



# **VOLUNTEER RESOURCE GUIDE**

GLANMORE  
NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE



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# Welcome!

## Getting Started

Welcome to the Friends of Glanmore and volunteering with Glanmore National Historic Site! You have joined a friendly, interesting and committed group of volunteers whose mission is to support the work of Glanmore National Historic Site. You may not yet be sure what role you wish to play at Glanmore. There are a number of ways you can make a contribution, and you will learn more about them as you get involved.

For now, you'll want to learn as much as you can about Glanmore, the Phillips family, and the many collections in the museum. Each of us is an ambassador for Glanmore in the community, so it's important that we have a solid knowledge.

Volunteer development is a very important value at Glanmore. There are a wide variety of activities in which to participate and learn:

- Friends of Glanmore (FOG) meetings are held on the first Monday of each month (except for December, July and August.) Meetings include a business segment, a social time, and an educational component, typically a guest speaker on some aspect of Glanmore's collections, or Belleville and Hastings county history. A potluck is held on the first Monday of December.
- Regular Collections Chats by staff focus on particular areas of the museum or collections.
- Frequently visit the museum during open hours. Make notes or jot down questions as you go. Staff at the reception desk is available to answer any questions that come up as you explore.





- Join up with a scheduled tour, and learn from an experienced docent and/or explore Glanmore on your own while listening to the downloadable audio tour (see on-line resources).
- Take part in occasional Volunteer Development Days. This is typically a ‘behind the ropes’ visit to area museums, with a group lunch. The cost for participation is the responsibility of the each volunteer participant.

A variety of print and on-line resources available for study at your leisure:

- The website contains information about all aspects of the museum. Of particular interest is the collections section, with a description of each of the six collections in the museum. From there, you can access the online database, where you can view close-up photos and information about a growing number of Glanmore’s artifacts.
- Try out the virtual tour of Glanmore on your computer or smart device! Click around on the 3D map of the historic house to learn more about the house and the artifacts inside with tagged highlights. There is also a Christmas themed virtual tour which highlights the seasonal Christmas exhibits.
- In mid-November and December you can tour the historic house while listening to a Christmas audio tour. The audio tour is available to stream online or download it to your device.
- The book titled "Glanmore National Historic Site", (Friends of Glanmore, 2003), is available in the Glanmore reference library or at the Belleville Public library—or it can be purchased in Glanmore’s gift shop. It provides an overview of the museum, the collections and restored room displays.
- The Glanmore Visitor Guide is available at museum’s front reception desk. Floor plans of the historic building included in the visitor’s guide can be a handy reference as you learn to get around.
- Glanmore National Historic Site section in this manual provides important information about the operations of the museum.
- The Glanmore DVD can be viewed in the breakfast room on the main floor of the historic house – or you can take home a copy to enjoy at home. It is also available to borrow from the Belleville Public Library. This video was developed to improve accessibility to the areas of the museum accessed by stairs.
- The book Paintings of Horatio Couldery (Friends of Glanmore, 2017) provides an in-depth look at Glanmore’s important collection of Victorian animal paintings. It is available from the Belleville Public Library.
- A variety of other print resources are available at Glanmore including: the Sir Mackenzie Bowell Collection and the Art of Copying pamphlets. Please ask museum staff if you are unsure where to find them.

- Review the historic photographs and interpretive panels throughout the historic display areas in Glanmore.
- Glanmore has an active social media presence @GlanmoreNHS. Follow the museum's social channels to see posts, blog entries, online exhibits, artifact pics, upcoming events, virtual tours, fun videos and more! [Facebook](#); [Twitter](#); [Instagram](#); [YouTube](#) and [TikTok](#).
- The research library in the staff office area is available by appointment for on-site research and study. Volunteers are encouraged to use the library. To ensure adequate workspace, please call museum staff to arrange a time. Reference books do not circulate. There is a wide range of information on museum standards, Victoriana, Canadiana, restoration and specialized collections.
- Many resource files are also available in the museum office: research, restoration project reports, exhibit notes, presentation notes, etc.
- City of Belleville's accessibility customer service resources are available in a folder at the front reception desk.

Once again, welcome!

As a volunteer you are making an important contribution to the work of Glanmore National Historic Site.

## General Information for Volunteers

- Volunteers usually enter the building through the back door off the parking lot. Ring buzzer for entry. Note: On weekends & special event days the rear door may not be monitored. Volunteers are asked to use the front entrance at those times.
- Hang coats on the hangers provided in the basement level.
- In inclement weather, please change your shoes to indoor footwear and leave them in the basement with your coat. Do not wear wet shoes or winter boots throughout the museum or in staff offices. This assists us in keeping the museum and offices clean.





- Volunteers should arrive fifteen minutes before duties.
  - Volunteers are requested to wear their name tags while on duty. Leave them on the kitchen fridge before you leave.
  - Store and consume lunches, snacks and drinks in the staff kitchen in the lower level.
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- During special events food and drink may only be consumed in specific areas in the museum. Please check with staff if you are unsure of these location
  - Cut flowers from your garden are not permitted in the museum. This is to protect artifacts from potential pest infestations from insects such as carpet beetles. Flowers and planters from florists are permitted.
  - All areas of the museum and property are no-smoking.
  - Public washrooms are found on the lower level. When working on the upper floors volunteers may also use the washroom located in the staff office area off the reference library.
  - The first aid kit is located in the kitchen. First aid emergencies are to be referred to trained staff. Please notify a staff member immediately if a first aid emergency occurs.
  - A Health and Safety bulletin board is maintained just outside of the staff kitchen area in the lower level.
  - Volunteers may use the telephone at the front reception desk for short calls.
  - Remember that you represent the museum in the community. Ensure that you study the resources provided so that you provide correct information about Glanmore.
  - Volunteers working with the visiting public are expected to dress in business- casual style clothing. Please ensure your attire is appropriate.
  - Volunteers should watch for notices or messages on the bulletin board on the main floor landing, back stairs. Sign-up sheets for activities are generally posted there.
  - Please review Fire and Emergency plans posted in staff areas of the museum. Make sure you know how to safely evacuate the building should a situation require you to do so or ask a staff member if this is unclear.



## Volunteer Hours

It is important for you to maintain a record of your volunteer activities at Glanmore. The museum is required to report on the total number of volunteer hours contributed annually as part of the Ontario Community Museum Operating Grant. This helps demonstrate on-going community support for the museum. Before the pandemic the volunteers collectively contributed over 2600 hours per year in support of the museum.

You can print a copy of a volunteer hours tracking sheet from final page of this document, or ask a museum staff member to provide you with one. Please record the date, type of activity and length of time spent volunteering. Tracking sheets should be turned as they are filled throughout the year and at the end of each calendar year to enable the museum to do its annual reporting.



# Volunteer Job Descriptions

There are many different types of volunteer positions available within the museum. Some volunteers choose to be active in more than one area.

## **Museum Education Volunteer:**

This is the museum's area of greatest need. A range of school programs, day camps and holiday hands-on activities are offered for children. Each program features a tour of Glanmore and a teaching and craft activity e.g. Victorian Christmas, Victorian garden games. Volunteer training sessions are held prior to each program and you will receive a step-by-step instructors' manual to refer to. Volunteers assist students with the planned craft or activity, and/or facilitate the learning activities. Volunteers are encouraged to retain the Instructor's Manual packages in a folder for future reference.) A current 'vulnerable sector police check' is required for this volunteer job.

## **Museum Docent:**

The museum welcomes several thousand visitors a year. Docents provide guided tours to visitors, and groups such as bus tours and clubs. Training sessions (including Collections Chats) are provided throughout the year. Due to the amount of information required, several years of training are usually required to become a knowledgeable docent.

## **Reference Librarian:**

The library volunteer catalogues new books using the Dewey Decimal system, re-shelves volumes used by researchers and keeps basic library usage statistics.

## **Artifact Database Entry Volunteer:**

The Artifact Database Entry Volunteer works to enter the museum's paper accession records into the PastPerfect artifact database. Computer experience and attention to detail are required. Training is provided.



## **Special Events/Fundraising Event Volunteers:**

These volunteers assist with a wide range of activities at museum special events and Friends of Glanmore fundraising events. A variety of tasks may be taken on from fundraising activities, kitchen work, serving food at fundraising teas to assisting with refreshments during special events such as the Christmas Gaslight tours and Hot Cocoa and Cookies events. Other roles include providing visual security and interpretation stations at events with large visitor attendance such as Doors Open.

### **Fundraising Planning Volunteers:**

Volunteers are always welcome to become involved with fundraising initiatives of the Friends of Glanmore. Fundraising Planning Volunteers may wish to participate in overall planning of a variety of fundraising activities or for a specific event. Events may include things like plant and book sales, or group tour/luncheons. From time to time special committees may be formed for specific fundraising projects such as the writing and development of new publications or calendars.

### **Handicraft Production Volunteer:**

From time to time, a group of volunteers may meet to produce simple Victorian inspired items for sale in the museum gift shop such as lavender sachets produced from vintage handkerchiefs. If you have a specific handicraft skill or that can be of benefit, or an idea for a product, please discuss this with museum staff to determine if it is appropriate.

### **Friends of Glanmore Executive Committee Members:**

Members of the Friends of Glanmore are encouraged to take on a role with the Executive at some point in their volunteer work at Glanmore. Executive membership provides an opportunity to work closely with the museum staff. Positions are held for two years, elected by quorum at the AGM. The Executive consists of Chair, Vice-chair, Secretary, Treasurer, Past-chair as voting members, and two appointed non-voting members-at-large. Training and mentorship are provided.

### **Museum Advisory Committee Membership:**

This is a committee of City Council; it includes five members, including appointed members of the public. Preference is given to Friends of Glanmore. Applications are requested by City Council every second year. The committee usually meets quarterly. Orientation is provided.

### **Special Projects:**

Occasionally the Manager of Museum Services may identify short-term clerical or collections tasks requiring volunteer assistance.





# The Friends of Glanmore

## Who are the Friends?

The Friends of Glanmore is an incorporated group of volunteers whose role is to support the mandate of Glanmore NHS: to preserve the heritage character of the site and its contents and to interpret them for the public. The Friends assist with reception, education programs, special events, serving as docents, and performing other museum functions. The Friends are a registered charity and provide financial support through a variety of fundraising activities. These funds are used for special projects such as preservation and restoration of artifacts, assistance with restoration projects such as draperies and display cases, and purchase of items. A nominal annual fee is charged to join the Friends of Glanmore.

Members of the Friends of Glanmore meet once a month for a business meeting and educational guest speaker, from September through June. Monthly meetings are an excellent way to stay aware of volunteer opportunities and continue learning about Glanmore. In December, the group meets for the annual potluck lunch, in place of a meeting. At the June Annual General Meeting, election of officers to the Friends Executive is held. In July, museum staff hosts the Friends of Glanmore and other volunteers at an annual Volunteer Appreciation Picnic.

As a volunteer with Glanmore you are not required to become a member of the Friends of Glanmore but it can be a beneficial way to stay informed.

## Constitution & Bylaws

A copy of the Friends of Glanmore Constitution and Bylaws (2010) is available upon request. Please contact museum staff or an executive member of the Friends of Glanmore to get your copy.



# Glanmore National Historic Site

## Museum Administration - Overview

Glanmore was designated a site of National Historical Significance in 1969 in recognition of its outstanding second empire architecture and has operated as a museum since 1973.

The museum collects, preserves, exhibits and promotes artifacts and stories related to: the building's designation as a site of national historic significance; the lifestyle of Glanmore's original residents J.P.C. and Harriet Phillips; and the history of the Belleville region.

Glanmore proudly serves as Belleville's community museum and cares for approximately 25,000 local history artifacts, fine art and antiques. The landscape, exterior and interior of the historic house have been accurately restored to their 1880s appearance. Glanmore is a premier tourist destination in the Bay of Quinte and is committed to providing quality heritage experiences.

## Operations

- Glanmore is owned by the City of Belleville and operated as part of the Community Services Department;
- Five full-time and one part-time employee (plus one seasonal summer student);
- +30 dedicated community volunteers;
- Hosts internships in museum studies and public relations from various post-secondary institutions;
- Receives guidance from the Glanmore National Historic Site Advisory Committee (a Committee of Belleville City Council);
- Follows the guidelines for conservation and restoration established by the Department of Canadian Heritage;
- Follows the ethical guidelines for museums established by the Canadian Museum Association;
- Adheres to the policies and guidelines of the Ontario Ministry of Culture, Sport, Tourism and Heritage Industries;
- A strategic plan guides the museum's activities and future development.



## What We Do

- Open to the public 6 days a week, year-round;
- Ensures accurate restoration and ongoing maintenance of the historic building;
- Accepts between 100-200 new artifacts related to Belleville regional history annually;
- Exhibits period room displays, as well as local history displays both on- and off-site;
- Brings at least traveling exhibitions to our community ;
- Researches and maintains records for more than 25, 000 artifacts;
- 6000+ records available on the artifact database;
- Maintains an active and engaging social media presence;
- Delivers more than 30 in-house and outreach public programs annually to varying audiences;
- Offers a variety of curriculum-based educational programming for the school audience;
- Serves as a key tourism destination in the Bay of Quinte region, part of Regional Tourism Organization 9 (Southeastern Ontario).

## Select Accomplishments 2015-2020



- Two-time Canadian champions of the International Museum Dance Off
- Development of a publicly accessible online artifact database (currently more than 2100 objects);
- 2016 recipient of the Peter Stokes Restoration Award (corporate) from the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario in recognition of innovative methods used to restore Glanmore's main floor ceilings.
- Developed "Celebrate our City," a pop-up exhibit for community events;
- Installed a reproduction of the original carpet, funded by the Parrott Foundation;
- Manager of Museum Services Curator Emeritus, Rona Rustige, received Distinguished Career Award from the Ontario Museum Association;
- Completed development of museum's 5-year Strategic Plan (2019-2023);
- Exterior lighting installed to highlight the building's architecture;
- Visitor guide available in 4 languages (English, French, Chinese Mandarin and Spanish);
- Online ticketing system implemented piloted;
- Published the book "Animal Paintings of Horatio Couldery.

## Statement of Purpose

Glanmore was constructed between 1882 and 1883. It was designated as a site of national historic significance in 1969 because of its outstanding architectural features.

The Museum's purpose is to:

- Collect, preserve, research, exhibit and interpret objects that illustrate the history of the Belleville region;
- Collect, preserve, research, exhibit and interpret objects that depict the lifestyle of Glanmore's original residents J.P.C. and Harriet Phillips.;
- Collect, preserve, research, restore, exhibit and interpret the commemorative elements associated with Glanmore's designation as a site of national historic significance;
- Provide educational and meaningful experiences as a major facility and attraction through the development and support of rich cultural and historical programs, exhibits, outreach, and community connections.

This statement cannot be amended without the approval and recommendation of the Glanmore National Historic Site Advisory Committee to Belleville City Council.

Approved by Belleville City Council June 11, 2001. Revision approved by Advisory Committee April 29, 2019.





## Commemorative Integrity Statement

A Commemorative Integrity Statement is a document that identifies what is meant by commemorative integrity at a particular National Historic site. It provides a baseline for planning, managing, reporting and taking remedial action.

Glanmore's Commemorative Integrity Statement was developed with Parks Canada in 2002. The statement identifies the reasons for Glanmore's national significance as determined by the Historic Sites and Monument Board of Canada, as an "outstanding example of a Second Empire residence in Canada." The statement also guides museum staff in how to manage the site and maintain its integrity.

The historic values (commemorative elements) of the building are the exterior features of Second Empire style: windows, verticality and ornamentation of the façade, the roof features including scalloped fascia boards and turned brackets, dormer windows, and mansard roof with polychrome slate and ornamental iron cresting. Interior features include a central hall plan around a grand staircase, decorated ceilings and elaborate mouldings of wood and plaster.

Volunteers wishing to read the entire document are warmly encouraged to request a copy of the Commemorative Integrity Statement from museum staff.



## Funding

The City of Belleville provides the majority of funding for the operation of the museum. The museum also receives funding from the provincial government Community Museum Operating Grant program, special project funding from grants and charitable foundations. The museum must demonstrate adherence to certain standards in order to receive provincial funding from the Community Museum Operating Grant (CMOG) program. When applying annually to the CMOG, staff must review how they have met the following standards:

- Collection Standard
- Research Standard
- Governance Standard
- Conservation Standard
- Finance Standard
- Exhibition Standard
- Interpretation and Education Standard
- Physical Plant Standard
- Community Standard
- Human Resources Standard

There are no operating funds for museums available from the Federal Government. There are, however, funds for capital restoration projects through the Federal Cost-Share Program. This program is available only to National Historic Sites not owned and operated by Parks Canada.

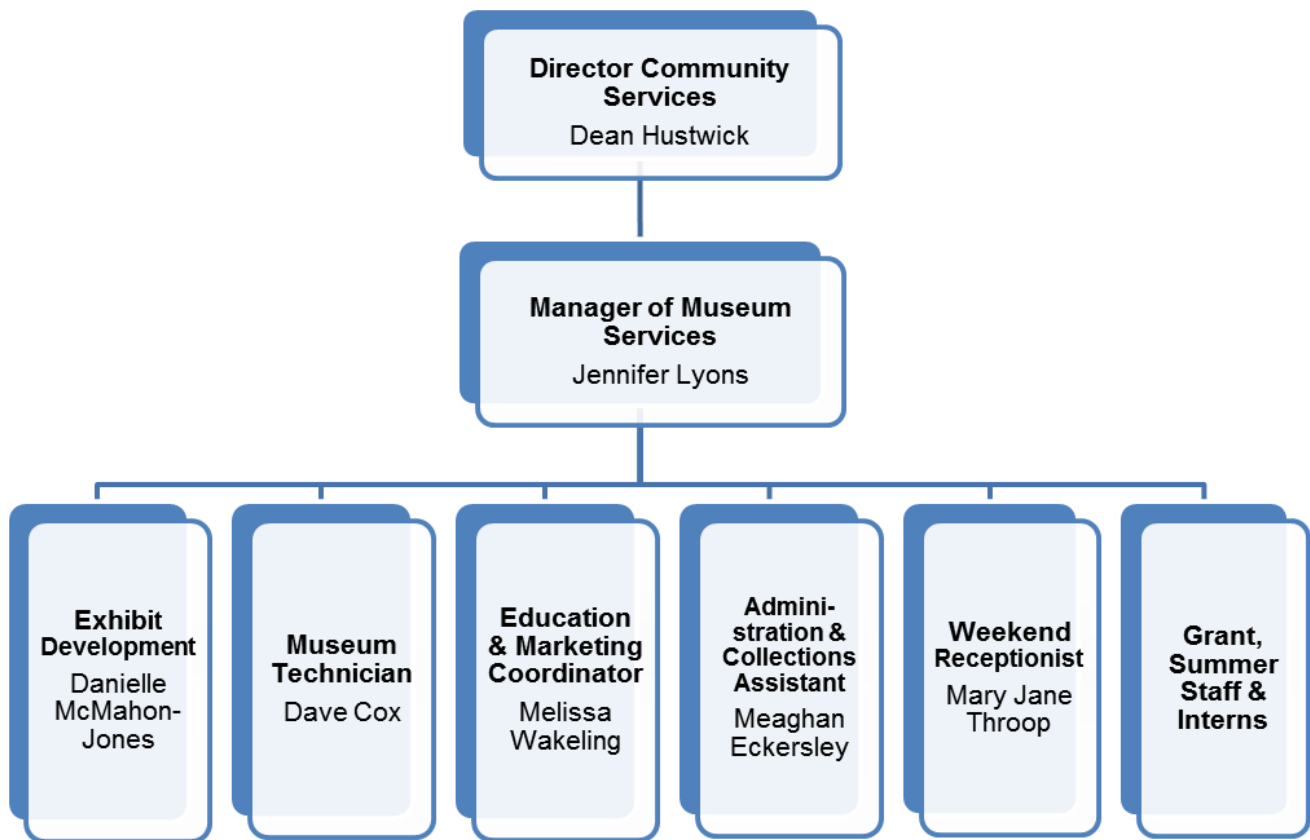
Glanmore is the only National Historic Site in Canada to have received funding twice from this program. The first was for the purchase of the house in 1970 and to make it ready for the public. The second was in 1997 for the restoration of the mansard roof system. As recipients of the funding we are obligated to restore back to the original, to preserve the site and to present the site to the public. In particular, we are obligated to inform our visitors of the reasons why Glanmore has been designated a National Historic Site.



## Staffing

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Glanmore National Historic Site is operated by the Belleville Recreation, Culture and Community Services Department. Museum staffs, City employees, manage the daily operations, services and conservation of the site. There are also approximately 30 community volunteers who participate in the delivery of museum services.



## Glanmore Advisory Committee

The Glanmore Advisory Committee is a committee of Belleville City Council, composed of two Council members and five members of the public. Members of the Friends of Glanmore are encouraged to serve on this committee. The Advisory Committee provides input to staff on matters directly related to museum operation.

## Museum Policies

Glanmore adheres to guidelines established by Parks Canada for operation, restoration and conservation of National Historic Sites. These policies are reviewed regularly by the Glanmore Advisory Committee, and approved by Belleville City Council.

Policies reflect the Standards for Community Museums in Ontario, and include:

- Collection Management Policy
- Governance Policy
- Community Policy
- Conservation Policy
- Exhibit Policy
- Finance Policy
- Human Resources Policy
- Interpretation and Education Policy
- Research Policy



## Strategic Plan

In 2016, under the direction of Glanmore National Historic Site's Advisory Committee, Glanmore staff began a strategic planning process. A strategic plan is now mandatory for museums receiving both federal and provincial funding. Barbara Vaughan of Vaughan Group was hired to facilitate the process. The purpose of the plan is to define the future goals of the Museum and the requirements of the community. This was done through extensive consultation with the Advisory Committee, Museum staff and volunteers, stakeholders and the Belleville community, and took the form of one-on-one interviews and internal and public surveys.

The Glanmore National Historic Site Strategic Plan 2019 – 2023 was completed in January 2019 and approved in principle by the Advisory Committee on March 4, 2019. The plan provides details about Glanmore and its varied collections and how the information for the plan was gathered. It also describes the space restrictions that limit the Museum's ability to complete building restoration, accommodate special traveling exhibits, expand programming and allow the public to engage with thousands of Belleville history objects that cannot be effectively displayed in the historic house. Specific goals and objectives for the future are outlined in the plan as well as planned outcomes and strategies. (*From Report to Council, June 10, 2019*)

Interested volunteers are invited to request a copy of the entire Strategic Plan from museum staff.



# Second Empire Architecture



Belleville architect Thomas Hanley (1842 – 1907) was a local carpenter/architect. He had excellent design skills and appears to have specialized in the Second Empire style of architecture.

The Second Empire style was popular for public and domestic buildings in the

1870s and 1880s, and allowed ample interplay of form, colours and materials. Hanley created an elegant dwelling for the Phillips family, which has become a prominent home in Belleville, and a National Historic Site of Canada.

Hanley's Second Empire design features a gently curving roof of patterned polychrome slate and 'white' brick walling, massed asymmetrically. The wall plane on the principal elevation is stepped to a full height bay extending above the roofline as a turret. The deep moulded cornice, with bracketed scalloped frieze, conceals the built-in gutter. The arched dormers with scrolled woodwork embellishments, the upper cornice and intricate cast iron cresting set off the slate work of small units patterned in both shape and colour. The Dictionary of Building Preservation (Ward Bucher, ed. 1976) defines Second Empire as:

***“An eclectic architectural style loosely based on the French architecture common during the Second Empire of Napoleon (1852 – 1870), common in Northeastern and Midwestern U.S. during the second half of the 19th century. Typical elements include a Mansard roof with moulded cornices above and below the lower slope, and patterned roof slates, bracketed eaves, creating, projecting front tower or bay, dormers and hooded or bracketed windows, also known as Mansard style.”***



Canadian Historic Sites – Second Empire Style in Canadian Architecture (Christina Cameron and Janet Wright (1977) states:

*“The Second Empire Style, when applied to domestic architecture, often takes on a more refined and elegant air than the robust massing and forms characteristic of public buildings. Glanmore, originally built for wealthy banker and financier John Philpot Curran Phillips, and now housing the Hastings County Museum (sic) offers one of Ontario’s most elaborate examples of this taste. Features such as the asymmetrical massing, the gentle concave curve of the roof, the delicate woodwork of the dormer windows and the bracketed cornice with scalloped frieze accenting the pattern of the window openings below, create an appearance of picturesque elegance – a quality strongly advocated for domestic building in American architectural pattern books.”*



The original specifications of the house have been transcribed and are available on request. The original architectural drawings are on display in the studio. More information on architect Thomas Hanley is available in a research file in the museum library.

# Restoration Summary

Glanmore was designated a site of national historic significance in 1969 because of its architecture – interior and exterior. The municipality is under agreement with the Federal Government (Cost-Share Agreement, 1997) to preserve and present the commemorative elements of the site. The mansard roof, exterior of the building and landscape have been restored, reinstated or reproduced. All plaster ceilings have been consolidated and the plaster restored or reproduced. The original interior finishes on both floors of Glanmore have also been preserved or reinstated.

Time Frame	Project / Funding Source / Cost	Project Summary
1975-1977	Library Restoration National Museums \$27,000	Restoration research was conducted by Queen's Master of Art Conservation Program. Lath and plaster ceiling was consolidated and the entire room was repainted in 2009.
1976	Master Bedroom Restoration Ministry of Culture \$15,000	A wallpaper remnant and historic photo were used in restoration. Bed dressing and curtains were reproduced. The ceiling was consolidated in 2009.
1983	Master Bathroom Reproduction Ministry of Culture \$9,000	Original plans and specifications were reproduced, using research to fill the details. The entire room was reproduced.
1989	Reception room window restoration Ministry of Culture \$7,000	Picture window installed in the 1960s was replaced with a reproduction of original windows.



Time Frame	Project / Funding Source / Cost	Project Summary
1992 - 1997	Mansard Roof System Restoration Federal Cost-Share, Salaman Bequest, Special Exhibit \$341,000	Research and investigation began in 1992. Stabilization, restoration and reproduction of the cast-iron cresting, chimneys, polychrome slate, in-laid copper and wood gutter system, all other wooden elements and 4 colour paint scheme.
1998	West & north porches, re-pointing foundation, archaeological investigation	Archaeology confirmed details about the ornamental veranda i.e.: the location of footings and that no stairs were installed with the original veranda. Original plans and specifications were used for the porches.
2000	Reproduction sidewalk City of Belleville \$3,000	Archaeology determined the location, dimensions and material of the original sidewalk.
2001	Reproduction veranda Ministry of Culture, Salaman Bequest \$39,000	Assisted by Parks Canada, original plans, historic photos and 'ghosting' (an outline left on the brick) were used in the reproduction of the original veranda removed in the 1930s.
1993-2003	Landscape restoration Donations, Belleville Garden Club \$5,000	A landscape restoration study was produced by Parks Canada in 1994. A fountain and foundation shrubs, not original to the site, were removed. The same species of trees that were planted originally were replaced. Original flower beds were reinstated.

Time Frame	Project / Funding Source / Cost	Project Summary
2008-2009	Emergency structural repairs in attic Salaman Bequest \$141,358	Floor and ceiling joists were stabilized, repaired or replaced. An additional floor was built over the original to protect plaster ceilings on the second floor.
2008-2009	Emergency second floor historic plaster ceiling restoration Salaman Bequest \$130,000	The library and 2nd bedroom ceilings were extremely unstable. Lath and plaster ceilings were consolidated and stabilized. Cornice in the 2nd bedroom that had fallen off in 1997 was also reproduced.
2009	Reproduction of original drawing room carpets Friends of Glanmore & McConnell Estate \$48,000	2 original Wilton carpets in the drawing rooms were reproduced. The reproductions were hand knotted - 150 knots per square inch.
2010	Restoration of original paint finish on walls of vestibule and main hall Glanmore \$1,000	Original colours determined by Canadian Conservation Institute scientists.
2010	Restoration of original paint finish in upper hall and studio McConnell Bequest and Friends of Glanmore \$7,145	Original colours were determined by Canadian Conservation Institute scientists.

Time Frame	Project / Funding Source / Cost	Project Summary
2010	New floor, lighting, air exchanger, paint in the Attic(Artifact Storage) City of Belleville \$70,000	The original floor was retained but an entirely new floor was built over it to protect the plaster ceilings below.
2010-2011	Restoration of original paint finishes in 2nd bedroom W. Eros and Glanmore \$10,000	Original colours were determined by Canadian Conservation Institute scientists.
2011-2012	Investigation, conservation and restoration of decorative plaster ceilings on main floor. Canada Cultural Spaces, City of Belleville and Parrott Foundation \$334,193	Conservator determined a safe method of cleaning and stabilizing the drawing room ceilings through the application of the seaweed extract Funori. This was required prior to lath and plaster consolidation. Restoration of ceiling art followed.
2012	Restoration of original interior finishes in dining room, reception room, drawing room, servants' hall and main hall ceiling and arch. Friends of Glanmore \$8,500	Original colour scheme determined by scientists from the Canadian Conservation Institute, and Emeritus Professor of Art Conservation at Queens.

Time Frame	Project / Funding Source / Cost	Project Summary
2013	Structural remediation in second floor office area and consolidation and restoration of breakfast room plaster ceiling. City of Belleville \$184,000	Serious structural deficiencies were corrected in these areas and the lower roof was reinforced. A new floor was constructed over the original to protect the ceilings of the card, billiard and breakfast rooms beneath.
2013-2014	Investigation and restoration of interior finishes in breakfast room. Glanmore \$13,300	Emeritus Professor of Art Conservation determined original finishes. Reproduction plaster medallion and 1880s brass chandelier were installed. Floor and mantel surround had been previously restored.
2015-2016	Reproduction of original carpet in halls, stairs and reception room. Parrott Foundation \$77,633	Carpet was made at Grosvenor Wilton mill in England where the original carpet was made. The carpet border was in the Wilton archive and original samples were used.
2016	Restoration of library floor Glanmore \$4,900	Finished to match an original stain that was discovered during restoration.
2016- 2017	Repointing of entire limestone foundation Glanmore \$18,810	Period appropriate mortar and methods were used. Original cement pad by the front stairs was reproduced.
2015 - 2019	Reinstatement of picture rails throughout house Glanmore \$1,500	The picture rails had been removed over the years. Raking light was used to determine the location and dimensions of the rails.
2022-2023	Reproduction of period carpet in Dining Room and Master Bedroom MAT Tax / City of Belleville \$127,380	These were made at the Grosvenor Wilton mill in England where Glanmore's original carpets were made. Archival patterns similar to those documented in circa 1900 photographs of Glanmore were used.

# The People of Glanmore

## Original Residents

Glanmore interprets the life of the original residents: John Philpot Curran Phillips, his wife, Harriet Phillips, their adopted daughter Jessie Patterson and their servants.

John Philpot Curran Phillips (1842 - 1912) was involved with numerous banks and loan companies. For many years he was the manager of the Hastings Loan and Investment Bank. In 1907, Phillips established and became the manager of the local branch of the United Empire Bank of Canada.

Harriet Dougall (1839-1915) was the daughter of prominent local judge Benjamin Dougall. She was a direct descendent of United Empire Loyalists: John Meyers, the founder of Belleville, and John Richard Bleecker. She inherited part of the Bleecker property, on which Glanmore was later built, from her grandmother. Harriet was a talented artist who created portraits and paintings of romantic figures, some of which continue to be displayed at Glanmore.

John Philpot Curran Phillips and Harriet Dougall were married in 1863. They had one son, Percy, born in 1864. At the age of three, Percy died in Kingston of scarlet fever.

In 1895, fourteen-year-old Jessie Patterson (1882-1932) came to live at Glanmore. Jessie was the daughter of James Patterson, a local labourer. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips did not formally adopt Jessie but treated her as if she was their child. Jessie attended school at the Convent of the Holy Name in Hochelaga, Quebec for six years. Upon her return to Glanmore, she had a lively social life.

In 1916, Jessie married Belleville businessman Sandford Burrows and together they made Glanmore their home. They had two daughters, Philippa and Sheila. Philippa married George Faulkner, a Belleville physician, and raised their children Anne and George (Sandy) at Glanmore. The family remained in the house until 1971 when Glanmore was sold to become a museum.



*J.P.C. Phillips*



*Harriet Phillips*



*Jessie Patterson*



## Servants

The work domestic servants did 'below stairs' was the unseen force that allowed an affluent Victorian household to run smoothly. The Phillips' social status in Belleville and the size of their home would dictate the need for at least one or two live-in servants. As a home designed specifically for entertaining on a regular basis, it is very likely the Phillips family would have also employed day servants who were not documented in census data at the time.

The earliest record of domestic service at Glanmore comes from the 1891 census. The census shows that *Sarah Colley* aged 34 years old, single, and born in England was the live-in general servant at Glanmore. Recent research revealed that Sarah was also listed as Mr. and Mrs. Phillips' servant in the 1881 census - a couple of years before they lived in Glanmore.

In 1895 at age of 38, Sarah married local stone mason James Taylor. Mr. & Mrs. Phillips were witnesses to the marriage which indicates the relationship Sarah had with her employers was very amicable. They continued to live in Belleville after the marriage, and had one child born in 1896.

The 1901 census lists Edith Darne, age 24 and born in Canada as a live-in servant at Glanmore. Edith could read and write and her religion is listed as Methodist.

Eleanor Bowden came to serve at Glanmore in mid-1901 at the age of 15. She was the "Maid-of-all-Work." Eleanor was born in England in 1886. Her father died when she was three and the family fell on hard times. Her mother was sent to a workhouse in 1898 and the children eventually became homeless. Eleanor and her siblings were admitted to the Barnardo Receiving Home sometime in 1898, and sent to Canada to work as domestic servants and farm labourers in 1900. More than 100,000 children were sent to Canada in this way between 1869 and 1932. After being placed at Glanmore, Eleanor stayed in the Phillips' employ beyond what was required by the Barnardo program and oral history suggests she had a positive working experience.

*A review of the 1871 census in Toronto shows that:*

- *90% of domestic servants were female,*
- *almost all were single,*
- *98% were literate,*
- *67% were under the age of 25,*
- *most worked in one-servant households,*
- *and many were immigrants.*

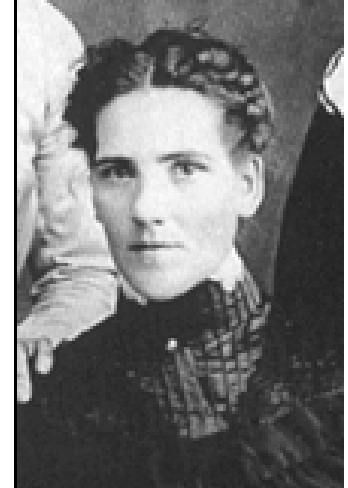


*Eleanor Bowden*

Sarah Howes was born in England in 1870 and came to Canada with her parents and five siblings in August of 1874. In 1896 her family purchased farmland in the Belleville area. Oral history tells us that Sarah worked as a cook at Glanmore in the early 1900s.

Mrs. Phillips also purchased vegetables from the Howes family at the Belleville Market. She expected their vegetables to be at the house before noon. Sarah's father Benjamin normally made deliveries at the end of his market day, but made a special trip to Glanmore to deliver his produce early.

The exact period of Sarah's employment as cook is not known. Further oral history indicates that Sarah was living with her sisters and helping to care for her elderly mother by 1917.



*Sarah Howes*

By 1921 the Phillips' adopted daughter Jessie and her husband Sandford Burrows lived in Glanmore with their children Philippa and Sheila. In the 1921 census, Florence Willoughby is listed as a 29 year old live-in servant. Florence was born in England around 1892 and immigrated to Canada in 1920. She could read and write and listed her religious affiliation as the Church of England. Although she lived at Glanmore, the census indicates that she was a "two wage earner" with a second job at a "private factory." She made about \$220.00 a year between the two occupations.

In the Phillips Family correspondence there is a letter dated March 29, 1907 from Edward S. Gillespie (248 West 103rd Street New York City) to Jessie Phillips which reads, "Have you still that little English man servant?" This is the only record we have of this "man servant," however research about Glanmore's servants is ongoing.

# Artifact Collections

Glanmore National Historic Site is the custodian of the following City of Belleville owned artifact collections:



## Glanmore Collection

This collection officially known as the Phillips, Burrows, Faulkner Collection, consists of over 375 pieces of furniture, fixtures, carpets, books and a large variety of architectural pieces original to Glanmore and the Phillips family. Approximately 60% of this collection is on display throughout the site.

## Couldery Collection

Donated to the City of Belleville in 1955 by Ann Salaman, this valuable collection consists of approximately 1600 pieces of 19th century oriental ceramics, cloisonné and tortoiseshell, 18th and 19th century European furnishings, 19th century framed works of art including oils, watercolours, pastels and sketches, and a variety of European clocks, ceramics, jewelry and silver. The collection has international significance, in particular the 42 animal portraits by H.H.Couldery. The artifacts in this collection date from circa 1700 to circa 1920; approximately 90% of the collection is on display throughout the house.



## Regional Collection

This collection is made up of artifacts primarily from Belleville and the surrounding area, and covers the years from circa 1780 to circa 1970. It includes quilts, domestic textiles and tools, clothing and personal accessories, furnishings, art, ceramics and glass objects, toys and sporting equipment, and tools from various historic trades. The number of objects increases each year with new donations and is currently estimated at 25,000 objects. Artifacts from this collection are found throughout the site. Where possible these artifacts are incorporated into the historic room displays however the majority of the objects in this collection are in artifact storage.



Within the Regional Collection there are several important sub-collections including:

- *Sir Mackenzie Bowell Collection* - 188 pieces of silver and china that belonged to Sir Mackenzie Bowell, a prominent Belleville citizen and Prime Minister of Canada from 1894-1896. The elaborate porcelain dinner service was a gift to Bowell from Queen Victoria in 1896. The Grand Orange Lodge of British North America presented Bowell with the Canadian-made silver tea service and flatware in 1875. This collection is of national significance. It is often displayed in the dining room.



- *William Sawyer Collection* - 10 portraits of regional political figures, including George Benjamin (dated 1859 - the first Jewish member M.P., founder of the local newspaper). The portraits are all signed and dated between 1859 and 1886. Sawyer (1820-1889) was a portrait artist and later photographer based out of Montreal and Kingston. He is considered a portrait painter of national significance. Most of the portraits are displayed in the library.



- *Dr. Paul Lighting Collection* - about 400 lighting artifacts that depict the history of illumination from prehistoric to incandescent light. This research collection was the collection of Tweed dentist Dr. Paul and purchased by the City of Belleville in 1967. Most of this collection is in storage.
- *Manly MacDonald Collection* - a variety of household objects from the estate and Point Ann residence of artist Manly MacDonald (1889-1971). The collection also includes 13 sketchbooks and seven oil paintings, three of which have been declared Canadian Cultural Property. A large portion of this collection is in storage, although some objects are displayed in the lower level.

## Online Artifact Database

The development of a digitized artifact database is an ongoing project. About 7000 objects have been entered into our artifact database, although not all entries include photos of the objects.

You can explore our collection from the comfort of your own home. Over 2100 objects, with photos, from the Couldery, Glanmore and Regional Collections, are accessible to the public through our [online artifact database](#).





# Additional Reference Information

## Glanmore History

When the house known locally as “Glanmore” was built in 1883 it was home to a wealthy 19th century Victorian family. Today, almost 140 years later, this house is now called Glanmore National Historic Site of Canada. The integrity of the house has been preserved, largely because it remained the family residence through three generations before becoming a museum.

Glanmore was owned by John Philpot Curran Phillips, and his wife Harriet. Mr. Phillips was involved with numerous banks and loan companies and for many years was the manager of the Hastings Loan and Investment Bank. In 1907 he established and became the manager for the local branch of the United Empire Bank of Canada.

Mr. Phillips commissioned Belleville architect Thomas Hanley to design a home. Hanley designed the four floors of the house to occupy 9000 square feet of space. The cost of the building was \$7000 and the elaborate staircase cost only \$62.50.

Glanmore was designated a National Historic Site of Canada because of its outstanding Second Empire architecture. The house has bay windows, a mansard roof and cast-iron cresting. The interior has scrolled plaster mouldings, wall and ceiling frescos (Italian for “fresh”) and friezes with an abundance of gold paint. The dining room ceiling features a combination of fresco work, stenciling and freehand painting.

Rooms in the house feature carved fireplace mantels, speaking tubes, servant bells and elaborate decorative ceilings. The billiard & card rooms feature oak and ash wood paneling on the walls and ceiling. The double drawing room has ornate columns dividing the north and south areas of the room.

Glanmore was purchased jointly by the City of Belleville, County of Hastings and Hastings County Historical Society in 1971 and opened as a museum in 1973. The museum was operated by the Hastings County Historical Society until 1976. In 1998, as part of municipal amalgamations, Hastings County withdrew from their involvement with Glanmore and the museum became solely operated by the City of Belleville.

The interior has been professionally researched and restored to its original state and is furnished with some of the original Phillips’ furniture and beautiful objects from the Couldery Collection.

# Common Questions and Answers

## about Glanmore

### How did Glanmore get its name?

- It is not uncommon for large homes or estates to have names attached to them. However, the origin of the name “Glanmore” still remains a puzzle. It was suggested that Mr. Phillips might have been inspired by his Irish ancestry. He was named after his great-uncle John Philpot Curran, a noted Irish statesman. There is, in fact, a Glanmore Castle in County Wicklow and a Glanmore Lake and Valley in County Kerry, both located in the Republic of Ireland.

### When and by whom was the house built?

- In the late 1870s, Belleville banker John Philpot Curran Phillips commissioned the house design from local architect Thomas Hanley. Construction was completed by the summer of 1883.

### What was Belleville like when the house was built?

- The population of Belleville when Glanmore was built was 12,000. Bridge Street East was unpaved and people traveled by coach and sleigh.

### What Architectural Style is Glanmore?

- It is Second Empire style architecture. Second Empire is characterized by a mansard roof with moulded cornices, patterned slates, bracketed eaves, cast iron cresting, projecting front turret or bay, dormers and hooded or bracketed windows. This is also known as Mansard style.

### When was Glanmore designated a National Historic Site?

- Glanmore was designated a National Historic Site in 1969.

### Who were the original owners?

- John Philpot Curran Phillips (October 25, 1842 – February 14, 1912)
- Hattie Ann (née Dougall) Phillips (May 24, 1846 – December 13, 1915)

### Who were subsequent owners?

- Adopted daughter Jessie (née Patterson) married Sanford R. Burrows in 1916. They raised their two daughters, Sheila and Philippa at Glanmore.
- Philippa married George Faulkner in 1946 and raised their children Ann and George here.

- The house was sold by Philippa Faulkner to the City of Belleville and Hastings County in 1971, upon recommendations by the Hastings County Historical Society, who relocated their county museum here. After renovations and repairs the museum opened in 1973.

### **Who owns the building now?**

- The building, land, and contents, including artifacts, are owned and operated solely by the City of Belleville. All are under the professional care of the staff at the Museum.

### **Who governs the Museum?**

- City Council governs the museum. The Glanmore National Historic Site Advisory Committee advises Belleville City Council on museum matters. The Committee consists of two councillors, staff, and five members of the public, some of whom are Friends of Glanmore members.

### **How is the museum funded?**

- Annual funding sources are from the City of Belleville, provincial grants and self-generating revenue from public donations, admissions, gift shop, public and school programming and special fundraising events.

### **Is the Hastings County Historical Society a related group?**

- The Historical Society founded the first county museum in 1961 and was instrumental in the relocation of the county museum to Glanmore.
- The members of the society operated the museum until 1976 when they felt it was too much for their volunteers to manage as the museum had become a full time operation.
- The City of Belleville and Hastings County took over the operation of the museum at that time, and the museum was directed by a Board of Management, with representatives from the two municipalities. This continued until municipal amalgamation in the late 1990s at which time Glanmore became fully operated by the City of Belleville.
- The Hastings County Historical Society continues to be very active in preserving local history.

### **What additions have been made to the original building?**

- The billiard room, card room and breakfast room extension were added shortly after the house was built. According to the 1891 census, the billiard and card rooms had been added by that time. Museum staff continues to search for clues about the building's evolution.

What changes and adjustments were made to the building in order to open as a museum?

- It took almost two years to upgrade the house to public safety standards. The house was structurally unchanged for the most part. Changes included:
- Stairs to the lower level were installed.
- Dirt basement floor deepened and new concrete floor poured.
- New heating and electrical system installed
- Rugs, wallpaper, draperies, painting, etc. were installed

#### **What is the size of the house?**

- The main floor is about 50 feet by 60 feet (outside measurements) and total floor space on all 4 levels covers approximately 9000 square feet. This large house originally contained only two bedrooms.

#### **What was the extent of the original grounds?**

- The original grounds extended to MacDonald Avenue and down to Dundas Street. The property consisted of cedar woods, fruit trees and open fields. Sections of the property were sold over time.

#### **What is the present size of the lot?**

- Approximately 39,200 square feet. Frontage 158 feet, Depth – 231 feet. The lot is actually “L” shaped.

#### **How high are the ceilings?**

- Main Level                13 feet
- Second Level            12 feet
- Third Level               10 feet
- Lower Level              7 feet

#### **Are any of the Phillips family's pieces still here?**

- All built-in pieces (fireplaces and over-mantels) excluding the large gilt mirror presently placed over the second bedroom mantel.
- Hall stand in the vestibule.
- Spelter statue lamps and vigil light on staircase.
- Paintings of Cinderella and Prince Charming in front hall.
- 6 family portraits - 3 in the dining room and 3 in the main level hall.
- The dining room table, chairs, sideboard, and the cabinet for 10 table leaves.
- The carpet (reproduction on display), the pair of gilt mirrors flanking the fireplace in the North drawing room and all lighting fixtures.

- The three-seater upholstered conversation seat or chaperone's chair.
- Two settees in the drawing room
- The billiard table, racks, counters, some cues and balls.
- Bed, table, bookcases and books in main bedroom.
- Other small pieces of original furnishings were sold before the house became a museum. Some of these pieces have been donated back to the museum.

### **Are the ceiling decorations original?**

- The ceiling decorations are original. The ornate plaster ceilings on the main floor plaster ceilings were consolidated (secured to lathe) and cleaned in 2012. Ceilings on the upper level were consolidated and restored in 2009, and the breakfast room ceiling was cleaned and consolidated in 2014.

### **Did the Phillips have servants?**

- The size of the house and the attitude of the day dictated the use of servants at Glanmore.
- Servants were required to light the fires in the morning, prepare and serve meals, keep the household clean and running smoothly, maintain the grounds and prepare for an active entertaining schedule. Extra help was brought in for special evenings.
- Oral history tells us that sometimes a live-in housekeeper occupied the basement.
- According to oral history Mrs. Phillips had a typed list of all the tasks to be completed each day.
- New information about some of Glanmore's domestics has been uncovered in the past few years.

### **How did they communicate with the servants?**

- A house this size required some method of communicating with the household staff.
- A bell system linked several parts of the house with the servant's area. Bells (each with a different tone) connected with the master bedroom, second bedroom, drawing room and dining room. The remains of the system are on the main floor landing of the servants' stairs.
- Speaking tubes connected the master bedroom, bathroom, dining room and breakfast room with staff located in the basement. The only tube still functional is the one connecting the Breakfast Room with the basement (in education storeroom).
- At a later date, Mrs. Phillips had an electric bell installed under the dining room table to signal the maid to change the table between courses.



**How was the home heated?**

- At one time there were two furnaces to heat the house – a large one and a small one. The hot air rose by convection (no fans) to the rooms through ductwork, and fireplaces were in most rooms. Glanmore had both gas burning fireplaces and coal burning fireplaces.

**What kind of plumbing did they have?**

- A cistern in the basement, described in the original specifications of the house, was used to collect rainwater from the roof. The water was then pumped up to the bathroom for the family and into the basement for use of the servants.

**Who would have used the built-in bathroom?**

- The bathroom was intended for family use only. There was an outhouse on the property but the exact location is not known. Servants would have used the outhouses facility. Oral history suggests that male guests used the outhouse when they attended social events at Glanmore. Female guests may have used a commode.

**Did they have electricity?**

- Arc street lamps were installed in 1882 to replace the existing gaslights. Belleville had a steam generator in the 1890s. At the time Glanmore was built, Mr. Phillips was a director of the local gas company and he had gas lighting and a kitchen stove installed, along with coal burning fireplaces and a wood stove. Electricity was installed at a later date.

**What about telephones?**

- The Bell Telephone Company leased the first commercial telephones in Belleville in January of 1880. From 29 subscribers in 1883, the service grew to 1000 by 1915. A telephone was installed at Glanmore in 1912.

**Where was the kitchen?**

- The original kitchen was on the west side of the lower level. Research is ongoing to determine the exact location. It is a long-term goal to eventually reproduce a period kitchen at Glanmore.

## Fact or Fiction

### Common Misconceptions about Glanmore

**FICTION:** All furnishings are original to the house.

**FACT:** Most artifacts on display come from the Couldery Collection.

**FICTION:** The Coulderys lived at Glanmore and had a relationship with the Phillips family.

**FACT:** There is no evidence of any connection between the Couldery and the Phillips families. The Coulderys had a home on Dundas Street.

**FICTION:** Baby Percy died here. (Glanmore is haunted)

**FACT:** Percy never lived at Glanmore. He died in 1868 at the age of 3½, 15 years before Glanmore was built. (We do not encourage the narrative that Glanmore is haunted; the Museum has a policy that prohibits paranormal interpretation/investigation. As staff and volunteers we focus on the significance of Glanmore as a National Historic Site of Canada and its commemorative integrity.)

**FICTION:** The Phillips really liked cats and dogs.

**FACT:** This is not known. The museum displays paintings of cats and dogs from the Couldery collection. They are not original to Glanmore but are appropriate to the time period.

**FICTION:** Glanmore should have more extensive flower gardens.

**FACT:** The landscape has been restored as closely as possible to circa 1900 appearance, based on the Historic Landscape Conservation Study conducted by Parks Canada in 1995 (copy available upon request). The landscape was originally designed so that the house was the main feature.

**FICTION:** The Hastings County Historical Society (HCHS) currently operates Glanmore.

**FACT:** The Hastings County Historical Society did manage the museum in the early 1970s, however, the HCHS turned museum operations over to the Museum Board in the late 1970s. In 1998 Glanmore became a part of the City of Belleville.. The Historical Society is still actively involved in preserving local history. Although many of Glanmore's volunteers belong to both the Historical Society and the Friends of Glanmore, the two organizations are separate.

# The Landing of the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte

The ancestral homeland of the Mohawk Nation is the Mohawk River Valley of present day New York State. The Mohawks are considered the easternmost Nation within the Iroquois/Six Nation. The original Five Nation Confederacy was made up of the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, and Seneca Nations. When the Tuscaroras were adopted into the Iroquois Confederacy around 1722 the Iroquois became known as the Six Nations Confederacy.

The Mohawks were neutral at the beginning of the American Revolution then became military allies with the British Crown. When the war ended with the signing of the 1783 Treaty of Paris, the Crown lost the Mohawk homeland villages to the Americans. Instead they were offered unsettled lands in Upper Canada. The ancestors of the present day Bay of Quinte Mohawks chose lands along the north shore of Lake Ontario –an area now known as the Bay of Quinte region.

The Iroquois Confederacy controlled the area known today as the Bay of Quinte prior to the Royal Proclamation of 1763. The Bay of Quinte is also the birthplace of Tekanawita, the Peacemaker that brought together the original Five Nations Iroquois Confederacy under a constitution of peace in the 12th century.

After travelling by canoe from Lachine, Quebec, the Mohawks arrived on the shores of the Bay of Quinte on May 22, 1784 with about 20 families, or approximately 100-125 people. They were met by the Mississaugas who had a settlement along the mouth of the Moira River.

Upon arrival and despite promises from the Crown at the end of the war, the Mohawks found some of the land was already occupied by United Empire Loyalist families. After nine years of reminding the Crown their promises, the Six Nations were granted a tract of land which came to be known as the Mohawk Tract, consisting of about 92,700 acres on the Bay of Quinte. A deed to this land, known as the Simcoe Deed or Treaty 3 ½, was executed on April 1, 1793 by Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe.

Many United Empire Loyalists and European settlers continued to come into the Bay of Quinte area. Within a span of 23 years (1820-1843) two-thirds of the treaty land base under the Simcoe Deed was lost as the government made provisions to accommodate settler families. Today, the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte have approximately 18,000 acres remaining of the original treaty land base and the current membership numbers over 8000.

*Summarized from the [Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte website](#).*

# Key Dates in Local History

## Pre -1615

- The Bay of Quinte is the birthplace of Tekanawita, the Peacemaker that brought together the original Five Nations Iroquois Confederacy under a constitution of peace in the 12th century.
- The Iroquois Confederacy controlled the area known today as the Bay of Quinte prior to the Royal Proclamation of 1763.

## 1615

- Noted French explorer Samuel de Champlain was the first known European to visit Hastings County. There is no evidence that he actually visited the site of Belleville.

## 1668- 1682

- Two Sulpicians who established the Kente Mission were probably the first missionaries to visit the site.

## 1700s

- A Mississauga settlement known as Asaukhnosk was located near the mouth of the Moira. The area to the West of the Moira River was a traditional burial ground.

## 1784

- The Mohawks land at the Bay of Quinte.

## 1785

- George Singleton established a trading post near the mouth of the Moira, becoming the first resident merchant and a founder of Belleville.

## 1787

- William Bell opened a store near the site; he would become partly responsible for the community's present name.

## 1789

- Belleville's first tavern was operated by John Simpson; after his death his wife Margaret became the first woman in the Midland District to operate a tavern.

## 1790

- Belleville's first industries were saw and grist mills built by Captain John W. Meyers on what is now Station Street.

**1793**

- The Simcoe Deed or Treaty 3 ½, was executed on April 1, 1793 by Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe. This treaty secured the land for the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte.

**1794**

- One of the first brick houses in Upper Canada was built by Captain Meyers.

**1812**

- Even before this date, there was regular ferry service between the mouth of the Moira and Prince Edward County.

**1816**

- After the Mississauga "surrendered" their reserve at the mouth of the Moira, a town plot was laid out. The original western and eastern boundaries were Front Street and Rear Street (near present-day John Street).

**1816**

- The name "Belleville" was chosen in honour of Bella Gore, wife of Lieutenant Governor Francis Gore. Earlier the site had been known as Asaukhnosk, Singleton's and Meyers' Creek.

**1816**

- Belleville's first post office opened.

**1818**

- Construction began on Belleville's first church.

**1829**

- Billa Flint came to Belleville. A successful merchant and leading industrialist, he became the first President of the Board of Police when Belleville was incorporated as a Police Village in 1836. He began such communities as Actinolite and Flinton and was responsible for Bancroft receiving its name. He was named to the Canadian Senate in 1867.

**1830s**

- Henry Corby's first business was a bakery on Front Street. He built a mill and dam in 1857 and a distillery two years later, thus beginning Corbyville.

**1834**

- One of Canada's oldest newspapers, The Intelligencer, was founded in Belleville by George Benjamin, who was to become Canada's first Jewish Member of Parliament.



**1836**

- Belleville became a police village. In 1850 it became a town.

**1838-39**

- The original Hastings County Court House and Gaol was built. It stood for 122 years, until a new Court House and County Administration Building was built in 1960, immediately west of the old building. The adjacent Land Registry Office served as the Hastings County Museum from 1961 to 1973.

**1840**

- The County's first Grammar (Secondary) School began in Belleville.

**1846**

- Belleville had a population of 2040.

**1850**

- Belleville's original town hall and market building was built. In 1905, it became the police headquarters.

**1854**

- The Belleville Gas Works were built to supply gas for domestic and street lighting.

**1856**

- Railway service began with the arrival of the Grand Trunk (now part of the CNR).

**1857**

- Belleville's Albert College began on College Street. It was founded by the Methodist Episcopal Church under the name "Belleville Seminary". Part of the old building was destroyed by fire in 1917 and nine years later the college moved to its present site at the corner of West Dundas and Sidney Streets.

**1865**

- By 1865, the population reached 6,000.

**1866-67**

- Belleville became "the gateway to the golden north" after Ontario's first gold rush took place near Madoc.

**1868**

- The Ontario Business College was founded.

**1870**

- The Ontario School for the Deaf opened with three students. The school has been renamed after Sir James Whitney, a former provincial premier.

**1872-73**

- The present City Hall was built as the Market Building and Town Hall.

**1873-74**

- The Belleville High School was built to replace the two-room, stone Grammar School.

**1876**

- The Bay City Street Railway opened. The company operated a horse drawn streetcar between the Government Dock and the Docter's Hotel, opposite the Grand Trunk Railway Station.

**1877**

- An early telephone system was tested in 1877 between the Ontario School for the Deaf in Belleville and a location in Picton.

**1878**

- Belleville became a city. The first mayor was Alexander Robertson.

**1881**

- Belleville's first telephone switchboard was installed. Two years later, 29 subscribers were listed.

**1883**

- Glanmore, the home of John P.C. Phillips, a wealthy Belleville banker was built.

**1886**

- Belleville Hospital opened. It was both a hospital and a home for the friendless or aged.

**1891**

- Belleville's Bay of Quinte Bridge opened, connecting the city to Prince Edward County. Users had to pay a toll until 1921.

**1908**

- The Corby Library building, originally a branch of the Merchant's Bank of Canada, was presented to the city. Senator and Mrs. Corby had the building remodelled for use as a public library.

**1913**

- A letter carrier system for the post office went into effect.

**1924**

- The United Empire Loyalist monument at the entrance to Victoria Park was unveiled to commemorate the 140th anniversary of the landing of the U.E.L. along the Bay of Quinte.

**1927-28**

- BCIVS replaced the old High School.

**1946**

- Belleville's first radio station opened.

**1959**

- The Belleville McFarlands hockey team won the World Championship.

**1969**

- Glanmore was designated a National Historic Site of Canada in recognition of its excellent Second Empire style of architecture.

**1973**

- The Hastings County Museum moved the former Registry Office on Church Street to Glanmore.

**1998**

- The City of Belleville was amalgamated with the surrounding Township of Thurlow to form an expanded City of Belleville as part of Ontario-wide municipal restructuring.
- As part of amalgamation, Glanmore became fully operated by the City of Belleville. The museum name was changed from Glanmore, The Hastings County Museum to Glanmore National Historic Site.

**2010**

- The Thurlow Land Claim was settled by the Alderville First Nations, City of Belleville and Canadian government. The claim acknowledges the Alderville First Nation as the traditional caretakers of the land where Belleville is located.

**2017**

- The City of Belleville celebrated its bi-centennial.

**2023**

- Glanmore National Historic Site celebrates 50 years as a museum and 140 years since construction of the historic building.

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