

Tenth Annual Report
of the
Waterloo Historical
Society.



Nineteen Twenty-Two

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT
of the
WATERLOO HISTORICAL
SOCIETY



KITCHENER, ONT.
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY

1922

Council

1922

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REV. J. E. LYNN

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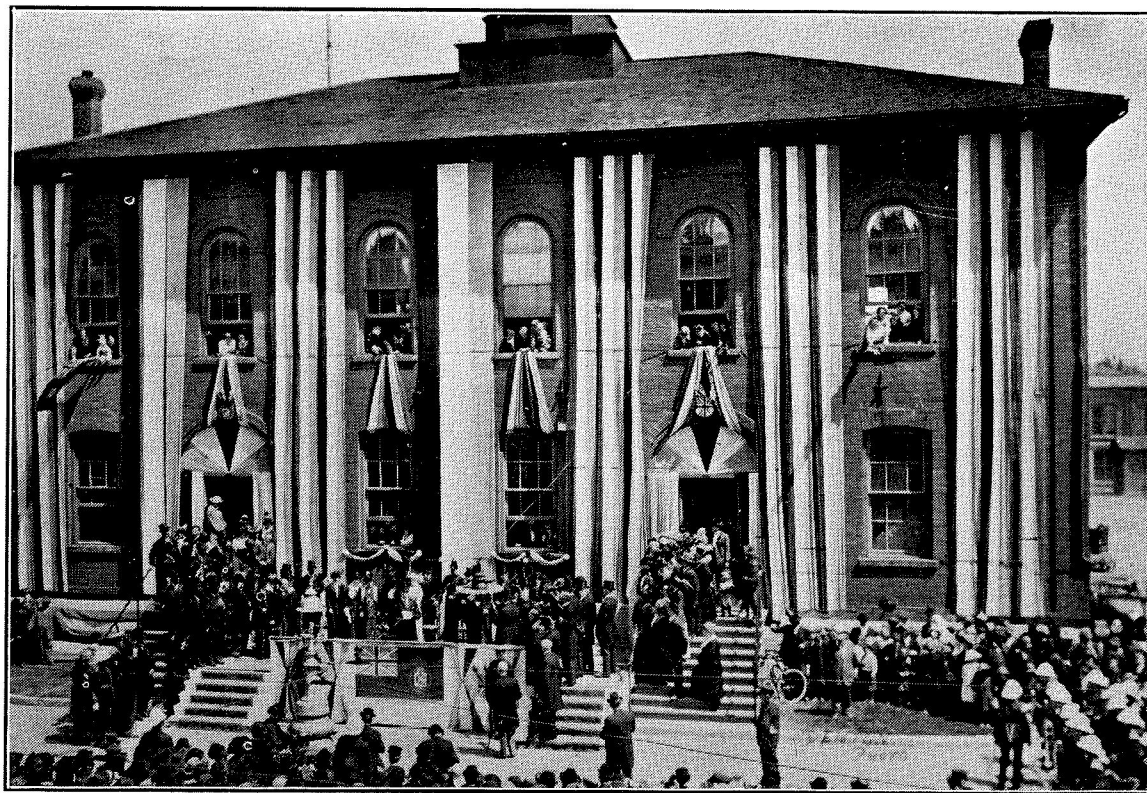
W. J. MOTZ

J. N. MACKENDRICK

B. E. BECHTEL

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Old City Hall
(see page 211)

Annual Meeting

Kitchener, Ont., Nov. 24th, 1922

The tenth annual meeting of the Waterloo Historical Society was held in the Museum in the Public Library at 8.00 p.m. on the above date.

Mr. W. H. Breithaupt, the President, presided over the meeting. Besides the officers of the Society there was a good attendance of members and visitors to show their interest in our work.

The officers of 1922 were re-elected with the addition of Mr. O. H. Vogt who was added as local vice-president for Elmira.

The President and Secretary were tendered a vote of thanks for their work during the year.

The Secretary in his report stated that our membership had been fairly well maintained, a number of ladies having joined the Society this year.

Our 1921 report was well received, several of the public libraries of the province keeping a full set on file.

The Kitchener Public Library Board provides quarters for the Society's collection. This generous support is much appreciated.

The program for the evening consisted of interesting papers and reports.

The President after reviewing the work of the past ten years gave a short account of the early municipal history of Kitchener.

Mr. D. N. Panabaker, Hespeler, reviewed in some detail the early days of the prosperous town of Hespeler.

Miss L. M. Bruce, Waterloo, sketched briefly what is being done in the erection of tablets and memorials to the brave men from the County who gave their lives in the Great War.*)

Mr. James E. Kerr, Galt, read a biographical sketch of John Goldie.

Dr. H. M. Bowman, Kitchener, spoke on "Bowman Family" history.

A list of the donations received by the Society during the year appears elsewhere in this report.

*) Incomplete, will appear in 1923 Report.—Ed.

Officers for 1923

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
 Elmira O. H. Vogt
 St. Jacobs E. Richmond
 Hespeler D. N. Panabaker
 New Hamburg A. R. G. Smith

Members of Council

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

Curator Miss K. Potter

Financial Statement, 1922

RECEIPTS—

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| Balance on hand at January 1st 1922 | \$ 82.97 |
| Binding periodicals unexpended cheque | 80.00 |
| Members' Fees | \$ 69.50 |
| Life Membership | 20.00 |
| Sale of Reports | 14.46 |
| Grants: Legislature | \$ 100.00 |
| Waterloo Co. | 75.00 |
| Kitchener | 75.00 |
| Galt | 30.00 |
| | \$280.00 \$383.96 |
| | \$ 546.93 |

DISBURSEMENTS—

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|
| Postage and Stationery | \$ 24.71 |
| Photos | 3.25 |
| Printing | 29.09 |
| Curator | 32.00 |
| Secretary | \$ 40.00 |
| Binding Periodicals (estimate) | 100.00 |
| 10th Annual Report (estimate) | 155.00 |
| Sundries | 15.00 |
| | \$399.05 |
| Balance on hand | \$147.88 |

Audited and found correct:

(Sgd.) J. H. Wuest, Auditor.

President's Address

With this annual meeting the tenth year of the existence of the Waterloo Historical Society is completed.



How the society came into being and what is its organization is given in the First and Second Annual Reports, 1913 and 1914. On thing worthy of record is not there, and that is of how the crest or badge of the Society originated. We are indebted to the late E. M. Chadwick, K.C. of Toronto, who was considered the foremost authority on heraldry in Ontario, for the design. As to its heraldic symbolism, the lion in the upper field signifies Waterloo; the wavy fess or band across the centre is the Grand River, the principal physical feature, traversing the county from north to south with part of it, either a tributary or the main stem, in every township; and in the lower field the two sheaves of wheat signify agriculture, the basic industry of the county as it is of Canada, and the wheel represents manufactures.

What the Society has accomplished is largely in evidence in this room. First in order of importance I consider our collection of newspapers, weekly and daily, as first hand records of local history. Our collection of objects of interest in county history, of maps, documents etc., and of photographs, portraits and other, continues to grow steadily. One of our collections of photographs, that of the gallant men of Waterloo county who gave their lives in the Great War, is still far from complete, and we earnestly solicit additions. We require to lay out a considerable sum in binding of accumulated county newspapers, both older and recent, and in providing more shelving for them and also another large glass case, similar to the one we have, for objects that have been donated.

Evidence of the Society's work appears also in its Annual Reports. We have regularly published, every year. With the Report for 1922 there will be ten in all forming, by considerable, the best body of Waterloo County history extant, and containing also several papers of general Canadian historical interest. The first set of five reports was given a summation index and a number of sets bound. For the next five, 1918-22, consecutive paging was adopted and they will be again supplied with a summation index, and the museum collections listed will be brought up to date. The two volumes, each containing five Annual Reports, will be a handsome and valuable acquisition for any Waterloo

County bookshelf. It has been decided again to have a number of sets bound and they will duly be available.

We have again to lament the death of a Member of Council of the Waterloo Historical Society. Shortly after our last annual meeting there ended, on December the first, 1921, the useful life of Rev. Theobald Spetz, C.R., D.D., Vice President of the society from its beginning. Father Spetz, himself a teacher of history and a county historian of note, was always keenly interested in the welfare of this society and active in its behalf. His biography will appear in our 1922 Annual Report.

In the Settlers Monument project of which I spoke last year the interest of the Premier of Canada, a native of this city, is enlisted. We have a letter from him transmitting copy of a communication he sent the national Historic Sites and Monuments Board calling attention to the merit of the project and asking for its due consideration.

Six members of our society attended the ceremony of unveiling the monument at Port Dover to the missionary explorers, Galinee and de Casson on July 5th, this year.

The marking of historic sites deserves attention from our society. In our County Town there are several sites that should be marked: The Mennonite Church on East King Street, the oldest church in the county, now in its third building, the first building having been erected in 1813; the site on the southeast corner of King and Scott streets where was the first printing office and where was printed, in 1835, the first newspaper of the county, the German and partly English weekly, The Canada Museum. The Premier of Canada was born on the east side of Benton Street, the house being the second one northerly from Church Street; another worthy site for a bronze tablet.

In one feature we have to confess to a certain monotony, and that is in the list of officers, or to be explicit, in the name at head of the list. I want to assure you that the re-elected incumbent greatly appreciates the distinction conferred and that he will continue effort in the Society's interest to his best ability; but that he is convinced that a change will, in various respects, be salutary.

In compliance with the purpose, with which, more or less, the President of this society is charged, of adding to the body of published county history, I have prepared a brief paper which here follows:

Early Local Municipal History

At the present stage of preparation, with work on the new City Hall just begun, for transition from the honest and purposeful building, which has served as the seat of local municipal government, and for sundry related and unrelated purposes, for fifty odd years, to a new and more stately domicile, in keeping with imperious needs, I venture to give a brief historical sketch of the municipal organization and government, and its places of abode, of what is now our noble city of Kitchener. My information is taken largely from the municipal records, somewhat from contemporary newspapers, and from other sources.

As to early newspapers there is to be said that a general failing with them, at least from the point of view of the searcher of generations later, is that they concern themselves much more with what may be going on in distant parts of the world than with chronicling local events; events already known to most of their readers, and therefore considered as not meriting much attention on part of the printer.

It will be of interest to give in full the minutes of the first meeting of the local council, as follows:

"Minutes of the Municipal Council of the incorporated village of Berlin in the County of Waterloo and Province of Canada.

The first meeting of the incorporated Village of Berlin in the County of Waterloo was held at the Court House, Berlin, on Monday, the 16th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four. The returning officer the Sheriff of the County of Waterloo, (Sheriff Davidson) presented the poll book together with the sworn return made thereon by which it appeared that he returned the following gentlemen as councillors for the incorporated Village of Berlin for the year A. D. 1854, viz:

Messrs. Gabriel Bowman
(Dr.) John Scott
Enoch Ziegler
George Jantz and
Henry Stroh.

Whereupon the said Messrs. Gabriel Bowman, John Scott, Enoch Zeigler, George Jantz and Henry Stroh, each for himself severally and respectively presented the oath of office and the oath of qualification as required by

the "Municipal Corporations Acts." The return also showed on the Poll Book that Messrs. John Roat, Samuel Roelker and John Klein were returned as duly elected inspectors of Houses of Public Entertainment for the incorporated village of Berlin for the year A. D. 1854.

1. It was then moved by Mr. Jantz seconded by Mr. Ziegler that John Scott, Esq., be appointed Town Reeve of this municipality for the present year. Carried.
The said John Scott Esq. took and subscribed the oath of office as such Town Reeve, and took his seat accordingly.
2. Moved by Mr. Ziegler and seconded by Mr. Bowman that Mr. Israel D. Bowman be appointed Clerk of this Council. Lost.
3. Moved by Mr. Jantz in amendment, seconded by Mr. Stroh that William Davidson Esq. be appointed Clerk of this Council. Carried.
4. Moved by Mr. Ziegler seconded by Mr. Jantz that Mr. Henry B. Bowman be appointed Treasurer. Carried.
The Reeve informed the Council that he had appointed Mr. Thomas Sparrow as one of the Auditors for the present year.
5. Moved by Mr. Jantz seconded by Mr. Ziegler that Mr. John Klein be appointed one of the auditors for the present year. Carried.
6. Moved by Mr. Jantz seconded by Mr. Ziegler that the corporate seal of this municipality shall contain the following device, viz, a shield with four quarterings, having in the upper right quarter a Crown, on the left a Beaver on the right lower quartering a Cross Cut Saw and Axe and on the left a Locomotive with the inscription above "Municipality" and below "of Berlin," form to be round and diameter one inch and a half also the figures "1854" under the shield and that the clerk do procure the seal as soon as possible. Carried.
7. Moved by Mr. Stroh seconded by Mr. Bowman that the clerk be authorized to procure the necessary stationery for the use of the Council. Carried.
8. Moved by Mr. Jantz seconded by Mr. Stroh that this Council do now adjourn until the 28th. Instant. Carried.

(Sd.) Wm. Davidson,
Clerk.

(Sd.) John Scott,
Reeve.

Mr. George Jantz and Dr. Scott were also members of the Board of School Trustees in 1854, Mr. Jantz being chairman of the Board of which Mr. Davidson, the village clerk, was secretary. And Mr. Davidson was Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Grammar School, as the Collegiate Institute was called at first. Furthermore Dr. Scott continued in office as first Warden of Waterloo County, so elected in 1852.

Sessions of the original village council were frequent for a while, with twelve meetings in less than four months.

The Court House at this time was a new building, built mostly in 1852 and opened for regular use in February 1853.

Dr. Scott continued as Reeve until his death in 1856. He last attended a council meeting on June 23rd in that year and died in December. Dr. Scott was also Warden of the County until he died. At a special meeting of the Village Council on December 23rd, 1856 it was resolved that the members attend his funeral on that day, and Mr. Henry S. Huber, father of Mr. Chas. Huber and of the present city treasurer, was elected Reeve for the short remainder of the council year.

Mr. Huber was re-elected in the following January, for the year 1857. In 1856 he was elected member of the Board of Public School Trustees, on which he continued, later as secretary-treasurer, for seventeen years. Mr. Huber was succeeded as Reeve in 1858, by Mr. Israel D. Bowman.

The last session of the Village Council in the Court House was on March 16th, 1858, a little more than four years after its organization there. On the 6th of April 1858 the council met in what was called the Town Hall. This was a former school building on the same lot, but somewhat nearer Frederick Street, now occupied by the Fire Hall. The building had become vacant in January 1857 when the school was transferred to the familiar Central School, built in 1856 (now, 1922, just replaced by a handsome and much larger building.) In this Town Hall, which was insured in 1858 for four hundred dollars, the Council held its sessions for over eleven years, until the end of 1869.

William Davidson continued as Village Clerk until August 1858 when he resigned and was succeeded by Charles Stanton for the balance of the year. In January 1859 Hugo Kranz was appointed Clerk and held the office until July 1867 when he was allowed to retire, having resigned some months previously. H. Millar Andrews was then appointed, his being the lowest tender (forty dollars per annum) for the office. In August 1869 we find a special session to appoint

a Clerk, in place of H. Millar Andrews, resigned. Of two applicants, Jas. E. Stanton, son of former Clerk Charles Stanton, and Israel D. Bowman, the latter was appointed and served as Village and Town Clerk, thoroughly and efficiently, for many years. Mr. Bowman had been County Clerk since 1861, and so continued for thirty-five years until his death in 1896.

All village monetary transactions and accounts were in the English currency, pounds, shilling and pence, until the end of 1857. With the beginning of 1858 the decimal standard of dollars and cents was adopted.

In 1858 a by-law was passed to remunerate members of the council, but at the organization meeting in January 1859 it was, on motion of Dr. D. S. Bowlby seconded by Reinhold Lang, then new in the council, resolved to dispense with remuneration, on account of the straitened condition of village finances. In 1860 there was again a by-law to provide for remuneration of councillors. No record of payments appears however. In July 1858 it was resolved to negotiate a temporary loan, for eight months, at twelve per cent, to help out the impoverished condition of the village treasury. In 1866 a tax levy of 15 cents on the dollar, on the total assessment, was decided on. The assessment was compensatingly modest.

In 1866 W. H. Bowlby appears in the Council as Reeve. In both 1867 and 1868 W. H. Bowlby was Reeve and Louis Breithaupt Deputy Reeve. The years 1869 and 1870 witnessed a similiar sequence with Hugo Kranz Reeve and William Jaffray (Postmaster of Berlin 1862 to 1896) Deputy Reeve.

As early as 1856 we find the village council deciding to get plans and specifications for a brick Fire Hall and Town Hall, the building to be 60'x40' in size, and to have the Fire Hall on the ground floor with the Town Hall above it. The plans were to be drawn by a Mr. Dalgleish. Whether as much as plans resulted is not on record.

The next move came ten years later, and was occasioned by the desirability for securing ground and a building for the local public market, which had grown to importance. Where it was held at that time does not appear; one would surmise on the open ground about the Town Hall. In March 1866 the Council appointed a committee for selection of a market place. This committee reported in May that it had secured options: on a property on King Street owned by F. Lowell of Galt, the site of the present City Hall, then occupied by an old abandoned hotel building which had been the

Queens Arms Hotel, also known as Butchart's Hotel from its former proprietor, at \$1300; on an adjoining property, corner of King and Frederick Streets, owned by F. G. Millar, on which there was the old Millar store building, at \$1500; and on several other properties, among them one offered by Henry Stroh, located on Queen Street South at about the present street numbers 17 to 31

In October there appear two petitions to the council, one from A. Nicholas, who had a hotel on the North corner of King and Frederick Streets where now is the Bank of Commerce, and others, offering \$600. toward the purchase of the Lowell and Millar properties for a market site; and one from John A. Mackie, a King Street dry goods and general merchant, and others, offering \$900. toward purchase of the Stroh property for the same purpose. The Lowell and Millar site, as being the more central and otherwise best adapted, was approved by the council and in November 1866 debentures to amount of \$2000. were authorized by by-law on which, in December, a public vote was taken. The by-law was defeated, although the total number of votes against it was considerably less than the names on a petition to the council, of only two months before, asking for the purchase of this property. This adverse public vote gave quietus to the question for a few years more.

Early in 1869 however growing need culminated in a public meeting of ratepayers, April 17th., at which a resolution was passed urging that the Lowell and Nicholas properties (Mr. Nicholas was by this time owner of the former Millar lot.) be acquired for a market site. The council, meeting forthwith in special session, appointed a committee to negotiate. And now came action. Early the following month the committee reported, not only that it had negotiated for, but that it had purchased the desired two parcels for a total of \$1720, very materially less than the price asked three years before, and that it had sold the old buildings on the site for \$203. Particularly active in these transactions were the Reeve Mr. Kranz, William Jaffray, Enoch Ziegler and Abram Tyson.

A by-law was introduced to raise \$7000, by debentures, to pay for market site and building etc. Not heeding the fate of this by-law, which was again defeated by public vote, the council proceeded on the even tenor of its chosen way, called for tenders for a market building and let the contract, on the lowest tender, to Jacob Y. Shantz, for \$3818.17. The plans and specifications were made by Shubel H. Randall, who was also appointed superintendent of building operations, his remuneration for the whole work,

plans, specifications and superintendence, to be \$100. payable when the building was completed. Mr. Randall, and his brother George Randall, prominent here and in Waterloo for many years, had been active years before as contractors for Great Western and Grand Trunk Railway buildings.

By December 1869 the Market House, as it was called from its main original purpose, and as it continued to be called until the market had outgrown it and required a separate building, was practically completed. The first action toward its use was the letting of stalls, in the basement, to the village butchers, 8 stalls being let for a total annual rental of \$430. The basement of the building was occupied by the said stalls and for the public market, which also flourished on the open ground behind the building. On the main floor was the Council Chamber, where now is the Police Court; the whole westerly half of this floor was occupied by the Post Office, telegraph office and express office. The second floor was one large space as a public hall, with fair sized stage flanked by dressing rooms at its westerly end and a gallery over the corridor and stairway at the easterly end.

The ratepayers signified their satisfaction with the building, and their approval of the rather high handed action of the council during the year, by their re-election of the entire 1869 council in January 1870. There were two hotly contesting election tickets, pro Market House and anti Market House. The latter ticket was ignominiously beaten.

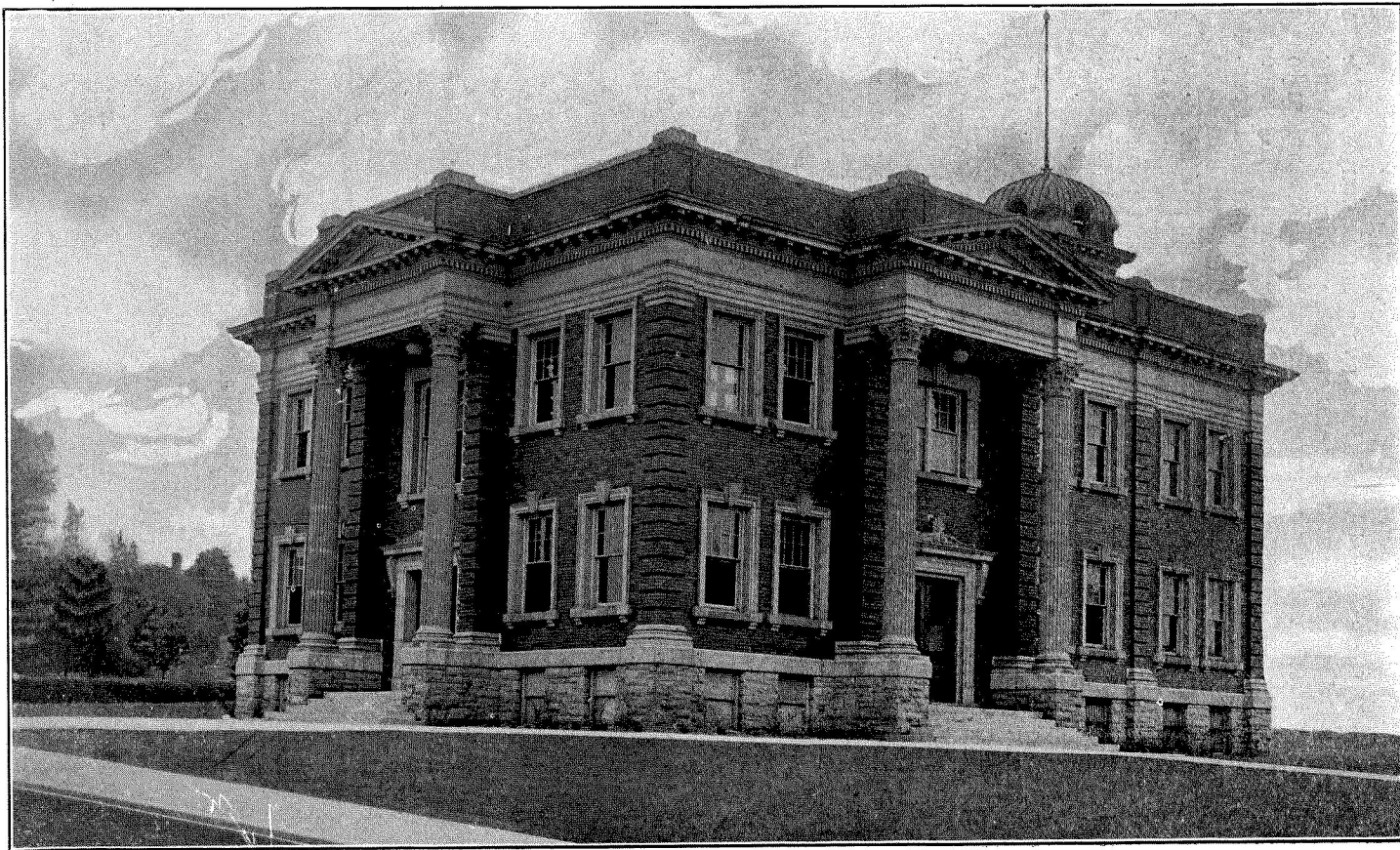
On December 29th. 1869 we find the 286th. session of the Village Council recorded as held in the Town Hall. This was the last session in the old Town Hall, which was in the following year moved to the westerly end of the lot and converted to the purpose of a fire hall, the forerunner of the present Frederick Street fire hall. The first regular session in the new building, recorded as held in the Council Chamber, was on January 3rd. 1870.

For 1846 the population of the hamlet of Berlin is given as 400. By 1851 the hamlet had grown to village size, with population almost doubled. W. H. Smith in "Canada, Past, Present and Future," published in 1851 gives the population of the village as about 750, and this estimate is confirmed by the Canada Directory compiled by Robert S. McKay and published by John Lowell of Montreal, also in 1851. Lowell's Canada Directory of 1857-58 does not state the population but the business names given under Berlin are about seventy-five per cent more than those of the 1851 Directory. In June 1866 a special enumeration was ordered

by the Village Council, and this gave a population of 2572. In September 1869 another enumeration was made showing a population of 3056 whereupon steps were at once taken to change to Town organization, an object which had for some years been the ambition of the village. Finally, after all preliminaries had been completed, and the council had duly petitioned, the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, W. P. Howland, K.C.B. issued a proclamation, May 20th. 1870, erecting the Village into the Town of Berlin. At the first town election, January 1871, Mr. William Pipe M. D. was elected Mayor, and Mr. William Jaffray, Reeve.

The frontispiece illustration shows the old 1869 Market House, now the City Hall, as decorated on the occasion of the visit of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, then Governor General of Canada, and Princess Patricia, May 9th 1914. The Duke and party and Mayor Euler and the City Council, etc. are on the platform. A pathetic historical fact is that the Duke, from the platform shown, made a graceful and complimentary speech in German, less than three months before the outbreak of the Great War.





Town Hall, Hespeler

The Town of Hespeler

A sketch of the early years of its development, including some general references to the settlers associated with its early industries.

Mayor D. N. Panabaker.

As a matter of general interest to Waterloo County people, especially those who concern themselves with its early history, we should perhaps preface this paper with some reference to the various printed records to which we have had access, dealing with the early periods of the County's growth. It is a matter of considerable gratification to a student of our pioneer times, to find so much material still available, and one cannot sufficiently express the appreciation one feels for the service so timely rendered us by Mr. W. H. Breithaupt, our President, and those others who have supported him in the effort to assemble in in permanent and safe place the records of the past, which without this systematic effort would be no doubt forever lost to us.

Messrs. H. Parsell & Co. Toronto, published in 1881, a comprehensive and I think fairly accurate work, entitled, "An Atlas Of The Dominion of Canada" containing several pages of large atlas size, devoted to Waterloo County history, with full page maps of the five townships, in addition to general information and maps covering Canada as a whole.

This work was somewhat extensively quoted in the Waterloo County Gazetteer and Directory for 1884 and '85, published by Wm. W. Evans of Guelph, who at that time issued a series of local city and county directories.

An earlier publication however, was a Gazetteer and Directory of the County, for 1877 and '78, by Armstrong and Co., Toronto.

A still earlier work is "Smith's Canada", one edition of which was issued in 1851 and one as early as 1842, which so far as I know was the pioneer directory dealing with Waterloo County matters.

Contemporaneously with Smith's 1851 edition, Robert W. S. MacKay issued "The Canadian Directory" and a later edition of the same corrected up to Nov. 1857 appeared in the year 1858.

Sutherland's County of Waterloo Gazetteer & Directory of 1864 devotes five pages to a description of the vil-

lage of Hespeler, its industries, its churches, then four in number, with the cost details and date of erection of each, the names of the civic officials, and the members of the Hespeler brass band, which included apparently most of the village "notables" among them the reeve who was also the post-master, (Nahrgang), two councillors—Messrs. C. Pabst and J. Zryd, and eleven others whose musical talent seems to have placed them among the eligibles, Mr. Valentine Limpert, being the leader. The life story of anyone of the fourteen band members of 1864, now all but one departed, would make much more interesting reading than any of the popular novels which have appeared since that year. In addition to those named the members were as follows:—Wm. Crooks, Geo. Guenther, Isaac Groh, Chas. Miller, John Groh, Jos. Zryd, Jeremiah Pickup, Jonathan Topham, Abram Glick and Thos. Tremble.

Without attempting to mention all the more recent sketches of Hespeler history, the very interesting Illustrated Souvenir issued in 1901 by Mr. O. S. Eby (now Registrar of Waterloo County) then editor of the Hespeler Herald, should be mentioned. In the same year January 1st, 1901, the Galt Reporter devoted an eight page Souvenir Supplement to the newly incorporated town of Hespeler, which was edited by the local reporter, the late Thomas Arntfield. In this Reporter Supplement, Mr. R. H. Knowles, (now of Toronto) then Public School Principal, contributed an interesting article, headed "Old School Days" and Mr. J. D. Ramsay, the present Principal, outlined the municipal development of the place in an article headed "Hespeler As It Is."

Mr. Ramsay is the only member of the council of 1900 now residing in Hespeler, and that council, of which he was "acting reeve" during the last quarter of the year, was distinguished by having passed more progressive measures than any previous local municipal body had done. Some of these may be mentioned as outstanding features of the progressive spirit which characterized the then "budding town." Mr. Alex. W. Brodie had been elected reeve for 1900 but removed from Hespeler before the close of the year.

The principle of municipal ownership, was applied for the first time in Waterloo County, as we believe, when the Hespeler council took over the electric lighting equipment, previously operated by Mr. Joseph Shantz in connection with his chopping mill to the west of the town, and engaged Mr. J. J. Ashworth of Toronto, to supply engineer's plans and specification for the remodelling and extension of the plant, to provide an all-night service.

The first permanent improvements undertaken in Hespeler were also commenced in 1900 by the laying of granolithic walks and curbs and the macadamizing of Queen St. between Guelph Ave. and Cooper St.

A further marked step of progress in 1900, was the founding of a Free Public Library, which took over the property of The Mechanic's Institute founded in 1871. It is somewhat of a co-incidence that Mr. Ramsay is the chairman of the present Public Library Board which in this year 1922, is completing the erection of a Carnegie Library Building, at an expense of upwards of twenty thousand dollars. This building will add beauty to the town-hall square on which it is located, as well as greatly improve the facilities of this institution.

A by-law passed by the 1900 council made the keeping of pigs within the corporation limits unlawful, and since that time the only modification of this enactment was permitted during one or two years of the Great European War, when the necessity of encouraging food production was considered of sufficient importance to warrant the raising of porkers if not kept within one hundred feet of any dwelling house or street.

The closing business of the council of 1900 was the introduction of the necessary measures for the incorporation of the town, so that the "village short pants" might be discarded with the close of the ebbing century, and the first morning of the twentieth century might mark the arrival of the municipality at the status of a town, symbolized perhaps by the growing youth appearing in his first suit of long trousers.

It is however with the "swaddling clothes and romper period" of the place to which we must devote most of our space, and perhaps at some future time details of the later period may be dealt with.

Hespeler in its infancy was called "Bergytown" for reasons which will presently be made clear, but in 1835 it reached the "romper stage" and for some reason not very obvious, was called "New Hope." In 1858 when the place was incorporated as a village the name was again changed to "Hespeler" in honor of the late Mr. Jacob Hespeler, to whom no doubt, credit was largely due for the progress the place began to make from the year of his arrival.

We cannot dwell at length upon the picturesque location of the Town, which has been commented upon by every writer in the publications previously referred to. One writer

compares it to the City of Rome built upon its seven hills, but it might be as aptly compared with the beautiful City of Florence, the main difference being that it is built upon the banks of the "Speed" instead of the "Arno."

The area, 464 acres, now within the town limits is largely composed of land first settled by the writer's great grandfather, the late Abram Clemens, (U. E. L.) who came from Montgomery County, Pa. in 1809 and purchased 515 acres from the Indian Lands which had come into the possession of Richard Beasley, and deeded by him to Clemens, Dec. 23rd, 1818. This deed was not registered until more than three years later, probably indicating the delays which were perhaps frequently caused in those times by the absence of any post-office facilities, which did not materialize in Hespeler until 1848.

The area on the west side of the river can scarcely be considered as showing any industrial development until Jacob Hespeler became its owner by purchase from the heirs of Abram Clemens, Feb. 6th 1845, and on three later occasions making additional purchases, the last of which being made Dec. 15th, 1853, and placing Mr. Hespeler in possession of 145 acres of the Clemens property.

The first purchase of land by Jacob Hespeler included the water-power on the Speed, which had been previously developed to some extent by Michael Bergy, who is credited with having erected the first log-house in the present business section of the town, about five hundred feet to the West of Guelph Avenue on Queen St.

Michael Bergy erected in 1830 the first saw-mill and small foundry which he located a little north of the present R. Forbes Co. site, near where a small spring creek joins the Speed. This streamlet was in those days considerably larger than its present volume. The writer's father told of having fished trout from it in his boyhood. The ruins of this old saw-mill, which has been described by some as a pail-factory and foundry, was a favorite playhouse for the boys a few decades back. Mr. W. A. Kribs, ex M. P. P. recalls the presence of old foundry patterns lying about the place in his boyhood days.

We must continue with the activities of Mr. Bergy who brought the second saw-mill in Bergy-town into existence. It was perhaps with the commencement of this second venture that the name of the place was changed to New Hope, but by the year 1840, Mr. Bergy's hope or interest in the second mill had faded to such an extent that he resold the

property to Abram C. Clemens, from whom he had purchased the land. This second saw-mill was the one included in Jacob Hespeler's purchase. It was situated where another streamlet enters the Speed, the site being afterwards occupied by Mr. Hespeler's grist-mill near the stone dam which Hespeler placed in front of Bergy's wooden dam.

Before pursuing the worthy enterprises of Mr. Hespeler further, we should note the other earlier developments farther down the river.

About the year 1840, the third saw-mill in New Hope was erected. It was located just below the Forbes Mill site by a partnership composed of another great-grandfather of the write, the late Cornelius Pannebecker, and one Joseph Oberholtzer, whose sister was married to Bergy.

Cornelius Pannebecker arrived from Montgomery County, Pa. in 1810 and was the son of a Mennonite minister who lived on the Schuylkill River at the present site of Spring City. Joseph Oberholtzer was evidently a native of the same county in Pennsylvania and located here probably in 1826 and information in hand also points to his having been the son of a Mennonite preacher. The family was of Swiss descent, while Pannebecker was descended from a Dutch family which had migrated for a few years into Germany about Kriegsheim near Worms, before participating in the exodus of Quakers and Mennonites to Pennsylvania, about the year 1700.

It would appear that Bergy's first saw-mill was too far up the river and the partnership mill too far downstream to quite meet the tastes or requirements of the times, for within a few years Cornelius Oberholtzer erected the fourth saw-mill about midway between these two points, and with it a small foundry or shop, probably for mill repairs etc. Some particulars of this fourth mill are available.

It continued in operation until sometime in 1864, although it evidently changed ownership, September 27th, 1863, to a partnership composed of George Randall, then of Berlin, Herbert M. Farr of Waterloo and Shubel H. Randall of New Hampshire, the purchase price according to the Galt Reporter files of that time being \$8,000. The old mill was used to saw the timber and lumber for the Randall-Farr Woollen Mills, two stone structures erected in 1864, but as the saw-carriage had capacity only for logs up to 16 feet in length, the large timbers for the new Woollen Mills had to be hewn and were not sawn. It has been said with perhaps some little exaggeration, that the process of sawing logs of large diameter with the vertically operated drag-saw then

in use was so slow that the operator after starting the log, had time to walk up town a half mile or more to the hotel, for liquid refreshments and return before the cut was finished.

The timbers of white-pine, taken out of this Oberholtzer mill when the woollen-mill buildings crowded it out of its place were used in the construction of the Lewis Kribs saw-mills which in 1865 were located close to the old public school site. When Mr. W. A. Kribs erected his present manufacturing buildings alongside the G. T. R. lines in 1902, these same old timbers were for the third time used and are at the time of writing, as sound as when first used in 1840.

Following up the story of these pine timbers in their association with the late Lewis Kribs' enterprises, his saw-mill and saw-log yard, near the old three-roomed stone school-house, were admirably located to afford a choice playground for the boys of my school days. Hopping about on the piles of logs had enough of the element of danger in it to make it even more fascinating than the delight of talking in school hours, which was also, of course, somewhat a dangerous pastime, but rendered in our case less likely to result disastrously, owing to the almost constant friendly buzz of the old circular-saw across the street, ripping through the big logs and the smaller trimming saws and shingle-saws, which to a large extent neutralized the sound of "busy whisperings circling round." This was as welcome to the scholars as was the shade of the old silver poplars which encircled the school grounds, in which, as country boys, we climbed about during the summer noon hours, after our tin dinner-pails had yielded up their contents of sandwiches and pie.

The Kribs saw-mill was equipped throughout with machinery made by Messrs. Goldie & McCullough of Galt, and the saw-carriage was one of the first all-iron ones made in Canada. Mr. Kribs purchased the first all-iron planer manufactured by the Goldie & McCullough firm. The stave and heading making machinery in the Kribs mill had been previously used by one Symington, whose coming to Canada from the United States and return thereto synchronized so closely with the dates of the opening and closing of the American Civil War, that it gave rise to the suspicion "that his mother had not raised her boy to be a soldier."

Symington started his stave and heading-factory in the old tannery building previously occupied by the late Robert Forbes, on Tannery St., opposite the present town-hall. It is said to have had two steam-boilers about thirty feet in length and two feet in diameter but containing no flues or

tubes. The engine was of an upright type probably brought in from the United States. When the war drums became silent across the border, the making of barrel materials lost its appeal, and the erstwhile dweller in this land of safety returned to his own country, having sold his machinery to Mr. Kribs who presently consolidated it with his saw-mill industry as already mentioned.

Space will not permit us to detail all the activities of the late Lewis Kribs. He was born in Eramosa Township in 1829. His father Aaron Kribs was also a native of Canada, of "Pennsylvania Dutch" descent. When Mr. Kribs attained his majority he learned the trade of carpenter, and later in life engaged extensively in contracting and building. Among many very important contracts may be mentioned the building of Knox Church, Galt, erected in 1869-70, which work was done to a large extent under the supervision of Mr. Archibald Brydon, who learned his trade under Mr. Kribs. Mr. Brydon is at the time of writing residing in Toronto. Mr. Brydon was also associated with Mr. Kribs in the building of many important bridges in the County prior to the time of adopting iron or steel in these structures. The bridges at Freeport and at Bridgeport were among many others that might be mentioned for which Mr. Kribs had the contracts.

In addition to the saw-mill, planing-mill and other similar enterprises, Mr. Kribs for a great many years was the proprietor of the Holm flour-mills, two miles north of Hespeler. Here he introduced the roller system, and completely modernized the plant, added to the building and added steam to the water-power previously used. He combined both the waters of the Speed and those from Puslinch Lake. A small saw-mill was also operated in conjunction with the Holm mills, the motive power for which was derived from a 22 foot breast water-wheel, driven by the stream from the lake.

Mr. Wm. A. Kribs succeeded to the enterprises of his father in the year 1899 and moved to his present premises in 1902.

Returning to the Randall-Farr enterprise, we must confine ourselves to a very brief survey of this industry. Their mills with equipment erected in 1864 are said to have involved an outlay of about one hundred thousand dollars. They were operated under the personal direction of a son-in-law of Mr. Jacob Hespeler, Mr. H. M. Farr, and his manager Mr. Charles Cliff, until about ten years later, when the company sought a location in the United States under more favorable trade conditions than then prevailed in Canada.

The National Policy of Sir John A. MacDonald and his party had not up to the time been born and the Farr mill enterprise which has grown to such prodigious proportions in Holyoke, Mass. was lost to the village of Hespeler in 1874.

The property vacated by the Farr interests in 1874 was purchased by Messrs. J. Schofield & Co. of which the partners were Mr. Jonathan Schofield and Mr. Robert Forbes, both now deceased.

These gentlemen had in 1870, commenced the manufacture of woollen flannels or druggets in a smaller stone woollen-mill on Tannery St. close to the site of Mr. Forbes' earlier tannery plant, and the Farr premises were taken over in order to combine this business with the knitting business which the Farr people had abandoned when they moved their alpaca machinery to Holyoke.

The introduction of the great National Policy of the new government elected in 1878 appears to have been the real beginning of better things for this industry, and in 1880, Mr. Robert Forbes took over Mr. Schofield's interests in what had already become a very successful manufacturing business, and the business was carried on under the name R. Forbes & Co., until the formation of a Joint Stock Co. under an Ontario Charter granted in 1886.

A sketch of the lives of both Mr. Forbes and Mr. Schofield would be exceedingly interesting. We must, however, content ourselves with only a further word or two. Sutherland's Directory of 1864 refers to Mr. Schofield as a weaver. At that time he had a hand-loom in a little shop near the corner of Queen and Cooper Streets, and he delivered the goods he manufactured and, no doubt, other lines of goods as well, with a horse-drawn vehicle, selling them in the surrounding districts. From this humble beginning, his career of greater enterprise developed, and, after leaving Hespeler, he engaged in several undertakings, notably the founding of a woollen-mill in Oshawa, now the Schofield Woollen Co. Limited which is ably managed by his son, Charles.

Robert Forbes, a native of Scotland, was referred to in Smith's Directory of 1851, as proprietor of a tannery, shoe-store and saw-mill, the latter however not located in Hespeler, but in Puslinch Township.

During Mr. Forbes' residence in Hespeler he occupied the cottage for many years known as the Adam Shaw property, which later became the site for the present town-hall. After leaving Hespeler he resided for some years in Puslinch and later lived in Guelph, where he spent the remain-

ing years of his life. He maintained, however, an active interest in his Hespeler business, which has since been conducted by his only surviving son, George D. Forbes, who became the first mayor of Hespeler, and held that office for a number of years without interruption.

Another pioneer industry to which we have as yet made no reference, is that of the A. B. Jardine Co. Limited, the founder of which was another native of Scotland, the late Andrew B. Jardine.

Mr. Jardine came to Hespeler in 1862, to carry out some contract of pipe-fitting etc. for a Toronto firm, Messrs. Thompson & Keith, with whom he was then employed. Mr. Hespeler, in whose mills this work was being installed, was so pleased with the manner in which Mr. Jardine performed his work, that, learning of the latter's ability to do turning upon a lathe and other machine work, he decided to keep so competent a workman in his growing industry if this were possible. Arrangements were completed and the following year Mr. Jardine brought his family to Hespeler and about 1870 commenced a small foundry in a frame building located on Elgin St. a little north of the public school buildings. A second storey had in a few years to be added to this small plant and about the middle eighties still larger premises had to be provided, when the industry was moved to the site at present occupied, close to the G.T.R. Station, where extensions have frequently been made to provide room for the expanding business of this very successful company.

A foundry business earlier than the one just mentioned was that of which Mr. Charles Karch, long since deceased, was the founder. This business was continued by his son, the late H. W. Karch, and developed into a plant of some proportions, making a line of textile machinery, widely used throughout Canada.

Our remaining space is too limited to refer to the other various industries which have in more recent years assisted in building up this industrious town, beyond simply mentioning the names of those now in operation, viz. The Canada Machinery Corporation; Hall-Zryd Foundry Co. Limited; The Hespeler Furniture Co. Limited; The Stamped and Enamelled Ware Co.; The Universal Lightning Rod Co.; The Robt. Stewart Lumber Co. Ltd.; The Hespeler Wood Specialty Co., Brown-Proud Rug Co., The Hugo Brix Slipper Mfg. Co., W. A. Coward and The Hespeler Toy Company.

The activities of the late Jacob Hespeler however deserve more than the casual references herein given them. As already stated his coming to New Hope in 1845 marked

the beginning of any real progress in this settlement. He had previously conducted business of a comprehensive nature in Preston, and his decision to locate in Hespeler came about as explained in certain references to him in Waterloo Historical Society Reports of 1913 and 1917. Smith's Canada of 1851 in its New Hope section, shows Mr. Hespeler as proprietor of grist-mills, saw-mills and cooperage, but in its Preston Directory for the same year he is also connected with a grist-mill, distillery, and vinegar-works, besides being classed as a store-keeper, postmaster and magistrate.

Concerning his vinegar-works in Preston the same directory states that "it was erected for making vinegar according to a new system which has proved very successful. A specimen of the vinegar was sent to the Great Exhibition, and the result, a very gratifying one, has been the receipt of orders from England."

The Great Exhibition referred to was evidently the famous one held in Hyde Park in 1851, in the Hall set up purposely for it and the materials for which were afterwards largely used in the construction of the Crystal Palace. The new process of making vinegar referred to, was undoubtedly what is known as the "German" or "quick" method of production; previous to its introduction, vinegar was made in the natural manner (sometimes called the cellar process) which was by natural fermentation of the fruit juice or the artificial fermentation of alcoholic liquors by the addition of yeast and then the subsequent acetous fermentation. This process took several months to develop a complete vinegar, whereas by the German process (which consists of passing the dilute liquid together with fermentatives through casks filled with corn cobs or beech wood shavings) the process is completed within a very short period and is a continuous operation, without interruption, 24 hours daily. It is said that this process was not introduced into Canada until around 1850, so that Mr. Hespeler must have been a pioneer in its adoption and his readiness to take up a new device of this kind and pursue it so successfully in such an expeditious manner is sufficient explanation for the other successes which accompanied his work.

Mr. Hespeler was a native of Wuerttemberg, Germany, and was said to have come to New York in his youth, where after a brief business career, he became interested in the fur-trade and pushed on into Western America, and first represented the interests of John Jacob Astor and later The Hudson Bay Co. Returning to civilization, he settled in Preston, where his comprehensive business ability soon became apparent in the successful conduct of his various in-

terests there, and upon coming to Hespeler, he proceeded to tear down the old saw-mill. In addition to the erection of a stone-dam, still in use, he erected a stone grist and flouring-mill in 1847 and to this he later added a saw-mill and a distillery, and later still a large stone woollen-mill, which was the first woollen industry in this place. The wollen-mill was destroyed by fire in the winter of 1869. Mr. Hespeler later spent some years in California where he engaged for a time in ranching, but he afterwards returned to Hespeler to continue the direct management of his many interests here. He died in 1881.

His identification with the opening up of The Great Western Railway as an extension from Galt through Preston and Hespeler to Guelph contains many interesting features. This was accomplished in 1858, and advantage was taken of the increased population temporarily caused by the presence of the railway construction gangs to secure a sufficiently large census to warrant incorporation as a village in that year.

Mr. Hespeler's personal connection, however, with the railway developments did not become public to any extent until he became a candidate for election as Conservative representative for this riding to the sixth Parliament of old Canada, prior to Confederation.

This election took place in 1861, and Mr. Hespeler was defeated by the Liberal representative, Mr. James Cowan. In passing it is somewhat interesting to note that Mr. Cowan, who became the nominee of the Conservative Party for the first Parliament after Confederation, was himself defeated by Mr. James Young, who on that occasion supported the Liberal interests.

In the election contest of 1861, Mr. Hespeler's connection with the Railway extension through Preston and Hespeler was assaulted as being open to criticism and the statement was made by the opposing interests that Mr. Hespeler had received some twenty-five thousand dollars as a reward for his devotion to the railway enterprise. It is stated that in reply to his critics Mr. Hespeler boldly stated that he did not receive twenty-five thousand dollars, but that he did receive fifty thousand and he proceeded to openly show how the money was used, to make it possible for the railway line to be projected on its present route from Galt to Guelph. Among other uses, to which this money was put, was mentioned the financial assistance given the contractors, towards the enormous expense involved in making the cuts through limestone rock which the roadway had to penetrate

at various points, but particularly north of Hespeler, and other similar aids to various interests, so that the cost of the roadway, in order to come through the places in which Mr. Hespeler was most directly interested, would not upon the surface appear to be prohibitive.

From this it is not difficult for one to visualize the business sagacity and foresight which the founder of Hespeler possessed, but it is to be regretted that in his later years, he sometimes was subject to mistakes as all men prove to be at some time or other.

One of Mr. Hespeler's financial mistakes was the investment of a large amount of money in a manufacturing concern in Hamilton for the making of sewing-machines, which proved, we are told, to be a complete loss.

Of his connection with municipal politics, we should not omit to state, that in 1852 after the present County of Waterloo became independent of Wellington and Grey, to which it previously had been united, Mr. Hespeler was the representative for Preston in the first provisional County Council. He was the first reeve of Hespeler, and the other members of his first council were Adam Shaw, Conrad Nahrgang, David Rife and Charles Karch. In later years when Mr. Hespeler's son, Col. George, was honoured with the reeveship of Hespeler, he was further honored by being elected to the wardenship of the County.

In the effort to confine this article to reasonable limits the names of many good and enterprising men, associated with various industries and commercial undertakings, have been omitted. It is our hope that we may have opportunity at some future time to produce a more comprehensive sketch of the Town of Hespeler, as a local rather than a County record.

An example of many interesting items which could be put into print, if space permitted, is the little enterprise carried on by the late Mr. George Guenther, and we believe previously by one Guggisburg, who conducted a small cabinet-making plant, the power for which, was of an intermittent character, being water from a spring which is still in evidence on Queen St. West, collected by means of a dam of considerable height, located a little to the north of the Stager Furniture Store.

When the water became exhausted in this dam, the machinery was stopped until a fresh supply had accumulated.

The Mennonite Settlements in Pennsylvania and Waterloo with Special Reference to the Bowman Family

H. M. Bowman, Ph. D.

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| I. Menno Simons. | the Pequea and Other Pennsylvania German Settlements. |
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By secular historians Mennonites are classed with the religious group called Anabaptists, which means those who rebaptize, or baptize again. This name was given them because Anabaptists denied the validity of infant baptism as practised in Christian churches, and adults baptized in infancy, on joining this group, were baptized again. The name thus rested on accidental circumstances and is disclaimed by modern opponents of infant baptism, who call themselves simply Baptists.

Anabaptism was the radical and democratic side of the Protestant movement, as opposed to the more conservative leaders Luther in Saxony and Zwingli in Switzerland. In Holland and Northern Germany Anabaptism showed first a violent development. Anabaptists led the Peasant Revolt which was crushed by Saxon, Brunswick and Hessian troops at the battle of Frankenhausen in 1525. Anabaptists also took possession of the episcopal city of Muenster in Westphalia and established there a "Kingdom" which was marked by great disorders. This movement was crushed by the Prince-Bishop of the city, with Imperial assistance, in 1535. Violent Anabaptism was thus stamped out in blood. It lasted in all only some 15 years.

The peaceful Anabaptism, which now definitely replaced the violent, took its rise not only in Scripture. It was a natural and permanent reaction from the sufferings and complete failure experienced in turning the church militant into a church military and pursuing spiritual ends with unspiritual means. In Switzerland, Moravia and South Germany, Anabaptism, from the outset, had been peaceful in character and peaceful only.

i. Menno Simons

At this point Menno Simons, a native of Holland, from whom Mennonites derive their name, became identified with the movement in the North. In 1537, he, at the urgent request of a small deputation of peaceful and non-resistant Anabaptists, whose leaders had all been driven from the country or put to death, cast in his lot with the despised people. He had been educated as a priest, and readily became their most effective leader. He collected the scattered Anabaptists, added to their numbers, and united them into an efficient working body. He was thus not the founder of a new church, but became its reorganizer.

Menno and his followers called themselves at first simply "Brethren." The term "Menist" (Mennist, follower of Menno) was first used by Countess Anne in Menno's native province of West Friesland in 1544. His influence was such that his followers not only in the area of his activity in Holland and the North of Germany but everywhere—even in countries that he never visited—began soon to be identified by this name as "Menists." This is still the name of Mennonites for themselves in Pennsylvania-German. Penn and other English Quakers who visited the Mennonites on the Continent in the 17th century called them sometimes "Menists" and again "Menonists" (Mennonist). "Mennonist" gained for itself a place as an English word and is still given in English dictionaries. In ordinary English usage "Mennonist" yielded more and more to the term "Mennonite" and is now almost forgotten. As late as 1861, however, on Tremaine's wall map of the County of Waterloo all Mennonite churches are marked "Menonist Ch."

ii. Mennonite Persecution

The first rebaptism or adult baptism took place at Zuerich in 1525. This was the final step that separated the Brethren from the state churches and gave them the name of Anabaptists, or in German, "Wiedertaeufer." In this Swiss Protestant city also the first Anabaptist martyr Felix Manz underwent the death penalty in 1527. For dramatic quality the death of Manz is without superior in history. It was by drowning in Lake Zuerich, the silver sea set in giant mountains with snow-capped peaks lit by the sun. Manz suffered, like the Founder of his faith, in the actual presence of his own mother. As he stood in the boat, at the supreme moment when his hands were being bound and he was urged to recant, he caught his mother's voice and his brothers urged him to be steadfast. Manz with mighty power raised the hymn in Latin, "Into Thy hands, O

Lord, do I commend my spirit;" and with the sound of loved voices still in his ears, and with his own ringing over the waters and echoing from his native hills, he sank rapidly into the waves.

Menno himself spent the greater part of his life in hiding. Even where a measure of toleration was allowed, seclusion was necessary. Menno in the last four years of life found an asylum and some encouragement in printing his writings on the estates of the Count of Fresenburg at Oldeslohe in Holstein; yet at his death in 1559 even among these semi-friends, Menno, who was one of the larger and permanent figures of the Reformation, was buried quietly in his own garden.

The persecution of Mennonites continued throughout the 17th and into the 18th century. The Peace of Westphalia at the close of the Thirty Years' War in 1648 established the religious liberty of states but not of individuals. Under that Peace each state could select its own religious faith without interference by other states; but once this selection was made, religious minorities or dissenters within the state were still persecuted. In all states, Mennonites as a religious minority faced this persecution. In this respect Switzerland, the classic land of freedom, was no better than the rest, but rather, especially in the cantons Zuerich and Bern, one of the worse. As late as 1709 many Bernese Mennonites were sent to the galleys. Holland, in the main, and the Palatinate, for a time, dealt liberally with dissenters from the state church; and many Swiss Mennonites, persecuted in their own land, took refuge in these states. Through these measures the Mennonites of Switzerland were nearly all banished, sold as slaves and forced back into the state church, or voluntarily emigrated to more tolerant lands. By the 19th century the Mennonite congregations in this early stronghold of the church had become few and small.

The sect of Quakers or Friends were subject to the same persecution as Mennonites. Beside religious dissent the anti-military principles of the two sects caused them difficulty in most countries. William Penn and other English Quakers when visiting their brethren on the Continent preached often and with much acceptance to Mennonite congregations and made converts among them who were known as "Mennonite-Quakers." Penn's visit to the Continent in 1677, and the friendly association in general between the two sects, were full of significance for the future settlement of Pennsylvania. When Penn established his colony

with no state church but with civil and religious liberty for all sects alike, he was pleased to invite Mennonites as colonists, and many of them were pleased to take the invitation.

iii. The Home Land and Race of Waterloo County Mennonites

The geographical origin of the great majority of Waterloo County Mennonites is Swiss. The Mennonite families and descendants as enumerated in Eby's Biographical History of Waterloo (Berlin, Ontario: 1895) are a sufficient test of this origin. The biographical part of this work in two volumes covers some 1520 pages. The families credited to Switzerland occupy 900 pages, or about three fifths of the total. 167 pages are occupied by families from the Palatinate and Holland, many of whom were originally Swiss who, like the English Puritans in Holland, found refuge for a time in those states and then went permanently to America. Of the remaining 350 pages, 200 deal with families of unspecified European origin, part of whom would also be Swiss. The total proportion of this origin would thus be from 1100 to 1200 of the 1520 pages, or about three fourths of the whole.

No complete biographical work is available for a similar test of the Mennonite families in Pennsylvania; but the random nature of Mennonite emigration from Pennsylvania to Waterloo, and the similarity of Mennonite family names in the two areas, justify the conclusion that a very great part, if not a majority, of Pennsylvania Mennonites are, like those in Waterloo, of Swiss origin.

The German Swiss, which is the race of most Waterloo Mennonites, belong to the southernmost of the three great tribes, or aggregations of tribes in western Germany, the Saxons at the mouths of the Weser and Elbe in the north; the Franks in the centre, and the Swabians on the upper Rhine. A part of the Saxons in the 5th and 6th centuries crossed the North Sea and occupied England and the south of Scotland. The Franks at about the same time spread into France and gave their name to that country. The racial basis of the Swabian or southern group was the German tribe called at first the Alamanni, i.e. all men, because they were a confederation or rather a fusion of several German peoples. The Alamans or Alamanni proved most formidable enemies to the Romans and Gauls. To this day the French apply the name of this single German tribe to Germans in general (*Allemands*) and to Germany (*Allemagne*).

The use of the term Swabia (Suabia, Suavia) in connection with the Alaman territory begins with the 5th century, when the Suevi poured into that country and amalgamated with the Alamans. These Suevi were not the Suevi of Caesar and Tacitus who used that term collectively for a great number of German tribes, that later were called by their distinctive names. The later Suevi who united with the Alamans were a body of bold adventurers gathered from various German tribes. They took the ancient Suevic name because they had no tribal name of their own. They were among the most notable peoples that broke up the Roman empire in the west. The Alamans on uniting with them adopted also gradually their name. The modern Swabians occupying approximately Baden, Wuerttemberg, northern Switzerland, and part of Bavaria and Alsace, are the direct descendants of this united group.

The Swabians are a good-humored race, with a tendency to the frolicsome and the name of playing at times intentionally the dense and simple part. The "sly Swabian" (schlauer Schwoob) and the "Swabian prank" (Schwoobestreich) are proverbial among Germans. The sobriety of the Mennonite faith is a strong deterrent of these tendencies; yet among Mennonites of this origin these native qualities of the Swabian race appear still in shrewdness in business and a humorous tendency in conversation and intercourse.

iv. Germantown (1683)

Penn founded Philadelphia in 1682. In the following year Germantown, now a part of that city, was established as a Mennonite and Quaker community 5 or 6 miles north of the then village of Philadelphia. For the first 10 or 15 years the immigration to Germantown was confined very largely to Germans of Mennonite or Quaker faith; then the Reformed and Lutheran immigrants predominated, with a sprinkling of Dunkards and many other denominations and sects.

The frontier is a great melting pot for differences that divide older communities, and the pioneers of Germantown were the original, real, true-blue Church Unionists. At first they all worshipped together. Some years later when the Mennonites withdrew from the Quakers in worship and built a church of their own, all the sects except the Quakers shared in the Mennonite services. A visiting traveller at this time reports: "I spoke to those who had been received as members of the Lutherans, the Mennonites and the Papists, who are very much opposed to Quakerism and therefore lovingly meet every Sunday when a Menist,

"Dirck Keyser from Amsterdam reads a sermon from a book by Jobst Harmensen."

A church union of Catholics, Lutherans and Mennonites would now seem pretty comprehensive.

v. The Pequea Colony (1710)

After the foundation of Germantown the Pequea colony, founded in 1710 five or six miles south-east of the present city of Lancaster, Pa., is the next landmark of Mennonite settlement in America. In Smith's "Mennonites of America", a very scholarly, interesting and informing work, to which I wish to acknowledge my indebtedness in connection with this paper, no less than 60 pages are devoted to this settlement along the banks of the Pequea, in what was then Chester, but now Lancaster county. Aside from its bearing on Mennonite history, this colony commands interest also as the first white settlement within the bounds of this county. For this reason a commemorative tablet with the names of the original colonists has been erected by the Lancaster County Historical Society at a suitable point in this early settlement.

From a still wider stand-point the Pequea colony has the same interest in the development of Pennsylvania as the Mennonite settlement in Waterloo 120 years ago has in the history of the western peninsula of Upper Canada or Ontario. In both cases previous settlements had been confined to a more or less intermittent fringe along the nearest border. In Upper Canada the Mennonite settlers were the first to penetrate this fringe at Niagara and Dundas. They passed through the Beverly swamp 40 miles into the interior, and Waterloo became the earliest settled of any inland township and county in western Ontario. In the Consolidated By-Laws of the Township of Waterloo (1888), now a scarce document, a remarkably interesting and valuable sketch of the Waterloo settlement is given in an historical introduction of 13 pages, which for the sake of permanency and wider circulation the Historical Society might well consider reprinting. When the Mennonites moved to Waterloo, no white settlement had been formed where Buffalo now stands, the site of Hamilton was an impassable swamp, and Toronto which had been founded in 1794 was little more than a frontier trading post. Beyond Niagara there was a mill and store at Dundas. A few American traders in furs had established themselves in temporary quarters at intervals throughout that part of the wilderness bordering on civilization. Of these, three with the names respectively of Dodge, Preston and Woodward, had their location within the limits of the county of Waterloo. Dodge was located

on what was later known as Cruickston Park, the Wilks property directly opposite the mouth of the river Speed. He long remained and became a permanent and prominent landmark of the community, and was noted for his eccentricities of character. Both he and his wife died on the place and were buried near their residence, and today there is not a post or stone to show the spot where repose the ashes of the first known white settler of Waterloo.

As the Waterloo settlers went thus 40 miles beyond the settled border, so the Pequea colonists in Lancaster passed at one move through the settlements in the vicinity of Philadelphia and the Delaware, 60 miles to a stream draining into the Susquehanna. Here they were in the very heart of Indian territory. With the exception of a few Scotch-Irish hunters and fishermen they were the only whites for many miles around. At a later time when white settlements encroached more seriously on native hunting grounds, Indian neighbors were highly dangerous on Pennsylvania frontiers. At the time of the Pequea settlement, however, relations between the two races were still on the friendly basis established by Penn. From Indian neighbors the Pequea colonists had nothing to fear.

The Germantown settlers had been mostly mechanics and linen weavers, but the Pequea colonists were agriculturists. In their Swiss homes most of them had been small farmers and dairymen. Consequently while the Germantown settlement took the form of a village, that on the Pequea was spread over large farms. The purchase warrant of the Pequea colonists, dated October 10, 1710, was for 10,000 acres on the north bank of Pequea creek. In the same month of October the tract was surveyed, and on April 27, 1711, 6417 acres were distributed among the purchasers, the remainder being reserved for later comers. The original sketch of this survey and first distribution is preserved in the office of the Secretary of the Interior at Harrisburg, and is reproduced at page 146 of Smith's Mennonite history. The distributed parcels, 11 in all, range from 264 to 1008 acres. Among them was one of 530 acres purchased by "Weyndel Bowman, a Switzer, lately arrived in the province." He was from the Canton Bern, where persecution of Mennonites was at this time especially severe. He had landed at Philadelphia in 1709.

vi. The Naturalization Bill of 1729

Wendel Baumann, as the name of this settler is properly written, was the ancestor of the Mennonite Bowmans in Waterloo county. Smith's Mennonite history gives the part

taken by him with others as a Pequea colonist in 1710-1711 and also in the naturalization of these colonists in 1727-1729.

Naturalization was sought by Mennonites not for the sake of political rights. Political affairs they, as a matter of religious principle, eschewed. For them the stake in naturalization was property rights. Only British subjects had the right in Pennsylvania to sell and bequeath their lands. For this reason naturalization was for them a very real question and almost their only public interest. For the Mennonites of Lancaster county the issue centred in the Naturalization Bill of 1729.

Before 1705 naturalization in Pennsylvania was open, but Mennonites had been slow to avail themselves of the privilege. After 1742 naturalization was regulated by general acts. Between these dates naturalization was by private bill, but the right was very grudgingly conferred. The English authorities in Pennsylvania had become fearful of being swamped by German immigration. Lists of those who landed at Philadelphia were required to be kept. All immigrants on landing had to swear allegiance, but it often took years of petitioning before the Assembly would grant the rights of citizenship. The Mennonites as a body who settled in and around Germantown in 1683 were not naturalized until 1709. Those who settled in Lancaster county in 1711 and succeeding years were naturalized in 1729.

The Naturalization Bill of 1729 was the result of a petition made November 27, 1727, by "Wendel Bowman, Martin Meiling and Benedick Hearsay on behalf of themselves and others called Menists," asking permission to bring in a bill "to enable them to hold lands and trade in the said Province," which was presented to the House, read and ordered to lie on the table. The year 1727 was a year of heavy immigration, and the petition was not immediately granted. It was discussed at various times during the following year, and finally on December 14, 1728, permission was given to present such a bill. Governor Gordon, who was more liberal than his predecessor Keith, reported to the Assembly in 1729 that "these people had hitherto behaved themselves well and had generally so good a character for Honesty and Industry as to deserve the esteem of this government and a mark of its regard for them;" and he expressed the hope that the Assembly would join with him in passing a bill for their naturalization. The bill passed accordingly in that year naturalized by name a list of 113 persons, almost exclusively Mennonite, and containing practically all the Mennonite male inhabitants of 21 years and upwards in Lancaster county. This was the last Mennonite petition for

naturalization except one by the Amish of Lancaster county in 1742, in which year the general law was passed to cover the case of all aliens.

vii. Wendel Baumann's Personal History

Wendel Baumann's family consisted of seven sons and one daughter. The Waterloo Bowmans are descendants of the first, second, and fourth sons, Christian, Peter and Jacob. These descendants are traced in Eby's History of Waterloo, an invaluable work for genealogical purposes in connection with all Waterloo Mennonites. For further features in the life of Wendel Baumann we are indebted to Benjamin Bauman and his son Isaac L. Bauman (a name accidentally the same as my father's) of Lancaster, Pa., descendants of the fifth and sixth generation respectively from the original Wendel through his son Jacob. Both Benjamin Bauman and his son were engaged as assistants in the Recorder's office at Lancaster and made very extensive searches of the records as concerning Wendel Baumann. The information thus obtained by Benjamin is given concisely by him in a letter of February 24, 1886, to Mr. Simon P. Bowman of Escondido, Cal., who has given me access to the same, and to whom I am indebted also for much other information concerning early Bowman history in Pennsylvania.

Wendel Baumann's original tract of 500 acres with an additional allowance of 6 per cent. or 30 acres for roads &c. was 129 perches wide and 660 perches long and was situated then in Strasburg township, Chester county, now West Lampeter township in Lancaster county. The tract forms part of the present village of Lampeter and consisted in 1886 of three farms and eight town lots &c. Beside his original tract, or mansion place, as the colonists were accustomed to call their home farm, he took out another warrant on November 22, 1717, for 300 acres and allowance of 6 per cent, or 318 acres, along Big Beaver creek about three miles south east of his mansion farm. The second tract he divided into two farms which he sold in his lifetime to John and Casper Bauman. He sold also in his lifetime 250 acres of his mansion place, leaving at his decease 280 acres. Of this property 72 acres and 128 perches remained in the hands of his descendants until Daniel Bowman and wife on the 30th of March 1837 sold the same to Jacob Miller.

Wendel Baumann died in April 1735. Letters of Administration for his estate were granted by the Register of Wills to Benjamin Baumann, dated September 6, 1735; Bond given in £300; his bail are Jacob Baumann and Martin Bear. An inventory was filed of his real and personal estate. No

Administrator's account is found on file. A true and compared copy of the original inventory, as the same is on file in the Register's Office (Lancaster County), Viz.:

"A Inventory made the 7th day of April 1735, for the Plantation of Wandelle Bauman, deceased and of all other goods as followeth,
First the plantation with the land
belonging to it £200.0.0
To an olt Wagon ct £6.0.0
To 3 Horses ct £14.16.00
To a Mear (Mare) ct £4.5.0
To 3 Cows ct £8.5.0
To 2 Steers ct £5.7.0
To a Still ct £6.13.0
To a Wasch Kettel ct £3.0.0
To a Stellyard (Steelyard) ct £1.6.0
To (?) a Sag Bock and a Sag (a Saw-horse,
or sawing jack, and a Saw) ct S.18.0
To all sorts of Piwder (Pewter) ct £1.10.0
To Tinners (Tinner's) Tools ct £2.16.0
To Severall sort of Woottes, Copersmith
tools (Wood's Coppersmith Tools) ct £1.7.6
To 4 Hohs and 2 schoffels 2 grobinhohs and
2 axis (4 Hoes and 2 shovels, 2 grubbing-
hoes and 2 axes), together ct £1.5.6
To a Ploue and horse cears (plow and horse
gears) ct £1.6.8
To Iroin neiff and a hand sake & an olt broat
ax (iron knife and a hand-saw and an old
broad-ax) ct £0.9.4
To 3 olt (?) Slges (?Sickles) ct £0.4.0
To Earthen Wear ct £0.9.8
To Beding ct £7.8.0
To Linnen ct £2.13.9
To Clothing ct £3.17.4
To a Bibell ct £2.0.0
To several sorts of small Books ct £2.3.6
Whole Amt £268.S.00.p.6.
These man that walluett these aboffe menshened
goods (valued the above mentioned goods) was Uolrich
Brackbliel and John Bouman. Filed in the Register's
Office Sept. 6, 1735."

The writer of the inventory was a person of German origin who had acquired some, but not perfect, knowledge of written English. The spelling "cears" for the English word "gears," a harness, is the result of a double error, first pronouncing the "g" as a "k," "kears," which Germans naturally do in English words, and then spelling it "cears," the "c" being intended to be hard as in the English word "call." The spelling "Bouman" illustrates the manner in which the name Baumann was turned into Bowman. In both "Bouman" and "Bowman" the first syllable was intended to represent the sound of the English word "bow," signifying a greeting, which sound is the exact equivalent

of the first syllable of the German "Baumann." Once, however, the written form "Bowman" was established, at first chiefly by English lawyers and conveyancers in drawing up legal documents, English people pronounced it like the common English word "bowman," signifying an archer. Pronounced in this manner, the word is not a correct representation, either in spelling or sound, of the real name.

None of the 3 Baumanns connected with the settlement of the estate can be identified as sons of Wendel. His oldest known son Christian (born August 13, 1724) was then only a minor in his eleventh year. At a Mennonite conference of the entire Pennsylvania church held in 1725 two of the five preachers present from Conestoga, as the Pequea settlement was then called, were Martin Baer and Johannes Baumann, names that correspond respectively with one of the bondsmen and one of the valuers of the estate. Mennonite ministers, then as now, were not a professional, salaried class. They followed the same activity as laymen, and were as well adapted as these to conduct worldly affairs. The relation between the Bowmans and the Baers in Pennsylvania is so close that it has been suggested that any genealogical histories of these families should be issued together.

Financially Wendel Baumann had done well as a Pennsylvania frontiersman. The purchasing power of money at that time was at least ten times as much as now. This would make the total amount of his estate in present value upwards of \$13,000. Land values had risen greatly in his lifetime. His original tract he had bought at the rate of £5 per 100 acres. The 280 acres left at his decease are valued at £200. The natural agricultural qualities of Lancaster county and its rapid development account for the increased value. A delegate in attendance at the Indian conference at Lancaster in 1744 and writing at the time, was impressed by the beautiful farms. It is not mere rhetoric but a fact established by agricultural statistics, that Lancaster has become the richest farming county in the United States; and of Wendel Baumann's mansion farm of 530 acres it has been remarked that no better land could be found in this county: "Es ist kein schoener Land zu finden in Lancaster county, als sein Platz war."

viii. Early Development of the Pequea and Other Pennsylvania German Settlements

In recent times the historian Bancroft has said that neither the Pennsylvania Germans themselves nor others on their behalf claim for them the credit due them. Pennsylvania was the youngest of all the English colonies except

Georgia, yet at the time of the Revolution it had become the second in population.

A German writer, Mueller, has described the Swiss Mennonites as they appeared in the hills and valleys of their native land shortly before coming to America. They were a people stern by nature who could endure hardship; they wore long, uncut beards and rough clothing, and heavy hob-nailed shoes with iron heels; they were very zealous to serve God in prayer, in reading and otherwise; in all their ways they were as simple as lambs and doves; and their life in the Swiss mountains apart from villages and towns and with little intercourse with men, had made them blunt and rude in speech.

The picture is not at all points a flattering one; but for emigrants to an American frontier in the 18th century, the enumerated qualities leave little to be desired. Governor Thomas of Pennsylvania in 1738 ascribed the flourishing condition of his province "in a great measure" to the industry of these and other Pennsylvania Germans. The development of these settlements on the Pequea and elsewhere in Lancaster and Pennsylvania was in fact remarkably rapid. Oscar Kuhns in his "German and Swiss Settlements of Colonial Pennsylvania" quotes the reasons for this speedy development offered by English observers and notably by Benjamin Rush in his "Account of the Manners of the German Inhabitants of Pennsylvania," published at Philadelphia in 1875 but written in 1789.

At the very outset, according to Rush, while other settlers would girdle or belt the trees and leave them to rot in the ground, the Pennsylvania Germans would cut and burn them and grubbed the underwood and bushes out of the ground. By this means a field was almost as fit for cultivation the second year after it was cleared as it was 20 years later. They selected land with the heaviest forest growth because there the soil must be good. The farmer's first care after getting his field well cleared was to build an immense barn. The Duke of Saxe-Weimar in his Travels was particularly struck with these barns, many of them looking like large churches. The barn was invariably built before the farmer took any thought of building a permanent home for himself. The preparation for the permanent dwelling was the business of a number of years. These homes were generally of stone, two stories high. Stones had to be quarried, lumber sawed and allowed to season. Many were imposing structures for the time, having arched cellars underneath, spacious hallways with easy stairs, open fireplaces in most of the rooms, oak-panelled partitions, and windows hung in weights.

These people were expert farmers. Governor Thomas Pownall on a visit to Lancaster in 1754 says: "I saw some of the finest farms one can conceive, and in the highest state of culture, particularly one that was the estate of a Switzer. Here it was I first saw the method of watering a whole range of pastures and meadows on a hillside by little troughs cut in the side of a hill, along which the water from springs was conducted, so that when the outlets of these troughs were stopped at the end the water ran over the sides and watered the whole ground between that and the other trough next below it. I dare say this method may be in use in England. I never saw it there, but saw it here first."

The urban development among these people, once it began, was as rapid as the rural. The city of Lancaster was laid out in 1730. Johnston, an English observer, said of it in 1755, "You will not see many inland towns in England so large as this, and none so regular and yet this town, I am told, is not above twenty five years standing, and a most delightful country round it."

In Pennsylvania today the best farms, the stateliest barns and the sleekest cattle belong still to these people. The best farming soil of the state is limestone; and in Pennsylvania, it is said, if you are on limestone soil, you can open your mouth in Pennsylvania Dutch and get an answer every time.

ix. The Removal of Wendel Baumann's Sons Christian, Peter and Jacob to Berks County

In the forties following the death of Wendel Baumann in 1735 his sons Christian, Peter and Jacob moved from the Pequea settlement north-eastward about 25 miles to the valley of Alleghany creek in what is now Berks county. Earlier settlements had been made in this direction by Hans Graff at Graff's Thal (now Groffdale) in 1717, by three Weber brothers at Weber's Thal (now Weaverland) in 1724, and by the Goods and Musselmans at Muddy Creek in 1737. The Goods of Waterloo county are of this line of settlers at Muddy Creek. Weaverland and the neighboring village of Martindale are the original district of the Mennonite Webers and Martins so numerousely represented in Waterloo.

Groffdale, Weaverland and Muddy Creek are respectively some 6, 12, and 18 miles north-east of the original Pequea colony. The Pequea settlers had gone so far west of the settled parts around Philadelphia that the three new settlements made toward the east and north-east were all in still unsettled territory. Muddy Creek, the last of the three, was a little south of the present village of Bowmans-

ville. This brought the settled frontier near to the Forest Hills along the north-east line of Lancaster county. The movement by the three Baumann brothers in the forties carried the settled border across this line into Berks.

The pioneer of this movement into Berks was the youngest of the three brothers, Jacob. He was the Nimrod of the Pequea country, a great hunter and fisher. By this time the woods and streams in this neighborhood had been well hunted and fished. When Jacob Baumann was at Muddy Creek prospecting for a new location, an Indian offered to show him good hunting ground to the eastward on the upper reaches of the Muddy creek. Baumann's friends at Muddy Creek advised strongly against this proposal. The Indian danger was then not yet at the pitch reached in the French and Indian War of 1754 to 1763, but Indians were uneasy over the encroachment of whites. In general the earlier friendliness between the two races was at an end. But Baumann decided to make the venture.

The next morning he with the Indian started from the log cabin of one Good about a quarter of a mile south of the present Bowmansville, prospecting eastward up the valley of the Muddy creek. The next day they found a site that pleased Baumann. The Indian helped him to lay off 300 acres along the creek. At the same time he advised Baumann never to settle at any point where the water was running towards the sunset. In such places, he said, there was no good luck; and the next day he would take him to a place where the water was running towards sunrise, and where there was plenty of fish, game and good luck. The Muddy and Alleghany creeks in these parts are parallel streams, some miles apart, but running in opposite directions, the Muddy westward into the Conestoga and Susquehanna, and the Alleghany eastward into the Schuylkill and Delaware.

Baumann the next day followed the Indian still eastward to the head of the Muddy creek valley, then northward, by the Indian path leading from Sinking Spring to the Delaware, over a small range of hills into another valley called by the Indian Alleghen (Alleghany). A clear stream flowed through it toward the sunrise. The Indian's home was on the north side of the valley near the path. They selected a location and built a cabin for Baumann about a mile and a half south-west of the Indian's home. The Indian invited Baumann to bring his wife and child, guaranteeing their safety.

Baumann's friends at Muddy Creek, Weaverland and Groffdale were greatly surprised at his safe return. They

helped him to move as far as Muddy Creek. From this point Baumann with a few of the most necessary things went forward alone. It was a month since he had departed from his Indian friend, who was greatly pleased at his return. When Baumann told him of the trouble with his friends who had halted with his goods at Muddy Creek, the other said, "Friend Jacob, go and tell your white friends to go home, and tell them also that you have found a friend who is a friend indeed." The two completed the transportation of the goods. The friendship between them continued for life. Frequently in this virgin territory they shared the pleasure of fishing and the chase.

Christian and Peter Baumann had no friendly Indian connection, but as a result of their brother's favorable experience they followed him within a year or more to the Alleghany valley. Peter's location was somewhat west of Jacob, and Christian's a mile west of Peter. Christian's homestead is the one referred to in Eby's Waterloo history, I. p. 63, where it says that he built in 1749 a log dwelling that was quite sound for upwards of one hundred years. This place at last accounts was still in possession of his descendants. It is situated two or three miles north of the Christian Baumann mill (1777) on Alleghany creek. This mill is about four miles north-east of Bowmansville which place in turn is a little north from the original Muddy Creek settlement. Jacob Baumann and the Indian on their prospecting tour from Muddy Creek had taken a roundabout course into the Alleghany valley. In a direct line the distance from Muddy Creek to Christian Baumann's home, the nearest of the three brothers in Alleghany valley, was only some seven miles; but between them and the older settlement at Muddy Creek ran the Forest Hills.

The four miles from Christian Baumann's mill to Bowmansville passes directly across these hills. The Forest Hills are still rather primitive country, with very simple roads through the woods, none too well adapted to automobiles. On a visit here in 1917 with my mother and brother Franklin we passed back and forth over the road from Bowmansville to the mill. I noticed only one home in the several miles through the woods. To get through took so long that both my brother and I, without consulting the record, thought the distance was 10 miles.

The Waterloo Bowmans are all descendants of the Baumanns in Berks Co. In the 19th century, chiefly between 1807-1825, nine lines of Bowmans were established in Canada, all springing from sons or grandsons of the three Baumann brothers who settled in Alleghany valley.

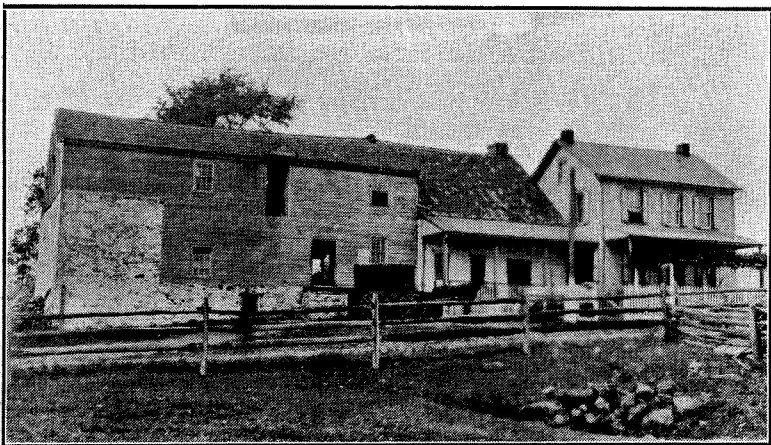
The Baumanns rooted themselves more deeply in this valley than on the Pequea. At our visit we had only the scant interval of a day to cover both sections. The forenoon we spent in the Pequea country. If there are any Bowmans still there we failed to discover them. In the afternoon we went to Bowmansville and the Alleghany valley. As we left the Forest Hills and began to descend into the valley we stopped and told the first man we saw working in a field near the road-side that we were looking for Bowmans. He answered, "Well, I'm a Bowman." We might have known it without asking. He looked like a great many other Bowmans.

When we told him we were looking also for old Bowman mills, he pointed at the Christian Baumann mill a little further down the hillside, and said, "There's a man down there will tell you all about it." The man at the mill looked like a twin of the man on the hill. His name was Noah Bowman. One of his first questions was whether we knew Mrs. Allan Bowman of Preston. They are first cousins. Both are grandchildren of Joseph Baumann (No. 18 in Eby's History), who owned this mill in his day and was himself a grandchild of the first Christian who settled in the valley and in whose lifetime the mill was built. Thus the Bowmans are still well represented in this valley; and in many cases they occupy the ancestral acres.

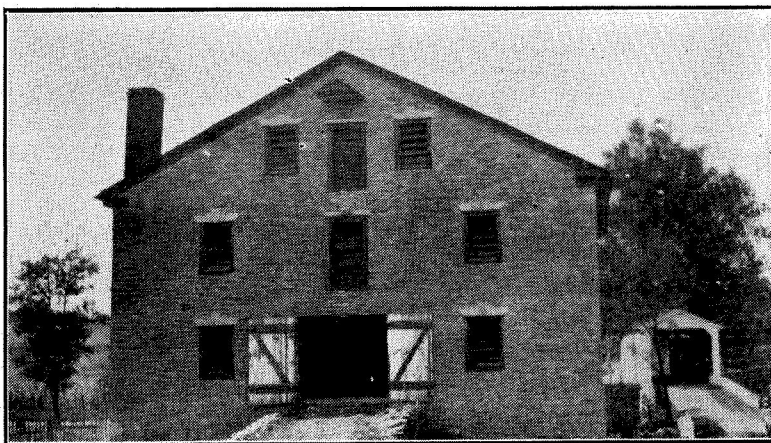
x. Early Bowman Mills in Pennsylvania

Within a few years of their removal to Berks County Christian, Peter and Jacob Baumann erected the first mills along Alleghany creek. Jacob erected a saw mill, and Christian and Peter followed with a grist and a hemp mill respectively. Flour and saw mills are among the first needs of frontier settlements. In Waterloo county the Erb grist and saw mills at Waterloo and Preston were all established within ten years after the arrival of Abraham Erb in 1806.

Before the erection of the Waterloo and Preston mills the nearest grist mill for Waterloo settlers was thirty miles away at Dundas. In the Alleghany valley the settlers, before they had a mill of their own, carried their grist on horse back about the same distance to a mill on the Brandywine below Downingtown. Milling became almost a hereditary business among Christian Baumann's descendants. The Christian Baumann Mill is marked on a timber within, "C. B. M. 1777." This 1777 building was not the first erection by the original Christian, but was built when he was 53 years of age and when his son, also called Christian, was 24. Noah Bowman, the man whom we found in charge in 1917, had recently sold the mill and was still running it for



Christian Baumann's Mill in Berks County, 1777.
On Alleghany Creek



Mill on Pequea Creek in Lancaster County
"Built by Vantil
and Anne Boman
1797"

the purchaser. Noah is the great-great-grandson of the first settler Christian Baumann, and in all the interval the mill has been passed from member to member of the family:

In 1801 Rev. Joseph Baumann, son of the first Christian, erected the second mill on Alleghany creek, a smaller one about 5 miles east of the first; but after his emigration to Waterloo in 1816, this mill passed out of Bowman hands to the Bixlers, father and son, and later to one Gebhardt who was the owner about 30 years ago. Samuel B. Bowman, son of the Rev. Joseph, continued the family tradition in Canada by erecting about 1846 the Carlisle, now Blair, mill.

The two Bowman grist mills on Alleghany creek, at last accounts, both still standing, were always run in connection with farms and are very simple in character. But on the Pequea not far from the original Wendel Baumann's farm; is a mill of much more massive proportions in solid stone. High up on its side wall was an inscription in running script as beautiful as Mr. W. H. Schmalz's best pen-work; but the reading was:

"Built by Vantil
and Anne Boman
1797"

which being interpreted, means, "Built by Wendel and Anne Bowman, 1797." My brother remarked that it was the best carving and the worst spelling he had ever had the pleasure of seeing.

The connection between this Wendel and the original Wendel I do not know. In 1917 the mill was no longer used as a mill but as a tobacco drying house. Lancaster county has gone of late very largely into raising tobacco. The barns are used for drying the tobacco leaves, the frame sides being completely turned into ventilators fastened in swivels along the upright timbers of the walls, so that any part or all of the sides can be opened or closed at will to admit or exclude circulation of the air. The walls of this old mill, being of stone, could not be thus converted into ventilators. For this reason the building was not well adapted to the new purpose. When my brother was here last September he told me that the mill was soon to be removed, if not already down. The disappearance of this interesting feature in the earliest Bowman neighborhood in Pennsylvania is much to be regretted.

xi. Bowman Burial Places in Pennsylvania

The oldest cemetery in Lancaster county is now called the Brick church cemetery. This was the first burial ground

of the Pequea colony, including the Baumanns. The cemetery is not in connection with the Brick church but is in its neighborhood. It is a little south of Wendel Baumann's mansion farm, and also not far from the mill on the Pequea built by his namesake in 1797. In 1917 we found it much harder to locate the cemetery than the mill. The mill we found without help, but we had to make inquiries to discover the cemetery. This in the end was no matter for regret. Mr. Herr, at whose home we chanced to inquire, is a descendant of the original Herrs in the Pequea colony, and gave us the kindly reception usual among Mennonites. Instead of merely giving the needed direction he invited us within, and before we left he showed us the Herr Family History, a large volume, and also his copy of Smith's Mennonite history, a work till then unknown to me.

We had hoped to find the actual grave of Wendel Baumann. In Smith's history we learned for the first time that the exact burial places of the first Pequea settlers are none of them known with certainty, with the single exception of Hans Graf who lies in a grave still clearly marked at Groffdale cemetery. The earliest grave with any record in the Brick church cemetery bears the inscription:

L. G.
1741

So far as Smith was able to discover, this is the oldest marked Mennonite grave in Lancaster county.

The Mennonites were so much opposed to publicity and outward display that it is thought they had for a time religious scruples against the use even of tombstones. The earliest graves either were unmarked or have long since lost all signs of identification. Before the establishment of general burial places the people buried in out of the way corners of their farms. In some cases after a general burial place was established the use of these private cemeteries was continued, especially if the public place was inconveniently distant. Both in the public and family cemeteries, when graves began to be marked at all, the first material used was ordinary field stone or a piece of slate from the hills. This was roughly cut to a flat shape, with uneven edges, four-sided or only triangular, and rudely lettered with the name and date of death, but sometimes only with the initials and year. This material is almost indestructible, but the stones were small and poorly planted. In Lancaster and York counties I found several small gravestones of this description of my maternal relatives in the Meyer and Wenger families. These small gravestones were from 125

to 145 years old. One was perfectly, and the rest almost perfectly, legible; but the perfectly legible one and another were lying flat upon the ground.

Upon stones of this primitive character followed sandstones. This material is at times more enduring than marble. In Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, in 1891 I saw quite old sandstones in a family cemetery near Steelton with the lettering still as perfect as the day it was inscribed. But in this material the inscription is generally not very enduring. In the centre of the Brick church cemetery is a group of low but unusually thick and substantial and very old sandstones. They have been washed carefully and almost microscopically examined but the lettering is altogether gone. The first Hans Herr lies in this cemetery, and it is supposed, somewhere among this group. Here also, in the ordinary course, would be buried Wendel Baumann, whose farm was in the near vicinity of this cemetery.

In the Alleghany valley the public burial place of the Bowmans was at the Alleghany Mennonite church about two miles east or northeast of Christian Baumann's mill. This church was at a central point in the Bowman settlement in Berks county, and it was the ordinary burial place of all the early Bowmans described in Eby's history as having lived in Berks county or in the Alleghany valley. For the Waterloo Bowmans, on account of the great number and permanence of their ancestors in this vicinity, the Alleghany cemetery has more interest than the Brick church cemetery. The earlier graves at the Alleghany church are in the same condition as at the Pequea burial place. Some were never permanently marked. Others have sandstones which though examined with the utmost care are quite beyond reading. The Alleghany cemetery on the whole is in the general condition of Mennonite church cemeteries, or somewhat better. It forms, with the neighboring church picturesquely set in a grove, a quaint and striking picture enhanced by beautiful surrounding country. The Brick church cemetery is in a neglected condition and deserves the attention of some such organization as the Lancaster County Historical Society. It is not, indeed, like some old cemeteries, overgrown with brush; but underfoot, instead of grass, there is a perfect matting of a peculiar growth which I never saw in our own country. This matting, when walked over crackles and breaks like decayed sticks, and makes an unfavorable impression on a person paying a visit of courtesy to the graves of his ancestors.

Some of the later relatives of Waterloo county Bowmans are buried in other places, especially at the Mennonite

cemetery in Bowmansville and also at the Mennonite church near Von Neida's mill about a mile south of that village. But so far as the Waterloo Bowmans are concerned, the Brick church cemetery in Lancaster county and the Alleghany cemetery in Berks are the historical burial places of the family.

xii. Samuel Bowman, Founder of Bowmansville (Pa.)

The most prominent Bowman of Lancaster county in the 19th century was Samuel Bowman, founder of the village of Bowmansville. He appears in Eby's Waterloo history as No. 20, Samuel Baumann, but nothing is given there beyond his name and that he lived and died in Bowmansville, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. A considerable account of him, over six pages, written by his nephew and former pupil, John B. Good, is given in Harris's Biographical History of Lancaster County (1872). In 1896 Hon. A. G. Seyfert read before the Lancaster County Historical Society a paper on Samuel Bowman entitled, "A Noted County Man and the Village He Founded." This paper and the notice in Harris's work are my sources of information.

Samuel Bowman was born December 1, 1789. He was the son of the second Christian Baumann at the 1777 mill on Alleghany creek, and a nephew of the Rev. Joseph Baumann who settled at Blair in 1816. As a child, like others of great ability reared among those with less, he impressed the unappreciative ones about him as peculiar rather than gifted. The English language was not used or taught in his home neighborhood. By study on his own account he early gained considerable book knowledge of this language. Later at Churchtown Academy he learned to converse in English. Surrounded in the beginning by the unlettered he acquired in the end a just taste for elegant literature. In his library were some of the best English classics which he studied until their contents became a part of himself. He had an almost inexhaustible fund of illustrative anecdotes which none knew how to apply in conversation more opportunely and with finer effect. His style was nervous and clear, his points made with force and precision.

At Churchtown he studied also surveying, and later he became an able teacher, surveyor and conveyancer. In 1820 he erected a general store at an open cross-road about 4 miles south-west of his father's mill. This venture he made with borrowed money but he soon had excess capital. The establishment grew into the present village of Bowmansville, a well built place of some 300 inhabitants. Mr. Seyfert narrates that in the early days a hermit named Samuel Good

lived about a mile south-east of the village, who had a great prejudice against black sheep. A local wag slipped a black ram into his flock overnight, and Good who blamed it on the villagers dubbed their place "Buckstown" or in Pennsylvania German, "Buckstettle." The name stuck like wax, but the U. S. government overcame it when they established a post office in the store in 1840, to which they gave the name of Bowmansville. Mr. Seyfert thinks it was a narrow escape. "Bowman" may not be a very beautiful name in itself, but it did very well as a sort of ass's bridge to escape the name of Buckstettle.

Samuel Bowman died on January 19, 1857. He had avoided public positions. Beside the postmastership, the only office he ever accepted was that of justice of the peace, and this only for convenience in the acknowledgment of legal papers. For his neighbors and the countryside he performed the duties not only of a country merchant but also those of financial agent, banker and legal adviser. None of these activities, however, apart from all public position, could account for the attention paid to his memory twenty, thirty and even forty years after his death. The reason must be his character in itself. Of character, proverbially, school boys are keen judges; and upon his, Samuel Bowman, as teacher, imprinted himself indelibly. Strenuous orthodoxy and the spirit that often accompanies it were to him unattractive elements. He came upon the world and lived in a sceptical age, as now we do again. He had sufficient activity, openness and depth of mind first to question the faith of the fathers, and then, after ripe consideration, fully to return to it. He lies in the Mennonite cemetery a mile south of Bowmansville.

xiii. Only a Corporal's Guard

The element of completeness is always a matter of some satisfaction in a reckoning. The Bowmans of Waterloo have this completeness in the sense that they are a well defined group and all are descended from Wendel Baumann. But they are not all of his descendants. In fact they are merely a fraction. And in the great army of Bowmans scattered far and wide throughout America, the Waterloo Bowmans are only a corporal's guard. Benjamin Bauman, after search in the Pennsylvania records, reports that in a memorandum taken from the "Minutes of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania from the organization to the termination of the Proprietary Government, commencing March 10th 1683, in

volumes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, giving the names of all who arrived at Philadelphia," the list of the Baumanns is as follows:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1709. Wendel Bauman. | 1749. Johan Bauman, Senr. |
| 1719. Michael Bauman. | Sept. 19. |
| 1727. Hans George Bauman, | 1749. Johan Bauman, Jr. Sept. |
| Sept. 21. | 19. |
| 1727. Jacob Bauman, Oct. 2. | 1749. Joh. Georg Bauman, Sept. |
| 1727. Daniel Bauman, Oct. 2. | 19. |
| 1727. Jacob Bauman, Oct. 2. | 1749. Abraham Bauman, Sept. |
| 1727. Albright Bauman, Oct. 16. | 19. |
| 1727. Jacob Bauman, Aug. 19. | 1749. Gottlieb Bauman, Sept. |
| 1731. Casper Bauman, Oct. 14. | 19. |
| 1734. Jacob Bauman, Sept. 23. | 1749. Johan Bauman, Oct. 12. |
| 1736. Walter Bauman, Sept. 16. | 1751. George Bauman, Sept. 25. |
| 1737. Jacob Baumann, Oct. 8. | 1751. Hans Conrad Bauman, |
| 1737. Johannes Bauman, Oct. 8. | Oct. 7. |
| 1737. Christian Bauman, Oct. 8. | 1752. Johann Georg Bauman, |
| (under 16 years of age) | Sept. 19. |
| 1737. Johann Jacob Bauman, | 1752. Johann Jacob Bauman, |
| Oct. 8. (under 16 years of | Oct. 4. |
| age). | 1752. Jacob Bauman, Oct. 20. |
| 1739. Jacob Baumann, Feby. 7. | 1752. Leonhart Bauman, Oct. 23. |
| 1739. Hans Jacob Baumann, | 1752. Georg Christoph Bauman, |
| Feby. 7. | Nov. 22. |
| 1739. Johannes Baumann, Sept. | 1753. Johannes Baumann, Sept. |
| 3. | 27. |
| 1742. Jacob Baumann, Aug. 25. | 1753. Johannes Bauman, Oct. 3. |
| 1744. Michael Baumann, Nov. | 1755. Christian Bauman, Oct. 7. |
| 2. | 1755. Conrad Bauman, Oct. 7. |
| 1746. Jacob Bauman, Jr., Oct. | 1763. John Georg Bauman, Nov. |
| 25. | 25. |
| 1746. Jacob Bauman, Jr., Oct. | 1770. Joh. Martin Bauman, Oct. |
| 25. | 29. |
| 1747. Peter Bauman, Aug. 1. | 1770. Friedrich Wilh. Bauman, |
| 1748. George Adam Baumann, | Oct. 29. |
| Sept. 16. | 1773. Thomas Baumann, Sept. |
| 1749. Peter Baumann, Sept. 9. | 18. |
| 1749. Jacob Bauman, Sept. 11. | |

The Snider Pioneer Memorial

By W. W. Snider, St. Jacobs

To secure civil and religious freedom has impelled many people in the past to leave the lands of their birth for newer countries, where the yoke of oppression was eased and religious freedom tolerated, and where increased opportunities presented themselves and the reward for honest labor was more bountiful.

It was in this spirit that the ancestors of the Snider family bethought themselves in the year 1736 to emigrate from the land of their birth, viz. the Canton of Berne, Switzerland. The land of their adoption was Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

Here, for several generations, the descendants lived until the year 1806, when visions of still greater opportunities in a better country to the north loomed up. Following their convictions, in the spring of 1806 a caravan could be seen wending its way over the hills of Pennsylvania and across the Allegheny mountains, and finally crossing the Niagara river to the land of freedom and liberty, Canada, which, even to those early pioneers spelled opportunity.

The maple leaf has become the emblem of Canada, and in those far off pioneer days the maple leaf was a sign and guide, for when spying out the land the settlers gave preference to lands where the lofty maples and the mighty oaks reared themselves. These trees indicated the best soil for what were to be the future farms.

Christian Schneider, and his family, who were amongst those early settlers, located, after many hardships, near where is now the village of Doon. Here he carried on his farming operations until the year 1850 when he died.

A few of the older descendants, viz., D. D. Snyder and the late E. W. B. Snider, recognizing the great hardships, and the sterling worth of their ancestors, and what the present generation owes to its forefathers, thought that a fitting monument would ever keep before the generations to follow, the memory of those who helped so materially, through weary and endless toil, to make Canada such a great and glorious country, and who, by their Christian character, and the fruits of their toil, have handed down to the present generation such a great blessing and heritage.

The late E. W. B. Snider had actively undertaken the work of an organization to effect this purpose, but before completing the work he was stricken and passed away.

A meeting of the descendants was then called by D. D. Snyder of Roseville, and the following officers elected.

D. D. Snyder President. — W. W. Snider Secy. Treas.

Committee:

Levi Snider—Hespeler
M. S. Hallman—Waterloo
Noah Snyder—Waterloo
Benjamin Snyder—Roseville
Ephraim Snyder—Baden

The committee after deliberating as to the best mode of procedure decided to circularize the descendants, setting forth the object of the memorial. The response was cordial and the memorial soon assumed definite shape.

Sunday Oct. 15th 1922 was the date chosen for the memorial service. The intention was to have the service at the foot of the monument which had been erected. Owing to the lateness of the season provision was made that if unfavorable weather should interfere, the service was to be held in the Strasburg Mennonite church.

The day brought hundreds to the service, which owing to threatening weather conditions, was held in the church.

The President, a grand-son of Christian Schneider, officiated as chairman and brought to the attention of the descendants the significance of the memorial, and related the historical events of which it was the culmination. He remembered his grandfather, and recalled many of the hardships the early pioneers had to face. He compared pioneer conditions with the present and needless to say the contrast was startling.

Rev. Absalom Snider of Hespeler led in prayer which was followed by the song "Faith of our Fathers."

Rev. Jonas Snider of Waterloo followed by reading the 103rd Psalm out of the old family bible dating back to the year 1534 and which had been brought along by the ancestors from Switzerland.

Rev. Jonas Snider and Rev. Absalom Snider delivered impressive sermons, calling attention to the simple life of the pioneers which was conducive to strong Christian character building, and then pointed out in marked contrast the pitfalls of present day conditions.

The Secretary then gave a short address and submitted the following genealogical table of the family, being the record as written up in the old Snider bible.

Hannes Schneider born in the Canton of Berne, Switzerland 1534.

| | | |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Jacob Schneider | born 1561 | |
| Peter Schneider | born 1590 | died 1695 |
| Jacob Schneider | born 1624 | died 1695 |
| Jacob Schneider | born 1663 | died 1727 |
| John Schneider | born 1697 | died 1763 |
| Jacob Schneider | born 1727 | died 1803 |
| Christian Schneider | born 1758 | died 1850 |

Members of the committee and others gave happy reminiscences and all enjoyed the retrospect.

In the year 1736 Christian Schneider's grandfather John, who was married to Susannah Bauman of Holland, emigrated from Switzerland to America, settling in Lancaster County, Pa.

At the time of the Snider re-union, held in 1909, the direct descendants of Christian Schneider numbered 1834 souls.

The monument is of New Hampshire granite, of the quality known as Silver White, stands about five feet high and bears the following inscription:

In Memory of
Christian Schneider
Born 1758. Died Aug. 6. 1850.

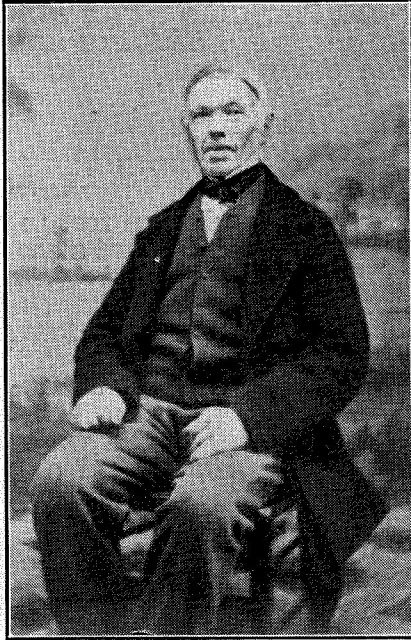
Also his wife
Elizabeth Erb.
Born 1770. Died Sept. 29th 1818.

They were born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, U. S. A., emigrated to Canada in 1806, with their family of 7 sons and 2 daughters, locating near Doon, Waterloo County, on 400 acres of primitive forest secured by purchase. Both were buried on this part of original homestead.

Erected by their descendants, 1922.

The monument is in what is known as the Doon Cemetery, which is rather isolated, but the interesting feature relative to the monument is the fact that this plot of ground originally was a part of the Christian Schneider homestead, and it is quite fitting that here in this quiet retreat, undisturbed by the hurry of the modern day, should repose the remains of Christian Schneider and his wife, who played such an important part in the surrounding community during those early days and times, when, it can truly be said, "Life was real, life was earnest."

Biography



John Goldie and Descendants

By Roswell Goldie

John Goldie was born March 21st., 1793 in the Parish of Kirkoswald, Ayrshire, Scotland, and came to Ayr, Ontario, in the year 1844. Being a great lover of plants and flowers he served an apprenticeship as a gardener, afterwards entered Glasgow Botanical Gardens receiving there a thorough scientific training in botany. He finally entered the University turning his attention to languages. He was married June 15th. 1815 (Waterloo Day) to Margaret Ballantyne Smith, daughter of James Smith a wellknown florist and botanist of that day, residing at Monkwood Grove near Minishant, Ayrshire.

On the day of his marriage he went to Edinburgh to be examined as to his knowledge of botany as he had received an appointment on an expedition to be sent out by the British Government to explore the Congo River country but at the last moment relinquished the appointment.

In 1817 he sailed from Leith for America. Through the stress of weather his ship was obliged to put into Halifax. Leaving the boat there he explored the neighborhood of Halifax for some distance around subsequently going to the

north shore of New Brunswick and collected specimens of many plants and flowers several of them new to science. Thence he travelled to Quebec and Montreal meeting at the latter place Frederick Pursh the celebrated botanist who presented him with a copy of his book on American plants and who gave him much useful information as to his proposed journeys. He made a shipment of his collection from Quebec to Greenock but it never reached its destination. He discovered a beautiful fern near Montreal which was named by Dr. Hooker after him, *Aspidium Goldianum*.

Leaving Montreal he travelled on foot to Albany and by boat to New York where he remained a short time. He then explored the eastern part of New Jersey which was rich in botanical treasures. He made another shipment from Philadelphia but it too was lost like the former one. His money running low he sought employment in the winter of 1818 obtaining a situation as a school teacher at Amsterdam, N. Y. He went to Montreal in April 1818 working at the spade all summer for four days a week and making botanical trips on the other two days of each week. He writes "In the autumn I shipped my collection of plants, and in two months had the mortification to learn that the vessel was totally wrecked in the St. Lawrence. Thus did I lose the fruit of two years' labour." This was the third lot that was lost. In June after a winter of unemployment in Montreal he left that place going west passing through Brockville, Gananoque, Kingston arriving at York (Toronto) June 26. He made a side trip to Lake Simcoe and on his return went to Niagara Falls staying there a few days. He continued on, generally on foot, through New York State, and to Pittsburgh, Pa., ending up at Kingston, Canada, where he packed up all his collection and sailed from Montreal for Scotland arriving there with his plants all in good order, in the fall of 1819.

In 1824 he went to Russia and visited many parts of that country sending to Scotland a number of plants that had never been introduced into Great Britain. He made a second visit to Russia in 1830 and the Government there recognizing his botanical knowledge, requested him to make a report upon the Flora of some of the more recently acquired territory. This he was compelled to decline as his business as a florist which he had started at "Wrightfield" near Burns' cottage, required all his attention. Unfortunately all the diaries and notes of his Russian trips, together with other valuable papers, were lost in a fire which destroyed his house in 1854.

His Canadian wanderings gave him so favourable an opinion of that country that he decided to settle here.

Two of his sons William and James had gone to the United States in 1842. In 1844 Mr. and Mrs. Goldie with their sons John and David, and daughters Elizabeth, Jane, Margaret, and Mary left Scotland for Canada coming to a farm at Ayr, which was named by them "Greenfield" after a place near their home in the old land.

With the assistance of his young family he started farming, also a small nursery. In a letter dated May 1846 to his son James who was employed as a gardener in the vicinity of New York, he speaks of his apple trees, rose bushes, vines, strawberries etc. He mentions the scarcity of money and how this hampered them all. He was then importing fruit trees, shrubs and plants from England. His son John had served an apprenticeship as a millwright in Scotland, and was of much help in the new home. He built a small shop at Greenfield, equipping it with a turning lathe and other machinery. To quote from the above mentioned letter "We sowed our wheat on the 9th of April. It looks very well except a bit that has been much hurt by the wireworm. David is ploughing the high field for our grass crop. William and I have been very busy rooting out the pine stumps and have made a considerable clearance. I would strongly advise against buying a waggon as John can make what we want in that way and money is wanted to pay for our land. We have wood seasoning for a common wagon. John has his machinery in operation and it answers well. He has made several beds and other things and is likely to get plenty of work but the evil is that the cash is not easily gotten." Game was quite plentiful at this time for William writing to his brother in New York says "There were a good many deer killed besides McEwan's (a few miles away, in Blenheim Tp.) last winter. I would have been up but could never get a gun as some person had always the loan of the "Balig" (adjoining farm) one. Try and send one up this fall and if you cannot afford one get a good barrel and lock, if you could get one about 50 or 60 to the pound which would be first rate for pigeons and I would like to have a day in Blenheim at the deer. We cannot afford powder and shot for a shot gun and a small rifle would not take the fourth part of either."

The winter of 1846-7 was without much snow for Mr. Goldie complains that "the want of snow has prevented oxen work. We cannot even get firewood drawn by them, the ground being either bare or covered with ice." Writing in February 1847, he refers to the death (in 1846) of Mr. William Dickson their landlord and expressed his uneasiness as to what would follow that circumstance and wished that

all the indebtedness for the land was paid. He speaks of the great destitution in Ireland and the Highlands and states how thankful he was that he and his family were in Canada.

In June 1847 a severe thunderstorm with hail did much damage to their fruit trees and vegetable garden. Thomas Fulton a neighbour and John Jr. bought a sawmill and removed it to a site more convenient to the farm. The latter made the woodwork for a waggon and had it ironed at a cost of \$60.00 which further taxed their slender resources. They were unable to buy horses although "David torments me daily to get him a pair." They built a raceway and dam for the sawmill and also did some draining.

In May 1848 they were forced to buy a yoke of oxen for which they paid \$35.00 cash and \$30.00 in lumber. A payment of \$260.00 was now due the Dickson Estate and as the crops were very poor owing to rust in the wheat Mr. Goldie feared that this debt would have to be left for another year.

In a letter dated Nov. 20, 1848 it is reported that "We are now commenced cutting a raceway from the sawmill dam for a new erection, an oatmeal-mill, one of the best paying concerns in the country. We will have hard scraping to get it erected. Samuel Austin from Ayr, an excellent millwright and miller, is to do all the machinery and will ask no pay except board until it is made by the mill."

The saw-mill was given up in 1849, evidently being unprofitable, but it was then decided to build a flour-mill in conjunction with the oatmeal-mill already planned.

The rate of interest on loans was 16 per cent. per annum and cash was difficult to get even at that rate.

The sons William, John and David worked hard at the mill in 1850 and by November it was completed and was known as the "Greenfield Mills." For a few years it was a struggle to keep the business in a solvent state owing to decline in markets when a stock of wheat was held, and too, competition from other millers. Being somewhat discouraged they proposed selling out the plant but no buyer could be found.

In January 1854 their house was burned to the ground and the family was forced to live with the kind neighbours till another dwelling was secured. They immediately started planning a new house, to be of brick.

The milling business in 1854 proved profitable and some money was made. And so they all worked along from

year to year, each one with his or her shoulder to the wheel and gradually satisfactory results came as their reward.

John Jr. after various employment, including some time at the Dumfries Foundry in Galt, formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Sidney Smith, and started a saw-mill in the Township of Esquesing, near Acton, which they operated for three or four years, after which the former returned to Galt, in 1859, where he and Hugh McCulloch bought the Dumfries Foundry.

This manufactory had been founded by James Crombie, but owing to unfortunate speculations in grain he was forced to relinquish it. This establishment is now the largest in Galt and is owned by the sons of John Goldie and Hugh McCulloch.

In 1860 James Goldie came to Canada, settling in Guelph, building a flour mill known as the Speedvale Mills. This he sold about 1867 and purchased the People's Mills which had been burnt and which he rebuilt. This he ran for a number of years, assisted by his sons.

John Goldie Sr. in his later life gave up active interest in the business and spent much of his time with his beloved plants and flowers. His death occurred in July 1886 when he was in his 94th year. His son David became proprietor of the Greenfield Mill, and being about one of the first in Ontario to adopt the roller process of making flour, enjoyed a large measure of success in consequence. His sons became associated with him in his business later. This mill was sold some years ago and passed away entirely from Goldie control. The old homestead, it is pleasant to record, is still owned by the members of his family.

The first and second generations of the Goldies have all gone, Mrs. Goldie Sr. died Feb. 21 1878 in her 87th year. William the eldest son never married, died in the United States in the early sixties. John of the Goldie and McCulloch Co., died in 1896. David in 1894 and James Nov. 1912. Of the daughters Margaret was married to William Caven, afterwards Rev. Dr. Caven of Knox College, Toronto. She died May 22nd 1913.

Elizabeth was married to Sydney Smith of Galt, later of Acton and she died in 1854, having been born Nov. 9, 1820. She was the eldest daughter.

Jane the second daughter was married in Ayr, Ontario in 1847 to Andrew McEwan who was a farmer in Blenheim Tp. and afterwards bookkeeper at the Greenfield Mills. She died in 1862 and left seven children.

Mary the youngest daughter married to Andrew McIlwraith accountant of Galt in 1862 and died at Galt April 1911, a family of five surviving her.

Mr. Goldie's diary of his Montreal-Pittsburgh journey was published in 1897 under the title "Diary of a Journey through Upper Canada and some of the New England States, 1819, by John Goldie," but is now out of print. The Edinburgh Philosophical Journal Vol. VI, 1822, contains a report of "Mr. Goldie's description of some new and rare plants discovered in Canada in the year 1819."

Grandchildren of John Goldie of Ayr, Living October 1922.

Alex R. Goldie, Galt; Mrs. J. C. Breckenridge, Toronto. Children of John Goldie of Galt.

Mrs. Jas. Anderson, Windsor. Daughter of Elizabeth who married Sydney Smith.

Roswell Goldie; Lincoln Goldie. Sons of James Goldie, Guelph.

Mrs. Thos. Hunter, New Haven, Conn.; Mrs. A. B. Armstrong, New Haven, Conn.; Mrs. Robt. Anderson, British Columbia; Miss Frances O. McEwan, British Columbia; Miss Jessie McEwan, New Haven, Conn. Children of Jane, who married Andrew McEwan.

Mrs. (Rev.) W. A. Wilson, Toronto; Miss Mary Caven, Toronto; Miss Jean Caven, Toronto; Dr. Wm. P. Caven, Toronto; Dr. Jas. G. Caven, Toronto. Children of Margaret, who married Rev. Dr. Caven.

Mrs. Chas. Turnbull, Galt; W. F. McIlwraith, U. S.; David G. McIlwraith, U. S.; Miss Jean C. McIlwraith, British Columbia; Mrs. Dr. Nichol, Listowel, Ont. Children of Mary, who married Andrew McIlwraith.

John Goldie, Ayr; Geo. E. Goldie, California; Dr. Wm. Goldie, Toronto; Herbert Goldie, British Columbia; James Goldie, British Columbia; Mrs. Dr. Cleland, Toronto; Mrs. D. E. Kilgour, Toronto; Edward Crosby Goldie, Toronto; Mrs. John Falkner, Toronto. Children of David Goldie.

William Goldie, a nephew of John Goldie, Sr., is living at Pittsburgh, Penn. He is hale and hearty in his 88th year and still engaged in business. In his early days he was a cooper and resided at Ayr, also at Plattsville, Ontario.

Mrs. David Goldie formerly of Ayr, is living, and at present is in California.

Editor's Note—The Waterloo Historical Society collection contains a copy of Mr. Goldie's diary mentioned. It is a general account of the journey. There was a separate botanical journal of the trip, but this unfortunately was lost, years later, in a fire.

The traveler left Montreal June 4th, arrived at York June 26th. and again July 6th, after the side trip to Lake Simcoe, at Niagara July 10th, and at Niagara Falls on the 11th. Here he remained about a week, then proceeded via Buffalo and Erie Pa. to Pittsburgh where he arrived August 2nd, and remained only one day. On the return journey he followed up the Allegheny River and diagonally across New York State to Sackett's Harbor on Lake Ontario, where he arrived August 24th, and from there crossed to Kingston.

He travelled mostly on foot, walking occasionally as much as thirty miles a day. The soil, plants, trees, weather etc., are described, along the journey. The diary is on the whole an interesting contemporary record.

**Mr. Goldie's Original Description
of the
*Aspidium Goldanum***

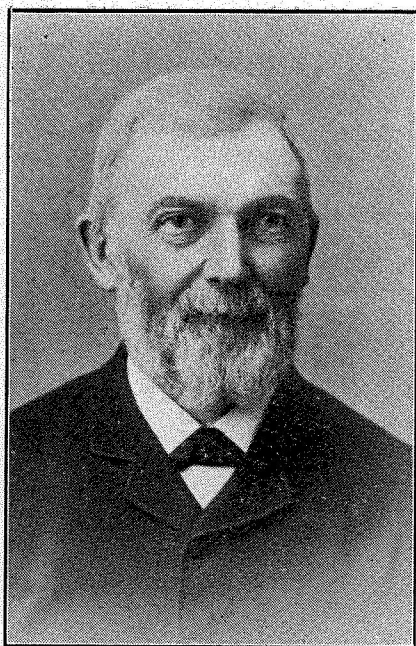
Sori subrotundi sparsi. Indusium umbilicatum vel uno latere dehiscens.

Aspidium Goldianum; frondibus ovato-oblongis glabris pinnatis, pinnis lanceolato-acuminatis pinnatifidis, laciniis oblongis spinuloso-serratis, stipite paleacco.

Hab. Near Montreal.

From one and a half to two feet in height. Allied to *Aspidium Cristatum* more than to any other species in the genus; but abundantly distinguishable by the greater breadth of the frond, which gives quite a different outline, and by the form of the pinnae, which are never broader at the base, but are, on the contrary, narrower than several of the segments just above them. These segments, too, are longer and narrower, slightly falcate, and those of the lowermost pinnae are never lobed, but simply serrated at the margin. The serratures are likewise terminated by more decided, though short, spinules. The fructifications are central near the midrib, and this circumstance prevents the species from bearing, as it would otherwise do, no inconsiderable affinity to *A. marginale*.

Specimens of this plant, cultivated in the Botanic Garden at Glasgow, from roots which I brought from Canada, retain all the characters which I have above described.



John Goldie, Jr.

John, the second son of John and Margaret Goldie, was born, in 1822, near the west coast of Scotland, on the Doon, a small river which falls into the Firth of Clyde, two miles south of the seaport of Ayr. He was sent to school in Kilroy, a village near his home, but for only a short time. The school seems to have left some impress however. He had a keen mind, and his love of sound reading, which he came by naturally and from home, gave him in time a wide range of information.

There is to be said of Scotch country schools that they are remarkably thorough. Robert Burns, beloved of all Scotchmen, born within a few miles of John Goldie's birthplace, received all his formal education in an Ayrshire village school.

Still quite young, Goldie left school and was apprenticed to James McNab, a millwright, with shop at Old Poll. During his apprenticeship the railway between Ayr and Glasgow was built, and McNab secured the contract for the cars in the construction of which Goldie assisted.

When he was twenty-two John left McNab to emigrate with his family to America, to where his brothers William,

the oldest, and James, later of Guelph, had preceded. The family came direct to Greenfield, so named by the father, a farmstead near Ayr, contracted for purchase from the original Dumfries Township proprietor, William Dickson. John obtained employment under George Baird, a building contractor of Blandford Township, where he remained for a year. Later he went to Montreal for eighteen months, working as pattern maker. For a number of years he was active at Greenfield. He had a small shop with turning lathe and other machinery, had a saw-mill with a neighbor and installed the machinery in a small flour-mill for his father, all as related in the preceding paper. For some time he worked as mill-wright for James Crombie in Galt. About 1855, as also related, he and his brother-in-law Sidney Smith started a sawmill near Acton, in Esquesing Township, and carried on this business for three or four years.

In 1859 came his first larger opportunity in business, and the beginning of what may be called his life work. The Dumfries Foundry in Galt, the iron-working industry of his former employer James Crombie, was for sale. Goldie and his friend Hugh McCulloch, forming a partnership, bought this business, on easy terms of payment. From a small shop employing twenty-two men in 1859, when they bought it, the plant grew rapidly. The first large contract of the partners was for the machinery of the rolling-mill for the Great Western Railway at Hamilton. This was satisfactorily accomplished; and gave the business a great impetus. From the beginning the aim was to produce only the best work of its kind. The plant soon grew to large proportions. Hardly a year passed without some addition to buildings or the starting of a new line of manufacture.

In 1891 the partnership was turned into a joint stock company with Dominion Charter and Capital Stock of \$700,000.; the original shareholders being John Goldie, Hugh McCulloch, David Goldie, Hugh McCulloch Jr., and R. O. McCulloch. Today the business is one of the largest, if not the largest, of its kind in Canada. During the Great War the plant was largely active in the manufacture of munitions.

John Goldie while residing in Esquesing married Elizabeth Alexander who died in 1869, leaving one son John who died about 1884. In 1870 the widower married Margaret Rodgers, who survived him for twenty-three years. To this second union there were born a son Alex R. and a daughter Eleanor, who married James Breckenridge and lives in Toronto. Another member of the family is Rebecca Goldie, an adopted daughter, now also living in Toronto.

At the time of his death Mr. Goldie was one of the oldest members of Central Presbyterian church, Galt. For many years he was a strong supporter of the Galt hospital for which he and his business partner Mr. McCulloch gave the land on which it is built. He was an active supporter and took a great interest in the Mechanics Institute, which later developed into the Galt Public Library. In politics Mr. Goldie was an adherent of the Liberal Party. He never aspired, nor would he accept nomination, to public office, but was nevertheless a man of great force and influence. His love of sport is manifested in that he was for many years re-elected patron of the Galt Curling Club. In scientific attainment he stood well in astronomy; was member of the Astronomical Society of Ontario and had a very fair observatory of his own, fitted with a six-inch lens telescope and other instruments.

In September 1895 Mr. Goldie had a slight operation on the inside of his nose. This developed into blood poisoning and a lingering illness culminating in his death on March 26th, 1896. He had been in good health practically all his life.



The Rev. Theobald Spetz, C.R. D.D.

Among the men whose career is worthy of record and remembrance in the Annual Historical Records of Waterloo County, perhaps none more deserves honorable mention than the Catholic Priest, whose name stands at the head of this article, one extra reason being that he encouraged the beginnings of these records and was an intimate friend of Wm. H. Breithaupt of The Waterloo Historical Society which originated and publishes them.

The late Father Spetz was a native of Waterloo County, born at Erbsville, near Waterloo May 13th., 1850, and so loyally attached that he never wished to live elsewhere. He was greatly interested in all local matters, throughout his life.

His grandfather, also named Theobald, was, it appears, the first immigrant from Europe to this section of Canada. He was a native of Rovern, Upper Alsace, had made the calamitous campaign under Napoleon to Moscow, later on married Ann Haehner and settled as farmer and teamster in Lower Sulzbach.

Deciding to go to the new world he and his family drove in their own conveyance across the Vosges mountains and by way of Paris to Havre. Then 96 days was occupied in the slow voyage to New York on a sailing vessel. Then another 16 days up the Hudson and by canal boat to Lockport, with a laborious journey on foot as far as Buffalo.

Here the sturdy pioneer family attached themselves to a body of Mennonites and accompanied them to the upper end of Waterloo Township where Theobald Spetz bought a farm in the wilderness. Later the son Joseph, only nine years old at the time of emigration, took over the farm, and here the late Father Spetz was born.

When the family later moved to this city, the young man attended St. Jerome's College, then newly founded, from 1866 to 1870 as one of its first students.

From 1870 to '72 he studied and taught at St. Mary's College, Kentucky, then taken over by the fathers of St. Jerome's College. After that he went to Rome to study for the priesthood and there joined the congregation of the Resurrection, who had charge of the colleges named. He was ordained priest, Sept. 23rd., 1877 and returned to St. Jerome's College, in 1878, where he remained as professor, disciplinarian and president until 1901. Father Spetz, in addition to his duties at the college, was active for many years in parish work. He assisted the late Dr. Louis

Funcken at first in the work of St. Mary's church. From August 1878 to June he had charge of the mission at New Hamburg, where in 1883 the present splendid church building was erected.

In 1890 Rev. T. Spetz undertook the establishment of a Catholic congregation in Waterloo and began the erection of a new church building. It speaks well for the community spirit among the people of Waterloo that Father Spetz was able to secure subscriptions amounting to about \$1500 from Waterloo non-Catholics in aid of the new building. The total sum collected for the purpose was \$5490 and when on Jan. 6, 1890 the new church was dedicated there remained a debt of only \$2500. on the edifice.

In 1911 Father Spetz assumed charge of St. Mary's parish here after the death of the late Rev. W. Kloepfer. For four years he remained in charge until the burden became too heavy, owing to his increasing years. The beautiful decoration of the interior of the church and the installation of an improved lighting system were carried out under him.

Since 1915 he has assisted at parochial work here and in Waterloo. 1916 saw the completion of his church history of Waterloo County, a work to which he devoted many years of close study and research.

In public life Father Spetz took much active interest. As member of the executive of the Children's Aid Society and the Waterloo Historical Society his advice was greatly valued.

Father Spetz was active in church work up to a very short time before his death. About the middle of September, 1921, he had a slight paralytic stroke. As he became gradually weaker he was taken on September 27 to St. Joseph's hospital in Guelph. There a gradual decline set in. Sometime later he became absolutely helpless until death called him away at 3.15 o'clock Thursday afternoon, Dec. 1, 1921.

Some incidents as characteristics that would go on the screen to show the persistent activity of the subject of our sketch, might be added. More than once, on his visits to St. Agatha, he walked to the tombstone of his grandfather in the cemetery and took care that age and atmosphere would not injure it. Joseph Spetz, his father, was a brewer, on Frederick Street, with considerable property at the time of his death. Father Spetz in his young days not only worked on the farm, but also handled the beer kegs in his

father's brewery*) with skill and dispatch. With his brothers and sisters he formed a musical choir in his home where some of his fellow students on frequent occasions joined around the piano in rendering German folk songs.

In Rome he was leader of the choir and instructed the students of his college in plain chant with great patience and success. Among his pupils was Father Fehrenbach, later his successor at St. Jerome's College.

As superior, as pastor in Kitchener, in Waterloo, even on his visits to outlying missions, he wore such a quiet unassuming manner that he was termed "the silent man" by a priest's housekeeper. He was so absolutely unconscious of self, and absorbed in his thoughts, that he would pass by his relatives and friends on the street without noticing them; and in winter, quite unknowingly, wearing a summer coat, an out-of-date hat or old shoes, leaving canes and umbrellas or even valuables in strange places, without reclaiming them. When busy with his greatest accomplishment, the establishment and building of St. Louis Church in Waterloo, he was found in shirt sleeves digging, grading, engaging in all kinds of useful work, usually neglected. He was always ready to advocate and promote public enterprise, his advice and counsel in such matters being valuable and frequently asked.

A permanent monument of his untiring energy and active interest in local affairs is a book he wrote and compiled with great patience and perseverance entitled "A History of the Catholic Church in Waterloo County," in which the origin of the various parishes, the advent of pioneer settlers, the growth of the missions, the lives of the clergymen connected with them, descriptions and other data in great number, gathered from many sources, are illustrated and historically recorded with great care and tact. The book was published in 1916, a neat volume, in fine binding, containing in its 126 pages a most interesting account of facts, which would have been forgotten completely, unless written down when laboriously obtained from old settlers whose memories had to be stirred up vigorously and repeatedly.

Father Spetz specialized in history. His favorite class in college was general history. His erudition, particularly in modern history, was extensive, his critical judgment pro-

*) Of which the buildings, converted into dwellings, are still standing, on Spetz St., off Frederick St.—Ed.

found, his views unbiased. Whilst taciturn in company, he could, when roused by questions or stirred up by contrary views, discourse on most any subject, even modern politics, interestingly and widely. Public men in Europe and America, their merits and failings, were disclosed from the stores of his memory, without hesitation and with surprising accuracy. On his countenance, dignified and mild, indignation with an ominous scowl would emerge when unconsidered or faulty assertions were made.

After his first paralytic stroke he seemed to be mentally preoccupied and aware of his approaching life's end, remarking to a friend: "This is the beginning of the end." Thus closed the earthly career and usefulness of a many-sided man, who, of humble origin, by unselfish ambition and religious faith attained a few comparatively great objects in his civil and priestly life.

J. F.



Donations 1922

Letter to Wm. Dickson Esp., London, from K. Robertson, 1847. Note Dan'l Tye to Fleming & Robertson, 1854. Pamphlet of the Dundas Building Society, 1848. Donated by J. P. Jaffray, Galt.

Address by Otto Klotz at opening of new High School building. Jan. 10th, 1876, original manuscript; donated by Jacob Klotz.

Photograph John B. Fisher; donated by C. A. Boehm, Waterloo.

Mandamus, The Queen vs. Shoemaker, 1862, regarding Railway Office Records, Preston. Bill 1863, an act to reunite the North and South Riding of the County of Waterloo. Donated by D. S. Bowlby, Kitchener.

Pamphlet by P. Eby regarding crown lands, printed in the Canadian & Telegraph office 1854; donated by Rev. F. E. Oberlander, New York.

Old papers and deeds; donated by W. Winkler, St. Jacobs.

29th Battalion Badges, old coins, hand cuffs, 3 iron-stone plates, one maple leaf pattern; donated by E. Turnbull, Galt.

Photograph. Unveiling Soldiers Monument, Ayr; donated by C. A. Boehm, Waterloo.

Division Court Records 1853-1856; donated by W. H. Winkler, St. Jacobs.

Journal of proceedings at the twentieth session of the Municipal Council of the District of Wellington Oct. 3rd, 1848; donated by C. W. Schierholtz, Elmira.

Ox-bell; donated by Mrs. Ezra E. Eby, Kitchener.

Journal of the Board of Trustees, Detroit 1802-1806. Donated by Burton Historical Collection.

Pair old-time wood-top skates; donated by E. A. Berges, Kitchener.

Pioneers Cradle, bedding etc. complete. Iron mortar and pestle for household use. Early hand sewing machine. German pipe, porcelain bowl. Donated by Mrs. Mary Kaufman, Kitchener.

Sword of Major G. H. Bowlby, M.D.; donated by Mrs. Martha Bowlby, Kitchener.

Photograph of Enoch Ziegler and Mrs. Ziegler donated by Ben. Ziegler, Kitchener.

Exchange List

Brant Historical Society.
Burton Historical Collection, Detroit Public Library.
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.

Catalog of Museum

ADDITIONS 1918-1922

ARTICLES

- Army rifle used in Red Rebellion, 1885.
- Two flint lock horse pistols.
- Atlantic Cable, section of first.
- British gas mask and bayonet sabre, Great War. U. S. Cartridge pouch, and sword, (Civil War). Cutlass.
- Berlin Rubber Co.: First pair rubbers manufactured by the original. January 24, 1900. Original Pay Roll Book, 1899.
- 29th Battalion Badges, old coins.
- Dominion Tire Co.: First automobile tire manufactured in Kitchener, 1913.
- Galt Medal.
- Indian arrow heads, stone axe, etc., and fossils.
- Indian pottery specimens (broken) found in railway excavation behind Dominion Tire Factory, Kitchener.
- Inkhorn and sander.
- Niagara Railway Suspension Bridge: Wire splice from original cable, 1855.
- Old lard lamp.
- Opium pipe, Chinese.
- Ox Bell, Waterloo County Settlers.
- Pioneers Cradle with bedding etc., complete; iron mortar and pestle, for household use; hand sewing machine.
- Rail Section, Berlin & Waterloo Horse Ry., 1888.
- Rail Section, Grand Trunk Ry., 1856.
- Saddle, ladies. Shoemaker family.
- Skates, old time, wood top.
- Sword of Major G. H. Bowlby, M.D.
- Clayton W. Wells' Collection: Rifle, Daniel Snyder 1831, also hunting bag, powder flask, etc., and antlers of deer shot near Waterloo letter to Daniel Snyder, 1863 small iron kettle, prong used in felling trees, two pair official Waterloo County hand cuffs, pair of prisoners shackles, Indian stone implements; day book of Abraham Erb (Waterloo Mill), 1822-26.

BOOKS

- Anti Slavery Harp, by William Brown, 1850.
- Address to U. B. Conference, 1864, Reb. A. B. Sherk.
- Buffalo Historical Society Publications.
- Christliches Gemuethsgespraech, published by H. W. Peterson, Berlin, Upper Canada, 1839.
- Detroit, Journal of Board of Trustees, 1802-1806.

Dundas Building Society, pamphlet, 1848.

Eby P., on Crown Lands, 1854, printed at Canadian and Telegraph Office.

Gemeinschaftliche Lieder Sammlung, published by Boedecker & Stuebing, Berlin, Canada West, 1857.

Galt and North Dumfries, History of by Hon. James Young, 1880.

Minnesota Historical Society Publications.

Pennsylvania Dutch Grammar.

Review of Historical Publications relating to Canada.

School Arithmetic, 1843.

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Dickson, Wm., London, letter to, From K. Robertson, 1847.

Division Court Records St. Jacobs 1853-1856.

Galt Bylaw No. 1, March, 1850.

Galt, Innkeepers License, 1858.

Galt, Petition for license, 1858.

Galt, Tax notice, original, 1868.

Galt, Minute Book, Grand River Lodge No. 4026, Sept. 1845 to Nov. 1853.

Galt, Record of payments to widows and orphans, Loyal Grand River Lodge, 1845-1858.

Horticultural Society Members Ticket, Berlin, 1879.

Klotz Otto, Address at opening of New High School Bldg., Jan. 10, 1876.

Mortgage Bond, Berlin & Waterloo Street Ry., 1889.

Old Papers & Deeds, St. Jacobs.

Old parchment deed.

Parchment Deed, 1798, of Block 1, Grand River Indian Lands.

Parchment Crown Deed, 1863, Township of Carrick, to David Kuntz, 200 acres.

Railway Office Records, Preston, Mandamus regarding The Queen vs. Shoemaker, 1862.

Tye, Daniel, to Fleming & Robertson, note, 1854.

Waterloo County, Bill 1863, to reunite north and south riding.

Wellington proceedings 20th session Municipal Council of District, Oct. 3, 1848.

MAPS

Berlin, plan of lots for sale, 1853.

Berlin, plan of Frederick Gaukel Estate, 1855.

Boundary between Upper and Lower Canada, 1791.

British Dominions in America according to Treaty of Paris, 1763.

Carvers map of the Province of Quebec, 1763.

Chewett's map of Upper Canada, 1793.

Plan of Second Battle of the Plains of Abraham 28, 1760.
Upper Canada, 1821, showing proposed canals.

Klotz Collection.

Waterloo Township original, small scale, no date.

Waterloo County Lithograph, no date.

Waterloo Township larger scale, showing roads, no date.

Waterloo Township tracing, 1873, of A. Marlet map of 1822.

Waterloo Township lithograph, no date, (about 1861).

Waterloo plan of part of village, original, 1866.

Waterloo, Estate of John Diller, original, M. C. Scofield, 1869.

Waterloo, T. C. Kerr Survey original Jas. Pollock, 1867.

Waterloo, Part, laid out for Menno Snyder, original, no date.

Waterloo, Proposed alteration Weaver St., Joel Good, original,
1867.

Waterloo, Part, Joel Good, original, 1858.

Woolwich Township lithograph, Joel Good, 1852.

Woolwich Township, Part lot 95, original, no date.

York Plan, 1823.

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Deutsche Canadier } Early numbers.
Berlin Telegraph }

Boston Gazette, March 1770, (Reprint 1876).

Duetch Ost-Africanische Zeitung. Copies of June 23 and 31,
1915, and July 14, 1916.

London Times, May 23, 1910. Contains account burial King
Edward VII.

Manchester Courier, No. 1, January 1, 1825.

Waterloo Sentinel, semi-weekly, Oct. 1909 to Oct. 1912, three
volumes.

PICTURES.

Berlin Philharmonic Society, 1896, large group photograph. List
of names see P. 194.

Berlin, View of, 1854.

Bindeman, Rev. F. W., framed portrait. Photograph.

Elmira men, photographs of dead in Great War.

Fischer, John B., Photograph.

Foley's reception in Berlin, April 4th, 1864. Comic Cartoon.

Galt, colored lithograph, 1857.

Pine stump pulling, Waterloo Township, 1860. Photograph.

Soldiers' monument, Ayr, unveiling.

Ziegler, Enoch and wife. Photograph.

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