

Ninth Annual Report
of the
Waterloo Historical
Society



Nineteen Twenty-One

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT
of the
WATERLOO HISTORICAL
SOCIETY



KITCHENER, ONT.
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY
1921

Council

1921

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VICE-PRESIDENT

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W. J. MOTZ

E. W. B. SNIDER

REV. J. E. LYNN

MISS L. M. BRUCE

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E. M. Snider

Annual Meeting

Kitchener, Ont., Dec. 31st., 1921.

The Ninth Annual Meeting of the Waterloo Historical Society was held in the Museum in the Public Library on November 18th. at 8.00 p.m. There was a good attendance of members and others interested in the work of the Society.

President, W. H. Breithaupt, occupied the chair.

After discussion it was decided to postpone the election of the officers for the ensuing year until a meeting of the Council, to be called by the President.

It was with much regret that we chronicled the passing of our esteemed friend and co-worker, Mr. E. W. B. Snider. Mr. Snider always took a deep and active interest in the work of the Society. We shall miss his counsel and kindly interest.

Rev. Theo. Spetz, Vice-President of the Society from its beginning, who was unable to be with us at the meeting has also passed away (died Dec. 1) after a long life of effort in the cause of right and humanity.

The programme again contained items of much interest.

The President, in his review of the work of the year, expressed his satisfaction at the increased interest shown by the general public in the work of our Society. His paper on the Newspaper History of the County was a thorough and comprehensive study of the subject.

Dr. Rowland B. Orr, Director of the Provincial Museum, Toronto, addressed the meeting on Prehistoric Races of Waterloo County and Western Ontario.

Mayor D. N. Panabaker, of Hespeler, read a history of the Clemens Family, Waterloo County pioneers of 1800.

The Museum continues to attract visitors. We trust the public generally will avail itself of whatever we have useful for reference purposes.

The eighth Annual Report was accorded an unusually kindly reception, and we trust that the ninth Report will prove of equal interest.

One of our friends and members writes from Kansas, U.S. and concludes "wishing the Society all success and trusting that it may keep on increasing as you can have no organization among you that will have more lasting and

permanent results to build up love for home and country than such a Society."

We express our appreciation of the grants from the Legislature, the County of Waterloo, the City of Kitchener and the City of Galt. These grants and the fees from members constitute our source of revenue.

The Kitchener Public Library Board has continued to provide the splendid quarters for our Museum. Our thanks are tendered for this assistance.

A detailed list of the donations received during the year is appended to the report.

The statement of receipts and disbursements follows.

P. FISHER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Officers for 1922
(Elected Dec. 2nd. 1921)

President W. H. Breithaupt
Vice-President Rev. J. E. Lynn
Secretary-Treasurer P. Fisher

Local Vice-Presidents:

Waterloo C. A. Boehm
Galt J. E. Kerr
St. Jacobs E. Richmond
Hespeler D. N. Panabaker
New Hamburg A. R. G. Smith

Council: W. J. Motz, J. N. MacKendrick, Rev. A. L. Zinger,
B. E. Bechtel, Miss L. M. Bruce.

Curator Miss K. Potter

Financial Statement, 1921

RECEIPTS—

Balance on hand, Jan. 1st, 1921....	\$ 120.85	
Members' Fees	\$ 69.50	
Sale of reports	2.95	
Grants: Legislative	\$100.00	
Waterloo County ..	50.00	
Kitchener	50.00	
Galt	30.00	
	<hr/>	
	230.00	302.45
		<hr/>
		\$423.30

DISBURSEMENTS—

Postage and Stationery	\$ 19.82	
Printing	15.64	
Binding periodicals (estimate).....	80.00	
Secretary	40.00	
Ninth Annual Report (estimate)...	136.00	
Incidentals: Curator	\$30.00	
Janitor	10.00	
Sundries	8.87	
	<u>48.87</u>	340.33
Balance on hand		<u>\$ 82.97</u>

Audited and found correct.

W. J. Motz	}	Auditors.
C. E. Cornell		



President's Address

Waterloo County Newspapers

The Waterloo Historical Society's collection of County Newspapers is probably the largest local collection of such papers in Canada. It comprises bound volumes of practically all the principal newspapers that have been published in the County from the beginning, one of them a complete set from the first issue in December 1859, and several other sets almost complete.

To give a full history of the newspapers of Waterloo County is a difficult undertaking. I have been collecting data for years and still have to admit inability to get complete records. Many of them, beginning with the first one, were printed in German. Some of these were shortlived, some joined with others until finally only one secular German language paper remained and this changed to English in 1918.

The first newspaper in Waterloo County, and as far as I have been able to ascertain the first German newspaper published in Canada, was the weekly "Canada Museum und Allgemeine Zeitung", which appeared in Berlin (now Kitchener), Waterloo Township, Upper Canada, on Thursday the 27th day of August 1835. The publication office was in a small, storey and a half, plaster covered building which stood (until about 1885) on the south-east corner of King and Scott Streets. The editor and proprietor was Henry William Paterson (see 1913 Report Waterloo Historical Society) who had come, apparently, from the state of Delaware. The "Museum" continued for only five years when its proprietor moved to Guelph on being appointed registrar of the Wellington District. We have a bound volume of the first full year, 1835-36, of the "Museum."

A German weekly, the "Morgenstern" appeared in September 1839 and continued for two years, the last issue being on September 16, 1841. A whimsical feature of its demise was that the star emblem, at the head of its editorial column, showed one arm less week by week, for the final weeks, until all had disappeared. The editor and proprietor was Benjamin Burkholder and his office at his father's farm, about one mile north of the then village of Waterloo.

The most considerable early paper issued in Berlin, the immediate successor of the "Museum", the plant of which the proprietor purchased, as also that of the "Morgenstern", was the "Deutsche Canadier" whose publisher and proprietor was Henry Eby, son of Bishop Eby, and its first editor Christian Enslin. (1913 Report W.H.S.) Enslin was editor for ten years and was succeeded, in 1850, by John Jacob Ernst. In January 1852 Peter Eby, brother of

Henry and youngest son of Bishop Eby, became publisher of the "Canadier". Peter Eby had several other County newspapers, and in later years moved to Buffalo, N.Y., where he continued as printer and publisher. In 1853 F. B. J. Schwarz was editor of the "Canadier" for a short time and later in the same year Edward Lindemann became editor. From 1853 on the "Canadier" and a new paper, "The Telegraph", were published by the same printers. On January 11th., 1856, Elias Eby became proprietor and Patrick Clerihew publisher and editor of both papers, and announcement appeared that Friedrich Rittinger was in charge of the printing office. Clerihew left the office in 1857. In 1858 we find D. McDougall editor and publisher both of the "Telegraph" and the "Canadier". In 1862 Louis Bloquelle was editor of the "Canadier" and so continued until 1864, McDougall being publisher. The location of the office of the "Deutsche Canadier" was on the site of the building now known as No. 163 King Street East, a short distance west of Eby Street. After 1858 the joint office of Canadier and Telegraph was on Queen St. north, in an old Colonial type building with projecting roof and upper part, supported on columns, forming a wide veranda across the front, which had previously served as Township Hall and general Public Hall. The site is now occupied by St. Matthews Church. The Telegraph later moved to the rear part of what is now 23 King St., East. Henry Eby was also a considerable general publisher, in both English and German, of Mennonite devotional books, etc.

A paper called "Der Canadier" was started in New Hamburg in 1869, by Adolph Pressprich, brother of Otto Pressprich of the "Volksblatt", but only continued about a year. The plant was moved to Neustadt, Grey County.

On December 29th., 1859, Friedrich Rittinger, above mentioned, and John Motz (see 1913 Report W.H.S.) issued the first number of the "Berliner Journal", weekly, a modest sheet which became in time the principal German newspaper in Canada. For many years, until the death of Friedrich Rittinger in 1897, the business was conducted by the original proprietors. It was continued by their sons. In 1904 we find William J. Motz publisher and John Rittinger editor, the latter having brought into the business and joined with the "Journal" on July 1, 1904, another paper, the "Ontario Glocke", a German weekly, which he had published for twenty-six years in Walkerton. In 1906 the Stratford "Colonist" (publisher Henry Schmidt, a son of the Rev. Wm. Schmidt), was absorbed by the "Journal" and in 1909 the Waterloo "Bauernfreund" which had previously purchased the "Volksblatt" of New Hamburg and the "Deutsche Zeitung" of Berlin. John Rittinger died in 1915. In January 1917 the name was changed to "The

Ontario Journal" and in October 1918 it was printed in the English language, and so continued. In 1919 the "Journal" joined forces with the "Record", and discontinued its separate publishing office, which was then on Queen Street South.

The "Dumfries Courier", weekly, the first English paper in the county, appeared in Galt in 1844 and continued for about three years. It was followed by the "Galt Reporter" which first appeared in November 1846, editor and proprietor Peter Jaffray. The "Reporter" continues as a daily and weekly, daily since December 1st., 1896 when it was published by Jaffray Brothers, J. P. and R. M. Jaffray, grandsons of Peter Jaffray, J. P. Jaffray editor.

The Galt Reporter has the distinction of being the oldest surviving newspaper in Waterloo County. Next to it, and only about six years behind, is the Kitchener Telegraph.

The "Dumfries Reformer" was first published in 1850 by James Ainslie, with Walter Stewart editor. It was purchased in 1853 by James Young who conducted it for ten years, after which it had various owners. In 1896 it began daily publication, continuing weekly issue also. The "Reporter" and the "Reformer" were respectively the Conservative and Liberal organs of Galt for many years, until they joined forces in 1912, the "Reporter" alone continuing, and published by a joint stock company.

The first number of the "Berlin Telegraph", weekly, appeared January 7th., 1853, Peter Eby being publisher, and proprietor. For a number of years the "Telegraph" was published with the "Deutsche Canadier" as already stated. As late as 1864 we find both papers issued from the "Canadier and Telegraph Book and Job Office." The "Canadier" was discontinued and later Alexander MacPherson was for many years in control of the "Telegraph", D. McDougall, later appointed County Registrar, being associated with MacPherson. During this time the paper was strongly Liberal in politics.

On January 30th., 1893 the "Telegraph" first appeared as a daily, with D. McDougall editor. The "Daily Telegraph" under these auspices did not prosper, soon changed ownership and was transmuted, after a scant two months, into the "Daily Record", which name first saw the light of day at the head of the paper on March 23rd. 1893, the Daily Record Company being in charge with W. V. Uttley, then recently of Elmira, as business manager.

After the brief career of the daily edition in 1893 the Weekly Telegraph remained as a separate paper, in control of Alexander MacPherson. In May 1896, with the Berlin Publishing Company as proprietor and A. L. Anderson editor, the "Telegraph" resumed daily publication, and has so continued for now well over twenty-five years.

In 1899 it was purchased by David Bean, already owner of the "Waterloo Chronicle", which became the "Chronicle Telegraph" of Waterloo, and weekly edition of the "Daily Telegraph", published in Berlin. With David Bean there was associated his son D. A. Bean, later the head of the business in his father's declining health. Since 1911 the joint business has been conducted under the name of David Bean and Sons.

The "Berlin Chronicle and Waterloo County Reformers Gazette", weekly, founded by William Jaffray, son of Peter Jaffray founder of the Galt Reporter, and Casper Hett, began publication in January 1856. The Chronicle printing office was on Queen Street South about where is now Number 22. In February 1858 Jaffray and Hett dissolved partnership, William Jaffray continuing alone. In January 1860 Jaffray sold the business to John J. Bowman and Christian Kumpf, who transferred it to Waterloo. William Jaffray was appointed Postmaster of Berlin in 1862 and held this office until his death in 1896. He was a member of the Town Council for a number of years and for two years, 1882 and 1883, was Mayor of Berlin. In 1869 P. E. W. Moyer was editor and publisher. Thomas Hilliard, now President of the Dominion Life Assurance Co., etc., was publisher and editor of the "Chronicle" in the seventies. David Bean acquired the paper in 1889, and ten years later the "Berlin Telegraph" as stated.

An early German weekly, begun in 1849, was the "Beobachter", best known as the "Hamburger Beobachter". It apparently originated in Preston, then was published in New Hamburg for a number of years and later returned to Preston where its last publisher was William Schlueter, up to about 1867. The principal name connected with the "Beobachter" is Martin Rudolph who went from Preston to New Hamburg and later on back to Preston. There is to be stated that fact concerning Rudolph is not fully verified. In February 1855 it was the "Hamburg Beobachter", editor and publisher Martin Rudolph. In the following month George W. Eby was publisher and Dr. Legler editor and in July of the same year Peter Eby of Berlin acquired the paper and seems to have retained it for some time.

The "New Hamburg Neutrale", German weekly, began publication on January 19th., 1855, publisher Dr. W. H. Boulee, editor Robert Storch. In 1858 Boulee sold the "Neutrale" to George Reynolds, who changed the name to "Canadisches Volksblatt". In 1862 Samuel Merner (the late Senator Merner) purchased the paper. It passed to Otto Pressprich in 1864. In 1871 Jacob Ritz became partner and Pressprich and Ritz continued as publishers until 1884 when the firm became Jacob Ritz & Co. From 1892

to 1895 Daniel Ritz was sole publisher. In the latter year O. E. Pressprich entered the business as partner and in 1898 he sold his interest to George Rinner who however retained it for only nine months, after which Daniel Ritz was again alone in the business. The "Volksblatt" was acquired by the "Bauernfreund" of Waterloo in 1908, and this in turn was absorbed by the "Berliner Journal" in 1909 as stated.

The "New Hamburg Independent", weekly, was founded by William Dawson in 1879 and published by him for three years when it passed to the owners of the "Volksblatt". In 1912 Daniel Ritz was appointed Collector of Customs and turned over the "Independent" to his two sons Daniel E. and Lorne W. Ritz who continue to publish it.

One of the oldest German weeklies in the county was "Der Canadische Bauernfreund", which flourished for nearly sixty years. It originated in Preston in January 1851 under the proprietorship of Joseph Erb, with J. Teuscher as editor. In a few years it was sold to Moses Springer, later a member of the Provincial Parliament and after that Sheriff of the County, who removed it to Waterloo. In 1862 Joachim Kalbfleisch was publisher and John Hinderer editor. The "Bauernfreund" after uniting with itself the "Deutsche Zeitung" and the "Volksblatt" was in turn absorbed by the "Berliner Journal", all as already stated. The last publisher was Andrew Weidenhammer.

The "Elmira Anzeiger", German weekly, was first published in January 1869, by David Wittig and Philip Pfaff. In the same year the paper was acquired by Fred Delion, now of Kitchener. Fred Delion was joined by his brother William of Waterloo, and together they published the "Anzeiger" for thirteen years. The Delions, a family of printers, are descendants of French Huguenots who had taken refuge in Germany. Early in 1882 Fred and William Delion issued an English weekly, "The Elmira Advertiser", which they sold at the end of the year to George Beavers, continuing the original "Anzeiger" however for another year. Mr. Beavers sold the "Advertiser" and printing plant to Charles C. Delion, who continued to publish it until 1896, when Casper Ziegler and Henry Delion purchased the business. On March 1, 1898, C. W. Schierholtz bought out Henry Delion and became editor of the paper. With some variation in ownership the "Advertiser" continued until 1913 when it amalgamated with a smaller weekly, "The Signet", established in 1893 by George Klinck and Arnold Jansen. The question of name, "Advertiser" or "Signet" was decided by lot as "The Elmira Signet", and this has since been the name of the paper.

Klinck and Schierholtz continued in partnership until early in 1918 when George Klinck purchased Schierholtz's

interest and with his son Edmund formed a company, called the Elmira Printing Company, to publish the paper. In December 1919 W. V. Uttley of Kitchener purchased the "Signet".*

Preceding the "Elmira Anzeiger" an English weekly, called "The Maple Leaf" was for a short time published in Elmira. The plant of this enterprise was acquired by the "Anzeiger". Thomas Hilliard of Waterloo was, as a very young man, connected with the "Maple Leaf".

The "Deutsche Zeitung", weekly, began publication in Berlin on the 3rd. day of November 1891, publishers the German Printing and Publishing Company and editor W. Scherer. Rev. R. von Prich was participator in the enterprise throughout. On March 27th., 1895 Hans Sikorski became editor. The "Deutsche Zeitung" continued until 1899 when it passed to the "Bauernfreund" of Waterloo.

The German Printing and Publishing Company acquired the "Daily Record", already spoken of.

The first daily newspaper in Waterloo County was the "Daily News", of which the first number was published on February 4th., 1878 by the late P. E. W. Moyer who had been editor of the Daily Times in St. Catharines, and previously of the Waterloo Chronicle. After the death of Mr. Moyer "The News" was purchased by the German Printing and Publishing Company, in January 1897, after there had been three daily papers in Berlin for about eight months. On February 1st., 1897 the name became the "Daily News Record" and so continued for nearly twenty-three years under the editorship of W. V. Uttley, now proprietor of the Elmira Signet. Mr. Uttley was continuously identified, in leading capacity, with the "Record" for over twenty-six years, during which time he was for a number of years a member of the Town and City Council. In October 1919 the business was taken over by the present organization. W. J. Motz became manager of the business and assumed conduct of the paper, which soon reverted to its name of 1893-97, "The Daily Record". Mr. Motz brought in the "Ontario Journal" which continues weekly publication from the Record office.

The "Freie Presse", weekly, was another paper which flourished in Berlin for some years. The first number was issued August 6th., 1886. Hett & Buchhaupt, later C. Hett & Co., were the publishers. On April 1st., 1887 there was formed the "Freie Presse Actien Gesellschaft", with Adolph Muller (of the High School staff) director, and C.

* In December 1921 Mr. Uttley sold to Cameron Kester, of St. Marys, who is the present publisher of the "Elmira Signet."—Ed.

Hartmann, editor of the paper. Mr. Muller was also for some time editor.

The "Ayr Recorder", weekly, was established in 1880 by James Somerville who afterwards became Member of Parliament for North Brant. G. W. Dennis was editor and proprietor in 1892. The present paper is the "Ayr News", established in 1895.

The "Preston Progress", weekly, began publication in 1884. Thomas Arntfield was editor in 1906. The early files of this paper cannot be located. James Donald, formerly of the Berlin "News Record", is the present publisher and editor.

The "Hespeler Herald", weekly, began publication in 1896, Oscar Eby publisher and proprietor. After Mr. Eby's appointment as County Registrar—the third editor in the course of Waterloo County history to become Registrar—the "Herald" passed to G. E. Hudson.

The "Wellesley Maple Leaf", weekly, began publication October 25th., 1900, J. G. Green editor and proprietor. Later the paper was taken over by H. W. Kaufman. It ceased publication in July 1921.

The "Baden Star" was published in Baden for a short time about 1912.

The "Waterloo Sentinel", weekly, was published in Waterloo for three years, 1909-1912, first by Andrew Weidenhammer, and then by Jas. Heveron.

A goodly number of church papers have been published in Waterloo County from time to time.

"Das Kirchenblatt", established in 1868 by Rev. Christian F. Spring and published by the Canada Synod of the Lutheran Church, was printed in the Volksblatt Office, New Hamburg, from 1868 to 1892. In 1892 Rev. E. M. Genzmer was editor. From 1892 to 1894 it was printed in Conestoga, then again at the Volksblatt Office, 1894 to 1898, after which it was taken to Pembroke, Ont. The Kirchenblatt appeared every week.

The "Lutherisches Volksblatt", semi-monthly, established by Rev. A. Ernst of Elmira in 1890 and published by the Canada District of the Missouri Synod, was printed by Delion Bros. for thirteen years, then in Humberstone, Ontario, for some years, and then again in Elmira, by Henry Delion, for ten years. In 1892 Rev. W. Weinbruch and Rev. John Frosch were editors, and the paper was for a time dated from Sebringville.

In Berlin (Kitchener) there were published:

The "Gospel Banner", semi-monthly, founded in 1877 and its German equivalent, the "Evangeliums Panier", appearing the following year, were published by the Menonite Brethren in Christ Publishing Co. These papers are now published in Goshen, Indiana.

The "Lutherische Friedensbote", monthly, Rev. R. von Pirch editor and publisher, was established in 1883.

"Der Evangeliums Bote", monthly, Rev. M. L. Wing editor, Evangelical Association and Rev. J. G. Litt publisher, was established in 1887. In October and November, 1893, during the session of the General Conference of the Evangelical Association in Berlin, the "Evangeliums Bote" was published daily, with Rev. G. Berstecher editor.

The "Echo von St. Johannes", monthly, Evangelical Lutheran, Rev. B. Christianson editor and publisher, was established in 1890.

Not one of these papers survives in Kitchener today. As successor to the "Evangeliums Bote" there is, however, "The Canadian Evangel", monthly, published in the interest of Christian Work in the Canada Conference, Evangelical Association. Its present editor is Rev. S. E. Schrader, of Waterloo. The Evangel was established in 1918. It thrives on a circulation extending from Edmonton to Ottawa.

It is with pleasure that we note the continued progress, due to the efforts of its members and friends, of the Waterloo Historical Society, and that the field of usefulness of the Society is continually widening.

In the recent death of E. W. B. Snider we have lost one of our most active and useful members. Only last month Mr. Snider attended a meeting of the Society's Council, of which he was a member since 1916. His direct ancestor, Christian Schneider, was one of the earliest settlers, well over a hundred years ago, and his importance in the community in general constituted him one of the most distinguished citizens of Waterloo County. A biography of Mr. Snider will appear in our Annual Report.

On inquiry received a year ago, from the Historic Sites and Monuments Board established by the Dominion Government, I called attention to the fact that the site of the farm in Waterloo County on which one of the two first settlers located in 1800, is of national interest, and worthy of a national monument. The pioneers, Joseph Schoerg and Samuel Betzner, were forerunners of the first larger interior settlement in Upper Canada, vanguard of a sturdy company of Pennsylvania United Empire Loyalists among

whose descendants are numbered many distinguished men in the history of Canada for the past hundred years. There were small settlements of Pennsylvanians near the frontier in Niagara County and elsewhere before 1800, but the Grand River settlers were the first larger company, taking up, by purchase, a tract of sixty thousand acres within four years, and the first to strike, boldly, far inland. Gradually they spread to other parts of the county, to all parts of Ontario, and notably to the northwest provinces, and wherever they went they soon formed thriving, prosperous communities of patriotic Canadians.

Joseph Schoerg lies buried on a bluff on the east bank of the Grand River, in a little private cemetery on the farm he hewed out of the pristine forest. The site is a naturally beautiful and imposing one for a monument, dominating the view for miles along the valley of the river. One of the numbers of the Monuments Board, Dr. Jas. H. Coyne of St. Thomas, saw and admired the site during the past summer. Decision as to its selection for a national monument is still pending.

We are indebted to Dr. R. B. Orr, Director of the Provincial Museum, Toronto, for taking distinguished part in our program this evening. Dr. Orr is an authority on Indian objects: stone axes, arrow heads, spear heads, tomahawks, etc., of which so many have been found in various places in the County, and of which we have a good collection in our Museum.*

Mayor D. N. Panabaker of Hespeler, a descendant of early County settlers, will read a paper on the ancestry and general history of the Clemens family of Waterloo County.

An excellent paper on Preston as it was sixty years ago is contributed by Dr. Otto Klotz, of Ottawa, and will appear in our Annual Report.

* Dr. Orr gave a very interesting and instructive address, from notes. The completed manuscript for the printer is delayed.—Ed.



Historical Sketch of the Clemens Family

Mayor D. N. Panabaker, Hespeler

At the first reunion of the Clemens Family in Canada, held in Waterloo Park, June 21st., 1921, Mr. Lewis Walde-mar Clemens, F.R.C.I. of Toronto, was appointed the family historian, and to him acknowledgment is due for much of the data available to the writer and presented in the following brief sketch concerning the early records of the Clemens family.

Mr. Clemens has for a number of years untiringly searched the family records back through the archives at Ottawa and has also carefully traced the ancestry of the family in the official records of England and Holland, with such success, that his completed work has been passed upon by The College of Arms of London, England, and after most strict scrutiny has received the official approval of that institution.

A word or two more regarding our family historian will perhaps not be out of place. He has travelled very extensively, and besides being a member of the Royal Colonial Institute, he is a member of the West Indies Committee of London, England, and an official of the Canadian Travel Club. Before assuming his military activities in the recent Great War, as a member of the Royal Flying Corps, he had gained some distinction as an artist, having studied in New York, London, Paris and elsewhere on the Continent. As Samuel L. Clemens, (Mark Twain) became the most distinguished member of the Clemens family in the United States, so I think it is safe to say that in the field of art, at least, Mr. Lewis W. Clemens is the outstanding member of the family in Canada.

Our Clemens family historian has traced an unbroken record of the family ancestry back to the sixteenth century, to one

- I. Clement of Toft, Lincolnshire, England; the father of
- II. William Clement, of Wissingsett, Norfolkshire, to whom in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in the year 1563, the Family Arms were granted by the visitation of Norfolk, made by William Harvey, Claren-cieux King of Arms, South of Trent, and confirmed by the visitation made by John Raven, Richmond Herald, in the year 1613. The wife of William Clement was one Ann Vernon.
- III. Their son, George Clement, married Audry Denny, daughter of John Denny of Chishunt, (and widow of John Haydon of Longham). George had two brothers—Thomas and Edmund.

IV. Gregory Clement, (son of George and Audry) became a Puritan and together with ten or twelve others, was beheaded in the year 1650, upon the restoration of the crown to Charles, the Second, for having signed with Oliver Cromwell and fifty-seven others, the warrant for the execution of Charles the First, 1648.

V. James Clement, born 1651, was nine years old when his father was beheaded. He and his elder brother, John, also became Puritans and when James was eighteen years of age, the two brothers came out to America in 1669. James afterwards returned to England and in 1677 he was married there to a woman whose Christian name only has been recorded, Mary. The records show that on account of religious persecution James and his wife crossed over to Holland, where they made their home. In Holland the name was changed from the original Norman form to the Dutch form, "Clemens".

VI. The son of James and Mary Clemens, became the founder of his branch of the family in America. The Dutch form of his name was Gerhardt, the English form, "Gerrard".

VI. Gerhardt Clemens was born in Holland, as already indicated, in 1680 and his death took place in America in 1745.

Before leaving Holland he married Ann _____ in 1708, and the following year came to America. A bill of goods purchased from his brother, John, was recorded as settled in New York, March 8th. 1709, so that he evidently also had a brother in America at that time.

Gerhardt afterwards went to Skippach, Montgomery County, Pa., where on Feb. 14th. 1718, he purchased of one David Powell, a tract of land containing 300 acres, situated on the northeast branch of the Perkiomen Creek. He erected his house on the west side of the Perkiomen, and soon made additional purchases of land. In April 1734 he was owner of 690 acres. In 1726 he built the first mill in Lower Salford Township, Montgomery County. It was built on a hillside, the front being two stories high, while the back was but one storey. This mill stood until the year 1823.

From this Perkiomen homestead, I believe it is clearly established that all the Clemens connections which settled in Waterloo County had their origin. There was one family whose name was spelled Clemons who settled here, and who were only distantly related to the others, but with this single exception I am convinced all descended from the eldest son of Gerhardt Clemens.

In a volume of poems from the pen of Isaac R. Penny-packer, of Philadelphia, there is a poem of eight stanzas, entitled "The Perkiomen" which very attractively pictures the place from which these people came, and because of this and also since it introduces one of the historical events of the time to which I am about to refer, I take the liberty to quote it here. It is rather singular that, while this poem is the product of a relative of mine on my father's or grandfather's side of the house, it seems to be a poem which my relatives on my grandmother's side might well appropriate as their own.

The Perkiomen

Here, in times long gone, October bright
In sombre forests set her glory light;
Where village street leads o'er the bridge's span,
Among brown hills and peaceful meadows ran
The Perkiomen, singing all the day.

For well-tilled fields gave back a hundred-fold,
And well-filled barns could scarce their treasure hold;
The orchards, bending 'neath the weight they bore,
Cast down their golden fruit upon the shore
Of Perkiomen, singing all the day.

There came a change: the leaves upon the wood
Burned brighter with a color as of blood;
The waving northern lights, the camp-fire's glow,
Seemed from the heights a tinge of blood to throw
On Perkiomen at the close of day.

At morn a host marched proudly to the fight;
And some returned their camp-fires to relight,
And some to hear awhile the waters flow;
Then ears grew dull in coming death, and low
The Perkiomen sang on that dread day.

And prayers in many distant homes were said
By hearts that ne'er again were comforted;
While here the soldier saw in dreams again
Home scenes, made vivid by the sad refrain
Of Perkiomen, singing all the day.

Yet 'mid the gloom and doubt the living learned
How still defeat to victory might be turned;
Until the cannon thundered from the hill
A conquest's tale, and glad below the mill
The Perkiomen sang on that great day.

But nature soon forgets: that camp is lost;
She hides the graves of all that armed host;
On the same site now stands another mill;
Another miller leans on the white sill
To hear the Perkiomen sing to-day.

Let not our hearts forget. Lo! Time makes plain
How from the sacrifice has grown our gain.
Here orchards bloom; each year its harvest brings,
And clearer still of peace and plenty sings
The Perkiomen all the autumn day.

While the camp-fires of the American Revolutionary War seemed to throw "a tinge of blood" upon the bosom of the Perkiomen "at the close of day", the records of this old homestead show that (VII) Abraham Clemens, the son of Gerhardt and Ann, then a man approaching his three score and seven years, was quietly slipping beyond the sound of the "Singing Perkiomen" where he had spent his boyhood and his entire life, and beyond the tumult of the war in which his sympathies would appear to have been with the cause of England.

Born in 1710, the first native-born American by the name of Clemens of which we have record, he married at the age of twenty, Catharine _____, and to them were born ten children. On May 27th., 1741, eleven years after his marriage, his father conveyed to him two hundred and sixty acres of land with buildings and improvements for £270. We also know that he had two brothers named James and John, but while he had a number of sisters there is on record the name of only one of them who was called Ann, after her mother.

VIII. George Clemens, the eldest son of Abraham and Catharine, born in 1732, no doubt on the Perkiomen homestead, was forty-four years of age when his father died, during the progress of the War of Independence.

What part he played in that struggle, information at my disposal does not state, but as two of his sons became United Empire Loyalists, we may safely assume that he set them the example, as the boys were only children under six or seven years when the war terminated.

Their mother may also have instilled British sympathies in her offspring. Her name was Elizabeth Carlisle, daughter and heiress of Edward Carlisle. She was a cultured lady, skilled in medicine and proving herself the doctor for miles around their home in those early colonial days. Their home was not on the Perkiomen, but was in Chester County, where they erected a mill in 1760-1761, probably on the Schuylkill River. Evidently they made a large fortune in the milling business. George Clemens died at the age of 81 years.

IX. We find among the first settlers in Waterloo County the two sons of the last mentioned; both sons as already noted were United Empire Loyalists.

George, the younger of the two brothers, came to Ontario in 1800 or 1801; there is a little confusion as to the exact year in the available records. He was the only single man in his party.

It is said his party comprised seven families, of which three were those of George, Abraham and Jacob Bechtel,

two were the families of John Biehn Sr. and his son, John, while the other two families were those of Dilman Kinsey and Benjamin Rosenberger; besides these there were some single women in the party.

There were nine teams in the train; two of them were four-horse wagons, and all were covered. They drove a number of cows with them as they journeyed, thus being supplied with milk.

Their wagons were so heavily laden, that in crossing the Allegheny Mountains, they were obliged to hire teams in that neighborhood, in order to reduce the loads on their own conveyances, and before attempting to come through the Beverly swamp, the entire party halted at Hornings for two weeks, to give the men in the company time to improve the road so that the horse teams could be taken through. It is perhaps safe to assume that those few men did more work in the two weeks, than twice their number accomplish at this class of work in the same time nowadays.

George Clemens drove the first horse-drawn wagon through that wretched Beverly swamp, and if he found it necessary to use any very bad language in guiding his four-horse team, over such a road, history has been kind enough to forget it, and Heaven has probably forgiven the offence.

Five years later he married Esther Stouffer, his first wife, and she became the mother of his 18 children, all born in Waterloo County.

In the year 1813 the ravages of cholera invaded the home of this young couple, which was located east of Preston near Speedsville, a log house of the then prevailing type. The deadly cholera claimed as its victims, four children from this home, leaving only the baby boy, George, then nine months old. This boy when he grew up married Margaret Ellis and became the father of two children. One of these, a daughter Martha, upon her marriage became the wife of the late Rev. James McAllister, a very popular and successful minister of the Methodist Church. His son, George H. McAllister, M.A., is now in the ministry, a very worthy successor.

One of the eighteen children born to George Clemens, the pioneer, was a son, Isaac, who represented the Riding of South Waterloo in the first Parliament of The Ontario Legislature after Confederation.

This distinguished son had among his five children, one daughter who became the second wife of John W. Martin and the mother of Sam Martin, who prior to his death was the proprietor of the Speedsville Woollen Mills, located close to his great-grandfather's original homestead.

Other children of this United Empire Loyalist pioneer were Mrs. Peter Erb, Mrs. Abram Erb, Mrs. John L. Erb, Stouffer Clemens, John Clemens, Oliver Clemens, and the youngest son was called Amos.

Mrs. Joseph Stouffer of Galt is a daughter of Oliver Clemens, and her brother, the late Dr. George Clemens, was at one time practising medicine in Kitchener (then Berlin). Lewis Waldemar Clemens, to whom we have made reference, is a son of Dr. George Clemens.

We must not confuse the name of Dr. George Clemens, just mentioned, with that of Dr. Levi B. Clemens, who also practised in the town of Berlin, and who belonged to another branch of the family, often referred to as the river-bank Clemens family. We will briefly deal with that section of the family before closing.

Before dealing with the other United Empire Loyalist brother of George Clemens, we will conclude our sketch of the life of George, by saying that he was a man who apparently never grew old. Although he lived to be 86 years, it is said he maintained his tall and erect manly bearing to the end. When quite an old man, he delighted to associate with men of the younger and active generation, discussing with them the vital questions of the day, and taking a deep interest in the enterprises of his juniors.

He acquired a snug little fortune, and had the capacity to handle it up to the time of his death, not making the mistake which so many have made, of placing their hard earned savings in the hands of a younger and less capable descendant.

But we must hasten to take up briefly the activities of his brother Abraham Clemens, who did not come to Canada until 1890, though thirteen years older than George, as he was born in 1764. As he settled practically in the heart of the site of the present town of Hespeler, he might rightly be called the founder of the Hespeler branch of the family. His land holdings in and about Hespeler, I believe, were about 515 acres and the splendid water power on the Speed River in Hespeler was also his.

When through the short-sighted policy of some of the citizens of Preston, that village thwarted the ambitious enterprise of Jacob Hespeler, who was then located in Preston but was rising to a position of wealth and influence, he cast about for a more promising prospect and purchased from the son of Abraham Clemens, this valuable water power and some 50 acres of land adjoining it, and proceeded to use his capital for the development of the little hamlet, then called New Hope. This transaction took place in the year 1845.

I may here digress from my story simply to say that largely through my own negotiations this historic property has in recent years come into the possession of the County of Waterloo, and is now serving as a Children's Aid Society shelter for the neglected children of this County. The large stone house which Jacob Hespeler built on my great grandfather's land, and which is of mansion proportions, answers admirably for the purpose, and the six acres pertaining now to it place Waterloo County in an enviable position, in possessing such a commodious property for its effort in the care of children whose environment otherwise would be detrimental to their future.

The eight children of Abraham Clemens and his wife Polly Custer (not Rebecca Miller, as some accounts have it) were all born in Chester County, Pa. His eldest son, also named Abraham, was 19 years of age when they came to Waterloo County.

This pioneer only lived ten years in his Hespeler home, and died there at the age of 55 years. Some indication of his enterprise, however, is gleaned from the fact that at the time of his death, he had under construction a new house to replace his first log house, and had he lived to occupy it he would have had the distinction of living in the finest house then to be found for miles around him, but this was not to be, as both he and his good wife, died of fever before the fine new residence was completed.

We have also a glimpse of his attachment to his family, for the year before his death he made the long trip back to his native county, to visit his two married daughters, who had remained in Pennsylvania. One of these daughters was the wife of Isaac Master, and it would appear that her father's visit to the old settlement had awakened in her and her husband a desire to join the rest of the family who had emigrated to Canada, for the following year they started out with their four children, the youngest about a year old, and came to this new country.

Perhaps none of the settlers in Waterloo County arrived here under sadder circumstances, for when they reached Hespeler, or New Hope as it was then called, they found to their dismay that not only the new house, but also the old home was without an occupant, the father and mother both having died a few days previously. The other members of the family were scattered among the relatives and neighbors, as so many of them were stricken with the fever that they had to be looked after by their friends.

The long journey of Mary Clemens and her family was thus not terminated until they had made an inexpressibly sad visit to the double grave of her father and mother in

the little clearing on the Pine Hill overlooking the valley of the Speed, since known as Wanner's Cemetery.

Mrs. Master died in 1870. Had she lived seven more years she would have heard the name of her grandson, Isaac Master, acclaimed as the representative of the same constituency in the Provincial Legislature, that his cousin, Isaac Clemens, owing to ill health, had discontinued to represent only two years previously. This grandson held the seat in the Ontario House until 1891, when he became Registrar of the County until his death.

These are samples of the type of citizen produced by the Puritan blood of this Clemens ancestry. Another descendant of Abraham Clemens, occupied the same place in the Ontario House, when William A. Kribs of Hespeler in 1898 was elected as the Conservative representative; and he held the seat for two terms of Parliament, when he retired, making way for another splendid and outstanding gentleman of the riding, Mr. George Pattinson, who though not a descendant of the Clemens family was the fortunate and proud husband of a wife of that lineage.

Space will not admit of our going into much detail with reference to the family or the descendants of Abraham Clemens, as they are as numerous as the Indian arrow heads, scattered over the land into whose possession they came. His eldest son, Nathan, was killed by lightning at his farm in Hespeler in 1832. The unusual thing about this was that it occurred as late in the fall as Nov. 11th.

Without further reference to the members of Abraham's immediate family or their children's children, except to say that like others of his name, his descendants in large numbers have been and are now found throughout this County, occupying prominent places in industrial, educational, professional and political life, let us devote our remaining space to a brief study of the other Clemens families who were early settlers here.

One of these, Abraham L. Clemens, a cousin of the other pioneers to whom we have referred, also came in 1809 from Montgomery County, and settled north of Preston. He became a Mennonite deacon, and most of his family of ten brought up their families in this County. The widow of one of his sons, Joel Clemens, is still living in the town of Preston, and though she is now a very old lady, her mind is still acute and I am sure she could relate many interesting stories of the times of long ago in connection with the settlement of this country.

Mrs. P. E. Shantz of Preston is the daughter of Joel Clemens, and grand-daughter of Abraham L.

A number of his descendants left Canada and took up residence in Michigan.

A brother of Abraham L. Clemens, named Henry L., also came from Pennsylvania, but the date of his coming to Waterloo I have not ascertained. A number of his descendants are still to be found in this County, but some of them moved to the United States. One grandson, Wendell U. Clemens, now resides at Breslau. A grand-daughter, Mrs. Ephraim Hallman, lives near Roseville and there are others we might mention if space permitted. One of his grandsons was the Rev. John K. Clemens, who for a time was a travelling Evangelist, his work having been conducted very widely over Ontario and the Maritime Provinces. He later entered the ministry of the M. E. Church in the United States.

Catherine Clemens, who became the wife of Jacob Kolb, was also a cousin of the pioneers already mentioned and settled in Waterloo County in 1819, probably accompanying the Master family when they came.

A few years later they located near Breslau. Mrs. Kolb's sister, who was Mrs. Henry Clemmer, did not locate here until 1825.

I believe this Clemmer family have established a record for the manner in which they have scattered themselves over the North American continent, as their descendants are found widely spread over the United States, while a number of them are still good citizens of this County.

Jacob Clemens was also a cousin of the others we have named. In 1825 he sold his farm in Montgomery County, Pa., for about \$3000.00 and settled on the Grand River, opposite Breslau, where he died in 1876 at the age of 88 years. A number of his descendants are also found in the County.

Abraham S. Clemens, a brother of Jacob, came in the same year to this county and took up land in the vicinity of Breslau, settling in 1837 on the River Bank Farm, which has ever since been held by his direct descendants. A number of his children with their families moved to the United States, principally to Michigan. He was a deacon of the Mennonite Church.

One of his daughters, Mrs. John Hallman, resided in Wilmot Township for a great many years, and her sons, Jacob C., Allan, Ervine, and Eldon Hallman, are residents of this County, widely and favorably known.

A daughter, Mrs. Good, is now living in Kitchener, and the late A. C. Hallman, who lived on his fine farm near

Breslau, until he met his accidental death there recently, was one of the most enterprising farmers and Holstein cattle breeders of Ontario. He was also prominently identified with municipal affairs in his township, having been reeve for two years and a deputy-reeve for a like term. I think it fitting to say of him, that he was one of the staunchest supporters of the British cause throughout the years of the recent appalling war, and proved himself upon every possible occasion to be a devoted friend of our soldiers and their dependents.

Upon some future occasion it may be my privilege to speak of the representatives of the Clemens family who served in the Great War. As my data in that connection is as yet incomplete, I must defer making further reference to the contribution of men which this family was privileged to make, but I know it was a worthy one.

The writer recalls a little incident of his childhood which indicates that the Puritan traditions of the family were not at that time entirely extinct, although evidently the strictness which had in earlier generations characterized the Puritan Code of Life, was relaxing, whether for better or worse, our readers must determine for themselves.

I was frequently permitted, when a little lad to call at my grandfather's on Sundays before going to Sunday school. On the occasion referred to I was proudly trying to whistle a tune, as I had just mastered the art of whistling a day or two before. Grandfather who was blind asked who it was he heard whistling, and Granny having told him turned quietly to me and explained that when she was a child it was considered a sin to whistle on Sunday, but that she did not herself regard it as very sinful. I was permitted to demonstrate my newly discovered gift of music, and I have ever since held my Grandmother (Sally Clemens) in high esteem. She was the youngest daughter of United Empire Loyalist Abraham Clemens. I am pleased to present her photograph as also one of my grandfather to the Waterloo Historical Society.



Preston

Reminiscences

By Otto Klotz, D.Sc., LL.D.

Director, Dominion Observatory.

When I recall the days of my childhood, say sixty years ago, in my native village of Preston, County of Waterloo, Ontario or Canada West, as then called, and compare them with present conditions in the country, I find that in the old days the communities were more self-contained, were dependent less on the outside world than they are today.

Many contributory reasons brought this about. The lack of communication, of transportation to and from the outside world necessitated the production within the community of all the requirements as far as possible by the people themselves. This was the primary cause. Added to this was the growth of the large industrial concerns—after transportation facilities were greatly increased—and the absorption or extinction of small shops and factories and industries.

In or about 1860, we had in Preston:

Breweries: 3—Geo. Roos, Jacob Roos, Henry Bernhardt.

Foundries: 2—Clare & Beck, V. Wahn.

Pottery: 1—M. Stumpfle.

Furniture Factory: 1—F. Guggisberg.

Woollen Mill: 1—R. Hunt.

Bakery: 1—John Roos.

Turner: 1—C. Heise.

Wagonmaker: 4—Lawrason, Anderson, Grant and 1 on the hill.

Tannery: 1—I. Salyerds.

Smithies: 4—Lawrason, Anderson, Grant and 1 on the hill.

Looms: 3—A. Ploethner, J. Werlich, C. Kannmacher.

Cigar Manufacturer: 2—H. von Ende, Jacob Epting.

Saddler Shops :2—F. Bittman, H. Gmelin.

Shoemakers: 4—C. Roos, J. Fussler, H. Miller, J. Winkler.

Lime-kiln: 2—A. Winter, Geo. Mahler.

Hotels: 6—G. Roos, J. Roos, O. Klotz, J. Guggisberg, E. Cornell, Highland Chief.

Machine Shop: 1—P. Baumann.

Grist Mills: 2—Jos. Erb, Jacob Hespeler.

Sawmill: 1—Jos. Erb.

Distillery: 2—Jos. Erb, Jacob Hespeler.

Cooper Shops: 5—Jos. Erb, J. Hespeler, C. Vondrau, Jacob Martin, Jacob Boos.

Stores: 3—Jos. Erb, Jacob Hespeler, Emil Meyer.
 Churches: 2—Lutheran, Catholic.
 Schools: 2—Lutheran, 2-roomed brick; Catholic, 1-roomed, log.
 Butcher (Shops): 2—Jno. Lamb, A. Andrich.
 Newspaper: 1—Der Beobachter (The Observer), by Wm. Schlueter.
 Tailorshops: 3—C. von Kannel, P. Gmelin, Louis Ante.
 Pumpmaker: 1—Lehmann.
 Oilcloth: 1—C. Dennerlein.
 Photographer: 1—J. Esson, sr.
 Watchmaker: 2—F. Muller, J. von Gunten.
 Lithographer: 1—J. Kneyer.
 Fire Brigades: 2.

The trade of the village was of course not confined to its own inhabitants but to the surrounding country and also to the traffic brought about by the freighting to and from Dundas, later Hamilton, the entrepot of goods at the west end of Lake Ontario. The route of this freighting of wheat and farm products coming from Lake Huron—Goderich was the important town then on the lake—passed through Preston. The result of this was that the business places were all strung along the thoroughfare, militating against a compact building up of the village. This is a common feature of villages, and seen today in many of the villages in Quebec, especially of those bordering the St. Lawrence. Preston in the old days was practically one long street. Being on the thoroughfare between the above two lakes, it was also one of the places for stopping over night for the many teams that were continually traversing this leading highway. In this will be found the explanation of the many hotels, or taverns or inns as more appropriately named in those days, that were in Preston. These were the "good old days", before the invasion of a "referendum", when spirits were bought for 25 cents a gallon, and beer was retailed at three cents a "big" glass or schoppen. The change since then I leave to individual interpretation. All admit a decrease of intemperance.

There was little railway travel then. A trip to Toronto via Harrisburg and Hamilton was an event. A popular event in the year was the annual excursion, at a dollar for the round trip, to Niagara Falls. With dawn farmers, men and women, young men and young women, would pour in from the country side, put up their horses and buggies, and await the train, for which they left themselves a margin of at least an hour, as untraveled people invariably do. By midnight the tired and exhausted and dusty excursionists returned: a mile-stone had been planted in their monoton-

ous career, yet full of experiences and sights that for years to come would furnish food for the winter fire-side with "When I was at Niagara Falls, Henry and me."

A passing reference may be made too to an annual event that no longer exists; even its memory is fast fading into utter oblivion as the survivors of those days one by one cross the bar. I refer to the annual "Turn Fest." The Turn-Vereine that existed in a number of places where Germans were numerous were modelled and conducted more or less after the prototype founded by "Vater" Jahn in Berlin, Germany. Their essential feature was the cultivation of physical development, by "turners" or athletes, to which was added the social element of gatherings, theatricals and dances. To use the word "balls" would be too pretentious. Amongst the places as I recall that had "Turn Vereine" were Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Berlin, Waterloo, New Hamburg, Baden, Elmira and Preston. The crest or motto of the Turners was "Gut Heil". Each Verein had its banner. The dress when on parade was white, white jacket or coat, white trousers, white shirt, no vest. Most of the members wore a wide belt on which was embroidered "Gut Heil" within a wreath of oak leaves. There were two classes of members—the men and youths—the latter were called "Zoglinge". During the summer months we practised as I recall it on the Turn-Platz twice a week under the supervision of a Turnwart. The exercises were on the "reck" or horizontal bar; "barren" or parallel bars; and the "horse", a leather stuffed figure, on legs that could be raised or lowered. At the place for the saddle two leather covered iron semi-circular hoops could be put in and fastened, for doing certain athletic feats. Then there was the pole for climbing and the swing having two leather covered iron rings. The principal feature to perform was while swinging to somersault backwards or forwards, also to rise in the swing as if standing. There was also the swing with four ropes suspended from a high wooden column. There was a short cross bar at the end of each rope. One would grasp a bar in the arm and start running in a circle, hanging on to the rope. With increasing speed the centrifugal force carried one outward making great strides or swings. Four generally engaged at the same time in this particular exercise. At times the evening exercises were closed by a "Dauerlauf" (endurance test), when in Indian file with the leader at the head we would start off at a jog, occasionally increased to a run, and be led by lane or path or road through fields and woods which were near the Turn Platz, what is now the corner of Hamilton and Wellington streets, and eventually to the starting point with probably a number missing, who had given out in the test.

Every year there was a Turn Fest, generally of a day's duration. Every few years there was a Turn Fest of all

the Vereine when the festivities would extend over two days. The Turners (including Zoglinge) would gather, all dressed in white, form a procession, and headed by the village band and banner would parade the main street, then assemble at the Turn Platz for an opening address followed by the athletic exercises, which were accompanied by prizes. I recall that the masterpiece on the reck was the Riesenschwung, literally the "giant's swing", which not many could do satisfactorily. It consisted in making continuous swings or turnings on the reck with arms stiff and fully extended. I never did it. My chef d'oeuvre was to get up a good swing, then thrust my legs between the arms, over the reck, change position of hands while in motion and rotate with back against the reck, the last part being known as the Kreuzwelle. At times at the Turn Fest there would be Vogel-Schiessen with the Armbrust or cross-bow. A huge bird (eagle) was constructed of detachable pieces of wood each having a value, the bird was erected on a high pole, and, at a suitable distance, the archers took their stand, and with uplifted cross-bow let fly the bolt. The bolt was a leaded wooden cylinder about three inches long as I recollect. The bird was painted appropriately and the "heart" constituted the "bull's eye."

There was invariably "Theater" in the evening of the Turn Fest, which was followed by a dance. I may add here that beer was the only beverage, accompanied by pretzel and smoked sausage; soft drinks had not yet invaded the quiet village of Preston. The dramas and comedies presented, all in German of course, were all carried out by local talent quite creditably. The wardrobe that the Turn Verein had acquired for these theatricals was quite extensive and met the demands for kings and queens, princes and princesses, courtiers, artisans and villagers, and in general the needs of the play.

As a boy I long wondered what the wooden covered hood was for on the front of the stage. I learned that within it sat old Fussler the souffleur or prompter, who assisted the actors when necessary in speaking their parts. The only stage in Preston was in Roos' hall, adjoining the hotel, and here all the theatres were held.

Shortly after ten or half past ten the theatre was over, the chairs removed to the side of the hall, "Franks" orchestra tuned up, and the merry whirl began, probably opening with a set of lancers. The dances those days were the lancers, quadrille and eight-hand-reel, or "square" dances, then the waltz, schottisch, polka, and mazurka or round dances, winding up with a Sir Roger de Coverley. With the square dances it was customary for some one to call out the "figures", such as "balance partners", "jessie (for chasse) across", "all hands to the center", etc.

"Franks" band was one of the institutions of Preston. It was requisitioned not only for all the Preston dances, but for many of the country side. Frank was the christian name of Frank Wehrle, a veteran of the Mexican war. Few knew that his name was Wehrle. Frank was leader and played the clarinet. His invariable associates were John Beck with his violin and old (Joseph) Henning with the huge bass violin, fully of his own height. When dances lasted till the morning hours, our musicians were generally pretty well saturated, yet the music rolled forth for the dizzy mazes. Old Henning could certainly saw away on his big bass violin while standing there asleep. What a memorable trio were Frank, Beck and Henning in the social life of rural Preston. Memory hallowed by time and enshrined in a halo sweetens the recollection of the days of long, long ago. The waltz of those days had action, especially when danced by the older members who had acquired the achievement in the fatherland, compared with the silent, graceful glidings of today.

Of games we boys played, may be mentioned football, mostly with a small ball; now and then a collection would be made for our local shoemaker, generally H. Miller, to make a leather covering to hold an inflated pig's bladder; a rubber interior was a later evolution. Sometimes we used the pig's bladder without the covering. A straw or reed was used for inflation. One boy blew until his eyes bulged, then another boy tied the bladder with a string. The tension never lasted long, and the bladder was very eccentric when used alone on account of the neck. The other ball game was "German ball" (Deutsche Balle as the boys called it). Not often did the boys possess a rubber ball. If a boy was fortunate in getting hold of an old rubber shoe, he would cut the sole in strips, then wind them tightly with woolen yarn to the required size, when the shoemaker would cover it with leather cut in six lunes like the parings of an orange. The bats were mostly broom-sticks, sometimes a somewhat heavier whittled one. The game was a primitive form of baseball with two bases instead of four. There was a pitcher and catcher, with "Casey at the bat". What counted "out" was to be hit by the ball—this was not so death-dealing as today—when running between the bases. This was great fun to throw and aim the ball at the fleeing speeder. Of course sides were chosen at the beginning of the game, and there was no limit to the participants in any of these games. The whole crowd took part. The choosing was done by the two captains, and in this wise: A bat (broom-stick) was tossed by one captain to the other, and caught; then the other would grasp the stick immediately and closely to the hand of the other, the latter would release his hold and put his hand above the other; and so alternate till he who held

the end of the stick had first choice of a boy for his side; then the other would choose and so alternately till the boys on hand were exhausted. On a stick were cut the bases made by each side to indicate the score.

Another game played, not by a large group at a time, was "Duck". This was played more at home with boys of the neighborhood and after supper. The "duck" was a roundish "hard head" stone, placed on top of a large stone. The boy that was "it" stood beside it, while the others stood at a fixed line, some distance away, and tossed each a stone to dislodge the "duck". The defender would try to touch a boy attempting to carry his stone back to base, but could only do so as long as the "duck" was not dislodged. While a boy was watching his chance to return to base, another would try to dislodge the "duck" to give him that chance. Some painful accidents happened; the defender would hurry to replace the "duck" when another player too anxious to displace it, would toss his stone and hit the defender's hand still on the duck.

Lacrosse came later, and invaded Preston about 1867.

The winter games were about the same as today, sledging, skating and shinny or its modern name hockey. All the skates had a wooden foot into which was fastened the steel blade or skate. Through the wooden shoe were two flattened holes for straps, to bind the front and rear of the foot to the skate. In the old form there was a steel projection or thorn to catch the heel of the boot, later this was made into a screw. Everybody had a screw hole in his bootheel and carried a gimlet or got the loan of one from another boy to bore out the hole afresh, filled with dirt, before putting on the skates. The leather buckle straps were drawn very tight, in order to keep the skates on firmly. The skates of my father had the blade terminating in a large steel coil of several convolutions as one sees in winter scenes from Holland.

Our rink was under the canopy of heaven, beginning with Klotz's dam where ice first formed, and later on the Speed and Grand rivers, especially the former, with more or less still, running water, of Erb's dam. Here most of the shinny was played. The shinnies were natural boughs with a crook and not so easily obtained or found in the woods. The puck, a little cubical piece of wood, was obtained from the furniture factory. Where we had so vast an expanse for skating, fancy skating was little indulged in. We all learned to skate backwards and cut the figure eight. On a Saturday if the ice was fair some of us would venture up the Speed to Hespeler, formerly called New Hope. Down the Grand River we never went far; we preferred not to meet the boys from Galt. Never the twain

shall meet. On fine starlit winter nights we frequently had a bon-fire on the river side, which would lighten the scene of red-cheeked girls and boys gliding and chasing over the glassy surface, as well as serve as a warming place.

Waltzing and dancing on the ice were not altogether unknown.

The wholly steel skate did not make its appearance till about 1870. It had adjustable clamps to catch the side of the sole of the boots and was held by a spring. I recall one boy, the son of a poor widowed mother, who made a pair of skates of wood and the runners covered with tin, scrap obtained at the tin shop. That boy succeeded in after life in Stratford. How often it is a blessing to be born poor!

Snow shoes in those early days were unknown in Preston as part of a winter's sport outfit; as for skis, even the name was unknown then.

There being much water in and about Preston, it was natural that practically every boy learned to swim. The favorite place was Erb's dam, and opposite the lime kilns a little further up, on the Hespeler road. For Saturday and Sunday afternoons, (Sunday school was attended to on Sunday forenoon before "church"), the favorite swimming places were the "Deep Hole" a little above the confluence of the Speed and Grand rivers. To reach it we walked along the old railway track of the Berlin and Preston railway, across the railway bridge over the Speed* and then through some fields to our destination. A fire was generally built on the gravel and stony beach, mostly for the purpose of roasting crabs (crayfish) caught under the stones in the river. Before roasting, the shell of the back was removed, leaving the claws and tail intact. These we stuck on a sharp stick, held over the fire, and the change to a bright red indicated that the dainty bit was cooked. The refinement of bathing suits or trunks was unknown, but in justification it may be pleaded that we bathed in places where nobody had any business, save boys.

The other favorite place was also in the Grand River some distance further down the river and above the old tannery—later Bernhardt's brewery, and spoken of as the "Big Stone", a huge midstream boulder about three or four feet under water. When one was standing midstream with head and breast exposed, it showed that he had reached the "Big Stone".

Between the last two swimming places were Bechtel's bush, and Joe Erb's "Buschle" (little bush), where in season we gathered beech and bitter hickory nuts. The most

*Not used for railway traffic after January 1858, but long serving as a foot-bridge.—Ed.

of the boys did not carry towels; a few minutes exposure and run in the sun did the drying quite well. If necessary the cotton shirt did service too as a towel. There is a joy and delight in "Ignorance is bliss". Imagine the distress that we would have suffered if we had had ever before our eyes the spectre of "microbes and bacilli, pollution and contamination." There would have been no "Give me a bite" and other amenities of boyhood.

As for clothing and footwear of boys, there were no ready-made clothes in Preston in those days. Many were home-made and of home-spun except the Sunday clothes which were made by the local tailors. The favorite color of the home-spun was a dark brown, such as the "Haftler" (hook and eye people) wore. The shoes, especially the every-day ones, were made by our shoemakers and for them measures were taken, and in this wise. From an old newspaper the shoemaker would fold a strip about a foot long and an inch wide. After removing one's shoe,—the word boot was confined to what we now call top-boots,—the shoemaker measured the length with a graduated rule having one fixed and one movable upright. Next with the paper strip the circumference was measured over heel and foot; over instep; and over big toe joint (where bunions are, if any). A little tear in the paper indicated the measure. The shoemaker had now the data for constructing the footwear, and it was an even chance whether the result was a fit or not. One was given the consolation that after using them for some time the shoes or boots would fit. I remember a pair of boots that I had, that necessitated kicking, kicking against something to get them on, and then agony. During the summer most of the boys went barefoot, but not so many girls. Our stockings were all home-made, woollen in the winter and of cotton yarn, blue and white speckled, in summer. The cotton ones were very hard, and each day's wear made them harder and smellier until the Sunday would repeat the cycle. Our trousers were almost invariably lined making them rather heavy. This took the place of underwear of which little was known. Nearly all the boys wore caps, except in the summer when ten cent straw hats supplied the want. There was an itinerant cap-maker, Martin Schade, from the village of Waterloo, who periodically visited Preston, with his horse and wagon, the latter like a baker's wagon, filled with the products of his handicraft. Nearly all the caps were lined and padded, making them very heavy. For winter caps a wide band ran around which was held with ribbons in front. The band could be turned down in winter for ear protection.

For boys of my time the "glorious" day of the year was the 24th of May—Queen's Birthday. No birthday could come in a more propitious time of the year. It was at a

time when the pent up energies of boys following the long winter and spring months had about reached the limit and were ready to explode. For weeks the prospective doings of Queen's Birthday were discussed and pennies saved to buy firecrackers. Few boys, if any, could ever save or scrape together more than a shilling—twelve coppers—(a York shilling). This would buy a small bunch of firecrackers. Generally we got less and bought a small paper bag filled with saw dust in which were hidden some tissue paper torpedoes, that sometimes went off when thrown on the ground, and sometimes didn't. We had one, perhaps two, "millionaire" boys who didn't need to save their coppers, but could get two shillings from the father. I doubt whether they got more fun out of their greater quantity of explosives than we did. Matches were not as plentiful as now, so "light" was kept in a smouldering exploded cracker. "Who's got a light" I hear some one calling. Two boys owned cannons, about six inches long, cast in the village foundry. Loading, ramming, and touching off with a long stick was quite a performance, and then looking how much of an impression had been made, by the "kick", in the post against which it rested. These were first lessons in artillery.

Depending on the number of old horses, "true and trusty" that were available was the number of boys that could play "calithumpians". This was also an important affair and required weeks of discussion and preparation, especially discussion. Each Rosinante was attached to an appropriate vehicle, a contemporary of the motive power. Each cart or wagon was filled with boys in all conceivable and inconceivable grotesque dress, from the hoop-skirted lady to the African. The musical side was represented by tin horns, old kettles, Jews' harps and mouth organs. The calithumpian parade favored the villagers who appeared on their door steps at the sounds of the serenaders, whose route extended along the one long street from Bauman's to what was later called The Last Chance. This name had its obvious meaning in the good old days for the Galt visitors. The innocent mirth and frolic of the calithumpians always received generous applause from the onlookers.

Another feature of the 24th was the annual turnout of the village fire brigade. The outfit consisted of a hand fire-engine, a hook-and-ladder wagon and a bucket-cart. The transportation was originally all direct man power,—the bucket cart generally boy power. The turn-out would always include an exhibition of the prowess and efficiency of the firemen. Some house would be selected at which there was an imaginary outbreak of fire. Hose would be laid to the nearest water—the river or tank underground fed by one of the creeks,—ten men placed themselves at each of the pump handles of the engine; ladders were hurriedly

rushed up the house and onto the roof; the hose was carried up the ladders, and the stream of water battled with the imaginary flames. Everything was done under the command of the chief of the brigade who gave his orders through a speaking trumpet. When necessary at an actual fire, water was passed in pails from hand to hand by a row of men to feed the engine. The buckets were mostly of leather or tarred canvass with leather top and bottom to make them immune against breaking.

Boys generally looked after the bucket cart—and they too were organized. The firemen wore red jackets—a la Garibaldi—and oil cloth hats. I recall the great joy given me by the present, at home on my birthday, of a red jacket and oil-skin cap when I was captain of the boys' bucket company.

Queen's birthday generally wound up with fire-works. A subscription list would circulate in the village and about twenty-five dollars would be raised. This sum was invested in Hamilton for pin-wheels, rockets, Roman candles and for finale Bengal fire. The whole was generally set off from the upper verandah of what is now the Central Hotel* to the admiration of the crowd.

And now the 24th was over. Tired, dusty boys sought their beds to sleep, perchance to dream of the day's fun and events. Unconsciously another notch had been cut to recall in after years.

Before closing these brief recollections I must say a word about our public school, based on documentary material left to me by my father, who was for half a century the secretary-treasurer, and moving spirit in educational matters in Preston.

The first school house in Preston was a stone building, still standing on lots 71, 72 on Queen Street, erected in 1839. At that time only the parents of children attending the school paid towards its support. The first trustees were Isaac Salyerds, Otto Klotz (my father) and Jacob Beck (the father of Sir Adam). In 1848 Otto Klotz convinced his fellow ratepayers of the desirability of making the school free to all and to abandon the ratebill system by which it was impossible to raise sufficient to pay a competent teacher, and thus was established the first Free School not only in the district, but in Upper Canada. Dr. Egerton Ryerson, Superintendent of Education, complimented Mr. Klotz on his advanced ideas. Others followed, but it was not till 1871 that all Public Schools were made Free Schools. Preston was incorporated as a village on January 1, 1852. In 1853 a three-roomed brick school on the present site on

* Then Klotz's Hotel.—Ed.

Duke street was built for \$1580. James Baikie was the first principal therein at \$350 a year, raised the following year to \$500. In 1854 a competitive examination for the county was held at Berlin, the examiner being Dr. J. H. Sangster of the Normal School, Toronto. A hundred dollars in books was offered in prizes; and of these ninety per cent were carried off by the three Preston boys, John Lehmann, John Mickleborough and John Idington. The last is still living and is one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, at Ottawa. This pre-eminence of the Preston School was maintained for more than a generation; perhaps it still occupies that position. It is thirty years since I permanently left my native village, but while living there it was never very clear to me just why the Preston scholars carried off the highest records; for teachers changed, children changed. Was it the salubrity of the air, was it the simple, steady, earnest, striving life of its inhabitants that inculcated thoroughness in the offspring? I do not know. The psychology of the question remains unsolved. The fact remains.

The first series of school books used was the Irish National readers, all bound in natural linen. They were superseded by Lovell's and others. The dead uniformity of classes and teaching did not prevail then—for myself I can say fortunately. A good teacher could have more individuality then than he can now exercise. But all are not good or born teachers.

As the population of Preston was essentially German, the speech of the children in the school was German, although the teaching was in English except the German lessons, which I think were confined to Saturday forenoon, for Saturday was only a half holiday. One feature, now I believe almost absent, was singing. All the divisions, every boy and girl, learned to sing many songs both in English and German; and we were taught part song. The singing teacher, whether old Jacobs with the patriarchal beard or Robert Blackwood, was proficient on the violin or fiddle, making the learning of a song thereby very easy, besides giving swing and verve to our singing. As far as music is concerned we were on a plane higher than obtains now.

Punishment in the "good old days" was of the heroic kind, physical suffering. I recall one of the teachers generally had an armful of blue-birch switches about six feet long in a corner beside the desk, supplied on demand by a boy or boys, from the woods behind the school. These were applied to the outstretched hand, and would grow shorter and shorter, till a fresh switch was requisitioned. Another form of punishment was "benching", almost exclusively confined to boys. The desks were clumsy wood-

en affairs with a bench in front serving the purpose of the modern two chairs. On this bench the culprit would kneel, the left hand of the teacher would firmly grasp his neck and hold the head on the desk while the right hand manipulated a ruler on the sub-equatorial regions of the boy. Some boys anticipated coming events and came duly padded, subsurface. Corporal punishment was the order of the day. It was rather barbarous and slowly gave way to more humane treatment.

Our holidays were four weeks in summer and a week for Christmas; besides Maundy Thursday, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Queen's Birthday and one or two days granted by the trustees or village council for some special holiday. The school hours were from 9 to 12 and from 1 to 4.



E. W. B. Snider*

Elias Weber Bingeman Snider was born in the town of Waterloo on June 19th, 1842. His parents were Rev. Elias Snider and Hannah Bingeman. His father was interested in farming, and in flour and saw mills in Waterloo town and township. He was a member of the Mennonite Church, in which he was ordained to the ministry in 1874, when quite an elderly man. Associated with Jacob Y. Shantz and others, Elias Snider took great interest in getting Russian Mennonites to settle in Manitoba, from 1872 to 1874.

A most interesting heirloom, now in the possession of Mr. W. W. Snider, an old Swiss Family Bible, printed in 1560, and purchased by Johannes Schneider in 1564 in Switzerland, records that a descendant, a Johannes Schneider, emigrated to Pennsylvania, then a British colony, in 1736. Mr. Snider's great grandfather was born in Pennsylvania in 1758, and emigrated to Canada in 1806, locating in Waterloo township, then nothing but a wilderness.†

Mr. Snider received the rudiments of a public school education, but started to work on his father's farm, near Waterloo town, at the age of 12 years, and continued there until his 18th year. In 1860 he began his apprenticeship in his father's flour mill at German Mills, and made himself so familiar with the details of the business, that when he was 20 years old he was promoted to be manager of the mill. In October of 1864 he arranged with his father to run the German Mills on shares, which was continued for some seven years. In January, 1871, Mr. Snider ventured out for himself by purchasing the flour mill at St. Jacobs, where he removed his young family, and where he continued to make his home for some 44 years. Previous to moving to St. Jacobs, Mr. Snider had in his employ a miller by the name of John Braun, of German extraction, who furnished Mr. Snider with a great deal of information regarding milling processes then existing in Austria and Germany. From a business friend, Mr. W. M. Stark, of Toronto, Mr. Snider received further information, as also his first samples, milled in Hungary, of the roller process flour. With this knowledge the keen perception of Mr. Snider foresaw the great possibilities that were open to those who would lead in the transformation of the milling industry from the short process of grinding with millstones, to the gradual reduction system, as by the Roller Process, which patience, time, and hard work were to make possible.

*Contributed by Mr. Elliott Richmond, of St. Jacobs.

†For Snider ancestry see also 1917 Report W. H. S., p. 58, and 1918 Report p. 15.—Ed.

With this object in view, Mr. Snider early in the year 1875 corresponded with the firm of Hoerde and Co., of Vienna, Austria, and on April 26th of the same year, placed the order for what was (as far as known) the first Roller Process machine which was imported into America.* This machine was shipped on Sept. 22, 1875, via Hamburg, Germany, to Guelph, Ont., reached its destination on October 20th, 1875, and was installed in the St. Jacobs flour mill. The price of the machine was £114, 11s, 1d, with freight charges of £16, 13s, 5d, and a duty of \$57.64.

The German name for the machine was "Walzenstuhle," and from this name Mr. Snider appropriated the title "Walzen" for his choicest brand of flour, which for many years commanded the best prices in many markets. This flour proved of such good quality and so superior to the old stone process that an extraordinary demand was created, not only in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces, but also in the New England States, and for export.

It must not be assumed that the importation of this machine from Austria overcame the flour-milling problems. It only opened up greater possibilities. Improvements were the order of the day for years to come, and Mr. Snider, ever on the alert for further advancement, always installed the latest improved machinery. For this reason a staff of mill-wrights was constantly employed, and while the flour-milling industry was the nucleus of Mr. Snider's fortune, it can be truthfully said that many fortunes had to be sacrificed in the transition stages of the industry in the scrapping of machinery, as what was installed one year proved obsolete a year or two later.

One instance of the pioneer miller's difficulties may be cited. The object of the miller was to produce more and more good quality middlings, or "grits" as it was called in the early days, from which the best white flour was made. In those days there were no elevators to lift and discharge the products from the various machines, and the product was caught in bags, and put through the same machine five or six times before the reduction was of the right fineness for the best quality of flour. In other cases the product was caught in bags in the basement of the mill and carried up several flights of steps, and poured into a hopper feeding the next machine. To transform the milling industry from this primitive stage through all its phases to present conditions, was a stupendous task, and many millers fell by the wayside in the struggle, but those whose vision was clear and efforts tireless were amply rewarded. That Mr. Snider made a success of his flour-milling operations is well known and needs no comment.

*See Report, Minnesota Historical Society appended.

After the transition period from the stone to the roller process from about 1875 to 1895, milling machinery became more or less standardized, and the fundamental principles being laid only minor changes have been made since that time.

In 1884 Mr. Snider embarked upon another enterprise when he bought the foundry in Waterloo from Jacob Bricker, and entered into a co-partnership with Levi Bricker, which continued to 1894. At this time arrangements were made between E. W. B. Snider and Absalom Merner and others to incorporate the Waterloo Manufacturing Company, amalgamating the Bricker foundry and the Merner foundries in Waterloo and Elmira. Mr. Snider was chosen President of the new company and held the position continuously until his death. The business has been gradually concentrated on King St., Waterloo, where the Bricker plant has been greatly enlarged, and where from 150 to 200 men are employed in the manufacture and sale of engines and threshing machinery.

In the early days all the products of the St. Jacobs mill had to be teamed to Waterloo station, and to overcome that haul Mr. Snider promoted the Waterloo Junction Railway, now a part of the Grand Trunk System. Among other interests during his active career he was president of the Anthes Foundry, Toronto; president of the Snider Lumber Co., Gravenhurst; vice-president of the Ontario Sugar Co., Kitchener, in 1904; director of the Niagara Peninsula Power and Gas Co., St. Catharines; but perhaps the greatest achievement of which his friends are justly proud, was the part he had in originating our present hydro power system. He may well be termed "the Father of Hydro Power," for at the banquet of the Waterloo Board of Trade on Feb. 11th, 1902, Mr. Snider predicted that the majority of those present would see the day when our streets and homes would be lighted, and the machinery of our factories supplied, with power generated at Niagara Falls. The prediction was received with a skeptical smile by many present, but we have lived to see the vision more than realized. In the meantime Mr. Snider did a great deal of preliminary investigating regarding the developing, transmitting, and distributing of Niagara power, and the Ontario Power Act, passed June 4th, during the session of 1903, gave municipalities power to act along these lines. Accordingly representatives from some nineteen municipalities met in Berlin July 9th, 1903, and after a thorough discussion they appointed a committee consisting of E. W. B. Snider, chairman, R. MacGregor, A. Beck, P. W. Ellis, C. H. Waterous, G. McLagan and L. Goldie. This committee met in Toronto July 16th and decided to ask all

municipalities interested to send delegates to meet them at the City Hall, Toronto, August 12th, 1903. This was really the organization meeting of "The Ontario Power Commission," of which Mr. Snider was chairman and J. C. Haight, secretary. Meetings were held from time to time during the next three years and the interest grew apace. The last meeting of the Commission was held at 7 to 9 King St. East, Toronto, Sept. 20th, 1906, when at its conclusion, on motion of W. F. Cockshutt and P. W. Ellis, a hearty vote of thanks was tendered the chairman, Mr. Snider, for the assistance and guidance which he had rendered to the Commission as its presiding officer, and for the very large share he had contributed towards making the work of the Commission a success. From that time the work was taken up by the Ontario Government, and "E. W. B." remained an ardent observer of the success it has been.*

Being a very busy man commercially, Mr. Snider yet found time to be interested in the municipal affairs of his native county, and although never a member of a municipal board, we find him active in a wider sphere as Liberal member for North Waterloo in the Provincial Legislature for 13 years, 1881 to 1894, when he declined re-nomination. During his parliamentary term at Toronto his interests centered around a Municipal Fire Insurance Bill, an amendment to the Assessment Act and to Forest Reservation and Preservation. In the noted election of 1896, Mr. Snider upheld the cause of Liberalism in North Waterloo in a contest for the Dominion Parliament, against the late Joseph E. Seagram, in which he was unsuccessful.

Mr. Snider's varied interests often took him far afield, yet he was a real home man, fond of domestic and cultural accomplishments, sociable, and approachable on any subject tinged with human welfare. On the 19th of April, 1864, he married Nancy Weber at Preston and resided at German Mills until they moved to St. Jacobs in 1871. Of this union there survive ten out of eleven children, seven sons and four daughters—Clara, Aldred, Cranson, Fernando, William, Edwin, Elias, Ada, Franklin (deceased), Lola and Amy. Mrs. Snider died in 1912. In 1915 Mr. Snider married Helen Shoemaker and took up his residence at 181 Frederick St., Kitchener, where he kept up an active interest in his business, social and religious relationships to the last. One of his last public contributions was an elaborate article on "Waterloo County Forests and Primitive Economics," which appeared in the 1918 Report of the Waterloo Historical Society, and during the last few months of his life he devoted considerable attention to the matter of erecting a suitable monument to the memory of

* See also 1919 Report W. H. S., p.p. 94-97.—Ed.

the first pioneers of Waterloo County, who are buried near Doon. He died at his home in Kitchener on Saturday evening, October 15th, 1921, after about two weeks' illness, in his 80th year. A great concourse of friends and relatives paid tribute to his memory at the funeral services held in Zion Evangelical Church, Kitchener, on Wednesday afternoon, October 19th. Interment was in Calvary Church Cemetery, St. Jacobs, amid the scenes he loved best.

E. W. B. Snider had vision as well as courage, initiative and faith in his native land. He gave a large measure of valuable citizenship to Canada during a long term of 60 years of business and public life. Replete with good acts, and of sympathetic nature, his life was an inspiration to those who knew him best; and to a wider circle it was the mainspring of a prodigious undertaking in behalf of the public.

By courtesy of Mr. W. M. Stark the substance of a letter from him, regarding Mr. Snider and the roller mill process, here follows:

Stark Bros. & Co.,

Flour and Grain Merchants,

Toronto, January 12, 1922.

.....In the year 1871 I was sent out to this office from our London, England, firm to establish a flour business with Canada. About 1872, while on a visit to the Rev. Mr. Boyd, of Crosshill, I was introduced to Mr. E. W. B. Snider of St. Jacobs, where he was running a mill. As our London firm, Stark & Bruce, represented in Great Britain some half dozen of the big flour mills of Vienna and Budapest, I brought out to this country samples of their flour, which was the finest product known up to that date, and when I showed these samples to Mr. Snider he became so interested that he wanted to know from me what mills made the flours and what their process was. I mentioned that they were all roller mills, and gave him the address of several of them.....Eventually he received a Milling Journal giving him the information required, wrote to the manufacturers of the milling machinery, and duly imported the machinery. He experimented with it for some time before he could get it to work and then succeeded in producing a flour very much superior to what he had hitherto been able to make on the stones, and I was able to get considerable of his product for shipment to our London firm. I believe he was the first miller on this continent to import rolls. I visited the big mills in Minneapolis a short time after and they had nothing of that nature; they still grind on stones.

I may say that I knew Mr. E. W. B. Snider for many years and thought him one of the most progressive business men in Canada. He seemed to be the first to take up any new scheme and invariably succeeded in his efforts. I considered him one of the most modest, unassuming and strictly honest men that I have met in this country.

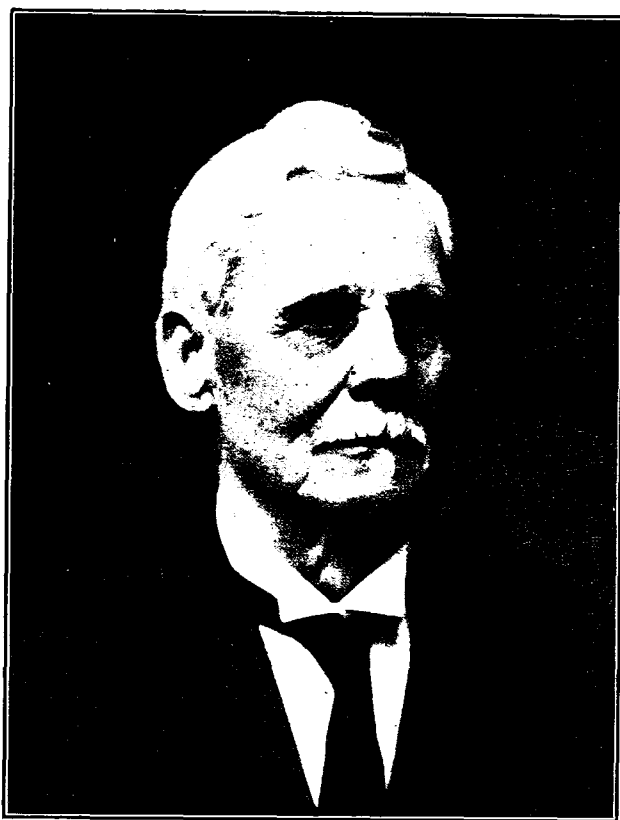
Our Society is indebted to Mr. Solon J. Buck, Superintendent of the Minnesota Historical Society, for the following report from the research department of that Society.

THE ROLLER MILL IN THE UNITED STATES

Authorities differ as to the date when the roller mill was first used in the United States and in Minneapolis. William C. Edgar, in an article published in the Northwestern Miller for October 6, 1920, states that William de la Barre, an engineer for the Washburn-Crosby Mills, went to Budapest in 1880 to investigate methods used there and that he brought back the first roller mills used in Minneapolis. According to George D. Rogers, whose "History of Flour Manufacture in Minnesota" is published in Minnesota Historical Collections, 10.35-55, rollers were used in the Washburn mills as early as 1874. In that year George H. Christian, who had charge of one of the mills, learned of the chilled iron rollers used in the Hungarian mills and had a number of sets made. These were used successfully until the mill was destroyed in the great explosion of 1878.

In 1880 John Stevens of Neenah, Wisconsin, obtained a patent on a roller flour mill which was adopted by twenty-two milling firms in Minneapolis. Stevens began to experiment with steel rollers in 1870, and, in 1874, he was operating his roller mill successfully at his plant at Neenah. An account of Stevens' "Invention of the Roller Flour Mill", by Publius V. Lawson, is published in the Proceedings of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin for 1907.

Report prepared for the Waterloo Historical Society, Kitchener, Ontario, January 5, 1922, by B. L. H.



JAMES LIVINGSTON

James Livingston

James Livingston was born in East Kilbride, County of Lanarkshire, Scotland, on November 27th. 1838, being the third son of a family of eleven children, of the late Peter Livingston and Barbara Bright.

He was educated at a Parish School in Scotland and after leaving school he went to work with his father as a weaver remaining in this occupation for several years. In 1854, at the age of 16, Mr. Livingston emigrated to Canada in company with his brother John, and after spending a year farming in Morningson, Perth County, he entered the employ of Messrs. M. B. and J. S. Perrine of Conestoga, where he was for nine years engaged as foreman of their manufacturing establishment.

In 1864, three years before Confederation, Mr. Livingston and his brother John commenced flax growing on a small scale at Wellesley Village, and under their able management they extended their business until they had ten mills operating in Canada.

In 1872, Mr. Livingston commenced the manufacture of linseed oil at Baden, Ontario. He was a keen observer and reader and had a large fund of general information which he contributed toward the enrichment and betterment of this industry. In 1877 he turned part of his business attention to the State of Michigan, U.S.A. organizing the James Livingston Flax Company of Yale, Michigan, one of the largest concerns of its kind in America, having mills located throughout the Thumb of Michigan.

In 1895 his brother John died, and the oil business was then carried on under the name of the Livingston Linseed Oil Company with mills established in Baden, Ontario, Montreal, Que., and St. Boniface, Man., and under the personal supervision of Mr. Livingston, the Dominion Linseed Oil Company, as the firm was later named, became the greatest industry of its kind in Canada. From the outset Mr. Livingston was President of the firm which had grown steadily—a lasting monument to the energy and ability of its President.

In 1897, Mr. Livingston with an associate purchased the controlling interest of the A. H. Hart Flax Spinning Company of New York, known as the Elm Flax Mills, and was elected President. This industry manufactured carpet yarns and warps, also a great variety of twines, and was one of the largest of its kind in America, having more than 600 employees.

Contributed by Harry P. Livingston, of Toronto.

In 1901, Mr. Livingston increased his business affairs in Michigan by organizing the Yale State Bank, then in turn the State Bank of Marlette, State Bank of Harbour Beach, Bank of James Livingston & Co. Ltd. at Jeddo, Deckerville and Fargo, and in each institution he was elected President. He was also President of the Yale Woolen Mills, and the Yale Lumber & Coal Co. In 1903 after having operated the Hart Flax Spinning Mills for a period of six years, he sold the business to the Linen Thread Company, of which organization he became a Director. The Linen Thread Company was considered to be the largest yarn and twine manufacturer in the country, having several mills in America, also mills in England, Scotland, Ireland and France, with the head office in Glasgow, Scotland.

One of the outstanding features of Mr. Livingston's career was the success he attained from growing the flax on his own land and putting it through the various processes of pulling, threshing, retting, scutching, heckling and spinning it into yarns, twines and all kinds of threads, thus obtaining the finished product; and from the seed, he made linseed oil and other by-products such as, oilcake, and oilcake meal.

Apart from his heavy business responsibilities, Mr. Livingston was a great lover of his farm, consisting of 350 acres, and also of the farming community in which he resided. He took a very active interest in public affairs in the Township of Wilmot and in the County of Waterloo. He was Reeve of Wilmot for some years, during which time he was a member of the County Council. In June 1878, he was elected to the Ontario Legislature for South Waterloo, as the candidate of the Liberal Party. He remained in the Provincial Legislature until 1880, when he resigned to become a candidate for the Dominion House. He opposed the late Senator S. Merner whom he defeated, and then held the seat until 1900 when he retired.

For thirty-five years he was a director of the Waterloo Fire Insurance Company.

Mr. Livingston was a Presbyterian, and for 24 years was chairman of the Board of Managers of the Livingston Presbyterian Church, Baden. He was a stout and vigorous churchman, and was intensely devoted to the furtherance of every cause calculated to advance the interest of the church.

He was also a Charter Member of Wilmot Lodge No. 318, constituted at Baden in July 1874. He was a valuable member, and always took keen interest in the welfare of the lodge, in which he obtained his 33rd. degree in 1887.

In 1861 he was married to Louise Liersch, who died in

1904. He had twelve children, five of whom survive, namely:—John P. Livingston of Baden, Harry P. Livingston, Toronto, Mrs. James McColl, Yale, Mich., Mrs. Auley Morrison, Vancouver, B.C., and Miss Alice L. Livingston of Colorado Springs.

In 1911, Mr. Livingston was seriously ill with double pneumonia which left him in a weakened condition for several years, after which he was in his usual excellent health until within one year of his death. On April 10th. 1920 he was confined to his bed, suffering from a general breakdown and heart failure, to which he succumbed on April 15th. 1920 at the age of 81 years 4 months and 19 days.

Mr. Livingston was well educated, refined, clear headed, wise in counsel, strong in execution, fair in judgment, broad-minded in his views and relationship, and stood out as a prominent figure among the business men of Canada. His splendid personality leaves a blank that will not soon be filled.



Donations

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

Daily Telegraph and Daily News Record, 1921, donated by the Kitchener Public Library.

Coloured lithograph of Galt, 1857; donated by Miss A. von Neubronn, Kitchener.

Inkhorn and sander, donated by F. Boegel, Kitchener.

Soldier's vanity bag; donated by Miss G. Jackson, Kitchener.

Lady's saddle, belonged to Hannah Shoemaker; loaned by Miss Hett, Kitchener.

Large group photograph of the Berlin Philharmonic Society, 1896; donated by E. Staebler, Gananoque, Ont.

Newspapers, donated by Capt. P. Eager, Kitchener:

Manchester Courier, No. 1. Jan. 1st, 1825.

London Times, May 23rd., 1910; contains the account of the burial of King Edward VII.

Deutch-Ost-Afrikanische Zeitung; copies of June 23rd and 31st., 1915; and July 14th. 1916.

Member's ticket, Berlin Horticultural Society, 1879; donated by W. H. Schmalz, Kitchener.

Photograph, pine stump pulling, Waterloo township, 1860; donated by Miss K. Potter, Kitchener.

Old lamp; donated by Chas. Moogk, Waterloo.

Old parchment deed; donated by W. H. Winkler, St. Jacobs.

Picture, Foley's reception in Berlin, April 4th, 1864; donated by J. K. Master, Kitchener.

Mortgage bond, Berlin and Waterloo Street Railway, 1889; donated by William Moogk, Kitchener.

View of Berlin, 1854; donated by J. J. A. Weir, Kitchener.

Old documents; donated by J. P. Jaffray, Galt., Ont.:

By-laws of the municipality of Galt; No. 1, March 1850.

Inn-keepers' license, 1858.

Petition for a hotel license, 1858.

Tax notice, original, 1868.

Plan of lots for sale in the town of Berlin, 1853; donated by S. S. Moyer, Kitchener.

Plan of Frederick Gaukel Estate, Berlin, 1855; donated by Jacob Stroh, Waterloo.

Framed portrait of Rev. F. W. Bindemann; donated by Jacob Stroh, Waterloo.

Boston Gazette, March 1770 (reprint 1876); donated by A. R. G. Smith, New Hamburg.

Minute-book, Sept. 1845 to Nov. 1853, Grand River Lodge, No. 4026; donated by Thos. Vair, Galt.

Record of payment to widows and orphans, 1845-1858, Loyal Grand River Lodge; donated by Thos. Vair, Galt.

Exchange List

Brant Historical Society.

Commission of Conservation, (Reports), Ottawa.

Elgin Historical and Scientific Institute.

Essex Historical Society.

Huron Institute.

Library of Congress (Reports), Washington, D.C.

London and Middlesex Historical Society.

Minnesota Historical Society.

Niagara Historical Society.

Ontario Historical Society.

Thunder Bay Historical Society.

United Empire Loyalists' Association.

Wentworth Historical Society.

Women's Canadian Historical Society, Ottawa.

York Pioneer and Historical Society.



Berlin Philharmonic Society—1896

As numbered on large portrait group donated to the
Waterloo Historical Society.

1	Geo. Howard	53	M. Anthes	105	A. Knell
2	A. Master	54	A. Moyer	106	G. Bowman
3	W. Tuchlinski	55	E. Clemens	107	A. Bird
4	W. F. Roadhouse	56	Mrs. Musselman	108	L. Pfeffer
5	O. Vogelsang	57	E. Davey	109	Miss Kumpf
6	R. D. Lang	58	S. Musselman	110	R. Musselman
7	H. P. Harding	59	A. Detweiler	111	E. Dunn
8	A. L. Breithaupt	60	I. Kolb	112	L. Shepphard
9	W. D. Euler	61	A. Fischer	113	Miss Grey
10	J. Stauffer	62	Mrs. Howd	114	F. Freeman
11	O. Master	63	A. Moyer	115	R. Huck
12	Geo. Ziegler	64	T. Fehrenbach	116	R. Ziegler
13	H. Clemens	65	Mrs. Becker	117	M. Lauer
14	W. Ziegler	66	Mrs. Schmalz	118	M. Walper
15	Rev. Tafel	67	E. Swartz	119	C. Vetter
16	S. Groh	68	W. Fischer	120	M. Walper
17	L. Weaver	69	L. Motz	121	Mrs. Tafel
18	E. Englert	70	F. Knechtel	122	A. Staebler
19	J. Brandt	71	A. Mitchell	123	E. Schmidt
20	T. Simpson	72	A. Musselman	124	L. Tiedt
21	J. Stiefke	73	C. Lang	125	A. Clemens
22	E. Werner	74	E. Hilliard	126	S. Strasser
23	D. Musselman	75	C. Webb	127	Mrs. Fetzer
24	W. Freeman	76	A. Rathman	128	M. Detweiler
25	J. Fischer	77	T. Kimmel	129	Mrs. Seller
26	A. Snyder	78	I. McMahon	130	A. Bossenberger
27	E. Brubacher	79	M. Moyer	131	C. Rehman
28	A. Musselman	80	A. Cairnes	132	U. Heins
29	F. Shantz	81	L. Ziegler	133	E. Stein
30	J. Musselman	82	L. Rudell	134	A. Bean
31	E. Clemens	83	A. Kolb	135	S. Shantz
32	W. H. Becker	84	L. Musselman	136	C. Martin
33	H. Hymmen	85	A. Boomer	137	A. Eby
34	E. Riener	86	M. Devitt	138	A. Moyer
35	A. Devitt	87	A. Devitt	139	E. Riener
36	E. Helst	88	E. Pfeffer	140	S. McIntyre
37	A. Shantz	89	B. Bean	141	L. Eby
38	J. E. Bilger	90	Mrs. Shuh	142	L. Barlett
39	G. Rehmann	91	F. Caton	143	K. Thomas
40	C. Harttung	92	M. Schmuck	144	L. Bricker
41	J. Wiederholt	93	M. Schmuck	145	L. Spaecker
42	E. Lang	94	M. Knell	146	Miss Wagner
43	H. A. Huber	95	A. Wiegand	147	K. Bingeman
44	J. Good	96	A. Hett	148	Mrs. Doering
45	L. J. Breithaupt	97	E. McIntyre	149	Miss Wagner
46	F. Boehmer	98	L. Ruby	150	M. Kalte
47	D. Stadelbauer	99	M. Burke	151	S. Fehrenbach
48	G. Riener	100	L. Hillard	152	Mrs. W. Oelschlager
49	A. Grebenstein	101	L. Hoffman	153	Mrs. A. Oelschlager
50	B. Marks	102	Miss Kumpf	154	A. Brubacher
51	T. Reid	103	A. Hendershott	155	Mrs. H. Heller
52	M. Ahrens	104	T. Pequegnat		