

Second Annual Report
of the
Waterloo Historical
Society



Nineteen - Fourteen

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
of the
WATERLOO HISTORICAL
SOCIETY



BERLIN, CANADA
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY
1914

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Buiseg-wagh

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Kagantawen

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Frontispiece—Stedman-Indian Deed

The frontispiece is a reproduction of the second folio, with most of the signatures and the much later certificate of registration, of the deed, given Philipp Stedman by the Sachems of the Six Nation Indians in 1795, for a tract of land on the Grand River, from just above Paris to above Galt, purchased by the Hon. William Dickson in 1816, now, substantially, the Townships of North and South Dumfries. Stedman made small payment only; a large mortgage remained until paid off by Dickson in 1816.

The totems of the grantors will be noted on the left and thumb prints, in sealing wax, on the right of the signatures. Appended to the deed, by its binding tape, is a large wax seal, about three inches across and half an inch thick.

The text of the deed here follows:

To All Persons to Whom These Presents Shall Come, Greeting,

Know ye, that we, the undersigned Sachems and Chief Warriors of the Mohawk, Oghgwaga, Seneka, Onondaga, and Cayuga Tribes or Nations of Indian Americans living on and inhabiting and owning the lands of the Grand River, or River Ouse, in the Province of Upper Canada, in North America. For and in consideration of the sum of Ten thousand, two hundred, and fifty pounds, ten shillings, estimating dollars at eight shillings each, to us in hand, well and truly paid before the en sealing and delivery hereof, to and for the use of the Sachems and chief warriors aforesaid, and of the several nations of Indian Americans aforesaid, by Phillip Stedman, of Fort Erie Township, in the County of Lincoln, and Province of Upper Canada, aforesaid, Gentleman, the receipt whereof we do in our aforesaid capacities hereby acknowledge, have given, granted, bargained, sold, aliened, released, conveyed and confirmed; and by these presents, do give, grant, bargain, sell, alien, release, convey and confirm unto him the said Phillip Stedman, and to his heirs and assigns, the following Tract or parcel of land lying upon and adjoining the said Grand River, viz. Beginning at the second Forks of said river, above the Mohawk village thereon, which forks are formed somewhat above the new road leading from the head of Lake Ontario to the river Le Tranche, alias, Thames, and thence extending up the said river, (and to be parallel with the river road aforesaid) about a north northwest point, full twelve miles, carrying and containing the full breadth of twelve miles across said river, or six miles on each side of the same and containing one hundred and forty-four square miles, or

ninety-two thousand one hundred and sixty acres, being part of the Tract of land granted to the said Indian Nation by his Excellency Frederick Haldimand, late Gov'r. of Quebec and its dependencies, as by His Grant thereof reference thereto being had, as also to the survey of said lands, made by order of his Excellency, John Graves Simcoe, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Upper Canada, may appear: Reserving, nevertheless, out of and from the said Tract of land, full one thousand acres, and no more, to be pitched and laid out for the use, and at the election and choice of Captain Joseph Brant of the said Grand River, five hundred acres of which to be a pinery.

To have and hold the above granted and bargained premises with all the privileges and appurtenances thereof, to him the said Phillip Stedman, and to his heirs and assigns forever: We hereby engaging in our said capacities of Sachems and chief Warriors of the Tribes and Nations aforesaid, to warrant and defend the said granted and bargained premises to him the said Phillip Stedman and to his heirs and assigns against the lawful claims and demands of any person or persons whomsoever.

In testimony whereof, the said Sachems and Chief Warriors of the Mohawk, Oghgwaga, Seneka, Onondaga, and Cayuga Tribes or Nations of Indian Americans have hereunto subscribed their names and sealed their seals this second day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of us:

Robert Kerr, J. P.

Jos. Brant.

John Young

Kenweathon

William Nelles

Onaghsgwisahhon

Daniel Young

Thagohawightha

Warner Nelles

Tewaseragegh

Kenrageughgowagh.

Constitution and By-Laws of The Waterloo Historical Society

Adopted 1914

Article I.—Title.

The name of this organization shall be the Waterloo Historical Society.

Article II.—Objects.

The objects of the Waterloo Historical Society shall be the collection, preservation, exhibition and publication of material pertaining to the history of the County of Waterloo in particular, and to Canadian Historical records generally; acquiring documents and manuscripts, and obtaining narratives and records of pioneers, maintaining a gallery of historical portraits and a historical museum, publishing and diffusing information relative to the history of the County, and in general encouraging and developing within this County the study of its history. The museum and general headquarters of the Society shall be in Berlin, the county town of Waterloo County.

Article III.—Members.

The Society shall be composed of the following classes of members, viz.:—

- a. Honorary Members.
- b. Ex-officio Members.
- c. Life Members.
- d. Annual Members.

Members of all classes shall be elected by the Council of the Society at any of its regular meetings.

Honorary Members shall be chosen by the unanimous vote of the members of the Council present at any regular meeting thereof.

Ex-officio Members shall be the Dominion and Provincial Members of Parliament in both ridings of the County, the members of the County Council, and the Mayors of the incorporated cities of the County.

Annual and Life Members shall be chosen by a majority vote of the members of the Council present at any regular meeting thereof.

Honorary and ex-officio Members shall pay no dues.

A payment of twenty dollars into the funds of the Society shall constitute Life Membership.

Annual Members shall pay a fee of one dollar per annum; Lady Annual Members shall pay fifty cents per annum.

Article IV.—Officers.

The affairs of this Society shall be managed by a Council composed of the following:—

A President, a Vice-President, a Secretary-Treasurer and four additional members elected by the Society. These officers shall form a Council to control and provide for the general interests of the Society.

The Council shall fix the remuneration of the Secretary-Treasurer.

Five or more members of the Society residing in any local centre of the County, outside of Berlin, shall be entitled to elect a local vice-president who shall be a member of the Council.

The President and Secretary-Treasurer shall be ex-officio members of all committees.

In addition to these officers an auditor shall be elected every year at the Annual Meeting to examine the books of the Society before the financial statement is presented to the next Annual Meeting.

All members of the Council shall hold office until their successors are regularly appointed.

Article V.—Affiliation.

This Society shall be affiliated with the Ontario Historical Society.

BY-LAWS.

I.—Meetings.

The Annual Meeting of this Society shall be held on the last Friday of October in each year.

Such meeting shall be for the election of officers, presentation of reports and papers, and for the transaction of general business.

General meetings may be held during the year, as deemed advisable by the Council.

Four members shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of the Council.

The meetings of the Council shall be held on the call of the President, or upon request to the President of any three members of the Council, and such meetings shall be deemed regular meetings on notice thereof being issued not less than five days before the date of the meeting.

II.—Resolutions.

All resolutions and motions must be presented to the Secretary-Treasurer in writing.

III.—Publications.

All correspondence and papers must be authorized by the Council before being published in any paper, pamphlet or periodical over the name of the Society.

IV.—Duties of Officers.

The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society and conduct them after the prescribed order of business. In the absence of the President, a Vice-President or other persiding officer shall preside.

The Secretary-Treasurer shall issue all notices of meetings, shall keep correct minutes of meetings held, and shall read such minutes at the next regular meeting. He shall have charge of all correspondence and of all printing, and shall present a report at the Annual Meeting. He shall receive, collect, hold and receipt for all fees and other monies, and disburse them by order of the Council. All monies received or collected shall be deposited in the Canadian Bank of Commerce to the credit of the Waterloo Historical Society. All amounts shall be paid by cheque, signed by the President and Secretary-Treasurer.

The Secretary-Treasurer shall be the custodian of the Society's Museum and property generally.

The Auditor shall examine the Treasurer's accounts before they are submitted to the Annual Meeting.

V.—Election.

The officers of the Society shall be nominated and elected by ballot, if so desired, at the Annual Meeting.

Should any officer be unable to complete his or her year, the Council shall have power by a two-thirds vote at any lawful meeting to elect a successor.

VI.—Amendments.

The Constitution or the Bylaws may be altered or amended by a two-thirds vote of fifteen or more members present at any Annual Meeting, notice of proposed amendment or alteration having been handed in to the Council in writing not less than one month previous to the Annual Meeting.

VII.—Order of Business.

The Order of Business at the Annual Meeting shall be as follows:—

1. Minutes of previous meeting.
2. Correspondence.
3. Annual Report of the Secretary-Treasurer.
4. Appointment of Auditor.
5. Election of Officers.
6. Amendments to Constitution or Bylaws.
7. President's Address.
8. Other papers and addresses, and business.

Annual Meeting

Berlin, November 13th, 1914.

The Second Annual Meeting of the Waterloo Historical Society was held in the Free Library Hall on the above date, the President, W. H. Breithaupt, in the chair.

Secretary-Treasurer's Report.

Berlin, November 13th, 1914.

I have the honor of presenting the Second Annual Report of the Waterloo Historical Society for the year ending October 31st, 1914.

The work of the Society has made progress during the past year, and a number of notable additions have been made to the Society's collection.

Your President and Secretary have visited various parts of the County and have placed the needs of the Society before representative citizens. We have been assured of support everywhere, and hope to receive valuable contributions from time to time.

It is apparent that material of much historical value has been scattered or lost, but there is much still to be had which should be secured without delay to be added to our collection.

A list of donations received during the year appears elsewhere.

The hope is expressed that the members of the Society will continue to take a deep interest in collecting material for our museum. Let this be anything pertaining to the early settlement of this County, for example, old documents, deeds, family histories, photographs, Indian objects, etc.

Lecture.

This year we were fortunate in having an address by Dr. Otto Klotz, Dominion Astronomer, of Ottawa. The address, which was an excellent presentation of the subject dealt with "The Boundaries of Canada."

Financial Statement.

Receipts for 1914:	
Balance from 1913	\$150.61
Berlin Free Library for repairs	13.00
Members' Fees	51.50
Waterloo County Grant	100.00
Legislative Grant	100.00
1913 Reports	1.00
	<hr/> \$416.11
Disbursements for 1914:	
Postage, Printing and Stationery	\$ 44.08
Cases and Repairs	103.90
Lecture	10.00
Rent and Caretaker	19.00
Bookbinding	31.75
First Annual Report	40.00
Frames and mounting maps	16.00
Second Annual Report (estimated)	80.00
Services of Secretaries	30.00
	<hr/> \$374.73
Balance on hand	\$ 41.38

All of which is respectfully submitted.

P. FISCHER,
Secretary-Treasurer Waterloo Historical Society.

The report was duly received and adopted.

Election of Officers.

On motion of J. E. Klotz, seconded by D. Forsyth, the officers of 1914 were re-elected to office for the year 1915.

Constitution and By-Laws.

On resolution passed at the first annual meeting, the Council of the Society prepared during the year formal Constitution and By-Laws, which were presented at the annual meeting and adopted. (They appear elsewhere in this report.)

Mr. J. M. Scully was appointed Auditor.

Addresses.

The President, W. H. Breithaupt, in his address reviewed the work of the Society for the past year, and gave an account of his visit to the meeting of the Ontario Horticultural Society at Ottawa, and the Lundy's Lane celebration.

Mr. James E. Kerr, Secretary of the Galt Public Library Board, read a paper on the History of the Galt Public Library.

President's Address

In the first place I have to acknowledge a feeling of short-coming. The President's address to this Society, on the occasion of the Annual Meeting, should contain some addition to the recorded history of the County. For some time I have been collecting material for a comprehensive paper on the history of County newspapers. Owing to the difficulty and delay in getting all the information wanted, the paper could not be completed for this meeting.

It is a satisfaction to report that interest in the general purposes of the Society continues and grows. There have been a number of valuable additions to the Society's collection, in files of County newspapers, in portraits and other pictures, and in general objects of historical and antiquarian interest, all as referred to by the Secretary and as will appear in the annual report. Among the photographs contributed, those of the Stedman deed of 1795 from the Sachems of the Six Nation Indians for what became Dumfries Township, the Dickson purchase of 1816, are of particular interest. A reproduction of one of these photographs is to appear as an illustration in this year's annual report. By courtesy of the owner, Miss Dickson, of Galt, the parchment original is here on exhibition this evening.

We have had the pleasure this evening to hear an interesting and valuable paper on the Galt Public Library, read by the author, Mr. James E. Kerr, of Galt. As former President of the Galt Mechanics Institute for a number of years, later chairman of the Library Board, since 1901 secretary of the Board, and now for the past five years secretary-treasurer, Mr. Kerr is well qualified to speak on his subject.

Mr. E. W. B. Snider, of St. Jacobs, has in preparation and had intended to give us a paper on the History of the Grist and Saw Mills of Waterloo County, but is prevented by indisposition from being present. We expect to have Mr. Snider's paper on a future occasion.

Dr. Klotz's address, mentioned by the Secretary, will appear in the annual report. While not pertaining particularly to the history of Waterloo County, it is of first rate Canadian historic interest, in being the most complete treatment of its subject as a whole that has yet come forth.

Mr. Thomas Pearce, the veteran school inspector of Waterloo County, contributes a paper on the school history of the County, which will appear in the annual report.

As delegate of this Society I attended the annual meeting of the Ontario Historical Society, held in Ottawa in June. The meeting was an interesting and well attended one, delegates from all parts of Ontario taking part, as also one from the Buffalo Historical Society.

Various papers were: The President's annual address by President John Dearness, M. A., of London; Pioneer Life on the Bay of Quinte, by W. S. Herrington, B.A., K.C., of Napanee; Some Old Time Newspapers and Newspaper Writers, by Dr. Wilfred Campbell, of Ottawa; The Valley of the Ottawa in 1613, by Dr. Sulte, of Ottawa; Highway of the Ottawa, by T. W. E. Sowter, of Ottawa. Mr. Sowter spoke incidentally of an Indian ossuary, or large burying ground, found on an island near Aylmer, Ont., and it was brought out that only one such ossuary had been found in southwestern Ontario, in Lambton County.

One event of the meeting was the turning of the first sod for a monument to Samuel de Champlain, on Nepean Point.

On the various occasions there were addresses by Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, who represented the Premier; by Hon. George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, and by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

The new President of the Ontario Historical Society is Mr. Clarence M. Warner, of Napanee.

On Saturday afternoon, July 25th, three delegates of this Society, Sheriff Lackner, Mr. T. A. Witzel and the President, attended the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the battle of Lundy's Lane, on the battlefield at Niagara Falls, Ontario.

A procession with banners waving and several bands playing stirring military airs marched from the town armory to the Lundy's Lane monument, on the battlefield. In the procession were military contingents representing all branches of the service, Veteran Associations, Chiefs of Six Nation and other Indians, the Ontario Historical Society and four other Historical Societies, the U. E. Loyalists' Association, the Mayor and Common Council of Niagara Falls, Ont., the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of Niagara Falls, N. Y., City and County School Boards, etc.

At the monument, which, with numerous graves of men who fell in the battle, is in a cemetery on the slope and brow of a hill where was the centre of the battle, the monument being at the side of a historic church, there were commemorative and patriotic addresses, by Sir John M. Gibson, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and a number of others, including several gentlemen from across the border, the celebration being a truly international one. Songs and recitations varied the proceedings. A graceful feature of the occasion was the decoration, with flowers and flags, of the monument and graves of those who fell in the battle, by a committee of six Canadian and six American young ladies. Military relics of the battle and mementos of United Empire Loyalists and early settlers were on exhibition in a tent near the monument.

With the exception of the Battle of New Orleans, fought, owing to slow travel of information in those days, after peace had been declared, the Battle of Lundy's Lane was practically the last and was the most sanguinary encounter of the war of 1812, though on the appalling scale of the present war it would rank as a mere skirmish of outposts. Well may we rejoice at the hundred years of peace that have prevailed between two great countries, allowing generation after generation to grow up with the sane outlook engendered by continued security from fear of invasion; at that great frontier of nearly four thousand miles, stretching across a continent, the longest continuous frontier in the world, without a fortification, and not in need of any.

On the other hand the patriotism evinced by the County of Waterloo in the present hour of need may properly here be placed on record. Berlin's subscription to the Patriotic Fund for the relief of families of soldiers stood at last report, a few days ago, at \$96,876.55, over \$5.00 per head for every man, woman and child of population; two contingents of volunteers, 56 men, have gone forth from here to aid in the defence of the Empire. The Town of Waterloo is on record with the large subscription of \$48,000 to the Patriotic Fund; five men from Waterloo went with the contingent from Berlin. Other subscriptions to the fund were: Galt, \$45,000; Preston, \$5,000; Elmira, \$5,700; Wilmot Township, \$3,000; Waterloo County Council, \$2,500. Waterloo Township intends to make a substantial contribution as do other municipalities in the county, which have not yet taken final action. The Belgian Relief Fund is now being actively canvassed and will no doubt have generous contribution. Two contingents of volunteers, 230 men, including men from Preston and Hespeler, have gone from Galt.

Our first annual report was well received, the demand for it being greater than we had expected, (300 copies). If we can afford it it might well be re-printed. It will be very desirable for later members of the Society to have a full set of its publications. This year we expect to publish 500 copies.

The room we occupy as museum is not adequate for the needs of the Society. In the contemplated addition to the Berlin Public Library—for which grant is made and about \$20,000 will be expended—there will be a large space in the basement which the Library authorities have kindly designated as available for the Waterloo Historical Society. This will give a room 24 feet by 39 feet in size, which, with little extra expense, can be made dry and fire-proof.

History of the Galt Public Library

By James E. Kerr

I congratulate the Waterloo Historical Society on the work it is doing. Of the importance of that work it is not necessary for me to speak; I rejoice that such a good beginning has been made. The Society has already acquired much valuable material that will, I hope, be used in compiling a history of this very important and prosperous section of Canada.

The story of Waterloo county will not possess, perhaps, those dramatic features that belong to the annals of some of our border counties, and yet I venture to say that the history of the settlement of Waterloo county will be a very interesting one. There are features that are, I think, peculiar to this county. Such are the advent of our German friends from Pennsylvania, the incidents of their journey hither, their heroic struggles, their ultimate success, and in the southern portion of the county the influx of the Scotch settlers who did such grand pioneer work. May I not add also that the history of our county will tell how men of English descent and men of German descent lived together, not only without quarrelling with one another, but grew to have such mutual respect and friendship that in course of time they became one people?

The Hon. James Young has shown in his history of Galt what can be done in the way of local history. Mr. Young was well qualified for the task by his ability and thorough knowledge of the people of whom he wrote. He was fortunate in that when he wrote his book the events which he describes were well within the memory of men then living. I acknowledge my indebtedness to him for much of what I am about to read to you in this very brief sketch of library work in Galt.

On Christmas Day, 1836, a meeting was held at the King's Arm Hotel, Galt, to decide what should be done to start a public library in the village. Books at that period were scarce and dear in Canada and no paternal and benignant government was willing or indeed ever thought of giving financial aid to such an undertaking. It was suggested that the Hon. William Dickson, the only man of means in the community, might perhaps help. He was accordingly asked for a loan of \$100 and he was kind enough to furnish the borrowers with that sum on security being given for it by all the members of the committee. We may be sure that no ephemeral literature found a place in this library which bore the somewhat formidable title of "The Galt Subscription and Circulating Library." The first librarian was a Mr. Hunter, after him Mr. George Lee, the village watchmaker, who was in turn succeeded by a Mrs. Johnston, widow of a former baker, and whose rooms were reached by a somewhat precarious outside stair and formed the upper storey of a clapboarded store which stood at the corner of Main and Ainslie streets, opposite the place where the Gore Mutual building now stands. In familiar parlance the stock of books which were contained in two or three pine chests was called "Johnston's Library."

On the day of organization fifty members were enrolled, but in a short time this number was increased to one hundred and fifty. No provision was made for a reading room, but the borrower of a book hurried home with his treasure to read it in the evening by the light of a tallow candle, the only artificial light which was then obtainable, unless, like young Abraham Lincoln, he was content to read by the fitful light of a log fire.. The juvenile reader in search for picture books found only wood cuts of the most primitive description, depicting, perhaps, Robinson Crusoe and his man Friday, or some Biblical picture to make clear to the youthful understanding the mysteries of Scripture truth.

The men who took the most prominent part in organizing the first library in the village were: Rev. Dr. Bayne, Alexander Burnet, James Cowan, John Gowinlock, William Trotter, H. G. Barlow, James Harris, Andrew Elliott, Francis McElroy, Francis Hogg, Andrew Moscrip and Walter H. Benn. These men have long since passed away, but they all did good work in their day in laying the foundations of a progressive and moral community; to the older generation of Galtonians their names call up a crowd of memories of the days that are no more.

In 1853, Galt having grown to be a prosperous village and aspiring even then to be the "Manchester of Canada," a larger library was required that on the 31st of May of that year the "Circulating Library" was merged in the "Galt Mechanics' Institute." For the books contained in the former institution the sum of \$160 was paid. Morris C. Lutz was the first president, and James G. Fraser the first librarian. Mr. Fraser had charge of the telegraph office and in this office space was found for the books. The librarian received the not very munificent sum of \$20 per annum for his services. In 1857 the "Noah's Ark," as the old Town Hall was facetiously called, was removed and found its "Mount Ararat" a little further up Market street, its former site being required for the new Town Hall. This very plain but substantial building was finished in 1858 and accommodation was found in it for the "Mechanics Institute" Library, which was presided over by Mr. Alex. Addison, who succeeded Mr. Fraser. In its new quarters there was space found for a reading room, which very considerably added to the popularity and usefulness of the institution. The enquiring reader found always a sympathetic helper in Mr. Addison. Even in larger and better appointed libraries than that of our old Mechanics Institute, librarians find it difficult to suit everybody. Often the inquiries for books are somewhat humorous. A boy came into our library and wanted a book about pigs. The librarian, curious to know what he wanted to know about pigs, found that the boy really wanted a book describing the process of making pig iron. Another reader asked for a book called "The Little Toe." After a moment's thought the librarian produced the Rev. R. E. Knowles' book called "The Undertow." This yarn is equalled by the enquiry of a man for "Mr. Homer's Adessa." A boy told the librarian he wanted two books, one for himself and one for his father. When asked what kind of books he would like, he said, "Well, you see, father he likes love, but I likes fighting." Not often now-a-days, but in the old times frequently the remark would be made by a juvenile reader, "Don't want no more of them old-fashioned books." The ideal librarian is a person of infinite patience, limitless tact, and the sweetness of an angel. I will not say that Mr. Addison or any librarian we have ever had measured quite up to that standard. It is certain, however, that there has been a growing desire on the part of our purchasing committee to get books that will interest the public. The juvenile department is now a branch of library work and in our present library we have a children's reading room containing newspapers and books suitable for children.

On Mr. Addison's death in 1878, Mr. Charles Stewart became librarian. He was a man of literary tastes, with a strong predilection for poetry; indeed, he wrote some very pretty poems in a minor key which were published from time to time in our local papers. The limited income which we received made it impossible to greatly increase our stock, which numbered latterly about 3,000 volumes.

In 1897 we removed to larger quarters provided for us by the Town Council in the upper storey of the Market Building. Mr. Stewart had been succeeded by his daughter, Miss Jennie Stewart. She very efficiently combined the duties of librarian and secretary of the Board. Her early death in June, 1899, caused much regret to the Board and to the patrons of the Library by whom her amiability, her shrewd sense and her diligence in the performance of her duties were much

appreciated. The old Circulating Library and its successor, the Mechanics Institute, added to their slender incomes by means of a course of lectures given either in the old village hall or in the New Connection Methodist Church, which was situated on Dickson street. Some of the lecturers were local men but most of them came from Toronto, London or other places. The lectures were well attended. One can imagine that amusements were few and that the young people attended them rather for the chance of an evening out than from any great thirst for knowledge.

The hall was lit by tallow candles arranged along the walls. A big stove near the door was used in heating the room. In old times the whole village turned out to the lecture, but in later times lectures became unpopular and other more lively attractions drew people away. At present, though the moving picture shows and cheap theatrical entertainments draw the crowds, the lecture has regained its place: at least there are now a sufficiently large number of the more cultured people who are willing to attend a good lecture. Our library of late years has had several courses of lectures solely on educational lines and the small hall in the Library Building on the occasion of a lecture is generally well filled.

In the late 90's it was felt that the Mechanics Institute had ceased to fulfil the expectations of its founders. One reason of its failure in the later period of its existence was that it had not funds to carry on such a library as the people required. The income including the government grant of about two hundred dollars, and a like sum from the Town Council, was only about seven hundred and fifty dollars, so that after paying the running expenses very little money was left for the purchase of books, magazines and newspapers. Steps were taken, therefore, to turn the Mechanics Institute into a Free Public Library. A popular vote was taken and a large majority favoring such a change, a bylaw to that effect was passed by the Town Council. The first officers of the organization were: President, Dr. Radford; Secretary, J. E. Kerr; Treasurer, Edward Radigan; the other members of the Board of Directors, R. Alexander, Charles Turnbull, Rev. Father Craven, John H. McGregor, Alex. Sloan, William Wallace, and the Mayor, Thomas Vair.

The rooms in the Market Building were refitted and a better system of heating and lighting installed. Miss A. G. Millard, who had succeeded Miss Stewart, was appointed librarian. The reorganization solved the financial difficulty as the town grant was very largely increased, and as the basis of the grant was soon established at the rate of one-half mill on the dollar enough money was received to buy all the books required.

This municipal grant has increased from year to year and now, with the government grant added, our income is approaching four thousand dollars per annum. We received from Mr. Carnegie \$23,000 to put up a suitable library. The Carnegie building was opened in August, 1905. The Library is entirely free to all the people of Galt. There is a Reading room, a Stack room, Reference room and Librarian's room on the main floor. Upstairs there is a large Children's room, a Board room and Lecture hall. The borrowers of books in the Library number nearly 4,000. Under the efficient superintendence of Miss Millard and two assistants its influence and usefulness are rapidly extending and we feel that the Public Library has attained its proper place among the educational institutions of Galt.

Boundaries of Canada

Dr. Otto Klotz, Dominion Astronomer, of Ottawa, gave an address at the Collegiate Institute, Berlin, on the above subject, on April 17, 1914, under the joint auspices of the Waterloo Historical Society and the Canadian Club. The address was illustrated by numerous maps thrown on the screen, showing the various boundaries and their evolution. The speaker cleared up many points to the large assemblage, and removed erroneous impressions, such as: that the greater part of the State of Maine should belong to Canada by running or extending the 45th parallel to the sea; that the "Northwest angle" of the Lake of the Woods should have read in the treaty "Southwest angle," and prevented Minnesota from projecting her nose into Canada; that Great Britain has always sacrificed the interests of Canada; and that Canada rightly claimed sea-ports in southeastern Alaska. He told the story how and why the 45th and 49th parallels figure in our boundary line, and showed why in running the 49th parallel it was pulled about by the attraction of the mountains, making it a crooked line instead of a smooth parallel of latitude.



In order to trace the evolution of the boundary, composed of various sections, it is necessary to give an historical sketch of each part, brief as it must be, due to the limited time at my disposal.

Beginning with the discovery of Newfoundland by Cabot in 1497, who subsequently followed the coast southward to latitude 34 degrees, England claimed the Atlantic coast down to that parallel, as shown more than a century afterwards, when James I. granted in 1606 the first charter to the London Company for the territory lying between 34 and 38 degrees, and to the Plymouth Company between 41 and 45 degrees, leaving a neutral zone between them of 3 degrees. Here we have the first mention of the 45th parallel, and it has persisted to the present day.

Cartier entered the Gulf of St. Lawrence in 1534, and ascended the St. Lawrence the following year, that is, in 1535, thereby securing for France that vast waterway and the country tributary thereto. The two great rival nations, England and France, have each now a foothold on the northern half of the American continent, and for 150 years rivalry, war and bloodshed continued ere the complete supremacy of the former was established on the Plains of Abraham in 1759.

The charter given by Queen Elizabeth in 1583 to Sir Walter Raleigh makes no mention of boundaries for his colonization scheme, which proved a complete failure, although the name Virginia, in honor of the Queen, has come down to us from that time.

The real beginning of trouble between England and France soon followed the granting of a charter by Henry IV., King of France, to De Monts for the seacoast and territory lying between 40 and 46 degrees. De Monts erected rude forts at the mouth of the St. Croix and at Port Royal on the Bay of Fundy, now known as Annapolis Royal. It will be observed that this latter charter was overlapped by the charter to the Plymouth Company given three years later, and already referred to. Following chronologically, we may mention the advent in 1609 of Henry Hudson—an Englishman—in the river bearing his name, whereby the Dutch, in whose service Hudson was, established themselves later in New Netherlands and founded New Amsterdam, now New York. The first encounter between the English and French took place in 1614 when Argal drove the French from Port Royal. No place in America suffered more from the vicissitudes of war than did Port Royal, for many times it was taken only to be ceded again by treaty until in 1710 it, with Acadia, permanently fell to England. The French had called their possessions New France, and the Dutch theirs New Netherlands, while New England first appears in the charter, another charter, given by James I. in 1620 to the Plymouth Company, wherein their limits are extended from 40 degrees to 48 degrees. The following year James I. gave to his friend Sir William Alexander (afterwards Lord Stirling) a charter covering "Nova Scotia" or New Scotland, as the territory was called. This charter formed an important part in future boundary discussions. By it the boundary ascended the St. Croix river to its remotest spring to the west, and thence to the nearest bay, river or stream emptying into Canada's great river (the St. Lawrence) and thence along it to the sea. There were two inconsistencies in this boundary; in the first place it encroached on the territory of the New Plymouth Company, and in the second place it included the south shore of the St. Lawrence which undoubtedly was rightly claimed by the French. However, the Plymouth Company relinquished its claim on the area common with the grant to Alexander. In 1628 Sir William sent out Sir David Kirk and he took Port Royal again. In the same year the council of the Plymouth Company made a grant to the Governor and Company of Massachusetts Bay. We find the English colonies on the Atlantic coast growing more rapidly than the French to the north of them, and hostilities are chronic if not continuous. Beside the occupation by the English on the Atlantic coast, the Dutch occupied, as already noted, New Netherlands, and similarly a New Sweden was founded in 1638 on the Delaware, which, however, was later absorbed in the grant to William Penn in 1681.

These more southerly English possessions have little relation, save indirectly, with the boundary between the English and French possessions, or as we recognize it now the boundary of Canada, and more particularly the boundary of the original Nova Scotia, for New Brunswick did not become a separate province till 1784. It was the growth of New England and its steady pressure northward that crowded the French possessions which eventually became English. Then the boundary line became one between two English possessions, of which we shall presently speak. By the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 Great Britain was confirmed in the possession of Hudson's Bay, Newfoundland and Acadia. To France remained Cape Breton, with the strongly fortified Louisburg, and the St. Lawrence, together with the country claimed by exploration, extending through the Great Lakes and down the Mississippi. At the moment we are only concerned with the New England boundary, and the French possessions in the West do not enter here into the discussion. Louisburg fell in 1745 before Warren and Pepperell, to be restored to France by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, only to be retaken, and for good, ten years

later, by Wolfe. This was followed up the next year, 1759, by the historic battle on the Plains of Abraham when Canada became a British possession. We must here impress upon your attention the position of affairs after the Treaty of Paris in 1763, which closed the war with France. The whole of the American continent northward from Florida, which belonged to Spain, and east of the Alleghany mountains belonged to Great Britain. All boundary questions were questions between provinces, all under one crown. The boundary line or limit of 45 degrees mentioned in the new Plymouth charter of 1606, now began to loom large on the horizon; it had significance which can scarcely be said for it at that early date,—two years before the founding of Quebec. New England at the time of the Treaty of Paris included the organized provinces of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut. The province of New York was also organized. But a few years after the treaty we find the governor of Canada corresponding with the governor of the province of New York with reference to the survey of their common boundary line, the 45th parallel, and this line was run by Collins & Valentine in 1771-1773, a boundary line between two British provinces, let it be remembered, and the boundary line then run is our boundary line today. So we see that the northern limit of the Plymouth Company as given in the charter by James I. in 1606, although precise in words, yet intensely vague as to its position in the wilds of America at that time, became the boundary line between provinces evolving out of that Plymouth Company and another province acquired by conquest. It is an historic boundary, quite naturally. This part of our boundary line was run and defined before the American Revolution, before there was an United States. The disposition of the Northeastern Boundary came later, i.e., of the Maine boundary.

It is here necessary to call to mind the conditions and course of events during the latter half of the 18th century. Prior to the crowning event on the Plains of Abraham, the English were in possession of the more southerly part of the eastern North American continent, while the French adjoined them to the north. The English on their part were ever pressing the French and pushing their possessions and boundaries northward. In 1759 the French were driven from this part of the continent, and the whole country from Georgia to Hudson's Bay came under the British Crown. In 1775 the provinces or states that had grown out of the Plymouth Company, the London Company, and others, thirteen in all, revolted and declared their independence, which was acceded to by the definitive treaty of 1783. Conditions were now exactly reversed. Great Britain now occupied the position, as far as territory is concerned, that France formerly occupied; and the United States the position that Great Britain had occupied at the time of the Treaty of Ryswick. Is it not very natural, most natural, that the United States claimed as their northeastern boundary, the very same boundary that England had claimed against the French, the boundary line that had been specified, although vaguely we will admit, in the charter to Sir William Alexander in 1621, a boundary line that runs up the St. Croix to its remotest spring to the west. And that is, broadly speaking, our boundary line today. Of its deviation we shall speak later. The point that it is desired to make here is, to correct the very common and erroneous idea among Canadians, that if it hadn't been for the stupidity of some British official or officials the greater part of Maine would not have been lost to us. Utter nonsense, we never had any claim to Maine or the province of Massachusetts Bay of which it originally formed a part. The notion held by some that the 45th parallel should have been extended eastward to the sea as the boundary line simply shows an unfamiliarity of historic facts.

We must be brief with the remaining story of the Northeastern Boundary. The subject has been well and adequately dealt with in a

monograph by Professor W. F. Ganong, given in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada for 1901. We shall quote a few lines of the definitive treaty of 1783 between Great Britain and the United States, pertaining to this part of the boundary, which is described as "from the northwest angle of Nova Scotia, viz. that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of the Saint Croix River to the Highlands; along the said Highlands which divide those rivers which empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the northwesternmost head of Connecticut River; thence down along the middle of that river, to the forty-fifth degree of north latitude;"

This seems a pretty clear and definite description, provided the geographical features referred to existed, were easily identified on the ground. This, unfortunately, perhaps fortunately for Canada, was not the case. At that time the best map of the eastern part of North America was the Mitchell map of 1755, and for that time a good map it was. There were no "highlands," in the sense of elevated, hilly ground. The provisional treaty of 1782 gives the same description as above, and was agreed upon by Richard Oswald, British Commissioner, and John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Jay, Henry Laurens, representing the United States. There is now in the British Museum the famous "Red Line Map." It was formerly in the possession of King George III., and shows the boundary under discussion in a heavy red line, along which are written the words "Boundary as described by Mr. Oswald." The map is a Mitchell map and the red line follows the heads of the rivers and streams falling into the St. Lawrence from the northwesternmost head of the Connecticut river to the line due north from the source of the St. Croix. This map undoubtedly shows where Oswald thought the "highlands" should be. It was fortunate for Canada that this map was lost for over half a century. This boundary question became from year to year more acute, particularly owing to the lumbering industry on the Aroostook and upper St. John, carried on by citizens of the two countries, until war was in the air. The Treaty of Ghent, 1814, failed to settle the question. Then in 1827 a convention was concluded, whereby the dispute was to be referred to arbitration. The King of the Netherlands was the arbitrator chosen and in 1831 he rendered his award, whereby Great Britain was awarded about 4100 square miles, or about one-third of the territory in dispute. The award was a compromise, and not a decision, which was wanted,—whether the contention of Great Britain or the contention of the United States was right and valid. Hence the United States promptly protested the award. Negotiations were then carried on which culminated in the Ashburton-Webster, or Washington Treaty of 1842, whereby this troublesome boundary question was finally disposed of, and by which Great Britain secured about 900 square miles more than had been awarded her by the King of the Netherlands. Nearly three-quarters of a century have passed since this Gordian knot has been cut, and we may speak well of the labors of Lord Ashburton, for we got more than we were entitled to. There was no stupidity in British diplomacy.

Before proceeding westward with our boundary line, we shall turn briefly to the Labrador boundary. Radisson and Groseillier, two French traders, had been successful fur traders in the territory adjoining Hudson's Bay to the south, but the toll exacted from them by the governor at Quebec becoming exorbitant, they proceeded to England, and laid plans for an expedition to Hudson's Bay before King Charles II. The result was that a charter was granted in 1670 by the King to Prince Rupert and associates to trade in the country whose waters empty into Hudson's Bay and Straits. The Company "of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay" then formed,

has come down to us as the Hudson's Bay Company. This charter immediately involved questions of boundary with the French, but did not conflict with any other charter previously granted by England, as none of the latter extended so far to the north. The French lost no time in attacking the Company and taking their posts. The Treaty of Ryswick, 1697, left the rival claims unsettled; but by the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713, Hudson's Bay and Straits were restored to Great Britain, and a Commission appointed to determine the limits of the Hudson's Bay territory and the places appertaining to the French. The commissaries did not arrive at a settlement. Commissary Bladen had instructions to claim a boundary from Grimington on the Labrador coast through Lake Mistassini to latitude 49 degrees N., and thence due west along the 49th parallel. Here it must be noted that this is the origin of our 49th parallel, which we have today as a boundary line extending from the Lake of the Woods to the Pacific. The French claimed the boundary line to begin at the entrance of Hudson's Straits, at Cape Chidley, and thence southwest close to and around James's Bay, the southern extremity of Hudson's Bay, so as to take in their post at Lake Nemiskau on the Rupert river. The contention between the British and French in the above claims were never settled, instead, they were wiped out on the Plains of Abraham in 1759. In 1763 by Royal Proclamation the Government of Quebec was erected, and its limits defined as follows: "Bounded on the Labrador coast by the River St. John, and from thence by a line drawn from the head of that river through the Lake St. John to the south end of the Lake Nipissing; from whence the said line crossing the River St. Lawrence and the Lake Champlain in 45 degrees of north latitude, passes along the high lands which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the said River St. Lawrence from those which fall into the sea; and also along the north coast of the Baye des Chaleurs and the coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Cape Rosieres; and from thence, crossing the mouth of the River St. Lawrence by the west end of the Island of Anticosti, terminates at the aforesaid River St. John." The River St. John spoken of here is a small river on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, and otherwise little known.

It will be observed that Quebec as bounded above was of comparatively small area. One of the disturbing features of the above restrictions in extent was that the lower St. Lawrence, or north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, did not belong to Quebec, although traversed and exploited by their fisher folk, but was assigned to Newfoundland. To allay dissatisfaction which had arisen through the Royal Proclamation of 1763, "The Quebec Act" of 1774 was passed, which extended the boundaries southward to the Ohio, westward to the Mississippi, northward to Rupert's land, and eastward to the Atlantic. Quebec was now the possessor of Labrador. Whatever boundary line might have theoretically existed between Labrador and Quebec was wiped out by the Act of 1774. But Parliament would not let it be wiped out for very long, for in 1809 by an Imperial Act Anticosti and the north shore from the above river St. John to the Atlantic and along its coast to Cape Chidley was re-transferred to Newfoundland. This brought out the old complaint of the Quebec fisher folk about the north shore. And this was rectified by the Imperial Act of 1825 when the north shore from the River St. John to Anse Sablon, just inside the Straits of Belle Isle, together with Anticosti was re-transferred to Quebec, leaving the Atlantic coast strip of Labrador to Newfoundland. This is the condition of affairs today. The boundary question between Canada and Newfoundland is: where is the rear or west limit of Labrador, and the burning point centres about Hamilton Inlet, which extends so far inland. The simplest solution would be the union of Newfoundland and Canada, a

union that would undoubtedly be in the interests of Britain's Oldest Colony as well as of the Dominion.

We shall now return where we left off with the Northeastern boundary, and find ourselves at the 45th parallel. This we follow according to the Treaty of 1783 to the St. Lawrence, up it, through the Great Lakes to the western shore of Lake Superior. Up to this point from the 45th parallel there has been no serious difficulty in interpreting the position of the boundary line. Trouble begins when we proceed beyond Lake Superior, and this unfortunately arose from inaccuracies of the Mitchell map. For a proper understanding it may be well to quote here a few lines of the Treaty of 1783. . . . "Thence through Lake Superior northward of the Isles Royal and Philippeaux to the Long Lake; thence through the middle of said Long Lake, and the water communication between it and the Lake of the Woods, to the said Lake of the Woods; thence through the said Lake to the most northwestern point thereof, and from thence on a due west course to the River Mississippi. . . ."

The object was to reach the most westerly head of the waters of the St. Lawrence, and this was supposed to be reached in the Lake of the Woods. Unfortunately the inaccuracies of the map cost us the possession of what is now Duluth and the northeastern part of Minnesota. There really existed no Long Lake, and the Lake of the Woods does not discharge into Lake Superior but into Lake Winnipeg. Hence, if the geographical features had been known the boundary line would have continued to the extreme western end of Lake Superior, and ascended the St. Louis River to its source, and thence due west to the Mississippi. However, we must adhere to the treaty, and reach the Lake of the Woods after crossing a narrow "height of land" separating the waters of Lake Superior from those of Lake Winnipeg. Before taking the course through the Lake of the Woods, let us look at Mitchell's map, the governing map of that day. You will see that the lake, an elongated expansion, extends in a general northwest-southeast direction, in continuation of the general trend of the river discharging it. The most distant, the farthest point of the waters of the St. Lawrence was without doubt, by looking at the map, the "most northwestern point" of the lake. There was no mistake made in saying or writing "northwestern" instead of "southwestern." The shape of the lake, as shown, admits of speaking of northwestern but scarcely of southwestern. So this myth of mistake in writing is exploded too. Since we have now an accurate survey of the lake, the position of the "Northwest Angle" as such is not so obvious.

Boundary lines on paper look so pretty and simple. So was the boundary line "thence on a due west course to the River Mississippi." Unfortunately, the Mississippi was not there, but instead its source was about a 100 miles due south whence we had just started to go west. Slowly these geographical inaccuracies came to light. Before going further with the boundary, it is necessary to refer to some events in the history of the United States. By exploration France held claim to the valley of the Mississippi, and La Salle named it "Louisiana" after Louis XIV., the reigning monarch. With the fall of Quebec in 1759, Great Britain obtained the French possessions as far west as the Mississippi, but not beyond. In 1762 France ceded "Louisiana," the part west of the Mississippi, to Spain. By the secret Treaty of San Ildefonso Spain in 1800 promises to retrocede to France Louisiana, which was subsequently carried out. Then in 1803 Napoleon—in violation of his pledge to Spain not to alienate the province—sold it to the United States for \$12,000,000. The western boundary of this territory was vague, but claimed up to the western watershed of the Mississippi, that is up to the Rocky Mountains. When the definitive

treaty of 1783 was signed the United States only extended to the Mississippi, that is, they covered the British claim up to that time. But at the time of the Treaty of Ghent in 1814, and the Treaty of London, 1818, the United States had expanded to the Rocky Mountains, so that in the negotiations about the boundary beyond the Lake of the Woods cognizance is taken of this. By Article VII. of the former treaty commissioners were to determine the latitude and longitude of the most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods. By this time it was known that a due west line from the Lake of the Woods would not intersect the Mississippi, although the exact geographical position of the most northwesternmost point was undetermined, further than that it was not very far from the 49th parallel, that parallel which England over a century before had set as the southern limit of the Hudson's Bay Company. Hence the description of the boundary onward as given in Article II. of the latter (1818) treaty becomes more intelligible. It reads as follows: "It is agreed that a line drawn from the most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods, along the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, or if the said point shall not be in the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, then that a line drawn from the said point due north or south as the case may be, until the said line shall intersect the said parallel of north latitude, and from the point of such intersection due west along and with the said parallel shall be the line of demarcation between the territories of the United States, and those of His Britannic Majesty, and that the said line shall form the northern boundary of the said territories of the United States, and the southern boundary of the territories of His Britannic Majesty from the Lake of the Woods to the Stony Mountains." Stony Mountains we now call Rocky Mountains. By a mere chance the line ran south, and Minnesota projects a watery corner apparently into Canada. If it would have been necessary to run north instead of south the same distance to get to the 49th parallel we might regret having lost a strip 24 miles wide across the continent. Perhaps it was better to run south to get to the 49th parallel, although it looks to some a little queer, this little white patch on our Canadian maps in the southwest corner of the Lake of the Woods. The boundary line hereabouts, needs no apologist on either side, it was perfectly rational.

We continue then the boundary from the Lake of the Woods westward along the 49th parallel to the Rocky Mountains, and here for the present the line stops, for the territory beyond was still in dispute. By Article III. of the treaty of 1818 it was agreed that the country be free and open to both parties for the term of ten years. Before proceeding farther westward with the boundary, we must pick up the thread of history, this time on the Pacific coast, and learn what had been done in discovery, in exploration, and in occupation; so that we may have a fair perspective of the claims of the contending nations. The historic survey must necessarily be brief and circumscribed. Although Balboa was the first to sight the Pacific in 1513 from Darien, Drake was the first to proceed up the coast in 1579 to about latitude 43 degrees. It was nearly a century later before the Spaniard Perez reached as far as 54 degrees. Then follow the memorable explorations of the world's greatest navigator—Captain Cook, who in 1778 explored the Pacific coast northward from 43 degrees, through Bering Straits to latitude 70 degrees. Trouble arose between the Spanish and British on the Pacific coast, and by the Nootka Convention of 1790, Spain was practically eliminated as far as territory now under discussion is concerned. The man that left an imperishable monument on the Pacific coast by the accuracy of his survey work was Captain George Vancouver, who had served under Captain Cook. Vancouver's work covered the years 1792-3-4. It is strange that Vancouver missed the discovery of the mouth of the Columbia, which discolours the water of the ocean

for miles and miles. This was reserved for the American, Captain Gray, in 1792, in his ship "Columbia," whence the name of the river. This discovery was one of the important points upon which later the United States based their claim to the country which the river drains. Captain Gray did not ascend the river, which, however, was subsequently done by Lieut. Broughton, under Vancouver's instructions. Mackenzie, the discoverer of the great river bearing his name, in 1793 penetrated through the interior of the continent, in behalf of the Northwest Company, the great rival of the Hudson's Bay Company, to the Pacific in about latitude 52 degrees. President Jefferson followed up the "Louisiana" purchase by sending an expedition under Lewis and Clark (1804-1806) to explore the territory north of the then Spanish territory of California and west of the Rocky Mountains, the "Oregon country" as it was afterwards called. To digress for a moment. In 1778 Carver published in London a book "Travels throughout interior parts of North America," in which the stream or undiscovered stream, "Oregon," is referred to. This name does not again appear in print until 1817 when we find it in Bryant's poem, "Thanatopsis." Lewis and Clark penetrated through the Rocky Mountains and descended the Columbia, whereby the United States added another claim, and a strong claim, to the territory subsequently in dispute. In 1808 Astor founded the American Fur Company, and three years later the Pacific Fur Company, a branch of the former, which was followed by the founding of Astoria at the mouth of the Columbia.

The Northwest Company was busy with exploration too in the interest of their fur trade. In 1808 Simon Fraser descends the river that now bears his name, to the sea; and similarly David Thompson, who has also a river to his name, descends in 1811 the Columbia to the Pacific. We see how year by year British and American claims are being made by exploration and occupation. A blast of the war of 1812 even reached the Pacific coast. In 1813 Astoria was discreetly sold to the Northwest Company and a month later was taken possession of by a British vessel and its name changed to Fort George, but was restored in 1818. In the following year Spain waived her claim to the north of 42 degrees in favor of the United States. The bitter rivalry that had existed for many years between the Hudson's Bay Company and the Northwest Company, and which had cost many lives, was brought to a close by the amalgamation or absorption of the latter company by the former. The fur trade was now vigorously pushed in the far west, and in 1824 Chief Factor J. McLaughlin built Fort Vancouver on the lower Columbia, near the mouth of the Willamette,—and this was for years the centre of trade and of authority, which the Hudson's Bay Company knew so well how to wield. Russia had been active on the northwest coast of America for many years and of which we shall speak more in detail when we come to the Alaska boundary. It will suffice here simply to state that under Article III. of the Convention of 1824 between Russia and the United States, Russia renounced all claims to territory south of 54 degrees, 40 minutes. Up to this time and for a few years more the strongest claim of Great Britain was that of occupation, for there were very few Americans in the territory. As the ten years of free and joint occupancy guaranteed under Article III of the treaty of 1818 were drawing to a close without a settlement having been made, the Convention of 1827 extended the provisions of Article III. indefinitely, but with the right after twelve months' notice by either party to annul and abrogate them. The advent of four Indian chiefs from the Oregon country in St. Louis in 1832 stirred the missionary zeal for a new field of labor. The fertility of the Columbia valley, the wealth of the forests, the salubrity of climate, became known in the east, and slowly a stream of immigration set in. As early as 1841 the Americans in Oregon began to feel the need of some form of civil government, other than that meted out by the

Hudson's Bay Company, so that two years later we find a provisional government organized. Year by year the American immigration increased, till in 1845 some 3,000 arrived from the Missouri and Mississippi valleys. The Americans had undoubtedly possession of the territory now, more specifically of the Columbia valley, and it was obvious that the day of settlement, of adjustment of rival claims was at hand. Matters were somewhat aggravated by the democratic slogan in the presidential campaign of 1844 of "Fifty-four Forty or Fight." This meant up to the southern limit of the Russian possessions referred to in the Convention of 1824. The slogan served the democratic party well, for Polk was elected president. Well, they didn't get fifty-four forty nor did they fight. To the former the Americans had absolutely no claim; and for the latter common sense stood them in good stead.

Negotiations were now set on foot, which culminated in the Washington treaty of 1846, whereby the 49th parallel was continued westward from the Rocky Mountains "to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island; and thence southerly through the middle of the said channel, and of Fuca's Straits, to the Pacific Ocean."

Was "Oregon" lost to Canada by British diplomacy or the lack of diplomacy? One unbiased and seized of all the facts, must answer the question in the negative. Another and similar question might however be put, and that is, Was British Columbia saved to Canada by British diplomacy? And here the answer is undoubtedly in the affirmative.

Scarcely had this last treaty been signed when differences arose as to the identity of "the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island," the British claiming the eastern channel, Rosario Strait, one that had been used by the Hudson's Bay Company since 1825, while the United States claimed the western channel, Canal de Haro. Finally by the treaty of 1871, under Article XXXIV., the respective claims were "submitted to the arbitration and award of His Majesty the Emperor of Germany," who shall decide "which of those claims are most in accordance with the true interpretations of the treaty of June 15, 1846." The arbitrator in 1872 rendered the award in favor of the contention presented by the United States for Haro Strait.

We have now followed the international boundary line across the continent, from the mouth of the St. Croix river on the Atlantic to the entrance of the Strait of Juan de Fuca in the Pacific.

There yet remains the Alaska boundary, so fresh in your memory.

There was a time when Russia courted the favor of China to trade. When the Cossacks had pushed their way across Siberia, and Russia found herself on the Pacific a new field of enterprise was opened to her—and that was the fur trade. In the first place, stood the sea-otter, furnishing probably the most beautiful fur of any animal. This, together with the subsequently discovered fur seal of Bering Sea, furnished the key for unlocking the commercial gates at Kiakhta, the border town and barter place between China and Siberia. In 1728 Vitus Bering began his explorations which led to the discovery of Bering Straits and of the extreme northwest of America. Expeditions in search of furs in this direction date from 1743, and were undertaken by the Russians. The incentive for exploration on the part of the Russians was the increase and extension of the fur-trade. In 1778 Captain Cook made surveys, extending through Bering Straits, from which the first approximately accurate chart was published. About the same time Portlock, Dixon & Meares visited Cook's Inlet. During the years 1792, 1793, 1794 Vancouver made minute and memorable

surveys extending from California to Cook's Inlet, including the British Columbia coast and that of southeastern Alaska. At the time the Russians were most energetically prosecuting the fur-trade and were alive to the intrusion of other nations into territory that they were bound to maintain as their own. The Empress Catherine II. had granted in 1788 a charter to Shelikof for the American trade, but there were other traders and companies in the field, resulting in destructive rivalry. A strong hand and an experienced man were necessary to bring order out of anarchy, and this man was found in 1790 by Shelikof in Baranof, the man who finally established the Russian empire on the North American continent.

In 1797 a consolidation of various companies was effected; the new organization being known as the Russian-American Company, which obtained a charter in 1799 from the Emperor Paul, granting it the exclusive right to all the territory and the resources of water and land in the new Russian possessions, including Kamchatka, the district of Okhotsk, and the Kurile Islands. This charter was granted for a term of 20 years, afterwards twice renewed for similar periods. It marks an epoch in the history of Alaska, which from that time until the transfer of the country to the United States became identical with that of the Russian-American Company. The company stood in high favor in court circles; even the Emperor and members of the imperial family had interests therein. Some prophesied a prosperity comparable with that of the English East India Company, while others dreamed of an annexation of Japan and portions of China, as well as the whole American coast down to the Gulf of California. But such was not to be.

In 1821 Russia attempted by ukase to exclude navigators from Bering Sea. This was promptly protested by Great Britain and by the United States, whereupon a convention was made with the latter in 1824, and with the former in 1825. In the convention with the United States, Russia agreed not to form any establishments south of the parallel of 54 degrees, 40 minutes, nor the United States any north of that parallel; while in the convention with Great Britain a definite boundary line between the possessions of the two countries was described. A half a century afterwards the meaning and interpretation of the description of this boundary line became a burning question, reaching almost a conflagration at the climax and moment of final settlement. The line of demarcation is described as follows: "Commencing from the southernmost point of the island called Prince of Wales Island, which point lies in the parallel of 54 degrees 40 minutes north latitude, and between the 131st and 133rd degree of west longitude (meridian of Greenwich), the said line shall ascend to the north along the channel called Portland Channel, as far as the point of the continent where it strikes the 56th degree of north latitude; from this last mentioned point, the line of demarcation shall follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast, as far as the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude, (of the same meridian;) and finally, from the said point of intersection, the said meridian line of the 141st degree in its prolongation as far as the Frozen Ocean."

It is somewhat surprising that no comment was made on this important Convention by the British Press. Neither *The Times*, *Chronicle*, *Edinburgh Review*, *Quarterly Review*, *Gentleman's Magazine*, *Blackwood's Review*, nor the *London Magazine* makes any reference to it. The *Annual Register* for 1825 publishes the Convention, but without comment.

Undoubtedly Vancouver's chart was the one consulted by the negotiators of the Convention, and from it, showing a continuous

range of mountains running behind all the inlets and approximately parallel to the coast, the intent of the framers of the Convention becomes obvious to any unbiased mind.

At the time Great Britain had little interest in territorial possession of this part (Alaska) of the northwest coast, as shown in the instructions of Dec. 8, 1824, by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Rt. Hon. George Canning, to the Plenipotentiary, Mr. Stratford Canning, wherein occurs "It is comparatively indifferent to us whether we hasten or postpone all questions respecting the limits of territorial possession on the continent of America, but the pretensions of the Russian Ukase of 1821, to exclusive dominion over the Pacific, could not continue longer unrepealed without compelling us to take some measure of public and effectual remonstrance against it. We negotiate about territory to cover the remonstrance upon principle."

The British who were interested in the territory and the boundary line were the Hudson's Bay Company, who were at the time pushing their trade in the "Oregon" country. By Article VI. of the above Convention the British "shall forever enjoy the right of navigating freely, and without any hindrance whatever, all the rivers and streams which, in their course towards the Pacific Ocean, may cross the line of demarcation upon the line of coast described in Article III of the present Convention." By Article VII. the vessels of both nations were permitted for the space of ten years to frequent all the inland seas and gulfs on the coast. When these ten years had expired Baron Wrangell, Governor of the Russian-American Company, issued a notice warning foreign vessels from trading in Russian territorial waters. This led to an encounter with the Hudson's Bay Company, which made preparations for establishing a post 10 marine leagues up the Stikine, and which they had a perfect right to do. After some years of negotiations in which the British Government took a part, the Hudson's Bay Company made an agreement, Feb. 6, 1839, with the Russian-American Company, whereby the former leased from the latter the coast (exclusive of islands) between Cape Spencer and latitude 54 degrees 40 minutes, for a term of ten years, for a specified consideration. It may be pointed out here that the Hudson's Bay Company recognized and acknowledged by this lease Russian sovereignty of a continuous strip and coast line over the territory in question; and naturally so, for the Russians were and had been occupying or trading on it, notably at the head of Lynn Canal with the Chilkats. This lease was afterwards renewed. In discussing and protesting the interference of Russia with the Hudson's Bay Company on the Stikine, Lord Palmerston of the Foreign Office wrote on Nov. 13, 1835, to His Excellency Lord Durham a long letter, in which occurs: ". . . The obvious meaning of the Sixth Article of the Treaty is that British settlers should have the opportunity of conveying to the sea the produce of their industry, notwithstanding that the coast itself is in the possession of Russia. . . ."

This certainly leaves no doubt that a continuous strip was recognized by Great Britain as belonging to Russia. The Russian possessions in America were becoming a burden to the home government and in 1867 Alaska was sold to the United States for \$7,200,000,—a bagatelle as we recognize it to-day.

Up to this time and for years afterwards all maps, whether Russian, British, German, French, American or Canadian, showing that part of the northwest coast of America, invariably showed a continuous strip representing what we now call southeastern Alaska. The Russians had been trading along this strip as a Russian possession;

the Hudson's Bay Company, their rival, had leased it for fur-trading purposes, for which it was essential to have access to the inlets and heads of inlets to meet the Indians. These interested parties never questioned the continuity of this strip, for any other interpretation would have been utterly at variance with the condition obtaining, with the trade as carried on along the strip. Official maps, British and Canadian, school-books, all showed the continuous strip and a boundary line running at some distance behind all the inlets and channels, irrespective of their length. The negotiations and transfer of Alaska, in which the boundary described is a replica of the Convention with Great Britain in 1825, were concluded without the knowledge of Great Britain. However, the British ambassador at St. Petersburg said that if the territory had been offered to Great Britain for purchase he felt assured that it would not have been bought. And in this opinion he was supported by the Foreign Office. This attitude, although it did not alter matters, we must regret. The sale of the territory was primarily for economic reasons, yet political reasons, into which we cannot here enter, were involved.

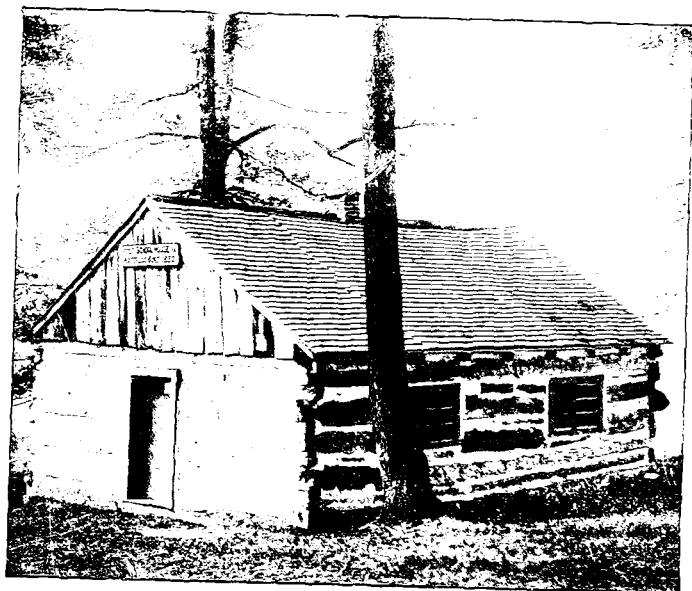
The transfer of Alaska took place in 1867, the year of Confederation and the birth of the Dominion of Canada. British Columbia, the most interested province in the Alaskan boundary, joined the Dominion in 1871, and soon began urging the delimitation of the boundary. Of the rivers which crossed the boundary line the Stikine was at that time the only one that served as a route of communication with Canadian territory, so we find in 1877 Joseph Hunter commissioned by Canada to ascertain with approximate accuracy the boundary line on that river. By joining the summits of the mountains by a line parallel to the coast, he found the boundary there to be about 20 miles from the coast. Up to this time there was no question of the continuity of the "strip" along the coast. It was taken for granted. To question the continuity was reserved for a later day. The Alaska boundary "dispute" had its inception in 1884. From that time onward the dispute grew with the passing years. Under a convention of 1892 a joint survey by Canada and the United States was made of the area adjacent to the boundary line. The Joint High Commission of 1898 took up this boundary question, but was unable to reach a definite agreement. The question became somewhat acute owing to the discovery of gold in the Klondike, to which the easiest access was by way of the head of Lynn Canal, which Canada had now claimed as being within Canadian territory. Negotiations were continued, and finally a convention was signed in January 1903 whereby the matter was referred to a tribunal of six impartial jurors, to whom seven questions were submitted for judicial consideration. By far the most important of these questions was the one pertaining to the interpretation of "the line of demarcation shall follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast"; or in the event that such mountains are more than ten marine leagues from the ocean, the boundary "shall be formed by a line parallel to the windings of the coast, and which shall never exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom." In short, the question meant, whether the "strip" is continuous or not,—whether Canada rightly claimed the heads of some of the inlets, notably Lynn Canal with Skagway at its head. In the tribunal Great Britain was represented by Lord Alverstone, Sir Louis Jette, and Mr. A. B. Aylesworth; and the United States by Hon. Elihu Root, Hon. Senator Lodge, and Hon. Senator Turner. The tribunal sat at London and voluminous documentary evidence was submitted to it. The award was signed on Oct. 20, 1903, by Alverstone, Root, Lodge and Turner, and confirmed the contention of a continuous strip, the boundary line passing around all of the inlets. The award was accompanied by a map based on the joint survey of 1893-1895, on which the course of the boundary line was shown. For the point

of commencement Cape Muzon was unanimously agreed upon. The majority of the tribunal awarded the insignificant islands of Sitklan and Kannaghunut at the entrance of Portland Canal to the United States. This latter award, although of no practical import, is thoroughly inexplicable, especially to one who has sailed over every foot covered by Vancouver in the waters designated by him as Portland Canal or channel.

When the award was published a feeling of intense resentment and indignation spread over Canada. Many harsh words were said of Lord Alverstone, and that again the interests of Canada had been sacrificed by Great Britain.

Ten years have passed since the award was rendered, and one can review calmly and it is hoped unbiased the decision. A future historian who will write a monograph on the Alaska boundary, replete as is the one on the New Brunswick boundary, will undoubtedly show that Canada got all that was her due in the Alaska award, with the exception of those two small rocky islands referred to above.

An hour and a half is a short time to review the boundaries of Canada, some 5,000 miles in length. I have but skimmed over the subject, but have attempted to bring out some salient points, and correct current and common misinformation on our boundaries.



Waterloo School House 1820
Removed to Waterloo Park 1894

School History, Waterloo County and Berlin

By Thomas Pearce

PART I.—WATERLOO COUNTY.

1802 to 1870.

That desire to have their children receive a good, practical education, which is a marked characteristic of the inhabitants of this county today, manifested itself just as strongly in the pioneers in the early part of the last century.

Prior to 1842 all schools were voluntary. They were kept in private houses, meeting houses, abandoned dwellings, unused shops or under any available and convenient shelter. On in the 20's and 30's an occasional small log schoolhouse was built and paid for by private subscription. Schools were kept open during the winter months only. The teachers were mostly itinerants—ex-soldiers or unsuccessful tradesmen—who were engaged in other occupations the rest of the year. Their scholarship was unknown, examinations and certificates being unheard of.

The people of Waterloo township have the honor of opening the first school in the county, in 1802, in a small shanty near where the village of Blair is now situated. The first teacher was a Pennsylvania German named Rittenhaus. Six years later (1808) a second school was opened about one and one-half miles north-east of Preston by one David Strohm, and the same year another near the junction of Mill street and Shoemaker avenue in the south ward, Berlin. The famous O'Lone's school was opened a few years later on the same site as the present Centreville school, and about the same time, or perhaps a year or two earlier, Tobias Wanner kept school in a log dwelling house at Doon.

Between 1820 and 1840 the fertility of the soil and the salubrity of the climate of Waterloo county having been heard of far and wide, settlers, especially from across the border, flocked into it very rapidly, so that in 1842, when the first Common School Act was passed, there were 31 fairly well established schools in the county—13 in Waterloo township, 8 in North Dumfries, 7 in Wilmot and 3 in Woolwich. Squatters were about this time pouring into Wellesley (The Queen's Bush). There were then no incorporated towns or villages in the county.

Among the oldest of these 31 schools, omitting the five already mentioned, were, in Waterloo township—one in the town of Waterloo and one near Fisher's Mills; in North Dumfries—one each at Galt, Little's, Wrigley's Corners and Whistlebare; and one in Woolwich near Martin's Meeting House about three miles north of Waterloo.

The most noted of the schoolhouses of that period is the Waterloo log schoolhouse which was built about 1820 and, after school had been kept in it for 20 years, was removed to Greenbush where it was occupied as a dwelling house for about fifty years and then removed back to Waterloo where it may be seen today in the Public Park.

The most prominent teachers of those early days were Benjamin Eby (Bishop), James Deary or Derry, William Tilt, James Dickson, James Milroy, William Veitch, Noah Bechtel, William Telfer, Isaac Z. Hunsicker, Jonathan Good and John Bowman (father of the late I. E. Bowman, M. P.).

The first Common School Act, the foundation upon which our present school system rests, came into force in 1843. Under this Act the townships were divided into school districts (the term district was changed to section in 1846), trustees were elected, school rates levied, schoolhouses erected, teachers examined and licensed, a course of study prescribed and the first Government grants paid to rural schools.

The forming or altering of boundaries of school sections was at first done by commissioners, but in 1850 this power was transferred to the township councils.

The first meeting to examine teachers in this county was held at Freeport in December, 1843. The commissioners present were Dr. Fulson, James Phin, William Tilt, Jacob Lutz and a Church of England clergyman from Guelph who presided. The candidates for certificates were Amos Adams, Benjamin Burkholder, Nelson Newcombe, Elias Eby and one Lazarus who was then teaching in Berlin. Mr. Lazarus, after glancing around the room and making an estimate of the calibre of the Board, walked out remarking quite audibly that he was not going to be examined by a "set of farmers." The other four received their certificates, the first issued in the county, but Mr. Lazarus received none and had to resign his position in Berlin. For subsequent examinations teachers were obliged to go to Guelph, the then county town of the united counties of Wellington, Waterloo and Grey.

In 1844 the office of School Commissioner was abolished and that of Local Superintendent substituted. The first superintendents appointed in this county were Alexander Allan, M.A., Robert Brydon, Martin Rudolf, and James Dow.

The decade following the establishment of Common Schools was one of great progress. During it the Wellesley lands were nearly all taken up and schoolhouses erected in that township and elsewhere throughout the county where required.

On the 1st January, 1852, there were 79 schools in the county—75 Common and 4 R. C. Separate. There were 81 teachers—77 males and 4 females. The number of pupils was 5250. The amount expended on education that year was a little over \$17,000.

In March, 1853, the year following the separation of Waterloo county from the union with Wellington and Grey, the first meeting of the Board of Public Instruction for this county was held in Berlin. The local superintendents constituted the Board. They were Rev. James Sims, chairman; Alexander Allan, M.A., Secretary; Martin Rudolf, Otto Klotz and John Caven. The Board held five meetings that year, three of them for the examination of teachers. There were 63 certificates granted at the three meetings, of which 15 were renewals of certificates previously obtained at Guelph. At this time and for some years afterwards it was the practice of the Board to grant very few certificates for a longer period than two years, while a number were valid for only six months and some even for only three months.

These Local Superintendents and their successors in office, who administered and directed the educational affairs of this county from 1853 to 1871, when the office was abolished, have not, in the opinion of the writer, received from the public the credit for their work to which they were entitled. They were all educated, broad-minded, unselfish men, ever ready and willing to assist and advise the teacher and explain the almost unexplainable school law to the trustees. The obstacles which they were continually encountering, in the performance of their duties, were many and difficult.

In this connection special mention is due Rev. James Sims—Local Superintendent for Wellesley for twelve years and chairman of the Board of Public Instruction for eight—Messrs. Robert Brydon, Otto Klotz, Henry Liersch, James Colquhoun, Rev. Duncan McRuer, Rev. Geo. Cuthbertson, Rev. James Boyd, Henry F. J. Jackson and Isaac L. Bowman.

A few of the teachers of the time, who are not yet forgotten by elderly people, were Messrs. Robert McLean, James Baikie, Alexander Young, John Klein, Benjamin Burkholder, David Knox, James Beattie, John J. Bowman and John McK. Anderson.

Contemporaneously with the autonomy of our county in 1852 the people of the southern portion became ambitious to step on to a higher educational plane than then existed: result—the next year a Grammar

School was opened at Galt with Mr. William Tassie, M.A., head master. Mr. Tassie, a gentleman of rare ability and widely known as a great disciplinarian, remained at the head of this school for nearly thirty years. The fame of the institution, familiarly known as "Tassie's School," reached the most distant parts of Canada and the neighboring republic.

The Berlin County Grammar School was established two years later, Rev. Henry McMeekin, head master. For the first fifteen years this institution consisted of one department which was conducted in an upper room in the Central School building. Its progress was retarded, to some extent, by the frequent changes of masters, still advancement was made and although slow was steady.

Statistics show that at the end of 1870 there were 96 schools in the county—2 Grammar Schools, 89 Common Schools and 5 R. C. Separate Schools. There were 152 teachers—96 males and 56 females—and 12,445 pupils. The amount expended on education in the county that year was \$66,200.

1871 to 1906.

The amendments to the School Law in 1871 were many and most of them very important. The name Grammar School was changed to High School and that of Common School to Public School; the Board of Public Instruction and the office of Local Superintendent were abolished and the County Board of Examiners and a County Inspector, respectively, substituted therefor; all Public and Separate Schools were made free; and attendance of pupils made compulsory.

But it was the centralization feature of the measure that completely revolutionized the working and administration of the system. Henceforth all examinations and authority became centred in the Education Department. The Grammar (now High) School Inspector had been from the beginning an officer of the Department, the County Public School Inspector now became practically one, and a little later on the R. C. Separate School Inspector became one, so that from 1871 to the present time the Education Department has been in close touch, through these officials, with every detail of the doings and progress of the schools.

Mr. Thomas Pearce was the first County Inspector appointed. He entered upon his duties 1st July, 1871, and was sole inspector till 1st July, 1904, when a division of the county was made and he was appointed for No. 1 Division, and Mr. F. W. Sheppard for No. 2 Division. The members of the first County Board of Examiners were Messrs. Thomas Pearce, chairman; Thomas Hilliard, secretary; Rev. James Boyd, and John M. Moran. Mr. Hilliard remained a most efficient and valued member of the Board for thirty years.

The new requirements in accommodations and equipments, thanks to the liberality of the School Boards in the county, were met most cheerfully as the following will show: From 1871 to the present time 67 new school houses have been erected, 16 enlarged and 15 remodelled; a large number of playgrounds have been enlarged and improved and the equipment in all the schools increased or renewed. Some of the buildings are very fine structures, notably the Galt Collegiate Institute, now almost ready for occupation, and the Berlin Collegiate and Technical Institute. Other school buildings that do credit to the trustees and ratepayers are five in Berlin—four Public and one Separate—three in Galt and one each in Waterloo, Preston, Hespeler, Ayr, New Hamburg, Elmira, Wellesley and Baden.

During the same period the scholarship of both teachers and pupils has reached a high standard, the average attendance of pupils has increased fully fifty per cent., two model schools for the training of teachers have been established, eight kindergartens have been opened, manual-training and household science departments have been estab-

lished, and last but not least a county teachers' association has been organized, which is one of the largest and most progressive in the Province.

The following are the names of a few of the teachers of that time, who have contributed largely towards our present enviable educational position in the Province, and whose noble work is still fresh in the memories of the people of this county (omitting those still in harness): Messrs. J. W. Connor, B.A., Robert Alexander, R. H. Knowles, William Stahlschmidt, the late A. J. Brewster, Robert Blackwood, G. A. McIntyre, G. W. Woodward, the late William Petrie, David Bean, the late Adolf Mueller, David Bergey, C. B. Linton, the late Saruch Eby, Sylvester Moyer, S. S. Herner, Z. A. Hall, Moses E. Braendle, the late Ezra E. Eby, Andrew Weidenhammer and F. W. Thomas.

Besides these, if space permitted, there could be given a long list of public spirited trustees who have, without remuneration, many of them for over a quarter of a century, managed not only the financial affairs of the schools, but, in addition, have lost no opportunity to aid and encourage their over-worked but under-paid teachers. The only recompense these worthy men have, after serving the public for years and years, is a self-consciousness that they performed a public duty to the best of their ability.

This sketch closes with 1906. There were then 107 schools in the county—2 Collegiate Institutes, 94 Public Schools and 11 R. C. Separate Schools; 247 teachers—16 in Collegiate Institutes, 207 in Public Schools, including 11 Kindergartners, and 24 in R. C. Separate Schools—sex of teachers, males 75, females 172; 12,154 pupils—560 in Collegiate Institutes, 10,157 in Public Schools, including the Kindergarten, and 1437 in R. C. Separate Schools. The amount expended in the county on education last year was \$184,260.

The writer believes it will be generally conceded that in no other department of human thought and activity in this prosperous County of Waterloo has there been more satisfactory growth and progress than in the important one of education.

PART II.—BERLIN.

1808 to 1842.

The first school within the limits of the present corporation of the town of Berlin was opened in 1808, in a small building near the junction of Mill street and Shoemaker avenue, in the south ward, John Beatty, teacher. It was discontinued when the Eby school was opened a few years later.

On the Mennonite church property, east of the town, the Rev. Benjamin Eby (afterwards Bishop) built a log meeting-house about 1813. As on some occasions this house was too small to accommodate all who came to hear him he built a frame annex, with a movable partition between it and the main building. In this annex he opened a German school in the winter of 1818-9.

At this time the trail from Preston to Erb's (later Snider's) Mill (now Waterloo) passed by the Eby church and over the high ground, a little south of where the Court House now stands, and on to Green-bush through an almost impassable swamp, near where the Lion Brewery now is. There was then no house, not even a cross-road, at the present intersection of King and Queen streets—all forest.

Mr. Eby himself taught German exclusively, and continued it almost every winter till 1844. Occasionally, however, an itinerant was engaged to teach English. Among those best remembered are Messrs. Gildie, Merritt, Palmer and James Derry.

About 1824 a blacksmith's shop was built where the Bank of Hamilton now is and a little later a hotel on the opposite corner. In 1828, the year in which the name "Berlin" was given to the place,

there were three buildings—the hotel, a blacksmith's shop and a dwelling house. These constituted the nucleus around which the town has grown.

In 1832 the Mennonites, having decided to erect a new church, moved the frame annex to the southeast corner of the cemetery where it stood for many years, and was known as Eby's School or the Red Schoolhouse. Many of our people remember seeing it there before its removal some time in the sixties.

In 1833 a schoolhouse was built on the lot on which the Fire Hall, Frederick street, now stands, and beside a church which had been previously erected on the same lot. A teacher of the name of Growel taught in this schoolhouse during the winters 1833-4 and 1834-5. By August, 1835, there were 25 houses in Berlin. The following year Messrs. Peter Erb, John S. Roat, and Jacob S. Shoemaker were elected school trustees, and Mr. Alfred B. Hopkins taught the Frederick street school the winter of 1836-7. Mr. Isaac Z. Hunsicker taught in the Red Schoolhouse for nine months, beginning May, 1837.

This brings us to an epoch in the annals of our good town. The progressive public spirit, which has never since forsaken the inhabitants of this place, especially manifested itself in 1837. The hitherto unobtrusive and undemonstrative villagers, led on by Bishop Eby, Mr. Henry W. Peterson and Mr. Henry B. Bowman, the three school trustees for that year, petitioned the Government to make some change in the postal arrangements then in existence. The result was the Deputy Postmaster-General instructed the Preston postmaster to place Berlin mail matter in a separate bag to be dropped at Peterson's printing office by the mail carrier on his way through here to Waterloo. All out-going mail was placed in the bag ready for the mail carrier on his return same day from Waterloo. Although this service was only bi-weekly it was greatly appreciated by the people. Previous to this all letters for Berlin were addressed to Waterloo; after this they were addressed to Preston.

The same year the itinerant, Mr. James Derry, returned to Berlin and arranged to teach the Frederick street school the ensuing winter, but partly owing to the difficulty of heating the schoolhouse, now out of repair, and partly to his imbibing habits the school broke up in mid-winter.

The first Queen's Birthday celebration in the Empire—24th May, 1838—was loyally observed in Berlin by Mr. John Benner, blacksmith, getting out his anvil and firing from it a royal salute.

Mr. John M. Brown taught in the Frederick street school during the summer of 1838. Mr. John Winger taught the same school the following winter, but suffered so much from the cold that the next summer he fitted up his pump shop, which stood where the Bank of Toronto now is, for a schoolhouse and taught there during the two following winters. He had an average attendance of 30 pupils.

In 1839 the Frederick street schoolhouse was repaired and the next year re-occupied. The trustees then were Messrs. Christian Unger, John W. Eby and John Benner.

Mr. John Frederick Augustus Sykes Fayette, a well educated mulatto, built a schoolhouse on his own account in rear of where the Royal Exchange hotel now stands, in 1840. He called it the "Wellington Institute," and opened it in December, charging the usual rates, but being poorly patronized he ran into debt and left a year or two afterwards quite suddenly, greatly to the chagrin of his creditors. His was the first school in Berlin in which any attempt had been made to teach grammar and also the first in which the pupils saw a geographical map. Jacob Y. Shantz, then 18 years of age, and the late Israel D. Bowman, a lad of 11, attended this school.

1843 to 1856.

The first Common School Act for this Province was passed in 1841, but being found inoperative it was repealed the following year and another Act passed which authorized the formation of school districts, the election of trustees, the building of schoolhouses, the examination and licensing of teachers, etc. Pursuant to the provisions of this Act four commissioners were appointed to examine and grant certificates to teachers in the township of Waterloo. The first meeting was held at Freeport in December, 1843. The subjects of examination were Reading, Spelling, Writing, Arithmetic and a little Grammar and Geography. Four candidates passed the examination and were granted licenses to teach.

School Districts became School Sections in 1846. From that year till its incorporation as a village, in 1854, Berlin was known to school authorities as School Section No. 5 Waterloo Township. What is now known as S. S. No. 5 was then S. S. No. 4 Waterloo. The school in this latter section was known far and wide as O'Lone's School. It was one of the oldest in the county and stood on the same site as the present Cetnreville school.

From about this time till the end of 1856, school was kept in both the church and schoolhouse on the Fire Hall property, as well as in the Red Schoolhouse. During this period the time of keeping schools open gradually increased to six and even nine months in the year, in all three schools.

Mr. Adam Ruby taught for a while in one of the Frederick street schools in 1848, and for nine months in 1849. In the latter year his school was inspected by District Superintendent Finlayson of Fergus.

In 1852 Mr. John Klein was appointed teacher in the Red Schoolhouse and taught three or four years. Being a man far above average ability and force of character he is well remembered by many of our townspeople of today. Mr. Klein resides at present in Walkerton, still active both mentally and physically, in his 82nd year.

In 1853 the County Council purchased $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land between Frederick and Lancaster streets for a site for a Grammar School, paying therefor *£160 (\$640). A deed dated 1st January, 1855, conveyed this property to the joint use of the Grammar and Common schools.

The late trustees of S. S. No. 5 Waterloo, were Rev. F. W. Binde-man, Mr. William Davidson and Mr. George Jantz. Mr. Michael McNab was principal of the Frederick schools at a salary of £75 (\$300) per annum. The census taken just before incorporation shows the number of children of school age, within the proposed village limits, to be 181.

Berlin begins the year 1854 as an incorporated village. The members of the first Board of Trustees were Messrs. George Jantz, chairman; William Davidson, secretary; John Scott, M.D., Jacob Y. Shantz (who remained a member of the Board for the next 27 years), Henry Eby and John W. Eby. Mr. William Smith was the first principal under the new Board; salary, £100 (\$400) per annum, and Dr. Scott was the first Local Superintendent; salary, £3 (\$12) per annum. The ratepayers having decided on free schools, the Erb legacy, which had been left to pay the fees of indigent children, was now discontinued.

Mr. William Smith was re-engaged for 1855 at an increased salary. He was assisted by a Miss Eakins, who had the honor of being the first lady teacher in Berlin. Mr. Benjamin Burkholder taught a few months the same year in the Red schoolhouse at the rate of £87 10s (\$350) per annum.

Besides the teachers mentioned, the following taught in one or other of the village schools during the last few years: Messrs. Frederick Gottlieb, A. G. Collins, Elias Eby, James D. Kennedy, Gabriel Bowman, Peter E. W. Moyer and John Oberholtzer. Most of these are still remembered by people in town.

In 1856 the Central School was erected on the site between Frederick and Lancaster streets, before referred to as the joint property of the Grammar and Common School Boards. The County Council made a grant of £50 (\$200) to the Common School Board towards the completing of the building. The newly elected members of the Board this year, to take the places of two retiring, were Mr. John A. Mackie, who remained on the Board for 24 years, and was chairman a great portion of the time; and Mr. Henry S. Huber, who was a member and secretary-treasurer for the next 17 years. Mr. David Knox was the last principal in the old Frederick schools.

1857 to 1871.

The next year (1857), in January, the new Central School was opened. Of the two retiring trustees one was re-elected and the place of the other was taken by Mr. A. J. Peterson, thereafter a trustee for 20 years. The first teachers in the Central were Mr. Alexander Young, principal, salary £150 (\$600) per annum; Mr. John Strang, salary £90 (360) per annum; Miss Elizabeth Shoemaker, and before the end of the year, Miss Eliza Wait (now Mrs. W. F. Chapman, Toronto). The same year the Grammar School was removed from the old printing office on King street into an upstairs room in the Central School building.

* Canadian currency—\$4 per £.

In 1858 the R. C. Separate School was opened, with the result that a considerable number of pupils withdrew from the Central School, and although the village was growing rapidly, an additional assistant was not required at the Central till 1863. In this year the fifth teacher was engaged at a salary of \$100 per annum. In 1864 Mr. Alex. Young resigned the principalship and Mr. Thomas Pearce, who had succeeded Mr. John R. Strang on 1st November, 1858, was promoted to that position. In 1868 a portion of the Grammar School room was partitioned off and a new room formed upstairs for the sixth division of the Central. The accommodation was then ample till 1871, a year in which many and important changes were made in the school law.

1871 to 1906.

In 1871 the Village of Berlin became the Town of Berlin; Grammar Schools became High Schools and Common Schools Public Schools; the Board of Public Instruction and the office of Local Superintendent of Schools were abolished, and the County Board of Examiners and the County Inspector of Schools, respectively, substituted therefor. Mr. Thomas Pearce, principal of the Central School for the last seven years, having received the appointment of County Inspector, resigned and Mr. Donald McCaig was appointed in his place, Mr. W. F. Chapman (now Inspector of Public Schools in Toronto) being, at the same time, appointed first assistant. The attendance at the Central increased rapidly from the first of this year. In view of this and to procure more room at little cost the Public School Board petitioned the Town Council to provide quarters elsewhere for the High School. The Council granted the petition, the High School was removed to what was formerly the New Jerusalem Church, and the Public School Board not only gained another room, but from this time on had undisputed possession of the whole premises. The members of the first Public School Board of the new town were Messrs. John A. Mackie, chairman; A. J. Peterson, secretary; W. H. Bowlby (a member for the next 24 years), Jacob Y. Shantz, J. H. Heller, Henry Baedecker, Frederick Rittinger and Enoch Ziegler.

Mr. Donald McCaig resigned the principalship of the school in February the following year (1872), and Mr. Alexander Young, former principal, was re-appointed to that position and about the same time a seventh division was opened. From now on the growth of the town was very rapid.

In 1873 Mr. I. D. Bowman was appointed secretary of the Board, which office he continued to hold for 23 years. In 1874, there being no further accommodation at the Central, an eighth division was opened in a room over the new Fire Hall on Frederick street. The first High School entrance examination was held this same year, and the Central made an excellent showing, a proof that the school was making satisfactory progress in point of scholarship as well as along other lines.

Two years later (1876) an addition of four rooms was erected at the rear of the Central School at a cost of \$5,000. The division at the Fire Hall was removed to the Central and a new division, the ninth, formed as well.

In 1877 the Central School was selected by the Minister of Education, on the recommendation of the County Inspector, for one of the Model Schools for the training of third class teachers. Mr. Young resigned the principalship at midsummer and Mr. J. Suddaby received the appointment, thus becoming the first principal of the Model School. The next year another assistant was added to the staff.

Mr. J. H. Heller and Mr. Henry Schwenn, trustees, retired in 1879, having served on the Board for 14 and 12 years, respectively, and Dr. R. Mylius was elected and remained on the Board for 15 years. In 1882 the first Kindergarten was opened, with Miss Janet Metcalfe teacher. By 1886 the accommodation once more became inadequate. The twelve rooms at the Central were all occupied and overcrowding threatened, whereupon the Board, after considerable deliberation, selected a suitable site on Agnes street, in the West Ward, and, at a cost of over \$4,000, erected thereon a four-roomed brick schoolhouse in which two divisions were opened in the fall, with Miss Maggie Hyndman head teacher. A third division was opened in this school two years later, and a fourth the next year (1889) with Miss Jennie Thompson, principal.

One year later (1890) the overcrowding cry was again heard and to give relief Courtland avenue school—four rooms—erected at a cost of \$4500. Three divisions were opened as soon as ready, Miss M. B. Tier being appointed principal. In 1891 a kindergarten class was formed at the Agnes street school, Miss Mary Sherk (now Mrs. W. H. Becker) teacher, and the next year one was opened in Courtland avenue school, Mrs. S. L. Martin, teacher. By the end of 1892 every room in the three schools had its full complement of pupils. The Board had again to face inadequate accommodation, and in order to put off building as long as possible it decided to discontinue German for a time and take the German room at the Central for a new division. This move gave only temporary relief.

In 1893 the first trained kindergartner, Miss S. H. Ayres, was engaged for Courtland avenue school, and the same year Mr. J. B. Shotwell was appointed principal of the Agnes street school.

In 1894 Margaret avenue school—four rooms—was erected, cost \$6,000, and two departments occupied January, 1895. Miss Ada Cairnes (now Mrs. Alex. Eby) principal. At the end of this year Mr. John Fennell retired from the Board after a membership of 24 years, a number of which he was chairman.

The end of 1896 finds the new schoolhouse on Margaret avenue all occupied, Miss Jessie Thomson conducting the kindergarten department. Every room in the four schools being now filled, a debatable question arose, which for a time seemed difficult to solve, viz.: Where to build next? The Board, however, after some months' deliberations, finally decided to add four rooms to the Agnes street school, making it an eight-room school. The grounds were enlarged, the addition erected—cost \$5,000—and two of the new rooms occupied before the end of the year (1897). The same year Miss J. Metcalfe was transferred from the kindergarten department at the Central to the principalship of Margaret avenue school.

Mr. John S. Jackson was appointed principal of Agnes street school in 1898. A new division was opened there at the same time and a second kindergarten teacher engaged for an afternoon class at the Central.

In 1899 Mr. Richard Reid, who had been first assistant at the Central for the previous fifteen years, was transferred to the principalship of the Agnes street school. In the following year the last vacant room in the new addition at this school was occupied—a broad hint to the trustees that additional accommodation will be required in the near future.

Modern out-buildings were erected at three of the schools, which with other improvements, cost the Board \$6,000 in 1902. This year Miss Metcalfe resigned the principalship of Margaret avenue school and Mr. J. F. Martinson was appointed in her place.

The year 1903 ushered in with the same old question, inadequate accommodation confronting the School Board. The town was still rapidly increasing in population, the schools all filled, additional accommodation required as soon as practicable. This time the problem of how and where to build became more complicated than in former years owing to an agitation in town to resume German in the schools—not in one school as formerly, but in all the schools. It soon became evident to the trustees that, to provide for the ordinary increase of attendance besides a room at each school for German, nothing short of eight new rooms would suffice. This staggered the Board for a time but it was finally decided to go on with the erection of the eight rooms—four at Courtland avenue school and four at Margaret avenue school, making each an eight roomed school. The additions, heating plants and furniture cost in round numbers \$16,000.

The year 1905 opened with Mr. Arthur Foster principal of Courtland avenue school and a month later Mr. J. F. Carmichael, principal of Margaret avenue school. In January of that year the name "Agnes street school" was changed by resolution of the Board to "King Edward school."

Instruction in German.

With the exception of a few intervals the instruction in the German language has been given in the Berlin schools from the earliest days. Bishop Eby taught German, and German only, nearly every winter from 1818 to 1844. Between 1844 and 1857 German was taught by Messrs. Benjamin Burkholder, Elias Eby, Frederick Gottlieb, Adam Ruby and John Klein. Since the opening of the Central school in January, 1857, the German teachers have been Messrs. Rudolf Junk in 1860; Nicholas Matzenbacher, first six months of 1861; Oliver Holben, 1862-4; Joseph Albright, 1865-6; David Wittig, 1867-8; Conrad George, 1869-70; Adolf Mueller, 1871-6; M. Brunner, 1877-9; Louis Von Neubroun, 1880-93; Miss E. Veit, 1904-5; Miss A. C. Bornholdt, 1904, and Mr. Simon Reid, 1906.

During the period of marvellous progress in our schools, 1871-1906, besides those already mentioned in this sketch the following gentlemen were members of the School Board for six years or over, each taking an active part in the proceedings of his time, viz.: Messrs. Enoch Ziegler for 8 years; Louis Breithaupt, 6 years; Frederick Snyder, 8 years; Henry Aletter, 7 years; H. L. Janzen, 7 years; H. J. Hall, 15 years; J. M. Staebler, 6 years; L. J. Breithaupt, 6 years; Joseph Bingenman, 6 years; G. M. DeBus, 6 years; L. G. Buchhaupt, 11 years; H. Y. Lackner, M.D., 8 years.

There are now (1906) 36 class-rooms in our schools, all in use as follows: one at the Central for Model school; one at each of the four schools for German; one at each for kindergarten; and the remaining 27 for the ordinary subjects of the Public school course.

The members of the Public School Board for the present year are Messrs. John L. Meisner, chairman; Arthur Pequegnat (now in his fourteenth year), C. L. Pearson (in his thirteenth year), J. E. Hett, M.D., W. D. Euler, Frederick Kress, Wm. Hertfelder, John R. Schilling, Louis Sattler and Martin Schiedel; Edmond Pequegnat, secretary-treasurer.

In concluding the Public school portion of this sketch the writer wishes to say that most of the information given in regard to schools and their conditions prior to 1852 was obtained over forty years ago from elderly people as he met them from time to time in and around Berlin. For many of his notes and memoranda he was especially indebted to Messrs. Jacob Y. Shantz, Joseph Y. Shantz (an elder brother of Jacob Y.), Benjamin Burkholder, Cyrus Bowers, Moses Springer, A. J. Peterson, Adam Ruby, and files of the "Canada Museum," a German paper published by Mr. H. W. Peterson in Berlin in the thirties and said to be the first German paper published in Canada.

The Berlin County Grammar School, as the Collegiate Institute was called at first, was opened on 2nd April, 1855, in a brick building on East King street, which had formerly been a printing office. The building was torn down three years ago to make room for Mrs. Knipfel's residence. The members of the first Board were Messrs. Henry S. Huber, chairman; William Davidson, secretary; D. S. Shoemaker, John Scott, M.D., David Chalmers, and Isaac Clemens. The first head master was Rev. Henry McMeekin. His salary was £150 (\$600) per annum. The number of pupils was about 30; fee, per quarter 15s. (\$3.00).

Two years later, January, 1857, the school was removed to an upstairs room in the Central school building. Mr. Robert Mathieson, B.A., was then master. The number of pupils in attendance that year was 35. No material change in the condition or circumstances of the school took place from the time of its location in the Central till its leaving there in 1871. The best remembered of the masters during those fourteen years are Messrs. Charles Camidge, David Ormiston, B.A., and J. H. Thom, M.A., (now Taxing Officer at Osgoode Hall, Toronto). Rev. F. W. Tuerk was teacher of German during most of this time.

In 1871 the Grammar School was removed from the Central School to the former New Jerusalem Church at the corner of Benton and Church streets, where it began its career under its new designation—the Berlin High School; Mr. J. W. Connor, B.A., head master; enrolled attendance, 53; tuition free.

Four years later (1875) the attendance having increased to 66, Mr. Connor was given an assistant, Mr. George E. Shaw, B.A. This same year a new brick building, costing \$6,000, was erected on a portion of the site on which the Collegiate now stands. The High School was opened in the new building the following year, with Mr. David Forsyth, B.A., Mathematical and Science Master in place of Mr. Shaw, resigned, and Mr. Adolf Mueller, Modern Language Master. The number of pupils enrolled this year (1876) was 91.

A Commercial Master was appointed in 1885. That year the attendance had increased to 103. Three years later Mr. F. W. Sheppard was appointed English and Commercial Master, after which there was little change till the lamented death of Mr. Adolf Mueller in 1898. This sad event brought to a close what is regarded as a unique experience in Ontario's secondary schools—the three masters, Messrs. Connor, Forsyth and Mueller, had worked together most cordially and harmoniously for a period of 22 years. In 1899 the school building was remodelled at a cost of \$6,000. In 1900 Mr. Hugo Kranz resigned the secretaryship which he had held for eighteen years, but he remained a member of the Board till his death in 1901.

At a meeting of the Board held on 15th February, 1901, a lengthy discussion on the advisability of establishing a manual-training department in the school was followed by a resolution appointing a committee of the following members: Messrs. C. Bitzer, A. Lang, E. Smyth and A. Werner, to visit schools where manual-training had been introduced, investigate, obtain all information possible and report. This was the first formal step taken in the proceedings that culminated in the institution of which our town is justly proud, namely: The Berlin Collegiate and Technical Institute.

In May, 1901, Mr. Connor, principal since 1871, resigned and Mr. D. Forsyth, B.A., one of the staff for the previous 25 years, was appointed in his place and entered upon his duties the following September. This year was also marked by the retirement from the Board of Dr. D. S. Bowlby, who had been a member for 35 years and chairman for 27.

In 1902 the number of pupils on the roll having increased to 191, a fifth master was added to the staff, and the following year the Manual Training and Household Science classes were opened in temporary quarters in town while waiting for the completion of the new building. The first teachers were those at present filling the positions.

In regard to the extensive addition proposed to be built to accommodate the increasing attendance at the school and at the same time provide rooms for the technical departments, it may be pointed out that over two years elapsed between the initial step in February, 1901, before referred to and the letting of the contract in the spring of 1903. This is conclusive proof that the Board had moved cautiously and had fully and thoroughly considered the whole question before deciding to proceed with so heavy an expenditure. The cost of the new wing and its equipment was in round numbers \$30,000. It was ready for occupation in September, 1904, from which date it is known, by authority of the Hon. the Minister of Education, as Berlin Collegiate and Technical Institute.

In June of this year Mr. F. W. Sheppard, having been appointed Inspector of Public Schools, resigned his position on the staff, which he had held for 16 years. The only event of importance that has since transpired was the formal opening of the school by the Lieutenant-Governor and the Minister of Education in December, 1904.

We now come to 1906—in the number of pupils in attendance, 225; in the high standing of the staff; in the excellence of the management and evidences of general prosperity—the record year of the school.

The members of the Board are Messrs. Edward Smyth, chairman; D. B. Detweiler, A. L. Breithaupt, Oscar Rumpel, Peter Shirk (who is now serving his 29th year), August Werner, W. A. Greene, and Fred erick Rohleder; Mr. Carl Kranz, secretary-treasurer. The teaching staff—Messrs. D. Forsyth, B.A., principal and Math. Master; D. S. Jackman, M.A., Science; G. R. Dolan, B.A., Classics; L. Norman, B.A., Commercial; H. G. Martyn, B.A., English; W. H. Williams, M.A., Modern Language; H. W. Brown, Art and Jun. Math.; D. W. Houston, Manual Training; Miss K. A. Fisher, Household Science; Miss M. Zoellner, Physical Culture.

R. C. SEPARATE SCHOOL.

Through the aid and influence of the Rev. Father Laufhuber, a zealous travelling missionary, stationed for a time in Berlin, the Separate School was established in 1858. The schoolhouse, a one-roomed brick building, was erected on the church property, within a few feet of where the present schoolhouse stands, and paid for by private subscription.

Mr. John Berberich was the first teacher. He had an attendance of about 60 pupils. The members of the first Board of Trustees were Rev. Father Laufhuber and Messrs. George Jantz and Anselm Wagner.

The second teacher, Mr. Joseph Fischer, was followed by Mr. Charles Levermann, who taught for about twelve years, and is well remembered as a successful teacher, but more especially as a thorough scholar, having been educated for the priesthood.

Except a slight but steady increase in the number of pupils in attendance there was but little change in the condition of the school till 1874, when a very decided forward step was taken in the erection of a new schoolhouse of two class-rooms, at a cost of \$1600, and the placing of two School Sisters of Notre Dame in charge. The attendance soon reached 140 pupils and a marked improvement in the management and progress of the school ensued, which it may be remarked has continued to the present time.

In 1888 the Board of Trustees added two stories to the one-story building of 1874, at a cost of \$1200. The two rooms of the second storey were taken for class-rooms and two additional teachers (Sisters) engaged.

During the next eight years the attendance increased to over 300, pointing plainly to a necessary enlargement of the building. In 1897 six new rooms were added, which with modern conveniences and a new heating system cost the Board about \$8,000. Two more teachers were added to the staff as soon as the rooms were ready for them, making a total of six. The same year (1897) the Rev. Father Laufhuber's schoolhouse was removed.

The rapid growth of the school has continued till now (1906) there are 525 pupils enrolled and ten teachers (Sisters) engaged, with the Board of Trustees considering the advisability of forming a new division.

The following gentlemen constitute the present Board: Rev. W. Kloepper, D.D., chairman; Messrs. P. R. Ringle, secretary-treasurer; Geo. C. H. Lang, H. Krug, Ignatz Haller, Joseph Fuhrmann, And. Englehardt, Henry Dietrich, John Stumpf and Jacob Gies.

The following statistical table will show at a glance the marvellous growth of Berlin schools since the year 1808:

Year.	Public Schools.			Collegiate Institute.			R. C. Separate School.			Total.		
	Number of Teachers.	Number of Pupils.	Estimated Value of School Property	Number of Teachers.	Number of Pupils.	Estimated Value of School Property	Number of Teachers.	Number of Pupils.	Estimated Value of School Property	Number of Teachers.	Number of Pupils.	Estimated Value of School Property
1808	1	15	.....	..	...	.....	..	...	.....	1	15	.....
1838	2	55	\$ 400	..	...	.....	..	...	.....	2	55	\$ 400
1858	4	360	5,000	1	30	\$ 600	1	60	\$ 700	6	450	6,300
1876	9	766	16,500	4	91	6,500	2	140	2,300	15	997	25,300
1886	12	899	21,000	4	106	7,000	2	180	3,000	18	1185	31,000
1896	23	1438	42,150	4	169	10,000	4	333	5,000	31	1940	57,150
1906	36	1867	94,500	10	225	50,000	10	525	22,000	56	2617	166,500

OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

St. Jerome's College, founded by the late Very Rev. Louis Funken, C.R., D.D., was incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1866. It has grown from humble quarters in a small log house at St. Agatha to its present noble building with its fine grounds and residences. Its

reputation as an institution of learning is more than provincial, or even national, it is continental, drawing as it does students from all parts of Canada, the United States and even Central America. It has at present (1906) fifteen professors and tutors and over 100 students. Its curriculum comprises complete commercial, science, classical and philosophical courses.

The Carmel Church School was established in 1888 in connection with the late Rev. F. W. Tuerk's church, but was removed to its present beautiful location and surroundings in 1891. The academic work of the school is under the supervision of the Rev. F. E. Waelchli, minister of the New Jerusalem church, assisted by the Rev. Ernest J. Stebbing, and two other instructors. The number of pupils usually in attendance is 40 to 45. The management of its financial affairs is in the hands of a Board, composed of Messrs. Richard Roschmann, chairman; Rudolf Roschmann, treasurer; George Scott, secretary; Jacob Stroh, John Schnarr, and Emil Schierholtz.

Mr. Pearce's School History extends to 1906. It is continued to 1914 by Mr. Peter Fischer, Principal of Courtland Avenue School, Berlin. Secretary of this Society, for Public Schools; by D. Forsyth, B.A., Headmaster of the Berlin Collegiate and Technical Institute, for his school; and by Rev. Theo. Spetz, C.R., D.D., Vice-President of this Society, for R. C. Schools, as follows:

COUNTY SCHOOLS.

The year 1907 was a record year in the rural schools of Waterloo County, made memorable by the radical change of basis for the distribution of the legislative grant and an unprecedented activity of rural school boards to improve their properties, so as to meet requirements.

1908 saw an expenditure of \$16,000 on Preston Public School in remodelling and securing additional accommodation. In the same year a number of new buildings were erected in rural sections.

In 1909 an expenditure of \$43,000 was made on sites and new buildings of improved type in urban schools. In this year Alexandra School, with four departments, was erected in Waterloo Town at a cost of \$15,000, and a six-room addition was built at Galt Central School at a cost of \$15,500.

In 1910, \$65,000 was spent on increased public school accommodation. Since 1906, the large sum of \$200,000 had been spent on new buildings and improvements. Ten new rural schools were erected.

In 1911 a new two-room brick school was built at Heidelberg at a cost of \$6,400. In this year a four-room addition was made to Preston Public School at a cost of \$19,000, including a new heating system, and new grounds were acquired at a cost of \$4,000.

In 1909 the Berlin Public School Board acquired a new site for school purposes, the old Dr. Bowlby place on John street, at the head of Foundry street, at a cost of \$12,000, and 1911 saw, on this site, the completion of Victoria School, one of the handsomest structures for school purposes in the province.

In 1913 a new eight-room school, St. Andrews School, was built in Galt at a cost of \$50,000.

Mr. Thomas Pearce retired from the office as Inspector of Public Schools in 1912, after a period of forty-one years (1871-1912).

Mr. F. W. Sheppard, who had been Inspector of Division II, since 1904, became Inspector for North Waterloo, while Mr. Lambert Norman, B.A., Commercial Master of the Berlin Collegiate Institute, became Inspector for South Waterloo.

A feature to be noted in 1913 was the establishment to that date of 78 libraries in rural schools with 8759 volumes.

In 1910 the registration of pupils in urban schools showed a very marked increase over that of 1906, while that of rural schools fell from 4460 in 1906 to 4093 in 1910.

The total registration in Public, Kindergarten, and Continuation School departments in 1913 was 10,948; of this urban schools had 7,031, rural had 3,917.

Since 1909, when it was acute, the difficulty of securing qualified teachers has been on the decrease from year to year.

Waterloo County is dependent to an extent upon less prosperous counties for its supply of teachers. In consequence, salaries have had to be advanced in order to induce teachers to take positions at a distance from their homes. The constant demand for help in commercial and industrial establishments of the thriving towns of this county not only prevents most of the students of the Collegiate Institutes from entering the teaching profession but also leads many teachers to abandon it.

In recent years a number of rural schools have established school gardens and a course of Elementary Agriculture and Horticulture is given under teachers with Departmental certificates. The excellent exhibits of the results of these experiments have stirred up an interest in this very useful and instructive course.

Speaking broadly and judging from the reports of the Inspectors the work done in the Public Schools of the County of Waterloo is highly satisfactory, and educational affairs are being kept in the forefront in this County.

BERLIN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The last session of the Model School was held in the Fall of 1907, with a record attendance of students.

Principal J. Suddaby died suddenly on May 29, 1910. Mr. Suddaby was born near Grenville, Prescott County, in 1842, and after completing his Normal School training taught in the County of Waterloo until 1877 when the new Model School was opened. Mr. Suddaby became the first principal and in the years that followed he had not a little to do with the training and preparation of many of the teachers of the County. In his time Berlin schools increased in number from one to four and the site for the fifth was acquired in 1909.

Mr. Suddaby was a man of sterling worth, whom to know was to love; a born teacher, a man of splendid ability and attainment, a deep student, a friend of teachers and pupils.

His death removed a brilliant figure from the teaching profession, not alone of this county but of the entire province, where he was widely known and esteemed an authority on educational affairs. In memory of Mr. Suddaby the Berlin Public School Board changed the name of the Central School to Suddaby School.

On the re-opening of the Public schools in September, 1910, J. D. Weir was in charge of King Edward School, R. Reid having retired to become inspector for the Economical Fire Insurance Company. Mr. Reid was chairman of the School Board in 1911 and 1912, then was appointed agent-general for Ontario in London, England.

J. B. Pomeroy took charge of Margaret Avenue School in succession to J. F. Carmichael, who became principal of Suddaby School. At the re-opening of school in January, 1912, J. F. Carmichael became principal of Victoria School; A. Foster, of Suddaby School, and P. Fischer, of Courtland Avenue School.

The new Victoria School was formally opened on Friday, January 12, 1912, by the Hon. R. A. Pye, Minister of Education, in the presence of a large gathering of citizens and pupils.

In building Victoria School the Board had aimed at a thoroughly modern building. The school is a magnificent structure of red pressed brick with Roman stone facing, having a frontage of 145 feet and a depth of 81 feet. The building is absolutely fireproof, is heated by the Sturtevant system of steam heating and ventilation, including air washer and fan. The interior floors are of reinforced concrete through-

out with Terrazzo flooring in corridors and lavatories. Including cost of grounds and equipment, the expenditure was \$96,442. A five-room addition has been completed at a cost of \$18,300.

Besides providing this increased accommodation the Board has acquired suitable sites in different parts of the city where schools will be erected as the need arises.

The Board in conjunction with the teaching staff has constantly striven to maintain and further the best interests of education in Berlin, and every year Berlin Public schools furnish an important quota of students who seek higher qualifications in the Collegiate Institute.

The members of the Board as at present constituted are: J. F. Honsberger, M.D., chairman; A. Pequegnat, H. L. Staebler, H. H. Huehnergard, M.D., Louis Sattler, E. D. Lang, Charles Ruby, Allan Eby, Miss B. M. Dunham, B.A. Edmond Pequegnat, Secretary-Treasurer.

In 1913 there were in Berlin Public schools 48 regular teachers, not including two drill instructors, two teachers in German and one in music; 2436 pupils, and the estimated value of school property was \$264,000.

BERLIN COLLEGIATE AND TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

Up to the date of this sketch (December, 1914) the Collegiate has continued to show steady progress. This is evidenced by the increase in the attendance and by the large staff of fourteen members. The question of an extensive addition to the buildings so as to provide class rooms for a natural increase in the attendance (all available space being occupied) as well as to provide suitable Science Laboratories, Gymnasiums, Art Rooms and Waiting Rooms, has been receiving, during the past two years, serious consideration on the part of the Board of Trustees and others. With this large expenditure in view the City of Berlin and the Town of Waterloo, early in 1914, decided to unite for High School purposes, and, there being no opposition to the proposal, a special Act was passed by the Provincial Legislature to take effect from and after the close of the school term in June, 1914. Under this Act a new Board of Trustees was appointed, consisting of five members from Berlin and three from Waterloo and officially known as "The High School Board of the City of Berlin and the Town of Waterloo." The members appointed in June, 1914, to this first Board were: Berlin Representatives—Edward Smyth, chairman, Merchant; Oscar Rumpel, Manufacturer of Felt Goods; James A. Scellen, LL.B., Barrister; William T. Sass, Manager, Berlin Interior Hardwood Co.; John A. Lang, Manufacturer of Shirts and Collars. Waterloo Representatives—Cyrus W. Schiedel, Manager, Water and Light Plants; John M. Laing, B.A., Actuary, Mutual Life Assurance Company; John B. Fischer, Gentleman, Ex-Mayor. Edmond Pequegnat, Secretary-Treasurer.

Staff of the Berlin and Waterloo Collegiate and Technical Institute, as appointed September, 1914:

David Forsyth, B.A., Principal, Senior Mathematical Master.

Walter H. Williams, M.A., Vice-Principal, Modern Language Master.

Harold G. Martyn, B.A., English Master.

Edmund Pugsley, B.A., Science Master.

Charles S. Kerr, B.A., Classical Master.

Harry W. Brown, B.A., Art Master, and Assistant Mathematical Master.

Miss Bertha Mallory, Commercial Master.

Miss Anna A. Lee, Lower School History Master.

Miss Etta L. Barber, Lower School Geography and English Master.

Miss Marian K. Boyd, Household Science Instructor.

D. Wesley Houston, Manual Training Instructor.

Miss Muriel A. Kerr, Physical Director for Girls.

Captain Osborne, Physical Director for Boys.

Miss Nellie K. Hodgins, Assistant Commercial Master and Assistant Secretary-Treasurer.

Number of students in attendance during the year 1914, 354.

R. C. SEPARTE SCHOOL.

The new division was built in 1913-1914 in the north ward, near the cemetery, as a four-room school, at a cost of \$23,000. This school is now filled to capacity. The inspector reports that this school is the best and the best equipped in his district. There is only one room vacant in the old school, so that the Board is again confronted with the problem of providing more accommodation. Two sites have been procured, one in the west ward and another in the east ward.

There are at present 729 pupils on the roll under 15 teachers, with Sister M. Damascene as principal. Sister M. Clothilde had been principal from 1874 to her death on January 22, 1902. Her successor was her first companion, Sister M. Caga, who kept the principalship till her death on July 15, 1914.

ST. ANN'S HIGH SCHOOL.

In the year 1906 the Education Department of Ontario demanded that teachers of religious communities should, like lay teachers, obtain regular certificates and therefore attend the Provisional Normal School. Up to this time the community of the Notre Dame had prepared their teachers at their Motherhouse in Milwaukee, Wis. As it would be difficult to combine thorough religious community life with attendance at a High or Normal School away from the Convent, the Sisters of Notre Dame decided to open a school here in which to prepare their candidates for the Normal School under their own care. This was done in 1907 in the residence of the late Mr. Erb on Foundry and Weber streets. The following year the Pearce Terrace on Foundry street was secured to accommodate the increasing number of pupils and at this writing the buildings are overcrowded.

This new school promises to become an important addition to the Berlin educational institutions under the capable management of the Sisters of Notre Dame.

ST. JEROME'S COLLEGE.

In 1907 a large handsome building was erected, in front of the old ones, on Duke street. Scarcely was this completed when the original building, erected and enlarged by its founder, was destroyed by fire, the fire fortunately, thanks to standpipes and fire appliances in the new building, was confined to the old one.

It was decided to replace the destroyed part by a new, larger and modernly equipped building, on the College street side. This building contains a gymnasium, with swimming pool and other appliances in full, a fine hall, and class room. With this the College now has a fine set of buildings, as also ample ground.

The priests now on the staff are: Rev. Albert Zinger, President; Rev. Vincent W. Kloepfer, Vice-President; Rev. Fathers Schweitzer, Theo. Spetz, William Benninger, Aloysius Scaffino, Paul Sobjak, Clarendon and Charles Kiefer. There are also a number of laymen.

There are 135 students, almost all boarders.

Biography

THOMAS PEARCE.

A farm house in the valley in the townland of Coollattin, Barony of Shillelagh, in mountainous County Wicklow, Ireland, was the birth-place of Thomas Pearce. His home was not far from the meeting of the waters in the "Vale of Avoca," immortalized by the poet Thomas Moore in his *Irish Melodies*.

His parents, William and Eliza Pearce (nee Kerr), of Yorkshire and Lowland Scotch parentage respectively, held the farm by a life lease from Earl Fitzwilliam, a Yorkshire nobleman. They had a family of nine children, Thomas, born on the 15th August, 1832, was the third son.

He attended a private school in the village of Shillelagh until he was sixteen years of age; Mr. John Connor, principal of the school, (father of Mr. J. W. Connor, B.A., for many years Head Master of Berlin High School) was his last teacher.

After leaving school, his two elder brothers having gone into business in Dublin, he assisted his father in the management of the farm for a few years, his special branch being the care of a flower and vegetable garden.

At the age of 23 he decided on a trip to Canada to visit some relatives, see the country and return. Accordingly, he arrived in Montreal in May, 1857, spent a few weeks in the city and then proceeded to Brockville and vicinity, where he put in some months very pleasantly among his relations. By this time he had become deeply interested in the new country, its people, and everything he saw, with the result that he hesitated about returning to the "Old Sod." Before coming to a decision, however, he wrote to Mr. Connor, his former teacher, who had come to Canada a few years before and was at this time principal of a school in or near St. Catharines, and asked his advice as to remaining in the country and what occupation he would suggest. Mr. Connor promptly replied, advised the young man to remain, at least for a time, and, as he knew something of his former pupil's ability and scholarship, hinted that he might try teaching school, but emphasized that before teaching, if he should adopt that calling, a course at Toronto Normal was most desirable.

After due deliberation Mr. Pearce decided to remain in Canada and to at once take steps to qualify as a teacher. With this in view he spent a session at the Toronto Normal School, passed the necessary examinations and obtained his certificate in October, 1858. Early in the same month the Berlin School Board made application to Dr. John Herbert Sangster, Mathematical Master at the Normal, for a teacher. Dr. Sangster recommended Mr. Pearce. A few days later he received notice from the Berlin Board that he was appointed first assistant in the Central School. He arrived in Berlin from Toronto on October 26, and entered upon his active duties on November 1st, quite proud to learn that he was the first Normal trained teacher, not only in Berlin, but for several miles around.

In 1864, April 27th, Mr. Pearce was appointed principal of Central School. This position he held for seven years, when, on July 1st, 1871, he was appointed School Inspector for the County of Waterloo.

With Mr. Israel D. Bowman he took an active part in bringing about the change of the Mechanics Institute Library to the Berlin Free Library, in 1884. He was the first chairman of the Free Library Board.

He was a member of the Central Committee of Examiners for Ontario for several years, being appointed in October, 1889, by the Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education.

He travelled considerably in Canada and the United States, and in 1878, the year of the second Paris Exposition, visited his old home and other places in the United Kingdom, as also the Continent of Europe.

In 1912, on the last day of the year, Mr. Pearce retired from the Inspectorship, thus closing a unique record of fifty-four years of continuous service in the cause of education in Waterloo County; thirteen years as teacher in the Berlin Central School, six years assistant and seven years principal, and forty-one years in the wider service of the county as inspector; truly a useful and a remarkable career.

Always by preference an outdoor man, he now spends his leisure with success and keen enjoyment, in cultivation, especially of trees and shrubs, at a small country place, overlooking the valley of the Grand River near Berlin.

OTTO JULIUS KLOTZ.

The third son of Otto Klotz, Waterloo County pioneer (see First Annual Report of this Society), Otto J. Klotz, was born in Preston, Ont., March 31, 1852. At the public examination at Berlin in 1865 he obtained the County scholarship; in the following year he obtained the scholarship for free tuition at the Galt Grammar School (Tassie school, not Dr. Tassie then), which he accepted.

In 1869 he matriculated at the University of Toronto in Engineering and Medicine and obtained the \$120 scholarship in the latter. Eventually he graduated in Engineering from the University of Michigan, in 1872.

After some time spent in exploration of the north shore of Lake Superior he was in private practice in Guelph and Preston until 1879, when he entered the Dominion Government service, in which he was connected with the Topographical Surveys branch of the Department of the Interior until 1908, when he was appointed assistant Chief Astronomer to the Department. In 1884 he made exploratory surveys along the Saskatchewan and Nelson rivers to York Factory, Hudson's Bay, thereby making a canoe trip of 2,000 miles, and being, as far as is known, the first man, white or Indian, to descend the whole length of the Nelson river in the century. On this journey he encountered and made magnetic locations of various points that had been occupied by the ill-fated Arctic explorer, Sir John Franklin. In 1885 he inaugurated the systematic astronomic work of the Department of the Interior. In 1892 he became connected with the trans-Atlantic longitude work, and in 1893-1894 with the Alaska boundary survey. In 1898 he visited England and Russia, making many researches re Alaskan and other Canadian boundaries. In 1903-1904, on behalf of Canada, he completed the first astronomic girdle of the world, wiring the British Empire together astronomically. Since 1905 he is in special charge of Seismology, Terrestrial Magnetism and Gravity at the Dominion Observatory.

Dr. Klotz was a delegate for Canada at the Hague 1907, at Zermatt 1909, at Manchester 1911, and was in England on his way to St. Petersburg (Petrograd) in 1914 as delegate for Canada at the International Seismological Association meeting when the European war broke out. He is Honorary Fellow of the New Zealand Institute; Fellow of the Royal Society, Canada; Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, England; the same for Canada; Fellow American Association for the Advancement of Science; Member Washington Academy of Science; Member Author's Club, England; Member Society Astronomical de France; Member of the Astronomical Society of Mexico, etc.

The University of Toronto conferred on him in 1904 the degree of LL.D., and the University of Michigan in 1913 that of D.Sc.

Dr. Klotz is the author of many scientific papers published in this country and in Europe.

As a native and long time resident of Waterloo County he cherishes pleasant memories of his old home.

Donations Received in 1914

Lovell's Directory of Canada of 1857-58; donated by C. K. Hagedorn, Berlin.

Lovell's Directory of Canada of 1871; donated by J. N. MacKendrick, Galt.

Pen Pictures of Early Pioneer Life; donated by the author, A. N. Scherck, Toronto.

"Alte und Neue Welt," of 1841, published in Philadelphia; donated by Isaac Eby, Berlin.

"Deutsche Canadier," of 1851, '52, '53, '54, '55, published in Berlin; donated by Isaac Eby, Berlin.

"Berliner Journal" of 1913, donated by W. J. Motz, Berlin.

"Neu Hamburger Neutrale" of 1855, 1857, published by W. H. Boulee; donated by W. H. Boulee, New Hamburg.

"Berlin News-Record" of 1909 to 1913, inclusive, and "Berlin Daily Telegraph" of 1909 to 1913, inclusive; donated by the Berlin Free Library.

"Boston Gazette," one copy, of March 12th, 1770; donated by J. G. Stroh, Waterloo.

"Waterloo Chronicle" of 1868 and 1869; donated by P. E. W. Moyer Estate, Berlin.

"Elmira Signet" of 1893; donated by Arnold Jansen, Berlin.

"The Wissler Family Record," donated by Henry Wissler, Elora.

A number of Indian objects, including a stone axe and spear-heads, have been received from Mr. E. Menger, of St. Jacobs.

A collection of mounted specimens of lynx, wolf, racoon, etc., and some birds, mostly shot in the early days of Wilmot township settlement; also old shot gun; donated by the late Gottlieb Bettschen.

Photographs were contributed as follows: Corner of King and Queen streets, Berlin, 1863, by Mrs. R. Mylius; Volunteer Officers, New Hamburg Muster, 1866, by A. Millar, K.C.; of Stedman Indian deed, 1795, by J. N. MacKendrick; and the following portrait photographs: Gottlieb Bettschen, Jacob Hespeler, Sr., Sir Adam Beck, Dr. William Tassie, Hon. James Young, George Randall, Henry F. J. Jackson.

Annual Members

Bean, D. A.	Berlin
Beaumont, E. J.	Berlin
Bettschen, Gottlieb (deceased 1914)	New Dundee
Blake, J. R.	Galt
Boullee, W. H.	New Hamburg
Bowlby, G. H., M.D.	Berlin
Bowman, F. M.	Pittsburg, Pa.
Bowman, H. J.	Berlin
Bowman, H. M., M.A., Ph.D.	Berlin
Breithaupt, A. L.	Berlin
Breithaupt, Mrs. L. J.	Berlin
Breithaupt, W. H.	Berlin
Bricker, M. M.	Berlin
Brown, H. W., B.A.	Berlin
Clarke, J. D.	Galt
Clement, E. P., K.C.	Berlin
Cram, W. M.	Berlin
Dickson, J. A. R., D.D.	Galt
Diebel, George	Waterloo
Dunham, Miss B. M., B.A.	Berlin
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Eden, J. R.	Berlin
Euler, W. D.	Berlin
Fennell, James P.	Berlin
Fennell, John	Berlin
Fischer, P.	Berlin
Fischer, W. J., M.D.	Waterloo
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Fox, Charles J.	New Hamburg
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Hilliard, Thomas	Waterloo
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Huber, Allan	Berlin
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Klotz, Jacob E.	Berlin
Knell, Henry	Berlin
Lackner, H. G., M.D.	Berlin
Lang, Louis	Galt
MacKendrick, J. N.	Galt
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Menger, E.	St. Jacobs
Millar, Alex., K.C.	Berlin
Mills, C. H., M.P.P.	Berlin
Moore, J. D.	Berlin

Motz, W. J., B.A.	Berlin
Moyer, H. A.	Berlin
Musselman, George L.	Conestogo
Niehaus, C. F.	Berlin
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Playford, B. B.	Waterloo
Potter, George E.	Berlin
Richmond, Elliott	St. Jacobs
Ruby, Charles	Berlin
Scherck, M. G.	Toronto
Schmalz, W. H.	Berlin
Scully, Miss Annie	Berlin
Sims, H. J.	Berlin
Smyth, Robert	Berlin
Snider, E. W. B.	St. Jacobs
Snider, W. W.	St. Jacobs
Snyder, Alfred	St. Jacobs
Snyder, W. H.	St. Jacobs
Spetz, Rev. Theo., C.R., D.D.	Berlin
Staebler, H. L.	Berlin
Vair, Thomas	Galt
Wedd, G. M.	Berlin
Weichel, W. G., M.P.	Waterloo
Weir, J. J. A.	Berlin
Werner, A.	Elmira
Wideman, John L.	St. Jacobs
Williams, S. J.	Berlin
Winkler, W. H.	St. Jacobs
Witzel, T. A.	Berlin
Zinger, Rev. A. L.	Berlin
Zinger, H. J.	Berlin



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