

THE UPPER CANADA VILLAGE FALL FAIR

September 19 and 20, 2009



The Fall Fair at Upper Canada Village is a re-creation of an 1860s Fair. Fairs became common in the province during that period.

The prize list, which follows, is based on examples from local Fairs of the 1850s and 1860s. Only categories and classes found on these historical lists have been accepted for use at Upper Canada Village. In examining these nineteenth century Fairs, it also became clear that the judges could, at their own discretion, award prizes for items for which there were no categories on the published prize list. For example, if someone grew khol rabi, a new vegetable in the region, he might take it to the Fair to publicize his achievement. If the judges felt that the new vegetable was of a high quality, they would award a discretionary prize. For the Upper Canada Village Fair we have adopted this practice and award discretionary prizes to a wide range of historically appropriate items.

For guidance and assistance of prospective entrants we have attached explanatory notes to the prize list.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

All entries must be registered by 12:00 noon on Wednesday, September 16, 2009.

All entries, in Classes G to M intended for exhibition in the main tent, must be brought to the Fairgrounds between 8:00 a.m. and 12:00 noon on Wednesday, September 16, 2009.

All entries in other classes, i.e. A to F, must be brought to the Fairgrounds between 8:00 a.m. on Friday, September 18, and 9:00 a.m. on Saturday, September 19. These entries, however, must have been registered as indicated above.

All products must have been raised by the exhibitor or deemed, for Fair purposes, to have been so by the Agricultural Society. Each exhibitor may enter more than one variety or kind in each subsection (for example red onions and yellow onions, cherry and Brandywine tomatoes, Turk's Turban, Hubbard and Crooked Neck squash, chili sauce and ketchup, or a painting in watercolour and one in oil).

No person will be allowed to remove any animal or article from the grounds until 4:30 p.m. on Sunday, September 20. All entries must be removed by 9:30 a.m. on Monday, September 21.

Horses and cattle will be shown and judged both Fair days. However, since the programme is identical both days, gift certificates will be issued only for the Sunday placing.

All horses being exhibited at the Fair must test negative to a Coggins test for Equine Infectious Anaemia; results to be dated within one year prior to the date of the Fair.

First, second, and third prize cards are awarded in each category. Discretionary prizes may be awarded to deserving entries in other than listed categories. In addition, gift certificates, redeemable at the Upper Canada Village Store, will be awarded in the following denominations:

1st -	\$10.00
2nd -	\$ 6.00
3rd -	\$ 4.00
Discretionary -	\$ 5.00

Organizers reserve the right to exclude from competition items whose design, workmanship and composition is incompatible with the historical nature of the Fair. Judges may sample food items in the course of their work. All judges' decisions are final.

PRIZE LIST**CLASS A - CATTLE**

Aged Bull
 Two Year Old Bull
 One Year Old Bull
 Bull Calf
 Milch Cow
 Two Year Old Heifer
 Yearling Heifer
 Heifer Calf
 Yoke of Oxen

CLASS B - FAT STOCK

Ox, Cow or Heifer
 Fat Sheep

CLASS C - HORSES

Stallion for General Use
 Brood Mare and Colt
 Two Year Old Colt
 Yearling Colt
 Pair of Horses, General Use
 Pair of Carriage Horses, Matched
 Single Horse in Harness

CLASS D - SWINE

Boar
 Sow and Pigs

CLASS E - SHEEP

Ram
 Ewe
 Yearling Ram
 Ram Lamb
 Ewe Lamb

CLASS F - POULTRY

Collection of Fowl
 Pair of Geese
 Pair of Ducks
 Pair of Turkeys

CLASS G - AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

1/2 dozen Mangel-wurzels
 1/2 peck Fall Wheat
 1/2 peck Oats
 1/2 peck Buckwheat
 One dozen Ears of Indian Corn
 1/2 peck Barley
 1/2 peck Flax Seed
 1/2 peck Peas
 One dozen Turnips
 One dozen Field Carrots
 1/2 peck Timothy Seed
 1/2 peck Rye

CLASS H - VEGETABLES**SECTION 1 -
 Heirloom varieties (19th century)**

Two turnips
 One dozen Ears of Indian Corn
 Two dozen Winter Apples
 Two dozen Summer Apples
 Two Cabbages
 One peck Potatoes
 Two Pumpkins
 Two Squash
 One dozen Carrots
 Two Cauliflowers
 One dozen Onions
 One dozen Beets
 One dozen Tomatoes

CLASS H - VEGETABLES *(continued)***SECTION 2 -**

Traditional and contemporary varieties
(20th century)

Two turnips
One dozen Ears of Indian Corn
Two dozen Winter Apples
Two dozen Summer Apples
Two Cabbages
One peck Potatoes
Two Pumpkins
Two Squash
One dozen Carrots
Two Cauliflowers
One dozen Onions
One dozen Beets
One dozen Tomatoes

CLASS I - FLOWERS

Collection of Flowers (Mixed Bouquet)
Collection of House Plants (3)
Collection of Dried Flowers
(Mixed Bouquet)

COLLECTION J - DAIRY PRODUCTS

Crock of Butter
Cheese

CLASS K - DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES

Sample of Maple Sugar
Honey in the Comb
Jar of Honey
Pickles
Relishes
Conserves
Home-made Soap
Blanket
Horse Blanket
Home-made Cloth
Home-made Flannel
Fulled Cloth
Shawl
Fine Quilting
Pieced Quilt
Counterpane
Carpet
Rug (machine Cut Strips)
Rug (Hand Cut Strips)
Gentleman's Shirt

Woollen Mittens (Homespun wool)
Woollen Mittens (Factory spun wool)
Woollen Socks and Stockings
(Homespun wool)
Woollen Socks and Stockings
(Factory spun wool)
Fancy Knitting (Wool)
Fancy Knitting (Cotton)
Home-made Linen (Yardage)
Single Yarn
Double Yarn
Dressed Flax
Fine Boots
Coarse Boots
Tanned Calf Skin
Apple Pie

CLASS L - LADIES' WORK

Fancy Needlework
Crochet Work (Cotton)
Crochet Work (Wool)
Fancy Netting
Plain Needlework
Embroidered Work
Braided Work

CLASS M - FINE ARTS

Drawing in Pencil
Drawing in Crayon
Drawing in Ink
Painting – watercolours, oils

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The following notes provide additional information on the various classes and categories. This information will help prospective exhibitors to ensure that what they wish to enter meets the Village guidelines. These guidelines are, of course, drawn up to make sure that entries are as close as possible to the 1860s descriptions.

Should you have further questions, the name of a contact person is shown at the end of each class. This person can provide specific information on proposed entries.

CLASS A - CATTLE

Breeds found in Eastern Ontario in the 1860s will be accepted in this class. They are Galloway (black not belted), Ayrshire, Durham, Devon, Gloucester Lineback and Canadian. Cross-breeds of the above will also be admitted.

Contact: Kevin Robertson, 613-543-3704 ext. 2250

CLASS B - FAT STOCK

Fat or beef cattle of the above breeds will be admitted.

For breeds of sheep see Class E below.

Contact: Kevin Robertson, 613-543-3704 ext. 2250

CLASS C - HORSES

Most horses in the 1860s were of a dual-purpose type, and by today's standards surprisingly light. There is ample evidence to show that 1,200 pounds was considered to be heavy for a horse. Heavier draught of the type we know today was considered to be too slow for road travel and, therefore, was frowned upon by most farmers. Thus, even when a farmer owned a Clydesdale it was a much lighter weight horse than what we see today.

While most horses in the province in the 1860s were of mixed breeding, a few pure-breeds were also found. For Fair purposes we will admit pure-breeds and cross-breeds of the following: Canadian, Clydesdale, Suffolk Punch, Shire, Cleveland Bay, Morgan and Thoroughbred.

Contact: Kevin Robertson, 613-543-3704 ext. 2250

CLASS D - SWINE

We will admit any breed found in Eastern Ontario during the 1860s. These included Yorkshire, Berkshire, Essex and Suffolk.

Contact: Kevin Robertson, (613) 543-3704 ext. 2250

CLASS E - SHEEP

Sheep of the following breeds will be admitted: Leicester, Cotswold, South Down, Merino and Cheviot.

Contact: Kevin Robertson, (613) 543-3704 ext. 2250

CLASS F - POULTRY

Fowl - Dorkings, Brahmas, Spanish, Polish, Hamburgs
Geese - Toulouse, Embden
Ducks - Muscovy, Aylesbury, Rouen
Turkeys - Bronze, Wild

Please note that the above will not be judged separately, but as collections.

Contact: Kevin Robertson, 613-543-3704 ext. 2250

CLASS G - AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Although quantities of "half a peck" were specified on old prize lists, we require a six-quart basket only to qualify.

Contact: Kevin Robertson, 613-543-3704 ext. 2250

CLASS H - VEGETABLES

While any varieties of the vegetables listed will be accepted, in judging, separate categories have been created to recognize 19th century historical or heirloom varieties, separately from more modern traditional and contemporary varieties. As previously mentioned, Indian corn simply refers to any type of table or sweet corn.

All vegetables, in both categories, need to be supplied in the quantities specified and prepared properly to be eligible.

Generally speaking vegetables should not look like supermarket produce. Specific requirements for some of the vegetables are listed below.

- TURNIPS - Do not remove the root. Remove tops approximately one inch above the crown.
- CABBAGES - Leave some of the outside leaves (wrapper leaves) on the heads.
- PUMPKINS - The stem should be left on the pumpkin.
- CORN - Remove about one-third of the husk.
- CARROTS - Tops should be removed about one inch above the crown. Rootlets should not be removed.
- CAULIFLOWER - The stalk and larger leaves should be removed but make sure there are still a Fair number of leaves left.
- ONIONS - Roots should be removed and the top trimmed to about one inch.

BEETS - Remove top about one inch above crown.

POTATOES - Should be brushed clean but not washed.

Contact: Brian Henderson, 613-543-3704 ext. 2240

CLASS I - FLOWERS

Collection of Flowers

This refers to a mixed bouquet and hence the placing depends to a large extent on the number of varieties and species included.

Any flower, annual or perennial, grown in Upper Canada in the 1860s is eligible and for your guidance a partial listing follows. Before using others in your bouquet please consult us.

Amaranthus	Celosia	Larkspur	Pinks
Asters	Cleome	Marigolds	Rudbeckia
Bachelor's Buttons	Coleus	Nicotine	Snapdragon
Calendulas	Foxglove	Phlox	Stocks

Collection of Dried Flowers

See above varieties for examples.

Collection of House Plants

In the 1860s, most of the houseplants grown today were unknown to the majority of the population. For our Fair we will admit the following:

Plants

Ferns	Palms	Geraniums	Verbena
Daphne	Heliotrope	Monthly Roses	<i>(this annual was often taken indoors)</i>
Cyclamen	Ivy		

Please keep in mind that a house plant must have been grown in a pot, not freshly removed from the garden.

Contact: Brian Henderson 613-543-3704 ext. 2240

CLASS J - DAIRY PRODUCTS

This class is largely self-explanatory. The cheese should be in a round but there is no special size requirement.

Contact: Dave Dobbie, 613-543-3704 ext. 2404

CLASS K - DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES

Sample of maple sugar

Honey in the comb - should be displayed in a plain glass container

Jar of honey - container should be without label

Pickles - all pickles are judged in one category, thus beet pickles will be judged against cucumber pickles

Relishes

Conserves

Apple Pie

Blanket - wool or wool and cotton, woven

Horse blanket - wool or wool and cotton, woven

Home-made cloth - wool

Home-made flannel - wool and cotton or linen

Fulled cloth - wool

Shawl - woven

Ladies' Hats

Fine quilting - appliquéd quilts

Pieced quilt

Counterpane - woven bed coverings, i.e. coverlets

Contact: Ivah Malkin, 613-543-3704
Jan Omond, 613-543-3704

Carpet - woven, i.e. rag, "drugget"

Rug, hooked, yarn-sewn, shirred (machine cut strips)

Rug, hooked, yarn-sewn, shirred (hand cut strips)

Rug, braided

Gentleman's shirt

Woollen mittens (homespun wool)

Woollen mittens (factory spun wool)

Woollen socks and stockings (homespun wool)

Woollen socks and stockings (factory spun wool)

Fancy knitting - shawls, scarves, bedcovers, etc.

Home-made linen

Single yarn - homespun

Double yarn - homespun

Dressed flax

Fine boots

Coarse boots

Tanned calf skin

CLASS L - LADIES' WORK

For those with talents for handwork, this class is a good chance to learn more about the women of Upper Canada by trying out handwork projects from the 1850s and 1860s. The women's periodicals during those decades were full of fancywork projects, complete with patterns and instructions. In the Upper Canada Village library volumes there are plenty of small projects for Fair participants to choose from. Any pattern and instructions can be photocopied for you.

Please turn your attention and plans to the authentic 1860s projects. Modern craft kits and current craft techniques really give very different results and they will not fit in with old style projects as entries in this class. Materials and designs must be historically acceptable in order to maintain the 1860s appearance for our Fair.

In the nineteenth century, the term “fancy needlework” applied to all needlework intended for decorative, rather than useful, purposes.

For our Fair, fancy needlework is a class separate from embroidery. Fancy needlework would include what we call Needlepoint. In the 1860s, this was known as Berlin Work and it was exceedingly popular. Printed Berlin Work patterns were issued by the thousands. They showed designs broken into tiny squares, each indicating the thread colour to be used. By the 1860s, scrim was available with guidelines to make stitch counting easier. Berlin work patterns could be worked on any cloth and many projects worked beads into the design.

Many small projects would be appropriate for the Fair and some examples are familiar from the furnished houses. Godey's Ladies Book has patterns for slippers, cushion or ottoman tops, chair seats, purses and lambrequins. The enterprising needleworker could copy a picture from a print or book.

Crochet Work - There are plenty of patterns for crochet work in period sources. This category also includes crocheted shawls and bedcovers. There are separate categories for wool and cotton.

Fancy Network - Doilies, shawls, anti-macassars of cotton, wool or silk are typical products. Netting was sometimes ornamented with single darning stitches. Patterns are available.

Plain Needlework - Plain sewing was needlework of a useful character and included all the techniques needed to produce and maintain clothing by hand. Caulfield's Dictionary of Needlework gives a long list which include seaming, hemming, button-holing, gathering, darning, as well as quilting. The term sometimes included knitting but not for our prize list.

Embroidered Work - A lot of embroidery decorated articles of clothing were found. All white work was extremely popular for cuffs, collars, caps, baby clothes, night clothes, undergarments and pillow shams. Numerous other, more colourful, project ideas are in Godey's Ladies Book.

Braided Work - Decorative braiding was a popular addition to both clothing and household articles. Ready-made braids were stitched to cloth and countless patterns for small projects were published. Braiding found its way onto ladies' jackets or capelets, dresses, aprons, children's clothes, table covers, cushion tops, and even slipcovers for flowerpots.

For additional information on design, materials and techniques, contact: Ivah Malkin at 613-543-3704.

CLASS M - FINE ARTS

The taste in drawing and painting in the 1860s was for realism with sentiment. Private academies in Canada and Great Britain included drawing in their curricula. In Upper Canada the only place to see the works of other artists was the agricultural exhibition. Because of this the popular prints sold for framing and illustrations in books and periodicals had great influence on amateur works.

In the furnished houses at Upper Canada Village there are some examples of popular subjects and styles of handling. In addition, there are many more in the Upper Canada Village library to give you some background for choosing the subject and style of your own work of art.

Drawing in Pencil (This would not include coloured pencils.)

Drawing in Crayon (In the 1860s, crayon would have referred to pastels and not to wax crayons.)

Drawing in Ink

Painting (Both watercolours and oils would be appropriate.)

Contact: Gabriele Thomas, 613-543-3704 ext. 2234

DISCRETIONARY PRIZES

In the 1860s discretionary prizes were frequently awarded by judges for entries of note which did not fit into any established category. These entries would have to exhibit some outstanding workmanship or reflect some new introduction, a vegetable for example.

In organizing the exhibition at Upper Canada Village, a similar approach is being taken. The formal prize list contains categories found on lists from the 1860s exhibition. In addition, however, we accept items, which will be considered for prizes at the discretion of the judges. What follows are guidelines for these entries and a list, drawn from 1860s sources, of items, which received discretionary prizes at various exhibitions in the 1860s.

GUIDELINES

Manufactured Items of Local Origin

For example: blankets, horseshoes, tinware of all kinds, agricultural implements (wood rakes, forks, etc.) and machinery, men's and women's clothing (woollen and linen), soaps, furniture of all kinds, leather goods (shoes, harness, etc.) rugs, trademen's tools, domestic items in wool or linen (shawls, table cloths, etc.), bed coverings (sheets, pillow cases, blankets), dried and artificial flowers, wreaths, cloth and yarn (linen or wool), headwork, crochet work, art work.

Textiles

Preference should be given to items made in wool and linen. Cotton is less popular. Remember that all synthetic fibres (rayon, nylon, phentex, etc.) are twentieth century inventions and cannot be accepted. Choose colours, which correspond to mineral or vegetable dyes.

Items of Wood, Tin, Iron or Leather

Wherever possible select a mid-nineteenth century model or pattern from which to work and you will avoid unsuitable modern shapes and designs. When you finish your entry avoid modern and synthetic finishes (lacquer, polyurethane, etc.) but use linseed oil and turpentine 3:1, or shellac; where you use paint, choose flat or semi-gloss oil based paints, avoid high gloss but overpaint a flat or semi-gloss with varnish. Choose paint colours, which correspond to mineral or vegetable colours available in the 1860s. When selecting hardware and fastenings choose unfinished brass or iron, slotted screws and cut nails. Other screws or nails should be avoided or counter sunk and the hole plugged in an appropriate way. Preference should be given to square headed bolts and nuts and to hand rather than power driven tools (i.e. planes).

Items Requiring Containers

Avoid all plastics - they are not acceptable. For liquids, choose plain, clear glass or ceramic, and in place of a lid use cloth, wax or greased paper. Where you need a container for dry material use cotton or linen bags made from sheeting.

SAMPLES OF ELIGIBLE ITEMS

The following is a list of items for which discretionary prizes were offered at some of the local Fairs.

beaded purse	fancy hearth rug	penmanship	syrup, maple
beans	fanning mill	picture frame	table mats
beeswax	fire screen	pillow	tablecloth, linen
book marks	flowers, artificial	pin cushion	tin fiddle
box flowers	flowers, everlasting	pocket watch	tombstone
bread basket	gloves	pot barley	top onions
brick	kale	rhubarb wine	vinegar
celery	kohlrabi	slippers, handmade	wax flowers
chair cover	linen napkin	stand cover	wooden fork
child's embroidered	linen thread	starch	woollen tidy
dress	maple molasses	stone crock	work chair
coffee beans	muff	syrup	
cucumbers	ottoman cover	syrup, corn	

If you have an item which might be suitable, please contact Gabriele Thomas at 613-543-3704 ext. 2234.