

“The History of Lighting” display interprets the development of lighting technology from ancient times to the present. Major advances in lighting are presented in a timeline with various artefacts representing each era.

Early lighting methods had a close relationship with fire; campfires, candles, and lamps using natural oils. An interesting example on display is a reproduction of an early lamp used in Biblical times fueled by olive oil.



Biblical Olive Oil Lamp

Before matches were invented various methods of starting fires by friction were used. A modern demonstration of this idea incorporates the use of a steel striker and flint stone.



Steel Striker and Flint Stone

Jumping ahead in time vintage oil lamps using a central-draft burners were to become the standard in lighting devices for many years, and numerous examples of these kinds of lamps are also featured.



Collection of Oil Lamps

Later lighting techniques switched to the use of electricity early in the 1900s. On display are vintage light bulbs, flashlights, and modern LED devices. Today it is interesting to note that both fire and electricity are used in a variety of ways for producing light.

While being able to see in the dark was probably the impetus in the development of lighting technology, today we have several devices which use light in other interesting and novel ways. One example is the projection of images, and everyone is probably familiar with the current PowerPoint projection technology using Smart devices. On display is a forerunner of this technology, a 1920s slide projector branded with the name “Magic Lantern.” The unit operates with the light from an incandescent lamp shining through images printed on three-inch glass slides and projected on a screen. This remarkable artefact was used in a local church for teaching Sunday School.



“Magic Lantern Projector” c1927

These and many more artefacts related to fire and lighting will fascinate visitors to the museum.

“The Acadians at Tryon” display interprets the history of Acadian settlers at Tryon, which is also representative of Acadian settlements found in other places in the Maritimes.



The Acadians at Tryon Display

According to the Census taken in 1752 there were five Acadian families living at Tryon, and the numbers increased significantly until the deportation in 1758. The display focuses on the attraction of these people to the saltmarshes associated with the Tryon River. Their way of life is examined, and the location of their homesteads identified. For those who are interested, a short tour along the trail visitors will be introduced to the area in which the Tryon Acadians made their living.



**The Acadians, “Saltmarsh Haying”. Painting by Azor Vienneau,
Courtesy Nova Scotia Museum**

The Acadians of Tryon display is timely since the idea was conceived in recognition of the 25th Anniversary of the Congrès Mondial acadien, a celebration of the Acadian identity which will take place from August 10 to 24, 2019.

“The Art of Woodturning” display interprets the tools and machinery used in the field of woodturning. Various turned objects are presented. One piece was in an art show in Halifax judged by a fellow Danish guy by the name of Tage Frid. Sorry, no live demos, but various turned pieces are on display, and an antique wood turning lathe from an old mill on PEI.



Woodturning Lathes and Turnings

The displays will remain in place for the duration of 2019 and supplement the Museum’s permanent interpretation of the History of Lot 28 and the AM Radio Broadcasting on PEI. The Tryon Museum is located at #47 Route 10 in Tryon and is open year-round by chance or appointment. Admission is by voluntary donation to the Tryon Area Historical Society Inc. For information please contact Jack Sorensen: Telephone 902-658-2009; e-mail jacksorensen@pei.sympatico.ca; Website www.tryonareahistoricalociety.com.

