

Seventh Annual Report
of the
Waterloo Historical
Society



Nineteen Nineteen

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
of the
WATERLOO HISTORICAL
SOCIETY



KITCHENER, ONT.
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY
1919

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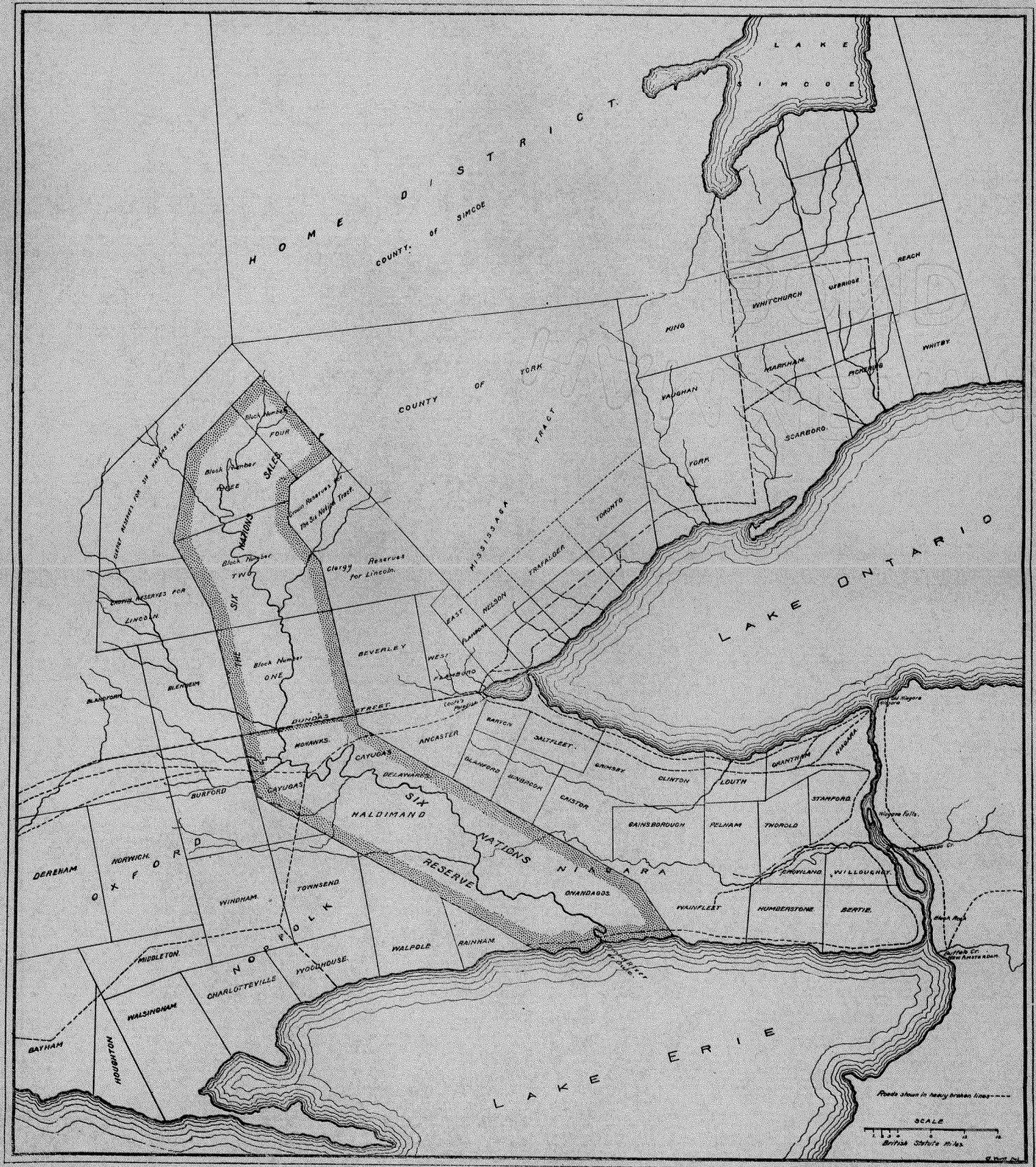
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PART OF WILLIAM CHEWETT 1813 MAP OF UPPER CANADA

Annual Meeting

Kitchener, Nov. 14th, 1919.

The Seventh Annual Meeting of the Waterloo Historical Society was held in the Museum in the Public Library on the above date, the President, W. H. Breithaupt, in the chair.

Secretary-Treasurer's Report

We have just passed the close of the seventh year since the organization of the Waterloo Historical Society. During these years considerable progress has been made in the work the Society set out to do. We have been able to secure material and data which it would be very difficult to replace or to obtain to-day.

However, we should not forget that there lies ahead much work that rightly falls to a Society of this kind, and an appeal is again made to our members and friends to share in it.

Your attention is called to the collection of photographs of some of the brave men from this County who lost their lives in the recent war. As some 375 men from Waterloo County fell in the struggle, we are still far from realizing our aim along this line.

Efforts are being put forth to place on record the achievements of these heroes. Recently two bronze tablets were erected, commemorating the names of some of them, one of the Waterloo men at the Public Library of the town and another of the Kitchener men who were members of the congregation of St. John's Anglican Church.

We sincerely trust that our members will lend their assistance in building up this important record by securing additional photographs and biographical sketches. The Seventh Annual Report, containing the papers presented at the Annual Meeting should reach our members early in 1920. We bespeak for it the same kindly reception that was accorded all our publications.

In closing the year we extend our thanks to our members and friends who have assisted us financially and otherwise, and also to the Kitchener Library Board for providing these fine quarters free.

P. FISHER,

Secretary-Treasurer.

Election of Officers

The officers for 1920 are:

President..... W. H. Breithaupt
 Vice-President..... Rev. Theo. Spetz, C. R., D. D.
 Secretary-Treasurer..... P. Fisher, Kitchener, Ont.

Local Vice-Presidents

Waterloo..... C. A. Boehm
 Galt..... J. E. Kerr
 Elmira..... O. H. Vogt
 St. Jacobs..... E. Richmond
 New Hamburg..... A. R. G. Smith

Members of the Council

W. J. Motz, M. A., E. W. B. Snider, C. H. Mills,
 Miss L. M. Bruce.

Financial Statement, 1919

RECEIPTS:

Balance on hand Jan. 1st, 1919.....	\$ 19.49	
Sale of Reports.....	\$ 3.75	
Bal. from estimate of 1918 Printing.....	8.14	
Bal. from estimate of 1918 book-binding..	7.50	
Grants: Legislative	\$100.00	
Waterloo County ...	60.00	
Kitchener	30.00	
Galt	30.00	220.00
Membership Fees	77.50	316.89
		\$336.38

DISBURSEMENTS:

Postage and Stationery.....	\$28.85	
Printing	24.85	
Caretaker.....	5.00	
Curator	25.30	
Seventh Annual Report (estimate).....	160.00	
Secretary	30.00	
Sundries	4.00	278.00
Balance on hand		\$ 58.38

Audited and found correct

W. J. Motz, }
 J. H. Wuest } Auditors.

President's Address

The Society has continued its regular work for the year as already spoken of by the Secretary.

The purpose of compiling a record of the participation of Waterloo County in the Great War continues. It is hoped that the material may be ready by next year. Notable work has been done by one of our members, Miss B. Mabel Dunham, B. A., Chief Librarian of the Kitchener Public Library, who has collected and card indexed biographical data, including photographs in many cases, of over 3000 of the County's enlisted men.

Among books and documents received during the year there is to be noted an old parchment donated by Miss Dickson, of Galt, being the original government grant of 1798, confirming the previous Six Nation Indian deed*, for Block 1, Grand River Indian lands †. The text will appear in our Annual Report for this year, and with it the text of the original, 1805, deed for the German Company Tract, comprising the greater part of Block 2, of Grand River Indian lands. This Block 2, now Waterloo Township, is the only one of the subdivisions of these Indian lands, retaining, as a Township, the full original boundaries. The German Company Tract deed is now in the Waterloo County Registry office, having been procured from the York County records by the late Sheriff Springer, who was formerly for many years local Member of Parliament for Waterloo, North Riding.

For some time I have been collecting material for a paper which will here follow.

Early Roads and Transportation

Upper Canada †

The aboriginal inhabitants of North America travelled largely by water, especially for their long journeys. The great waterways were the highways of transportation. The St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes, the Ottawa; in the west the Ohio River, the Mississippi, the Missouri, and their tributaries; all were main lines of travel.

The principal route from Montreal and Quebec westward was by the Ottawa River and thence by Lake Nipissing and the French River to Georgian Bay and Lake Huron, and on to Lakes Michigan and Superior. The route west by Lake Ontario and Lake Erie was also to some extent followed. One objection to it was that it was controlled by the Iroquois Indians, hostile to the Hurons and other northern tribes. But the large open lakes were difficult of navigation for the Indian canoe, which had to skirt along the shore.

*See 1914 Report W. H. S. †See frontispiece map.

A noted early expedition was that of the missionaries Dollier de Casson and Galinée in 1669-1670. They went by the south shore of Lake Ontario, and then crossed from about Dundas, at the head of Burlington Bay, to the Grand River, probably near Glen Morris, down the river to Lake Erie, and then along the north shore of that lake. They returned by the northern route.

Overland there were well defined Indian trails, which, after the advent of the white man, eventually became roads. Several of the main roads east and west through New York State were originally Indian trails.

While my brief paper deals generally with early roads and transportation in Upper Canada, it concerns itself more particularly with the trek of the settlers of what became Waterloo Township. Settlers came from Pennsylvania to the Grand River Colony for about twenty years, 1800 to 1820 mainly. Some stragglers came later. The general vehicle of transportation was the Conestoga waggon, with heavy running gear and high box fitted with stout ash or elm hoops over which was stretched a canvas top; the waggon drawn by four or six horses. Our society has one of these waggons which was driven by Abraham Weber, one of the early settlers, in 1807, from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, to the site of the present City of Kitchener. Ox teams were also used by those who had no horses, or for heavy freight. Information as to the route followed by the settlers is meagre. There is little of record, and the emigrants had scant knowledge of geography. There is mention of crossing the Allegheny Mountains, and the difficulty thereto attendant, but it is not stated where this was. We must turn to a study of the existing roads of that period.

The German Mennonite section of Pennsylvania comprised the southern tier of counties, from the eastern end of the state to about the north and south centre line. Bucks, Montgomery, Chester, Berks, Lancaster, York, Cumberland and Franklin Counties supplied the bulk of the Upper Canada Settlers of Pennsylvania origin.* They crossed the Niagara River mostly at Black Rock ferry, a few miles below Lake Erie. There was also a ferry from Lewiston to Queenston, below the falls and rapids.

What was the route from Pennsylvania to the Niagara River? The route from Philadelphia to Buffalo and Black Rock was a beaten track of well established travel. It is given in detail with time and distance, by Lieutenant Francis Hall;† an English Officer, who traversed it, at comfort-

*Ezra Eby.

†Hall's Travels, Canada and United States, 1816-1817.

able pace as will be noted, in a "Light Jersey Waggon" drawn by one horse, in the fall of 1816, as follows:

Black Rock to Philadelphia

		Miles	
Oct. 19	Buffalo	2	New York
	Williamsville	10	
	Porter's Inn	4	
20	Batavia	26	
21	Caledonia	17	
23	Avon	7	
	Danville (Dansville)	28	
24	Canisteo	17	
25	Bath	20	
26	Painted Post	18	
27	Newtown or Elmira	17	
28	Tyoga Point (Athens)	20	Pennsylvania
30	Wysall	13	
	Le Fevre's Inn	8	
31	Wyalusing	8	
	Tunkhannock	20	
Nov. 1	Wilkesbarre	28	
4	Wragg's Inn	17	
	Pokono Mountain	12	
5	Wind Gap	16½	
	Nazareth	9	
6	Bethlehem	10	
7	Sellers' Inn	20	
8	Philadelphia	31	
Total		378½	miles.

This route, at least the part of it through the state of New York and a large part of that in Pennsylvania, is a main travelled motor route to-day. At Bath, N. Y., it enters a side valley of the main Susquehanna River Valley. The Susquehanna is reached at Athens, Pa., and from there followed to Wilkesbarre. Between Wilkesbarre and Nazareth is the crossing of the Allegheny ridge, to the valley of the Lehigh River.

From central Pennsylvania the route was no doubt more directly northward. The pioneer settlers, Joseph Schoerg and Samuel Betzner, came from near Chambersburg, Franklin County, more than 140 miles west of Philadelphia. Their route, very probably, was to Harrisburg, up the Susquehanna to Northumberland, then, by the west fork, on to Williamsport, from where an old road is shown on the maps leading northerly across the mountains to Elmira or Bath, on the route already given. Schoerg and Betzner crossed the Niagara at Black Rock ferry in the fall of 1799. Early in the spring of 1800 they set out together from Ancaster, where Betzner had wintered, for Block 2 of the Six Nation Indian lands on

the Grand River, now Waterloo Township. A large part of their way was through the dense forest, possibly along Indian trails. Eby relates that in 1799 and 1800 two Englishmen, Ward and Smith, were engaged in slashing a way for a road which the government contemplated building from Dundas to the upper blocks of the Indian lands.

"Hall's Travels" has a good map of the Niagara Peninsula and adjoining territory. This shows two roads from Newark (Niagara) to Burlington Bay, one near the lake shore all the way, crossing Burlington Inlet and extending from there back to Dundas; the other from Lewiston ferry, mostly near the foot of the escarpment, all along to Dundas; one road from Chippewa to Ancaster above the escarpment; two roads, one on each side of the Chippewa River, from Chippewa to Canby Town, from where two roads go toward Lake Ontario and one, somewhat roundabout, to Ancaster and one road from Fort Erie along the shore of Lake Erie to some distance beyond the Grand River. Canby Town, about twenty miles northwest of the outlet of the Grand River, is shown as a considerable road centre.

All of these roads are shown on W. Chewett's 1813 map of Upper Canada. The full title of this map is: "A Map, of the Located Districts in the Province of Upper Canada, Describing all the New Settlements, Townships, etc., with adjacent Frontiers. Compiled and corrected from the latest surveys in the Surveyor General's Office by William Chewett*, Senior Surveyor and Draughtsman, under the direction of Francis Gore, Esq., Lieutenant Governor & c., to whom this map is most respectfully inscribed by William Faden, Geographer to His Majesty and to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, Charing Cross, January 1st, 1813." Other main roads are Dundas Street, extending from London to east of Kingston; a road (Yonge Street) from Toronto to Lake Simcoe; roads from Niagara to the head of Lake Erie; etc. Both Dundas Street, which was to extend throughout Upper and Lower Canada from Detroit to Montreal, and Yonge Street, projected to the northern military post, Penetanguishene, were projects of Governor Simcoe, who, up to his time, was the most considerable road builder in Canadian History. Yonge Street was open from York (Toronto) to Lake Simcoe by 1794 and soon attracted considerable settlement. Only parts of Dundas Street were open when Governor Simcoe left Canada in 1796. Under date of 1794 we read, "at the head of Lake Ontario, about fifty miles west from Newark, a small town is laid out and stores are building, being a central place between Newark, York, and Detroit; from thence a road of twenty-two miles is cut out to the Grand River, and crosses that river about fifty miles above its entrance into Lake Erie." The Town is Dundas, and the road a part of Dundas

*Mistake by map publisher, should be Chewett.

Street, crossing the Grand River below the forks, where is Paris. Apparently Schoerg and Betzner took this road from Ancaster to the Grand River, and then followed up the Grand River*. The first four horse team, later in 1800†, probably came across Beverly Township by the road cut out by Ward and Smith. Parts of Dundas Street west of the Grand River were also opened in Governor Simcoe's time, but London did not become a settlement until about 1820. In 1788, an American by name of Asa Danforth, made a contract with the Upper Canada Government to complete Dundas Street from Kingston to Ancaster, which he did in three years. East of Toronto the road was for many years called Danforth Road.

J. G. Chewett's map of 1819 is the first I have found to show any road in the Dundas vicinity north of Dundas Street. This shows a road diagonally across Beverly Township on past Galt to Preston, the main road, Galt to Dundas, to-day. The road across Beverly Tp. was in the early days a difficult one. A large part of it was through swamps; there is frequent mention of its hardships. Winter, with good sleighing, was the best time for heavy hauling. For the first few years Waterloo settlers had to travel this road for their milling back and forth to Dundas, although, according to Eby, John Miller built a small grist mill in Galt, the first in the county, as early as 1802. The need was better provided for in 1807, when John Erb erected his first mill on the Speed River in Preston. The Beverly Road continued as the main highway to and from Waterloo County and the lake port at Dundas, and saw much heavy freighting until the building of the railways in the fifties.

Scobie's map of 1851 shows large road development. The Beverly Road is continued, forking at Preston, the north branch leading to Breslau and on to Elora, the west and north branch to the Grand River, and on to Berlin (Kitchener), Waterloo and north to Woolwich Township. Four approximately parallel stems lead west from the Preston-Waterloo road; three of them known as Erb's Road from Waterloo west, Snyder's road through New Hamburg, and Blichms Road. The Huron road was the main road from Galt through Haysville and on to Goderich. From Hamilton there was a direct road, still known as the stone road, to Guelph and on to Lake Huron. Smith's Canada, published in 1852, also gives fair road maps of Upper Canada. As early as 1841 there were nearly 6000 miles of post roads in Upper Canada. There were regular stage routes on all the main roads. Galt had daily stages to Hamilton and Guelph until the beginning of the Great Western Railway traffic. The Preston, Berlin, and Waterloo stage continued to run, latterly only as a Great Western Railway connection to Berlin

*Recollections of Early Waterloo, Rev. A. B. Sherk, 1915 Report W. H. S. p. 13.

†History of Preston, Otto Klotz, 1917 Report W. H. S. p. 24.

(Kitchener), until 1882, when the old Great Western and Grand Trunk united. From Berlin there was a stage line to Waterloo, Elmira, and Glenallen; and one to Crosshill maintained until recent years.

The main route of the U. E. Loyalists to Upper Canada was by water. They came largely from the states of New York and New Jersey. This route was by the Hudson River to the inlet of the Mohawk River eight miles above Albany, then by the Mohawk to Fort Stanwix, now Rome, New York. From here there was a portage of one mile, as given in a map in Knox's Historical Journal, to Wood Creek which leads to Oneida Lake, then down the Oswego River, outlet of Oneida Lake, to Oswego on Lake Ontario. General Amherst took an army over this route, from Albany to Oswego, in the summer of 1760. Caniff says this was by far the most commonly travelled way taken by those who came into Canada after the close of the (Revolutionary) war. It is also stated, 1796, that the chief part of the trade between New York and Lake Ontario was by this way. Another route was to continue further up the Mohawk to Canada Creek, then portage to the Black River and so on to Lake Ontario at Sackett's Harbour. The Black River can also be reached from further up the Hudson River, and there were other less used routes.

The first sailing vessel on the Great Lakes was a little boat built by La Salle at Fort Frontenac, now Kingston, in 1678. The following year, in 1679, La Salle built the "Griffon" at Black Rock, the first sailing vessel on Lake Erie.

And here there may be interpolated a short account of Black Rock ferry, the chief place of crossing into Canada of the Pennsylvania settlers. This is believed to have been the first regularly maintained crossing on western waters above the cataract of Niagara. Possibly there was an earlier one at Detroit.

Black Rock which gave its name to the town, now a part of Buffalo, was a natural landing place, a large black rock, extending 100 feet wide, 100 feet or more into the river, and backward into the sand of the beach, with surface 4 feet above the water. The boats were scows propelled by sweeps, large oars operated by men standing, or stepping back and forth. In 1800, one O'Neill ran the ferry and lived in a log hut near the rock. The ferry was discontinued during the war of 1812. In 1826 a horse power boat began operating. It is described as having a horizontal wheel the width of the boat, probably a stern wheel like those on western river steam boats, with horses treading on the sides. In 1840 horse power was succeeded by steam. The rock was finally blasted away to make room for the Erie Canal entrance. This is separated from the river by an embankment wall, extending upstream to the lake level.

Black Rock at first competed with Buffalo as a lake

harbor. Here was built the "Walk in the Water," the first steam boat on Lake Erie, in 1818. From Black Rock vessels had to be towed up the current into the lake. This was done by yokes of oxen, called by sailors the "horn breeze." Even the "Walk in the Water" had to be so assisted.

The first two steam boats on Lake Ontario were the "Ontario" and the "Frontenac," both built in 1816, the former at Sackett's Harbour and the latter at Earnesttown on the Canadian side of the lake. Both began service in 1817, the Ontario in April and the Frontenac in June. The Ontario was the first steam vessel placed in water subject to a swell. It was built under a grant from the heirs of Robert Fulton. The weight of the paddle wheels and shaft was relied on to keep the latter in its bearings. On the first trip there was considerable sea, the water lifted the paddle wheels, the shaft left its bearings, and the paddle boxes were torn away. Repairs included a device for keeping the shaft in its bearings. The Frontenac was the larger vessel of the two. It had a deck length of 170 feet, and was of 500 tons burden. The cost of the Frontenac is said to have been 15,000 Pounds. By 1840 there were 50 steamships and a large fleet of sailing vessels on Lake Ontario, and lake transportation was of foremost importance until it was superseded by railroads in the mid fifties.

Dundas was for many years the lake port for the district north and west between it and Lake Huron. Here was delivered the grain, produce, lumber, etc., for shipment to the larger markets, and here supplies were received. In winter, when the sleighing was good, lines of teams a mile or more in length could be seen stretching along the Waterloo and Wellington roads. There were numbers of hospitable taverns. A noted one was Brinkley's at what is now known as Bullock's Corners, where the Waterloo and Guelph roads meet. Among other articles of commerce received at the port of Dundas whiskey appears to have been a large item. One record shows 1400 barrels received in one month, for distribution to the taverns and dealers in the back country. In the early days only small boats could be brought through the marsh to Dundas, the sailing vessels laying up in the bay outside, and being there lightered. The need for a canal through the marsh soon developed and a project was formed by one Peter Des Jardins, a native of Picardy in France, for such a canal, and a definite plan evolved. This was about 1819. Years elapsed before the work was undertaken, and meanwhile its originator, after whom the canal was named, died in 1827. It appears to have been mostly completed in 1832, but work of enlargement, and of proper terminal basin at Dundas, continued. It was not until 1837 that the formal opening of this great work, as it was then considered, took place. Both steamers and sailing vessels used the port of Dundas. In 1857 an open draw bridge of

the Great Western Railway, over the canal at the edge of Hamilton, caused the memorable railway wreck, in which, among many others, two Waterloo County men were killed, the cars dropping into the canal. With railway traffic and the growth of Hamilton as a harbour, the business of the port of Dundas declined. It continued in a desultory manner until about 1865, and for years after that for pleasure boats and other small craft. The Burlington Canal, the entrance from the lake into Burlington Bay, was completed in 1832, the contract having been let by the government in 1823. This is in place of the natural outlet which was insufficient for navigation. The Burlington Canal continues as an important channel of lake navigation, to the port of Hamilton; but of the old Des Jardins canal the main visible evidence consists of broken lines of piling extending across the marsh, while Dundas, practically entirely inland, has long ceased to be a lake port.



Local History in the Street Names of Galt

By J. N. MacKendrick, B. A.

To the majority of the readers of this article, it would be a great waste of printers' good ink to dilate on the visit of the Novelist John Galt to his college mate Wm. Dickson at the hamlet of Shade's Mills on the Grand River and the consequent changing of the Post Office to Galt Canada West. How inappropriate those words "Canada West" appear when applied to the city of Galt in 1920.

Wm. Dickson, of Niagara, had already invested much of his capital and energy in the purchase and settlement of that tract of land now roughly comprised in the townships of North and South Dumfries under the direction of that hardy pioneer city builder, Absalom Shade. As John Galt drove into the village from the east, down the course of Mill Creek now known as Beverly Street (for the steep hills to the east had not been cut down sufficiently to permit of the daily stage taking the most direct route), he found a great centre of pioneer activity along the banks of that tributary to the Grand River with its saw mill, foundry, chair factory, distillery, tannery and woollen mill all in active operation. He found a few business places located on our present main street. But Main Street West, which runs at right angles to Main Street, was for many years the main street, and led to the settlements in the township to the west of the river. The original fording place of the river was at the foot of St. Andrews Street and the erection of the original bridge over the Grand at Main Street made West Main Street a very important thoroughfare with its cabinet factories, wagon shops, stores and bake shops, second only to Main Street.

An observant visitor to-day can trace the early settlement of the village along Beverly Street, Main Street, West Main Street, up St. Andrews Street to the famous Buck Tavern with branches of settlement along the East Bank of the river, from the French village or Log Village on the southern extremity to the "Goose Hollow" at the foot of the C. P. R. hill.

Naturally the names of the Founders of the town should be preserved in its street names and we find the Dickson family recorded in the names of Dickson St., one of the first streets laid out, also in Dickson Park, a gift to the town, and in Dickson School. Shade Street preserves the name of his factotum Absalom Shade, while Berkley Road is named after a brother-in-law, Colonel Berkley. One of the earliest additions to the surveyed lots of the town was the section called the William Dickson Survey, East of George Street, and West of the river—George Street in honor of King George, and extending from Blair Road to Forbes Street on the South. Here we find Wm. Dickson naming streets after two of the early settlers in the town. Malcolm Street after Andrew Malcolm, whose furniture factory

was situated on West Main Street. Hood Street preserves the name of Adam Hood, the father of Town Treasurer James Hood, one of the earliest builders of the town. Glebe Street was the boundary street of "the Glebe," attached to the "Old Kirk" the mecca of the earliest settlers for a score of miles on all sides. High Street still preserves its character of being the steepest street in a town of many hills. Forbes Street preserves the name of Robert Forbes, the pioneer paper maker of Canada, and the founder of the well-known Forbes-Taylor industries of Guelph and the Forbes Co. of Hespeler. He surveyed that section of the town lying between Forbes and Cedar Streets, West of W. Main Street and East of the Glebe property. In 1850 we find that Robt. Dickson made a survey which might be called the Loyal Survey for he named the streets King, Queen, Simcoe and Colborne. In the two latter names the student of Canadian History will recognize General Simcoe the military governor of the province and Sir John Colborne governor of Upper Canada, 1820, who was strongly supported by Absalom Shade when elected representative from the Gore District in what has become known in history as the Family Compact and the records tell that six times did our local representative vote for the expulsion from the legislature of that hot-headed patriotic rebel, William Lyon MacKenzie. Needless to say the ruling powers did not name MacKenzie Street after "the Rebel," but after Wm. MacKenzie, a family connection who occupied the property now known as Rose Hill on the Blair Road. At the same time Chisholm and Cameron Streets were named after the solicitors of the Dickson Estate who were successful in defending the action brought to annul the title to the tract. Matthew Crooks Cameron became better known as a very prominent member of the Provincial Government.

In 1856 Wm. MacKenzie surveyed that tract lying between Main and McNaughton Streets and Spruce and the western limit of the Glebe property attached to the First Presbyterian Church manse and incorporated the names of prominent citizens in the names Pollock, James Pollock, the surveyor, a most important functionary in the early history of any community who plotted nine tenths of the present occupied area of the city, Rich Avenue, Thomas Rich, General Agent of the Gore District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, covering several counties; Ball Avenue, A. T. H. Ball, Barrister and Solicitor for the Dickson Estate, and son-in-law of "Lawyer" Miller, one of the best known of the prominent men that made Galt well known before 1850.

History tells not whether Ainslie Street was named after James or Adam Ainslie, founders of the Dumfries Reformer, and men whose learning and ability would make them prominent in any community where they would be permitted to write strong editorials or fight for the freedom of the ordinary citizen on the hustings.

Adam Ainslie laid out in 1856 that section of the town be-

tween N. Water Street, Samuelson and the Macadamized Road, giving the name of his native shire to Haddington Street, while Hopeton and Samuelson recalled those suburbs of Edinburgh so dear to the hearts of many of the early settlers. In 1859 Andrew Elliott, the first mayor of the town of Galt, surveyed that section lying to the north and south of Elliott Street. East Street running North and South, was the most easterly street in the survey. South Street, running East and West, was the most southerly street, and consistently the street cutting through the centre of the Block was called Centre Street, while Albert and Henry preserved the names of his sons.

Dalgleish Street preserves the names of two brothers, James and Thomas Dalgleish, to whose skill as architects and masons, Galt is indebted for many of the excellent samples of the builders' art in the shape of our grey and red granite buildings, both public and private, which give Galt a distinction shared by few places in Canada.

During the Crimean War period, Galt experienced a boom in building lots and prices soared so high that they have seldom been equalled since and some of the sections surveyed at that time are still looking for occupants. One of the then suburbs beyond the Glebe property was laid out by Wm. MacKenzie in 1853 and comprised the area bounded by Main Street, Dundas Street, Elgin Street and Lowrey Avenue. Elgin Street was named after Lord Elgin, Governor-General of Canada, 1843, who visited Galt during his incumbency of that high office; Lowell Street, after Richard Lowell, proprietor of the Queens Arms Hotel; Chalmers Street after the famous Scottish preacher. The ways of the modern suburban boomster were not unknown even at that early date. Lowell Street was known as the Plank Road, it being covered for its full length with two inch pine plank, but no houses were built on the street till the road had rotted out or been burned in kitchen stoves.

In 1853 Wm. Osborne laid out that tract from the river to the western limits of the town between Cedar Street and Victoria Avenue, and this may well be known as the town council tract for it incorporates the names of the councillors of that date: Richardson Street after Samuel Richardson, M. D.; Ramore Street after Dominick Ramore, tinsmith and chief of the volunteer fire brigade; Kay Street after John Kay, wagon maker, North Water Street, and proprietor of one of the big industries of the day; Davidson Street after John Davidson, banker, postmaster, etc.; Davis Street after Richard Davis, tinsmith and stove founder; Osborne Street, the farthest from the centre of the town, is modestly named after himself. Wm. Osborne was one of the early merchants of the town and was in partnership with the late David Spiers the firm being well known as wholesale and retail grocers and liquor merchants.

In passing we may mention that in the early days Galt was a great centre for the manufacture of tinware and at one

time as many as ten teams travelled out of town through the western counties as far as London and Lake Huron.

Crombie Street recalls the name of James Crombie, the founder of Galt's foremost industry, the Goldie McCulloch Co.; Sidall Street perpetuates the name of a private banker who purchased the Crombie dwelling situate at the South end of West Main Street; Francis Street, Francis Hogg, originally from Selkirk, explains the conjunction of these two streets, while Tait Street, crossing Francis, Selkirk and Dumfries of the Hogg survey, recalls the lifelong friendship that existed between George Hogg and George Tait.

James Webster in 1859 laid out a considerable acreage in the North East section of the town, and a study of the plan would lead one to infer that he was a man of some education and refinement because he was the first town plotter to lay out building lots with lanes to the rear, and from the names he put on the plan: Queen Street, Cambridge Street, Oxford Street and the cross streets, Bond, Brook and Portland, all prominent in English history. He was not a resident of the town but was a lawyer from Guelph who showed his confidence in the fast growing neighboring town.

McNaughton Street recalls John McNaughton, owner of the Old Dumfries Mills, prominent in municipal affairs and well known to every wheat grower of the district; Lincoln Avenue named when the Glebe property was subdivided, by Mr. Hugh Cant, a great admirer of President Abraham Lincoln; Lincoln Park, a gift from the late Geo. F. Allenby, and named by him from his home shire in Merrie England; James Street named by James Patterson, not after himself, but in honor of Rev. Dr. James, who occupied most acceptably the pulpit of Melville Church, the predecessor of the present Central Presbyterian Church; Todd Street recalls the names of two men well known in the history of Galt; Thomas Todd, carriage builder, grain exporter, original President of Street Railway, and holder of many other public offices and his equally well known son, Martin N. Todd, who succeeded him in the Electric Railway business; Augusta, the next street, evidenced the appreciation of a father-in-law for his daughter-in-law when Adam Forsyth named the only street in his survey after Augusta Mylius, daughter of Dr. Otto Mylius of Berlin, the wife of his eldest son, David Forsyth, B. A., of Kitchener; Moscrip Road, after Andrew Moscrip, whose farm was subdivided; Murdock Avenue recalls Hugh Murdock, the well known baker; Jackson Park, Wm. Jackson's farm was purchased by the town as Park lands, hence the name; Lowery Avenue recalls Dr. Lowery who was a most active citizen for a few years. McAuslan Street, the name McAuslan connected with Galt at any time during the past 50 years recalls Canada's national winter game, curling. This street was named after John McAuslan, custodian of the Toll Gate on the Dundas Road at the east end of the town; Wright Avenue named by A. W. Wright, M. A., modern language master Galt

Collegiate Institute, now editor Mount Forest Advocate; Grantham Avenue named by J. W. Grantham, Agent; Dando Avenue named by Geo. Dando, one of the town builders who erected a number of blocks in different parts of the town. Cooper Street is not named after any of the Cooper family but was the location of the extensive cooper shops connected with the Dumfries Mills; Chapman Street from John Chapman, builder, proprietor of the Queens Arms Hotel and one of Galt's most popular citizens in 1850. Cant Avenue is named after Hugh Cant who emigrated to Galt in '44 from Calcairn Mills, Rosshire, Scotland; Dudhope Street, little known even to Galtonians but named after Dudhope Castle, the ancestral home near Dundee, Scotland, of the Scrimger family who settled on farms near Galt in the thirties. Harris Street recalls the names of James and Augustus Harris, maltsters and brewers about '40, and at this date Mr. John Harris occupies the Harris house on Harris Street; Havill Street closely connected with the Galt Reporter when the plot of land was laid out by Richard Jaffray and John Bittman of the Galt Reporter and the street named Havill by James Havill's son-in-law, Richard Jaffray. Hobson Street, Benjamin Hobson, from his personal appearance should have been a veteran of Waterloo and even when old age asserted itself, he still had the marks of the army in his erect carriage enhanced by the black silk stock he wore. For many years he was assistant to the town surveyor, James Pollock. Kerr Street named after Thomas Kerr, a brother of Dr. Wm. Kerr, the father of James Kerr of Lansdowne Ave.; Lavin Street recalls Peter Lavin, the builder and proprietor of the Albion Hotel. Robert Gilholm, farmer, sawmiller, townbuilder, mayor, chairman of Public School Board, left Gilholm Street to recall his many activities and the extensive services he gave to the town. But not only his own name, but that of his daughter Ann is recalled when Ann Street is reached and farther east Peck Street recalls his purchase of the property from Lt.-Col. Thomas Peck and its subdivisions into town lots.

Many other streets recall names such as Salisbury, Lansdowne, Stanley, Wellington, Middleton, Connaught, Gladstone, etc., that have no local significance and then there is a later crop whose bearers are still with us.

Some names have disappeared which should be worthy of replacement, among others that of Young, John Young, innkeeper than whom there was no more important personage in the early settlement of the land and his distinguished son, the Hon. James Young, M. P., M. P. P; Treasurer of Ontario, etc., who at the early age of 19 became editor of the Dumfries Reformer and in the earliest year of his editorship, led the successful battle for public schools against the landed proprietors of the town. The name has been attached to two streets; one necessarily disappeared in the extension of Oak Street. The other disappeared through the efforts of a small minded political opponent armed with a brief authority and replaced by "York

Place." It would be to the credit of the town were some broader minded authority to have the name replaced together with those of several other prominent citizens whose natural modesty has prevented them from being commemorated in this manner.

The section of country about Galt is the natural habitat of a great variety of trees, and we find the names of trees in several parts of the town; some of these names have disappeared from the map due to the demand for renaming streets.

Pine Street now McNaughton Street Hill was where the largest pines in the district grew. Oak Street still preserves at its southern end the solitary survivors of the oaks of a century and a half ago. Cedar Street will still recall to some of the older inhabitants the cedar swamp through which it ran. Walnut Street—what other location in the county would grow better walnut or butternut trees. Spruce, Birch, Elm, Hawthorne, Maple and while the name of Chestnut Street has been merged with its northerly continuation Harris Street, yet those who know the soil required by the Chestnut will recognize the warm, sandy soil of this section protected by the steep hills to the East and South as a choice spot for this favorite tree; and no where farther north has it been known to thrive in Canada.

The collection of data along this line is not complete but the writer hopes to add to it month by month and hopes that this paper may induce others to preserve the local history that is to be found in the street names of many of our towns.



A Few Notes on the Early History of Chalmers' Church, Winterbourne †

By Rev. A. M. Hamilton, M. A.*

The first Scotch settlers came into Woolwich and settled in the neighborhood of Winterbourne between the years 1834 and 1837. These were accustomed in the old country to gather for worship on the Sabbath day and felt the want of a meeting-place. For a time they met in the homes of each other and in the log schoolhouses after these were built. They were not satisfied with these places of worship, so about the year 1837 they met at the hotel situated at the corner about a quarter of a mile south of the present village and took definite action to provide a place to meet in. The tavern was kept by a Mr. Grant. A lot was obtained shortly after for church and burying ground from Mr. Luman Woodward, but the deed was not obtained until Dec. 7th, 1858, owing to Mr. Woodward not having taken out the Crown Deed. So they had the use of it for twenty years before they became owners of it. Mr. Robert Douglas bought the farm from the government as also the one on the other side of the road on which Mr. Bemis had settled, and from Mr. Douglas the church obtained the deed for the ground on which the church was built and also the cemetery. The movement to have a church visible would thus be in the present year 1919 just eighty-two years ago. Previous to the opening of the church, services were held for a time in the schoolhouse situated at Mr. Norman Snyder's gate on the south side, the grounds of which were also the graveyard for the community. The most of the bodies were removed to the church yard, but some sleep quietly beneath the action of the plough and the harrow and underneath the growing grain.

About the year 1841 or '42 the first Presbyterian minister was settled in Woolwich, the Rev. Alexander Ross, M. A. He was from Scotland, sent out by the Glasgow Society—ordained in 1829 and settled in Aldboro Township near St. Thomas. He came to Woolwich in 1841 or '42 as stated above. A friend not long ago told me that she was baptized in 1844 by an old minister from Cox's Creek. The baptism took place in St. Andrew's Church, Guelph. Cox's Creek was the old name of Winterbourne until it was given the latter name by Captain Lamphier about the year 1854. In the early settlement a man named Cox had a blacksmith shop somewhere across the road from the present manse and the Creek and village was named after him. Rev. Mr. Ross has been described to me as not a very large man, probably 40 or more years old, of rather a fiery temper, a Highland

†Paper read at Annual Meeting by Rev. J. E. Lynn.

*Pastor of Chalmers' Church, Winterbourne, 1877-1917.

Scotchman. His native tongue apparently was Gaelic as some non-churchgoers would attend the service simply to be amused at his somewhat broken English. He had married a young wife and had a young family. He lived in a log house on the Concession east of Winterbourne, on the farm now owned by Mr. Menno Snyder; an apple tree still marks the spot. Owing to what is called "the Disruption" the party remaining with the Auld Kirk was not able to support him, and he and his family had a hard time for a couple of years. But in the year 1846 he received and accepted a call to the Township of Innesfail, in Simcoe County, and died there, or else in the town of Bradford, in 1859. He must have been a man of strong faith and devoted to the work of the church, for all of his three fields were weak in numbers as far as wealth and population were concerned. It is a pity that we have not more particulars about this man of God and his work, but it does not appear that any Session Records remain from which to glean particulars. The members of Session with Mr. Ross were three: James Airth, William Mitchell, and William Smith. The home of Mr. Airth was at the end of the Winterbourne road two miles from the village, south on the west side of the road. His house seems to have been the home of the ministers supplying the pulpit, for Mr. Ross lived with him before moving his family to Woolwich. A few apple trees still mark the spot near which his house was built. The house, built of logs, was down on the side of the hill. He traded farms with a man at New Aberdeen and went there to live. The families of Mr. Airth and Mr. Smith were connected by marriage. In going west across the Grand River about a mile we have to turn either south or north as we come to the farm settled on by Mr. James Burnett. The next farm to the north was taken up by Mr. Alex. Scroggie and the next by Mr. William Smith, a daughter of whom was married to a Mr. Schofield and after his death to Dr. Scott of Berlin. He was an active elder in the church until his death in June of 1862 and is buried in the Presbyterian church yard at Winterbourne. Mr. Wm. Mitchell identified himself with the Free Church movement and became an elder in that church. He lived on the farm still occupied by his son. His death took place in 1865 and he is buried in the Winterbourne church yard. He had four sons, all of whom are or have been active elders in the church of their father. (I remember talking to my old friend Alex (Sandy) Imlay about the early history of the church and mentioning the fact that Mr. Mitchell was an elder of the Auld Kirk. Sandy at once protested, saying he belonged to the other party. I quietly said that I was speaking of a time when there was 'no other party').

In the Questionnaire sent by the Presbytery of Guelph concerning the history of the church, a question was asked as to when the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was first

dispensed to the congregation. I applied to Mrs. Samuel Burnett, an old member of the congregation at the time, but since gone home, and was disappointed to receive the reply that she could not remember, but after talking about some other things, she said Mr. Gardiner, of Fergus, married us and remained. I eagerly caught at the statement, and said 'that is just what I want, when were you married,' and after a little consideration she said in the fall of 1840. So the congregation must have been organized at that time. She told a rather interesting story concerning the same Mr. Gardiner. They were brought up in the same neighborhood and knew each other in Scotland, and when about to emigrate her father, Mr. Wm. Gerrie, chose a certain vessel to cross the ocean, but was told it was a slow boat and so changed to another. When they reached Hamilton about the summer of 1836 they went to church on Sabbath and were astonished to find the preacher was Mr. Gardiner. He had taken the so-called slow boat and got there before them. He was the first minister of St. Andrew's Church, Fergus, but only lived a few years, and is buried behind that church under a flat stone. Mrs. Burnett also gave me another interesting item. The feeling ran very high between the two parties at the disruption. Previous to this the church building had been used by all denominations—the Methodist and English church had occasional services in it. But after the disruption the Free church party were excluded from the church. The preacher sent to preach and organize them was the Rev. Mr., afterwards Dr. Smellie, of Fergus, successor to Mr. Gardiner. When he came to the church the door was locked and an entrance refused. Mr. Bemis then kept hotel across the road from the church, and he kindly invited the congregation to occupy his lawn, and Mr. Smellie had as his pulpit the porch in front of the hotel, the people standing or sitting on the grass. His text was Ezek. 37:1-10, the passage about the 'dry bones.' I mentioned the matter to my good friend, Rev. J.A. Mullan, and thought he would be interested in it, but received the dry reply 'Yes he was always preaching about the dry bones.' I found I had touched a tender spot and said no more.

The Auld Kirk branch held three services, of course in the church building, and were supplied by neighboring ministers from time to time, not every Sabbath, but probably once a month; sometimes from Fergus or from Guelph but mostly from Galt. The minister from Galt took the congregation under his charge for a time. The members in turn drove to Galt for the minister, the Rev. J. C. Gibson, and saw that he was taken home again. Our good friend, Henry Knox, told me he had fulfilled this duty several times.

The Free Church branch, having no church building, held their services in the stone schoolhouse, now part of the residence of Mrs. Andrew Brown. The summer services were

conducted largely by students of Knox College. Probably the winter services were carried on by themselves. I am told that Mr. Wm. Gerrie, Sr., was a good preacher and Mr. George (Sheriff) Davidson also belonged to that party. The Free Church building, known latterly as "the lecture room", was built in 1848 by William Mitchell as carpenter and George Cummings as mason. The deed for the lot was given by George Davidson to William Mitchell, George Cummings, James Glennis and Jas. Adamson, as trustees for the congregation, on the eighth day of March, 1852, for the sum of five-shillings currency (about one dollar of our money). This was the first piece of real estate that became the possession of either congregation.

One of the students greatly beloved by the congregation was Mr. Ure, afterwards Dr. Ure of Goderich. He ministered to the congregation for two summers 1847-1848. It was a time of sadness and distress as what was commonly then called the bloody flux was very prevalent and carried off a number of the settlers. His sympathetic activities drew the people to him. After graduation he was settled in Goderich and remained there till he retired and died there a few years ago. Another student was Mr. Alexander who came after Dr. Ure for one summer, 1849. He was the first pastor of Zion Church, Brantford, and ministered there for a number of years when he changed his views on the question of baptism and became minister of that church. He died in Toronto. One of his daughters became a Baptist Missionary to India. He baptized the writer of these notes and admitted him to full communion while minister of the Brantford Presbyterian Church. A Mr. Groupe was the student for 1850; also a Mr. McMeekin and a Mr. Grant.

About the year 1854 an effort was made in connection with a new congregation started in Berlin, largely through the influence of Sheriff Davidson, who had removed there about the year 1843, to obtain a pastor over the two congregations. A Mr. McMeekin was the choice but there was much delay in getting the call into his hands. He accepted the position of Principal of the Berlin Grammar School. During 1855 and part of 1856 ministers of the Presbytery gave supply, and from October 1856 Rev. A. Constable Geikie preached to the two congregations. A call was prepared for him June 28th, 1857, but the Woolwich people were not satisfied with the arrangements for services, so the union was dissolved and Woolwich stood alone again. Both congregations got up a call for Mr. Geikie, but being invited by the celebrated Dr. Bayne, of Galt, to be his helper and successor in Knox Church of that town, he accepted and had just removed and got settled there when one Sabbath morning Dr. Bayne died very suddenly, and the congregation of Knox Church, Galt, refused to carry out the arrangements, so Mr. Geikie removed to Australia and became one of the great leaders of the church there.

and passed away a few years ago. Returning to the other branch of the church, St. Andrew's, Woolwich, we have the Session Records to guide us in tracing the history. On Oct. 17th, 1854, the Presbytery of Hamilton met in the church, composed of Rev. J. C. Gibson (Galt), Rev. Kenneth MacLennan and Rev. Colin Gregor (Guelph), for the purpose of inducting the Rev. James Shour. The elders present were George Loggie, James Burnett and William Smith, all belonging to St. Andrew's, Woolwich, of whom George Loggie and James Burnett were new members of the Session and had been chosen and ordained during the vacancy. The Rev. Mr. Gibson preached from 1 Cor. 3:9 Ye are gods, and after the usual vows had been accepted by the Rev. Mr. Shour he was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Gregor and the people by Rev. Mr. MacLennan. The Minute adds, there was a respectable and attentive audience. The Rev. Mr. Shour was a man of short stature and thick set build, kindly and quiet in his manner. He was educated in Glasgow, Scotland, was ordained and inducted into the charge of Three Rivers, Quebec, in 1844 and in 1854 into the charge of St. Andrew's, Woolwich. At his settlement the families connected with the congregation were 40, the communicants 56, scholars in Sabbath school 100, teachers 11 and one bible class. Half the families that supported and attended the services of the church were Episcopalians. The arrangement for services were Sabbath school to be held at ten on Sabbath morning, public service at eleven with occasional evening services, prayer meetings in private houses each week alternately on each side of the Grand River.

At a joint meeting of the Session and managers held Oct. 24th, 1854, it was resolved to raise 50 Pounds currency by subscription, which with 150 Pounds granted by the C. R. Commissioners would purchase the house and lands adjoining, afterwards known as "The Auld Kirk Manse," (built by a Mr. Lane or Lany, before 1854), where Mr. Shour took up his abode. This property was sold twenty-five years after to Mr. Detweiler for \$300. The Session Records are largely a statement of the dispensation of the Lord's Supper, the first of which under Mr. Shour was on Feb. 11th, 1855, when the Rev. Mr. Gibson of Galt was present to assist.

The deed of St. Andrew's Church and Cemetery ground is dated Dec. 7th, 1858, granted by Robert Douglas to Geo. Loggie, Arthur Wright, Jas. Burnett, Robert Smith, Alex. Mackie and George Mackie as trustees representing the congregation of St. Andrew's Church, Woolwich. The number of Presbyterians are attested April 10th, 1861, by the Presbytery of Guelph, so there must have been a division of the Presbytery of Hamilton and a Presbytery of Guelph formed. Mr. Andrew Quarry of Paisley Block was often present in the Session meeting and took an active part in the work of the church. He was an elder in St. Andrew's Church, Guelph.

About the 8th of June 1862 William Smith, who had been an elder of the congregation and representative of the Session to the courts of the church since 1844 passed away to his reward.

On Sept. 11th, 1862, Robert Burnett and James Mackie were ordained and inducted into the eldership and Alex. Mackie into the office of deacon.

At the Session Meeting of May 22nd, 1864, Mr. Shour intimated his desire to resign the pastorship of St. Andrew's church, but the Session asked him for the sake of the congregation to remain.

The attestation of the Session Minutes by Guelph Presbytery for Jan. 10th, 1866, is signed by Robert Campbell, their minister of Galt, now Dr. Campbell of Montreal, for many years the honored clerk of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

The last Session Minute from the hand of Mr. Shour is dated 20th Sept, 1868. He died very suddenly before the Communion already arranged for was held. He had his sermon prepared for the next Sabbath. He was pastor of the congregation for 14 years. He died Nov. 28th, 1868, and is buried with his wife who survived him a few years, both in the Cemetery of St. Andrew's Church, Woolwich. The congregation erected a stone over their graves.

His stipend was \$450 from the Clergy Reserve Fund and \$130 raised by subscription by the congregation, being \$580 in all. With glebe of 3½ acres and stone manse.

The church was declared vacant by Rev. Dr. Hogg of St. Andrew's, Guelph, on January 15th, 1869, by order of Presbytery of Hamilton.

On Sept. 22nd, 1869, the Presbytery of Hamilton met and ordained and inducted the Rev. George A. Yeomans, B. A., a licentiate, educated at Queen's College, Kingston, to the pastorate of St. Andrew's Church, Woolwich. The members constituting the Presbytery were Rev. George MacDonald, Moderator, Rev. John Hogg, Rev. James Herald, ministers, and the elders of St. Andrew's Church, Woolwich, viz., George Loggie, James Burnett, Robert Burnett and James Mackie. MacDonald preached, Dr. Hogg addressed the minister and Mr. Herald the people, The membership at this time was about 50. On Sabbath March 20th, 1870, the Session met and settled the vexing question of using hymns in the worship of the church by adopting the hymn book of the English Presbyterian Church. On Feb. 2nd, 1872, Mr. James Hall and Benjamin Hamilton were ordained and inducted into the eldership of the church. On Sept. 10th, 1872, Mr. George Loggie was buried, he having been laid up for some time by an accident caused by his horses running away one Sabbath while returning from church; for 21 years he had faithfully filled the office and passed away honored by all.

On Dec. 14th, 1873, the question of uniting with other Presbyterian Churches was brought before the Session and there was an almost unanimous desire both in Session and congregation that such union might take place. At this time the number of communicants had risen to 68. Conferences were held with Chalmers' Church in reference to uniting the congregations, but the latter insisted that Mr. Yeomans must resign before they would consent to be a united church. He therefore tendered his resignation in the spring of 1876. The last entry in the Records from the hand of Rev. George Yeomans is dated March 26th, 1876. The elders of the church at that time were James Burnett, James Mackie, James Hall and Benjamin Hamilton. These are the last Minutes of the Session of St. Andrew's Church as a separate organization.

The Session Records of Chalmers' Church, Winterbourne; or rather Woolwich, as it was first called, give very little information of interest to us, being mostly statements of times of holding the Communion Services. We glean a few things from them: The Rev. George Cuthbertson, a graduate of Knox College, Toronto, was called, ordained and inducted into the charge of Chalmers' Church, Woolwich, in October of 1857, but no record is given of the event in the Session Records. A new book had been purchased and date entered Oct. 1st, 1857, and a few pages left blank, probably for such an entry to be made but they remain blank and the first entry is Dec. 31st, 1857, and from the entry of Jan. 29th, 1858, we learn the members of Session were (William) Gerrie, (William) Mitchell, (John) Burnett, and (John) Glennie, along with the Moderator, Rev. George Cuthbertson. On 30th Sept, 1859, there was brought before the Session the movement for the union of the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Churches. Some objection was taken to the basis of union by the Session. Aug. 6th, 1860, Mr. John Burnett ceases to be an elder of the church.

Oct. 12th, 1860, the Session ordained and inducted into the eldership James Law, William Veitch, and James Adamson.

Sept. 30th, 1861, is noted on the margin as the first meeting of the Session as a Session of the Canada Presbyterian Church, so that the union above referred to had taken place that year.

March 5th, 1862, is an incomplete record commenced by Mr. Cuthbertson but not finished. His last one. He was called to St. Thomas and ministered there for a time and then to Wyoming, and retired to Toronto where some years ago he died very suddenly. In person he was a tall man, well liked by his people, full of humor, able to see the bright side of things. His ministry in Chalmers' Church was about five years.

During the vacancy the Rev. W. S. Ball was interim Moderator, but only one Session Record is entered, that of

Jan. 25th, 1864, more than two years after Mr. Cuthbertson had left. And the next Record is Dec. 28th of that year 1864, which is the first record of Rev. C. Graham, which shows that he was settled in the fall of 1864. The members of Session besides himself were William Mitchell, James Law, Wm. Veitch, John Glennie and James Adamson. The Records of Jan. 23rd, 1865, name the Church Chalmers' Church, Winterbourne, for the first time, and this Record notes the death of elder Wm. Mitchell, who had been elder before the disruption and having identified himself with the Free Church party he continued in that relationship to that Church, holding the office for over twenty years. In 1865 the Presbyterian Church in Hawkesville was organized as a separate congregation, connected with Winterbourne. The Minutes of Oct. 5th, 1865, record the death of elder John Glennie, so that the church was deprived of two of its leading office bearers, by death, in that year. Mr. Glennie was a member of Session at the settlement of Mr. Cuthbertson, so his ordination and induction were previous to that. At the Session of April 6th, 1868, the movement for a separate congregation in Elmira was brought before them by petition signed by 21 members and 20 adherents and asking for fortnightly service. There had been occasional services long before this, both in Elmira and Hawkesville. One of the old members in Elmira told of Mr. Alexander, student preacher in 1849, preaching in Elmira. And Mr. Cuthbertson preached in Hawkesville.

At the Session of May 3rd, 1869, Mr. Graham intimated he was receiving a call from Calvary Church, Milwaukee, and intended to accept it, and in that event recommended that the whole field of Winterbourne, Hawkesville and Elmira should be re-arranged.

July 16th, 1869, is Mr. Graham's last record of the Session. Shortly thereafter he severed his connection with Chalmers' Church, Winterbourne, and went to Milwaukee. He was a graduate of Knox College, Toronto, of medium height, an eloquent preacher and hard worker. He was in his later years an active worker in the Presbyterian Church in California, and died there a few years ago. For many years he bore with honor the degree of D. D. which had been conferred on him.

The next entry is that of Rev. Hugh Thompson as Moderator with James Adamson, James Law and Wm. Veitch as elders. There is no record of the time and place of Mr. Thompson's settlement. The two congregations at Hawkesville and Elmira were formed into a separate charge so that Mr. Thompson had Winterbourne only to minister to. In the Minute of March 15th, 1872, we have the first intimation of the movement for union with the Auld Kirk etc. On July 20th of that year the Presbytery having sent asking the Session if the congregation could not come up to the minimum stipend of \$600, they answered they could not raise more

than \$500. June 25th, 1873, is the last entry of Mr. Thompson. He left shortly thereafter for a congregation in Oxford County, was a probationer for a number of years, and finally settled down to farming in Parry Sound District and is living there yet. He was educated in Scotland.

During the next three years efforts were put forth to bring the two congregations together, which was accomplished in the spring of 1876. A memorial and petition was sent to the Presbytery May 1st, 1876, stating the terms under which the congregations would come together. The property of the two congregations to belong to the united church—that the \$400 of debt still on Chalmers' Church should be raised without involving the united church. Half of this was to be raised by Chalmers' Church and the other half Mr. Sawers, a Knox student, undertook to raise. He was supplying the united church for that summer and did a very successful work, so much so that they would have liked to call and settle him. He had little difficulty in getting the people to raise that amount.

The members of Session of both congregations resigned their office and a new choice was made, three from each section. From the Auld Kirk James Burnett and James Hall, old elders, were re-chosen, and Dr. Wm. Pasmore. The Free Church choice were all new, George Glennie, George Adamson and Alex. Mitchell. The writer of these notes became pastor of the congregation on May 22nd, 1877, and labored there for 40 years. The united charge had a membership of 142 members. The present pastor is Rev. Robert Bruce, B. D., educated at Queen's College.

Notes

Schools

1. School house at Norman Snyder's gate, made of logs.
2. Log school house at back of John Sheriff's farm 1846-47.
3. Stone School house, part of the house of Mrs. Andrew Brown.
4. A brick school house on hill side going to Grand River, nearly opposite the Methodist Church; it was built after 1854. Mr. Finlayson's son, James, sliding down hill, got his leg broken, so the site of the school was changed.
5. The present school house.

Schoolmasters

1. Mr. Carruthers, taught at Norman Snyder's gate. Came from Hamilton. Salary \$2.00 per quarter for each pupil and board.
2. Mr. Rose. 3. Mr. Britton.
4. Mr. Derry, taught in log school house at back of John Sheriff's farm, 1846-47.

5. David Young was the first teacher in the stone school house.
6. Donald McKay taught during 1847-48.
7. David Becket. 8. Henry Knox. 9. Mr. Hector.
10. Mr. Muir, in years 1859-60 and 61.
11. Mr. Stubbs, 1862. 12. Mr. Wilson. 13. Scullen.
14. Mr. Petrie, who taught the school for 24 years.

Early Settlers,

Mentioned in John Cowan's Book.

1. Captain Thomas Smith came from Vermont State about 1807; a most interesting character, with many wonderful experiences, was Lieutenant at Lundy's Lane, wounded in the knee and horse killed under him, had a pension of £22, 2s, 8d. for service, died very suddenly Nov. 5th, 1845, carried mail from Preston.
2. The Saxtons, also early settlers, uncle and nephew; the latter was the first school teacher.
3. Elisha Hewitt, came from New York State in 1819 at age of 19, his wealth consisted of one half dollar and an extra pair of socks; he sold the socks for fifty cents and with the dollar bought an axe; settled on his farm 1823, died Oct. 1863, owning several hundred acres of land.
4. Lumen Woodward on whose land the "Auld Kirk" was built, came in 1824, died Feb. 19th, 1860, in 68th year.
5. Benjamin Bowman Bemis came from New Hampshire, born in March 1792, had a remarkably eventful life in his early years, came to Woolwich in 1814, settled on the farm, opposite the Presbyterian burying ground and kept hotel there for many years, afterwards built and kept the hotel in Winterbourne. He was noted for his hospitality and kindness to travellers.
6. John Davidson came to Cox's Creek in 1834. Took up the farm on which the eastern part of the village is now built, and built a substantial hewn-log house on the site where the Presbyterian Manse now stands. That house was known as the "Lower Woolwich P. O." His eldest daughter married Mr. Allen, a lawyer from Aberdeen, the first superintendent for schools in Wellington District. His second daughter married Absalom Shade, agent for the founder of Galt. There were other members of the family. Mr. Davidson removed to Galt about 1845 and died at Spring Hill, after an accident received in a runaway in Aug. 1852.
7. Andrew Geddes came to Canada in 1844 and settled on the farm across the road from Mr. Davidson. He sold out to Mr. Mann and was in Elora in 1839-40. Went to Hamilton and became Crown Land Agent, returned to Elora and died there March 1865. Mr. Mann was the son of an English Church Clergyman, he sold the farm to Captain Lamphier who also bought the Davidson farm.
8. Thomas H. Lamphier was one of the early settlers, owning 300 acres of land, died in Oct. 1872. His brother,

Captain H. Lamphier, came out about the year 1854, was only two years in Winterbourne, but during that time purchased the two farms on which the village is built; he also built the first dam across Cox's Creek, also the first mill and the Presbyterian Manse, and named the village Winterbourne after the ancestral home of the Lamphiers in England. In 1855 he returned to England.

9. The Mackies arrived in 1837. The grandfather, an elderly man, had been engaged in making "heather brew" in Scotland and thought a fortune could be made in Canada because wheat was so cheap, fifty cents a bushel; but when he had set up his still, he found the supply greater than the demand; whiskey being sold at twenty-five cents per gal., so he dropped the business. In the store at Cox's Creek, to the north of the dam, the spring tainted with iron ran through the back part of the store and by its side stood a barrel of whiskey, on tap, and the customers could help themselves to either one.

10. During the years 1835-6-7 many of the old settlers came into Woolwich. Among these came Wm. Mitchell and George Davidson, related to each other. They both took up farms about half mile apart. Mr. Davidson left Woolwich before the year 1843, but seems to have bought the farm, on which John Davidson settled, from Mr. Lamphier, as a map is still existent, showing the large front field divided into lots and offered for sale, made in 1856 for George Davidson. From him the first deed of the lot on which the Free Church was built, was secured, dated 1848, and also of that on which the present church stands, dated 1867.

The Methodist Church Work

John Durant—One of the leading families in connection with this work were the Durants. John Durrant, Sr., was born in Irestone, Suffolk Co., England. Came to Guelph June 31st, 1831. Settled in Woolwich in 1833. When he reached Guelph he had as capital one guinea, a wife and six children. He helped to clear the road between Guelph and Berlin. The first Methodist preacher to reach the neighborhood was the Rev. Matthew Holtby and he preached his first sermon in the house of Mr. Durrant. After that they had no Methodist service for ten years. In 1842 the Rev. Ezra Adams was the minister for two years. Then in 1844 Rev. Stephen Brownall, when services were conducted in the house of Mrs. Smith, the widow of Alpheus Smith, who lived on the hill, north of the dam in Winterbourne. The house is still standing, and in a service in this house Captain Smith was struck with paralysis and did not survive.

In 1843 or '44 the Methodist log church was built on a lot on the East side of the road above Winterbourne, which was also a grave yard. An orchard marks the place. In 1856 the Methodist stone church was built.

**Transcript of Crown Grant, Confirming Previous
Indian Deed, for Block One Grand
River Indian Lands**

Upper Canada, Peter Russell, President

George the Third by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King: Defender of the Faith and so forth: To all to whom these presents may come, Greeting: Know ye that in consideration of the early attachment to Our cause manifested by the Mohawk Indians and of the loss of their settlement which they thereby sustained, We were pleased to direct that a convenient tract of land under Our Protection should be chosen as a safe and comfortable retreat for them and others of the Six Nations who had either lost their settlements within the Territory of the American States or might wish to retire from them to the British: And that in pursuance of Our Royal pleasure Our trusty and well beloved Sir Frederick Haldimand some time Our Captain General and Governor in Chief of Our Province of Quebec and territories depending thereon and General and Commander in Chief of Our Forces in the said Province and the territories thereof did at the desire of many of Our peaceful Allies, purchase a tract of land from the Indians situated between the Lakes Ontario, Huron and Erie and did in Our name authorize the said Mohawk Nation and such others of the Six Nations Indians as might wish to settle in that quarter to take possession of and settle upon the Banks of the River commonly called Urse or Grand River running into Lake Erie allotting to them for that purpose six miles deep from each side of the river beginning at Lake Erie and extending in that proportion to the head of the said river which they and their posterity were to enjoy forever: Which authority and permission was given under the hand and seal of the said Sir Frederick Haldimand and dated at Our Castle of St. Lewis the 25th day of October 1784: and in the 25th year of Our Reign. But because as it is said of the settling of the lands near to and round about the said river by Our subjects, the hunting grounds of the Indians there settled now scarcely afford the means of support and are likely to become more and more contracted by an increase of Our People and because the Chiefs, Warriors and people of the Five Nations being well assured of Our benevolent intentions towards them and their posterity having now an opportunity of obtaining by way of annuity a more certain and permanent means of support by a sale of such parts of the said land as are now as hunting grounds entirely useless have therefore humbly besought us to dispose of the same and for that purpose the said Chiefs, Warriors and people of the Mohawk or Five Nations have by their Brother, Captn. Joseph Brant, their attorney, duly

constituted and appointed in and by virtue of a power of Attorney by them for that special purpose made by an instrument signed and sealed by him for himself and them as their Attorney and as binding their Posterity, surrendered, relinquished and quitted claim to their possessions of such parts of the said lands as are mentioned in a certain schedule to the said instrument of surrender and relinquishment annexed which they hold of us by the authority aforesaid. And have further besought Us to grant the same in fee to the persons in the said schedule mentioned for the several and respective considerations to the said lands annexed in the said schedule of which they are to receive from the said persons as an equivalent for the same: As will more fully appear in and by the said instrument signed and sealed in virtue of the power aforesaid by the said Captain Joseph Brant as well for himself as for the said Chiefs, Warriors and people of the Mohawk or Five Nations in the presence of Our Executive Council.....dated at York in Our Province of Upper Canada the fifth day of February in the Thirty Eighth Year of Our Reign and presented to Our trusty and well beloved Peter Russell, President of and Administering Our Government in the name of the Chiefs, Warriors and people of the Mohawk Nation and registered in the registry of Our said Province. And whereas Philip Shedman named in the said schedule as a person recommended to Us for a grant of land not exceeding Ninety Four thousand, three hundred five acres having secured or given security for the payment of Eight Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-One pounds Province Cur'y to the Hon'ble David W. Smith, Capt. William Claus and Alexander Stewart, Esq., in trust for the Chiefs, Warriors and peoples of the Mohawk or Five Nations, as an equivalent for so much of the said lands surrendered and relinquished by them. Therefore further know Ye that We of Our special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion have given and granted and by these presents do give and grant unto Philip Stedman and his heirs and assigns forever a certain parcel or tract of land being Block Number One situate on the Grand River containing by admeasurement Ninety-four Thousand Three Hundred and Five Acres be the same more or less, together with all the woods and waters thereon lying and being under the reservations, limitations and conditions hereinafter expressed; which said Ninety-four Thousand Three Hundred and Five Acres of land are butted and bounded or may be otherwise known as follows that is to say, Beginning at a Point of Land which constitutes the Fork of the Grand River a small distance to the Northward of Dundas Street from thence South 77° West to the Westernmost boundary of the Indian land 250 chains more or less, from thence along the said westernmost boundary North 16° West to a certain Grant of Land (which has been called Block Number Two) 980 Chains more or less, then North 77° East, across the Indian tract 960 Chains more or less to the easternmost Boundary Line of the said Tract thence South 16° East 980 Chains more or less, then South 77° 710 Chains more or less to the place of beginning.

And Whereas by Our Act of the Parliament of Great Britain passed in the 35th year of His Majesty's reign, instituted "an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the 14th year of His Majesty's reign, entitled "an Act for making more effectual provisions for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province" it is declared that "no Grant of land hereafter to be made shall be valid or effectual unless the same shall contain as part lands to and appropriated solely to the maintenance of a Protestant Clergy within the said Nations Land, in the rear of the lands reserved for the future disposition of the Crown in respect of the County of Lincoln, being in the proportion of one to seven of the lands hereby granted and for a reserve and to and for the sole use, benefit and support of a Protestant Clergy being as nearly adjacent thereto as circumstances will admit, and being as nearly as circumstances and the nature of the case will admit of the like quality as the lands in respect of which the same is allotted and appropriated, and as nearly as the same can be estimated equal in value to the seventh part of the land so hereby granted as aforesaid. To have and to hold the said parcel or tract of land to him the said Philip Stedman and his heirs and assigns forever: saving nevertheless to Us Our heirs and successors all mines of gold, silver, tin, lead, copper, iron and coal that shall or may now or hereafter be found in any part of the said parcel or tract of land hereby given and granted as aforesaid: And saving and reserving to Us Our heirs and successors all white pine trees that shall or may now or hereafter grow or be growing on any part of the said parcel or tract of land hereby granted as aforesaid: Provided also that if at any time or times hereafter the land so hereby given and granted to the said Philip Stedman and his heirs shall come into the possession and tenure of any person or persons whomsoever either by virtue of any deed of sale conveyance or enfeoffment or exchange or by gift inheritance, descent, devise or marriage such person or persons shall within twelve months next after his, her or their entry into and possession of the same take the oaths prescribed by him before some one of the Magistrates of Our said Province and Certificate of such Oaths having been taken shall cause to be recorded in the Secretary's Office of the said Province. In default of all or any of which said conditions, limitations and restrictions the said grant and everything herein contained shall be and We do hereby declare the same to be null and void to intents and purposes whatsoever and the land hereby granted and every part and parcel thereof shall revert to and become vested in Us Our heirs and successors in like manner as if the same had never been granted anything herein contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Given under the Great Seal of Our Province. Witness the Honorable Peter Russell President Administering the Govern-

ment of Our said Province the fifth day of February in the year of Our Lord one thousand and seven hundred and ninety eight and in the thirty eighth year of Our Reign. P. R.

By Command of His Honor in Council.

Entered in the Auditors' Office,
5th February, 1798.

Signed Peter Russell, Auditor-General.

Transcript of Original Deed for the German Company Tract, Waterloo Township

THIS INDENTURE made at Barton, in the County of Lincoln and District of Niagara of the Province of Upper Canada, on the twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five:

BETWEEN

RICHARD BEASLEY, of Barton aforesaid, Esquire, and

HENRIETTA, his wife, of the One Part:

- and -

DANIEL ERB, of Block Number Two on the Grand River, in the County of York and Home District of the Province aforesaid, Yeoman: and JACOB ERB, of the same place, Yeoman; of the Other Part:

WITNESSETH that the said Richard Beasley, (for and in consideration of the sum of Ten Thousand Pounds of good and lawful money of the Province of Upper Canada aforesaid, to him in hand by the said Daniel Erb and Jacob Erb well and truly paid at or before the ensealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged and confessed, and whereof the said Richard Beasley doth hereby forever acquit and discharge the said Daniel Erb and Jacob Erb), hath granted, bargained, sold, aliened and released, transferred and confirmed, and by these presents doth grant, bargain, sell, alien, release, transfer and confirm unto them the said Daniel Erb and Jacob Erb and their heirs and assigns forever all that certain parcel or tract of land situate in the County of York and Home District aforesaid, containing by admeasurement sixty thousand acres be the same more or less, being composed of part of Block Number Two aforesaid, and which said parcel or tract of land is butted and bounded or may be otherwise known as follows, (that is to say):

BEGINNING at a post planted on the western side of the said Grand River on the bank thereof and from which said post if a line be run south thirteen degrees east it will intersect the southern boundary line of said Block Number Two at the

distance of two hundred and ninety-seven chains, thence south seventy-seven degrees west four hundred and forty-two chains and sixty-four links, thence south thirteen degrees east one hundred and twelve chains, thence north seventy-seven degrees east ninety-one chains, thence south thirteen degrees east ninety-one chains, thence south seventy-seven degrees west one hundred and fifty chains, thence north sixteen degrees west fifty-two chains, thence north thirty-eight degrees thirty minutes west six hundred and ninety-one chains, thence north sixty-four degrees thirty minutes east six hundred and thirty-seven chains and sixty links to the said River, thence down the said River six chains, thence north sixty-four degrees, thirty minutes east to the northeast angle or corner of the said Block Number Two, thence south seven degrees fifteen minutes west one hundred and ninety-nine chains, thence south thirty-eight degrees thirty minutes east four hundred and fifty-two chains, thence south sixteen degrees east twenty-seven chains and fifty links, thence south seventy-seven degrees west two hundred and twenty-six chains and ninety-four links, thence south twenty-five degrees thirty minutes east thirteen chains and fifty links, thence south seventy-seven degrees west one hundred and twenty-nine chains and thirty links, thence north twenty-five degrees thirty minutes west twenty-two chains, thence south seventy-seven degrees west to the said Grand River, thence down the said River the several courses thereof to the place of beginning: TOGETHER with all the woods, ways, waters, houses, buildings, erectments, commodities, advantages, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, with the reversion and reversions, remainder or remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof and every part and parcel thereof, and all the estate, right, title, claim, interest and demand whatsoever in law or equity of him the said Richard Beasley of into and out of the parcel or tract of land aforesaid or any part or parcel thereof (including certain tracts of land sold by the said Richard Beasley to the following persons: To wit; Peter Horning 1000 acres, John Krugy, 449 acres, Harry Lamb 209 acres, George Clemmens; 200 acres, Samuel Ward Smith 280 acres, "Ward Smith 200 acres," Reuben Partridge 210 acres, Phelps 421 acres and . . . Reid 262 acres) to have and to hold the said parcel or tract of sixty thousand acres so as above granted, bargained, sold, confirmed or mentioned or intended so to be and all and singular other the premises and every part and parcel thereof with the appurtenances absolutely freed and discharged of and from all and all manner of encumbrances whatsoever unto them the said Daniel Erb and Jacob Erb and their heirs and assigns to the only proper use benefit and behoof of them the said Daniel Erb and Jacob Erb their heirs and assigns forever: And the said Richard Beasley for himself, his heirs, executors and administrators doth covenant grant promise and agree to and with the said Daniel Erb and Jacob Erb, their heirs and assigns that he the said Richard Beasley now is the true, lawful and rightful owner of all and

singular the said parcel or tract of land and premises above mentioned and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances, and at the time of the ensealing and delivery of these presents is lawfully and rightfully seized in his own right of a good sure perfect and indefeasible estate of inheritance in fee simple of and in all and singular the said premises above mentioned with the appurtenances without any manner of conditions, matter, cause or thing whatsoever to alter change, charge or determine the same and also that he the said Richard Beasley hath good right full power and sufficient authority in the law to grant, bargain, sell and confirm all and singular the said parcel or tract of land and premises with the appurtenances unto them the said Daniel Erb and Jacob Erb, their heirs and assigns to the only proper use and behoof of the said Daniel Erb and Jacob Erb, their heirs and assigns forever according to the true intent and meaning of these presents: And likewise that the said parcel or tract of land and premises above granted, bargained and sold or mentioned or intended so to be and every part and parcel thereof with the appurtenances now are and from henceforth forever after shall be remain and continue unto them the said Daniel Erb and Jacob Erb, their heirs and assigns free and clear, freely and clearly acquitted, exonerated and discharged of and from all manner of former and further bargains, sales, gifts, feoffments, mortgages, devises, uses, jointures, dowers, debts, dues, judgments, executions or incumbrances whatsoever had made committed done or suffered or caused to be had made committed done or suffered or hereafter to be had made committed done or suffered by him the said Richard Beasley or his heirs or any other person lawfully claiming or to claim by from or under him them or any of them: And further that he the said Richard Beasley and his heirs and all and every other person and persons and their heirs having or lawfully claiming any estate, right, title, interest or demand of in or to the said parcel or tract of land and premises or any part or parcel thereof, by from or under him, them or any of them, shall and will from time to time and at all times hereafter upon the reasonable request and at the proper costs and charges in the law of them the said Daniel Erb and Jacob Erb, their heirs or assigns make do sell and execute or cause or procure to be made, done, sealed or executed all and every such further and other lawful and reasonable act and acts, thing and things, deeds, conveyances and assurances in the law whatsoever for the further better and more perfect granting, confirming and assuring of all and singular the said certain parcel or tract of land and premises and every part and parcel thereof unto them the said Daniel Erb and Jacob Erb, their heirs or assigns as by the said Daniel Erb and Jacob Erb, their heirs or assigns or their counsel learned in the law shall be reasonably advised, devised and required: And lastly that she the said Henrietta wife of the said Richard Beasley of and in consideration of Two shillings of lawful money as aforesaid to her in hand by the said Daniel Erb and Jacob Erb well and truly paid at or before the ensealing

and delivering of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged and confessed, hath remised, released and forever quit claimed and by these presents doth remise, release and forever quit claim unto the said Daniel Erb and Jacob Erb and their heirs and assigns all and all manner of dower and right of title of dower whatsoever which in the event of surviving her husband, she the said Henrietta might, could or of right ought to have or claim in or out of the said parcel or tract of land or premises with the appurtenances or any part or parcel thereof and also all and all manner of action and actions and writ and writs of dower whatsoever:

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year above written.

SIGNED, SEALED, DE- (Sd.) Richard Beasley Seal.
LIVERED in the presence of (Sd.) Henrietta Beasley Seal.
(the words and figures "Ward (Sd.) Daniel Erb Seal.
Smith 200 acres" being first (Sd.) Jacob Erb Seal.
interlined).

(Signed) A. Cameron
(Signed) Rychman.

Received of and from the above named Daniel Erb and Jacob Erb, the full sum of Ten Thousand Pounds of lawful money, the consideration above specified, to be paid to me.
(Signed) Richard Beasley.

Witness

(Signed) A. Cameron
(Signed) Rychman

Certificate of Registry

A memorial of the within deed registered in the Register Office of the County of York, Province of Upper Canada, the twenty-fourth day of July, 1805, at nine o'clock in the forenoon.

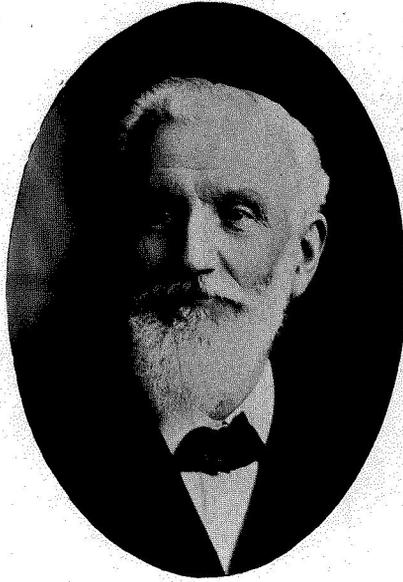
Lib. A. W. R.

Folio 237, 238, 239.

Memorial No. 123 W. R.

Thos. Ridout,
Reg.

Biography



HUGH CANT

Hugh Cant was born at Calcairn Mills, Rosshire, Scotland, on May 18th, 1833, and died in Galt, December 31st, 1917.

When ten years of age he, with his parents, brothers and sisters, sailed for Canada, on the sailing vessel St. George of Dundee, landing in Montreal after a voyage of twelve weeks. The family first went to Hamilton, remained there for one year and then proceeded to Galt, in 1845, where Mr. Cant remained for the rest of his life with the exception of four years, 1859-62, spent in California and part of the last year in Oregon, prospecting, mining, etc., and looking about.

A party of four, Cant, William Veitch of Galt and two men from Blenheim, left Galt in the beginning of February, 1859, took steamship from New York for the Isthmus of Panama which they crossed by rail and thence took steamer for San Francisco, the whole journey taking twenty-two days. It was before the day of the first transcontinental railway. Mr. Cant returned, again by Panama, in the fall of 1862, during the American Civil War. On this trip and on historical reminiscences of Galt he wrote, and published in 1915, an interesting and valuable little book containing among other things, a church history of Galt. Mr. Cant was in his later years one of the best authorities on the local history of Galt.

For forty years Hugh Cant was in public service, in some capacity in Galt, the growth of which municipality he witnessed and took active part in from before village incorporation to

status as an important industrial and trading city. He was school trustee for many years; served on the Galt Collegiate Institute Board; was past president of the Board of Trade; was for various terms in the Town Council and was Mayor of Galt in 1903.

As a boy he attended the Gowinlock school, of which he was one of the last few surviving pupils. He went into the harness and saddlery business and had a shop on Main Street for many years. Later with his brothers, Andrew and John, under the firm name of Cant Brothers, Ltd., he manufactured woodworking machinery on the West Main Street site now occupied by Sheldon Brothers. In 1890 he retired from this business.

He was on the directorate of the Gore Mutual Fire Insurance Company from 1877 on and in 1913 succeeded the late Hon. Jas. Young as President of the Company, retaining this office to the time of his death.

Mr. Cant was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Galt. His wife predeceased him by four years. Two of his sons, Howard and Lorren, are active business men of Galt; another, the second in age, is Dr. Duncan Cant, of White Plains, N. Y.





D. B. DETWEILER

Daniel Bechtel Detweiler, the youngest son of a family of ten children, was born April 10th, 1860, on the farm near Roseville, North Dumfries Township, on which his grandfather, Rev. Jacob Detweiler, coming from Bucks County, Pennsylvania, settled in 1822. His father, Rev. Enoch Detweiler, was then a child of four years. His mother, Abigail Bechtel Detweiler, also came from Pennsylvania as a child; from near Pottstown, Montgomery County. Father and both grandfathers were Mennonite ministers, while of his brothers two are ministers, one Mennonite and the other of a denomination of Dunkers known as the River Brethren.

After public school Mr. Detweiler was employed in a cheese factory in St. Jacobs for a number of years. He then came to Berlin, as it was, and took a position in the old Jacob Y. Shantz Button Company, for which he was travelling salesman for thirteen years, going to all parts of Canada, becoming well known and acquiring at first hand a wide knowledge of his country and its resources which he turned to good account later. He was a keen observer and reader and had a large fund of general and special information. In addition he was a fluent, ready and convincing public speaker. Leaving the J. Y. Shantz Company he was engaged in various personal enterprises until, in 1901, he joined the G. N. Oberholtzer Shoe Company of which he became vice-president. In this company, later the Hydro City Shoe Company with his brother, N. B. Detweiler President, he remained active for the rest of his life.

In 1908 he developed a large and valuable waterpower, near Michipicoten, on the north shore of Lake Superior, and organized the Algoma Power Company, of which he became president.

Mr. Detweiler was always keenly interested in any enterprise promising benefit to his home city, or to his country. He was one of the prime movers in securing the location here of the beet sugar industry, and certified to his confidence in this undertaking by investing in the first company, now defunct. He was for many years a foremost member of the local Board of Trade of which he was past president. At the time of his death he was a member of the Kitchener Light Commission.

In national questions, Mr. Detweiler was so strong an advocate for improving the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes inland waterway, so as to fit it for navigation by ocean vessels, as to attract not only national but international attention and commendation. Due to his effort a meeting was held in his home city, far from any navigable waterway, in 1912, when he was made president of an association formed. Due also largely to his effort and convincing argument the 30 ft. depth on the lock sills of the New Welland Canal was adopted by the Dominion Government.

Mr. Detweiler's greatest achievement in public service was his advocacy of hydro electric power distribution as a provincial undertaking. Of this enterprise, which has become the largest material feature in the growth and development of southwestern Ontario during the past twelve or more years, Daniel B. Detweiler is acknowledged to have been the pioneer. A record compiled by James Mitchell, assistant Dominion Archivist, giving the origin and formation of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, is appended.

Mr. Detweiler was twice married; first to Amanda Albright, who died in 1893, and in 1899 to Adelaide Moyer, who survives, together with four sons and a daughter. Two of his sons, Adjutant Milton Detweiler and Gunner George Franklin Detweiler, were with the Canadian Expeditionary forces in the Great War, and a third, William Arthur, was in the Royal Air Force. Gunner George returned home only shortly before his father's death.

Some time in 1918 Mr. Detweiler contracted a stomach malady which gradually sapped his strength, confined him to his house for five months and finally caused his death on Good Friday morning, April 18th, 1919, at his home No. 23 Ahrens Street, Kitchener. He was buried in the old Mennonite Cemetery, King Street, East, a large concourse of relatives and friends attending.

The Beginning of the Hydro-Electric System

(Compiled from the records in the first Official Minute Book and Newspaper Reports)

As now filed in the offices of the Public Archives of Canada, at Ottawa

The annual banquet of the Waterloo Board of Trade was held on the evening of February 11, 1902, the banquet being described in the local press of Waterloo and Berlin as "the largest

and most successful ever held by that body." From the reports appearing in these papers the following extracts are made:—

Berlin News-Record, Feb. 12, 1902:

Among the topics discussed in the reply to "Manufacturing Interests," Mr. E. W. B. Snider, the chief speaker, pointed out that banqueting is not all that Boards of Trade should do. He advocated steps being taken to secure more industries of diversified character, and also that a committee of men from Berlin, Waterloo, Guelph and Galt be formed to take up the question of bringing motive power from Niagara Falls into this district.

Berlin Telegraph, Feb. 12:

He (Mr. Snider) was of opinion that as Toronto was discussing the utilization of power from Niagara Falls, Waterloo should seek the cooperation of Boards of Trade of Berlin, Galt and Guelph, and the mayors of Preston and Hespeler, to investigate the matter. If Waterloo could offer cheap power to manufacturers, it would greatly assist in its future progress.

Waterloo Chronicle-Telegraph, Feb. 13:

One of the most timely and interesting addresses of the evening was that delivered by Mr. E. W. B. Snider, of St. Jacobs, in responding to the toast of the "Manufacturing Interests." He thought more variety in our manufacturing interests was required, and he suggested that young men should branch out for themselves. He was of opinion that as Toronto was discussing the utilizing of power from Niagara Falls, Waterloo should seek the cooperation of the Boards of Berlin, Galt and Guelph, and the mayors of Preston and Hespeler, to investigate the matter. If Waterloo could offer cheap power to manufacturers, it would greatly assist in its future progress.

Under date Feb. 13, 1902, Mr. D. B. Detweiler, of Berlin, wrote Mr. Snider in the matter, and under date Feb. 14, Mr. Snider replied from Toronto in which he said:

"It is the company at present engaged to put in a power plant at Niagara Falls I had reference to, not the Government undertaking. The city of Toronto making efforts to secure power from this company I thought it a good time for the several towns like Waterloo, Berlin, Preston, Hespeler, Galt and Guelph, as "a hive" of industries, joining hands, and with a united effort, in conjunction with Toronto, might in that way secure some special privileges that might not be secured later on.

"Possibly something better might be accomplished with the Cataract Power Co. These are matters the joint committee of the towns mentioned could with advantage take up and investigate. I believe it would have a tendency to greatly facilitate locating new industries in the midst of our several towns if electric power were secured on a satisfactory basis. The sooner the better."

An article in the Berlin Telegraph of April 20, 1902, headed "power from Niagara," said:

"There are some gentlemen in Berlin who have become intensely interested in securing power from Niagara Falls, being stimulated by an address delivered by Mr. E. W. B. Snider, ex-M. P. P., at the Waterloo Board of Trade banquet some months ago. They have been investigating the matter for some time past. One of these gentlemen, in conversation with the Telegraph this morning, said that he believed it was an opportune time for the Boards of Trade of Waterloo, Berlin, Guelph, and Galt, and the Councils of Preston and Hespeler, to take united action in the securing of power from Niagara Falls. There are several hydraulic companies that have been formed during the past few years, and with the assistance of the above named cities and towns, some plan might be devised for making use of the power of the great cataract that is being wasted from year to year.

"As to the benefits to be derived from the use of power from Niagara Falls, the following conversation with Mr. E. H. Keating, Manager of the Toronto Street Railway Co., reported in Wednesday's Mail and Empire (April 9) will be of particular interest:" (The item showed that the street railway company were very desirous of getting cheaper power, and believed it could be got in some way from Niagara Falls).

A meeting of the Council of the Berlin Board of Trade was held on Thursday, May 8, 1902, Mr. S. J. Williams, president, in the chair. The report in the News-Record said:

"Vice President Detwiler introduced two important matters. One was the transportation problem, the proper solution of which, Mr. Detweiler believes, can be found only in the nationalization of our railways, to be operated by a commission of experts, instead of by politicians. The other was the advisability of appointing a committee from different inland towns, to take what steps they can to secure power from Niagara Falls.

"Mr. Williams stated that he did not think the proposition would receive the support that it deserved. Toronto had tried to secure just what was under consideration, and they had been fired from the Legislature. Then the Toronto Street Railway had asked for it and got it. If the towns interested put up \$5,000 for an expense fund, it would not be a drop in the bucket when they ran up against the lobbyists of such corporations as the Toronto Street Railway and Electric Light Companies.

"Mr. Detweiler believed that figures could be secured to convince manufacturers that it is a good thing, and that by the municipalities working together something could be accomplished.

"Several gentleman refused to go on such a committee, but Mr. Detweiler and Mr. Snider were appointed to prepare a resolution dealing with the matter."

Under date May 9, 1902, Mr. Detweiler wrote Mr. Chas. H. Mitchell, C. E., (of the firm of C. H. & P. H. Mitchell, Hydraulic and Electrical Engineers, Toronto), and who was consulting engineer of the Ontario Power Co., at Niagara, and Mr. Mitchell replied under date May 16, as follows:

"I have yours of the 9th inst., which I have not been able to answer sooner on account of my absence from here. I hope my delay in this has not inconvenienced you, especially as I understand you were in a hurry for a reply. "I understand from yours that arrangements have been made to hold a meeting of manufacturers in your locality, with a view toward taking up the matter of power transmission for manufacturing purposes. I must say that those interested with you should be highly commended in making this enterprising move, particularly as the present time is most opportune in this respect, and I have no doubt that action taken now in preparing a way for transmission of electrical energy from the Falls, will assist very materially in its ultimate success.

"I will be pleased to meet you and your friends as you desire, for the purpose of discussing the matter of power transmission from here, and giving you any information which I can afford towards placing this question fairly before you. I do not think I can be considered, as you say, a "disinterested Engineer," as I am resident engineer for the Ontario Power Co., which is now commencing the development of a very large installation at Niagara Falls. However I do not see that this should stand in the way of my assisting you in going into this matter. I am sure we are all interested in the development of our own country and in its manufacturing interests, particularly in the locality of Western Ontario. As you no doubt know, I have been engaged in a number of water power propositions in Ontario, and feel that I am in a position to materially assist you in the discussion of power as applied to manufacturing industries. You can understand that few engineers in Ontario who are conversant with the subject, can be fairly termed disinterested, as all are more or less connected with the several large power projects which are in operation or under construction.

"Should you desire to have me take this up for you and meet you, I would require to have some little notice, that I might prepare my material for the purpose, and make the necessary arrangements to be present with you. As to remuneration, I cannot say definitely, but at any rate would expect my expenses and a small fee in addition, not to exceed \$25.00.

Yours very truly."

Monday, June 9th, was fixed as the day for meeting Mr. Mitchell with a banquet at the Walper House in Berlin, and a subscription list was secured containing 25 names towards meeting the expenses of such a gathering. Mr. Snider was appointed chairman of the meeting and Mr. Detweiler secretary, and a minute book was opened in which all the meetings held, from this one of June 9, 1902, until a call for a meeting to be held in Berlin, July 9, 1903, were recorded. The first three meetings held led up to the appointment of Messrs. Snider and Detweiler as a committee to gather data as to the price at which power could be secured, how far it could reasonably be expected, and the possible market for power. The report of this committee enabled the holding of a very large and representative meeting in Berlin on Feb. 17, 1903, and this meeting may be said to have been the pivotal point, at which the organization of the municipalities was assured, and a large committee appointed to wait upon the Government and secure their endorsement of the movement. Of this meeting an article in Toronto Saturday Night said:

"The Berlin convention on the electrical power question has been held. Speeches were made and resolutions passed and within a few hours after assembling together the mayors and other municipal delegates had scattered again to their homes. Little noise was made. The convention did its work quietly and in a business like way, which suggested that its members knew what they wanted and were not to be stalled or stampeded. Considering the magnitude of the questions handled, there was a surprising unanimity of opinion, and, if the members of the Ontario Government are wise, they will not longer deaden their ears against the rising clamor of the multitude, of which this Berlin Convention, with its proclamation of municipal needs and municipal rights, is perhaps but the first faint blast. Such a gathering, drawn together for a definite, tangible object, and marked by so much earnestness and conviction, is something new in the annals of Ontario politics, and may prove to be an epoch-making or epoch-marking event. The very name "Berlin Convention" has a curious significance. Historically it suggests a gathering not of tribunes of the people, but of the representatives of royalty and age-long privilege, come together to discuss not public needs, but the interests of dynasties and the conflicting claims of armed and aristocratic Governments. "Berlin Convention," to the people of Ontario at least, are words which henceforward will possess a new and better significance. They will now connote a declaration of popular rights as opposed to monopolistic privilege. They will suggest a new, and let us hope, a better tendency in the administration of great public franchises. They will inspire with new hope and purpose all advocates of industrial and political progress, who believe that the many were not designed to be forever bled and bullied by the few. They should be the watchwords of a new order of things, municipally and provincially, in Ontario. The practical

results of the Berlin gathering may still be far off and hard to attain, but the words there spoken and the purpose there put on record in behalf of popular rights in the development of natural powers, cannot fail to have a bracing influence on the politicians, and will not be lightly forgotten by the people whom the politicians are supposed to serve."

As a result of the meeting held in Berlin, Feb. 17, 1903, a large delegation representing all the municipalities which had become interested in the movement, was assembled at the Parliament Buildings in Toronto on Feb. 27th, and after presenting their demands to Premier Ross he promised that a bill would be introduced forming a Commission which would proceed along the lines suggested, in purchasing and distributing power. Such a Bill was passed June 12, 1903, and at a meeting of municipalities held at a later date a committee was appointed to be known as the Western Ontario Power Commission, consisting of Messrs. E. W. B. Snider, of St. Jacobs, P. W. Ellis of Toronto, W. F. Cockshutt of Brantford, Hon. Adam Beck of London, and R. A. Fessenden, an electrical engineer, with Mr. Snider as chairman. Under date March 28th, 1906, this Commission presented an exhaustive report of some 70 printed pages, with charts, which was made the basis of action by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission appointed by the Whitney Government June 7, 1906.

Further data and particulars regarding the work of the new Ontario Commission will be found in their annual reports as issued each year and submitted to the Government. I certify the foregoing correct as taken from the records which I have gathered and which are now in the Department of Public Archives in Ottawa.

Dated December 7th, 1918.

Sgd. Jas. Mitchell,
Ontario Rep. Public Archives of Canada.



Donations Received

Chronicle-Telegraph, Galt Reporter, New Hamburg Independent, Elmira Signet, Ontario Journal, Hespeler Herald—weekly papers donated annually by the publishers.

Daily Telegraph and Daily News Record, 1919, donated by the Kitchener Public Library.

Deutsche Canadier and Berlin Telegraph (early numbers) donated by William Rittinger.

Parchment deed, 1798, of Block 1, Grand River Indian Lands, donated by Miss Dickson, Galt.

Parchment Crown land deed of 200 acres, Township of Carrick, to David Kuntz, 1863, donated by J. Cook, Kitchener.

History of Galt and North Dumfries by the Hon. James Young, donated by F. S. Jarvis, Galt.

Gemeinschaftliche Lieder-sammlung published by Boedecker and Stuebing, Berlin, Canada West, 1857; Christliches Gemuths Gespräch, published by H. W. Peterson, Berlin, Upper Canada, 1839, donated by the Estate of A. F. Bauman, M. D., Waterloo

Anti-Slavery Harp by William Brown, 1850, and other items donated by H. Lockhart, Kitchener.

Indian arrow heads, stone axe, etc., and fossils, donated by Mrs. E. P. Clement.

Galt Medal, donated by George Turnbull, Galt.

Map of Upper Canada, 1821, showing proposed canals, donated by W. A. McLean, Deputy Minister of Highways, Ontario.

Review of Historical Publications relating to Canada.

Minnesota Historical Society publications.

Buffalo Historical Society.

Address, U. B. Conference, 1864, by Rev. A. B. Sherk.

Pennsylvania Dutch Grammar, donated by M. G. Sherk.

Maps and Plans donated by Otto Klotz, D. Sc., LL. D., Ottawa. This collection contains:

1. Waterloo County Lithograph, no date.
2. Waterloo Tp. Original, small, no date.
3. " Original, larger, showing roads, no date.
4. " Tracing, 1873, of A. Marlet map, 1822.
5. " Lithograph, no date, (about 1861).
6. Woolwich Tp. Lithograph Joel Good, 1852.
7. " Part lot 95, Original, no date.
8. Waterloo Plan of part of village, Original, 1866.
9. " Estate John Diller, Original, M. C. Scofield, 1859.
10. " T. C. Kerr Survey, Original, Jas. Pollock, 1867.
11. " Part—laid out for Menno Snyder—Original—no date.
12. " Proposed alteration Weaver St., Joel Good, Original, 1867.
13. " Part, Joel Good, Original, 1858.

Photographs

This collection has had a number of additions through the efforts of Mr. O. H. Vogt, Elmira, who has secured photographs of the Elmira men who made the supreme sacrifice in the war.

Exchange List

Ontario Historical Society.
Women's Canadian Historical Society, Ottawa.
Niagara Historical Society.
Thunder Bay Historical Society.
Elgin Historical and Scientific Institute.
York Pioneer and Historical Society.
Essex Historical Society.
Wentworth Historical Society.
Huron Institute.
Brant Historical Society.
London and Middlesex Historical Society.
Commission of Conservation, (Reports), Ottawa.
Library of Congress, (Report), Washington, D. C.



List of Members

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James H. Coyne, LL.D., F.R.S.C. St. Thomas

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F. S. Scott, M. P. Galt
N. Asmussen, M. P. P. Kitchener
K. K. Homuth, M. P. P. Preston
Mayor J. R. Eden Kitchener
Mayor A. W. Mercer Galt

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Deputy Reeve, Simon Kinzie.

Wilmot Township— Reeve, George Lantz.
Deputy Reeve, John Herber.

Wellesley Township— Reeve, John Reidel.
Deputy Reeve, Louis Baechler.

Woolwich Township— Reeve, Solomon Koch.
Deputy Reeve, Norman Snider.

N. Dumfries Township— Reeve, Adam Y. Little.

Waterloo— Reeve, Mervin H. Stroh.
Deputy Reeve, Simon P. Kieswetter.

Preston— Reeve, A. Oaks, M. D.
Deputy Reeve, F. O. Pelz.

New Hamburg— Reeve, Fred. Debus. (Warden)

Hespeler— Reeve, D. N. Panabaker.

Ayr— Reeve, Robert F. Armstrong.

Elmira— Reeve, Peter F. Stumpf.

ANNUAL MEMBERS

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Bean, D. A.	Lautenschlaeger, R. W.
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Breithaupt, A. L.	Potter, G.
Breithaupt, W. H.	Potter, Miss K.
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Waterloo

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Cochrane, A. H.	Snider, C. W.
Dietrich, L. F.	Snider, E. W.
Fischer, W. J., M. D.	Snyder, H. M.
Hallman, M. S.	Umbach, O. M.
Kuntz, W. A.	Weichel, W. G.
Shantz, W. W.	

Ruppel, G.....	Elmira
Schroter, J. A.....	Elmira
Uttley, W. V.....	Elmira
Vogt, O. H.....	Elmira
Weichel, J. H.....	Elmira
Richmond, E.....	St. Jacobs
Snider, W. W.....	St. Jacobs
Winkler, W. H.....	St. Jacobs
Hudson, G. E.....	Hespeler
Panabaker, D. N.....	Hespeler
Weaver, L. E.....	Hespeler
Weaver, W. H.....	Hespeler
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MacCallum, F. H.....	New Hamburg
Peine, L.....	New Hamburg
Ritz, D.....	New Hamburg
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