



## ESCARPMENT RUN - SATURDAY SEPT 6TH

Updated – Thursday, September 4, 2025



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.

Organizer(s') Cell: Tom Metcalf: 289-990-2086  
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Mileages are cumulative. **NOTE: PUT ODOMETERS TO ZERO**

- TL      turn left                      TR      turn right                      SA      straight ahead                      VR      veer right
- VL      veer left

**MUSTER POINT:** Niagara Gateway Information Centre, 424 S Service Rd., Grimsby

**MUSTER TIME:** 9:30 a.m.

**DEPARTURE TIME:** 10:00 a.m.

**DESTINATION:** Butcher & Banker, 4520 Ontario Street, Beamsville.

Completed	Instruction	Mile	Km	Instruction
	TR	0	0	South Service Road
	TL	1.2	2.0	Kelson Avenue (Andrew Peller is on the left at turn)
	TR	1.8	2.9	Main Street W (#81 HWY) @ stop sign
	TL	6.4	10.3	Dewitt Road @ lights (in Fruitland) Tim's on far-right corner
	TR	7.3	11.8	Ridge Road @ stop sign & end of road
	<b>NOTE</b>	8.3	13.3	SLOW DOWN & ENJOY THE VIEW AT RIDGE ROAD LOOKOUT
	VR	8.5	13.5	Stay right to continue onto New Mountain Road
	TR	9.1	14.7	King Street East @ lights
	TR	10.4	16.8	#8 HWY @ lights
	TR	13.4	21.6	McNeilly Rd @ lights (just past E.D. Smith Co) turns into 8th St.E. CAUTION: STEEP WINDY ROAD WITH SHARP TURNS (uphill)
	TL	14.4	23.2	Ridge Road @ stop sign & end of road
	TL	16.0	25.7	Fifty Road @ 4W stop (note: road sign on right says 11th St) CAUTION: STEEP WINDY ROAD WITH SHARP TURNS (downhill)
	TR	17.4	28.0	Main St. W (#8 HWY) @ lights
	TR	20.2	32.5	Woolverton Road (just past SunRay Market) SHARP RIGHT TURN
	TL	21.0	33.7	Ridge Road W @ stop sign (4 way)
	TL	23.2	37.3	Mountain Rd @ stop sign - <b>CAUTION: no stop for left oncoming traffic</b>
	TR	23.8	38.3	Elm Street @ lights
	TR	23.9	39.4	Main Street E (#81 HWY) @ lights
	TR	24.7	39.7	Tim Hortons, 142 Main St E. / 15–20-minute break

\*\*\*\* NOTE: ODOMETERS BACK TO ZERO \*\*\*\*

Completed	Instruction	Mile	Km	Instruction
	TR	0	0	Main Street E / #81 HWY (turns into King Street)
	SA	2.2	3.5	@ roundabout
	TR	2.9	4.6	Mountainview Rd (2nd rd on right after roundabout)
	TR	4.8	7.8	Walker Road (1st road on right)
	TL	5.5	8.8	Valentino Road (1st road on left) turns into Elm Tree Road
	TR	6.0	9.6	Thirty Road @ stop sign
	VR	6.2	9.9	onto 1st road on the right to stay on Thirty Road
	TL	7.1	11.5	King Street / #81 HWY @ stop sign
	SA	7.3	11.7	@ roundabout
	SA			@ lights at Cabernet St & Bartlett Ave
	TL	8.7	14.0	Park Rd S (get in left turn lane just past Bartlett)
	TR	9.4	15.2	Ridge Road E - this turn is just as you reach the top of the hill
	TR	11.2	18.0	Mountain Rd @ stop sign & end of the road
	TR	12.4	20.0	Olive Street @ lights (1st right turn after crossing over QEW)
	TL	12.7	20.5	Ontario Street @ stop sign & end of the road
	TR	12.9	20.7	Lake Street @ stop sign
	TL	14.3	23.0	Betts Avenue -one way sign- sign on left Historic Grimsby Beach
	TR	14.4	23.1	Fair Ave IMMEDIATE RT - <b>narrow one-way lane</b>
	TR	14.4	23.2	3rd Street @ stop sign
	TL	14.4	23.2	Wesley Street @ stop sign - narrow one-way lane
	TR	14.5	23.3	Temple Lane @ stop sign & end of lane
	TR	14.5	23.4	Auditorium Crescent - stay right -
	TR	14.7	23.6	Park Road N @ stop sign
	TL	14.7	23.7	Lake Street @ stop sign - turns into N. Service Rd
	TR	17.3	27.8	Ontario St. N / #18 HWY @ stop sign
	TR	18.3	29.5	Reached destination - Butcher & Banker Restaurant

## **Escarpment Run Points of Interest**

P.O.I. #1 @ 2.4 m 3.8 k

### **PUDDICOMBE ESTATE FARMS & WINERY**

Puddicombe Farms has been operating for over 220 years as a family fruit farm. Their story began in 1797 as cattle farmers and in the early 1900s, they became fruit farmers. Owners over the years have been the Lewis', Beamers, Henry's and, presently, Murray Puddicombe. The property consists of a farm, vineyard, winery, general store, bake shop and a cafe.

- 1940 – saw the planting of the first vineyard and, today, they are a working farm of approximately 300 acres of fruit.
- 1997 – purchased the train “Little Pudd” from the world famous Crystal Beach Amusement Park. This train surrounds the property and you can actually ride through the orchards and vineyards. It is a popular attraction of the farm and is open usually from May until fall.
- 2009 – opened Puddicombe Farm Stay (bed and breakfast) in the train’s caboose.
- 2010 – Puddicombe Cider Company is established.

P.O.I. #2 @ 7.4 m 11.9K

### **ERLAND LEE MUSEUM/HOME – Birthplace of the Women’s Institute**

In 1897, Erland Lee heard Adelaide Hunter Hoodless give a lecture in Guelph, Ontario discussing the need for more rural women to be educated in Domestic Sciences and Home Economics (cleaning and cleanliness, disinfecting, food safety, proper storage and preparation as well as running a household and caring for the ill). Erland was inspired by Adelaide and her campaign, so he invited her to speak at the local Farmer’s Institutes Annual Ladies Night on February 12th, 1897.

The Farmer’s Institute was not interested in Adelaide giving another talk so Erland and his wife, Janet, took it upon themselves to hire Adelaide to speak again. In the middle of winter, Erland and Janet Lee climbed aboard the family's sleight to hand deliver invitations to hear Adelaide lecture again.

On February 19th, 1897, 100 local women and one man (Erland Lee) gathered at Squire’s Hall in Stoney Creek to hear Adelaide lecture about the importance of domestic sciences and home economics as she stressed their consequences from her own experience with her young son's death from drinking unpasteurized milk in unclean bottles, which started her campaigning and sharing of knowledge. On this day, these 100 women formed the basis of the Mother’s Group.

Janet and Erland recognized not all women interested in their organization were wives and mothers, some were daughters and sisters, so they shortly changed the name to the Women’s Institute.

At the Lee’s dining room table in their farmhouse, on February 25th, 1897 Janet Lee sat down to write out the first constitution of the Women’s Institute. Present at the table was her husband, Erland Lee (Saltfleet Township Clerk), E.D. Smith (Jam King of Hamilton and future Canadian Senator) and F.M. Carpenter (The Mayor of Saltfleet at the time). The men helped Janet write

out the constitution in legal and business jargon.

The Women's Institute's ideas and goals quickly spread out of Ontario and the ideas travelled to the rest of Canada and the world. There are thousands of local Women's Insititute branches and hundreds of thousands of members worldwide.

P.O.I. #3 @ 13.2 m 21.3 k

### **E.D. SMITH & SONS JAM FACTORY – WINONA**

E.D. Smith was one of the great pioneer builders of the Dominion of Canada. He was a member of the Canadian Senate for 32 years and was dean of the Upper House until he retired due to ill health. He was also a pioneer in the fruit-growing and marketing industry, and the originator of the pure fruit jam and jelly making industry in Canada. He died at the age of 95.

Of United Empire Loyalist stock on both his mother's and father's side, Hon. Ernest Disraeli Smith was born in a log cabin in Saltfleet township on December 8, 1853, a son of the late Sylvester and Isabella D. (McGee) Smith. His grandfather, Silas Smith, one of three brothers, came to Canada... Revolutionary War, settled at the "Fifty", just east of Winona, and in 1802, received a deed of land for 200 acres at the "Fifty" and 400 acres on the mountain.

It was Senator Smith's vision and enterprise as a young man that resulted in the fertile acres of the Niagara Peninsula being developed into the garden of Canada, and later founded the Canadian jam and jelly making industry.

His father was a grain farmer but this did not appeal to the youth who was later to become a Senator. His intention to become a civil engineer was frustrated by his eyesight becoming affected by overstudy. Convinced he could make a success of fruit growing, he obtained a few trees, and with these and his unlimited enthusiasm as his entire stock-in-trade, he started in a small way in 1877. Not many years rolled by before his dream came true and he was producing high quality crops that attracted attention among his neighbours in the then, sparsely settled district. The demand for fruit increased to such an extent that new orchards were set out and it was not long before the Niagara fruit belt was well on the way to being established as the garden of Canada, which was to bring millions of dollars annually to those who followed his example.

He propagated new varieties of fruits and found ready sale for them. The name of E.D. Smith became known throughout Canada, and interest in fruit growing spread. So that others might have trees, he started a nursery in a small way in 1882. Like his fruit growing enterprise, it developed on a rapid scale until his products were making a name for themselves across the country and his holdings in the peninsula became extensive. Trees, shrubs, roses and perennials were grown along with fruit to an extent of almost 1,000 acres. Many of the original orchards in the Annapolis Valley of Nova Scotia, Brighton and Trenton districts of Ontario, as well as the Niagara Peninsula, originated in the E.D. Smith nurseries. Greenhouses were later added to furnish cut roses and tomatoes to the retail trade. In 1946, on the death of his son, Leon, who had been directing the nursery business for several years, the nursery business was discontinued; fruit farms and greenhouses were retained.

In the early days, solution of one problem seemed only to develop another. When thousands of farmers started to grow fruit, and heavy crops went on the market, supply exceeded demand. The keen brain of the young Winona grower-nurseryman proved equal to the challenge, establishing a new system of distribution from grower to retail trade which temporarily solved the problem of disposing of excess crop.

Then, when the time came that existing markets could no longer absorb the greatly increased fruit crop, he decided he would make jams and jellies, something previously unheard of in a commercial way in Canada as all pure jam for the Canadian market was being imported from Great Britain. Very little attention was paid to the pure jam and jelly business when he first started it in 1904, but sale of his products laid the foundation of a great industry. Orders from far and near grew to such an extent that the business had to be enlarged repeatedly. Additional products such as grape juice, chili sauce, catsup, tomato paste, pie ingredients, maraschino cherries, etc. had been added until it has become the extensive Dominion-wide business now carried on by his son, Brigadier Armand Smith, and his grandsons, Llewellyn and Alastair.

The business which he founded in 1882 became known as E.D. Smith and Son in 1911 when his son, Armand, was taken into partnership, and then in 1921 when his other son, Leon, joined the firm, it became known as E.D. Smith and Sons, Limited.

It was to be expected that an alert mind so closely linked with the country's development would be equally interested in public affairs, and this explains why the late Senator Smith entered the political field. A staunch Conservative all his life, he was elected in 1900 to represent the riding of Wentworth in the House of Commons. After serving for two terms, he was honoured by appointment to the Senate on May 26, 1913. After 32 years of service in the Red Chamber, he retired from that body in 1946 at the age of 92 years, at which time he was the oldest member of the Senate both in age and years of service.

Mr. Smith was one of the few men who were keenly interested in the formation of the Women's Institute in 1897, and was an understanding help-mate to his capable wife when she became the first president of that organization, which has grown to such proportions and become a real factor in the life of the rural women of the world.

P.O.I. #4 @ 14.0 m 22.5 k

### **GRIMSBY BEACH WATERFRONT**

For more than 75 years, the Grimsby Beach waterfront was a summer wonderland and a major destination for people in Southern Ontario and Upstate New York.

It all began in 1848, when the Ancaster Methodist Circuit first held their temperance meeting in a clearing of trees on John Bowslaugh's lakeshore property. By 1859, Grimsby Park (later known as Grimsby Beach) became a permanent Methodist campground. At first, narrow tent lots were laid out in a circle around rows of benches and a small speakers' platform. The camp grew gradually and by 1874, they built an enormous auditorium called The Temple in the parkland setting of Auditorium Circle. Cottages soon popped up, replacing tents in the camp. These cottages were decorated in Victorian splendour with a playful charm and have been named "The Painted Ladies". Two fine hotels, Park House and Lakeview House, were later built to

accommodate the ever-increasing number of visitors to the summer resort.

During the 1920's, it was the largest amusement park in Ontario other than the Canadian National Exhibition. The C.N.E. was bigger but it didn't run all summer. A Ferris wheel was added to the midway and a snake charmer performed with a snake 22 feet long. A roller-skating rink was built with sides that could be opened up when the weather was good. The Grimsby Beach Casino, located at the foot of Park Road, was a large dance pavilion. Live bands played the popular music of the day and people came to Grimsby Beach just to go dancing. The dance hall featured a band from Buffalo that stayed all season and boarded at a cottage. The Macassa made special 'sunset sails' on the lake between 5:00 and 6:00 p.m. This was very popular with the picnic groups. Grimsby Beach flourished with day trips, and church and company picnics throughout the 1920s and into the 1930s. Daylong picnics were one of the specialties of Grimsby Beach. Companies and different associations regularly chose Grimsby Beach as the site of their annual picnics. Often, there were so many organizations holding their picnics at Grimsby Beach on the same day that the railway station wasn't large enough to handle the crowds. On these occasions, the trains were sidetracked at Grimsby or Beamsville, and the passengers were brought in by bus. The biggest annual event in the 192's was the Emancipation Day Picnic. This was a celebration to mark the anniversary of the abolition of slavery. George Fair continued to work at Grimsby Beach as the superintendent and policeman. Grimsby Beach was a busy place during the evening. Lights were turned on all over the park so that games and rides could continue. The Hamilton, Grimsby and Beamsville Electric Railway continued to provide regular service to Grimsby Beach. For those people wishing to visit Grimsby Beach from Toronto, ships regularly crossed Lake Ontario.