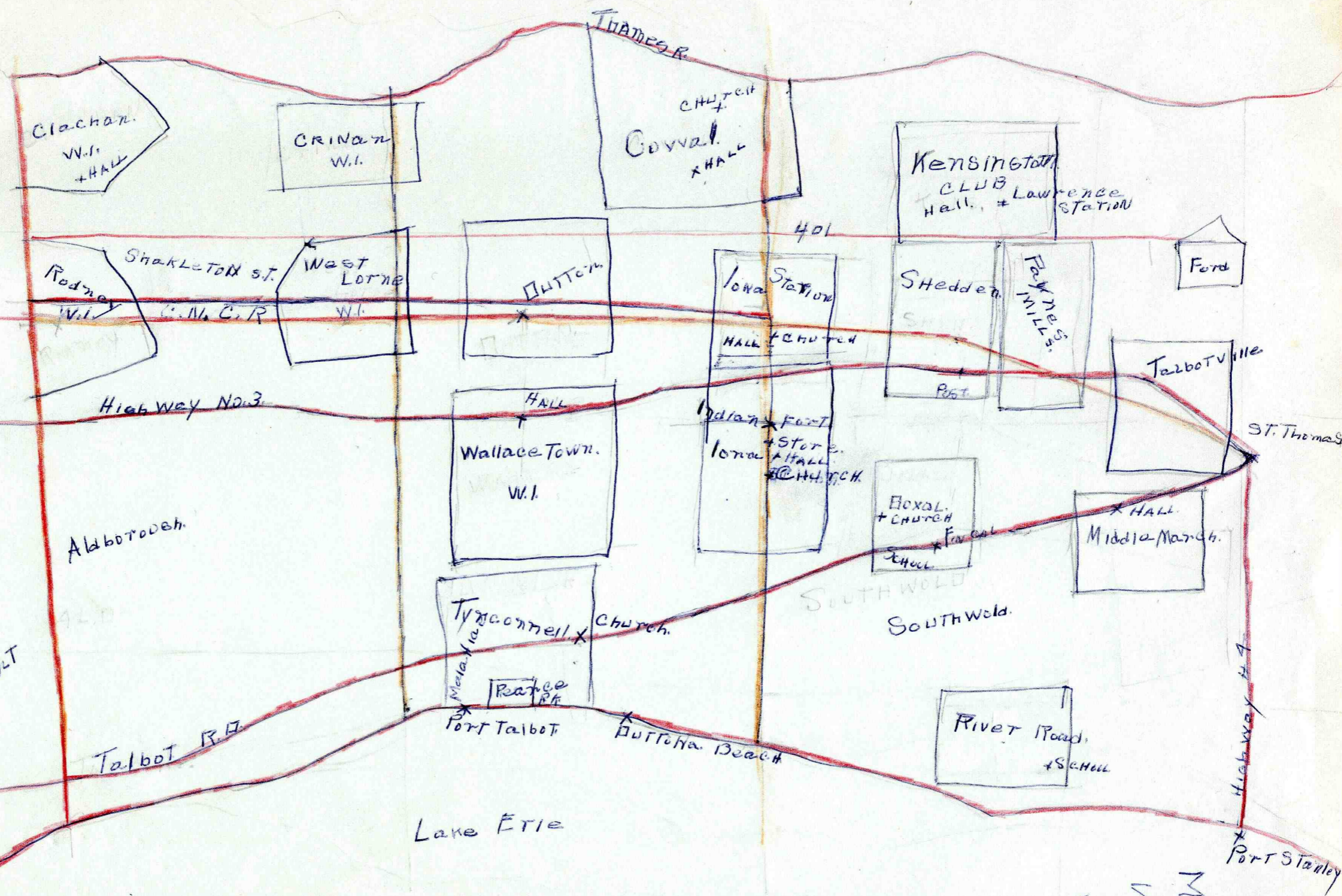


Middlesex



Clachan
W.I.
+ HALL

CRINAN
W.I.

CHURCH
+ HALL
CONVAL

Kensington
CLUB
Hall, + Lawrence
STATION

Rodney
W.I.

SHAKLETON ST.
C.N.C.R.

West
LORNE
W.I.

DUTTON

401
Iona
STATION
HALL + CHURCH

SHEDDEN
Post

Falkies
MILLS

Ford

Highway No. 3

HALL
Wallace Town
W.I.

Indian
FORT
Iona
+ STORE
+ HALL
+ CHURCH

Boxal
+ CHURCH
School

Talbotville

ST. Thomas

Albion

HALL
Middle March

SOUTH WOLD
SOUTH WOLD

EAST KEZT

TyConnell
Church

Port Talbot

Buttaha Beach

River Road
+ SCHOOL

Talbot R.R.

Lake Erie

Highway #4

Port Stanley

MAP
WEST ELGIN
W.I.

*Tribute
To the pioneers of the Talbot Settlement*



TWEEDSMUIR HISTORY TEA



In August of 1966, Mrs. David Saunders kindly opened her lovely home on Shakleton Street, Dutton, for a "Tweedsmuir Book" tea. The branch books were put on display and there was also an exhibit of Antique articles. The visitors had the pleasure of viewing the lovely flowers in the Saunders' garden. Tea was served and over sixty-eight dollars realized for typing the District Tweedsmuir History and other expenses connected with it. Thank you, Mrs. Saunders.

The District of West Elgin and Curator and committee extend their appreciation.

In the spring of 1967, Mrs. L. E. Smith of Rodney, was asked to type this work. She had spent the winter south, but on returning home graciously agreed to do the typing. We are indeed proud of the splendid result. Thank you Mrs. Smith.

Ida Galbraith,
District Curator.

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FLAG OF CANADA PRESENTED TO MUSEUM BY MR. HAROLD STAFFORD

FOREWORD

This is the West Elgin District Women's Institute Tweedsmuir History. Sincere appreciation and thanks are extended to the curators of Tweedsmuir Histories of each branch institute and conveners of Historical Research for their co-operation and help in sending in the material from their branches. I wish to thank the District Tweedsmuir History Committee for their splendid assistance in arranging the District Tweedsmuir History.

Mrs. J. D. Galbraith

Curator

West Elgin Tweedsmuir History

NATIONAL FLAG OF CANADA

The National Flag of Canada, having been approved by Parliament, was proclaimed by Her Majesty the Queen on February 15, 1965.

It is described as a red flag with a length which is twice its width, containing in its centre a white square the width of the flag, bearing a single red maple leaf, or, in heraldic terms, "described as gules on a Canadian pale argent a maple leaf of the first".

Red and white are the colours of Canada. They were officially declared and appointed by the late King George V on November 21, 1921, in a proclamation of Canada's Coat-of-Arms recommended to His Majesty by the Canadian Government.

The maple leaf appears to have been regarded as a Canadian emblem for centuries. Records suggest it was used as a Canadian symbol as early as 1700, if not before. The maple leaf was used for decorative purposes when the Prince of Wales made an official visit to Canada in 1860; it appeared in the Coats of Arms granted to Ontario and Quebec in 1868 and, as a distinctive Canadian symbol, in the Coat-of-Arms of Canada which was officially granted in 1921. For many years too the maple leaf has been used as a symbol and mark of identity by members of the Canadian Armed Forces, by sports teams representing Canada, by various Canadian organizations, and by Canadian tourists abroad.

The leaf on the flag is conventional in form or stylized, as is the custom when things found in nature are depicted on flags, banners or coats. It has eleven 'tips' or 'points', but the number eleven has no special significance.

At the inauguration ceremony of the Canadian Flag at Ottawa on February 15, 1965, His Excellency The Right Honourable Georges P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., C.D., Governor General of Canada, spoke these words:

"I hope and pray . . . that our Flag will symbolize to each of us and to the world the unity of purpose and high resolve to which destiny beckons us."

OUR FLAG

(February 15, 1965)

"The leaves of the tree were for the healing of the nations."

Revelation 22:2

A new Leaf burgeons high
On the Canadian sky;
A banner red and strange
Waves in the winds of change.

God use our Maple Leaf
To heal the Nation's grief;
A cordial flame unfurled
To cheer a forlorn world!

Hume Wilkins

Description

The following is a description in non-heraldic terms of the Arms of Canada granted by the proclamation of November 21, 1921 and illustrated in colour on page 2.

The shield is in three divisions. The first and second divisions comprise four quarters: the first quarter being the Arms of England, namely on a red background three gold lions walking and shown full face; the second quarter being the Arms of Scotland, namely on a gold background a red lion rearing on the left hind foot, within a red double border decorated with fleurs-de-lys; the third quarter being the Arms of Ireland, namely on a blue background a gold harp with silver strings; and the fourth quarter being the Arms of royalist France, namely on a blue background three gold fleurs-de-lys. The third division of the shield contains the Canadian emblem, namely on a silver or white background three red maple leaves conjoined on one stem.

On the royal helmet, draped in a mantle of white and red, is the crest consisting of a wreath or ring of twisted white and red silk on which stands a crowned gold lion holding in its right paw a red maple leaf.

The supporters are a lion on the shield's right holding a gold pointed silver lance from which flies the Union Flag. On the shield's left is a unicorn, with gold horn, mane, and hoofs, and round its neck a gold and chained coronet of crosses and fleurs-de-lys, and it holds a similar lance flying the banner of royalist France, namely on a blue background three gold fleurs-de-lys.

The arms are surmounted by the St. Edward's Crown. Below the shield is a blue scroll, inscribed with the Latin motto: "A mari usque ad mare", taken from Psalm 72:8, upon a wreath of roses, thistles, shamrocks and lillies.

THE COAT-OF-ARMS OF ONTARIO

The coat-of-arms of our Province was granted by Royal Warrant on May 26, 1868, but the addition of the crest and the supporters was not granted until February 27, 1909. As the coat-of-arms now stands, it is described in the language of heraldry as follows:

"Vert a Sprig of three leaves of Maple slipped Or, on a chief Argent the Cross of St. George". (Royal Warrant in 1868).

Crest: "Upon a Wreath of the Colours A Bear passant sable".

Supporters: "On the dexter side A Moose, and on the sinister side A Canadian Deer, both proper". (Royal Warrant in 1909).

Motto: "Ut inceptis fidelis sic permanet"—"Loyal she began, loyal she remains".

In simpler form, this means that the Province's coat-of-arms consists of a sprig of three golden maple leaves on a green background surmounted by the banner of St. George, a red cross on a silver background. Above the coat-of-arms is a black bear while a moose and a deer support the right and left side respectively. It is easy to deduce why the various emblems have been included on the Province's coat-of-arms. The maple leaves typify the foliage of Ontario while the bear, the moose and the deer are representative of the animal life of the Province. The inclusion of the banner of St. George shows the close and historical ties of friendship with Great Britain.