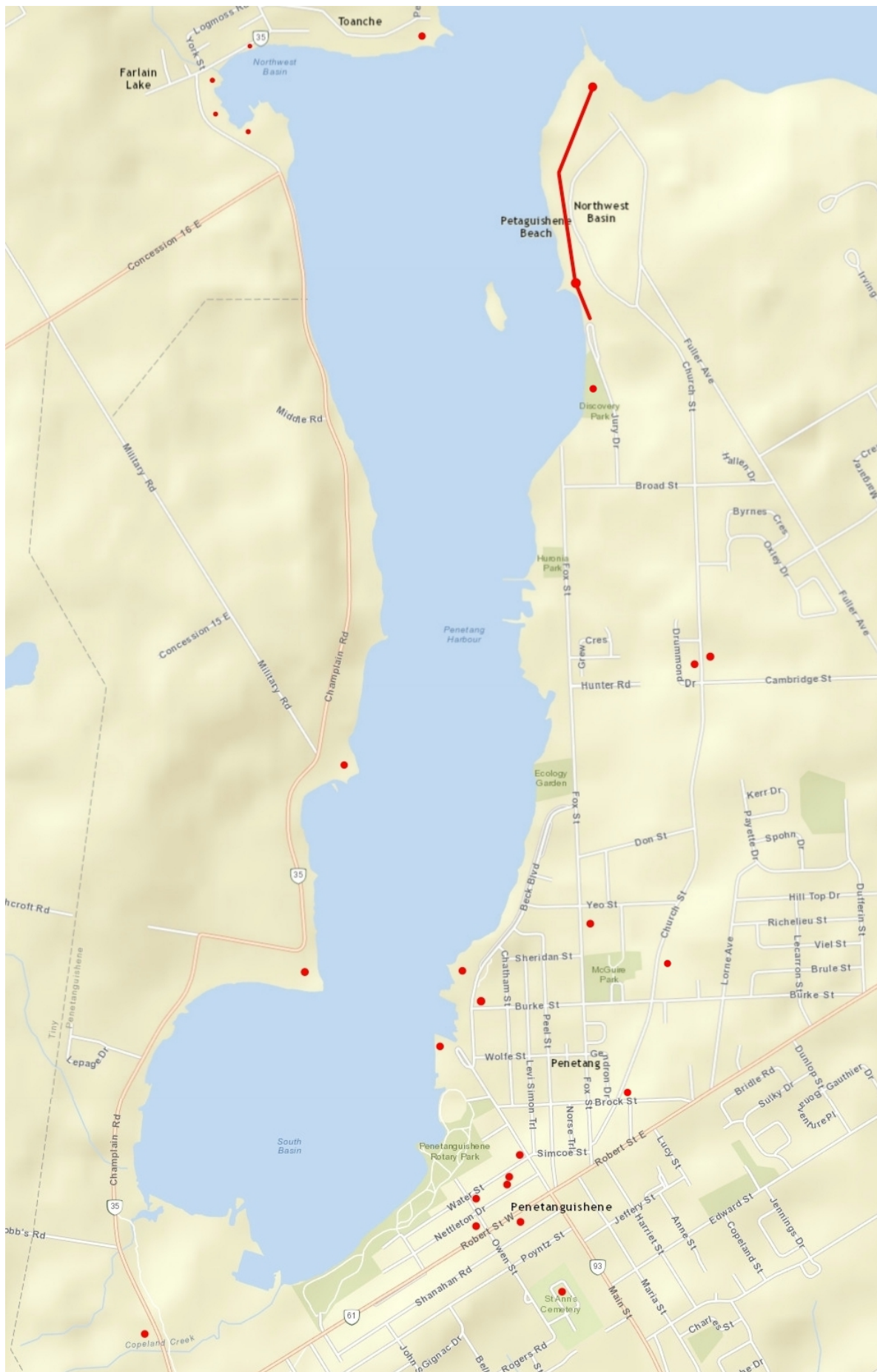
St. Ann's Cemetery

The cemetery is located just up the road from the church of the same name. Since the church was established in the 1830s it is likely that many of the original catholic settlers were buried in this cemetery.

St. James on the Lines Anglican Church

The St. James Anglican Church was constructed in the late 1830s. The Church was constructed for the members of the garrison, most of whom were Protestant, which is why it is closer to the garrison, rather than the town itself. The Church was built from funds collected from the locals, as well as some from the British Crown. Capt. John Moberly oversaw its construction and was a prominent figure in procuring the funds for it. He is now buried in the cemetery beside it. Rev. George Hallen was the first rector and was there for over 35 years. Since this was the only Protestant church in the area until the 1870s it is likely that many travelled a great distance to visit the Reverend or he travelled to visit them. Many of the original military officers stationed at Penetanguishene are buried in the cemetery beside the Church.

Historic Locations in Penetanguishene, Ontario



Images in and around Penetanguishene from the 1800s





A Sugar Camp near Penetanguishene - 25 March 1858.





Spring - Winter at Point Barrow Alaska - a family party
Crossing the Bay on the ice - 6 March 1857.



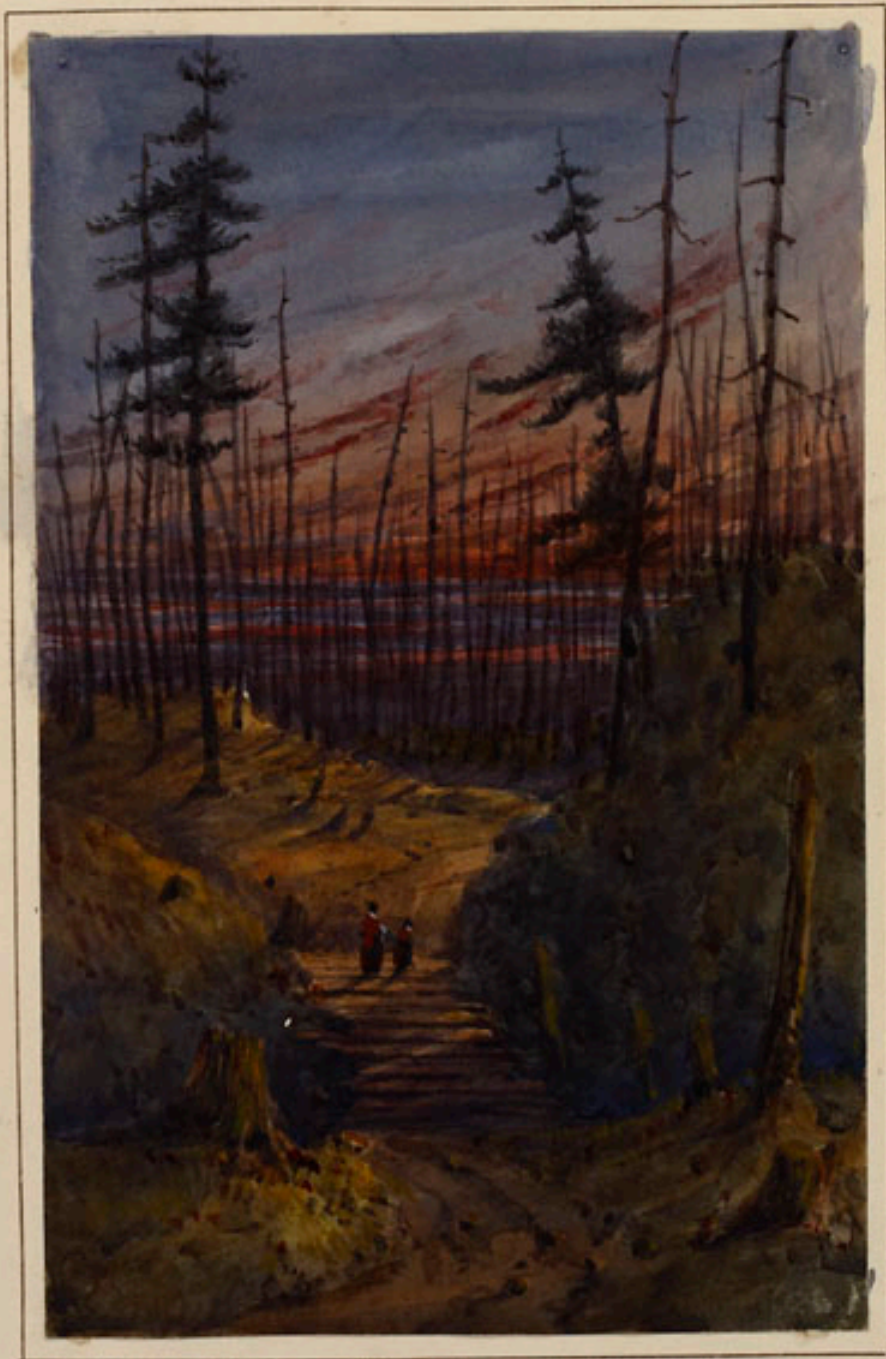
Winter peep at the "Little Lake, near
Dushome's "Clearing" - Pontcharque as seen
25 Feb. 1898.



*A winter - spring scene on Lake Huron - Cedars on the
Lake shore - Pontcharque Bay - March 1858.*



*Crossing the "Little Lake," Plover Bay, Alaska
12th March 1897.*



Near the Village of Kumpuult - Lake Simcoe
31 May 1888

"Girdled" Pines - a deserted clearing.





Puntanguashome Bay, looking towards Barrack
Point & Prince Edward Island - A Winter Scene
18 March 1863.



d8ffbbeb854d763f3758e506f4d50
ary









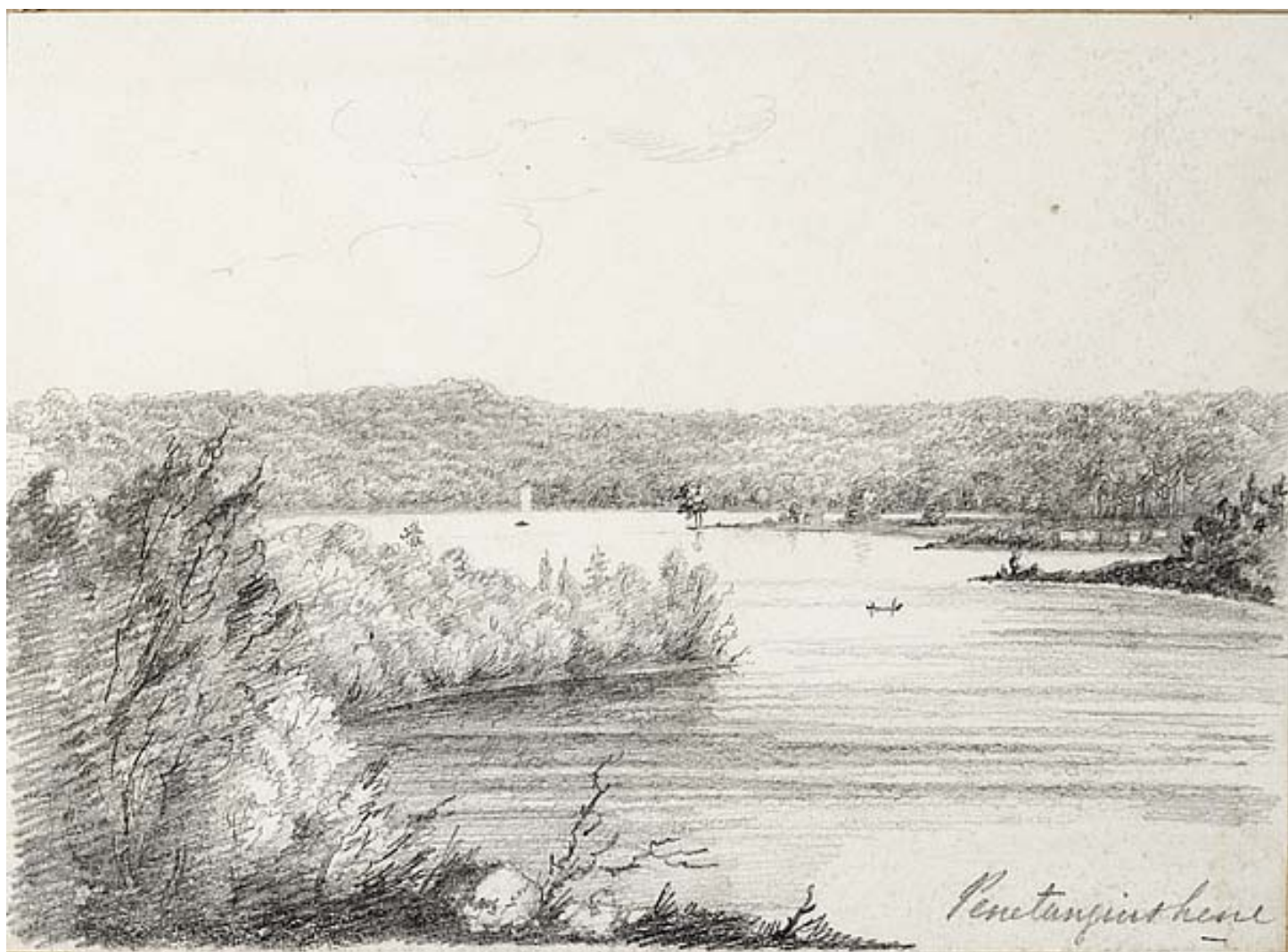
Winter in Canada. The Priest's Shanty at Suctanquashon.
7th Feb. 1837



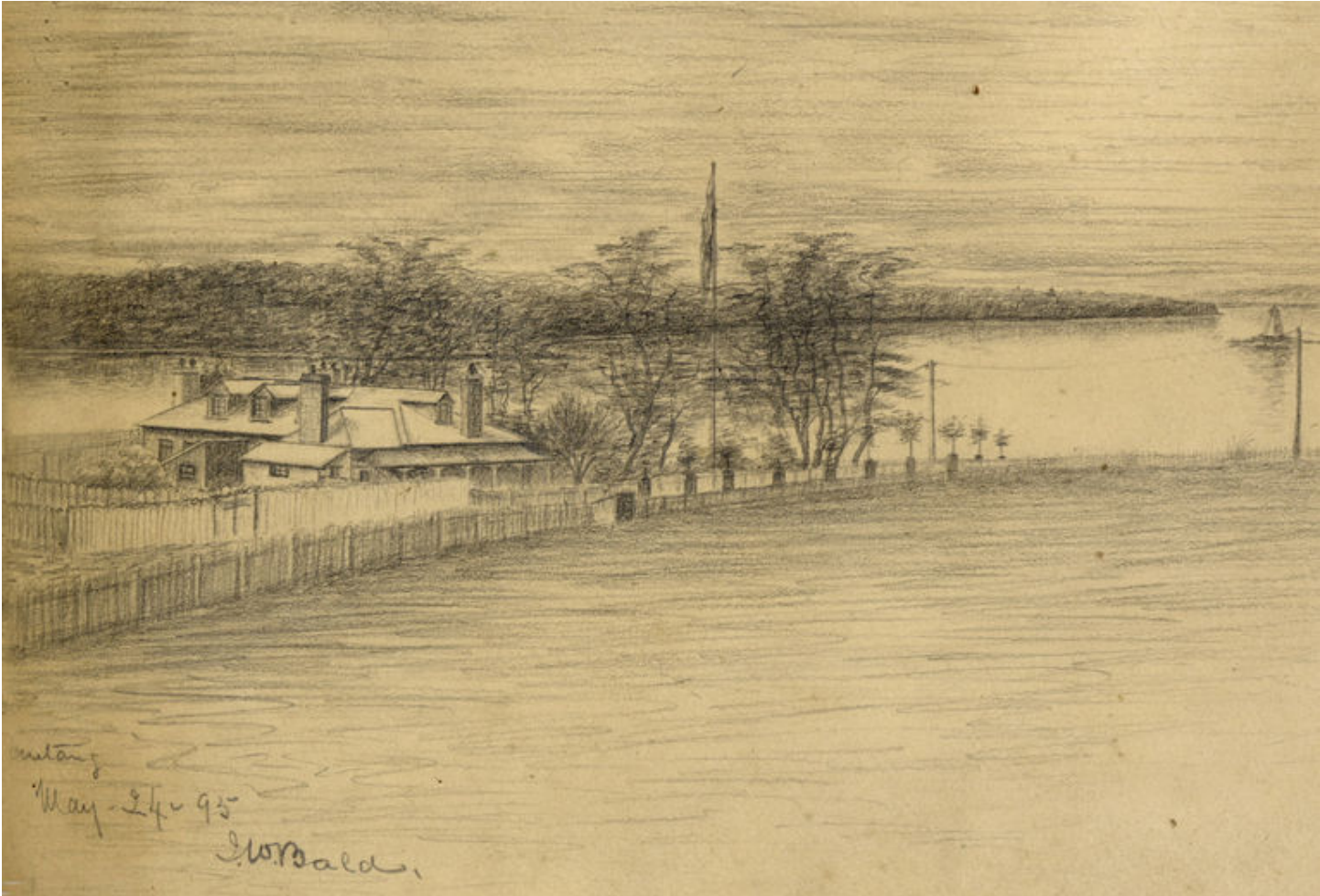
MIKAN 2172211: View of Penetanguishene Bay.







Penetungian here



May 24 95
W. B. Alden







1896
OFFICER'S QUARTERS
OLD FORT
PENETANGUISHEN













Walden
May 24 95
E. Walden.