



Niagara British Car Club Presents

Hamilton Steam & Technology/Dundurn
Castle Run

July 21st, 2022 (Thursday)

Welcome! This run is **not** a rally event. It is **not** a time/distance event and is **not** speed dependant. Please obey all speed limits, stop signs and road safety signs. **You** are responsible for your own safety.

Mileages are cumulative

Mike & Donna (289) 837-0226

- TL....turn left
- TR....turn right
- SA....straight ahead
- POI...point of interest
- HELP! Call any of the organizers from the numbers given at the drivers meeting prior to the run

MUSTER POINT: "Lang on the water" 33 Place Polonaise Dr. Grimsby.

DESTINATION: Dundurn Castle 610 York Blvd, Hamilton

completed	Instruction	Mile	Km	Instruction
	Lunch and Starting point	0	0	12:00 Meet for lunch at LANG for starters, those choosing not to meet for lunch we will start the run at 1:00 pm from the restaurant. This is a Vietnamese restaurant. Here is a link to the menu or see attached. https://www.langgrimsby.com/
	TR	0	0	Place Polonaise
	TL	0	0	North Service Rd (stop light)
	TR	0.18	0.3	Casablanca (stop light)
	TR	1.24	2.0	Main Street (stop sign)
	TL	3.7	6.0	Fifty Rd. (stop light)
	SA			Fifty Rd – be prepared for a steep grade up to the top of the escarpment.
	POI #1			Home of singer songwriter Ian Thomas
	RT	5.2	8.4	Ridge Rd. (stop sign)
	POI #2			Erland Lee Museum 552 Ridge Rd Stoney Creek
	POI #3			History and formation of the Niagara Escarpment
	TR	10.2	16.5	New Mountain Rd – Caution as this is a steep decline down the escarpment.
	POI #4			Stoney Creek
	TL	11.0	17.8	King St. Stoney Creek (stop light)
	TR	11.3	18.2	Lake Ave. (stop light)
	TL	13.3	21.4	North Service Rd. (stop light)
	TR	13.8	22.3	Centennial St. (stop light)
	TL	14.1	22.7	Van Wagners Beach Rd. (stop light)
	TL	15.7	25.3	Beach Blvd (stop light)
	TL	15.9	25.6	Woodward Ave. (stop light)
completed	Instruction	Mile	Km	Instruction

				You have arrived at the Hamilton Museum of Steam and Technology, 900 Woodward Ave Hamilton. A group tour has been arranged and the cost is \$7 per person. Those not wishing to take part in the tour can relax on the lawn beside the parking area. We plan on arriving here around 2:00 and departing around 3:00
	TL	16.4	26.4	
	TR			Woodward Ave
	TR	17.0	27.5	Beach Blvd (stop light)
	POI #5			Beach Blvd History
	POI #6			Burlington Canal Lift Bridge
	TR	19.6	31.5	Turn Right to stay on Beach Blvd.
	TR	20.2	32.6	Lakeshore Rd.
	TL	21.5	34.6	Northshore Blvd.
	POI #7			Joseph Brant Museum
	SA	22.6	36.3	Veer to the left and stay strait on Northshore Blvd.
	SA	24.5	39.6	Speed limit here is 40 KMH and there are several speed bumps
	TL	25.6	41.2	Plains Rd. (stop sign)
	SA	27.3	44.0	Merge left onto York Blvd.
	TL	29.0	46.6	Turn left into Dundurn Parking. We have arranged for a group tour however if you are not interested in taking the tour you can now relax from that awesome journey and get your lawn chairs out.

POI #1

Ian Campbell Thomas (born 23 July 1950) is a Canadian singer, songwriter, actor and author. He is the younger brother of comedian and actor Dave Thomas. He was born in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

Thomas is a successful rock and roll musician in Canada. His solo career peaked during the 1970s; his most memorable hit was 1973's "Painted Ladies". Success in the American market, however, has proven to be elusive with the possible exception of "Painted Ladies", which remains his only U.S. Top 40 hit. He has also done musical composition for about a dozen films and television shows. Before breaking through with "Painted Ladies", he was a producer at the CBC. Before that, he was part of the folk music group Tranquility Base.

In 1974, he won a Juno Award for "Most Promising Male Vocalist of the Year". That year he toured in eastern Canada with April Wine.^[1] In 1976 he signed with Chrysalis Records.^[2]

In 1981, Thomas made a cameo appearance on SCTV with his real-life older brother Dave Thomas during a sketch of "The Great White North". He played himself and performed the songs, "Pilot" and "Hold On". He also wrote and recorded the theme song for his brother's film Strange Brew. As well, Thomas was a musical guest on the CTV children's show Whatever Turns You On (a short-lived spinoff of You Can't Do That on Television) in 1979.

Many of his songs have been covered by popular artists, including "Hold On" (Santana, 1982), "Chains" (Chicago, 1982), "The Runner" (Manfred Mann's Earth Band, 1984), and "Right Before Your Eyes" (America, 1983). In 1988, Daryl Braithwaite had hits in Australia with two Thomas compositions: "As the Days Go By" (which peaked at #10), and "All I Do" (a #12 chart hit). Bette Midler also covered his song "To Comfort You" on her Bette of Roses album.

He is also known for the portrayal of the character "Dougie Franklin" on the Canadian comedy series The Red Green Show.

From 1991 through 2002, Thomas released four albums with The Boomers.

In 2009, Thomas provided the music for the animated series Bob & Doug, based on the SCTV characters of the same name.

He has written two books, Bequest (2006), Canadian Best Seller, and The Lost Chord (2008), both through Manor House Publishing.

In 2010, Wounded Bird Records re-issued "Still Here" on CD.

On 16 June 2014, Thomas was awarded the National Achievement Award by SOCAN at the 2014 SOCAN Awards in Toronto.^[3]

In 2015, he performed with Darcy Hepner and the Hamilton Philharmonic Orchestra, and recorded with them for a CD.

During the summer of 2016, Thomas was touring Ontario, Canada, with singers Murray McLauchlan, Cindy Church, and Marc Jordan, in the group Lunch at Allen's.^[4] The tour was continuing in late 2018 with a series of dates in Ontario.

POI #2



Lee Family Party, 1895 (erlend and janet circled)



Squires Hall, 1960, site of first WI meeting in 1897



25th anniversary of WI, Battlefield Park



Janet Lee & 2 Dogs, 1930



Lee Home, 1972

The Lee Family

James & Hannah (Corman) Lee came to Upper Canada following the American Revolutionary War and settled on Concession 4 Lots 20 & 21 in Saltfleet Township (present-day Stoney Creek) in 1792. When James died in a construction accident, Hannah moved in with their son John and his family; she was the first of six generations of Lees to live at Edgemont Farm. John and his wife Mary (Moore) Lee built a log cabin home on Mary's family land at Concession 4 Lot 17 in 1808. Through six generations, the Lee's added to and renovated their family home, resulting in the stunning example of Carpenter Gothic Revival architecture it is today.

You can learn more about the architecture of the home through our self-guided architecture tour brochures, located in the Blue Box by the National Historic Site plaque or just inside the Gift Shop entrance.

Birthplace of the Women's Institute

On February 12, 1897, Erland Lee (great-grandson of James & Hannah Lee) and his wife, Janet (Chisholm) Lee, invited Adelaide Hunter Hoodless to speak at a Lady's Night meeting of the South Wentworth Farmer's Institute at Squires Hall in Stoney Creek. Encouraged by her speech and determined to bring her message to more women, they invited her back one week later on February 19, 1897. Erland & Janet travelled around town in their cutter sleigh, hand delivering invitations to Hoodless' second speaking engagement to every woman they knew. Based on Hoodless' suggestion, a group of women, and a few politically involved husbands, came together after the meeting to put their inspiration into action. Janet Lee penned the constitution for their new organization - the Women's Institute. The first official meeting of the Women's Institute was held in Squires Hall on February 25, 1897. Christina (Armstrong) Smith, wife of E.D. Smith, served as the first president of the WI.

Learn more about the Women's Institute on our site's home page and see what exciting things FWIO is doing for their 125th anniversary in 2022.

From Family Home to Museum

In 1972, the Federated Women's Institutes of Ontario (FWIO) opened the Erland Lee (Museum) Home to the public after purchasing it directly from the Lee family. The Museum will celebrate its 50th anniversary in 2022.

The home and its grounds are preserved as a memorial to the birthplace of the Women's Institutes (WI) and feature the rural, upper-middle-class Victorian lifestyle of the Lee family. The FWIO and a team of dedicated volunteers worked tirelessly to restore the exterior and the 1873 addition to their 1897 beauty, with the 1860 addition serving as living space for the Museum's live-in hostess & her family until the mid-1990's. Now, the FWIO operates its provincial office out of this 1860 southern addition.

The white board-and-batten home contains artifacts and furniture dating from the 1790s through 1930s. Many of the artifacts are original to the six generations of the Lee family who lived in the home between 1808 and 1971. These artifacts and archives help tell the story of the Lee family, the Women's Institute, and the community of Stoney Creek.

One of the three original Lee building on the once 100-acre fruit & dairy farm is the 1930 chicken coop. This building has housed chickens and even a farm labourer, and now serves as garden storage. The chicken coop was carefully renovated in 2017 thanks to the generous donation of Hollie & Marlene Archer.

The 1873 Carriage House, once called the Drive Shed, is the third & final of the three original buildings on the property. It features displays on farming, Stoney Creek history, assorted artifacts donated from the community, and other special exhibits. The Carriage House also displays a rotating selection of the museum's stunning quilt collection, with a mix of traditional and modern patterns and techniques, many quilted by members of the Women's Institutes for various milestones and fundraisers.

Check out what the Lee is up to for our 50th Anniversary in 2022 on our Events & Workshops page, visit our special online Exhibits, and follow our Facebook and Instagram for the latest on all our events, workshops, and activities.

POI #3

The **Niagara Escarpment** is a long escarpment, or cuesta, in Canada and the United States that runs predominantly east-west from New York through Ontario, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Illinois. The escarpment is most famous as the cliff over which the Niagara River plunges at Niagara Falls, for which it is named.

The escarpment is a UNESCO World Biosphere Reserve. It has the oldest forest ecosystem and trees in eastern North America.

The escarpment is not a fault line but the result of unequal erosion. It is composed of an outcrop belt of the Lockport Formation of Silurian age, and is similar to the Onondaga Formation, which runs in a parallel outcrop belt just to the south, through western New York and southern Ontario. The escarpment is the most prominent of several escarpments formed in the bedrock of the Great Lakes Basin. From its easternmost point near Watertown, New York, the escarpment shapes in part the individual basins and landforms of Lake Ontario, Lake Huron, and Lake Michigan.

In Rochester, New York, the Genesee River flows through the city in three waterfalls over the scarp face. The escarpment thence runs westward to the Niagara River, forming a deep gorge north of Niagara Falls, which itself cascades over the scarp face. In southern Ontario, it spans the Niagara Peninsula, closely following the Lake Ontario shore through the cities of St. Catharines and Hamilton, where it takes a sharp turn north in the town of Milton toward Georgian Bay. It then follows the Georgian Bay shore northwestwards to form the spine of the Bruce Peninsula and Manitoulin Island, as well as several smaller islands in northern Lake Huron, where it turns westwards into the Upper Peninsula of northern Michigan, south of Sault Ste. Marie. It extends down the Garden Peninsula and Potawatomi Islands into Wisconsin following the Door Peninsula and then continues more inland from the western coast of Lake Michigan until ending northwest of Chicago near the Wisconsin-Illinois border.

POI #4

Stoney Creek is a community in the city of Hamilton in the Canadian province of Ontario. It was officially a city from 1984 to 2001, when it was amalgamated with the rest of the cities of the Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth.

The community of Stoney Creek is located on the south shore of western Lake Ontario, east of downtown Hamilton, into which feed the watercourses of Stoney Creek as well as several other minor streams. The historic area, known as the "Old Town", is below the Niagara Escarpment.

Stoney Creek experienced an increase in residential growth, particularly in the lower city in the 1970s and 1980s, and in the west mountain in the 1990s and 2000s, but most of the land mass of Stoney Creek remains agricultural. The communities of Elfrida, Fruitland, Tapleystown, Tweedside, Vinemount, and Winona serve as distinct reminders of the agricultural legacy of Stoney Creek and Saltfleet Township.

Stoney Creek was first inhabited by Canadian First Nations and later explored by French-Canadian fur traders before the area was settled by Loyalists fleeing the American Revolution in the late 1700s. The name 'Stoney Creek' is derived from the area's central watercourse, Stoney Creek, which runs from the Devil's Punchbowl, in the Niagara Escarpment, to Lake Ontario. It is often taken for granted the 'Stoney Creek' is a description of the creek's rockiness although some evidence suggests the name comes from an early settler Edmund Stoney.

On 6 June 1813 the settlement garnered some notability during the War of 1812 as the site of the eponymous battle. After being informed of American troop movements by Billy Green, a local hero and the namesake of Billy Green elementary school, British forces overwhelmed the Americans in a surprise night attack.

POI #5

Beach Boulevard

The first aboriginals to settle in the Hamilton area called the bay *Macassa*, meaning "beautiful waters". It was not until bridges were built, the marshes drained and a canal cut through the bar that Hamilton started to expand. Before that its chief importance was as a military station, guarding Burlington Heights and the head of the lake.

One of the residences had served as one wing of the old Hamilton fort which had been used in the War of 1812. This building was moved around the time of the First World War by 16 teams of horses – a journey which took 6 weeks. The spot is about eight miles from the city and was reached by Steam or electric street cars or by boat. On May 24, 1877, the first "Beach Train" rolled along the strip, the Hamilton and North-Western Railway. Electrical Radial service began in 1905. After that, the Hamilton and North-Western Railway stopped carrying passengers along the beach strip. But it carried freight until the line was abandoned in 1982.

In 1903 a Mr. H. Knapman formed the Canadian Amusement Company and opened up an amusement park, operating from 1903 to 1978 on Burlington Beach, which today is known as Hamilton Beach. It featured boats, boathouses, swings & slides, snack bars and a fun house named the Crazy House. Shortly thereafter carousels and a ferris wheel were added and by the 1950s a small roller coaster and pony rides were included in the parks' inventory. A wooden dance floor was installed for the Pier Ballroom with Sunday-evening talent contests with popular artists international performers appearing. In 1978 the City of Hamilton did not renew the Canal Amusement Park lease and the park was closed.

North of Beach Boulevard on Lakeshore Road is an historic lighthouse and the Joseph Brant Museum, a replica of the home of Joseph Brant.

The Beach Strip is a 4-mile, (quarter mile wide), strip that stretches from Spencer Smith Park in Burlington to Confederation Park in Hamilton. This strip of land was known to the aboriginal people in the area as *Daonasedao*, which translates to "where the sand forms a bar". Thousands of years ago, the beach was formed as a baymouth barrier bar from sand deposited by waves breaking in deep water offshore. As the process continued, a dune gradually developed and eventually a continuous strip of sand was formed, creating an embayment separated from Lake Ontario. Since then, the area has been altered considerably by fill used for construction of the Burlington Bay James N. Allan Skyway, the Queen Elizabeth Way and the Canada Centre for Inland Waters. Hamilton's deep sea port is accessed by ship canal through the beach strip into the harbour and is traversed by two bridges, the QEW's Burlington Bay James N. Allan Skyway and the lower Burlington Canal Lift Bridge.

While the township of Saltfleet and the City of Hamilton helped develop the Beach Strip in the 1800s, the community retained a certain practical independence from both. In 1907, the provincial government recognized its distinctive character by creating a special form of government to address local concerns. For the next 50 years, an appointed Beach Commission established and enforced local by-laws, collected taxes, and supervised the community's own police force. In 1957 the City of Hamilton successfully annexed the Beach Strip, south of the canal, arguing that the city could more efficiently look after the area. In 1964, the City of Burlington took over the administration of the section north of the canal. Beach residents nevertheless retained their strong sense of independence. During the late 1960s and 1970s they organized various groups, such as the Hamilton Beach Preservation Committee, to protect the distinctive interests of their community.

Following a flooding in 1973, the City of Hamilton proposed to assist residents by buying their homes, as part of a long-term plan to tear the houses down and transform the residential area into a lakeside park. While some residents sold their homes, many others refused. They forced Hamilton politicians to revise their long-term plans for the area.

POI #6

Burlington Canal Lift Bridge is a vertical lift bridge located to the north side of the Burlington Bay James N. Allan Skyway in Burlington, Ontario.

Built in 1962, the 116-metre-long (381 ft) bridge is the sixth bridge to span the Burlington Canal since 1830.^[1] The bridge allows vessels to enter and exit from Hamilton Harbour into Lake Ontario. The bridge does not lift during the winter months (January to late March).

The bridge carries Eastport Drive across the canal with two lanes for traffic in each direction, as well as a single pedestrian walkway on the west side. Traffic light and signalized gates are found on both ends of the bridge. The road surface on the bridge is not paved, but rather metal grating.

In 1896 Hamilton-Burlington Radial Electric Railway cars cross the 1877 bridge. Before 1982 it also carried rail traffic along a CN Rail (Hamilton and North-Western Railway) route but the section of the line was removed and the bridge converted to a vehicular bridge.



North tower of the Burlington Canal Lift Bridge

The bridge is maintained and owned by Public Works Canada.

POI #7

Joseph Brant Museum features three permanent galleries, space for travelling exhibitions and a dedicated programming area for school groups and education programs. By sharing perspectives about the past, present and future, we share in building a culturally diverse community. The Museum's exhibitions focus on the history and development of Burlington.

In 1798, King George III granted the Mohawk and British army captain 3,450 acres at the head-of-the-lake (Burlington Bay) for his services to the Crown during the Seven Years War and the American Revolution. The Museum was originally built in recognition of Joseph Brant 'Thayendanegea' (1742-1807) as Burlington's first citizen. Construction began in 1937, with the official opening of the Museum on May 22, 1942.

For over 30 years, the need to improve the facilities was a well-documented priority. In 2016-17, three levels of government and the Burlington Museums Foundation were able to make this long-awaited objective a reality by committing to the 'Joseph Brant Museum Transformation' project. Designed by Chamberlain Architectural Services Limited, the 'new' Joseph Brant Museum opened September 15, 2019.