

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
WATERLOO HISTORICAL  
SOCIETY



NINETEEN TWENTY-NINE

# COUNCIL

1929

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## SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT

The seventeenth annual meeting of the Waterloo Historical Society was held in the Council Chamber of the Hespeler Town Hall on the evening of October 25th, 1929. A large number of members and friends of the Society attended the meeting.

The President, D. N. Panabaker, presided.

Following the President's address, Mr. W. H. Breithaupt presented a number of interesting documents dealing with the early history of the Clemens Family. The outstanding address of the evening was given by Mr. Louis Blake Duff. Mr. Duff spoke on the printer's art and the printing and publishing of papers and books of the early days in Canada. Mr. Duff placed on exhibition a unique collection of early specimens of printing.

Again this year the Education Department undertook the printing of our Report. The Report was ready for distribution at the meeting and met with very favorable comment. The Society deeply appreciates the substantial assistance rendered by the Department of Education.

Grateful acknowledgment is also made of the support given by the Kitchener Library Board in providing a basement room for our Museum.

This year the Society received a special grant from the County of Waterloo. Grants were also received from the City of Kitchener, the City of Galt, the Town of Waterloo and the Town of Hespeler. As a result the Society has been able to carry on its work to advantage and to add to its Museum equipment.

An important feature of our work is the marking of historical sites in the County. In 1929 a fine tablet was placed in position on the Preston Road near Hespeler to mark the site of the first school in that vicinity. A sketch of the early steps to establish a school and community centre at this point appears in the report. It is proposed to select another historical site for marking in 1930.

A list of donations received in 1929 appears in the report.

The election of the officers for 1930 resulted as follows:

President .....	D. N. Panabaker
Vice-President.....	Rev. J. E. Lynn
Secretary-Treasurer .....	P. Fisher

**Local Vice-Presidents:**

Kitchener .....	H. W. Brown, B.A.
Galt .....	J. E. Kerr
Waterloo.....	Dr. C. W. Wells
Hespeler .....	Anson Groh
Elmira .....	Geo. Klinck
St. Jacobs.....	W. H. Winkler
Ayr .....	Miss E. D. Watson

**Members of the Council:**

W. J. Motz, W. H. Breithaupt, W. V. Uttley, Miss B. M. Dunham, B.A.

**Museum and Publication Committee:**

W. H. Breithaupt, W. J. Motz, Miss B. M. Dunham, B.A.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1929

### RECEIPTS:

Balance on hand at Jan. 1, 1929.....	\$135.10
Members' Fees .....	\$ 87.00
Sale of Reports.....	22.50
Contributed to cost of Tablet.....	47.50
Bank Interest .....	8.39
Grants: County of Waterloo.....	200.00
City of Kitchener.....	50.00
City of Galt.....	25.00
Town of Waterloo.....	25.00
Town of Hespeler .....	20.00
	<hr/> 485.39
	<hr/> \$620.49

### DISBURSEMENTS:

Binding reports .....	\$ 13.50
Postage and Stationery.....	36.08
Cost of Tablet.....	95.00
Cases for Museum.....	132.60
Caretaker and Curator.....	33.50
Sundry .....	58.75
	<hr/> 369.43
Balance.....	<hr/> \$251.06

Audited and found correct,

J. H. WUEST, Auditor.

P. FISHER, Secretary-Treasurer.

## PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

D. N. PANABAKER, Hespeler, *President*.

Annual Meeting, Oct. 25th, 1929.

Ladies and Gentleman:—

Permit me in a few words, to express my sincere appreciation of the fine spirit of co-operation which I have enjoyed throughout the year, emanating from all the members of the Executive Council.

The Waterloo Historical Society this year has added to its already great obligation to two members of the present Executive, namely, Mr. W. H. Breithaupt, C.E., and the Secretary Treasurer, Mr. Peter Fisher, who have again throughout the year, devoted much of their time to the interests of the organization.

The other Executive members have also shown a commendable interest in the Society's work, and have cheerfully done their part in carrying it on.

Increased financial support received this year from the Waterloo County Council is very sincerely appreciated, although we believe that the importance of our work would warrant larger grants from that source, as well as further financial assistance from the respective municipalities comprising the prosperous County of Waterloo. We are grateful for the grants some of these municipalities have voted us, including the grants from Kitchener and Galt.

The continued support of the Ontario Provincial Government in printing our Annual Reports is gratefully acknowledged.

One of the activities of your Society this year, was the marking with a bronze tablet, suitably mounted on a large boulder with a concrete base, the site of an early community enterprise which took form one hundred years ago, in the Township of Waterloo, when the location for a meeting house and school, also a burial ground was selected by the citizens of the district lying close to the west limits of the present town of Hespeler.

The tablet upon the boulder, bears the following inscription—

"On August 8th, 1829, local citizens of Waterloo Township selected this site for a Community Meeting House, School and burial ground; the first school in this vicinity.

The land was donated March 15th, 1830, by Samuel Bechtel. He and John Baer were appointed builders, Abraham Witmer and John Groh, the first Trustees."

TABLET PLACED BY WATERLOO HISTORICAL SOCIETY 1929

The above tablet was unveiled, with appropriate ceremony, on Saturday afternoon, October 12th, 1929.

With reference to this project, I must not omit to state that descendants of the first settlers and other citizens have co-operated very whole-heartedly with the Historical Society and have indeed borne considerably more than half the cost of this Memorial. Their interest and financial assistance have enabled the Society to accomplish this piece of work and to mark permanently this place of local historic interest.

No doubt there are a number of other sites which have historic value in their respective communities, which should be similarly identified and with the same measure of support on the part of the local citizens each of such historic sites could be properly marked with memorial tablets. It is our hope that other sections of the County may bring to the Society's attention, any of the historic land-marks which would merit permanent identification.

My contribution to the records of Waterloo County History on this occasion, consists of data which I have accumulated concerning the status of the Milling Industry within the County, in the Confederation period. The data submitted deals particularly with the year 1864 and I think represents the maximum standing of the Milling Industry in this county just prior to the advent (about ten years later) of the then 'new process' of milling flour by the roller system of machinery. This county claims the distinction of having the first importation in Canada, of such roller milling machinery, which in 1875 was installed in the St. Jacobs Flour Mill, by Mr. E. W. B. Snider. This machinery imported in the fall of that year from Austria was known as the Walzenstuhle Process and this gave rise to the Brand "*Walzen*" which was applied to the high grade flour which the St. Jacobs Mill produced for many years and which was in demand not only in Canada but also for export to the United States and oversea countries.

The list of mills operating in Waterloo County in the sixties of the last century—within say fifty years of the first settlement of this county—is quite extensive.

One feature worthy of special note is the apparent active interest in this industry which had at that time centred about the Village of Ayr. From the number of mills grinding flour and oat-meal in that vicinity, one would conclude that the residents of that district were not under the necessity of stinting themselves of scones and porridge, unless their Scotch instincts prompted them to export too great a proportion of their foodstuffs to the United States market, which, owing to the Civil War in progress at the time, was no doubt a very profitable outlet for the product of the flour mills.



Ayr with its several water power mills, was in a better position to bid for this export trade in foodstuffs than was the then Village of Berlin, with its wind mill, apparently the only grinding mill of that municipality at the time. This mill was said to have been built upon the highest ground in the village, and was equipped with three run of stones. We have not heard of any other wind mill in the county, commercially doing this type of work.

Further in connection with food-stuffs markets in the sixties, and as an example of the fluctuations in wheat prices in Waterloo county in that period, I will submit a list copied from the record which my father made of the prices he obtained for his annual wheat crop from the years 1854 to 1887 inclusive. This list also shows the average yield per acre which my father recorded for his farm for that period of years.

This record covers an average of about ten acres of wheat grown upon the farm located about one mile north of the town limits of Hespeler and on the westerly side of the Speed River; the farm on which the writer was born and spent his boyhood.

The influence of wheat prices caused by existing wars, is reflected in the prices shown in this Waterloo Township record. The Crimean War of the fifties, the Civil War in the United States in the sixties and The Franco-Prussian War in the early seventies, each had a more or less definite reaction upon the local markets of the times.

**NOTE:** For further data concerning the Milling industry of Waterloo County and other early industries, see the Article on "Water Courses, Water Powers and Original Industries of Waterloo County" contributed by Mr. E. W. B. Snider in the Society's Annual Report for 1918. The writer is greatly indebted to the exhaustive research work of Mr. Snider for much of the information herewith submitted with regard to the origin of the industries listed.

Further data concerning the introduction of roller mills in America, will be found in the Biography of Mr. E. W. B. Snider, presented by Mr. Elliott Richmond in The County Historical Society's Report for 1921, page 183, to which I also am indebted for information herein contained.

RECORD OF WHEAT YIELDS AND PRICES ON THE FARM OF THE LATE  
DAVID PANABAKER, IN WATERLOO TOWNSHIP,  
YEARS 1854 TO 1887.

YEAR	AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE		PRICES PER BUSHEL
1854 .....	24.1	Bushels .....	1.50
1855 .....	29.4	" .....	1.50/1.87
1856 .....	21.2	" .....	1.22
1857 .....	20.	" .....	.82
1858 .....	20.	" .....	1.10
1859 .....	10.	" .....	1.25
1860 .....	33.	" .....	1.08/1.26
1861 .....	19.5	" .....	1.04
1862 .....	25.	" .....	.87/ .92
1863 .....	28.	" .....	.92
1864 .....	16.7	" .....	.87
1865 .....	18.	" .....	1.25
1866 .....	12.1	" .....	1.25/2.00
1867 .....	21.5	" .....	1.25/1.58
1868 .....	20.	" .....	.87
1869 .....	13.	" .....	1.00
1870 .....	10.	" .....	1.00
1871 .....	27.	" .....	1.20
1872 .....	18.8	" .....	1.20/1.25
1873 .....	14.5	" .....	1.20
1874 .....	10.7	" .....	1.15/1.00
1875 .....	15.8	" .....	1.15
1876 .....	13.4	" .....	1.30
1877 .....	25.	" .....	1.20
1878 .....	20.	" .....	.98
1879 .....	22.6	" .....	1.25
1880 .....	20.	" .....	1.20
1881 .....	16.7	" .....	1.26
1882 .....	31.1	" .....	1.13
1883 .....	11.	" .....	1.07
1884 .....	33.	" .....	1.00/ .80
1885 .....	31.6	" .....	.78/ .80
1886 .....	29.	" .....	.81/ .85
1887 .....	20.7	" .....	.81/ .85

These prices were paid at the local Flour Mills.

# MILLING INDUSTRY IN WATERLOO COUNTY, FROM DATA CONTAINED IN SUTHERLAND'S GAZETTEER AND DIRECTORY OF 1864.

SUPPLEMENTED BY INFORMATION GATHERED FROM OTHER SOURCES.

Location	Designation of Mill	Name of Founder	Date of Beginning	Water or Steam Power in 1864.	Name of Owner in 1864.	Equipment in 1864.	Capacity in 1864.
Ayr and vicinity	"Greenfield"	John Goldie	1850	Nith River	David Goldie	7 run of stones.	
"	"Nithville"	— Kay.	Uncertain	Nith River	James Piper	5 run of stones.	
"	"Jedburgh"	John Hall	1837 or 1852	Cedar Creek	James Piper	3 run of stones.	
"	"Glenleavit"	Uncertain	Uncertain	Cedar Creek	— McGinnis	2 run of stones.	
"	"Ayr Flouring"	Abel Mudge	1824	Cedar Creek	Daniel Manley	3 run of stones.	
Baden	Beck Mill	Jacob Beck	1856	Baden Creek	Jacob Beck	3 run of stones.	Bush. wheat daily: 200
"	Crombie	Uncertain	Uncertain	Steam power	— Crombie	3 run of stones.	400
"	Kropf	Jacob Kropf	Later than 1844	Baden Spring creek	Probably not operating in 1864.		
Berlin (Kitchener)	Wind Mill	Uncertain	Uncertain	Wind Mill	Augustus Boehm	3 run of stones.	
Blair	Grist Mill	Samuel Bowman	1846	Bowman Creek	Samuel B. Bowman	Not stated.	
Branchton	—	—	—	Steam power	Wm. Rosebrugh	3 run of stones.	
Breslau	Breslau	Joseph Erb	1850	Breslau Creek	Erb & Bricker	Not stated.	
Bridgeport	Shoemaker	Jacob S. Shoemaker	1882	Beaver Creek	E. and J. B. Eby	5 run stones.	400 bus.
Conestogo	—	David Musselman	1844	Spring Creek	Henry Snyder	Not stated.	wheat daily 60 bbls. flour.
Doon	Ferrie	Adam Ferrie	1838	Schneider Creek	Wm. Osborne	Not stated.	
Fisher's Mills	Fishers	Jacob Fisher	1848	Bretz Creek	Thomas Stewart	3 run of stones.	
Floradale	—	Thos. Quickfall	1860	Canagaguige	Probably not operating in 1864.		
Galt	"Dickson Mills"	Robert Dickson	1842/48	Grand River	Richard Blain	Building 75 x 45 feet, 4 stories.	
"	"Dumfries Mills"	Absolom Shade	1818/19				
	apparently rebuilt by J. K. Andrews in 1824 on nearby site. Mill Creek				Thomas Stewart	7 run stones.	200 bbls. flour.

Between Galt and Preston	Groff	Andrew Groff	Probably 1835	Spring Creek	Probably not operating in 1864.		
German Mills	_____	Philip Bleam	1825	Schneider Creek	Elias and E. W. B. Snider.	Not stated.	
Hawksville	Hawk	John Hawk	1846	Conestogo River	John Hawk	Not stated.	
Haysville	Hays	Robert Hays	1835	Nith River	Andrew W. Cleland	2 run stones.	50 bbls. flour.
Hespeler (NewHope)	_____	Jacob Hespeler	1845/6	Speed River	Jacob Hespeler	6 run of stones.	
" 1½ miles North "Holm"	_____	Peter Holm	1856	Speed River and Puslinch Lake Outlet	David Holm	Not stated.	
Linwood	_____	probably Wright	1863	24 H.P. Steam	F. Wright & Co.	2 run stones.	50 bbls. flour daily.
New Dundee	_____	Fred G. Miller	About 1850	Alder Creek	A. Ericker and Son	Not stated.	100 bbls.
New Hamburg	_____	Wm. Scott	1845	Nith River	Parker & Wilson	2 run stones.	100 bbls.
"	1½ miles distant in connection with Woollen Mills	T. T. S. Neville	1850	Nith River and steam power	T. H. McKenzie & Co.		
Preston	"Cambridge Mills"	John Erb	1807	Speed River	A. A. Erb & Son	5 run stones.	160 bbls.
St. Jacobs	_____	Jacob C. Snyder	1851	Conestogo River	Benjamin D. Snyder	3 run stones.	
Oct. 20th, 1875, Mr. E. W. B. Snider, the then owner of the St. Jacobs Mill, installed Roller milling process machinery imported from Austria, believed to be the first installation of rolls for flour milling in Canada.							
Waterloo	"Union Mills"	Abram Erb	1816	Beaver Creek and steam	D. H. Moyer & Co	7 run stones.	Not stated.
"	"Granite Mills" (in connection with Distillery)	Hespeler & Randall	1858	Steam	Hespeler & Randall	4 run of stones.	
Wellesley	_____	Chris. Doering	About 1856	Smith Creek	Lawrence Doering	3 run stones.	60 bbls.
Winterbourne	_____	Wm. H. Lampier	1854	Cox Creek	James Scroggie	Not stated.	

Note—Sutherland's Directory of 1864 does not mention the Kropf Mill at Baden, the Quickfall Mill at Floradale, nor the Groff Mill between Galt and Preston.

Neither is there any reference in that Directory to the following mills, viz:

Preston	Jacob Hespeler Mill established in 1840 with distillery and vinegar works in connection.
New Aberdeen	Sheriff Davidson Mill established in 1845.
Blair	Henry Bechtel Mill established in 1840.
Conestogo	1 miles South East — Daniel Nichlen Mill established in 1848.

The entire building and contents of Fisher's Mills were shipped to Birtle, Manitoba, and re-erected there by David Clemens, son of the late Aaron Clemens, the then owner of these mills. This took place about 1885. A chopping mill and cider mill were later erected upon the site of the former Clemens or Fishers original structure.

## THE BEGINNINGS OF THE NEWSPAPER IN CANADA

LOUIS BLAKE DUFF

The Fourth Estate! Carlyle said it. There are three estates in parliament but yonder in the reporters' gallery is a fourth estate more important far than they all. It was natural that a Briton should express his appreciation of the press in terms of political power. Napoleon paid a similar tribute in earlier years in terms which he better understood when he said the Cologne Gazette was worth ten battalions on the Rhine. What was this press of which these men spoke? The "Times" was the greatest paper of that day as it is of this, and yet its circulation was not greater than is enjoyed by two score country weeklies in this province. Five thousand copies a day was all it could boast of, and as to its function as a newspaper, it had little more space for the momentous news of the battle of Waterloo than a Kitchener paper might give this very evening to a report of the gas-fitter's ball.

A century has elapsed. Let me throw a little side-light on the business of the metropolitan press of to-day. One Sunday in March, 1916, the reading public of the nation to the south of us looked for news as to President Wilson's appearance before the joint session of Congress relative to a question no doubt momentous to the United States but certainly more momentous to either camp in the great struggle. The Sunday edition of the Chicago Tribune on that morning reached close to seven hundred thousand copies. I should like to interpret this to you from the mere physical standpoint of paper, a standpoint that ought to be of interest because the stock was produced here in your own country, and the paper was manufactured down on the canal, next door to us at Welland. That edition consumed 420 tons of newsprint; to make that paper 510 men were employed for 4 days in the immense paper mills on the canal bank. The pulp for the issue cleared 84 acres of land and the rolls, if placed end to end, would reach from Behring Strait to Cape Horn. Had the issue been made in the fifties or sixties of the last century, the cost of the paper alone would have reached \$185,000. The cost was probably over \$25,000.

So we have here a business, an industry, that in its very youth was more important than the three estates, when one arm of it was stronger than ten battalions on the Rhine. Is it of interest or of value to examine what it is to-day, how important it is, or how strong its myriad arms may be?

When I speak of this estate as Carlyle named it, I speak of Canada's seventh industry, and I speak of an aspect of our aspiration and endeavor which in all the world we are led only by the United States, Great Britain, France and Germany.

The newspaper—the greatest miracle in the age of miracles! Miracle is the word. In the morning you will buy for a penny the history of the world for this day—for a cent the round earth is being drag-netted for you this night and in the morning you will know it all. Is it a riot in Barcelona, a new Dr. Cook in Copenhagen, an earthquake in Sicily or San Francisco, a mountain slide in British Columbia, the death toll of a tidal wave in Galveston, a traveller emerging from the jungle, a speech in Rome, a vote in Ottawa, a sinking in the Mediterranean, the newspaper child is there with his note book and the story with all the other stories is yours at the breakfast table. Plain and simple fact it is but behind the curtain is the highest genius, skill and ingenuity of man. It took years and years and millions and millions of money to make the channels that could give you your cent's worth. If any single issue would tell its full history, you would learn of mountains of fatigue, of obstacles spurned and dangers ignored, of faithfulness carried as a beacon, and this guiding star: What does the world wish to know to-morrow?

Early forms of what we now recognize as corresponding to a newspaper, involving public reports of news, are the Roman *Acta Diurna* of the Caesar's time, and the Chinese *Peking Gazette* founded in the seventh century. The *Acta Diurna* lasted to the fall of the Western Empire and contained official intelligence of battles and news of elections, games, fires. These were kept as permanent records posted up in the forum of Rome, and copied for despatch to the provinces. That private copies were also in vogue is proven by Juvenal's speaking of a Roman lady passing her morning in reading the papers. But the newspaper in the modern acceptance of the term can only be properly dated from the time when in Western Europe the invention of printing made a multiplication of copies a commercial possibility.

The earliest newspaper was the German *Frankfurter Journal* founded by one Emmel in 1615—half a century before the *Oxford Gazette* saw the light.

We inherit our journalism from England. There, before the newspaper came the political pamphlet or broadside and the news letter. The liberty of the press for which Milton fought in England in the seventeenth century, was not so much the liberty to print the news as the liberty to express opinions on the printed page.

The town of Halifax had been founded only three years when the first Canadian newspaper appeared, the *Halifax Gazette*. This paper had been set up by one Bartholomew Green of Boston, the son of the Bartholomew Green who printed the first numbers of the *Boston News Letter*, the first American newspaper founded in 1704.

The Halifax Gazette, a two page sheet 9 x 15 inclusive of the margin; now the Royal Gazette, 177 years old, is by many years the oldest paper on the continent. It had been published for some months before its first editorial appeared, entitled, "The Delusion of Earthly Riches," a topic not nearly so live in Halifax in 1752 as in Hespeler in 1929.

Nathan & Hart's advertisement winds up with a phrase that I had always thought to be original with an auctioneer in our section. After listing several articles of dry goods, then to conclude with "many other articles too tedious to mention." The publisher, founder as he was of the order of publishers, in the country set some of the customs that mark the profession until this day. He got behind with the butcher and the grocer, and in his grocer's bill there were more liquid charges than might ordinarily have been expected. In thirty years the Gazette published only one marriage notice. Births and deaths were never referred to except in the cases of royalty.

An advertisement of the sixties: "Ran away from her master, John Rock, a negro girl named Thursday, about 4½ feet high, broad set, with a lump over her right eye. Had on when she went away a red cloth petticoat, a red baize bed-gown and a red ribbon about her hair."

We will disturb the chronology of our story and stick to its geography. The second Halifax newspaper, though not the second newspaper in Canada, had its origin really in the famous Boston Tea Party. Mrs. John Draper, a widow, a descendant of the Bartholomew Green who founded the Boston News Letter was the publisher of the News Letter of the Tea Party days. The atmosphere of Boston was not healthy for the kind of paper Mrs. Draper was publishing so she moved her press, type, inks, and paper, and even her staff, aboard ship and set sail for Halifax, there founding the Halifax Journal in 1776, a paper that was to live until 1881—a span of a century and five years.

These facts are not important in themselves, but it is important that her foreman printer was John Howe and his son was Joseph Howe, the tribune of Nova Scotia, statesman, patriot, poet, orator. One fact about Howe that is not generally recognized is that he brought Judge Haliburton before the public in the founding of the school of American Humor.

When Wolfe fell on the Plains of Abraham, he threw the torch to General Murray, nay, two torches; the torch of civil administration and the torch of military command. Murray set out on his mission with the very definite policy of placating the French and, to this end in 1764, five years after the capture of Quebec and

one year after the peace, he established the Quebec Gazette, the first of our dual language publications, the French and English standing in parallel columns. Printers there were none in Quebec so he sent to Philadelphia and brought out Brown and Gilmore.

The old Gazette had many interesting advertisements—John Baird listing a most curious and extensive stock, places under one head “hair powder and gun powder,” a proximity that, even in an advertisement, makes one shudder.

A news item: John Butterfield, soldier, convicted of manslaughter to be burnt in the hand. John May for stealing a pair of plush breeches, to be whipped at the cart-tail from the court house to St. John’s gate. The curious feature of these proceedings was that one of the convicts was deputed to administer punishment to the other.

The second Quebec paper was the Montreal Gazette established in 1778 and still running. Benjamin Franklin was concerned in the founding of it. In 1776 he was sent as one of a commission from Philadelphia to Montreal to found a newspaper. They brought with them the printing press, type paper, etc. Franklin wrote the matter—the first issue being an appeal to the French Canadians to join the revolt. It took Franklin only thirty days to see that the appeal was vain. Two years later his printer, Fleury Mesplet founded the Gazette.

Mesplet published in 1779: “There will not be published in this paper a single paragraph tending to procure public instruction, nor any reflection on the conduct of persons proposed by the Government for the administration of justice, because this is none of our business.”

The first paper in Upper Canada was the Upper Canada Gazette or American Oracle, issued in 1793 at Niagara by Louis Roy. The publisher set out with the ambitious intention of “Combining with a record of the acts of the new government an account of the principal events on the continent and in the world generally,”—rather a large undertaking for a single folio sheet 15 x 19½ inches. The Gazette moved to York with the government in 1779. On the opening year of the new century it found a rival in Niagara, “The Canadian Constellation”, the enterprise of whose publishers sent copies by their own stage to Ancaster, to the Grand River and Fort Erie. To sneer at the ambitions of the newly made capital appeared to be the chief function of the Constellation. One correspondent devoted himself to the roads of muddy York. One Captain Peake of Niagara complained that whenever he missed a sailor from his craft, he would find that they had gone to York, got drunk, and would be found digging up pine roots in the streets—the magistrate having imposed this penalty under the Stump Act.



The Constellation lasted a year and was followed in quick succession by the Herald, the Gleaner, the Spectator and the Reporter.

The attitude towards the press in those early days was one of intolerance. Francis Collins, an enterprising young man, founded a neat little paper which he set up for himself, mentally composing his editorials as he set. He once used the expression, "Native malignity of the Attorney General." He was thrown into jail, but his type, cases and press were thrown with him, and the paper appeared regularly during the several months of his imprisonment. Barnabus Ferguson, editor of the Niagara Spectator, was condemned "For a libel on the government" to 18 months in jail, to stand in the pillory once during his confinement, to pay a fine of £50 and on his liberation to find security for good conduct for seven years at £1000.

In 1824 the wiry, peppery, turbulent, little Scotchman, William Lyon McKenzie, appeared in the arena as editor of the Advocate. He was in many respects the most notable character in the annals of Canadian newspapers. His industry was remarkable. "I have seen him," said Wm. Gillespie of the Hamilton Spectator, "sitting at his parliamentary desk, in his stocking feet, the busiest man in the house, with paste pot and scissors before him, pouring over exchanges, or clipping cuttings to be commented on." It was he who designed the arms of Toronto with its motto, "Industry, Intelligence and Integrity," when he was elected first mayor of the new city in 1834.

Toronto had its first daily, The Telegraph, in 1840, three years before Peter Brown and his son, The Hon. Geo. Brown, founded the Globe. The Telegraph had 4 pages 6 x 8.

The last score of years has witnessed a vast change in the foundation of our public press. Year by year, hands reach out to own and control not one newspaper, but two, three and a half dozen. Amalgamations have been the graveyards of many sterling papers.

Goldwin Smith in one of his last public utterances spoke in a pessimistic tone on the subject of capitalistic influence on the press. The danger is not unreal. The big paper to-day requires big capital, and the owner is likely to have his knees under the table of various directorates. It is a part of human nature that he will not raise ginger to hurt "our crowd." Though as a recreant he deserts the rights of his whole constituency.

And yet no newspaper can have any lasting influence unless it is permeated with absolute sincerity. The newspaper like the public man will be successful exactly in the proportion that it serves the public, interpreting its moods and voicing its inarticulate yearnings for better things.

## JOSEPH SCHNEIDER: FOUNDER OF THE CITY

BY W. V. UTTLEY

Whether it be the origin of a useful invention, the accumulation of a fortune, or the rise of a city, a deal of interest surrounds its beginning. One immediately becomes an interrogation point. Here our Who, Where, and When have to do with the founding of the city. In this quest early records were consulted and individuals who form a link with the past were interviewed. The information thus obtained indicates that the beginning was made on south Queen street and that Joseph Schneider laid the first stone of its foundation wall.

Joseph Schneider was a member of a party of Pennsylvania Dutch pioneers who, after overcoming the obstacles that beset them on the five-hundred-mile journey from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, reached this section of "Beasley Township" on June 21, 1807. This party was nearly a month on the way. In certain parts of the intervening country there were no trails or these were so broken that it was necessary for the women even to walk considerable distances. Notwithstanding this all of them faced the difficulties with stout hearts and with cheerful bearings.

On the journey, Joseph Schneider, was accompanied by his wife and four children, by Benjamin Eby and his newly-wedded wife, Samuel Eby and his family, Abraham Weber and his family, Daniel Eby and his family, and others. After their arrival here, these forerunners lodged with relatives or friends who earlier had taken up land in this vicinity. For example, Joseph Schneider and his care stayed with the George Ebys, a mile southeast of the present city, until he had erected a log house on his purchase.

This practical man of thirty-five years, before setting out for Upper Canada, purchased in Pennsylvania Lot No. 17 of the German Company Tract, from Benjamin Herschey. The Herschey deed is dated July 20, 1805, and the transfer of the lot to Joseph Schneider was made on April 25, 1807. It is now a central part of the city. When he acquired it, the holding consisted of 448 acres of primeval forest that had only a few years before been a part of the hunting grounds of the six Nation Indians.

Lot No. 17 comprised an area of land whose boundaries began near the northeast corner of King and Ontario streets, touched the northwest corner of King and Queen streets, and ran southwesterly to a point near the foot of Church street, in a line with the southwesterly extension of Albert street; its southerly boundary projected beyond the old campmeeting bush to the city limit; on its westerly side, the boundary ran through Queen's park, adjacent to

Admiral street, to point near Dufferin avenue; on its northeasterly side it followed a line near a parallel to Frank's lane and onward to the starting point, near the corner of King and Ontario streets.

Today this area is occupied by business blocks, industries, schools, homes, and a pleasing park. Then it was a dense pathless wood. After an inspection of his purchase, Joseph Schneider selected a position for his log cabin on the east side of south Queen street, near Mitchell avenue, and not far from a flowing spring. There he felled a heap of tall slender trees, trimmed them, cut them into the desired lengths, and notched them in readiness for the house raising.

Afterward, on invitation, a number of his fellow settlers came and helped him to rear the house and to fill the chinks between the logs with clay or mortar, in order to exclude the freezing winds of the Canadian winter. In the early days in all heavy tasks, settler traded work with settler. But in cases of sickness or misfortune they helped one another without thought of receiving payment in kind. As soon as the maple smoke was curling from his chimney, Joseph Schneider undertook the building of a log barn in which to shelter his live stock and store his grain.

This work completed, he began the arduous task of felling the big trees, hauling them onto piles and burning them. and making a clearing for a seed bed. All fall and all during that first winter, the ring of his axe reverberated through the forest. When the spring of 1808 came, he had a large patch of ground ready for the breaking. With a team of horses, dodging the stumps, he broke the virgin soil and turned upward the good brown earth.

At that period of time seed drills had not been invented. In consequence he acted as a sowing machine. With a small bag of grain over his left shoulder, he walked up and down over his plowed land and with his right hand cast the seed evenly over the face of the seed bed. Next he covered the grain with the aid of a triangular wooden harrow. Thereafter he waited in patience for the warm rains and the sun's rays to fructify that which he had sown.

While his grains were growing he busied himself in improving his land, house, and barn, and in making a garden for his wife. As the long hot days passed his wheat turned a golden color, and early in August was ripe for the cutting. Equipped with a sickle and carrying a jug of spring water under his arm, he set out for field and cut and bound the wheat into sheaves. When the sun and wind had dried his shocks, he stacked them near his barn and turned to his fall plowing.

After the sharp frosts of autumn had halted his plowing, he



JOSEPH SCHNEIDER HOMESTEAD. BUILT 1820, IMPROVED 1850.

threshed his grain with a heavy wooden flail. This task over, he made preparations to take some of his wheat to the miller and have it ground into flour. That which this pioneer did was to throw a bag of wheat over a horse's back, mount himself, and ride to the mill. Then, the nearest gristmill was at Preston. There, at John Erb's mill, he waited his turn at the millstones, paid a toll for the grinding, bestrode his horse and rode homeward with his sack of flour.

In the beginning, when the settlers' clearings yielded only sufficient returns for bread, feed and seed, trips to the mill at Preston on horseback were feasible. But after they had enlarged their clearings and raised a surplus of grains, they had to grapple with the road problem.

In 1806, John Erb built a sawmill at Preston, and in 1807 exhibited further enterprise by opening a gristmill on the Speed river. These conveniences served the local settlers for a number of years. Although whenever they desired to sell their surplus grain or to exchange it for merchandise, it was obligatory for them to make the long and difficult journey to Dundas. At first, as in going to Preston, they carried their products to Dundas on horseback. This course was, however, too wasteful of time and led to the opening of roadways.

In this connection, Joseph Schneider set his neighbors a good example by cutting a road from his log house to what is now the corner of King and Queen streets. Until 1855 or later it was known as Schneider's road. To-day it is partly south Queen street and aware of being the oldest thoroughfare in the city.

Soon after Joseph Schneider constructed his road, the settlers arranged a "bee" and cut a trail from the corner of King and Queen streets to the present corner of King and Victoria streets; skirted a swamp that lay where the Huether brewery stands, and cut over to Weber street; then along Weber street in a southwesterly direction and around a big sand hill that squatted where the city hall rests, and on and down and past the East End Mennonite church, to join a road that led to Freeport. To avoid cutting through the big sand hill, they followed the line of least resistance.

In 1809, Abraham Erb, a brother of John Erb of Preston, built a sawmill in what is now the town of Waterloo, and in 1816 opened a gristmill. Not long after the sawmill was opened there, the local settlers again joined forces and chopped down the trees for a roadway from the Huether brewery corner upward, and over the sand ridge that lay across King street, where the collegiate rests, through the Greenbush to Erb's mill. Until about 1820, Waterloo, Preston and Dundas, with their mills and stores, were the only trading places for the people of this neighborhood.

With the passage of the years, the economic conditions of our settlers improved, and as a consequence a demand arose for frame dwellings to replace their primitive log cabins. A short time prior to 1820, Joseph Schneider undertook to supply this demand for lumber by building a saw mill on the creek that bears his name. He built it on the easterly side of David street, opposite the head of Roland street, and only a stone's throw from Victoria park. It was driven by an old-fashioned water wheel and was the first power plant ever erected in the city.

In this mill, with a "muley" saw, Joseph Schneider converted logs into lumber for his neighbors and for the settlers of Wilmot township, after his road had been extended toward Petersburg. In between times he sawed the timbers for a new home for himself. He erected this timber and roughcast house in 1820, placing it on south Queen street, near the present Schneider avenue. In the fifties, his son, Joseph E., removed the roughcast and added the weather-boarding and cornices that are on it. Although more than one hundred years old, this building is still standing and is still serving as a dwelling, at 466-468 south Queen street.

Soon after this house was completed a stranger from a southern settlement rapped one fine day on Joseph Schneider's door and asked for speech with the head of the house. This new comer said that his name was Phineas Varnum and that the purpose of his call was to buy a piece of land on the main road of the settlement and thereon to build a blacksmith shop and a roadhouse. But because of the aggregate of hard work that had been involved in clearing his land, Joseph Schneider was then averse to selling any part of it.

Yet, after considering the value of a blacksmith shop to the settlement, he consented to give the stranger the use of a plot of ground on King street, near the corner of Queen street, now embraced in the Walper house site. The available records are not a unit in stating when Phineas Varnum opened his smithy and roadhouse: one places it at 1820 and another at 1824. He is said to have continued shoeing the farmers' horses and wetting their whistles until about 1833.

Phineas Varnum was the first English-speaking business man to locate in this settlement. But in 1830 three Miller brothers bought a piece of land on the south side of King street, where now is the post-office lane, and opened the first store. In 1833, Frederick Gaukel came over from his Bridgeport farm and bought the land on which Phineas Varnum's smithy stood from Joseph Schneider, and on this site conducted an inn.

Prior to the coming of Frederick Gaukel to the settlement, John Hoffman had opened a cabinet shop on north King street, near the

northeast corner of Ontario street, and Jacob Hailer had established a chair and spinning wheel shop near the corner of King and Scott streets. As has been already pointed out, the place was known as the "Sandhills" until after May of 1833, because of the circumstance that a big sandhill reposed on the city-hall square, another rested behind the court house, and a high sand ridge crossed upper King street, at a point where the collegiate stands. Soon after Mr. Hailer opened his shop, the residents of the dorf decided that the little place required a more appropriate name than that of the Sandhills, and in accordance with this decision named it Berlin, in honor of the German mechanics who had been attracted here.

While May of 1826 is generally accepted as the date when the hamlet was named Berlin, there are indications that it was seven years later. For instance, when in 1830 David and William Millar bought a store site, near where the post-office rests, from Benjamin Eby, the land was described as lying in Waterloo Township. No mention is made of Berlin. Likewise, on May 27, 1833, Jacob Hailer bought an acre of land from Benjamin Eby. This land, near the present corner of King and Scott streets, also was described as situated in Waterloo Township. On November 2, 1833, Joseph Schneider sold the site where the Walper House now stands to Frederick Gaukel. On the same day and in the same year, Benjamin Eby sold Mr. Gaukel a strip of land on the north side of King street, lying between Queen and Ontario streets. In both of these deeds the properties are described as being in the village of Berlin. Since these are the first deeds that bear this name, the assumption is that the dorf was named Berlin sometime between May and November of 1833.

From 1833 on the hamlet continued to grow, house by house, and incomers bought village lots from the owners of centrally-situated farms. Thus, in 1841, Frederick Gaukel bought the small triangle of land that jutted into his property near the northeast corner of King and Ontario streets, from Joseph Schneider, for a sum that slightly exceeded two pounds. In 1846, Mr. Gaukel also purchased a parcel of land, whereby to complete the ownership of the northwest corner of King and Queen streets, from Joseph Schneider's son, Joseph E.

For the remainder of his days, Joseph Schneider, the pioneer, continued to oversee his farm and mill, took a lively interest in church and school transactions, and fostered the growth of the village in the making.

On February 21, 1798, before coming here from Pennsylvania, he married Benjamin Eby's sister Barbara. To them were born seven children: Catherine (Mrs. Joseph Shantz) 1799-1881; Jacob

E., 1880-1884; Elizabeth (Mrs. Jacob Shoemaker) 1802-1876; Veronica (Mrs. Daniel Martin) 1803-1823; Mary (Mrs. Christopher Nahrgang) 1808-1887; and the twins, Joseph E., 1810-1880, and Moses E., 1810-1896.

The father of this family was born in Lancaster, Pa., in 1772, and died in Berlin, Ont., in 1843, when in his seventy-first year. His wife Barbara died six months before him, when in her sixty-ninth year. Both were laid to rest in the East End Mennonite cemetery.

After the death of Joseph Schneider I, his son Joseph E., inherited the homestead on south Queen street and the mill near the park. In 1834, he married Sara Shantz and to them were born the children whose names follow: Isaac 1834-1835; Barbara (Mrs. Abram Hagey) 1837-deceased; David B. 1840-1923; Samuel B. 1842-1912; Mary (Mrs. David Bricker) 1844-deceased; Louisa (Mrs. John Troxel) 1847-still living; Lydia (Mrs. John Ferrier) 1849-still living; Magdalena (Mrs. Nathaniel Bergey) 1851-deceased; Sarah (Mrs. David Thaler) 1854-deceased; and Hannah (Mrs. Aaron Shantz) 1857-deceased.

Of Joseph E. Schneider's children, two daughters survive him: Lydia (Mrs. John Ferrier) who lives in California, and Louisa (Mrs. John Troxel) who resides with Mrs. Hubert Sherk, at Centreville, Ontario. Mrs. Troxel has passed the eighty-second milestone of life, yet is clear-minded and vigorous. She remembers the time when the Indians used to call at her father's home on New Year's day and bring gifts of beads, baskets, and other handmade things. When they entered the house she used to hide behind her mother's skirts, yet every now and then peep at them. The fearful-looking red men would not, however, depart until they had received presents in exchange for their own. Her mother, who was kind-hearted, always gave them more than she received, in the form of food and cloth.

As a young girl, Mrs. Troxel often fished in Schneider's creek. Once while fishing, she lay down on her stomach on the edge of the bank, in order to be able to reach the water. In the excitement of pulling in a fish, she lost her balance and toppled over into the stream. Then, Schneider's creek was a swift-flowing rivulet, and had her sisters not heard her screams she might have been drowned. Mrs. Troxel now smiles over the mishap.

Likewise, with a smiling interest she recalls the days when they had no cookstoves in their homes. Instead they used a built-in bakeoven, not unlike those now used by the bakers. In baking it was necessary to heat this oven until its interior was white hot. The pies, buns, biscuits, and bread had to be in readiness before the



oven was up to the desired pitch, and then all of them were at once placed in it. She recalls the time when her father went to the Dundas market and brought home an iron stove. It was of roughcast iron and crudely made. Moreover it could not be polished. But it was regarded with awe by the children.

Her earliest recollections of the means taken to light their home goes back to the period when they used a small iron vessel that was filled with lard, and had a wick extending over its edge. She wonders what the women of today, who sew under an electric light, would say about those early "fettlichter" (fat-lights). This light was succeeded by the tallow candle, which were made from greases by her mother. An astonishing amount of household work was done in the early days of Berlin by candlelight. Later, when her father brought home their first coal-oil lamp, it seemed to be one of the seven wonders of the world. It was kept in a safe place and none of the children were permitted to touch it.

Mrs. Troxel says she never attended school much. For a short time she was a pupil in a school that stood where now is the Suddaby school building. She liked to work better than to study. Another factor was that her parents visited their friends quite often, and she wished to be at home when they set out, for as a rule, her tears over being left at home would move her parents to take her with them. In speaking of visiting, she said that their visits to other families were faithfully returned. Often as many as three dozen persons, on a Sunday afternoon, would descend upon their household. Whenever they saw a covered buggy crossing the little bridge over Schneider's creek and another following it, the children would inform their parents that "it gives wisiters." After these friends gathered in a home they would hold religious exercises and accompany them with tuneful singing. Afterward a groaning tableful of good food was set before their guests. Second helpings were common. As a result, after they had said their good-byes and departed, sometimes Mother Schneider went to her cupboard and found it bare.

Mrs. Troxel remembers her father speaking of her grandfather, Joseph Schneider I. He was a man of medium height and well built. As a girl, her father often told of her grandfather's big arms and bodily strength. He possessed a strong nose and had brown eyes. She says further that he was not what one would describe as a jolly man, for his strenuous labors in the early years had sobered him. But, while of a quiet disposition, he was very friendly toward everyone. Also he was a kind husband and good to his children and to their children.

Of her father, Joseph E. Schneider, she said that he was not as keen for working his 200-acre farm in the village as some other

farmers were in cultivating their land. So, when his sons reached young manhood, he turned over the farm to them and devoted his efforts to his sawmill.

When he died in 1880, the homestead on South Queen street passed to his youngest son, Samuel B. Schneider. When Samuel inherited this property Berlin had already been incorporated as a town and was making rapid strides forward. Its growth created a demand for building lots. To meet it he subdivided parts of the farm and in all made forty-five transfers of land that originally had been included in the noted Lot No. 17. After his death in 1912, and after three generations of Schneiders had dwelt in the old home, it was sold to a non-member of the family.

An older brother of Samuel Schneider, named David, had lived in the old home until after his marriage. Then he obtained from his father a large farm lying beyond the "Two Bridges." Before moving onto it, he married Elizabeth Bricker and to them were born three children. After her death, he married a widow named Sarah Meyer Martin. There he and his family lived and toiled until 1888, when he sold his farm and retired, building a home on Schneider avenue. His house was the first dwelling ever erected in the district from Master's mill to Schneider's creek to the gas works and back to the old glue factory.

Among the children born to David Schneider and his second wife was a son whom they named Joseph M. Schneider (Snyder). When his son learned that a stranger had purchased the home of his ancestors, he resolved that some day he would try to recover it. His opportunity came in 1928, when the old house and its treasured associations passed into his hands. His thoughtful deed would no doubt have pleased his great grandfather, the pioneer. At any rate, Joseph Snyder III has restored to the family the city's oldest landmark.

As has been noted, this the oldest building within the corporation was built in the place that was long known as the Sandhills, and whose urban structures, until 1830, were confined to the area lying on either side of King street, between Ontario and Benton streets. In passing, King street was then a part of the "Great Road" that stretched from Erb's mill in Waterloo to the Grand river at Freeport. From villagehood to cityhood, the corner of King and Queen streets remained the civic center.

When the reel of civic growth is reviewed, interest is led from this corner down to a point on south Queen, the mother of streets, to Joseph Schneider's mill nearby and to his home beyond the little bridge. This scene depicts the first faint stirrings of urban life. Then as the picture unrolls, Phineas Varnum's smithy and

roadhouse come into view. Mill and smithy formed the nucleus of this industrial center.

After this glimpse of the past, one may infer that Joseph Schneider's mill attracted Phineas Varnum and led him to hazard the erection of a blacksmith and stopping place in the sparse settlement; that mill and smithy induced the Millar brothers to open a store and John Hoffman to set up a cabinet shop; that these four enterprises drew Jacob Hailer from German Mills and encouraged him to establish here a chair and spinning-wheel shop; and that this group incited Frederick Gaukel of Bridgeport to drop his farm implements and to build an inn in Berlin.

In view of the foregoing statement, it seems only just to say that Joseph Schneider laid the first stone in the city's foundation.

Mr. W. T. Stauffer, of Newport News Virginia, contributes five papers, as follows:

The Early American Clemenses.  
Hans Stauffer's Note-books.  
Excerpts from Gerhard Clemens' Note-book.  
Will of Abraham Clemens.  
The Exodus to Canada.

## THE EARLY AMERICAN CLEMENSES

### GERHARD CLEMENS

Gerhard Clemens, son of Jacob\* and Mary Clemens, was born in 1680, probably in Holland. In the year 1702, he married Anna Reif. Hans Stauffer, her step-father, still owed Anna money which he had received for her from the estate of her father Michael Reif. After the marriage, Hans made payments on this debt from time to time to Gerhard Clemens, sometimes in money and sometimes in property. Among the property payments were a cow valued at 12 rixdollars and a horse valued at 35 rixdollars. These are the valuations given in Gerhard Clemens' note-book. In two entries in his notebooks, Hans Stauffer charges Anna with a cow (and a calf) at 12 rixdollars. In another entry he charges her with a cow (and a calf) at 18 guldens. This is really the same amount, as one rixdollar was worth one and one-half guldens. Whether these are three separate transactions or simply three entries of the same transaction we cannot say. In another entry Hans Stauffer charges a horse and money at 66 guldens; in still another he says he gave Gerhard Clemens in addition to the horse 10 guldens, which makes the charge for the horse 56 guldens or 37 1/3 rixdollars, just 2 1/3 rixdollars more than Gerhard's charge. Gerhard seems to have had some doubt as to the justness of the valuation put upon the horse and cow.

Early in 1709, Gerhard Clemens disposed of his property to his father, his brother, John, and his father-in-law. His unmarried brother, John, was living in New York; and it was probably through John's influence that Gerhard came to America. He arrived here in 1709, perhaps early in the year, as we learn that his brother, John, on March 3, 1709, made a settlement with him "regarding his purchased goods." Shortly after his arrival in Pennsylvania,

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\*This statement is on the authority of an entry in Gerhard Clemens' note-book. It accords with Mr Lewis Waldemar Clemens' finding that Gerhard's father was James. James is but the English form for Jacob. The statement that Gerhard was born in Holland is also on the authority of Mr. L. W. Clemens (Waterloo Historical Society Reports 1913-1922, p. 162). Some think Gerhard was born in Switzerland (Strassburger Family, p. 454). It is known that there were Clemenses in Switzerland of Scotch origin (Leu's Swiss Lexicon, Vol. IV, p. 336). The fact that Gerhard always wrote in the German language would point to the Swiss rather than the Dutch theory.

Gerhard settled in Skippack Township, Philadelphia (now Montgomery County), Pa., where, in 1711, he purchased from Matthew Van Bebber a tract of 100 acres of land. On May 10, 1720, Gerhard Clemens and his wife's relatives, Jacob, Daniel and Henry Stauffer and Paul Fried and others, presented a written petition to Patrick Gordon, Governor of Pennsylvania, in which, after reciting that the Indians had fallen on the inhabitants about Falkner's Swamp, they pray that the Governor "take into consideration and relieve us . . . whose lives lie at stake with us and our poor wives and children that is more to us than life." Gerhard Clemens became resident land agent for David Powell of Philadelphia City, who had large land holdings in the county and from whom, in 1718, he bought a tract of 300 acres of land on the northwestern branch of the Perkiomen Creek in what is now Lower Salford Township. Here on the west side of the creek, he built a log house, where he lived while he cleared away the forest. Later in life he erected a larger and more commodious dwelling on the east side of the Perkiomen. By purchase and patent, he acquired additional tracts so that at one time or another, during his life, he was the owner of upward of 1,000 acres of land.

The weaving industry of his family, no doubt, furnished the means to pay for this land. Numerous entries in his note-book show that Gerhard and some of his children were weavers and wove homespun goods for their friends and neighbors. This is not to be wondered at: for the first people in America, to make a business of weaving were the Mennonites, to which sect Gerhard and his family belonged. The early prominence of Philadelphia as a weaving center is due to the Mennonites who settled at Germantown.

In 1726, Gerhard Clemens built the first gristmill in Salford Township on the Perkiomen Creek, perhaps 150 feet farther up the stream than Groff's mill. The Mill was built under contract by Jacob Souder. It stood until 1823, nearly a hundred years. Part of the foundation is still discernable. It stood against the hill and was two stories high. There were no elevators in it. Everything which was to be ground twice had to be carried back upstairs to the second story. Customers bringing their grist drove up the side of the hill and unloaded at the second story, while those who came for their flour and bran received them from the first floor.

On September 26, 1738, Gerhard Clemens and his wife, Anne, conveyed 150 acres of land with the mill and the residence to their son, John (deed book G7, p. 550, Philadelphia, Pa.). On June 20 and 21, 1738, they conveyed to their son, Jacob, three tracts of land containing in the aggregate 321 acres (deed books G7, p. 547, and G8, p. 447, Philada.). On May 30, 1741, they sold to their son, Abraham, 236 acres of their vast holdings. On January 30, 1736, they sold 158 acres to George Wagley and 53 acres to

Valentine Kratz, both said to have been their sons-in-law. The remainder of their land they sold at different times to various persons. After disposing of all his land, Gerhard Clemens seems to have retired, though but sixty years of age. He died c. 1745. It is probable that his wife died before he did, as tradition says that, during the later years of his life, he made his home with his son, Jacob. Gerhard and Anna Reiff Clemens are buried in the graveyard of the Lower Salford Mennonite Meeting-house. Unfortunately their graves are unmarked. Gerhard Clemens kept a note book in the German language. There is no entry in his handwriting later than 1740. There is no record in Philadelphia of the settlement of his estate. He apparently prepared himself for the event of his death by dividing his property among his children during his lifetime. Gerhard and Anna Reiff Clemens, so far as is known, had five or six children:

1. Jacob Clemens.
2. John Clemens.
3. Abraham Clemens.
4. Ann Clemens, married John Valentine Kratz. Some of her descendants removed to Canada. For a record of her descendants see Kratz family history, by Rev. A. J. Fretz.
5. A daughter, married George Wagley. There is no record of this family.
6. Some suppose there was another daughter, Mary, who married Hans Ulrich Bergey. A history of the Bergey family has been published by D. H. Bergey.

#### ANNA REIFF

Anna (Ann or Anneli) Reiff was the daughter of Kinget Hiestand by her first husband, Michael Reiff. She was born in Switzerland, between 1680 and 1684, as her mother, then a widow, married John (Hans) Stauffer in 1685. When Anna was but a child, her father died, apparently at Metterheim, Switzerland, leaving a

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Note: A number of erroneous statements have crept into the books with regard to Anna Reiff. In his history of the Stauffer and Bower Families, Rev. Henry S. Bower gives what purports to be a quotation from Hans Stauffer's diary, really but an account of his journey down the Rhine on his way to America. Bower quotes as follows: "One daughter, being married to Gerhard Clemens, remained in Switzerland and never came to America." But a careful examination shows that no such statement is to be found in Hans' account of his journey down the Rhine or anywhere else in his note-books. Unfortunately, Bower has been followed by others, among them Rev. A. J. Fretz and Mr. Ralph B. Strassburger. Fretz in his Stauffer-Stover Family, gives Anna's name as Amelia. He evidently misread Hans' pet name Anneli, which is but the Swiss diminutive for Anna. On page 41 of book 1, Hans speaks of her as "Anna, called Anel." Her family name is given as Rissler by Bower and Fretz and as Riesser by others. The Swiss and South Germans add the feminine ending en or in to women's family names. Reiff this becomes Reiffin. Mistaking the f for a long s and the final n for an r, Bower and Fretz called her Riesser instead of Reiff. Wherever Hans writes of Anna's father, the family name is always written plainly Reiff.

considerable estate. Hans Stauffer in his note-books shows that Michael Reiff left at least 150 guildens (100 rixdollars) to his widow and 215 guildens to Anna. About the time that her mother married Hans Stauffer, the family fled from Switzerland because of the persecution of the Mennonites, and settled near Mainz, Germany: for Hans Stauffer shows in his note-books that they lived but a two days' journey from Weissenau, which is the first train stop south of Mainz. Here in August, 1702, Anna Reiff married Gerhard Clemens. Hans Stauffer seems to have been her guardian. At any rate he held in trust the money which Anna had inherited from her father and which was not fully paid to her until some years after her marriage. It would seem that Anna's wedding was quite an affair from the number of charges made by Hans Stauffer against her in his note-books on account of the wedding. In the year 1709, she and her husband and their family migrated to America and settled in Skippack Township, Montgomery County, Pa. Next year her mother, her step-father, Hans Stauffer, and their family followed her to America. She died before 1745, and is buried in the graveyard of the Lower Salford Mennonite Meeting-house.

#### ABRAHAM CLEMENS

Abraham Clemens, son of Gerhard and Anna Reiff Clemens, was born in Skippack Township, Montgomery Co., Pa., in 1710. When but twenty years old, he married Catharine Bachman. On May 30, 1741, his father and mother conveyed to him 236 acres of land in Skippack Township for 270 pounds. He died in the spring of 1776. By his will dated March 9, 1776, probated May 31, 1776, and recorded in will book Q. p. 295 Philadelphia, after making detailed provision for his widow and charging his estate with her support, he divided his farm, giving his son, Abraham, 180 acres at the valuation of 800 pounds, Pennsylvania Money, 200 pounds of which should go to him as his portion of the estate; to his son, Jacob, 76 acres at the valuation of 430 pounds, 200 pounds of which should go to him as his share; to his son, Gerhard, 350 pounds; having previously given his son, George, 230 pounds. Then, after making adjustments for advancements to certain of his children, he gave each of his daughters 60 pounds in addition to their advancements, and 5 pounds for the poor of the Mennonite congregation. The remainder of his estate he divided equally among his ten children. Abraham and Catharine Bachman Clemens had the following children:

1. George Clemens, of whom later.
2. Abraham Clemens, of whom later.
3. Jacob Clemens, died young.
3. Jacob Clemens, of whom later.

5. Mary Clemens, married Jacob Kolb.
6. Anna Clemens, married Matthias Stauffer (Stover).
7. Elizabeth Clemens, married George Markley.
8. Catharine Clemens.
9. Susanna Clemens, married Jacob Cassel.
10. Esther Clemens, married Benjamin Hunsicker.

Catharine Bachman, wife of Abraham Clemens, was the daughter of George and Maria Schnebli Bachman. The Bachmans came to America in 1725 and settled at Coopersburg, Lehigh County, Pa. They were members of the Saucon Mennonite Church and are buried in its burying ground. George Bachman died in 1753 and his wife in 1776. Maria Schnebli Bachman was the daughter of Hans Schnebli, a prominent Mennonite minister in Germany the early part of the eighteenth century. The name is now spelled Snavely.

#### GEORGE CLEMENS

George Clemens, eldest son of Abraham and Catharine Bachman Clemens, was born in 1732 on the old homestead in Montgomery County, Pa. When still a young man, his father gave him his inheritance, and he removed to Chester County, Pa. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Edward Carlisle. "She was a cultured lady, skilled in medicine." They lived in Chester County, where he erected a mill and made a large fortune. His estate, real and personal, was valued for taxes in 1780 at 5,950 pounds (Pa. Arch. 3, XV, pp. 442, 534). He served in Richard Brown's company during the early part of the American Revolution. This company took part in the Battle of Long Island, where many of the men were killed or taken prisoners, among them the captain. The muster roll of October 1, 1776, shows that George Clemens "deserted September 12" (Pa. Arch. 5, II, pp. 298, 301, 302, 305, 308). Desertion during the Revolution usually did not imply cowardice, disloyalty to the state, or moral turpitude. Soldiers often took leave of the army simply to return home to look after their families and crops. The Pennsylvania law against disloyalty to the state was severe, the penalty being forfeiture of all property. As there is no record that George Clemens was tried for disloyalty to the state or that his property was confiscated, it is very probable that he left the army either because he was much needed at home, or because, being a Mennonite and his wife a Quakeress, his conscientious scruples against military service gained the ascendancy. At any rate, he retained his fortune and lived unmolested among his neighbors until he died c. 1813. George and Catharine Carlisle Clemens had eight children:

1. Abraham Clemens, born in 1764, died in 1819; migrated to Canada in 1809, and settled at Hespeler, Ont.



2. George Clemens, born July 17, 1777, died August 10, 1863; migrated to Canada in 1800, and settled near Speedsville, Ont.
3. Jacob Clemens.
4. Christian Clemens.
5. Catharine Clemens, married Mr. Emery.
6. .... Clemens, married Mr. Schaffer.
7. .... Clemens, married Mr. Lloyd.
8. .... Clemens, married Mr. Himes.

#### ABRAHAM CLEMENS

Abraham Clemens, son of Abraham and Catharine Bachman Clemens, was born December 31, 1752, and died September 15, 1808. He married Mary Steiner of Montgomery County, Pa. She was born in July 1754, and died September 11, 1823. His father devised to him 180 acres of the old homestead, and in 1785 he bought from his brother, Jacob, the remaining 76 acres. He served in the Pennsylvania Line during the American Revolution (Pa. Arch. 5, III, 462; 5, IV, 212, 762). Jacob and Mary Steiner Clemens had six children:

1. John Clemens, born July 17, 1779; died single, March 29, 1810.
2. Catharine Clemens, born May 25, 1782; married Jacob Kolb. They migrated to Canada. She died in Breslau, Ont., Jan. 25, 1869.
3. Magdalena Clemens, born Jan. 17, 1784; married Henry Clemmer of Bedminster, Pa. They removed to Canada in 1825 and settled near Kitchener, Ont.
4. George Clemens, born in 1786; died Feb. 6, 1843; married Catharine Oberholtzer.
5. Jacob Clemens, born Feb. 9, 1788; died April 8, 1876; married Susanna Dierstein. In 1825, they migrated to Canada, and settled on the Grand River opposite Breslau, Ont.
6. Abraham S. Clemens, born March 7, 1790; died Dec. 25, 1867; married Rachel Dierstein. In 1825, they removed to Canada, and settled on River Bank Farm, near Breslau, Ont.

#### JACOB CLEMENS

Jacob Clemens, son of Abraham and Catharine Bachman Clemens, was born September 16, 1756. He married Elizabeth Lederach, born February 26, 1759, died March 26, 1820. His father devised to him 76 acres of the old homestead with the dwelling house. This tract was very hilly. Jacob kept it but nine years and on June 30, 1785, sold it to his brother Abraham. Jacob then removed to Chester County, Pa., where he died June 26, 1816. He served in Andrew Campbell's company, Philadelphia County

Militia; but saw no actual service during the American Revolution. Jacob and Elizabeth Lederach Clemens had eight children:

1. Abraham L. Clemens, born July 3, 1781; died Jan. 26, 1845. He married Magdalena Miller, born Feb. 8, 1786, died Feb. 1, 1847. In 1809, they migrated to Canada and settled north of Preston, Ont.
2. Jacob Clemens, born in 1797; died in Chester County, Pa., in 1876.
3. Henry L. Clemens, born Nov. 25, 1802, died June 17, 1876. He migrated to Canada when still a young man. He married (1) Nancy Bricker, (2) Elizabeth Dodge.
4. .... Clemens, married ..... Warlich.
5. Mary Clemens, married Henry Paul.
6. Catharine Clemens, married John Roth.
7. Anna Clemens, married John Kling.
8. Susanna Clemens, married John Sheimer.

W. T. Stauffer.

Newport News, Va., U.S.A.

October 1, 1929.

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#### HANS STAUFFER'S NOTE-BOOKS

Excerpts from Hans Stauffer's Note-books concerning Kinget Hiestand, Anna Reiff, and Gerhard Clemens, translated by the writer from photostatic copies of Hans Stauffer's note books furnished to the writer by Jacob Stauffer. A fuller translation is being printed in the current issue of the Publication of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania.

Anno 1685, I took my wife, Kinget Hiestand, have money and money's worth 100 and 50 R., to say one hundred and fifty guildens. I p. 101.

I, Hans Stauffer, my wife, Kinget Hiestand, had money from her mother from Switzerland, 29 R., say twenty-nine guildens. I. p. 99.

Moreover, my wife, Kinget Hiestand, when I got her, had 100 R. from Michael Reiff from Metterheim, 1685. I. p. 99.

Gerhart Clemens married Anelin Reiff in the year 1702. I. p. 43.

Anno 1702 year, Gerhart Clemens married Anneli Reiff. II. p. 54.

I gave out of that which came from Michael Reiff for my daughter, Anna, called Anel, toward her wedding:

First, an ox weighed one hundred and twenty pounds, a pound for a groschen. Is reckoned together six guldens, say 6. R.

Lastly of the ox and wether and hog makes together five guldens.

The groceries for the wedding, two guldens. I. p. 41.

Moreover, I gave toward the wedding in linen cloth two guldens.

Moreover, I gave Anel two guldens for the chest, 1703, August.

On the second purchase in the drug store glory wax mixed with other wax.

Moreover, I gave Anel a cow and the calf. Is valued at twelve Reichsthalers. I. p. 42.

My child, Anlie Reiff, and Gerhart Clemens a cow and the calf. Is valued at eighteen guldens. I. p. 43.

I, Hans Stauffer, gave my step-daughter, Anneli Reiff, from the Michael Reiff heritage, a cow with the calf, valued at eighteen guldens. I. p. 45.

I, Hans Stauffer, gave my step-child, Anlie Reiff, woolen cloth toward her wedding for eighteen guldens, August 9, 1702. I. p. 44.

Item, I Hans Stauffer, bought (and) gave my step-child, Anneli Reiff, woolen cloth toward the wedding for 12 guldens, August 9, 1702. I. p. 45.

Item, I Hans Stauffer, owe my son-in-law, Gerhart Clemens, of the goods from Metterheim, which come from Michael Reiff, one hundred and sixty guldens, say 100 and 60 R. I. p. 20.

I, Gerhart Clemens, acknowledge that my father-in-law made a reckoning with me, sixty-six guldens, say 66 R., January, 1704. Gerhart Clemens.

1704, the 24 ....., I gave my son-in-law, Gerhart Clemens, in money 5. R., say five guldens. I. p. 21.

On New-years day, 1705, I again gave Gerhart Clemens 5. R., I. p. 24.

1705, the 2 February, I, Hans Stauffer, gave my son-in-law, Gerhart Clemens, at Lower Pforsheim, 12 R. in money. I. p. 23.

Item, I, Hans Stauffer, gave my son-in-law, Gerhart Clemens, the horse and enough money to make 66 R., 1705. I. p. 23.

Item, I, Hans Stauffer, gave my son-in-law in addition to the horse, 10 R., say 10 guldens. I. p. 44.

1705, the 19 September, I gave my son-in-law four guldens I. p. 54.

Anno 1705 on Christmas day, I, Hans Stauffer, gave my son-in-law, Gerhart Clemens, in money 3. R. I. p. 24.

Item, I, Hans Stauffer, gave my son-in-law 3 malters of oats the 10 March, 1706. I. p. 42.

3 malters of oats; a malter for a dollar, 4 R. 30 kr. I. p. 43.

Item, I Hans Stauffer, gave my son-in-law 2 R., the 7 July, 1706. I. p. 44:

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## EXCERPTS FROM GERHARD CLEMENS' NOTE-BOOK

These are taken from Heckler's Lower Salford Township.

In several entries no date is given in the note-book.

In the entries made in Europe the money terms are guldens and rixdollars. These are terms to both Dutch and German coinages. Hence they do not indicate in which of the two countries Gerhard lived. The fact that he always writes in German and married Anna Reiff, near Mainz, seems to indicate that he lived in Germany.

It was usual in those days when a settlement was made for the one party to make an entry in the other's note-book showing the settlement. Hence the entry made by John Clemens and the one by Jacob Clemens.

My father-in-law reckoned to me for the horse 35 rixdollars and for the cow 12 rixdollars. Is that just? (Literally: Is that now right?).

Anno 1709, March 3, I, John Clemens, have settled with my brother, Gerhard Clemens, and made everything balance regarding his purchased goods.

Anno 1709, March 8, I, Jacob Clemens, gave my son Gerhard by my own hand on account 126 gulden.

Anno 1709, October 20, I bought a horse from Heinrich Kassel for 3 pounds, 7 shillings and 6 pence, and it is to be paid by next May.

Anno 1713, January 16, I was with Matthew Van Bebber in Maryland.

Anno 1723, July 2nd, I settled with Jacob Reiff and still remain in debt to him for the land 14 pounds 18 shillings.

Anno 1723, November 15, I, Gerhard Clemens, bought from Hans Michael Wagley a mare with a young colt for 5 pounds.

June 2, 1726, I borrowed 14 pounds from Dringen Sprögel.

November 11, I again borrowed from her in gold 5 pounds, 8 shillings, 4 pence, 3 farthings.

Anno 1726, June 4, Jacob Gallman received for his work 8 pounds from me.

Again he received 2 pounds; 10 pounds are now paid.

Again he received 5 pounds, 14 shillings.

I remain in debt to Souder 11 pounds.

Anno 1727, February 26, Jacob Souder again received 3 pounds, and I still remain in debt 8 pounds 8 shillings.

Anno 1726, March 13, I made a piece of cloth, altogether 30 yards, 9 yards of tow and 21 yards of flax for Jacob Garman.

John Lederach's flaxen cloth is 36 yards at 6 pence a yard. The piece of tow cloth which I made is 15 yards and a half at 5 pence a yard.

For Paul Friet I made a piece of flaxen cloth. It is 23 yards at 5 pence a yard.

## WILL OF ABRAHAM CLEMENS

Probated May 31, 1776; Recorded in Philadelphia, Book Q., 295.

In the name of God, Amen. I, Abraham Clemens, of Salford Township, Philadelphia County, Yeoman, do find my selves Seak and Weak in Body, But of sound Memory and Understanding (Blessed Be God). Therefore, I do macke and Publish this my Least Will and Testament.

Imprimis. I do deliver my Soul in the Hands of God Almighty, my Creator, and my Body to the Earth to Be Buried at the Direction of my Executors, and Concerning my Worldly Estate, I dispose of the same in the following Manner:

first, I will that all my Just debts and funeral charges shall be justly and fully paid by my hereinafter named Executors.

Item. I give and devise unto my well beloved Wife, Catharine, our Bed with the Bedstead and Duppel Casses and Cuttans, all her Cloths with a Walnut Cheast, her Saddle and Bridle, our small Cooper Kittle, and so much Household Goods as she shall want, one of the Beast Cows, which she will, and my large Biblia and Corse singing Boock and gulden Aple, all this I give her to her on Use and disposal and further the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds Lawful money of Pennsylvania, whereof she is to receive interest Yearly so long as she remains my Widow, And in case my Wife those marry agin, then the said sum shall be divided among my children or the Heirs of their body in equal shears as well as after her Decease. And my Wife shall live with my hereafter named son, Abraham, on my please which I now dwell in the Littel Stone House which she is to have for her free living, so lang she remains my Widow; and my said son shall Ceep her Cow in foder and pasthur as good as he shall ceep his on and give her yearly so lang she remains my Widow Twelve Bushels of Rey and Ten Bushels of Wheat and Fifty Pounds of good Beef and Fifty Pounds of good Borke and Ten Pounds of good Hackeld flax or Hamp and Ten Pounds Tow and fier Wood so much as she shall want ready cut for her Use Delivered to the house and the fourth part of the Garden and Dung Brought on the same by my said son, so much as she shall tincke fit and she is to have the Liberty of Aples in the Orchard so much as she shall want for her Use. All this Articles shall be Ceapt and paid to my Wife by my said son, Abraham, his Heirs and Assigns during the Time she shall remain my Widow.

Item. It is my Will That my Wife with my Children shall Ceep house as We dit to the Bart of my Children with my Estate one Year and Six Months after my Decease. And Whereas I do own and

Posses two hundred and fifty Acres of Land or thereabout and I have same divided into two Parts as the same may be Sin in the Draughts and the largest part Those Contan One Hundred Eighty five Acres and Forty Perches, it is my Will That five or six Acres shall be surveyed of the same to the other Lesser part to begin on or near a Maple Corner and Thence up to Jacob Clemens' Madow and then by a Straight Line to Dilman Ziegler's Land.

Item. I give and deliver unto my said Son, Abraham Clemens, the said largest part of my said Land with the Appurtenances thereunto Belonging and with the large Cloths Classet and the Large Kitchen Dresser Which Land Will be One Hundred and Eighty Acres to have and to hold the same unto my said son Abraham his Heirs and Assigns forever, which I do value to him in the Sum of Eight Hundred Pounds Lawful Money of Pennsylvania, Whereof I give and devise unto him the sum of Two hundred Pounds for his shear and the remainder part of Six hundred Pounds he shall pay in payments of Fifty Pounds yearly without Interest, the first payment whereof one year after my Wife and Children shall Brack up Houseceeping; and the Lesser part of my land which will Contain when the above mantioned five or six Acres surveyed to the same Seventy six Acres ar therebout which I give and devise unto my son, Jacob, to have and to hold to him, his Heirs and Assigns forever with all the Appurtenances thereunto belonging with the Weaver Lum and all the gears belonging to the same.

Item. It s my Will Whil my Wife and Children Ceep House that the shall move the old house on the Least Mantioned Land to the Spring where we already howld the Stons and to build the same according to the Direction I dit give to my Executors about the same, and to pay the cost out of my Estate, and I do value the same last mantioned Land to my said Son, Jacob, in the sum of Four hundred and fifty Pounds Lawful Money above, said Two hundred Pounds thereof I give and devise unto him and the residue of the Sume, he shall pay in payments of Twenty five Pounds yearly and the first payment thereof when my Son, Abraham, pays the first.

Item. It is my Will that my Wife and Children shall sow Winter Grain on both Pleases the Least Year the Ceep House and that shall be fore the Use of my two Sons, Abraham and Jacob, Likewise shall the have halfe of all the Hay and Somer Crap and my Sons, Abraham and Jacob, Rader more than half the Hay, Cause he is to Ceep my Wife's Cow, and the other halfe part with all my Moveable Estate and Household goods shall be sold on Publick Vendue when the Eighteen Months Expired after my Decease. And, whereas, I have none Land to give my Son, Gerhard, I gave and Devise to him the Sum of Two hundred fifty Pounds Lawful Money beforesaid, One hundred Pounds thereof shall be paid to him Directly after my Decease and One hundred Pounds in

twelve Months after, and the Fifty Pounds of the first Vendue Money that my Executors shall Receive. And Whereas, I dit give to my Children that are married household goods and Cattle to the value of Thirty Pounds, it is my Will that my Children that are not married shall have the same Either in household goods or Money. And, whereas, I dit give to my daughters, Anna, Mary and Catharine, besides their Household goods, the sum of Seventy Five Pounds to Each of them, it is my Will that my three youngest Daughters, Elizabeth, Susanna and Hester, shall have Each of them the sum of Seventy Five Pounds. All this shall be paid to my three Youngest Daughters when the are Eighteen Years of age. And, whereas, I dit give to my son, George, at the time when he was married to the Value of Thirty Pounds and the further sum of Two hundred Pounds, which I dit allow to him in the Pleace he bought of me which sum is to be charged to his shear. And it is further my Will and I give and Devise the further Sum of Sixty Pounds Leicke Money beforesaid to be equally divided between my six daughters to be paid Each his shear as my Executors shall receive the payments of my sons, Abraham and Jacob, of my Real Estate, my Sons, Gerhard, Abraham and Jacob, is to Receive Each of them the Sum of Thirty Pounds Either in Household goods or Money, When the begin to Ceep house Leike my son, George. I give and Devise the further Sum of Five Pounds Lawful Money of pennsylvania to be paid to the Elders of our Meeting in Lower Salford Township for the Use of the poor in the said Meeting to be paid by my Executors after my Decease.

Item. All the Rest of my Estate I give and Devise unto my Ten Children or heirs of their Body In equal Shears, and in Case one or more of my Children should die before the are of age or without Issue, then his or their shear shall be equally divided Between other Children then Living or to the Heirs of Their Body.

Item. It is my will that my Two Youngest Daughters shall be unter the Care of my Wife till the are of Age, and it is my Will that my Wife shall recive the first payment of the Interest of the One hundred and fifty Pounds one Year after the Brack up House Ceeping and then Yearly as mantioned before.

Item. It is Leastly my Will and I do hereby Nomnet and apoint my Two Sons, George and Abraham, Sole Executors of this my Least Will and Testament and give them full Power herewith Do Do and Act according to the true Indent and Meaning herein Contained, maeking void herewith all my other and former made Wills declaring this present to be my onnly active and Least Will and Testament. In Witness whereof I do these presents have set my hand and Seal hereunto the Neinth day of March in the Year One thousand seven hundred and seventy-six.

Abraham Clemens (seal)  
(In German).



## THE EXODUS TO CANADA

FROM MOYER FAMILY HISTORY BY A. J. FRETZ

In 1868, David N. Moyer secured the following interesting account from his uncle, Jacob Albright, who was one of the party:

"During the summer of 1799 Amos Albright, Abraham Meyer and Jacob Meyer traveled on foot from Hilltown, Pa., to the Niagara District, in Upper Canada, on a prospecting tour. They were so well pleased with the country that, before returning, they purchased 1100 acres of land. For a portion of it lying along the Indian trail (now the Hamilton and Queenston road) the price was \$2.50 per acre, and for the balance, lying nearer the lake \$1.50 per acre. A deposit of \$40. secured them the purchase, and they then walked back to their Pennsylvania homes.

"The same autumn they removed to the new land of promise with all their portable belongings. The party consisted of the following: Rev. Jacob Meyer, Dilman Meyer, Valentine Kratz, John Hunsberger, (deaf) Abraham Hunsberger and Amos Albright, and their families. Each family had with them a four-horse team and a cow. With one exception the cows were all shod. Jacob Albright, then a lad of ten years, was one of the cow drivers. Their journeys, for a great part of the way, were through an unbroken wilderness, and when night overtook them they would build their campfires.

"At Black Rock they crossed the Niagara on a small ferry boat. Amos Albright's load was the first one to make the transfer. The wagon body, with its load, was placed crosswise on the float, which 'wiggled and wobbled' and required the utmost exertion of Mr. Albright and George Althouse (one of the drivers) to prevent its capsizing. However, they were all eventually landed in safety on the other shore, and in due time reached their wilderness home.

"Not long after their arrival a child of Valentine Kratz died and was buried at the present site of the old Mennonite burying ground. The winter following proved a severe one, and the new settlers endured great hardships and suffering from lack of proper food and shelter.

"During the following year (1800) a second party of Pennsylvanians betook themselves to the Canada settlement. Among them were the following persons and their families: Samuel Meyer, David, Meyer, Abraham Huntsberger, Christian Huntsberger, Jacob Hausser and Daniel Hock. Their train, too, consisted of four-horse teams. Samuel Meyer had two of these. At night they built

fires around their camp to keep off the wild beasts and also did their washing and baking to be ready for travel in the early morning.

"One evening some of the women chased a snake into the foot of a hollow tree. Then determined that it should not escape they built a fire at the foot of the tree, hoping to surely destroy the reptile. Daniel Hock had a team of four magnificent stallions. They were decked with splendid new harness, ornamented with belts, and their owner felt justly proud of them. He took daily delight in tormenting David Meyer about his poor, bony nags, and was forever predicting disaster for them. On the night above mentioned the tree, which the women had fired to burn out a snake, fell and killed three of Hoch's fine stallions. This was a serious misfortune to the entire party, but an especially severe loss to Hoch, who would have been glad now to pay high price for as poor a team as David Meyer's. He succeeded shortly after in obtaining oxen to haul part of his goods, and there was no more scoffing at David Meyer's horses.

"One night a furious storm passed over the emigrant camp, a perfect deluge of rain poured down upon them, and horses and cattle were terrified by the electric explosions. Most of the travelers were asleep in their wagons. Sam Hausser slept on a fodder sack with only the dome of heaven overhead. The thunder and lightning did not awaken him, but the deluge soon did, and he was glad to seek for a fodder sack and thankful for the grateful shelter of an oak tree where he spent the remainder of the night."

The following items were contributed in 1868 by Henry High, who was born January 1, 1780, in Pennsylvania, and was one of the colony that came over in 1800. He says:

"There were eleven teams in our party and about sixty persons all told, four horses to a wagon being the rule. Samuel Meyer had two four-horse teams; some had three teams; Daniel Hoch had two four-horse and one two-horse team. Sam Housser drove the front team all the way. Sometimes we advanced only a few miles a day. Often a wagon would upset, sometimes in a pool of mud; once or twice a dog was buried in the debris, and the howling that followed for a short time was woeful music. Usually, if we came to a nice stream of water in the afternoon, we would camp for the night. We passed through one Indian village. The largest town we saw was Kentockaway, quite a settlement and beautiful land. (Deaf) Abraham Huntsberger broke his wagon and had to stay back until he got it fixed. Mud, mud, mud over the Allegheny mountains! The roads were awful. During the seventh week we reached our journey's end."

At this time (1800) there was one house (Shipman's tavern) at the present site of St. Catharines, which was surrounded by a vast pine forest, a public house at Joe Smith's (now the farm of W. D. Smith), one at the "Twenty" (now the Snure residence, on the flat at Jordan), and one house at Beamsville. Between was an unbroken wilderness.

## MUSEUM REPORT AND GENERAL

By W. H. BREITHAUP

The continuing accumulation of exhibits in the Society's Museum has required the addition of two more display cases which have recently been procured. The Museum has now five of these uniform cases, approximately 2' x 10' in size with glass tops, affording space for its interesting collection of smaller objects of historic interest. All the more valuable items are in these locked cases, giving additional safeguard, and confidence to those having family heirlooms valuable as illustrating county history, that they may with assurance place them here for safe preservation, in locked case in a fireproof room. The museum is now so much taken up with exhibits that general meetings can no longer be held there. The weekly opening of the museum for two hours, Saturday afternoons, during all but the summer vacation months of the year, continues, with increasing attendance.

Among items contributed during the year there may be mentioned a historic chime of horsebells, brought by Samuel Bricker in 1802 on the back of a team horse, one of four drawing a heavy Conestoga Settler's waggon from Lancaster County Pennsylvania to Waterloo Township, then block 2, Grand River Indian Lands. There are eight globular bells varying in size from 3" diameter to two inches which when shaken together give out a loud and pleasing harmony.

Two early volumes of the *Deutsche Canadier* 1844 and 1845, formerly belonging to Elias Eby of Bridgeport were donated by his grandson, Mr. Edmund Shantz. The *Deutsche Canadier* was the second newspaper in the County, following the *Canada Museum*. Its publisher was Henry Eby, son of Bishop Eby. Henry Eby also did a general publishing business. We have several specimens of devotional books printed by him. The *Deutsche Canadier* began publication in 1841. Our files of this paper are still incomplete. Bishop Benjamin Eby's family Bible containing much of his family history was for a short time on exhibition in the Society's museum. It is a fine large quarto volume beautifully printed and bound in full pigskin.

The third bronze tablet placed by the Society to mark a historic site in the country was unveiled on Saturday the 12th day of this month, near a corner of the Hespeler-Preston highway to mark the site of the first general meeting house, school and burial ground in this vicinity. President Panabaker was in charge of the

ceremonies and Mr. Anson Groh, on whose instigation the tablet was placed and who generously contributed toward its cost, gave a history of the site etc. There were brief addresses also by the writer and by Col. Cowan of Galt.

### ADDRESS OF MR. GROH

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:

We have gathered at this historic spot to give respectful consideration to the principles and ideals that stirred our pioneer forefathers into commendable action one hundred years ago.

Then, in contrast to now, this community was a stretch of primitive woods interspersed with patches of clearings, instead of clear country with patches of woods, as now. This particular triangular plot of a trifle over one-half acre which we are to-day marking with this beautiful tablet with its concise historic record of less than sixty words has made the cycle of civilization in the last century. Out of the primitive forest, it became the first centre of learning and church service in the community and the final resting place for the bodies of their dead. When a denser population, law and organization cut the territory into organized school sections, this plot with its building, found itself on one edge of S.S. No. 19 and was discarded as a school house. Denominational church buildings began to dot the country and villages, and dilapidation took possession here. The most recent community use of this building was the singing school held in it. The building eventually was removed one mile west above Speedsville and converted into a dwelling which was later consumed by fire. The plot was for many years the camping ground for the perambulating gypsy. The corpses were mostly removed to the Wanner Cemetery.

In 1910 a modern hand-made forest was planted, and the cycle will be complete when we have marked it and laid the plot to rest. The tablet itself perpetuates some facts, dates and names which call for a few remarks, as we note carefully in reading it. The inscription is: On August 8th, 1829, local citizens of Waterloo Township selected this site for a community meeting house, school and burial ground, the first school in this vicinity. The land was donated on March 15th, 1830, by Samuel Bechtel. He and John Baer were appointed builders, Abraham Witmer and John Groh the first Trustees. Tablet placed by the Waterloo Historical Society 1929.

These facts and others not included are gleaned from a copy of "Articles of Agreement made the 8th day of August, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, "at a

public meeting held at John Groh's, for the purpose of erecting a new meeting and school house on the southwest corner of Lot No. eight," etc., and from a copy of "Deed of Bargain and Sale, Samuel Bechtel to Abraham Witmer and John Groh, of March 15th, 1830," which original documents, Mr. President, I have much pleasure in being honored with the privilege of handing to you for the safe keeping of the Waterloo Historical Society.

These papers give much interesting information which would make my record too lengthy to recount. Suffice it to say that the dimensions and form of construction of buildings are quite definite. Provision for perpetuation of Trustees by the community which had no borders was that the nearest householders were to take action when new officers were needed. The Deed especially provides "And this indenture further witnesseth that the above bargained piece or parcel of land is to be kept for the sole use and purpose of building a meeting house and school house thereon and likewise burial ground," also.

"And also that the Trustees for the time being, for the purposes aforesaid, shall have full power at all times hereafter to make such rules and regulations not repugnant to the rules of the Tunker and Mennonite Societies." A clause of the Deed gave all denominations free use of the meeting house, but history knows that the early settlement of the community was by the Pennsylvanians, and of the four names on the tablet, two were Tunkers and two Mennonites. Of these four families, but one, that of John Baer, has no representative left on the original farm in the community. The other three, Witmer, Bechtel and Groh, are still represented on the original pioneer homesteads.

Associated with the Waterloo Historical Society are three men appointed by the ratepayers of S.S. No. 19 as a Parks Board, the culmination of whose work is the placing of this tablet to-day—Jesse Bechtel, grandson of Samuel Bechtel, Anson Groh, grandson of John Groh, and Leslie Witmer, greatgrandson of Abraham Witmer. 1848 was the last year of service as a school house for this original building.

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Henry William Peterson, (see 1913 Report W.H.S. p. 14) was voluntary general clerk and recorder for the hamlet of Berlin in the early years. A book he kept from 1833 to 1835 is now in the Society's loan collection. There is to begin with a protocol for the formation of a Lutheran Church congregation, and there are records of births and baptisms, marriages and deaths. A specimen page follows:

# BAPTISMS

Infantes	Parentes	Testes
Susanna, Born, September 25, 1834, Baptized, December 1, 1834, By the Reverend V. Philip Mayerhoffer.	John Hagan and Elisabeth, his Wife.	Sponsors: The Parents.
Catharina, Born, August 16, 1834, Baptized, August 9, 1835, By the Reverend John H. Bernheim.	Jacob Hailer, and Margaretha, his wife.	Sponsors: The Parents.
Richard Steel, Born, July 28th, 1835, Baptized, August 15th, 1835, By John Harding, the Father of the child, it being dangerously ill.	John Harding and Jane, his wife.	Witnesses: Richard Talbot and Eli Talbot.
John Seraras, an Adult, aged 31 years, Baptized, September 20th, 1835, by the Reverend John H. Bernheim, Lutheran Minister of Pennsylvania.	His own Sponsor	Witnesses: H. W. Peterson, Saml. Bauers, Jacob Hailer, and an assembled Congregation.
Sarah Roat, an adult, and wife of John S. Roat; Baptized, September 20th, 1835, by the Reverend John H. Bernheim, Lutheran Minister of Pennsylvania.	Her own Sponsor	Witnesses: As last above mentioned.

H. W. P.

Rev. Johann H. Bernheim, a travelling minister of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Pennsylvania, paid a visit to the settlement in August 1835. He officiated at a number of baptisms of young and old.

Charles Frederick Niehaus, member of the Waterloo Historical Society from its beginning, died in St. Mary's Hospital, Kitchener, October 16th 1929, after an operation following an illness of some months. He was in his 71st year. He had been traveller for the Breithaupt Leather Company for a number of years when, in 1897, he was appointed local postmaster, which office he retained until the fall of 1914, when he went to Texas, where he was married and where his wife died. For the past five years he had been living mostly in Kitchener, partly in Texas.

Mr. Niehaus had collected data on the history of the Berlin (Kitchener) Post Office which form the basis of the following brief sketch.

The Berlin Post Office was opened on October 6th, 1842. Before that date letters for Berlin were addressed either to Waterloo or to Preston. The first local newspapers, the Museum and the Deutsche Canadier published lists of letters destined to Berlin. George Davidson, later the first Sheriff of the County, was appointed the first Berlin Postmaster. His brother William Davidson succeeded him, but, owing to a gap in the early records of the Post Office Department of Canada, it is not ascertained in what year William Davidson took over the office; he was evidently in charge as early as 1851. William Jaffray was appointed Berlin Postmaster on the first of May, 1862; Charles F. Niehaus on the 4th of May, 1897; H. F. Boehmer on the 2nd of April, 1915; and E. H. Lindner on the 1st of October, 1919.

The first Post Office was in Kranz and Stroh's store on King Street, the location now known as Nos. 32 and 34 King St. East. In 1862 the Office moved to a frame building still standing on Queen Street South, now known as Nos. 61 and 63.

On securing the agencies for the Montreal Telegraph Company and the Canadian Express Company Mr. Jaffray, the Postmaster, removed to the new block built by Hugo Kranz, the location now known as the Busy Bee, No. 42 King Street East, there remaining until the fall of 1869 when he leased the westerly half of the main floor of the new Market and Town Hall building, where he had the Post Office, the Express and Telegraph Office, the Grand Trunk Railway town agency, and steamship and insurance agencies. When the new Post Office, across King Street, was built, in 1885, Mr. Jaffray removed there, and had the other agencies placed elsewhere.

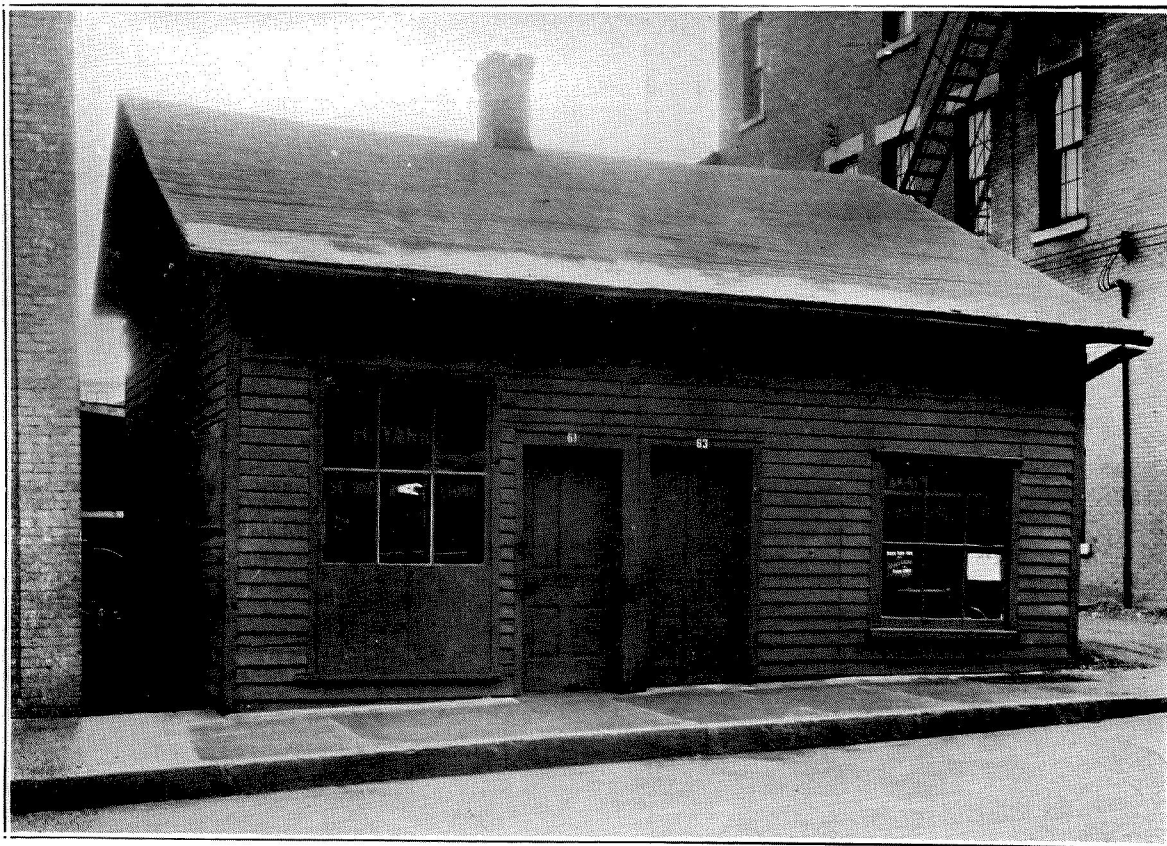
On Saturday October 26th the Young Memorial Chapel, in the Galt Cemetery, was dedicated to the Memory of the late Hon. James Young and Mrs. Young his wife, and formally presented to the City of Galt for use on funeral occasions. Funds for erection of the Chapel were provided for in Mr. Young's will, specifying it as a gift to the City. The service was conducted by the Rev. M. B. Davidson, pastor of Central Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. and Mrs. Young were for many years members.

The hundredth anniversary of the first Presbyterian Church of Galt, now the First United Church, and the dedication of the new Sunday School building, adjoining the church, were celebrated with due ceremony on Sunday the first day of December, 1929.

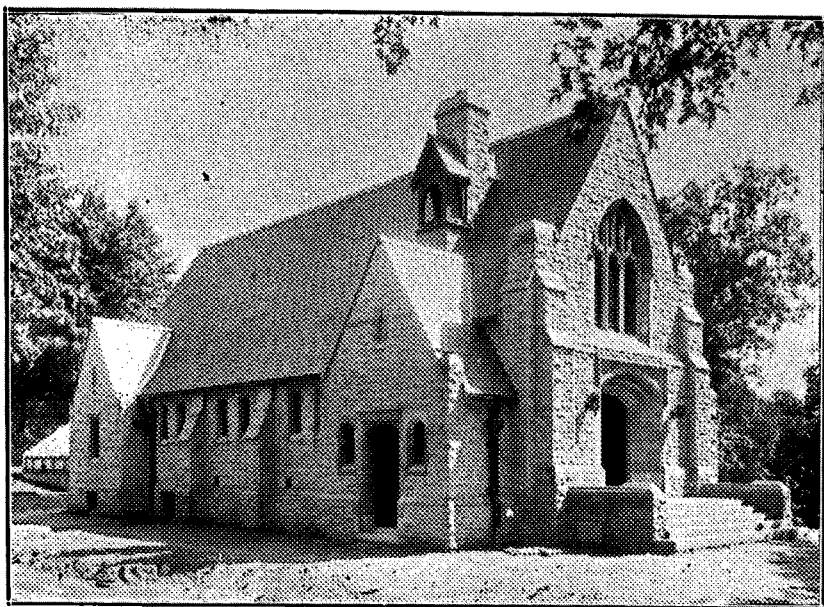
The Society is indebted to the Galt Reporter for the following account of the beginnings and history of this church:—

About halfway between Galt and Branchton, within a few yards of the main road, is a cemetery, one of the oldest in the township of

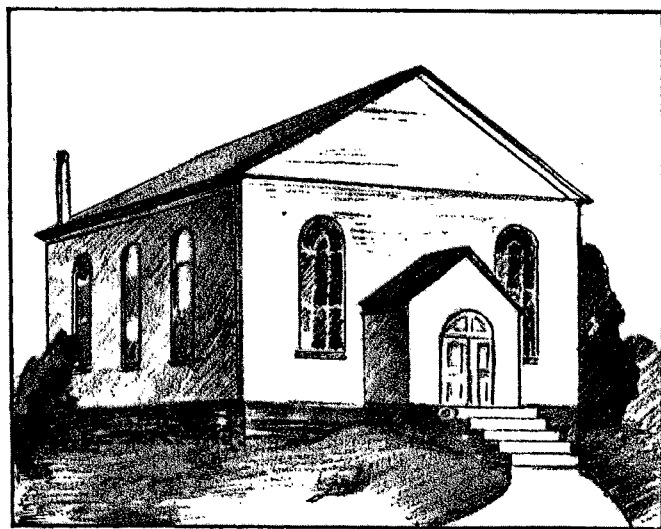




BERLIN POST OFFICE, 1862. NOW NOS. 61 AND 63 QUEEN ST. SOUTH, KITCHENER.



THE YOUNG MEMORIAL CHAPEL



FIRST CHURCH BUILT IN GALT, 1829.  
ABSALOM SHADE, CONTRACTOR. COST \$947.94

Dumfries. In this cemetery is a granite stone marking the burial of Alexander Harvie, who was born in Scotland in 1754 and died in Dumfries in 1825. Passing by this cemetery along a winding road, one comes to one of the most picturesque farms in the township. This was the birthplace of First Church. The old house in which the first service was held disappeared long ago, but the movement begun there is still going on. In that community were about 12 families who had come over from New York state, attracted by the prospects of a home in a British colony. Among them was Alex. Harvie, regarded as the leading man in the new community. This was in the year 1817. In May, 1822, the Associate church at Pittsburg, Pa., appointed three ministers to itinerate in Upper Canada for a period of three months. These ministers, Rev.'s Thomas Beveridge, Alex Bullions and Dr. Hanna, rode on horseback from Philadelphia to Niagara, where they parted, each taking a separate mission. Mr. Beveridge found his way to the home of Alex Harvie, who welcomed him with great joy.

In 1824, Rev. Alex Bullions came and organized the congregation in a mission, which was ministered to by the Reverends Goodwillie and Campbell, preaching in their homes and barns until the time of building a suitable place of worship should arrive. The first meeting to consider the matter of erecting a church was held in John Clarke's inn on June 2nd, 1828, when John McKenzie was appointed moderator and Absalom Shade, clerk, treasurer and collector for one year.

On the 30th June, 1828, another meeting was held and the contract awarded to Absalom Shade, a copy of which is as follows: "I will agree to perform the above work in good and substantial manner, furnish all material, ask for no payment until the work is completed, and will further agree to receive payment in grain (that is wheat) on the first day of February, 1829"—signed, Absalom Shade.

The amount specified was \$937.94 as the cost of the building, which was completed in 1829, and on July 3, 1833, Rev. James Strang, was inducted as first minister. Mr. Strang came to the U. S. in 1832 and shortly after was sent as supply to Galt by the presbytery of the Associate church of Albany. The year following Mr. Strang's death, which occurred in October 1857, the Associate Synod of North America united with the Associate Synod of the North and West under the name of the United Presbyterian Church. In 1866 the old frame church was superseded by the present building, Messrs. Jas. Scott and son William being the contractors. In 1888 the church was remodelled in its present form by William and Frank Scott, contractors. On the resignation of Dr. King, the congregation discussed the advisability of identifying itself with the

Canada Presbyterian church and on March 16, 1907, unanimously decided to make application for admission to the presbytery of Guelph. This application was granted on May 21, 1907. The church received the name 'The First Presbyterian Church, Galt.' The present minister, Rev. K. J. Macdonald, B.D., was inducted on August 31, 1912.

On Sunday, June 14, 1925, impressive services marked the consummation of the United church of Canada and the First Presbyterian church became First United church. The presence of Rev. Clarence MacKinnon, D.D., LL.D., principal of Pine Hill College, Halifax, added great interest to the exercises of the day, and his messages were fraught with deep spirituality in keeping with the significance of the occasion.

## BIOGRAPHY

### JOHN WATSON OF AYR 1820 — 1903

CONTRIBUTED.

John Watson was born at The Shotts near Glasgow on June 12th, 1820. He was the third son of Archibald and Margaret Ure Watson. Both parents had Highland blood, and the mother was also of French Huguenot descent. All the family seem to have been iron workers, and at The Shotts were Iron Works. Some time between 1820-28 Archibald Watson moved with his family to Ireland where he established a small foundry, but conditions in Ireland were so unsettled that his wife became terrified and insisted on returning to Scotland, so once more the family settled at The Shotts.

At eight years of age John was apprenticed as a moulder and the apprenticeship lasted seven years. As a Journeyman moulder he spent the following years in Scotland, England and Ireland.

In 1842 he decided to emigrate to America and took passage in what he later found was a none too seaworthy boat. However, he landed safely in Boston, made his way to Troy and on to Niagara Falls, looking for work. At the latter place, hearing that times were good in Canada, he decided to continue on to Hamilton. There he found work with the old firm of Fisher and McQuesten, and stayed with it until 1845, when he went to Galt to the firm of Fisher and Lutz, now The Cowan Co.

In 1846 he determined to start for himself, and looking round settled on Ayr, where he opened his Foundry in 1847, and began making stoves and ploughs. He had little capital. Coal, iron, everything had to be teamed from Hamilton thirty-five miles away, and the roads were so bad it took the teams three days to come and go. It needed faith and a stout heart, but he had both. He was manager, book-keeper, foreman and salesman. Money must be paid for raw materials, while he must accept sometimes money, sometimes trade for his goods. The old account books of this time show payments in quarters of beef (@ 3 or 4c a lb.) mutton, pork, sausage, potatoes, flour, etc. So too, his men were often paid in trade or orders on the stores with a final settlement in cash at the end of the year. The books show payments for coats, vests, boots, silk handkerchiefs and even for print dresses and a \$1.50 bonnet for a maid. In the early days many of the men were boarded, and apprentices always lived in the House—a letter dated 1855 reads as follows:—

"Mr. James Davidson

Dear Sir.

I have made up my mind to take an apprentice, and will here state my terms—

First year,	Thirty dollars and Board.
Second "	" " " "
Third "	" " " "
Fourth "	" " " "

I will pay for a seat in my church in Ayr, and shall expect him to attend every Sunday if well. I shall expect him to be in the house every night by ten o'clock, or give me a satisfactory reason for being later. I shall want him a month on trial, and should he answer I shall want him bound, and shall want security for the fulfilment of his apprenticeship.

Please show this to Mr. Allan, and should it meet his views, I want the boy to come as soon as possible.

I remain

yours

John Watson."

The Great Western Railway was opened through Paris in 1855 and from then until the Credit Valley Railway opened in 1879, goods were teamed over the old toll road to Paris seven miles away. In the Fifties he had seven teams on the road and stoves and ploughs were but a small part of the Foundry output, Mowers reapers, threshing machines and other smaller farming implements were being made. There is still one of his old threshing-machines built in 1850 in existence, and one of the old reapers is part of the Ontario Agricultural College collection. In 1927 enquiry was made from Glasgow, Scotland, for repairs for a mower which had been in use for forty years thus proving the quality of the workmanship and the care the farmer gave his "Gear."

After relinquishing the active management as he grew older he liked to talk of the early days in business. One story was of how he used to walk to Galt, take stage there to Hamilton, do a day's business, take stage back to Galt, and walk the ten miles home to Ayr. One night very tired, as he rested under a halfway tree, he suddenly vowed never to do it again—and he never did. And from that day John Watson's coachman and ponies were familiar to the countryside for many miles around Ayr. He gathered round him a fine type of men. They were mostly Scotch and remained with him for years. Their sons in many cases succeeded them. Many years later, one of them wrote—"there was always a rush at harvest time and overtime had to be put in; no one ever refused. No specified

time to work; no time clocks or checks in those days. Usually at a late hour Mr. Watson appeared in the shop with a well-filled and assorted basket and a jug of steaming coffee, yes—and a decanter and a glass for those who wished to indulge. He always sat down and ate with us and usually told us a story; had a good laugh, then we would get to work again. Such actions accounted for our loyalty."

He was a born mechanic, always on the alert for anything new, and constantly improving his machines. The history of the machines made by him from the Forties to the introduction of the binder, is the history of the Agricultural Implement trade in Canada. In 1876, he won the only gold medal given to a Canadian at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia for Agricultural Implements. His exhibit won the gold medal in Australia in 1877 and a similar success followed in France in 1878. The John Watson exhibit at the Provincial Exhibition held in Ottawa in 1879 contained 52 different implements, and he exported machines to Russia, France, England and Australia.

A pioneer always, he was early in the Northwest field—too early it proved for he lost heavily in the crash of the Eighties when the farmers were unable to meet their notes. But he took his losses bravely, as he had taken his successes simply.

As his three sons finished college, they joined him in the business, and while retaining the Presidency until his death, he gradually turned the management over to them.

John Watson read widely, and had many interests. In the Seventies and Eighties few men were more widely known in Ontario. Perhaps his interest in politics began when, a boy of twelve, he marched with his father in Glasgow, in a procession rejoicing in the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832. In 1845 we find him going through the shop in Galt with George Brown soliciting subscriptions for *The Globe*, and beginning a friendship which lasted until Mr. Brown's death; in 1855 vice-president of the Waterloo Reform Association; in 1856 protesting against the denying of Upper Canada Representation by Population; in 1867 fighting against the Sandfield Macdonald Government and against the Macdonald Cartier coalition; and in 1877 President of the Waterloo Reform Association. Several times he was offered the nomination for both Houses and refused the honor, but was always in the thick of the election fights. Then there was the struggle for free schools; for better roads; for the bonusing of the Credit Valley Railway through Dumfries. It is not generally known that when that railway was being built through Dumfries, he was advancing money to pay the men. He was one of the founders of the village Library in 1848 or 1849 in association with the late John Charlton of Lynedoch and

others. He was made a magistrate in 1863, and administered justice effectively, if not always along orthodox lines.

Many stories are still extant of his influence in the political arena. A Blenheim voter was having a social chat with a Wilmot neighbour. "How are you voting at the Election?" "I don't know, I haven't seen John Watson yet." John Watson was an intimate friend of Sir Oliver Mowat, and Sir Oliver seldom visited his Oxford constituency without notifying Watson to act as his guide on the side lines. His friend, fellow townsman and intimate political co-worker, David Goldie, on receiving an invitation to a neighboring rally, remarked, "John, we'll go. You'll drink their whiskey and I'll smoke their tobacco." Political history shows that so long as these two stalwart "Reformers" were active, the surrounding townships of North Dumfries, Wilmot, Blenheim and North Brant voted as Watson and Goldie voted.

His public spirit was early manifested, and was first publicly recognized in 1855 when 130 farmers of North Dumfries tendered him a complimentary supper. In 1884 when Ayr was incorporated as a village, he was elected its first Reeve by acclamation, and also made Warden of the County by acclamation, the Council suspending their usual order of rotation in order to do so. In 1880 he was appointed to the Ontario Agriculture Commission and served as Chairman of the Agricultural Education Division. For thirty-nine years he was a director of the Gore District Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Galt, and to-day the walls of the Board Room display an excellent portrait of our subject by Wyly Grier and even a casual glance will show the twinkle of the eye and the lines about the mouth that bespeak the ability to enjoy a good story as well as match it with one of his own.

His was a long life and a full one, and The Toronto News in an editorial on his death, in 1903, sums it up perhaps as well as any—

"Mr. Watson was one of our pioneer manufacturers, a leader and captain of industry when leaders were most needed, and an inspiring example of what integrity, energy and enterprise can accomplish in a young and struggling community. If not the founder, he was at least the great mainstay for many years of the town in which he spent over half a century of his busy and useful life. Its name and his own were in a sense identical. "John Watson of Ayr" was known and esteemed in every part of the Dominion. A Liberal of the old school, strong in his convictions, and resolute in purpose, no one could ever mistake his attitude and opinions on political questions. It is to men of the Watson stamp, shrewd, persevering and resourceful, undaunted by temporary defeats, and with faith in themselves and their work, that this country is indebted



for its progress and development. Mr. Watson was a most kindly and generous man, and in his passing away, Waterloo has lost one of its best citizens."

John Watson was married three times. His first wife, Mary Urie, was a daughter of one of the pioneers of Saltfleet, Haldimand only daughter of William Dolman, one of the early settlers in Ayr; Co.; she died in 1851. His second wife, Elizabeth Dolman, was the she died in 1866. His third wife, Harriet McKellar, was a daughter of Major Charles McKellar of New York State; she died in 1888.

Following is a list of his family:—

John George	died	1918	
William Dolman	"	1907	
Robert	"		in infancy
James Hilman	"	1874	
Anna Maria			in infancy
Alfred Edward			
Emily Barbara Ure	"	1888	
Elizabeth Dolman			
Mary Urie			
Charles Jerome			in infancy

John George received his higher education in Tassie's School, Galt, Oberlin College, Ohio, and Yale University, then joined his father and succeeded him as President of The John Watson Mfg. Co. He was Postmaster of Ayr for some years before his death. He married Margaret, daughter of William Hall of Jedburgh, who died in 1928. His only daughter died in 1901. His only son is now Postmaster of Ayr.

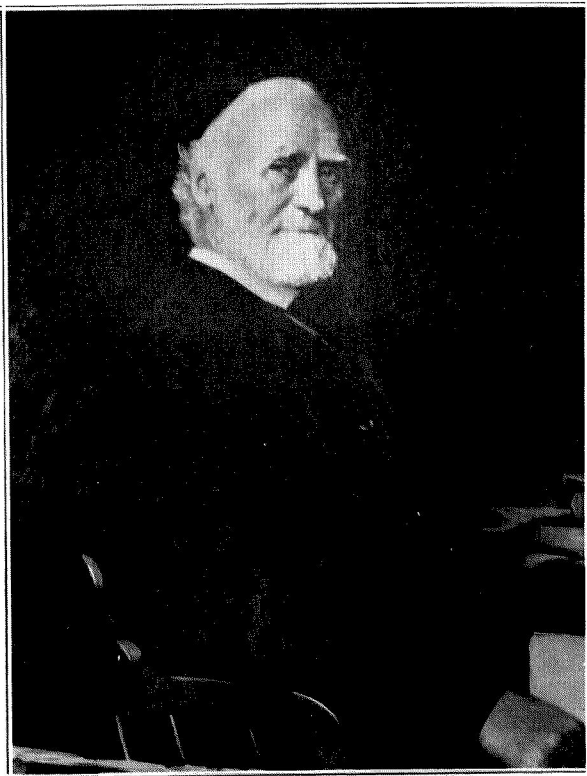
William Dolman also went to Tassie's School, Galt, thence to Oberlin College, then joined his father in the business and became its secretary-treasurer. He married Jessie Murray, daughter of John Murray of Ayr.

Alfred Edward educated in Ontario High Schools and Poughkeepsie Business College, at once entered the business and after experience at Ayr, was manager of the Winnipeg Office for some years, succeeded John George and is still President of the Company. He married Jennie Wyllie, grand-daughter of Robert Wyllie, one of the early settlers in Ayr. His only son, Alfred Wyllie, after service in the Great War, has also joined the business. His only daughter, Margaret Dorothy, married Major James H. Lovett, M.C., and her son, Robert Edward, is the first great grandson of John Watson.

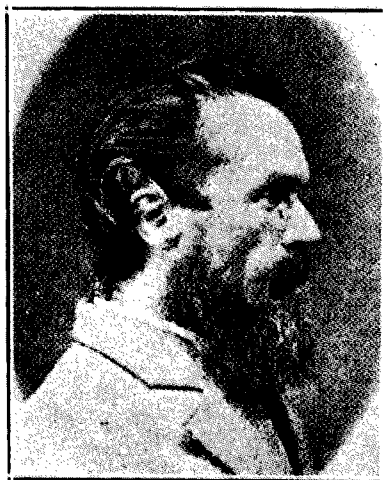
Emily Barbara Ure married Charles F. Bryant of California and died leaving one son, John Watson Bryant, and one daughter, Emily Josepha Bryant.

Elizabeth Dolman still resides in Ayr.

Mary Urie, after education in private schools and Columbia University, was Principal of the Ontario School of Domestic Science and Art, Hamilton, then was Director of the Home Economics Department of Macdonald Institute, Ontario Agricultural College, for its first seventeen years. She now resides in Ayr.



JOHN WATSON  
(From painting by E. Wyly Grier)



WILLIAM JAFFRAY

## WILLIAM JAFFRAY: PUBLISHER AND POSTMASTER.

In 1856 William Jaffray came to Berlin and founded the *Berlin Chronicle and Waterloo Reformers' Gazette*, and soon afterward took Casper Hett into a partnership that lasted for a couple of years. Their printing office stood on the west side of south Queen street, on a lot now covered in part by Lockhart's Automobile Salesroom. At the outset Mr. Jaffray, whose home was in Galt, rode back and forth on horseback, until their venture warranted his bringing his wife and family to the county seat. He was the descendant of a family of Scotch publishers, one of whom settled in Galt in the middle Forties.

Originally the Jaffrays were a Scotch clan whose members scattered over England, the United States, and Canada. One of these sons, whose name was Peter, and who was born on the family estate near Stirling, Scotland, like many another young Scot, went south, after graduating from the University of Glasgow, and settled in England. At Shrewsbury he established a newspaper which he named *The News*. He then sent to Glasgow for his nephew, John Jaffray, and gave him a position on the newspaper. Nephew John afterward became owner of the *Birmingham Post* and of the *Daily Mail*, two Radical organs of the Midlands.

Before John Jaffray had left *The News* his uncle had placed his publication on a sound footing and taken unto himself a wife of Welsh descent. As the years fled Peter Jaffray heard numerous reports of the fortunes awaiting industrious pioneers in Upper Canada, and after discussing the matter from every angle with his wife, resolved to go to Canada and to engage in "gentleman farming".

In 1844 he sold his newspaper plant, and with his wife and six children, four of whom were boys, boarded a sailing ship that was Canada bound. After a tiresome voyage of eight weeks the vessel reached a Canadian port, from whence the immigrants made the journey overland to Goderich, C. W. There, in a new and sparsely settled region, Peter Jaffray tried his inexperienced hand at felling the trees from a section of the primordial forest. Although he succeeded in making a small clearing he soon realized that he was unfitted for the task of bushwhacking.

While he made a study of his problem and considered what would be the best move to make, he learned that another Scot, named Peter Brown, had just begun the publication of *The Globe* in Toronto. He communicated with Mr. Brown and received an

invitation to join the editorial staff of the Toronto paper. Since the smell of printer's ink was still in his nostrils, Peter Jaffray accepted the offer. Then, bundling his wife and bairns into a covered wagon, he set out for Toronto. But, while on the way, he heard that there was a struggling weekly in Galt, called *The Courier*, which needed either a new manager or a new owner. Peter Jaffray then turned his horses' heads southward and wheeled into Galt. There he was placed in charge of the paper and succeeded to the extent that within eighteen months he was able to acquire the property.

This was in 1847. After the weekly was his own, one of his first acts was to name it *The Reporter*. Peter Jaffray was fortunate in possessing a group of promising boys. The four of them, William, Richard, Henry, and George, took to newspaper work like ducks to water. Successively he had them learn the printer's trade, and while they were mastering the practical side of the publishing business he encouraged them to write items for the paper. In a sense this came naturally to them, but they benefitted most from having to satisfy their father, who was a university graduate, and who would not allow any article to pass which contained inaccuracies or was faulty in style.

William Jaffray, the oldest son, was the first to receive this careful training and made such progress that at the age of eighteen he was appointed as assistant editor. He had other gifts. One of these was the ability to express his thoughts from a public platform. Soon after he had taken up the editorial pen, he made his appearance on the hustings and supported the candidate whom their newspaper championed. Then and ever afterward he was self-confident. The next important event in his career was his marriage.

In 1853 William Jaffray and Agnes Jackson wedded. She was the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Jackson of Ayr, Ontario. Her father founded the village of Ayr and named it after his wife who, like himself, was a native of Ayrshire, Scotland. Incidentally, the Thibado boys, Harry and Frank, who attended the Berlin High School, and who came here with their father, Dr. A. J. Thibado, of Boise City, Idaho, are the sons of Mrs. William Jaffray's sister.

Mr. and Mrs. William Jaffray themselves had five sons: James P., Robert M., William R., Edward G., and Clive T.; and two daughters: Margaret, who died as a result of an accident on the Cedar street hill, and Amy Robsart Jaffray, a distinguished singer, who now lives in Italy.

William Jaffray, the father of this engaging family, was born in 1832 and was in his twenty-third year when he came to Berlin and founded the *Berlin Chronicle*. It was an independent Reform

weekly and he and Mr. Hett for a few years together published it. Later Mr. Hett sold his interest to Mr. Jaffray and removed to Philadelphia. Until 1860 the latter was the sole owner. He then sold the *Chronicle* and the plant to Messrs. Bowman and Kumpf, who transferred the office of publication to Waterloo. Mr. Jaffray also removed to that town and engaged in business, but continued for a time to contribute editorials to this weekly.

In his appearance Mr. Jaffray resembled Charles Dickens. This resemblance was heightened by the fact that both wore full brown beards. Like the famous author, William Jaffray was closely observant and a clear and fluent writer. In his day and age in Berlin personal journalism was in vogue, for the people of the Fifties were only one remove from the pioneering times and methods. When editors had exhausted caustic adjectives they sometimes belabored each other on the street.

As the editor of a Reform weekly, Mr. Jaffray did not run tamely in party harness. Thus, for instance, when the *Toronto Globe* was contending that Upper Canada should either be represented in the parliament of the United Provinces according to its population (Rep. by Pop.), or withdraw from the union, Mr. Jaffray supported the confederation of the provinces as a Dominion. In local affairs he counselled the business men to set up manufacturing and thereby free themselves from a dependence upon local trade.

He was an excellent speaker. As such his services were in demand at public entertainments and on political platforms. In 1858, for example, he stumped the South Riding of Waterloo on behalf of his friend, William Scott, and contributed to his election. In addition he was a fine singer, and for a number of years was chorister of St. John's Church. One of the first things that he advocated in his paper was the organization of a cricket club in Berlin. He himself played a good game. His greatest influence, however, lay in politics, for then the electors took public matters more seriously than they now do.

Mr. Jaffray's independence in writing on public questions perturbed his political allies, but won for him the support of Conservatives, like the late Jacob Hespeler. This independence paved the way for his appointment as postmaster of Berlin in 1861, by the Cartier-Macdonald government. Then the small frame building now 61-63 South Queen Street served as the village post-office.

From this building the office was moved to a new building on King Street, where it remained until after the town hall was erected in 1869, when the western end of the main floor was set aside for

postal uses. Afterward Mr. Jaffray was appointed as town agent of the Grand Trunk Railway, and also conducted the Montreal Telegraph office and the Canadian Express Company's local business. In this work he was assisted in the telegraph and express office by his son James, and in the post-office by his son William. After the federal building on the corner of King and Benton streets was built, the post-office was removed to it. Thereafter Mr. Jaffray relinquished the railway agencies and confined his activities to his post-office duties.

While postmaster he found an outlet for his surplus energy in the council chamber. In 1866 and 1867 he was elected as a councillor by the village at large; in 1869 and 1870 he was elected as Deputy-Reeve; and in 1871 he was returned as the Reeve of the first town council. He then withdrew from the civic arena. But in 1880 and 1881 he was again elected as Reeve. In 1882 the business men of Berlin, desiring to honor Jacob Y. Shantz, persuaded him to accept the office of Mayor. Mr. Shantz reluctantly consented, but after a month or more in the chair he found that he had had greater satisfaction in building the town hall than he did in presiding over council meetings in it, and resigned. Mr. Jaffray was then elected Mayor for the unexpired term and again in 1883. During his terms as Mayor of Berlin, his brother Richard was also Mayor of Galt.

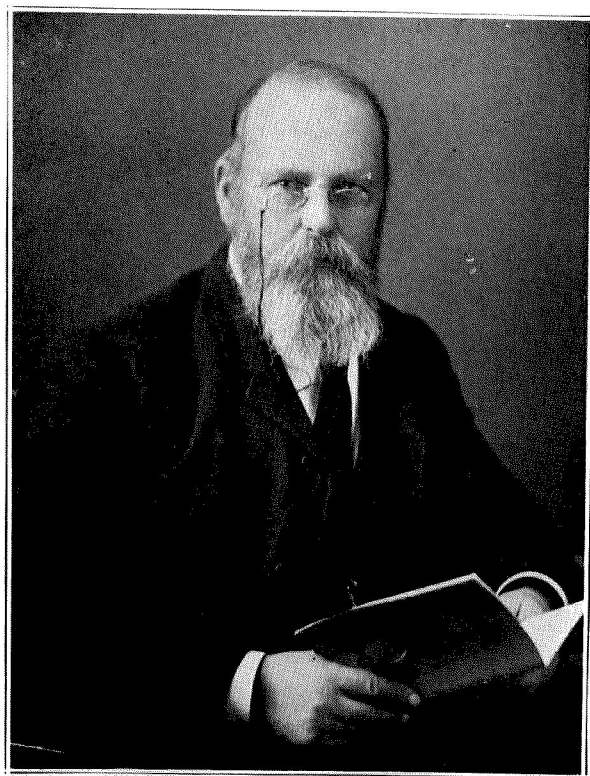
Throughout his years in the council William Jaffray was assiduous in the performance of his duties and fathered a number of progressive measures. After his second year in the Mayor's chair he retired from municipal life and devoted himself to his official duties and the cultivation of certain hobbies. Among these were music, and literature, and gardening. His services as chairman of public gatherings were always in demand. Mr. Jaffray was very methodical in everything. If he were, for instance, presiding at a meeting and the program was not concluded at his bedtime, which was shortly after ten o'clock, he would excuse himself and retire.

He was one of the earliest Oddfellows in Waterloo County. On attaining his majority he assumed membership in the British Order—Manchester Unity. Afterward, in Berlin, this led to his promotion of the interests of the Independent Order of Oddfellows, and to his connection with Grand Union Lodge as one of its founders.

Mr. Jaffray died on September 29, 1896.

Contributed by W. V. Uttley.





J. W. CONNOR, B.A.

## JAMES W. CONNOR, B.A.

1843 — 1929

The history of secondary education in the County of Waterloo would not be complete without some reference to the life and work of James William Connor, Principal, from 1871 to 1901, of the Berlin High School, now the Kitchener & Waterloo Collegiate and Vocational School.

Mr. Connor was born on January 30th, 1843, in the master's quarters of Earl Fitzwilliam's school at Carnew in the beautiful county of Wicklow in S. E. Ireland. His parents were both teachers. His father, John Connor (later Rev.), son of James Connor (properly O'Connor) were Ulstermen. His mother, Mary Robena, daughter of Robert Caird, an Ulsterman who fought at the battle of the Nile and was the largest man on the flagship the Victory, and Mary Stuart MacLimont, of a devout Highland Jacobite family. His earliest recollections were of their home at the neighboring village of Shillelagh in another of the Earl's schools. His father had free living quarters in the cut stone building, free fuel and candles, two gardens and a pasture field. His father gave religious instructions to the children of the Irish Church, and his assistant to those of the Roman Catholic faith, a very broadminded policy of the Earl that might well be adopted elsewhere. Shillelagh is near the Wicklow Mountains, which are about 3000 feet high, and near a celebrated oak grove, from which the roof of Westminster Hall was built, and from which the black oak sticks, so freely used in the Emerald Isle, are named. At Shillelagh Church, with its three decker pulpit (reading desk, clerk's desk and pulpit) began Mr. Connor's long and devoted life to the Anglican Church. Here was born a sister, Mary Robina, who also became a prominent educationist and church worker and Inspector of High Schools in the state of West Virginia.

When about eight years old, his mother died, and the family emigrated to Canada, following relatives to Niagara. They were Mrs. Barr and the Rev. Jas. McGill, M.D., D.D., of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Niagara, who secured the position of English and Commercial Master in the Grammar School for his father.

Niagara was then a more important town than it is now. It had car works, dock yard, where steamers were built, and was the headquarters for a regular regiment. There was a parade to St. Mark's Church every Sunday.

Mr. Connor attended the common school for about a year and was much elated when his father took him, as a small boy of 9,

to the Grammar School to begin the study of Latin. Two years later, the boy won a prize and began Greek. His classical teacher was the Rev. H. N. Phillips, a fine teacher, who abolished the daily caning of the lowest boy in the class.

The family then moved into the back woods near Durham, where his father managed an estate and mill. Sledges and oxen were used here all the year round. Here he began the study of Algebra and read the "Lives of Illustrious Commanders" by Cornelius Nepos and all the books on history in the little school library. This enkindled the love of history which lasted for 75 years.

Returning to civilization, Mr. Connor attended the St. Catharines Grammar School from 1856-59 under the Rev. T. D. Phillips, a son of his Niagara teacher. He was a fine teacher and a cricketer of international reputation. From him he learned this grand old game with its gentlemanly traditions. No trait of his character was more outstanding than his love for the game. Here he finished the work for matriculation, but being only 16, a little young to go to the University, he passed an examination for a first class teacher and taught a year, partly in a country school and partly in the Niagara Common School. The same building is still in use. During this time, he took private lessons from Rev. H. N. Phillips at Niagara and passed the matriculation examination in 1860, with first class honors in Classics, English and History and won the Mary Mulock Scholarship worth \$120. The honor roll at St. Catharines shows him to be the first boy of the school to win a scholarship at University College. He outdistanced all his competitors in writing Latin verse, as he knew by heart the three books of Horace's Odes. Quite a feat of memory for a boy of 17. In teaching Horace many years later, he never had to look at the text.

He graduated in Arts in 1864, getting first class honors in Classics, many prizes and a scholarship each year and a silver medal on graduation. He also took first class honors in English for two years. These scholarships and \$2.00 a week paid by the Model High School to university students as an inducement to take certain lectures in teacher training, practically paid his way through college. When the university company of the Queen's Own Rifles was formed in 1861, he was one of the first to join. He was enthusiastic at rifle practice, the range then being in the first Rosedale ravine near Sherbourne St. Bloor was then the city limit.

His first appointment, after graduation, was to the Ingersoll Union School, from which one of his pupils, John Wilkie, became a noted missionary to India. After a year, he went to Vienna, Elgin County. While here in 1866, he went out with the local company to fight Fenians, but saw no action. Here he was married to Miss Dora Hovenden, of Ingersoll, but a native of County Cork, Ireland.

From here he went to Pembroke Union School. The building was poor and the trustees niggardly and so bigoted that they dismissed him, without notice, for voting for a Roman Catholic.

Hearing of a vacancy at Renfrew, forty miles away, he hired a man to drive him there in a sleigh. Having to remain over night, the driver had to return. Next day he got the appointment, but was asked to wait to hold a teachers' examination on Christmas Eve. Two members who were competent to hold the examination were away, the other three were not competent. Two knew it and one did not. So the latter read the dictation with a strong Irish brogue. The candidates passed up their slates to be marked. They were then passed along to the board, who looked wise and approved. Mr. Connor was offered nothing for his work, and having been unable to collect his money at Pembroke, was unable to hire another sleigh or to telegraph home, and so started off towards evening to walk the 40 miles. He was overtaken by a sleigh which brought him to the Bonnechere House, where he stayed over night. The next morning he got two rides, coming into Pembroke towards evening on Christmas day, on a load of chains. Entering the house he called, "I have got Renfrew" and received the quick rejoinder, "And I have a roast turkey". So it turned out to be a Happy Christmas and the little family moved to Renfrew. In the summer, their home was threatened with bush fires, and for two weeks they had to be ready to move their belongings. But a large ledge of rock formed an effectual barrier.

About this time there was a vacancy in the Berlin Grammar School and the board asked the Inspector to name a good man. The result was that Mr. Connor began his life work at Berlin (now Kitchener) in January 1871. His own favorite expression for the forcible change from Pembroke to Renfrew and Berlin was that he was "kicked up stairs". From the beginning, he was received with the greatest kindness, by the members of the school board and others. On the first day of school, he was greeted by Thomas Pearce, an old schoolmate and head boy at Shillelagh School. Mr. Pearce afterwards became School Inspector for the county, and so the two old Irish boys were for many years closely associated in educational work. He also found an old friend in John King, M.A., K.C., father of the Prime Minister, who was in the same year at the university. In contrast to the religious intolerance of Pembroke, he was asked to spend an evening at St. Jerome's College with the Rev. Father Funcken, who asked him to teach a class in English Literature. The conversation was carried on in Latin, at that time their only common language. The offer was gratefully declined, as it might interfere with his school duties.

Mr. Connor endeavoured to substitute moral suasion for the

use of the cane, so freely used by his predecessors. He had some difficulty at first, but as he became better known and played games with the boys, the cane was almost entirely forgotten. Before a mathematical master was engaged, a young man came to the school to study spherical Trigonometry for an examination in surveying. Mr. Connor had never studied the subject, but feeling that the reputation of the school was at stake, he undertook the work. By dint of hard work, for a man not mathematically inclined, he succeeded in keeping ahead of his student, who passed the examination. It is unlikely that any Collegiate Institute today would undertake a subject so far beyond the curriculum.

In 1876, Messrs. Forsyth and Mueller were added to the staff and all worked most harmoniously together until Mr. Mueller's death in 1898. In 1888 Mr. Sheppard joined the staff. The four masters were most enthusiastic clean sportsmen, and their active participation with the boys in football and cricket made for a fine esprit de corps and incidentally the creation of the best football teams in the country. Though outclassed in skill in these games by the other masters, Mr. Connor was second to none in his enthusiasm. The moral influence of men of their calibre cannot be over-estimated. The boys were too busy to have time to get into mischief.

During his thirty years, he gave very liberally of his time, after school hours, to all who wanted assistance, and especially to a number of ambitious students and ex-pupils trying to get through in the minimum of time. A number of them won scholarships and brought honor to the school. Their success and appreciation of his efforts were the only rewards he ever looked for. He was of the old school that loved learning for its own sake, and was singularly out of step with modern commercialism.

In addition to his work as a teacher, he was a great reader and student of history, language and literature. For many years he made a study of Comparative Philology and read all the German works on the subject. In connection with this, he made a close study of Sanskrit. He was also familiar with Hebrew, Old Persian, Anglo-Saxon, Gothic, Irish, Icelandic, Italian and Spanish. The first book he published was "Connor's Etymology." Later he was joint author with G. Mercer Adam of "The High School English Word Book". He wrote the etymological section and was consulted on the whole of "The High School Grammar". He wrote the notes for the High School Literature selections for several years.

For some years he had been teaching New Testament Greek to divinity students, and had ready for publication a Primer to teach Hellenistic Greek by exercises taken from the New Testament,

without the necessity of first learning the Attic dialect. Before the opening prayers one morning, a mischievous boy hid the Bible, and it looked as if the reading of the scriptures would have to be dispensed with. But Mr. Connor unexpectedly pulled out his pocket Greek Testament and gave a running translation of the lesson.

He was deeply interested in ecclesiastical as well as in secular history, and having critically read the New Testament and the works of all the apostolic fathers in their original tongues, was an authority on biblical interpretation, church doctrine, practice and ritual. He was an active Sunday School teacher for some years at St. John's Church, Berlin. In 1887 he started a branch school in Waterloo, and in the following year began a church service as well. This he continued for ten years, until St. Saviour's Church became an independent parish. He was a strong advocate of equal rights for poor and rich alike, and when church warden at St. John's nailed all the seats to the floor, as some had been taking more than their share of space. He also promoted the principle of free seats, now generally adopted in Anglican Churches.

In his later years, he was greatly handicapped by premature deafness, and in 1901 resigned the principalship, but continued to teach Classics and English for a couple of years. He was unable to continue after the shock of Mrs. Connor's death in 1903.

He was deeply moved by an expression of appreciation and a gift of \$1,000 from his old pupils on his retirement in 1901. He was more surprised when he was told the amount, as he had heard it as \$100. It has been a great happiness to him, during his years of retirement, to receive many kindnesses and gifts from the High School Old Boys' Association, culminating in a testimonial and gift of a portrait of himself in 1925. From the school board he received a pension and during the long period of 59 years he received nothing but kindness at their hands.

At the unveiling of the portrait at the Collegiate Commencement in 1925, Mr. Connor, before his address, asked a friend how long he should speak. The pupils had been restive under previous speakers, and the audience expected to be at another gathering in a down-town theatre by 10.45 P.M. so the friend suggested brevity. Mr. Connor forgot the advice, if he heard it. When he began to speak, these pupils of a later generation, who "knew not Joseph", became suddenly as still as mice and remained so, with evident interest, to the last word of Mr. Connor's reminiscences of former days.

He had a wonderful memory and a large heart and was always glad to see any of his old pupils or friends. He enjoyed all his

mental faculties, his sense of humor and all his general interests to the end.

He was a staunch Conservative in politics, and could scarcely be persuaded not to go out to vote a couple of days before his death. He was a most devout Christian, and followed the practice of the early church in receiving the Holy Eucharist every Sunday morning. Though holding very definite views himself, he was very tolerant towards others. He was always very broadminded regarding games and Sunday observance, and being brought up a Jacobite had no sympathy for Puritanism, Calvinism or the addition of "thou shalt nots" to the decalogue.

He was taken ill in church two weeks before his death on Sunday, Nov. 3rd, 1929. A requiem was sung at St. John's Anglican Church, Hamilton, assisted by His Lordship Bishop Owen. The funeral service was held in the presence of a large number of old pupils and friends at St. Saviour's Church, Waterloo. The scholars and staff stood at attention as the procession passed the school for Mount Hope Cemetery. A very thoughtful tribute. Very fittingly, the remains lie in sight of the school he served so long. Requiescat in pace.

Contributed by A. W. Connor.

## DONATIONS 1929

Illustrated War News, Riel Rebellion 1885, donated by Mrs. Geo. Wegenast, Waterloo.

Conservative Members of the House of Commons of Canada, 1892, large framed lithograph, donated by F. M. Hearn, Kitchener.

Ink sander, brought from Pennsylvania by early settlers, donated by A. L. Breithaupt, Kitchener.

Saw, fire tongs, rat trap, carded wool for spinning, sausage grinder, settlers' implements, etc., donated by Allan Hallman, Kitchener.

Large recopy of photograph of Berlin High School Football Team, taken at Oxford, England, 1888, donated by E. Denton, Kitchener.

Engraved portrait of T. H. Rieder, donated by Mrs. T. H. Rieder, Kitchener.

Two volumes "Deutsche Canadier", 1844 and 1845, Book of Menno Simons, formerly belonging to Magdalene Eby, donated by Edmund Shantz, Kitchener.

Galt Summer Carnival 1893, donated by Geo. Turnbull, Kitchener.

Alsation School Book; Photograph Bailiff Kirkpatrick of Galt; donated by W. J. Wintemberg. Ottawa.

Chime of 8 horse-bells brought, in 1802, on back of team horse, from Lancaster County, Pa., to Block 2, Grand River Indian Lands, now Waterloo Township, by Samuel Bricker; donated by Moses Bricker, Port Elgin.

Bell Telephone Co. Ontario Directories for 1883, 1892, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, Hamilton Directory for 1916, map dated 1898, donated by Mrs. George Richmond, Kitchener.

Articles of Agreement, 1829, to build a Meeting and School House, near John Groh's; deed, 1830, Samuel Bechtel to Abraham Witmer and John Groh; donated by Anson Groh, Preston.

Parchment Deed, dated Dec. 9, 1769, John Penn, Lt. Gov. of the Province of Pennsylvania, to Samuel Moyer. Loan exhibit.

General Community register for the hamlet of Berlin, Waterloo Township, Halton County, Upper Canada, kept by Henry William Peterson, March 1833 to August 1835, containing a record of births and baptisms, marriages and deaths. Loan exhibit.



## EXCHANGE LIST

Brant Historical Society.  
Burton Historical Collection, Detroit Public Library.  
Canadian Historical Society.  
Commission of Conservation (Reports) Ottawa.  
Elgin Historical and Scientific Institute.  
Essex Historical Society.  
Huron Institute (Collingwood).  
Library of Congress (Reports), Washington, D.C.  
London and Middlesex Historical Society.  
Minnesota Historical Society.  
Niagara Historical Society.  
Ontario Archives, Annual Report.  
Ontario Historical Society.  
Ontario Land Surveyors' Association.  
Thunder Bay Historical Society.  
United Empire Loyalists' Association.  
Welland County Historical Society.  
Wentworth Historical Society.  
Women's Canadian Historical Society, (Ottawa)  
York Pioneer and Historical Society.  
Wisconsin Historical Society.