

Eleventh Annual Report
of the
Waterloo Historical
Society



Nineteen Twenty-Three

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
of the
WATERLOO HISTORICAL
SOCIETY



KITCHENER, ONT.
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY
1923

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1923

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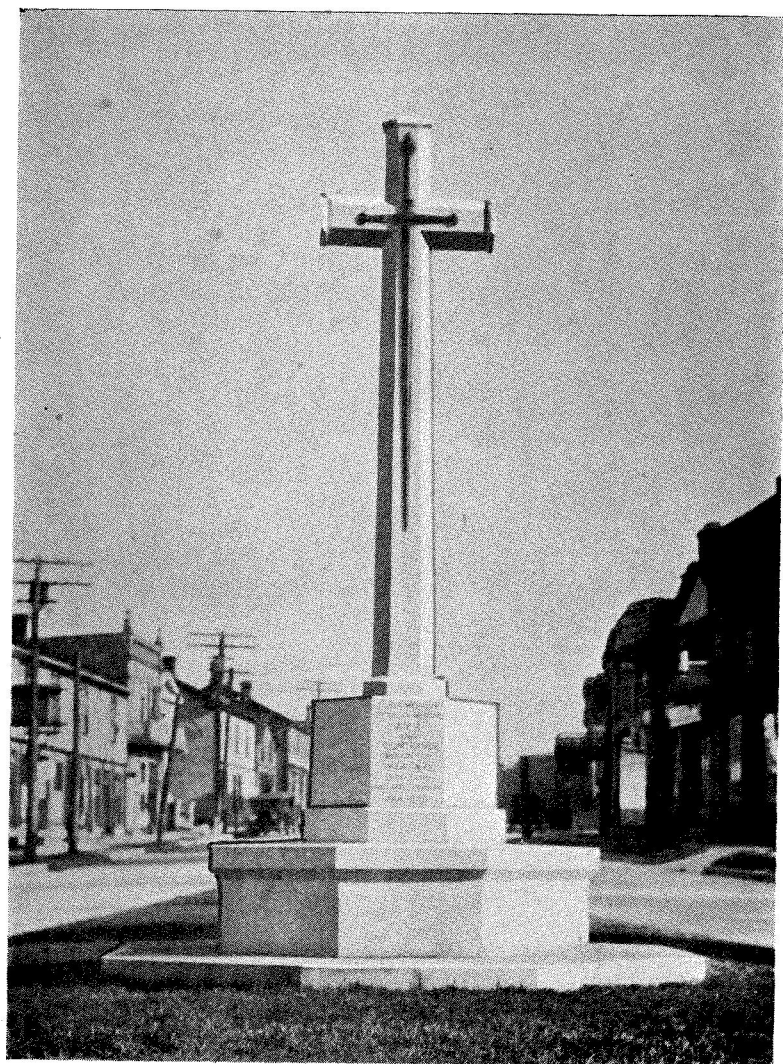
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Ayr Monument

Annual Meeting

Kitchener, Ont., Oct. 26th, 1923.

The eleventh 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.

The President, W. H. Breithaupt, occupied the chair. There was a fair attendance of members and visitors, who showed a keen interest in the Society's work. Mention might be made of Rev. A. M. Hamilton, M.A., and Sheriff W. Allan, of Guelph, and of Mr. R. Goldie, of the same city.

Interest was evinced in the meeting of the Ontario Historical Society, to be held in Kitchener next year.

By resolution of the meeting the fee for Life Membership in the Society was placed at \$10.00, with the expectation that a number would avail themselves of the opportunity to become Life Members.

The Secretary reported that grants had again been received from the Ontario Government, from the Cities of Kitchener and Galt, and from the County of Waterloo. The Kitchener Public Library Board provides quarters for the Museum. This very considerable assistance is deeply appreciated.

The programme for the evening consisted of papers and reports.

The President in his address reviewed the work of the year and sketched the organization of the Waterloo Pioneers Memorial Association, whose object is to suitably mark the site near Doon of the first farm in the County. Further he spoke on Early Upper Canada Settlement.

Mr. Wm. Herriot, of Galt, gave an interesting review of Aboriginal Agriculture in Southwestern Ontario.

Among articles for publication this year will appear a sketch of Brubacher Family History, prepared by Benjamin Brubacher, Waterloo, and one on Eby Family History, by Allan A. Eby, Kitchener.

Sorrow is expressed at the loss of several valued members, in the persons of Mr. Samuel J. Williams, Kitchener, Capt. F. H. McCallum, New Hamburg, and Miss L. M. Bruce, Waterloo, all of whom had taken considerable interest in our work.

A list of Donations received by the Society in the year appears in the Report.

The Officers for 1924

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

Members of Council

W. J. Motz J. N. McKendrick Rev. A. L. Zinger
 Curator Miss K. Potter

Financial Statement

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand Jan. 1st, 1923	\$ 147 88
Members' Fees	\$ 74 00
Sales of Reports	24 10
Grants: Legislative	\$ 100 00
County of Waterloo	75 00
City of Kitchener	75 00
City of Galt	25 00
	\$275 00 \$373 10
	\$520 98

DISBURSEMENTS

Postage and Stationery	\$ 40 46
Balance of 1922 Report	95 43
Printing	12 84
Case for Museum	51 13
Curator	30 00
Secretary	40 00
Sundries	15 00
	\$284 86
Balance on hand	\$236 12
Audited and found correct.	

J. H. WUEST, Auditor.

President's Address

The work of the Waterloo Historical Society has satisfactorily continued for another year. There may be said that we are gradually succeeding in calling general attention to the history of the county. Our Reports are on the reference shelves of most of the principal libraries of Ontario.

Our Society has been from its beginning affiliated with the Ontario Historical Society. At the annual meeting of the Ontario Society, held in Kingston in July, an invitation by the Council of our Society to have the next annual meeting of the Provincial Society in Kitchener was accepted. The next annual meeting of the Ontario Historical Society is therefore scheduled to take place here, end of June or early in July, 1924. We want to enlist the co-operation of Members of the Waterloo Historical Society in this important and interesting event.

A Waterloo County Pioneers Memorial Association has been formed, with Mayor D. N. Panabaker, of Hespeler, President, to definitely take up and carry to completion the project of erecting a monument to all Pioneers up to 1823, on the site of the first farm in the County.

We record with regret the death, on August 10th last, of a Member of Council of the Society, Miss Elizabeth M. Bruce, of Waterloo. Miss Bruce was an ardent worker in many causes. Her untimely death ended a career of large general usefulness. (See biography in this Report).

Capt. F. H. McCallum, of New Hamburg, was another member who had become well identified with the Waterloo Historical Society, to which he contributed a valuable paper, on the Battle of Ridgeway, in 1915. At the age of sixteen he took part, with the Queen's Own Riflemen of Toronto to which he belonged, in repelling the Fenian invasion, in 1866. Capt. McCallum died in New Hamburg, where he was for many years in business as a druggist, on June 7th, this year.

Mr. William Herriot, of Galt, the naturalist of Waterloo County, one to whom, through long acquaintance, nature reveals her secrets, will give us the principal paper of this evening on Agriculture of the American Indians, with local application to South-western Ontario.

I have prepared a paper on:

Early Settlement in Upper Canada

At the time of the battle of Quebec, 1759, which marked the passing of Canada to English possession, and for twenty

or more years after, there was practically no settlement in Upper Canada. Detroit was a French post and there was a scant fringe of settlers along the eastern bank of the river. Another post was Fort Niagara, and here too there were a few settlers across the river on the Canada side. It is stated that before 1783 the entire population of Upper Canada, grouped about a few centres, did not exceed 2000. The country was a wilderness, with no roads, the lakes and rivers and the Indian trails being the only ways of communication. In the interior of the country there were practically no inhabitants. The Indian population had been exterminated or driven out a hundred years before in the fierce wars with the Iroquois, who had invaded the country from the south.

The first landholder in Upper Canada was the Chevalier de La Salle, the intrepid explorer of what we now call the middle western states, who was granted a seigniorship at Fort Frontenac, now Kingston, about 1682. La Salle did, however, not become a settler. He spent his time mostly far away from his landed estate. Fort Frontenac was founded in 1673.

The United Empire Loyalists, refugees from the American colonies after the War of the Revolution, constituted practically the first settlers, the beginning of population, in Upper Canada. The great body of U. E. Loyalists located along the St. Lawrence river and as far west as the Bay of Quinte on Lake Ontario. Some went to the Niagara peninsula, some to the district back of York (Toronto) and some elsewhere. Along the St. Lawrence north shore a regulation was that 200 acres was granted on condition of actual occupation, and payment of expense of survey. Lands were surveyed for the U. E. Loyalists beginning, in 1781, at Lake St. Francis at the Quebec boundary, and from there upstream along the river; ultimately nine townships to Kingston, and from there ten townships more along the lake shore, and the shores of the Bay of Quinte. A peculiarity pertaining to the latter townships and to town sites in them was that they were named after the children of George III., viz., Earnesttown, Ameliasburg, Sophiasburg, Elizabethtown, Frederickston, Marysville, etc. Many of the settlers were disbanded soldiers with little or no knowledge of farming, or town dwellers of small means with the same disability of making their way in a new country. Provision of rationing, by the government, for the first three years, was largely made use of, and yet there were great hardships.

Altogether 3,200,000 acres of land were granted in U. C. to refugees from the United States who settled in the Province before 1787, and their children. Not over ten per cent. of this extensive grant was said to be actually occupied.

A partial list of such and other grants is as follows:

- 730,000 acres to Militiamen
- 450,000 acres to discharged soldiers and sailors
- 225,000 acres to magistrates and barristers
- 136,000 acres to executive councillors and their families
- 50,000 acres to 5 legislative councillors and their families
- 36,900 acres to clergymen as private property
- 264,000 acres to persons contracting to make surveys
- 92,526 acres to officers of the army and navy
- 500,000 acres for endowment of schools
- 48,520 acres to Col. Talbot directly and indirectly
- 12,000 acres to heirs of General Brock
- 12,000 acres to Dr. Mountain, a former Bishop of Quebec

making altogether, with the clergy reserves, nearly one-half of the surveyed land in the province.

The front township in the County of Glengarry and Cornwall in the County of Stormont were settled in 1784 by disbanded soldiers of the King's Royal Regiment of New York, Catholic Highlanders, who had emigrated in 1773, many of them on invitation of Sir William Johnson, to the banks of the Mohawk River in New York State. Another party, 500, came in 1786 with Rev. Alex. MacDonnell, who founded the parish of St. Raphael, first in Glengarry, and here built the first church.

We come now to the Six Nation Indians, known to the French under the general name of Iroquois, allies of the British in War of the Revolution, and therefore also refugees after its close. The home country of this Confederacy (the six nations were the Mohawks, Cayugas, Senecas, Onondagas, Oneidas and Tuscaroras, the latter said to be a nation from the south and the last to join the confederacy, about 1712) was the beautiful central part of the State of New York, whence, before the coming of Europeans, their power had extended over the whole north-eastern part of what became the United States, and over the adjoining territory north of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie. Of this mighty Confederacy the peaceful owners and inhabitants of the Indian reservation, on the Grand River, south of Brantford, but a small remnant in numbers as compared to their former strength, are practically the present day survival.

Several grants were made to the Six Nation Indians, the chief one being on the Grand River. In 1784 Governor Haldimand confirmed a reserve, being a tract six miles wide on either bank of the Ouse or Grand River from its mouth to its

source, for Mohawks and such others of the Six Nations as wished to join them. This grant was authorized by Governor Haldimand Oct. 25th, 1784. As surveyed by Augustus Jones the reservation was a belt of land twelve miles in total width, with the river approximately along its centre line, extending from Lake Erie to the falls at Elora, which, though not the source, was on the boundary line, running up from Lake Ontario, of another, and previous, survey.

The Grand River Indian Lands were much larger in area than was required for habitation and agriculture by the tribes. The upper reaches, anywhere beyond what was known as the forks, the confluence of the Nith with the main river, where is now the town of Paris, were considered hunting grounds. It was not long before these upper reaches were gradually offered for sale. Under date of the 5th day of February, 1798, we find a formal deed of surrender of lands for the entire area from the forks northward, which had been divided into Blocks 1, 2, 3 and 4, and for two further parcels near the mouth of the river, from Joseph Brant, acting as attorney for his fellow owners, the Six Nation Confederacy. This instrument was a validation of direct deeds given by the Indians to sundry purchasers before; and crown deeds were then issued to these purchasers, who had mostly paid a moderate amount down and given a large mortgage. The surrender deed recites as cause for selling that adjoining lands round about had been sold and occupied and for that reason the hunting grounds no longer afforded means of support. This seems rather far-fetched when one considers that throughout the territory of the middle and upper river there were at most a few scattered white men, active as hunters and trappers. One such, the earliest white inhabitant of Waterloo County, was a man by name of Dodge, who had his habitation in the vicinity of Blair or thereabouts.

The surrender deed of the Indians comprised the following schedule of lands, with names of persons, respective sums of money paid by them, and areas and location of the lands:

This is schedule of the names of persons and respective sums of money paid by them and number of acres surrendered expressed in instrument signed by our attorney, Capt. Joseph Brant:

No. 1	Sold for			Location	Contain by estimate
	Prov.	Currency			
Philip Stedman	8841	£ s. d.	0 0	on both sides of river	94365 acres
No. 2					
Richard Beasley, Joseph Wilson and St. John Batiste Rousseau	8887	£ s. d.	0 0	"	94012 "

No. 3					
William Wallace	16364	0	0	"	86078 "
No. 4				"	28512 "
Wm. Jarvis, Esq.	5565	0	0	on east side near mouth	30800 "
Given originally to John Dochstader.					
By him sold for the benefit of his Indian Children					
to Benjamin Canby	5000	0	0	on east side and adjoining Wm. Jarvis, Esq.	19000 "

The first white settlement in Haldimand County was in 1784. Of the Upper blocks, 1, 2, 3 and 4, Block No. 2, now Waterloo Township, was sixteen years and more ahead of the others in settlement. Here is where arrived in the spring of 1800 two young Pennsylvania Mennonites, Joseph Schoerg and Samuel Betzner, and located farms. How they bought from Richard Beasley, how account of the good lands to be had soon reached their compatriots in Pennsylvania, who came in increasing numbers, how after three years the fact of an existing mortgage on the lands was discovered, how a tract of 60,000 acres, the greater part of Block 2, was finally purchased in 1805 and the mortgage on it paid off, and how the whole of the 60,000 acres was in comparatively short time occupied by the shareholders in the company which purchased the tract, is already related in the Waterloo Historical Society Reports, as also in the Transactions of the Ontario Historical Society, and elsewhere.

The fact to be emphasized is that this settlement by the Pennsylvanians was the first settlement of any considerable size in the interior of the Province, and was, aside from this, much the farthest away from the boundary of the province of any settlements whatever up to that time; and this, together with the fact of the large and important part taken by this numerous body of settlers and their descendants, endowed with means as well as with industry and skill as farmers, in the development, not only of Upper Canada, now Ontario, but of other provinces of the Dominion as well, constitutes their coming an event of national importance to Canada.

Let us recapitulate. We note that all larger settlements in Upper Canada prior to 1800, the Scotch settlements in Glengarry and Stormont beginning at the edge of the province of Quebec, the United Empire Loyalists along the St. Lawrence River and partly along the shore of Lake Ontario, in the Niagara Peninsula where United Empire Loyalist settlers first appeared in 1794, partly along the shore of Lake Erie, the settlements along the Detroit River, all were on or near the southerly boundary of the Province. Governor Simcoe

came to Upper Canada in 1792. It was his fixed policy to occupy the border of the country with loyal settlers, as a bulwark against possible invasion. He opened up two main roads, Dundas Street, to traverse the province east and west, and Yonge Street from Lake Ontario north to Lake Simcoe and beyond. Dundas Street was opened from the head of Lake Ontario as far as the Grand River in 1792-3. Along it, as well as along the Thames River and along Lake Erie, there were soon isolated smaller settlements. Along Yonge Street, opened in 1794, there was also considerable settlement before 1800. A large body of settlers from New York State, who had come from the Palatinate in Germany, took up a tract of land just east of Yonge Street, around Markham, in 1797. A grist mill was started in Dundas as early as 1788, implying a considerable settlement thereabout. Ancaster began to flourish about 1790 and was at one time proposed as the county town of Wentworth County. A considerable company of Pennsylvanians settled in Lincoln County, at Twenty Mile Creek and Campden about 1797.

The Talbot settlement came after 1800. Col. Thomas Talbot was on the staff of Governor Simcoe in 1792. He left Upper Canada in 1794 and did not return until 1801. The following year he again went to London and in February, 1803, received a grant of 5000 acres on Lake Erie. In May of the same year he landed with his party on the shore of Lake Erie, in what is now Dunwich Township, and soon established himself at Port Talbot, near St. Thomas. Settlers appeared in 1809 and by 1820 his lands were all taken up. The whole of the southwestern part of the province was later on placed under Col. Talbot's charge by Governor Maitland. In London and vicinity settlement was begun in 1818 by Richard Talbot, a nephew of Col. Talbot, who came with a considerable party of Irish settlers.

Along the Grand River the early white settlement was in the blocks surrendered by the Indians. The first log house was built in Brantford in the territory retained by the Indians by one John Salts, who seems to have been a half-breed, in 1805. In 1818 the population amounted to twelve people, but after that it grew more rapidly. It was not until 1830 that the site of Brantford, originally 807 ac., was formally surrendered by the Indians. Dunnville and Cayuga came later. The first settlement in Paris was about 1814, Hiram Capron, afterward known as King Capron, the real founder of Paris, came from Vermont in 1829. Galt was made the settlement centre of Block 1 of the Indian Lands, now North and South Dumfries Townships, in 1816; when Absolum Shade, a Pennsylvanian who then came from Buffalo, and was general agent for the proprietor, Hon. Wm. Dickson, of Nia-

gara, who purchased the Block that year, established himself there.

Further up the river in what is now Woolwich Township, Capt. Thos. Smith, born in Vermont in 1767, established himself on the east side of the Grand River, opposite the mouth of the Conestoga, in 1807. In Pilkington Township there was another American, William Wolcott, on the Grand River a few miles below Elora, as early as 1817 or 1818. He was a squatter on the lands of General Robert Pilkington (Lieut. Pilkington in 1793, and then an engineer officer, with Gov. Simcoe) who had purchased part of Block 3 from William Wallace in 1799, being all of the present Township of Pilkington east of the Grand River.

If I have made clear the relative importance of the settlement of Waterloo Township, the settlement furthest from the border up to its time and in the then far interior of the Province, I have achieved my purpose.



Aboriginal Agriculture in Southwestern Ontario

By W. Herriot

In endeavoring to make a record of plants cultivated by the Indians, we are at the disadvantage of having to depend mostly on written records, by white men; while evidence as to their manner of living, in the way of utensils, instruments of warfare, and articles of decoration, is found around all old camp grounds.

In reading Parkman many years ago, as far as I can remember, corn and gourds were frequently mentioned. The early Jesuit missionaries, usually men of deep learning, were first to recognize the affinity between the American Ginseng and the Chinese plant; this resulted in considerable trade between Canada and the Orient, in which the Indians figured in the gathering. The plant was first discovered near Montreal in 1716. In dealing with the few plants mentioned tonight, the authority I have used is De Candolle, who is recognized as the one authority on the origin of cultivated plants, having spent a lifetime of research in prying into their remote history.

The traditions of ancient peoples, embellished by poets, have commonly attributed the first steps in agriculture and the introduction of useful plants, to some divinity, or at least to some great emperor, but observations of the attempts at agriculture among savage tribes of our own day proves that the facts are quite otherwise. In the progress of civilization the beginnings are usually feeble and obscure, and this is no less the case with the first steps in agriculture. The lowest savages know the plants of their country, but the example of the Australians and Patagonians shows that if they do not consider them productive and easy to rear, they do not entertain the idea of cultivating them.

History shows us that wheat, maize, the sweet potato, several species of *Panicum*, tobacco, and other plants, especially annuals, were widely diffused before the historical period. One of the most ancient records regarding cultivated plants is a drawing representing figs, found in Egypt in the pyramid of Gizeh, supposed to have been built at least 2500 years before the Christian era. In China, 2700 years before Christ, the Emperor Chenming instituted the ceremony at which every year five species of useful plants are sown—rice, sweet potato, wheat, and two kinds of millet. Agriculture appears then to be as ancient in China as in Egypt.

In a few cases the cultivation of certain plants began so early that no trace of them can be found growing in a wild

state. The lentil, and chick pea, no longer exist in nature, and other species such as wheat, maize, and broad bean, very rarely appearing wild, seem to be in course of extinction.

In America, agriculture is perhaps not quite so ancient as in Asia and Egypt, if we are to judge from the civilization of Mexico and Peru. However, the widespread cultivation of certain plants, such as maize, tobacco, and the sweet potato, argues a considerable antiquity, perhaps two thousand years or more. The United States and Canada, in spite of their vast territory, have only yielded, in the way of indigenous cultivated plants, the Jerusalem artichoke, and the pumpkin and squash. The natives gathered wild rice, bulbs, berries, and fruits of many kinds, but they had not tried to cultivate them, having early received from South America, the maize, which was worth far more.

The Jerusalem Artichoke (*Helianthus tuberosus*) was first mentioned by European botanists in the year 1616, believing it to have come either from Canada or Brazil. Champlain in 1603, in narrating certain customs of the aborigines of the Northern States and Canada, had seen "in their hands, roots, which they cultivate, and which taste like artichoke." It was no doubt long cultivated by the natives of temperate North America, and although ranging from New Brunswick and Ontario south to Georgia and Arkansas, it is nowhere found growing really wild, our botanical text books referring to it as a relic of cultivation by the aborigines. The name Jerusalem Artichoke is a corruption of the Italian *girasole*, sunflower, combined with an allusion to the artichoke flavor of the root.

The Pumpkin (*Curcubita Pepo*) and Squash (*Curcubita Melopepo*) under its many forms were cultivated by the natives of temperate North America and botanical indications are in favor of a Mexican or Texan origin, although it is nowhere found wild now, which points to a very ancient cultivation by the aborigines of this region. Along with Maize, the gourds, as they are otherwise called, formed the chief vegetable diet of the natives.

At the time of the discovery of America, corn or maize was one of the staples of its agriculture from the La Plata Valley to the United States and Canada. It had names in all the languages. The burial mounds of the natives of North America, who preceded those of our day, the tombs of the Incas, the catacombs of Peru, contain ears or grains of maize, just as the monuments of ancient Egypt contain grains of barley, wheat, and millet. It was introduced into many of the religious ceremonies of the ancient inhabitants, and its cultivation dates possibly from the beginning of the Christian era.

A remarkable proof of its antiquity has been by Darwin. He found ears of corn and eighteen species of shells of our epoch buried in the sands of Peru, now at least eighty-five feet above the level of the sea. Although America has been explored by a great number of botanists, none have found maize in the condition of a wild plant, but it is thought that it may have possibly existed first in its natural state in New Granada.

At the time of the discovery of America the custom of smoking and snuff taking, or of chewing tobacco was diffused over the greater part of this vast continent. The accounts of the earliest travellers show that the inhabitants of South America, except in the district of La Plata, Uruguay, and Paraguay, where no form of tobacco was used, did not smoke, but chewed tobacco or took snuff. In North America, from the Isthmus of Panama and the West Indies, as far as Canada and California, the custom of smoking was universal and circumstances show that it was also very ancient. As the tobacco is an annual which gives a great quantity of seed, it was easy to sow and to cultivate the different species of *Nicotiana*. Pipes in great numbers and of wonderful workmanship have been found in the tombs of the Aztecs of Mexico and in the mounds of the United States and Canada, some of them representing animals foreign to America.

Nicotiana Tabacum, commonly cultivated, was the most widely diffused and sometimes the only one in use in South America and the West Indies. *Nicotiana rustica*, a species with yellow flowers which yields a coarse kind of tobacco, was more often cultivated by the native tribes of North America north of Mexico. It is nowhere found wild, although distributed as a vagrant plant from Ontario to Minnesota south to Texas and Florida. Gray, in his *Manual of Botany*, says of it, "a relic of cultivation by the Indians, of unknown nativity." Some years ago I found it growing in waste places at Hespeler, possibly an old Indian camp ground. *Nicotiana* was named after John Nicot, who was thought to have introduced tobacco, *Nicotiana tabacum*, into Europe. The name tobacco, is supposed to be derived from Tobago, the name of an island near Trinidad. Indian tobacco, *Lobelia inflata*, a poisonous plant and noted quack medicine, which imparts to the tongue a peculiar tobacco sensation, was smoked by the Indians. It is a powerful emetic and contains the same poisonous principle as the common tobacco. Although indigenous to this region, it often appears as a vagrant plant along pathways in woods and open places, that suggests a plant abandoned in cultivation. Kinnikinnik, smoked by the western Indians, was the dried bark of the swamp dogwood, *Cornus Amomum*.

The name Lotus, to most persons, suggests at once the Egyptian Lotus, or Sacred Lily of the Nile, which is a water lily, *Nymphaea Lotus*. The Lotus eaters in Greek mythology were certain North African tribes who ate the fruit of an African shrub probably *Zizyphus Lotus*, a prickly shrub with a fruit about the size of an olive.

The American Lotus, *Nelumbo lutea*, is a magnificent aquatic plant, and when in blossom is a sight worth travelling many miles to see. In Long Point Bay, at Port Rowan, Ont., about twenty years ago large beds grew in the shallow water, where I made several botanical pilgrimages to this interesting point to view these immense yellow water lilies. Two years ago I again made the trip to renew old acquaintances, but to my great dismay, they had disappeared entirely, not a plant or a leaf to be seen, but as I knew they had been introduced northward, by the Indians their disappearance only strengthened the fact that they had been growing beyond their natural environment. I was told that they disappeared suddenly, possibly due to a severe freeze.

Nelumbiums, *Nymphaes*, and other aquatic plants, were among the few flowers known or cultivated by the ancients. No mention is made in history of a yellow water lily prior to the discovery of America by white men, but over four centuries ago it was well known to, and cultivated by the Indians in the waters of the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, and was abundant on the tributaries of the Mississippi. It was carried northward and eastward by the Indians and Port Rowan, and the mouth of the Grand River at Dunnville, were its northern limit, in recent times at least. The root bears tubers which are farinaceous and edible, and the large seeds are also edible, but a taste must first be cultivated for them, which the Indians had acquired. The muskrat, however, has developed a highly cultivated taste for these sacred morsels, which may partly account for their disappearance from Canadian waters. On a hillside at Blue Lake near Paris, Ont., the American Columbo, *Frasera Caroliniensis*, grows in some quantity. It is a noted medicinal plant and the dried root was much called for in the drug shops in years gone by. The late Geo. Prescott, of Galt, who gathered the root for the drug trade, informed me that the Indians made regular pilgrimages from the reserve below Brantford, to Blue Lake, to collect the root, which may have been introduced to these parts by their medicine men, although perhaps indigenous to Southern Ontario. The Blue Lake station is the only place where I have seen it growing in Ontario.

The study of cultivated plants shows how their history is allied to the most important problems of the general history of organized beings.

Waterloo County Great War Memorials

By Miss L. M. Bruce†

The memory of what our Canadian men accomplished in the Great War will never be forgotten. Their devotion, their heroic deeds, will continue vividly present before succeeding generations; their names will live.

In this great service Waterloo County did its part nobly. Since the close of the war a number of memorials to the heroic dead have been placed in various parts of the County.

Ayr

When the war broke out in 1914 the English Reservists left the village at once. The enlistment of men in village and surrounding country quickly followed, and this was so well responded to that when conscription came there remained only two available men—a matter of village pride.

The discussion of a soldiers' memorial started immediately after the close of the war, in 1918. Various committees were appointed, but it was not until 1921, on the occasion of a public meeting called by the Reeve, that the monument project took definite form.

After full discussion by further committees and the getting of plans and details, a decision was arrived at. This was to have the desired monument in the shape of the English Cross of Sacrifice designed by Sir Reginald Bloomfield and accepted by the Imperial War Graves Commission as their memorial to be erected in the war cemeteries in France, Belgium and England.

Consent to use this design was sought and duly given, the work proceeded, and on September 3rd, 1922, the monument* was formally unveiled by Colonel Oliver, of Galt, in whose regiment many of the men commemorated had enlisted.

The cross is of grey granite, standing 14 ft. 5 in. high. It is absolutely plain in design, save for a bronze crusader's sword on one side, and is finely proportioned. On one side are the words:

"Their name liveth forevermore."

and on the other

"To the memory of those men of Ayr and countryside

†Read, incomplete, at 1922 Annual Meeting.—Ed.

*See frontispiece.

who in the Great War died for King and Country. 1914-1918."

It being foreign to the simplicity of the cross and to Sir Reginald Bloomfield's design, no names appear thereon; but on the same plot a rough field boulder has been sunk as support for a bronze tablet with the names, which are as follows:

Clarence Appleyard	Thomas Henderson
William Appleyard	Victor H. Harding
Fred Bratton	Harry H. Hodgson
John Brandon	R. Frank Kueller
Margaret E. Baker	Arthur Last
Robert Bell	William Last
John Barnes	Howard Marshall
Cecil Birley	Henry S. H. Pitcher
William Chalk	Harold Rutherford
Arthur Cassady	James E. Ronald
John Carpenter	William I. Reid
Orwell Eunis	Robert A. Riddell
Alfred Fletcher	Wilfrid Short
Thomas Grindin	Henry Smith
Wilfrid B. Hall	Albert C. Styles
William S. Henderson	Robert James Watson

The site chosen is a V-shaped plot in the centre of the village where for three-quarters of a century hay scales stood. The total cost of the Memorial and of preparation of the site was about \$3400. All contributions were voluntary. The plot is elevated, sodded, and has a concrete curb.

Galt

A very handsome manifestation in recognition of returned soldiers is the Soldiers' Memorial Home in Galt, given over to a Society called the Amalgamated Veterans of Galt, formed in 1919, not long after the return of the men from France. The city gave, by debenture by-law, the sum of \$15,000, which was expended, \$8,000 in the purchase of the handsome stone residence on the corner of Ainslie and Walnut Streets and \$7,000 toward adding a large brick Memorial Hall. The corner-stone of the latter was laid by the Prince of Wales on his visit to Galt October 24th, 1919.

The addition to the original building cost altogether about \$12,000, the required further \$5,000 being donated by the manufacturers and merchants of Galt. Thus the cost of

the entire building was \$20,000. For the furniture and furnishings the veterans are indebted to the Ladies' Auxiliary.

The Hall is rented for entertainments of various kinds and the income from these and from membership fees has been sufficient to pay the upkeep.

Above the speaker's platform in the Memorial Hall a substantial white marble tablet is fixed in the wall and contains the following inscription and names:

DEAD ON THE FIELD OF HONOR

Nurse E. W. McKay

Aitkens, J. W.

Anderson, J. D.

Appleyard, W. B.

Bushnell, A. W.

Broadwell, E. B.

Bowie, W.

Barker, G. C.

Babbs, G.

Bird, E.

Bridgen, J.

Barnes, G.

Brade, H. E.

Briscoe, R. D.

Brown, P.

Baird, J. C.

Batters, G. -S.

Barbour, J.

Bartleman, S.

Brown, A.

Blundell, J.

Ball, S.

Blacklock, F. A.

Bell, R. C.

Burgess, H. G.

Bevan, J. A.

Burges, T.

Bourne, H.

Bursey, A. C.

Bryant, T. B.

Bailey, S. M.

Burke, C.

Bratt, F. J.

Bain, D.

Boundy, F. R.

Blackburn, F.

Barnett, F. A.

Brett, F.

Carey, C. E.

Cater, A. F.

Cater, H.

Chatten, C.

Crossen, T.

Call, G. W.

Clarke, W.

Corbett, H.

Chalk, J.

Chipchase, E.

Cornwall, C.

Coulthard, W. B.

Clara, T.

Carpenter, J.

Cornwall, C. J.

Carter, A. L.

Carradin, J.

Connolly, B.

Clay, N.

Campbell, J. D.

Crawford, A.

Clemens, L. P.

Cavers, J. P.
 Clark, J.
 Coleman, W.
 Duncan, J.
 Drinkwater, H.
 Drew, A. H.
 Davis, G.
 Dryden, W. D.
 Dingwall, H. A.
 Daniel, R.
 Dewar, J.
 Dedman, O.
 Dickie, J.
 Essery, T.
 Fabian, H. A.
 Fraser, W.
 Flood, W.
 Foot, A. E.
 Fenner, C.
 Gray, W.
 Gibb, J. M.
 Grave, F. H.
 Goudy, R. A.
 Gaskin, F.
 Gibson, T.
 Gray, R. M. Mc.
 Green, C.
 Cleave, H.
 Gray, H.
 Hanning, C. H.
 Hamer, J.
 Haskell, C.
 Hedges, H.
 Hartley, W. H.
 Hatfield, A.
 Hartley, G.
 Hamon, A.
 Hill, W. A.
 Hall, E. T.
 Hobson, F.
 Herriot, J. R.

Jones, G.
 Jenner, P.
 Keffe, A.
 Kitchen, J. G.
 Lowney, P.
 Luck, H. B.
 Lambden, E.
 Lee, J.
 Lee, S. J.
 Lee, F. J.
 Lawrenson, S.
 Lavender, B.
 Leith, J.
 Lismer, F. R.
 Lockhart, T. D.
 Longhurst, L. A.
 Lanning, R. E.
 Lanning, H.
 Menary, W. N.
 Mann, E. A.
 Mills, C. P.
 Martin, F. J.
 Martin, J.
 Murr, H.
 Mathews, N. G.
 Moore, J.
 Markle, N. A.
 Mulholland, H. A.
 Martin, W. A.
 Martin, F. J.
 McNichol, J.
 McGrath, W. C.
 McNichol, A. C.
 McDonald, A.
 McMeekin, R.
 McConnell, W.
 McDougall, R.
 Malley, J.
 Munns, P.
 Miller, G.
 Nelson, P.

Neill, T.
Norman, A. L.
Needs, C. R.
Nicholls, J.
Oliver, A. S.
Osborne, A. E.
Potts, J. G.
Potts, G. C.
Pratt, W.
Payne, W.
Parker, L. E.
Pratt, W. J.
Pratt, C.
Palmer, F. B.
Peterson, L.
Roberts, S. H.
Roberts, A. B.
Rowe, E. J.
Rounds, H. C.
Rogers, S.
Roadhouse, G. D.
Ridley, S.
Stewart, J. G.
Supp, N.
Spooner, J.
Sumph, H.
Smith, L. C.
Stubbs, A.
Scott, C.
Stubbs, J.
Sullivan, J. E.
Stephens, J.
Simon, O. J.
Simon, H. C.
Snidd, J.
Smith, H. A.

Smith, R.
Sidsworth, E.
Silson, G.
Sutton, E. J.
Smeed, J.
Sights, C.
Sutherland, J.
Thorn, T. G.
Thomas, S.
Tones, J. S. P.
Turner, A.
Thomas, J.
Thomson, H.
Teggin, E.
Turnbull, O.
Vanevery, M.
Vanevery, W.
Watts, E.
Wylie, R.
White, A. H.
Welland, J. F.
Williams, R.
White, A.
Ward, J. F.
Warner, C.
Warden, J. W.
Weir, R.
Whittaker, W. J.
Walker, J. W.
Wilson, A.
Wadsworth, J.
Wray, E.
Woods, J.
Wheeler, J.
Wheatley, W. J.
Yarrow, J.

Additional names:

Sydney Gee

William Morris

In Trinity Episcopal Church, Galt, the east wall contains an artistic marble tablet here reproduced.



A beautiful main window in the west wall of Central Presbyterian Church was unveiled at special services Sunday, November 7th, 1920. It is in part a recognition of all who enlisted and in part a memorial to those who did not return. The window is in two divisions, above and below the gallery. The names of all who served, an even hundred, are in the two outside sections of the lower division, and the names of those who gave their lives, fifteen men, are in the second and fourth of the five sections of this part of the window. All of the latter names are on the tablet in Memorial Hall. The prevailing motive depicted in the lower part of the window is that of youth going forth to service; that of the upper part, the triumph of life over death. The inscription at the bottom of the central section of the lower part of the window reads as follows: THIS WINDOW WAS ERECTED BY THE CONGREGATION OF CENTRAL CHURCH IN GRATEFUL RECOGNITION OF THOSE OF ITS MEMBERS AND ADHERENTS WHO ENLISTED FOR SERVICES IN THE GREAT WAR OF 1914-1918, AND IN PROUD AND LOVING MEMORY OF THOSE WHO IN THAT SERVICE LAID DOWN THEIR LIVES.

In the entrance hall of Knox Church there is placed a fine white marble slab, with inscription:

In Grateful Memory of Those
Who Made the Supreme Sacrifice

In the Cause of Liberty, Justice and Mercy

followed by sixteen names, (headed by that of Nurse McKay) members and adherents of Knox Church. The names are on the Memorial Hall tablet.

In the Galt Cemetery there is a handsome memorial with the marble life-size figure of a sentry on duty erected by Lodge Royal Oak No. 26, Sons of England Society as a tribute to its fallen brethren. The inscription is as follows:

1914—1918

KILLED IN ACTION

ST. JULIEN

1st Batt.—Sgt. E. J. Rowe, Apr. 23, 1915, Aged 31

FESTUBERT

11th Batt.—Cpl. R. C. Barnes, May 29, 1915, Aged 21

YPRES

2nd Batt.—Pionr. E. Lambden, Mar. 14, 1916, Aged 36

ST. ELOI

34th Batt.—Pte. A. H. Drew, Apr. 2, 1918, Aged 23

HILL 70

1st Batt.—L. Cpl. H. A. Lanning, June 13, 1918, Aged 31

SOMME

37th Batt.—Pte. H. Luck, June 3, 1916, Aged 25

VIMY RIDGE

111th Batt.—Cpl. A. McDonald, Apr. 9, 1917, Aged 18

111th Batt.—Pte. J. F. Ward, Apr. 11, 1917, Aged 32

FRESNOY

111th Batt.—Pte. J. Yarrow, Apr. 30, 1917, Aged 28

111th Batt.—L. Cpl. S. Thomas, May 3, 1917, Aged 25

DROWNED

Smn. H.M.S. Niobe—W. Haisell, June 27, 1917, Aged 47

—Erected By—

LODGE ROYAL OAK No. 26
SONS OF ENGLAND SOCIETY

As a Tribute
To Our Fallen Brethren

A white marble Memorial Tablet, 10 ft. 6 in. long by 3 ft. 6 in. high, placed in the central hall of the Collegiate Institute building, was unveiled Friday June 4th, 1920, by Major-General Sir Edward Morrison. It bears the following inscription:

**GALT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE HOLDS IN HONOR
ITS TEACHERS AND STUDENTS WHO
SERVED IN THE GREAT WAR**

1914—1918

and a list of three hundred and fifty names. Three hundred and two returned; forty-eight gave their lives. Of the latter, thirty-one appear on Galt and other Waterloo County Memorials. The others are as follows:

Bittle, R. Norman	Hume, Frank
Bray, Horace E.	Kennedy, Hugh A.
Buchanan, Wm. Cassels	Labatt, Robert A.
Chapman, J. Ronald	Laurie, George B.
Coates, Lloyd C.	Miller, Arnold
Crawford, Laurence	Ploethner, William C.
Elsley, Lloyd	Whitaker, Herbert
Given, Robert A.	Whythe, Otto O.
	McKie, John Wm.

The City of Galt has the proud distinction of having sent more recruits to the war in proportion to its population than did any other municipality in Canada.

Preston

The chief War Memorial in Preston is also a soldiers' house, a handsome stone building on the corner of King and Waterloo Streets, formerly a private residence. This well furnished home is owned by and devoted to the use of the Preston Veterans' Association.

A bronze memorial tablet was placed in the Town Hall in 1919, containing the following names of those who gave their lives:

Wade, Arthur W.	Hadfield, G. V.
Adams, William F.	Lance C. Von Ende
Callan, Edward	McMeekin, Robert W.
Pattinson, John Lynn	Johnston, L. Corson
Johnson, William	McConnell, John F.
Sears, Reginald	Hackett, Joseph
Hawkins, Alfred	McIntosh, Robert G.
Housler, Archibald	Cooper, Frank A. G.

Morris, Herbert F.
 Simmers, George E.
 Thomas, Ivan
 Reid, James H.
 Hughes, John
 Hale, Edward
 Rogers, Robert W.
 Skipton, Horace Kennedy
 Bradley, George
 Tanner, Roland
 Gatehouse, Ernest
 Ratz, J. H.
 Goodare, Joseph
 Critcher, Frank
 Charlton, John
 Grant, Roger

Haddaway, Henry C.
 Brown, Robert C.
 Parker, William J.
 Newland, Harry
 Fink, George P.
 Morris, Edward
 Riley, Chas. H.
 King, Leonard
 Middlemiss, R.
 Thomas, Joseph
 Dennison, Ross
 Hale, Roy
 Durward, William
 Viges, Albert
 Payne, Rev. Harold

In the Anglican Church there was erected, in 1920, a bronze tablet on a marble base, as Honor Roll Memorial, with the names of Rev. H. Payne and twenty-one others, members of the Anglican Church. All the names appear on the Town Hall Tablet.

In the Presbyterian Church there was placed, in 1921, a bronze tablet commemorating members of the church. The tablet contains the names of Lieut. Lyell Corson Johnston and five others, all appearing on the Town Hall Tablet except Charles Clark.

The Methodist Church has as a Great War Memorial an Oak Shield with metal maple leaves containing the names of Major Dr. J. H. Ratz and three others, all but Louis Benn appearing on the Town Hall Tablet.

The Sons of England Benefit Society of Preston has erected a monument to fellow members in the Preston Cemetery. It is in the shape of a rough hewn grey marble cross, showing a crusader's sword carved on one side and on the pedestal the following inscription:

S. O. E.
 1914—1918
 Killed in Action

SOMME

111th Btn.—Pte. Stanley Rogers, Apr. 10, 1917, Aged 33 yrs.
 34th Btn.—Pte. William R. Wilkins, May 3, 1917, Aged 33 yrs.

DIED OF WOUNDS, ROUEN

111th Btn.—Pte. Joseph H. Goodare, Aug. 15, 1918, Aged 20

Erected by Lodge George V. No. 313

LEST WE FORGET

This monument was dedicated with impressive ceremony on Sunday, November 11th, 1923, by Capt. Archdeacon Mackintosh, of Dundas.

HESPELER

The Great War Veterans of Hespeler have placed in their rooms a bronze tablet bearing the names of fifty-four men who lost their lives in the war. This is the complete list of those killed, who enlisted from Hespeler, in as far as this could be ascertained. This Memorial was unveiled, with proper ceremony, in the G.W.V.A. rooms, where it still remains, on Sunday, April 18th, 1920. It is the intention eventually to transfer it to the Town Hall. The inscription on the tablet is as follows:

1914—1919

Erected by Hespeler Branch of

G. W. V. A.

In Honored Memory of

HESPELER'S SONS

Who Died in Freedom's Cause

Baker, G. L.	Lyons, T. L.
Bagg, A. F.	Marshall, G.
Bell, G.	Mead, H.
Bell, J.	Morel, H. L.
Butcher, A.	Morris, W.
Burtch, J. W.	Morris, W.
Cameron, E. D.	McConnell, W.
Clarke, C.	McMaster, T.
Davis, W. G.	McLellan, A.
Douglas, J.	McKechnie, P.
Eaton, E. L.	Nuttal, J.
Edwards, G.	Panabaker, W. C.
Gatehouse, E.	Prentice, G.
Gothorpe, P.	Powell, C.
Grill, N.	Robertson, W.
Hawkins, W.	Robertson, G.

Henderson, W. J.
 Hodkinson, W.
 Jarman, W.
 Jardine, J. J.
 Keith, J.
 Keffer, F. M.
 Keffer, E. R.
 Lawrence, G.
 Lawrence, T.
 Lumb, H.
 Lardner, V.

Smith, A.
 Shanks, J. W.
 Skuse, R.
 Stoneman, H.
 Simpson, H.
 Waffler, T.
 White, J. H.
 White, T. B.
 Warren, I. J.
 Waddel, E.
 Wilkens, W.

THEY FOUGHT A GOOD FIGHT

A bronze tablet was unveiled in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday, November 30th, 1919. This Memorial bears six names, all of which appear on the G.W.V.A. tablet. The same names appear on six silver maple leaves mounted on an oak shield, placed in the Sunday School room of the church.

A Memorial similar to the last mentioned one and also bearing six names was unveiled in the Sunday School room of the Methodist Church shortly after the close of the war. The six names all appear on the G.W.V.A. tablet.

The most imposing Soldiers' Memorial in Hespeler is in the public cemetery. It was erected by the local Sons of England Lodge, a monument to fellow members, and was unveiled with impressive ceremony on Sunday afternoon, September 2nd, 1923. It is in the form of a granite block on wide base and surmounted by a figure carved in white marble, symbolizing Peace. The inscription on one face of the square granite block is as follows:

S. O. E.

1914—1918

KILLED IN ACTION

COURCELETTE

24th Bn.—Pte. William C. Davies, Sept. 17, 1916, Aged 23

SOMME

111th Bn.—Pte. Thomas Lawrence, Sept. 25, 1916, Aged 29

111th Bn.—Pte. George Lawrence, Sept. 25, 1916, Aged 32

34th Bn.—Pte. George H. Marshall, Sept. 27, 1916, Aged 39

ST. ELOI

111th Bn.—Pte. Horace Stoneman, Apr. 25, 1918, Aged 20

CHATEAU THIERRY

2nd P.N.R.—R.Q.M.S. Hugh Simpson, June 12, 1918, Aged 45

ERECTED BY
LODGE ROSE OF ENGLAND NO. 277
IN RECORDS THAT DEFY
THE TOOTH OF TIME

The names appear on the G.W.V.A. Monument.

The Coombe Boys' Home in Hespeler began in 1905 and was discontinued in 1917, owing to war conditions. This institution was under the auspices of the Misses Smyly, of Dublin, Ireland, and its object was to bring out Irish boys to Canada. Deserving special mention are seventeen of these boys, as far as known, killed in the war, of the many who enlisted; some from Hespeler and more from other parts of Canada. Most of the boys considered Hespeler as their home, and returned there before going overseas, bidding farewell to those in charge, and many of them leaving their wills and personal effects. The names of the seventeen and particulars of death, as far as known are as follows:

John Birch, October, 1918.
Wm. Duffy.
Robt. Ingham, (Festubert).
Robt. Skuse*, August 6, 1918, (Arras).
James Burke, September, 1916, (Somme).
John Douglas*, September, 1917.
Stephen Gough, September, 1916, (Somme).
James Gough, September, 1916, (Somme) (Brother of Stephen).
James Keith*, October, 1918.
Sam McCaw.
Neville Oldfield.
Andy Smith*, September, 1916, (Somme) Military Medal.
Dick Williams, (Festubert).
Wm. Perkins, March 29, 1916.
Wm. Roberts.
John Sims, September 19, 1916.
Harold Sweeny, June 2, 1916.

* On G.W.V.A. Tablet.

Kitchener—Waterloo

A handsome soldiers' monument is erected east of Willow Street in the Kitchener part of Mount Hope Cemetery. It is a granite block, wide and high, bearing a beautifully designed bronze tablet. This memorial was unveiled, with impressive ceremony, on Sunday, June 18th, 1922, by Lieut.-Governor H. Cockshutt, of Ontario. Names and inscriptions on the tablet are as follows:

1914-1919

Adams, Pte. Wm.	Hummel, Pte. Vernie
Albright, Capt. Solon	Jansen, L. Cpl. Peter
Barlow, Pte. F. P.	Knechtel, Pte. Gordon
Bauer, Lieut. Wilfred R.	Kuehner, Pte. E.
Beal, Pte. Alfred	Lembka, Pte. C. E.
Beaumont, Lieut. Geo. J.	Lawson, Pte. H.
Bish, Pte. H. Godfrey	Looker, Cpl. Henry J.
Blumen, Pte. Bernard	Lossing, Pte. Geo. W.
Bonfonte, Pte. Andrew	Marr, Sap. L. C.
Bowlby, Major G. Herbert	McCallum, Pte. James
Bricker, Capt. Geo. G.	Messett, Pte. Ralph
Brown, Cpl. Frank	Millard, Pte. Geo. W.
Buller, Pte. Geo.	Milburn, Pte. Harold
Bullock, Lt. Herbert L.	Moody, Pte. William S.
Capling, Pte. Milton	Oraysek, Pte. James
Carthew, Pte. Charles J.	Pawson, Cpl. Clifford
Carthy, Pte. Eric	Pequegnat, Pte. E.
Carthy, Pte. Percy	Philips, Pte. Walter D.
Clemens, Lieut. W. E.	Purdon, Pte. Geo. R.
Clement, Pte. David Ward	Raines, Pte. George T.
Colquhoun, Lt. Frederick	Ried, Hon. Col. Richard
Conrad, Pte. Franz	Ried, Lieut. Douglas
Craig, Pte. Geo.	Ried, Pte. Stanley
Craik, Pte. James H.	Robertson, L. Cpl. A. B.
Davidson, Pte. G. M.	Rosenberger, Pte. N.
Davis, Pte. James E.	Rudow, Pte. Arthur
Deal, Pte. Albert	Schierholtz, Pte. W. C.
Delion, Pte. Harry G.	Schreiter, Gr. Stanley
Desmond, L. Cpl. Dan. J.	Schuler, Pte. Theo.
Diefenbecker, Pte. Ira	Simpson, Pte. John
Dudley, Pte. Harold	Smith, Pte. William H.
Dyer, Pte. Robert W.	Snyder, Lieut. Harry
Eby, Pte. Alex. R.	Soper, Pte. Oliver
Eby, Cpl. Elgin	Sosnoski, Pte. Harry
English, Pte. Roland	Stauffer, Sgt. G. H.
Evans, Pte. William	Stauffer, Lieut. J. E.
Fenner, L. Cpl. Clayton	Steckenreiter, Pte. L. P.
Ferguson, Pte. J.	Stewart, Pte. Ross M.
Ferguson, Pte. Leo	Stokes, Lieut. Clifford
Figures, Pte. Henry	Strub, Pte. George A.
Fleming, Pte. William	Stuebing, L. Cpl. Carl
Flynn, Capt. Jerry	Teroi, Pte. A.
Frances, Pte. James S.	Thompson, Pte. Frank
Fyfe, Pte. Frank	Thompson, Pte. Percy
Garden, Pte. C. S.	Treusch, Pte. Henry
Gehl, Pte. John	Uffleman, Pte. Sheldon
Gerbig, Pte. John	Underwood, Pte. G.

Gibbard, Pte. Stanley
 Gorman, Pte. John
 Green, Capt. Carleton C.
 Grosz, Pte. Adam H.
 Grosz, Dr. Herman S.
 Hall, Pte. Arthur M.
 Harnock, Pte. W. F.
 Haskins, Cpl. William H.
 Hatchman, Pte. P. J.
 Hewitt, L. Cpl. A. S.
 Hoyland, Pte. Charles
 Hudson, Pte. Henry

Van Ardenarde, Pte. P.
 Voelker, Pte. Harold
 Waddell, Pte. J. E.
 Walker, Pte. W. H.
 Washburn, Lieut. Robt. G.
 Weaver, Lieut. Ralph L.
 White, Pte. James A.
 Willis, Pte. James
 Woodward, Pte. Bernard
 Zapfe, Pte. A.
 Bissett, Pte. John

**"GREATER LOVE HATH NO MAN THAN THIS, THAT
 A MAN LAY DOWN HIS LIFE FOR
 HIS FRIENDS."**

**THESE ARE THE MEN FROM KITCHENER AND
 WATERLOO WHO AT THE CALL OF KING AND
 COUNTRY LEFT ALL THAT WAS DEAR TO THEM,
 ENDURED HARDSHIPS AND PRIVATIONS, AND
 FINALLY PASSED OUT OF SIGHT OF MEN
 THROUGH THE PATH OF DUTY.**

At St. John's Anglican Church a bronze memorial tablet was erected in 1919 for members and adherents who gave their lives in the war. Around the tablet is a wreath of metal maple leaves, nineteen in all, each leaf inscribed with a name. Of the nineteen names all appear on the Kitchener-Waterloo monument except that of Pte. Edgar Berwick.

Trinity Methodist Church has a bronze tablet bearing the Canadian Coat of Arms and bordered by a wreath of maple leaves commemorating the death and sacrifice of fourteen of the congregation who died in the Great War. This beautiful memorial was unveiled on Sunday evening, May 15th, 1922, by Mrs. E. P. Clement, the mother of David Ward Clement, one of the heroic dead. The names of the fourteen men are on the Kitchener-Waterloo monument.

In Zion Evangelical Church a bronze tablet, placed on the east wall near the front of the main auditorium, was unveiled on Sunday morning, February 20th, 1921, by Lieut. Oliver Voelker, brother of Harold Voelker, one of the men commemorated. The tablet bears inscription:

1914-1918

**IN MEMORY OF THE MEN OF THIS CHURCH
 WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES
 IN THE GREAT WAR**

**"GREATER LOVE HATH NO MAN THAN THIS, THAT
 A MAN LAY DOWN HIS LIFE FOR
 HIS FRIENDS."**

and eight names, all of them on the Kitchener-Waterloo Monument.

A handsome bronze tablet presented by the St. Quentin Chapter, I.O.D.E., of Waterloo, was unveiled by the Regent, Mrs. H. M. Snyder, on Sunday afternoon, November 9th, 1919. This tablet is on the outer wall of the Waterloo Public Library, to the left of the main entrance, and bears the following inscription:

For God, For Truth, For Liberty.

In Memory of
The Brave Sons of Waterloo
Who Made the Supreme Sacrifice
In the Great War

1914-1918

Bauer, Wilfred R.	Flynn, Jerry H. L. W.
Bricker, George G.	Grosz, Harry
Bish, H. Godfrey	Grosz, Herman
Colquhoun, Frederick G.	Steckenreiter, Louis P.
English, Roland	Treusch, Henry
Fenner, Henry Clayton	Uffelman, Sheldon
Fleming, William C.	Woodward, Bernard

Erected by the St. Quentin Chapter I.O.D.E.

The names of two additional Waterloo men, viz.: Pte. Charles J. Carthew and Pte. Robert W. Dyer appear, as do also the above, on the Kitchener-Waterloo Monument, which was unveiled two and a half years later.

In the Waterloo Methodist Church a bronze Memorial Tablet was unveiled in November, 1920, services being conducted by Major A. E. Lavell. The tablet is in the main body of the church and bears the following inscription:

IN HONOR OF THOSE
WHO WENT FROM THIS CONGREGATION
TO SERVE IN THE GREAT WAR
AND IN GRATEFUL MEMORY
OF THOSE AMONG THEM
WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES
OUR HEROIC DEAD

Pte. Bernard Woodward	Pte. Sheldon Uffelman
Oct. 16, 1888-Sept. 15, 1916	Aug. 4, 1894-Nov. 6, 1917
Pte. Henry Godfrey Bish	Capt. Jerry H. L. W. Flynn
Nov. 28, 1888-Sept. 26, 1916	Nov. 21, 1898-Sept. 3, 1918

TO YOU FROM FALLING HANDS WE THROW
THE TORCH; BE YOURS TO HOLD IT HIGH

Elmira

The town of Elmira and the township of Woolwich jointly purchased and placed a monument in the Memorial Park, which is in the southern part of Elmira, facing the south entrance to the town. The Monument was unveiled August 5th, 1923, by Brigadier General King, of London, and bears the following names:

From Elmira:

H. Allgeier	A. Rudow
E. Brown	H. White
E. Bristow	C. C. Wyatt
E. C. Lavery	M. F. Ziegler

From Woolwich:

L. Brubacher	L. Snider
M. M. Ford	J. W. Millard
H. Roach	

In the Methodist Church of Elmira a Memorial, placed in 1919, contains seven names, all of which appear on the Park Monument except two: Arthur Helsby and George Thomas.

The Evangelical Church, Elmira, has an Honour Roll bearing the names of three members of the church. These names are on the Park Monument.

St. Paul's Lutheran Church has a banner with the names of all members of the church who enlisted. Only one of them, Milton Ziegler, lost his life.

Attention is here to be called to the fact that previous lists of men killed in the war, published in W. H. S. Reports, are incomplete, especially for Elmira and Woolwich. (See 1916 Report, p. 25, and 1918 Report, p. 10).

Wilmot Township

In St. George's Anglican Church, New Hamburg, there is a Memorial Shield to Pte. Charles Thompson Daniels, 4th Battalion, C.E.F., killed in action Sept. 2nd, 1918.

A similar Memorial Shield is placed in St. James Anglican Church, Huron Road, Wilmot Township, to Engineer Robert Smith, killed in action in France.

Brubacher Family History

About 2000 of the many thousand descendants of John Brubacher, who came to America about the year 1710, gathered in Victoria Park on Saturday, September 1st, 1923, to make the first Brubacher reunion to be held in Canada an outstanding success. Men and women who claimed kin to the name of Brubacher, came from all parts of Canada and the United States for the occasion. In the mighty throng which was but a fraction of the progeny of that sturdy pioneer who is known in historical annals as John Brubacher, but is endearingly called "Granddaddy Brubacher" by his descendants, were men and women in all walks of life. Sturdy sons of the soil who followed the noble calling of their great ancestor fraternized with business and professional men, who in different paths had made use of the selfsame principles which have made the name of Brubacher and Mennonite synonymous with truth and integrity in two great countries, Canada and the United States.

Religious Atmosphere

The nature of the event was social, tinged with an atmosphere of religious thanksgiving. Long separated brothers again met and cousins who had never before beheld one another.

The appearance and spirit of the multitude showed that the family of Brubacher had been blessed in America, and its gratitude was manifest.

The reunion was opened at 10 a.m. with song service. The national anthem and coronation were sung by all. Addresses of welcome, family histories, musical events and friendly chats in which the past was recalled filled the day.

Among other papers the following, compiled by Mr. Benjamin Brubacher, of Waterloo, and read, and somewhat revised, by Mr. H. W. Brown, B.A., of the Collegiate Institute, was presented.

(1) John Brubacher

First Generation in America

(1) John Brubacher was born in Canton Zurich, about the year 1685, and came from Switzerland to America about the year 1710. He settled on the Little Conestoga, two miles west of Lancaster City, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. On the 27th of September, 1717, he, in company with one named Christian Hershey, took out a warrant for 1000 acres of land lying on the Little Conestoga, in West Hempfield Township, Lancaster County. Here on this tract of land he erected the first grist and saw mill in the county. In the year 1718 this

1000 acres of land was equally divided by a line running east and west, John Brubacher retaining the lower half of the tract. It is not known for a certainty whether or not he was married when he came to America. A note taken from Rev. Benjamin Eby's record, seems to indicate that he was married, and that his wife's name was Anna Ernst. On the 13th of May, 1729, he and his wife Anna sold their grist and saw mills together with 150 acres of land to one named Christian Stoneman. It is said that he was under the impression that the milling business has a tendency to lead men into dishonesty. The original Brubacher home in America has been occupied by his descendants ever since, that is, for more than two centuries. This John Brubacher is said to have brought with him a clock from his native country, which is still in good running order, and is at present owned by Sem. S. Brubacher, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, who is a Great, Great, Great, Great, Grand Son of the original John Brubacher.

This John Brubacher and his wife Anna had nine sons and one daughter, as follows: (2) John, (2) Jacob, (2) Abraham, (2) Peter, (2) Daniel, (2) Henry, (2) Joseph, (2) David, (2) Christian, (2) Anna. (2) Anna Brubacher was married to Abraham Buckwalter. (2) John and (2) Daniel settled on 300 acres of land at the Hammer Creek in Warwick Township, Lancaster County, Pa., which their father had bought of one Lewis Oct. 29th, 1731. (2) Peter settled in Rapho Township, Lancaster Co., Pa., near what is now Mastersonville. (2) Abraham settled in Virginia, in what is called Masonotta, about 20 miles south-west of Winchester. (2) Christian, (2) David, (2) Henry, (2) Jacob and (2) Joseph remained in the vicinity where their father lived, namely, West Hempfield Township, Lancaster Co.

Second Generation in America

(2) John Brubacher was born in the year 1719, in West Hempfield Township, Lancaster Co., Pa. He died April 9th, 1804, aged 84 years and seven months. After he had grown to manhood he wished to go to his father's native country to seek a wife. His father sent him to Virginia to collect rents and payments due on land previously sold, in order to raise the necessary funds for this extended journey. But when he returned from Virginia his father refused to let him go. After the decease of his father in 1750, he made the trip to his father's native country, where he was received with great joy by both young and old. In those days it was a great pleasure to welcome back home the children of those who had moved to the New World. Some one must have been particularly pleased to see this young Son of America, for it was only a matter of a few weeks when we hear of his marriage to Maria

Newcomer, eight days before Whitsuntide. Soon after their marriage they returned to America. His cousin Abraham Brubacher accompanied them. Cousin Abraham was so well pleased with the new country that he wrote alluring letters to his brothers and sisters, who also emigrated to America. More of their friends followed from time to time.

Abraham Brubacher settled at the Middle Creek, in Clay Township, Lancaster Co., Pa. In course of time he wanted to build a grist mill there. He met with difficulties on account of the water right, which so offended him that he moved away. He moved into the vicinity called Indiantown, not far from where Ephrata now is. Here he settled. Hence his descendants are called the "Indiantown Brubachers." He had two children, one named Abraham, and the other Christian. The former became a preacher. The descendants of the Indiantown Brubachers are scattered far and wide. After (2) John and Maria Brubacher returned to America, they settled at the Hammer Creek in Warwick Township, Lancaster Co. But they were not permitted to live long together. After the short space of thirty weeks his wife died, on the 15th of December, 1750. Her remains were buried in the garden at the house. In the course of time the house was torn down and the garden became a meadow. In the year 1880, her remains were removed to the Brubacher family graveyard on the same farm, and the grave marked with a marble slab bearing her name and the date of her death. (2) John Brubacher married as his second wife Maria Tanner, eldest daughter of Michael Tanner (since changed to Doner) April 30th, 1751. Maria Tanner was born February 11th, 1729, and died June 21st, 1802, aged 73 years, 4 months and 10 days.

(2) John and Maria (Tanner) Brubacher's family consisted of (3) John, (3) Anna, (3) Maria, (3) Jacob, (3) Abraham, (3) Magdalena, (3) Elizabeth, (3) Veronica, (3) Barbara, (3) Christian and (3) Henry, who lived only a short time. Space will allow only a brief sketch of one of this large family, namely, (3) Jacob.

Third Generation in America

(3) Jacob Brubacher, the fourth member of the last named family, was born June 11th, 1758. He, in 1781, was married to Susannah Erb, who was born March 17th, 1762, and died Jan. 22nd, 1844, aged 81 years, 10 months, and 5 days. They commenced housekeeping on the old Brubacher homestead in Elizabeth Township, Lancaster Co., Pennsylvania. They afterwards moved to Ephrata Village, to what is now called Keller's Mill, which they owned as well as the farm

adjoining it. Jacob Brubacher was a good farmer and a successful miller. During a trip on business to Philadelphia he contracted yellow-fever, from which he died on Aug. 31st, 1793, at the age of 35 years, 2 months, and 20 days. His young widow devoted her time and energies bravely to the raising of her family of seven children. A daughter, Maria, married Benjamin Eby, and a son, John, the youngest of the family, moved to Canada, as also did Elias, a son of Christian. In the year 1809, the widow, Susannah Brubacher, paid a visit to her daughter, Maria, who then resided in what became Waterloo County, Ontario. While here in Waterloo, she met her parents, Christian and Maria (Schoerg) Erb, who had moved here but a short time previously. Her three brothers, Jacob, Abraham and John, and four sisters, Elizabeth, Barbara, Anna, and Magdalena, were all married and had moved here during the years 1804-1807. In the year 1816 she paid her second visit to Canada. This time her youngest son, John, accompanied her. He was unmarried and about 23 years of age. She remained here two years with her son, John, who started on his farm, lot No. 57, German Company Tract. After his marriage she returned to Pennsylvania to spend the evening of her life in quietness and devotion. Jacob and Susannah (Erb) Brubacher had a family of seven children, namely: (4) Jacob, (4) John, (4) Henry, (4) Christian, (4) Maria, (4) Susannah, and (4) John. Time and space will allow only a brief history of those who settled in Canada.

Fourth Generation in America

Jacob Brubacher, the eldest of the last named family, was born January 27th, 1782. In 1807 he was married to Maria, youngest daughter of Christian and Catharine (Brick-er) Eby. She was born Oct. 12th, 1787, and died April 16th, 1864. They resided on the old Brubacher homestead, where he died July 30th, 1854. To them were born nine children, namely: (5) Susan, (5) Mary, (5) Catharine, (5) Sem, (5) Henry E., (5) Isaac, (5) Jacob E., (5) Anna, and (5) Elizabeth.

(4) John Brubacher was born September 26th, 1783, and died in his ninth year of smallpox in 1792. (4) Henry Brubacher was born October 21st, 1785. He was a merchant for many years, and familiarly known as "Uncle Henry." He died April 26th, 1839, aged 53 years, 6 months, and 5 days, unmarried.

(4) Christian Brubacher was born September 18th, 1787. In 1809 he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Dulabon) Schoerg. She was born in 1789 and

died April 5th, 1873, in her 84th year. He died Feb. 14th, 1853. Their family consisted of nine children, namely: (5) Susan, (5) Jacob S., (5) Elias S., (5) John S., (5) Jonas S., (5) Peter S., (5) Abraham S., (5) Christian S., and (5) Henry S. Elias S. Brubacher, the third member of this family, was the only one of the family to settle in Canada. When a young man he came to Waterloo County, Ontario, and settled about three miles east of Breslau. On March 16th, 1844, he was married to Sarah Ariss, who was born November 3rd, 1824, and died December 5th, 1886. He was born September 18th, 1814, and died May 9th, 1874. Their family consists of nine children, viz.: (5) John, (5) Susannah, (5) Christian, (5) Franklin, (5) Henry, (5) Lizzie, (5) David, (5) Elias, and (5) Agnes.

(4) Maria Brubacher was born August 6th, 1789. On February 25th, 1807, she was married to Bishop Benjamin Eby, who was born May 2nd, 1785, and died June 28th, 1853. In 1807 they moved to Canada, and settled near Berlin, Waterloo County, where she died August 18th, 1834. To them were born eleven children, namely: (5) Isaac, (5) Elias, (5) Susannah, (5) Catharine, (5) Maria, (5) Benjamin, (5) Henry, (5) Christian, (5) Abraham, (5) Jacob, and (5) Peter.

(4) Susannah Brubacher was born June 20th, 1791. In Sept., 1813, she was married to John Graybill, who was born Dec. 18th, 1789, at Shaefferstown, where she died Nov. 7th, 1878. To them were born eight children, namely: (5) Michael, (5) Anna, (5) John, (5) Jacob, (5) Susan, (5) Samuel, (5) Henry, and (5) Isaac.

(4) John Brubacher, the youngest son of Jacob and Susannah (Erb) Brubacher, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, July 11th, 1793. On March 6th, 1817, he was married to Catharine, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Betzner) Shirk. She was born February 11th, 1798, and died October 8th, 1882. He died October 10th, 1875.

In the year 1815, John Brubacher, Martin Huber, Jonas Boyer, John Doner, Sr., and John Doner, Jr., came from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, to Canada on horseback. All these except John Brubacher, went to Markham, York County. From some place below Dundas, Brubacher travelled the weary road to Berlin alone. Here he did considerable visiting among his friends and relatives, the Schneiders and Ebys. Of the many beautiful lots for sale, Brubacher selected lot No. 57, German Company's Tract, a little east of Berlin, as his future home and gave out a "job" that fall to be cleared the following winter and spring. Any person seeing the farm of his choice, now a part of the city of Kitchener, must

come to the conclusion that at an early age he was already possessed of excellent judgment. Late in fall Jonathan B. Bowman, Benjamin Bowman and John Brubacher returned to Pennsylvania to make arrangements for moving to Canada the following spring. The year 1816 was the year without a summer. There was frost every month of the year, and in June and July there were seven heavy frosts. On the morning of the 1st of June it was frozen so hard that men and wagons could cross ponds on the ice without breaking through. On the 21st of June quite a lot of snow fell. All kinds of provisions were exceedingly scarce, and wheat was from two to three dollars per bushel. The only hay that the farmers could secure was made from the wild coarse grass which they cut on the banks of the river, in marshes or on beaver meadows. Food for both man and beast was at starvation prices. The hardships these early settlers had to endure during this cold and inclement year, are almost indescribable. In this year Joseph Bowman, with family of twelve children, Dilman Ziegler and family, Samuel Eby and family, Joseph Clemmer and wife, John Brubacher and his mother, and Henry Weber came from Pennsylvania to Canada. The Bowmans had 2 four-horse teams, and 1 two-horse team. Brubacher had 1 four-horse team. Joseph Shantz and his mother, old Barbara Shantz, returned to Canada with this company. They had been to Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, on a visit. In all there were thirty-three people in the party, and the number of horses they brought with them was twenty-eight. Although the roads were not as bad as in former years, yet great trouble was experienced in crossing the many streams and rivers. At the Genesee River there was a bridge of round logs tied together, which would carry at the most only two horses and a wagon. They, however, arrived in Waterloo safely, and settled on the lands each family had taken up. The taxes were quite low. Mr. Brubacher had 2000 acres of land and paid only \$14.00 taxes thereon. Land was very cheap. Although in some older settlements of the Township it was selling at from \$4.00 to \$5.00 per acre, yet in such out-of-the-way places as Martin's Corners, three miles north of Waterloo, it could have been had for a dollar an acre. The taxes had to be sent to Little York (Toronto) which was then the County Town, and the people in these back settlements were never informed as to what was done with the money. The nearest grain market was Dundas, to which place the settlers conveyed their grain during the winter months. Sleighing continued in those days from the last week in November until the first week in April. Instead of receiving cash for their grain, they received a due bill for the amount, payable a certain number of days after navigation opened. So it will be seen that the advantages of

the farmer were not so great as in our days of railroads and all other modern improvements. Waterloo had a sawmill erected by Abraham Erb and during the year 1816 he erected a grist mill, which is still standing, though it has undergone many changes since then. This and the mill in Preston, owned by his brother John Erb, were the only two grist mills in the township. The settlers did not want for venison or fish. For a small loaf of bread and a six-penny crock of thick milk the Indians would bring them a quarter of venison or a large basket of speckled trout. In those early times the Indians were quite numerous and if kindly treated were quite harmless. Parents often left their children with the Indian children and the squaws would take care of both. As a rule the young people were glad to see the Indians about. Often when the inmates of the house had retired, the kitchen would be taken possession of by the Indians, very much to their own personal comfort. The summer of 1817 was nearly as cold and unproductive as that of the previous year. Before the year 1820, there were only four schools in the Township, namely, Blair, John Erb's, Preston, and Abraham Erb's, Waterloo, and at Benjamin Eby's, Berlin. During the years 1825-1830 there were a great many arrivals from Pennsylvania, owing to the hard times in Pennsylvania in 1825. Many failed financially, and in order to procure homes for themselves and children, they came to Canada where land could be had very cheap.

As already mentioned, in 1816, John Brubacher in company with his mother, moved to this country and had their home with Bishop Benjamin Eby for a while. As soon as the log hut on his large farm, lot 57, east of Berlin, was finished, he started housekeeping for himself. His mother proved to be a good assistant for him until the date of his marriage, which was one year later. When quite a young man he was ordained as deacon of the Mennonite Church for the Eby field. This position he held until his death. To him and his wife were born fifteen children, namely: (5) Jacob, (5) Susannah, (5) Elizabeth, (5) John, (5) Henry, (5) Joseph, (5) Christian, (5) Samuel, (5) Magdalena, (5) Anna, (5) Magdalena, (5) Mary, (5) Catherine, (5) Benjamin and (5) Veronica. Of this large family but one survives, namely, Veronica, Mrs. Moses Betzner, to participate in the celebration with several thousand of the direct descendants of the late John Brubacher at this, the first general Brubacher Reunion held in Canada. Time and space will not allow to continue the Brubacher genealogy beyond this point.

In conclusion we should mention a few characteristics of our ancestors. During the sixteenth century, while state persecutions were carried on in almost every country in Europe, the so-called Non-Conformists in Italy, France,

Switzerland, Germany, Holland, Poland, Denmark, and even Russia, were subjected to all manner of sufferings. Such treatments at the hands of governments and states caused these Non-Conformists to cast their eyes westward for a new home where they might serve God according to their spiritual views and to their interpretation of the teachings of the Bible. Non-resistance they advocated strongly, and would, therefore, under no circumstances whatever bear weapons of war or take part in military operations. Nor could they be prevailed upon to swear in court. They were wholly in sympathy with Simon Menno's teachings on these matters.

Wherever these people settled, they were noted for their diligence, toiling from sunrise to sunset, ever aiming to secure a home, and make preparation for the proverbial rainy day. Their toil and trials were crowned with success ultimately. They took up bush lands and turned them into beautiful farms, ever believing in their calling as the mainstay of the nation.

Honesty is another characteristic which is highly estimated amongst good people, and therefore we trust among all Brubachers. The word of our forefathers was as good as their bond. Those who are honest in minor things, may well be entrusted with the more important. Our forefathers were also an orderly people, never disturbing the peace, and submitting to the laws of the land, and therefore, welcome to every state. Order is the supreme law of Heaven, therefore, order in the home, order in the state, and order in the church were indispensable to our forebears.

Hence we may well speak devoutly and devotedly of those of our name who have gone before, and whose lot was a hard one, look at it as you will. They converted the wilderness into a hospitable and productive area. They made it possible for us to enjoy life much more fully than perhaps they did. We owe them much, but it can never be repaid.



The Eby Family as Related to the Brubachers

Read at the Brubacher Reunion in Kitchener, Sept. 1st, 1923,
by Allan A. Eby

It is not my intention to present an extended history of the Eby family, as it has been in print for years. As a matter of fact, the descendants of not only the Brubachers and the Ebys, but all the descendants of the heroic pioneers who came to Waterloo County in the first years of the nineteenth century owe a debt of gratitude to the late Ezra E. Eby who compiled not only the "History of the Eby Family," but also a biographical history of the Pennsylvania settlers of Waterloo County and their descendants, a labor which involved a great amount of patience and expense. The fact that we are able, without much difficulty, to present connected records of two historic families on this occasion is entirely due to the information gathered by this industrious historian.

The Ebys belong to the Celts, an ancient race of people of probably Asiatic origin, who formerly inhabited southern, central and western Europe, and now survive mainly in the highlands of Scotland, in Wales and in Ireland. During the early centuries of the Christian era they lived in the northern part of Italy, where they were converted to Christianity through the labors of the Vaudois (Waldenses) with whom they came in contact. They soon became strict adherents of the Vaudois faith. As early as 1308 they were subjected to bitter persecution by that institution of the Roman Church known as the Holy Inquisition and this persecution continued for several centuries. In 1560 it became so severe that many of the people of the new faith fled to Switzerland where they led a wandering life for some time. They finally settled in the Cantons Berne, Lucerne, Zurich and Schwyz. Among the Vaudois who settled in these cantons is found the name of Eby, then spelled Ebee. Here they led a God-fearing life, and were rigid in the keeping of their primitive faith and forms of worship.

As early as 1683 it is recorded that Jacob Eby was ordained a Bishop of the Mennonite Church in Canton Zurich. On further persecution a number of the Mennonites migrated to the Palatinate, on the Rhine, the chief towns in which they settled being Mannheim, Zweibruecken and Heidelberg.

When William Penn offered free homes to persons of all religious denominations, quite a number of Mennonites from Switzerland and Holland emigrated to America and settled in Pennsylvania. Among the numerous parties thus coming to America were our ancestors, Theodorus Eby (son of Bishop

Jacob Eby), who came in 1715, and Peter Eby, nephew of Theodorus, who came in 1720.

The descendants of Theodorus Eby are the branch of the Eby family which eventually settled in Waterloo County. Theodorus had a family of five sons and one daughter. His fourth child, Christian, was married to Elizabeth Mayer, and had a family of ten children, the eldest of whom was also named Christian. A family of twelve children was born after his marriage to Catherine Bricker. Of this family two were married to Brubachers. Bishop Benjamin Eby was married to Mary Brubacher, sister of John Brubacher, and his younger sister, Marie, was wedded to Jacob Brubacher. By these marriages the Ebys and Brubachers became related, and this accounts for the fact that the Ebys here to-day are included in the great family of Brubachers. We find that there have been a goodly number of inter-marriages between the Ebys and the Brubachers since these early days.

The most important personality in the Waterloo County history of the Eby family is Bishop Benjamin Eby, who was born on the old homestead on Hammer Creek, in Warwick Township, Lancaster County, Penn., on May 2nd, 1785. He spent his boyhood days on the farm and in his father's cooper-shop making barrels for the mills. On May 21st, 1804, he was baptized and became a member of the Mennonite Church. In 1806 he came to Canada for the first time, and remained with his cousin George who came here two years previously. After purchasing a considerable section of land and erecting a log house, he returned to Pennsylvania on horseback. On the 25th of February, 1807, he was married to Mary Brubacher, daughter of Jacob and Susannah (Erb) Brubacher. On the 21st of June, 1807, a large party of Ebys, Schneiders, Erbs, and others arrived in this vicinity, and the small hamlet received the name of "Ebytown," owing to the Ebys being in the majority. In 1809 Benjamin Eby was ordained a minister, and in 1812 he was ordained as the first Bishop of the Mennonites in Canada.

Bishop Eby and Mary Brubacher had a family of eleven children, namely Isaac, Elias, Susannah, Catharine, Maria, Benjamin, Henry, Christian, Abraham, Jacob B. and Peter. All of these children, with the exception of Susannah, who died in her seventh year, were married, and a total of seventy-one children claimed Bishop Eby as their grandfather. Some of these are here to-day. There are scores of middle-aged men and women at this reunion who are great grandchildren of the venerable Bishop, and there are boys and girls who are great great grandchildren.

The Ebys have scattered to all parts of the world, and

time will not permit a review of all the ancestors of representatives here to-day. Only a few can be alluded to, to show that the members of the numerous Eby families have played an important part in the industrial, educational and religious life of this and other countries.

Bishop Benjamin Eby was not only an outstanding character in the religious world, but he was a builder, erecting the first school-house and church in what was known as Ebytown, and afterwards called Berlin. Shortly after completing his farm house, two young men, John Hoffman and Samuel Bowman, arrived here and desired to start a foundry. They changed their minds, however, and founded what proved to be the first cabinet and furniture factory in Waterloo County. They had been refused land in Waterloo, Bridgeport and Freeport, and then came to Bishop Eby with but a shilling between them. Bishop Eby gladly gave them land and a small factory was built, thus laying the foundation of the industrial city of Kitchener with a population to-day of over 24,000, and an industrial output last year of \$40,000,000. Bishop Eby also founded the first school, and with the assistance of his son, Elias, compiled a spelling book.

Elias, the eldest son of Catherine Eby, who married David Weber, was ordained a Mennonite bishop and was a talented and powerful preacher.

Henry Eby, the fourth son of Bishop Eby, was a printer by trade and published the newspaper, "Der Deutsche Canadier," in this city, beginning in 1840.* Although the paper was printed in the German language, it is interesting to note that in the first edition of the paper, he published a statement in English outlining the policy of the new publication, and emphasizing the fact that it stood for upholding British institutions and loyalty to the Crown. Henry Eby was the grandfather of the Cowan family of this city, who possess the first volume of *Der Deutsche Canadier*.

Peter Eby, the youngest son of Bishop Eby, was for a number of years the publisher of the *Weekly Telegraph* and the *Deutsche Canadier*, and was also Crown land agent.

Samuel Eby, the second son of George Eby, who came to Canada with his brother George in 1804, was known as "Indian Sam," on account of spending much of his time with the Indians, teaching them many things. He was their law-giver, minister, interpreter and peace-maker.

A widely-known member of the Eby family was Rev. Charles S. Eby, son of Jonas Eby, and grandson of "Saddler

* See 1921 Report, W.H.S., P. 152.—Ed.

Sam" Eby, whose farm was located where the Waterloo County Court House is situated. After engaging in missionary work for the Methodist Church in Hamilton and other Ontario towns, he offered himself as a missionary to Japan in 1876 and was one of the pioneer Protestant missionaries in that country.

References could be made to many other Ebys who have been prominent in various activities. A history of the family would not be complete, however, without alluding to the fact that the descendants of the pioneer Ebys have always been loyal to their country and law-abiding citizens. It is matter of great pride to the descendants of Bishop Benjamin Eby that a great-great grandson, Ralph Alexander Eby, son of Alexander Eby and Nellie Watson, and grandson of Menno Eby, was the first Waterloo County soldier, and one of the first Canadians to give his life in the Great War*. Corporal Eby enlisted from Swift Current, Sask., and was killed at Neuve Chapelle, March 20, 1915, a month before the first heavy engagement of the Canadians at Ypres.

*See 1915 Report, W. H. S., P. 9.—Ed.



Biography



Elizabeth M. Bruce

Elizabeth Maude Bruce, the youngest of a family of five daughters and two sons, all born in Guelph, came to Waterloo as a child. She attended the Waterloo Public School and later the Collegiate Institute. Her father, George A. Bruce, a traditional lineal descendant of King Robert the Bruce, emigrated from his native Aberdeenshire to Canada about 1855, on his marriage at the age of nineteen, and settled in Guelph. With the late Col. McDonald, of Guelph, he organized a battalion of the Royal Artillery there. Mr. Bruce was appointed an officer of the Inland Revenue, was active as such in Guelph for a few years, was then transferred to Waterloo, about 1880, and died there in 1885.

There are individuals, who in their devotion to the public welfare, cheerfully and willingly give time and effort to promote the well-being and happiness of others. Such a one was Elizabeth M. Bruce. Her spirit of devotion grew with her years. In time her activities embraced many organizations charged with social and welfare work. Her executive ability combined with the attention she gave to the duties of every

office she occupied, made her a valuable member of welfare organizations with which she was identified, and to her pertains, in large measure, the success of many of the undertakings embarked upon.

The organization to which she was specially devoted was the Princess of Wales (Kitchener) Chapter of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire of which she was Regent for ten years. This Chapter, under her guidance, rendered conspicuous service during the war and the years following its close. During this period the interests of the soldiers were her first concern and anything which would promote their welfare had her warm-hearted sympathy and support.

An enterprise of the Daughters of the Empire, which she was instrumental in inaugurating, was the establishment of a night school for foreigners, or New Canadians, as she preferred to call them. This was a direct, practical service to the new comers, enabling them to acquire a knowledge of the language of their adopted country, and thus better to fit themselves to become useful citizens.

The Freeport Sanitarium was another institution which claimed her sympathies. During the period it was under the operation of the Militia Department, when consumptive soldiers were regaining their health, she was a frequent visitor, making contributions to their comfort and cheering them with her visits. She continued to maintain her interest in the Sanitarium after it was taken over for civilian patients, being an active member of the Freeport Sanitarium Auxiliary.

Other organizations with which she was identified were the National Council of Women, The K. and W. Hospital Auxiliary and The Waterloo Branches of the Victorian Order of Nurses and the Women's Christian Temperance Union. She was also actively associated with the Twin City Music Club. She was an earnest supporter of every work, making for the social betterment of the community.

Miss Bruce was elected Member of Council of the Waterloo Historical Society in 1919, and was a regular attendant at meetings. She contributed two valuable papers, one in 1920 on The Daughters of the Empire and a second one on Waterloo County Great War Memorials which will appear in the 1923 Report.

She died on August 10th, 1923, after a fortnight's illness from a sudden and severe nervous breakdown, which accompanied by heart trouble confined her to the K. and W. hospital for the last ten days of her life. The esteem due her exemplary

life was manifested by a large concourse of citizens at her interment. The Amalgamated War Veterans headed the funeral procession to Mount Hope Cemetery where the Last Post was sounded over her grave.

(From the Waterloo Chronicle and other sources).

John Beattie Crozier

Dr. John Beattie Crozier, the distinguished philosopher, historian and political economist, died suddenly of heart disease in London, England, in April, 1922.

John Beattie Crozier came of a Border family. His parents, however, on the day of their marriage set out for Canada, to join the little Scottish colony of Galt, and there he was born on April 23, 1849. Losing his father in childhood, he was brought up by his mother, whose sole intellectual interest appears to have been a stern and gloomy Calvinism, repugnant to his love of sport and mischief. He showed ability in the Tassie grammar school, and as head boy won a scholarship at Toronto University when 17; but in a fit of dejection increased by overwork, he soon went home again. With a youthful admiration for genius and a resolve to learn on what it depended, he fell a victim to the doctrines of an itinerant phrenologist and while he forsook their cruder forms, he imbibed the belief that thought and feeling, whether good or bad, arose from the direct operation of laws peculiar to the brain itself, and not, as preachers told him, from Divine or diabolic intervention. For more light on those laws he looked, although at the moment in vain, to the opinions of Buckle, Mill, Carlyle and Emerson. Thus early he began to ponder problems which elsewhere and unknown to him were exciting acute controversy between the respective champions of religion and science.

Means of Obtaining a Livelihood

As a means of getting a livelihood he rejoined the university which he had deserted four years previously, and entered on a course of medicine. It was only then that he read Darwin's "Origin of Species" and Spencer's "First Principles." Their effect upon him was to alter his whole method of inquiry, give his private studies a new aim, and rouse in him the hope of becoming a writer himself. He now felt that Canada was not the country where the quest of truth could well be combined with a profession; to continue the quest he wanted access to great libraries and the learned world. So, on taking his degree in May, 1872, he embarked for England. Of his career as a physician little need be said.

In the pursuit of philosophy Crozier at once embraced the theory of evolution expounded in the "First Principles" which seemed to show that religion and science were alike manifestations of a persistent and inscrutable force. In a later work, however, "The Principles of Psychology," he saw nothing but an unmitigated and desolating materialism. With the hope of escaping its conclusions he studied the metaphysicians from Descartes to Hegel, yet in his view they had never established a true relation between mind and brain. Nor did he fare better in the case of the poetic thinkers, as he called them, who, apart from Goethe, did not touch the problem at all. His own difficulty was that, while he accepted Spencer's account of mind as arising from molecular vibrations in the nervous system, he could not admit that virtue differed from vice, or right from wrong, only in the number and complexity of those vibrations, or in regard for what was useful and expedient. On the contrary, he held that they differed both in kind and in quality, and at their highest represented the ideal, which, although in the mind, came from without and, so to speak, sat in judgment on all its thoughts and feelings. Such, he said, was his contribution to the problem, and he embodied it in an article on "God or Force."

"The Quest of the Ideal"

Undaunted by failure he set about a new and more ambitious task, that of tracing the ideal through the course of history, and determining how far civilization was advanced by the factors which composed it, religion, government, science, and material and social conditions. He spent his leisure for several years in a survey of the parts played by them, and their use by previous writers. In his opinion not much help could be got from Hegel, who attended only to the religious factor, or Comte, in spite of his famous three stages, or Buckle, whose doctrines had become obsolete, or even Spencer who made progress depend on abstract and impersonal laws rather than on concrete and human facts. Crozier's firm belief was that progress rested chiefly on material and social conditions, that Government took its character from them, that things made their own morality, that improved dwellings and better education had effects which no mere preaching could achieve—a belief nowadays accepted; and, again, that science was the impelling factor which amended the conditions, and by overthrowing the religious philosophies opposed to it made way for religion itself as the factor that completed the ideal. He brought out the volume containing this survey in 1885 under the title of "Civilization and Progress" but it won no immediate attention. A demand for it nevertheless arose three years later, and eventually it reached a fourth edition and was translated into Japanese. To show more fully the nature of

English democracy, he had in 1887 produced something on Lord Randolph Churchill, but with small profit. At his publisher's request he began a work on the social problem, only to resign it soon into other hands.

The next project was a "History of Intellectual Development," which occupied him from 1892 to 1897, when the first volume appeared. The volume had an excellent reception. It was written when the loss of his practice had led to some financial difficulties; friends, however, came to his aid and secured him a Civil List pension, doubled in 1898, while his old university gave him an hon. LL.D. He had planned a second volume on the period between ancient and modern thought, but impaired eyesight at the moment prevented the necessary research and he turned instead to the completion of his autobiography—not the least interesting of his works. Afterwards, on the advice of Lord Morley, he confined the third volume to the practical problems of reconstruction as affecting Great Britain, France and the United States in the 19th and 20th centuries. There his main contention was that present ideals, if not to mislead or end in fanaticism, must be tested by the fate of past, and that to avoid pitfalls, statesmen ought to study the previous course of civilization. Among other eulogies of the book was one in *The Times*, which declared that the whole of it deserved to be read with care as the work of a man not only enlightened, but singularly open-minded and impartial, who rarely wrote a page without a striking phrase or sentence.

"The Wheel of Wealth"

Five years later, in 1906, he published an acute criticism of the existing political economy, and called it "The Wheel of Wealth," as a symbol of his opinion, held against the orthodox writers, that production and consumption were continuously passing into each other, so to speak, by a circular movement. It was followed in 1911 by his "Sociology applied to Practical Politics," a collection of articles written chiefly for the *Fortnightly Review*, where he maintained with great force the value of this science in solving such problems as Socialism, Free Trade, Imperial Preference, and so forth. By that time his eyesight no longer allowed of any close research. In 1917, however, he published "Last Words on Great Issues," a remarkable survey of the democratic, economic, intellectual, and religious movements brought about by the war, as well as a fine summary of his own creed.

In 1877 he married Katherine Augusta, niece of Colonel William Anderson. Mrs. Crozier, who died in December, 1918, had given him, as he said in dedicating his autobiogra-

phy to her, a loyal co-operation without which his books could not have been written. As the result of it she was for some time before her death almost totally blind. Of the marriage there were a son, Captain Percy Beattie Crozier, 4th Rajputs, who was killed in the war, and two daughters, who survive.

On April 23, 1919, his 70th birthday, Dr. Crozier received a letter of congratulation, signed by Lord Morley, Lord Bryce, Sir William Osler, Mr. Frederic Harrison, and other distinguished men of letters, expressing warm appreciation of his "eminent services to British scholarship and speculation, and of his unselfish endeavors for human welfare."

(From the "London Times," and "The Galt Times" Nov. 9, 1922.)



Donations 1923

Commission appointing Ensign W. Jaffray, Lieut. in the first Battalion of Waterloo, Jan. 17th, 1856.

Deed Gabriel W. Bowman to William Jaffray 1856, Lot on Foundry (Ontario) Street.

Donated by J. P. Jaffray, Galt.

Indictment for attempt to murder, April 3rd, 1871; donated by D. S. Bowlby, Kitchener.

Map of German Company Tract n.d. about 1814.

The Gore Gazette June 9th, 1827.

Printed refutation of slander of H. W. Peterson, Jan. 3rd, 1835.

Deeds, Brubacher to Shoemaker 1822-1834.

Letter to Jacob S. Shoemaker, 1834.

Copy of advertisement in Government Gazette, Snider and Shoemaker, 1837.

Subscription list for road improvement, Preston Hill, 1844.

Donated by Arthur Boehmer, Kitchener.

The Berlin Chronicle and Waterloo County Reformers Gazette, Jaffray & Hett, First Vol., 1856, bound; donated by David Bean & Son, Ltd., Waterloo.

Deed of bargain and sale, Joseph Scholler and wife to Paul Schmidt and Conrad Schneucker, 1858; donated by William Motz, Kitchener.

Cornerstone box old town hall, 1869, disintegrated papers, etc.; donated by W. H. Schmalz, Jr., Kitchener.

Set of Annual Reports, Ontario Land Surveyors Association, 1916-1923 incl.; donated by Association of Ontario Land Surveyors.

Plan of Winterbourne, 1855; donated by Rev. A. M. Hamilton, M.A., Guelph.

Framed picture of first Dominion Parliament Building; donated by J. Cook, Kitchener.

Framed photograph of David, Noah, Moses and Elizabeth Betzner, Great grandchildren of Samuel Betzner, settler of 1800; donated by David Betzner.

Ink sander, two pair spectacles, souvenir of St. Augustine, Fla.; donated by G. Turnbull, Galt.

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.

