

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
WATERLOO HISTORICAL
SOCIETY



NINETEEN THIRTY-TWO

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
WATERLOO HISTORICAL
SOCIETY
1932

COMPLETING VOL. IV.



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1933

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SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT

The twentieth Annual Meeting of the Waterloo Historical Society was held in the parlors of the local Y.M.C.A. building on the evening of October 21st, 1932.

Mr. D. N. Panabaker, the President, presided. In retrospect the Secretary reviewed the preliminary meetings which led up to the organization of our Society. The first meeting was that held on April 26th, 1912, at which the guest speaker was Mr. David Williams of Collingwood. Mr. Williams was at the time President of the Ontario Historical Society and in his address dealt with the scope of the work of the Huron Institute and outlined the activities that a local society could undertake. Several meetings followed of those interested in organizing a local society and at a general meeting on November 13th, 1912, a report was presented and adopted dealing with the name of the proposed society and the constitution of the Executive Committee.

Arrangements were thereafter made with the local Public Library Board for accommodation for meetings and a repository for the Society's exhibits. Then followed a campaign for members. Meanwhile too, the immediate needs of the young Society were placed before the County Council with the result that a substantial grant was secured and at once applied in fitting up a basement room in the Public Library for the Museum. The first annual meeting was held on October 31st, 1913, with a good attendance of members and others interested.

During the subsequent years papers and addresses of major importance have been prepared and published in the Annual Reports. From the first the Society has steadily kept in view the aim and purpose to stimulate interest in the County history and to build up and preserve a permanent historical record of the pioneer days of the County and its subsequent progress. From a small beginning our collection has become fairly large and includes fyles of early County newspapers, old County maps, books, documents, pictures, photographs, some Indian objects, examples of pioneer handicraft, etc.

The Kitchener Library Board has given consistent support in providing free quarters and furnished heat and light when required.

Annual grants have been received from the County Council, the City of Kitchener, the City of Galt, and latterly from the Town of Hespeler and the Town of Waterloo. The Education Department made an annual grant for a time and then undertook the printing of our Reports, a very substantial contri-

bution. This assistance has been withheld during the past two years but it is expected that the Department will be able to resume this again in time.

Our funds have been applied in providing cases and shelves as required, the binding of newspaper files, and other incidentals. With local assistance the Society was instrumental in placing a bronze tablet on the First Mennonite Church, East King St., Kitchener, another on the Preston Flour Mills, and another on the Preston Road near Hespeler to mark an early community centre.

Of those who assisted in the organization of the Society twenty years ago, a number are still active in promoting the Society's interests. This summary would, however, be incomplete if tribute were not paid to Mr. W. H. Breithaupt for his indefatigable efforts and outstanding interest in all that pertained to the Society's welfare. Mr. Breithaupt held the office of President from 1913 to 1925 inclusive.

The program for the Annual Meeting contained two notable addresses, one by Dr. T. E. Kaiser of Oshawa on "Sidelights upon the Pennsylvania Dutch of Ontario," and another by Mr. W. V. Uttley of Elmira who gave a carefully prepared and interesting synopsis of the History of Berlin, now Kitchener.

The election of Officers for 1933 resulted as shown elsewhere in the Report.

The financial statement follows and while showing a fair balance we find that this will be practically absorbed by the outlay for printing the 1931 and 1932 Reports, the cost of which we find we must defray ourselves.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

1932

RECEIPTS:

Balance on hand at Jan. 1, 1932.....	\$305.59
Members' Fees.....	\$35.65
Sales.....	11.15
Bank Interest.....	10.45
Grants: County of Waterloo.....	75.00
City of Kitchener.....	50.00
City of Galt.....	25.00
Town of Waterloo.....	15.00
Town of Hespeler.....	20.00
	<hr/>
	\$242.25
	<hr/>
	\$547.84

DISBURSEMENTS:

Binding.....	\$31.75
Postage.....	7.08
Cases.....	70.00
Caretaker and Curator.....	57.00
Printing.....	14.31
General Expense.....	23.97
Sundry.....	55.00
	<hr/>
	\$259.11
	<hr/>
Balance.....	\$288.73*

Audited and found correct.

(Signed) J. H. WUEST, Auditor.

* This balance is practically absorbed in defraying the cost of the printing of the 1931 and the 1932 Reports.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Ladies and Gentlemen:—

As our official programs for this evening indicate this is the 20th Annual Meeting of The Waterloo Historical Society and I am sure you all share with me, sincere gratification that for this score of years the organization has been kept active.

Previous Annual Meetings have afforded me opportunities to refer to the valued support which has been accorded our enterprise in many practical ways and it is with increased realization of the value of this support that I mention it again.

It would be impossible to mention the names of all who have participated in the work of the Society and furthered its interests, so I shall not attempt to do so. However let me say that the continued assistance which we have received from the Ontario Government, the Waterloo County Council as well as some of the other Municipalities (Cities and Towns) within the County deserves more than this brief acknowledgment.

Waterloo County has again produced its full share of agricultural products during the year. Frequent rains throughout the summer season in most localities, have kept the crops and pastures in a thrifty state of growth and our farmers have had an abundance of produce to take to market although the prevailing prices have been discouragingly unprofitable to the producers.

Unemployment in nearly all industrial centres has been quite serious and many families and individuals have been only kept from actual want by the extensive local municipal works carried on by the Governments and municipal authorities.

An unfortunate feature of this protracted shortage of employment in many trades is that so many of the youths of our land who have attained the age when they would normally commence to work or learn trades of their choice, have found no openings for them in any of the industries and are spending valuable time in enforced idleness.

May I, with most sincere regret, refer to the death during the past year, of one of our active Vice-Presidents, in the person of the late Mr. Fred. Shantz of Preston. Mr. Shantz

was deeply interested in our organization and we have lost a strong source of support, by his untimely death.

We have time for only brief reference to general conditions in the current year, which have locally as well as elsewhere continued to be influenced by the extremely serious depression which has cast almost a universal shadow upon the minds of people throughout the world.

It is widely realized that something must shortly be done to remove the anomaly of a prevailing scarcity of the necessities of life in the possession of such large numbers of our people, while the markets of our country are surfeited with these necessary commodities in perhaps unprecedented plenty.

However this is not the time nor place so much to study current movements and conditions as it is for the contemplation of those things which have had their place in the past.

I have deemed it appropriate at this time to gather from some available records glimpses of local activities of eighty years ago, or thereabouts, at which time Waterloo County became organized upon its present basis, for in the coming January we might rightly celebrate the 80th anniversary of the consummation of incorporation of this County.*

Through the courtesy of Sheriff Wm. A. Kribs, I am enabled to present for your inspection an interesting document issued by the then United Government of Upper and Lower Canada under the signature of Lord Elgin, then Governor-General, dated at Quebec, Feb. 21st, 1853, and bearing the Great Seal of the United Provinces.

By the medium of this Document Royal Authority was granted to the newly formed County of Waterloo to establish Courts within its boundaries for the trial of felony or mis-

* It is interesting to note, that the basic principle of Premier R. B. Bennett's Empire Trading Proposals adopted largely at the recent Conference in Ottawa, and from which much is now anticipated for the betterment of Intra-Empire Commerce, and the lessening of unemployment in our Empire Countries, was contained in communications from The Canadian Parliament to the Home Government 80 years ago. On Feb. 25th, 1853, a Parliamentary dispatch from Quebec stated that the Governor-General had announced the receipt by the Home Government of the Joint Addresses of the two Houses of the Canadian Parliament on the subject of Reciprocity praying "THAT DUTIES WOULD BE LEVIED IN ENGLAND ON FOREIGN PRODUCE EQUAL TO THOSE LEVIED BY SUCH FOREIGN COUNTRIES ON THE PRODUCTS OF GREAT BRITAIN OR HER COLONIES."

The reply from the Home Government quoted by the Governor-General at the time was merely "THAT HER MAJESTY HAD BEEN PLEASED TO RECEIVE THE ADDRESS FROM CANADA MOST GRACIOUSLY."

demeanour and its issue followed the enactment which was gazetted a month earlier, or Jan. 22nd, 1853, to be exact, when by proclamation, Waterloo County composed of its five townships as at present, was officially separated from the Counties of Wellington and Grey.

(This affords me an opportunity to correct the date given in a similar connection in a paper appearing in our Annual Report of 1930, page 213 — in which the year 1854 was given instead of the correct year — 1853).

This parchment just referred to prompts us to review the times when it came from the hands of Lord Elgin as we have said about 80 years ago.

Before dealing with the local events of the times under review it will be well to survey more broadly the wider field of activity in Canada as exemplified by both parliamentary and commercial enterprise of that day.

It is doubtful I think if another year in the whole era of Canada's development could claim much greater political activity and achievement along with robust public enterprise than the year 1853, and if it means anything to a municipality such as a county to have its birth occur in the midst of stirring events, then the strong virility and sturdiness of Waterloo County are not difficult to explain.

Lord Elgin in his address at the closing session of Parliament, June 14th, 1853 makes apt reference to the combination of active parliamentary and commercial spirit of the times when he said in part, as follows:

"I trust that the Province (upper and lower) will be benefited and that its moral and material interests will be promoted by the many important measures which you have passed.

"I had much satisfaction in giving the royal assent for enlarging the representation of the people in parliament.

"There is I think, reason to hope that this measure which has been sanctioned by large parliamentary majorities will have the effect of imparting greater weight to the deliberations of the legislature and increased stability to the institutions of the province."

Continuing, he said:

"On former occasions when addressing you from this place I have sometimes felt it incumbent upon me to debate upon the resources and capacities of the Province in order to

give encouragement to persons who might be disposed to seasons of temporary depression to take a desponding view of its prospects.

"I am sensible however that no such remarks are at present called for; the progress which the province is now making is so marked and decisive that no one will be found to question it. I have only to express the hope that the spirit of enterprise which prevails may continue and that gracious Providence will be pleased to extend to Canada that protection which is not less indispensable in prosperity than in adversity."

The list of parliamentary bills which were passed and received the royal assent during the lengthy session of parliament held in Quebec that year will indicate the energy of the administration which prevailed at the time. A summary follows:

Bills relating to Administration of Justice.....	19
" " Public Safety and Social Betterment.....	3
" " Hospital and Asylum Construction.....	3
" " Religious Institutions.....	11
" " Educational Matters and Institutions.....	5
" " Public Utility Companies (Gas, etc.).....	5
" " Agriculture.....	1
" " Game Preservation.....	1
" " Mob Control.....	1
" " Feudal and Other Land Holdings.....	6
" " Crown Lands.....	2
" " Standards of Weights and Measures and Currency.....	2
" " Equality of Assessment.....	1
" " Registration.....	1
" " The Franchise and Extension of Parlia- mentary Representation.....	3
" " the Independence of Members of Parliament	1
" " Control of The Liquor Traffic.....	2
" " Municipal Boundaries and other Municipal Matters.....	16

And the following which indicate more directly the development of Commerce, Industry and Travel:

Bills relating to Finance, Commerce, Insurance and Industry	16
" " Excise and Customs Tariffs.....	2
" " Emigration.....	1
" " Highway Construction.....	2
" " Hotel Construction in Cities.....	2
" " Development of Mining by British Capital...	1

"	"	Extension of Public Works.....	3
"	"	Telegraph Line Construction.....	1
"	"	Revision of Banking and the Establishment of Financial Organizations, etc.....	4
"	"	Large Bridge Construction — Suspension Bridge at Niagara, etc., etc.....	3
"		Incorporating Extensive Railway Systems and Navi- gation.....	32
"		Various.....	4

The total of these bills and probably not a complete list
of the year's parliamentary enactments.....154

Now with this general background, let us return to the local stage and see if we may, how Waterloo fitted into the general scene of activity. Our observations may include nearby enterprises as well, and brief reference to some of the larger undertakings authorized by some of the parliamentary measures included in the foregoing list.

That there was plenty of scope for development in this County is readily seen, as Galt and Preston were the only incorporated villages in the County in 1853 — Berlin followed the following year.

The population of the County at the time was 26,437 —the growth of 52 years from the time of pioneer settlement, in 1800.

Up to 1853 the County had been a section of some other municipal combinations — now it was to be a unit of its own —grown up so to speak.

Plans had been laid for this the previous year, beginning with a meeting of a Provisional County Council held in Berlin at the then Township Hall, on Monday May 3rd, 1852, pursuant to a proclamation issued by the Governor General in Council dated the 11th day of February that year.

On June 14th, 1852, tenders were received for the Court House Building and the contract was let to Messrs. Mellish & Russell for the erection of same. The corner stone was laid June 29th and the keys of the building finished, except for some outside work to be done in the following spring, were handed to the head of the Provisional Council on January 20th, 1853, two days previous to the proclamation issued from Quebec of the County's separation from Wellington and Grey.

The cost of the Court House was about 5,000 pounds

which I believe in actual taxation was about one farthing on the pound for four years.

The Provisional Council had closed its books on January 15th, when it held its closing meeting in the new Court House, and the first regular Meeting of The County Council was held January 24th.

Previous to this — Jan. 12th, 1853, the arbitrators had completed their award as to the amount of liability for debts of the three United Counties, Waterloo was to pay on separation. The amount to be assumed by this County was 3,809 pounds, as its share of the unpaid balance against the construction of the Brock Road from Guelph to Dundas.

The Members of the first County Council were:— Dr. Scott and Isaac Clemens, Reeve and Deputy respectively, Waterloo Township; Peter Winger and Chas. Hendry, Reeve and Deputy respectively, Woolwich Township; Wm. Scott and John Sidney Smith, Reeve and Deputy respectively, Wilmot Township; A. Buchanan and Robt. Cranston, Reeve and Deputy respectively, North Dumfries Township; Adam Isbach and John Wilson, Reeve and Deputy respectively, Wellesley Township; Morris C. Lutz, Reeve of Village of Galt; Henry Hagey, Reeve of Village of Preston; the last named did not attend County Council until May 2nd.

Some one evidently had aspirations to be the first prisoner in the new gaol and qualified for this distinction by committing forgery. His name is on record but we will not indulge him at this late date by giving it further publicity. He arrived on January 29th, one day after the confirmation of the appointment of Gaoler Walden, nominated by Sheriff Davidson, had been received from Quebec.

This criminal had timed things to a nicety, in this one respect, but he was a bit previous in another inasmuch as the building was not formally opened to the public until the evening of Feb. 8th, 1853, at which function the Brantford band was in attendance and the admission fee was set at one shilling and 3 pence.

In February as we have seen the Commission of "Oyer and Terminer" arrived authorizing the establishment of Courts for criminal and other offences.

March 25th, 1853, one or more of the local newspapers published a copy of the bill introduced by Hon. Wm. Morris to facilitate the election of jurors, to change the division

courts and to effect other important purposes in the new counties of Waterloo, Brant and Perth.

In the foregoing the steps taken to establish the County with its official equipment for the conduct of its municipal business and the administration of justice have been outlined, but we must not fail to mention the name of the public-spirited owner of the lands on which the county-seat was located, Frederick Gaukel, who gave the site to the County gratuitously.

Referring to the chief item of business that the "County fathers" would require to give attention to The Berlin Telegraph issue of January 8th, 1853, said, "The only important matters likely to engage the attention of our new councillors during the present year will in all probability be railways."

While railway development locally and throughout the other parts of Upper and Lower Canada was then in the flush of enthusiastic progress, it is well to note that other matters of public interest were not being neglected as the following will indicate:

January, 1853—Advertisement appeared in the local papers—"The Chief Superintendent of Schools U. C. proposes (D.V.) holding a County School Convention at Guelph, on Friday the 28th January which the clergy, municipal councillors, local superintendents, trustees, teachers and other friends of education generally are invited to attend.

At the same time appeared an advertisement or notice of a public meeting of all those desirous of encouraging the prosperity of agriculture for the purpose of establishing an Agricultural Society in the new County of Waterloo, which meeting was to be held at Lamb's Tavern in the village of Carlisle, (later Blair) on Saturday the 12th February at 12 o'clock. One of the provisions or statutory regulations in the formation of such Agricultural Societies at the time was that not less than 50 members paying a fee of 5 shillings annually was necessary.

In May the same year an announcement appeared of the first meeting of Waterloo County Grammar School trustees. At this meeting held May 31st Judge Miller read the Letters Patent constituting the board and he was elected chairman of the board. It was announced that the Government grant for the year was 105 pounds and the meeting voted 100 pounds of this to apply on salary of the teacher at the Galt Grammar School, the only one in the County at that time. Following this meeting the editor of the Berlin Telegraph, called the attention of the people of North Waterloo to the necessity

of better educational facilities in their riding and the desirability of taking advantage of such public grants to Grammar Schools.

Throughout the year considerable space was given to what was evidently a paid-for advertisement, of one Mr. J. J. E. Linton of Stratford who was endeavouring to promote temperance sentiment in Perth and surrounding district, and who solicited the co-operation of others in the circulation of literature in that behalf.

The newspapers at that time cited appeals from the County and adjoining counties for better roads particularly in the North Townships, and gave as an example of enterprise in this connection the fact that Perth County was that year spending 22,000 pounds for gravel roads.

As evidence that people of literary taste were not without a source of supply of books, an advertisement ran throughout the year in local papers, of The Sears Book Establishment, 781 William St., New York, stating that they were ready to employ 1,000 book agents who could earn one thousand dollars annually.

Another source of supply for books especially those of a certain religious order was given publicity in a detailed advertisement, calling attention to a circulating library, under the auspices of the New Church Society of Berlin, in connection with The New Jerusalem denomination. The medium of circulation for these religious works, which were mostly of Swedenborg authorship, was The Berlin Book Store of which Mr. C. Enslin was apparently the proprietor.

With regard to industrial or manufacturing enterprise at the time, there is evidence of some activity in the current newspapers, within the County.

Agricultural implements were being produced in some variety, although there is no mention of anything in the nature of harvesting machinery in the advertisements which my research has covered. Plows, harrows, cultivators, and straw and corn stalk cutters are found freely advertised in the year 1853.

In April that year Mr. Wm. D. Perine, advertised extensively that he was casting about for a favorable location to establish a mill to handle the breaking and scutching of flax, and urging the farmers to increase the production of this product. As most of you know this industry was established eventually at Doon and became an extensive plant

in the manufacture of twines, etc. Not many years since it closed its business at Doon and removed to Kitchener.

But the two lines of enterprise which were undoubtedly the most active in that year and for some few years following were railway construction and the introduction of telegraph lines. Scarcely an issue of any newspaper failed to mention some new line of railway being projected throughout Canada or the extension of telegraph service, and I doubt if any part of the country had more of these activities than this County.

The Berlin Telegraph had a news item March 4th that the telegraph poles for the Guelph Berlin and Galt branch of the Grand Trunk line were all laid down, that the contractors Hagey & Clemens had performed their work with praiseworthy promptitude and that the remainder of the work would no doubt proceed in the spring.

A public meeting had been held in Guelph, Feb. 4th to obtain stock subscriptions for the financing of the telegraph system. Mr. Snow told the meeting (he was engineer in charge) that stock required for the main line had all been taken up and that the line was in operation from Kingston to Toronto. He expected the line from Toronto to Detroit would be in operation next month. A subsidiary line from Hamilton to Galt via Dundas was already in operation. There was a proposal to construct another main line through Guelph to Sarnia and it was expected Guelph would raise \$1,500.00 towards the capital cost. Georgetown had subscribed about \$1,000.00 and Brampton about \$1,200.00. The lines in operation had been paying. Net profits of the Montreal Company the previous year were 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ % and in three years the shareholders had received 57% on their shares.

May 21st, 1853, the telegraph line from Toronto to Hamilton was completed and on Dec. 23rd that year it was announced that the line through Berlin as far as Buffalo was in readiness for business and that telegrams between these two points would be despatched for 25 cents.

We have not space for further details concerning the development of telegraph service of the period under review and our reference to railway construction must be brief.

March 18th a newspaper item stated that the site of the station at Guelph for the Guelph and Port Sarnia Railway was being located and that the land required for the railway east of Guelph had been procured at prices varying from \$20.00 to \$40.00 per acre.

Earlier that year an item from the Huron Loyalist was reproduced in local papers that "Surveyors have completed the survey of the Goderich and Fort Erie Railroad line between Goderich and Brantford and that ground will be broken in a few days. (Jan. 14th.)

An advertisement appeared under date of Dec. 24th, 1852—"Notice is hereby given that I have this day deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Peace for the United Counties of Wellington, Waterloo and Grey, the plans and books of reference to the lands taken by the Toronto and Guelph Railway Co. in the Counties of York, Peel, Halton and Wellington. Signed F. Shanley, Resident Engineer.

Feb. 28th, 1853—Engineers visited Galt to decide on site and size of station to be built for the Great Western Railway, the cost to be between \$10,000 and \$15,000. Announcement stated that by April 1st rails would be going down and it was expected the line would be open in July. This was not accomplished so soon, In December it was announced the road would be opened January 18th, 1854.

A news item of Dec. 15th, 1853, stated that the pioneer locomotive on the Great Western line went through from Hamilton to London and on Dec. 17th it was announced that the road had been officially opened that day with a demonstration in the evening in London; that the road was now in operation from Niagara to London and that in January it was expected it would be open throughout its entire length.

A newspaper report of the meeting held in Berlin at the new Court House, April 8th, 1853, will conclude our references to railway development. This meeting was called to decide upon the best location for the station there.

Sheriff Davidson was chairman and Mr. Peter Eby, proprietor of The Berlin Telegraph, the secretary. The report states "An animated and friendly discussion commenced in both languages and lasted until a late hour" (the report does not say in which language the discussion closed).

"It was moved by Michael Correll and seconded by Henry B. Bowman that it is the opinion of the inhabitants of the Town of Berlin" (not then even incorporated as a village) "that it would be for the advantage of this Town and the neighboring country if the station of the Guelph and Sarnia line at Berlin were to be laid out on the easterly side of Berlin instead of the west side, (etc., etc.) and that the Committee (Chairman and Secretary) bind themselves to give the station 8 acres free should it be so located."

An amendment was moved that the line of said road do not go below the barn of Mr. C. Eby. The amendment was only supported by the mover and seconder and the motion was then declared carried.

Our observations must conclude here, but let me say in closing that anyone who will consult our newspaper files in the Historical Society Museum, for the year I have endeavoured to review will, I believe, find ample evidence that in that year when in the parliament of the two provinces discussions and enactments concerning outstanding questions of "Sectarian Schools," "The Clergy Reserves," "Increased Parliamentary Representation," "Customs Duties," "Excise Duties," "Currency," "Weights and Measures," "Revision of Feudal Laws," "Repeal of Usury Laws," "Abolition of Court of Chancery," and numerous other important financial and social bills were being studiously pursued as well as great corporations were being launched to provide means of transportation by railway and water, to erect bridges such as the Niagara Suspension and the larger project that of the St. Lawrence River bridge at Montreal, our citizens of this County were alive to these far reaching questions and were doing their share to further the "business of living" as they understood it.



ORIGINS, AND EARLY PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH SETTLEMENTS IN UPPER CANADA

Address by Dr. T. E. Kaiser of Oshawa

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

I assure you that I was surprised and nevertheless considerably pleased when my friend, Mr. Breithaupt, asked me to talk to you for a while in regard to the early settlement of Waterloo County.

I have known Mr. Breithaupt for a great many years, but I had never met him until today. He took me this afternoon and showed me the beautiful valley of the Grand River; he showed me the earliest points upon which the settlers who came to your County pitched their tents; he showed me your historic graves; and he finally took me to the Museum. And what a Museum you have! I do not think that there is another such in the Province of Ontario. We were so engrossed in the sights that had the door been locked, he and I would have been detained as permanent exhibits. It is a marvel that I got here at all.

I would like to say at the outset that I am not a thoroughbred. I am Dutch in name only, as on my mother's side I happen to be half Irish and half Scotch. (One-half Pennsylvania Dutch, one-quarter Scotch, one-quarter Irish). But the neighborhood in which I was born was settled by people from the State of Pennsylvania. It often occurred to me to look into their history and ask "Who are these people we call Pennsylvania Dutch? How did they happen to come to this country and what has been their history while in the Province of Ontario?" It is a remarkable story; it is a story which generations have treasured. I will start by observing that in undertaking to navigate a coast line or even a well known piece of history, it is well to keep one's eyes on the stars. Without stars we can make no headway in navigation. The high-lights in our story carry us back to two great men, to two great battles, to two great wars, and to two great migrations. Of the two great battles, the first was the battle of Ivry in France in 1590; the second the great battle in Ireland called the Battle of the Boyne. The two great men were Henry of Navarre and William of Orange. The great wars that we must keep in mind are first, the Thirty Years' War in Europe, and second, The War of Independence of the United States.

I came to this city today and was introduced to your Mayor, and I find that he has a French name. I find that his

ancestors were Huguenots. In every county of Ontario, in every township, nearly, you will find descendants of Pennsylvanians, and men of Huguenot descent, mingled together. Let me say that at the time of the Battle of Ivry the great general that all Protestants looked to with respect was Henry of Navarre. As Henry IV he issued the Edict of Nantes a few years after. It granted to every citizen of France, civil rights and the right to worship God in any way he might see proper. We pass to the point where Louis XIV ascended the throne of France and revoked that right to the French Protestants. And with what results?

The Huguenots had to flee from the country. Some went to the low marshes of Europe. Thousands upon thousands found their way to England and Central Europe where they remained for a great length of time. Five years after the revocation the Irishman, and the Englishman, and the Frenchman met in battle at the Boyne and the English and the Irish almost refused to fight because their historic enemies were there with them in battle array. It was not much of a battle, but it established the right within the British Empire to worship God according to choice.

On the Upper Rhine there existed a state called the Palatinate. This Palatinate was somewhat of an elastic state. It sometimes included just one or two of the small states in Europe, and extended sometimes to larger states, such as Alsace and Lorraine. The electors of this Great Palatinate were the rulers in that section of Europe in which Martin Luther was born. There existed then a strange law and a strange practice. The law was this — that the religion of the people must be that of the King, and history circled around that strange philosophy. A hundred years of war took place. At one time the man who sat on the throne was a Protestant, and all the people had to become Protestants, the Roman Catholics having to suffer the consequences. And in the course of a Century, ten times were the people burned out. What could they do? Little wonder that these sufferings are traced down through the generations from that day to this. War is a curse. War is a human wrong. What happened at the end of that war?

These people were wedded to the soil; they had the finest of barns; they had the finest stock. If one wandered over the gardens of Kitchener, then through the valley of the Rhine or through Lancaster, Pa., he would find the same old Dutch barns, the old Dutch garden, he would find the same personal characteristics; he would find the same spirit of hospitality;

he would find unquestionably, that he was dealing with the same people, only removed by a generation or so.

In 1709 a great exodus took place from Germany, when some fifty or sixty thousand Palatines, a few Huguenots, and some Roman Catholics made up their minds to leave the country. They had heard of a land that would permit its citizens to have civil and religious liberty—England; the home of the political and religious refugees of the world.

Thither they came, some sixty or seventy thousand people, finding their way into that country from across the British Channel, seeking a home where they could worship God as they saw fit, and enjoy civil liberties as well. How they got there and camped upon the banks of the River Thames fascinated the imagination of people all over the world. These people called Palatines camped upon the Thames and you will find their story written by Macauley and also by American historians. In general, all writers told the story in wonderful language, and traced them into Pennsylvania and there they were dropped. Here is an unwritten page in the history of Canada. They, or their descendants, were never traced, as they should have been, into the Province of Ontario and into the Dominion of Canada.

With regard to a story of the Mohawk Indians, I am going to give you just a general outline. The Governor of New York was an Englishman, and the Englishmen of that day thought that there was only one place on earth, and that was London. What would people think if their eyes would fall on London? If a stranger had one look at London, his eyes would be paralyzed. What would the Indians think of London? As an experient four old Mohawk Chiefs were taken over from the heart of New York. One of them was the ancestor of Joseph Brant. They were taken to see London. The Englishman said, "There is St. Paul's Cathedral. Here are the wonders of Westminster." But the Indians did not pay much attention.

They saw, and were interested in the tents along the Thames. They asked, "Who are these people in the wigwams?" and were told they were stranded Palatines; people who had left their own country and were refugees. The British government did not know what to do with them. The Indians by request were taken to the Queen. Queen Anne was extremely interested in them. No Sovereign in the world was ever more interested in refugees than was Queen Anne.

The Indian Chiefs said, "These people are looking for

a home. We'll give you the deed of land in New York and Pennsylvania for them. We'll find a home for everyone of them." Now what happened? Three thousand of them were sent to Ireland because they had heard of the Battle of the Boyne. They were located at Limerick and there their descendants remain to this day. What became of the others? The balance of them were brought in vessels by the British Government to New York and Pennsylvania. These Palatines, forty or fifty thousand of them, were the pioneer Germans of the Continent of America. Their numbers were increased until today there are fifteen million in the United States alone. I claim that one-third of the people of the Province of Ontario are directly descended or connected with the people who came to the Continent of America at that time.

When they came to New York, then a Dutch city, and went up the Hudson in search of the land that was given to them by Queen Anne, they got into trouble around Albany. A great many remained in the Mohawk Valley, but they could not agree with the Dutch. Both claimed the lands, and disputes went on for generations.

But in Pennsylvania, the Dutchmen married the Palatine girls. Owing to a difference of dialect they could not converse with each other and they had to arrange a new language. For three generations they lived in Pennsylvania; they were wonderful farmers; they were wedded to the soil, and remained there until the time of the revolution. A part of them united with the British, but a large percentage were quite willing to remain with the United States and become citizens of the Great Republic. They did not quarrel with the United States Government over religious liberty, but they were denied the right to say anything about Governmental matters. This was the fundamental cause of the migration to Canada from 1790 to 1805.

They came by three principal doors. The first door was up the Mohawk River. Those that came by this route were never closely allied with the Dutch, and were called Palatines. They crossed the river St. Lawrence and settled in Dundas and in Eastern Ontario. The first Lutheran Church in the Province of Ontario was built in 1789 in Dundas County.

An Act was passed by the Parliament of England to create the Province of Upper Canada (now Ontario) in 1791, at which time there were only four thousand people in the whole Province and most of them were located at Niagara or along other rivers. It was even determined at one time, that the capital should be at Newark, at the mouth of the

Niagara River. The question of the best site for a capital was being discussed before the first Lieutenant Governor Simcoe appointed by the British Government, had arrived.

The second large migration of descendants of the original Palatines into the Province of Ontario, consisting of some five thousand souls, located in the County of York, largely in the Townships of Markham, Vaughan, York and Whitchurch, from 1796 to 1802. The immediate responsibility for these early settlements circles around the final location of the Capital at Toronto, and was brought about through the instrumentality of an enterprising German of New York State, known to history as Wm. Berczy.

Having knowledge of the fact that the Capital City was about to be constructed, he put himself in touch with representatives of the British Government, pointing out that carpenters and tradesmen could not be found among the original settlers. For a stipulated sum of money he undertook to provide sixty families, whose occupations would meet the requirements, and after construction work was over, they would remain in Canada and become permanent settlers. Upon this understanding, Berczy equipped his colony, partly from New York State and partly from Pennsylvania.

In 1791, many of these families landed at Newark, only to find that General Simcoe had decided to build his Capital at Toronto. Undaunted by this unexpected news, the resourceful Berczy immediately removed his Colony to the Township of Markham, where on a branch of the river Don he established the German Mills, from which source much of the lumber used in the early buildings of Toronto, was obtained.

These sixty families were not slow in observing that the land about them was exceptionally fertile, and they soon settled down to the task of building permanent homes, in a district which can easily claim for itself the first attempt at "Inland Settlement" in the Province of Ontario. Some of these early settlers from Lancaster, Pa., were known to have walked on foot five hundred miles, back to their homeland, where they spread abroad the news of the splendid features of the home they had found in Ontario. Upon these representations, parties were organized and in 1796 began the great trek which flowed on for several years.

Towards the end of the eighteenth Century, diverting westward from Dundas, the third great migration may be said to have occurred, when in greater numbers possibly, the settlers moved towards Waterloo, Perth, Lambton and other

Counties in Western Ontario. It is a matter of common observation that wherever they went they and their descendants have managed to give a creditable account of themselves, and have endeavoured to cherish and perpetuate the principles of civil and religious liberty which undoubtedly were the guiding stars that directed our ancestors into the Dominion of Canada.

BERLIN, NOW KITCHENER IN THE BEGINNING

W. V. Uttley, Elmira

Today Kitchener (Ontario) is a modern, wealthy city, whose population brushes the thirty-three thousand mark. The citizens receive music in wave lengths, their youth are on the wing, and part of the citizenry are cliff dwellers. In a recent year its various enterprises distributed in wages and salaries a sum that approached ten millions, while its industrial establishments had an output exceeding \$47,000,000. This city is as culturally sound as it is industrially strong. Was it born full fledged?

For an answer let us turn back time a century and a quarter. In 1807 the Abraham Weber party of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, reached this spot. There were seven or eight men, their wives, and in several instances their offspring. They came in four covered wagons,* drawn by fourteen horses. Before reaching here they covered fully five hundred miles along faint trails; scaled a pass over the Alleghanies, crossed the Genesee River on rafts, and threaded their way through virgin forest that abounded in wild animals and unfriendly Indians. Yet they came unarmed. They were members of the Mennonite Society and as such exemplified the principle of non-resistance.

Of that party we are immediately interested in Abraham Weber, Joseph Schneider, Benjamin Eby, Jacob Erb, and Samuel Eby; the latter the great-grandfather of Miss B. Mabel Dunham, the author of "The Trail of the Conestoga." They and their coreligionists in Pennsylvania had earlier purchased 60,000 acres of Indian lands in what is now Waterloo Township from Richard Beasley. The purchase was known as most of Block No. 2, Grand River Indian Lands, or the German Company Tract. Being fair in their dealings the members of the

* One of these, driven by Abraham Weber, is in the Waterloo Historical Society Museum.

German Company cast lots for 448-acre parcels in "Beasley Township." The five pioneers just named and three others of their kith bought the ground on which the city stands.

From the easterly city limits to Waterloo and between Edna Street and Admiral Streets lay their holdings. On the right, looking from the easterly line, lay Lot No. 1, purchased by Jacob Shanz, father of the late Jacob Y. Shantz, and extending to Borden Avenue; west lay Lot 2, drawn by Benjamin Eby, and reaching up to Bingeman Street, but running on a bias to a point near the Bank of Nova Scotia corner; next came Samuel Eby's Lot 3, which extended to Wilhelm Street; his home was built near the head of Queen Street, where it enters Lancaster Street; westerly from Wilhelm Street and stretching to the Waterloo boundary and beyond lay Lot 4, acquired by Jacob Erb.

On the left was part of Abraham Erb's Lot No. 15, coming down as far as Glasgow Street; next below lay Abraham Weber's Lot 16, reaching to Frank's Lane; then came Lot 17, purchased by Joseph Schneider, the great-grandfather of Joseph M. Snyder, and running to Albert Street; below was Lot No. 18, settled by another Samuel Eby, a cousin, and better known as "Indian Sam" for his labors on behalf of the Mohawks.

Those pioneers were extraordinary workers. In addition to the toil involved in clearing the land, they were their own tanners, shoemakers, carpenters, and harnessmakers; while their good wives were not only housekeepers, but spinners of wool and flax, weavers of cloth on a handloom, and their own dressmakers and milliners. A Mennonite leader said the other year that the style of their women's bonnets has not changed in 400 years.

Let us now turn our attention to Lot No. 17, which was purchased by Joseph Schneider I. First he built a log house on South Queen Street, where John F. McKay's former home rests. Near it was a bubbling spring that trickled from the rise to Schneider's Creek. Next he cut a roadway to the Walper House corner and easterly along King Street to a point now 57 E. King Street. Then he reared a log barn and stables. Incidentally South Queen Street is the oldest thoroughfare in the city.

When the settlers arrived their holdings were primeval forest lands, and were still Indian hunting grounds. On either side of King Street were numerous big and little sandhills, clothed with pine trees. Roadmaking was consequently a heavy task. While John Erb had the same year erected a

gristmill in Preston, yet the settlers' nearest market for grain was at Dundas. Our settlers' next labor, after making a clearing and growing grain, was to chop a wagonway through the forest to connect with a road leading to Freeport and beyond. Because of the flock of sandhills on the city's site, they arranged bees and cut a track from the Walper House corner to Huether's Brewery, skirted a swamp near it, swung over to Weber Street and circled a granddaddy of a sandhill that squatted behind the city hall, and then swerved over to King Street and onward past the First Mennonite Church. If we gaze at the hill at the head of N. Queen Street we may realize why they followed the line of least resistance. In passing S. Queen Street was known as Schneider's Road until at least the eighteen-seventies.

Meanwhile the settlers had household by household held religious services in their log cabins. In 1808 they appointed Benjamin Eby as their first preacher. He was a natural-born leader and the best Mennonite preacher of his time. After his appointment he urged his flock to build a church, but its members did not feel able. In 1812 he was chosen as Bishop. Then he redoubled his efforts and the first church in Waterloo County was erected in 1813, on E. King Street.

In the same year in which Benjamin Eby was appointed as a preacher (1808), a wandering Scot named John Beatty broke bread with Indian Sam Eby and for a consideration offered to teach the settlers' children the three R's. His offer was accepted. He taught in a vacant log house near the Two Bridges. (Formerly two adjoining bridges, now one, over the Galt Branch, C.N.R.)

By the time the settlers had built a log church they were beginning to harvest the fruits of their labors. As soon as their financial sun rose they desired better houses. To meet this demand Joseph Schneider erected a sawmill on David Street, opposite Victoria Park, in 1816, and cut lumber for frame homes and outbuildings.

At intervals he sawed timber for a house for himself. In 1820 he erected a large frame, roughcast dwelling on S. Queen Street, near Schneider Avenue. That house is still in use. The same year or a little later one Phineas Varnum pulled Joseph Schneider's latchstring and asked the pioneer to sell him a plot of ground near the Walper corner as a site for a blacksmith shop and roadhouse. Mr. Schneider was then averse to selling any part of his land, owing to the aggregate of toil expended in clearing it. But he gave the stranger the use of the plot. For perhaps a decade Phineas shod the farmers'

horses and wet the whistles of the settlers on their way to and from Dundas. Joseph Schneider's mill and Phineas Varnum's smithy were the first stirrings of industrial life in the city, or as it was first called, the Sandhills.

The Sandhills obtained its first store in 1830. Bishop Eby sold David and William Millar a parcel of land and they built a house and store on the postoffice lane. Afterward (1832) they bought a larger plot and erected a store on a portion of the city hall site, where the cenotaph rests. Subsequently another brother, Frederick Millar purchased the store. He was the father of the late Alexander Millar, K.C., and Frederick Street was named after him.

The city is largely indebted to German handworkers or craftsmen for its rise as an industrial centre. As early as 1812 numbers of persons from Germany had come to "Beasley Township," men with trades, who because there were no industrial shops in the dorf were obliged to work on the clearings. The Sandhills received its first shop proprietor early in 1833. Then came Jacob Hailer, grandfather of the Messrs. Breithaupt on the maternal side, and bought an acre of land near the corner of King and Scott Streets, from Bishop Eby. Mr. Hailer built a home and a chair and spinning wheel shop.

Mr. Hailer's shop and a carpenter shop opened by Samuel Bowers about the same time, attracted numbers of the German handworkers to the Sandhills. Presumably in the summer of 1833, in honor of the industrious German residents, the dorf was named Berlin. One tradition says the place was named Berlin in the carpenter shop and another that it was labelled in Frederick Gaukel's hotel. However that be Frederick Gaukel purchased the Walper House corner and the land as far as Gaukel Street from Joseph Schneider and David Weber respectively. He later built a large frame hotel and stables on the corner, and bought a large area of land on the north side of King Street from Benjamin Eby. Where the Bank of Montreal stands he built a driving shed and near the Walper corner he sunk a well that became the town pump.

When Samuel Bowers built his carpenter shop he had an apprentice named John Hoffman, who subsequently opened a shop of his own near Jacob Hailer's spinning wheel shop. Before 1835 Henry B. Bowman, a young farmer from the Bloomingdale district, and grandfather of Mrs. A. J. Roos, joined resources with John Hoffman and opened a general store, west of Jacob Hailer's. In 1835 Berlin obtained its first newspaper. It was established on the southeast corner of King and Scott Streets by the leading men of the dorf and

township in order to have a weekly paper and church books printed in their mother tongue. The paper was called the **Canada Museum**, and was conducted by Heinrich Wilhelm Peterson, who hailed from the State of Delaware.

Years before the **Museum** appeared the Mennonite settlers had increased their church accommodation by building a frame annex (1818). The addition was also used as a school. From 1818 until 1844 Bishop Eby taught classes in the school, wholly in German and using the bible as a textbook. During his long period of service he had the assistance of both German and English teachers. With the growth of the hamlet a second school was opened on the Frederick Street fire hall lot in 1835-36. In that year a Scottish surgeon named John Scott opened an office near Jacob Hailer's and began practising medicine. He rose to be the village spokesman and chief office-holder.

About the year of the rebellion in Upper Canada (1837), Rev. F. W. Bindemann founded St. Paul's Lutheran Church. Soon after the Zion Evangelical Church and the Church of the New Jerusalem were organized; and a few years later the Wesleyan Methodist Church, now Trinity United Church.

Mention has been made of the fact that Henry B. Bowman and John Hoffman opened the second store in Berlin. They were young eagles and the store nest soon became too small to hold both of them. They separated. Henry Bowman bought his partner's interest, while John Hoffman devoted himself to his carpenter shop, building houses in the summer and making certain pieces of furniture in the winter. In 1839 Henry Bowman built an inn on the city hall site, called the Golden Swan. In 1840 John Hoffman, who had his brother Jacob with him, built a furniture factory, Berlin's first, on the Bank of Nova Scotia corner. But he also opened another store. That riled Henry Bowman. Soon afterward he and a Mr. Correll grounded a second furniture factory where the Canada Furniture factory now stands, on E. King Street. Subsequently Mr. Bowman, in association with a Mr. Feick, erected a foundry on South Ontario Street, where they made sugar kettles and cast-iron stoves.

Up to the middle eighteen-forties both Waterloo and Bridgeport were in the industrial sense more important places than Berlin. That was owing to the fact that both had larger and better water powers. It is true that on Schneider's Creek there was Schneider's sawmill and on the upper reach Samuel Bowers' rake factory, and below, Jacob Shantz's sawmill, but Waterloo had sawmill and gristmill and distillery and other

industries, while Bridgeport surpassed Waterloo in the number of mills. But Berlin's water handicap was about to disappear. In 1846 John Hoffman purchased a steam boiler and engine in Buffalo and installed them in his furniture factory. Later Bowman & Correll bought an 8-horse-power engine, and Noah Ziegler who had opened a furniture and carpenter shop on the southwest corner of King and Albert Streets likewise adopted steam as a motive power.

Thus we see that from the outset Berlin was leading in wood-working establishments. But it was soon to make a departure. In 1849 Reinhold Lang founded a tannery; in 1857 Louis Breithaupt Sr. founded the Eagle Tannery, the forerunner of the Breithaupt Leather Company; and in the middle sixties Emil Vogelsang began turning vegetable ivory buttons, while in the late eighteen-seventies Jacob Kaufman opened a planing mill.

While Berlin was adding shop to shop and young industry to young industry it was advancing socially. From 1835 it had had a tri-weekly stage service to Preston. In 1837 the mail driver dropped a pouch off every two weeks at Peterson's printing office. Five years later the hamlet obtained a post office, with George Davidson, grandfather of Mrs. H. J. Sims, as the first postmaster. In 1845 there was a daily coach service introduced.

When Waterloo County was erected Berlin was chosen (in 1852) as the county town, although it had only 672 inhabitants, and was not yet an incorporated village. Its first bank, telegraph office, and English newspaper, **The Telegraph**, came in 1853. With incorporation in 1854 as a village, St. Mary's R. C. Church and St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church were established. Prior, in 1852, the German Baptist Church had been transferred from Bridgeport to Berlin. The Alma Street United Brethren Church was founded in 1855, and St. John's Anglican Church in 1856. The Grand Trunk Railway first whistled through Berlin in 1856. Thereafter the growth of Berlin was continuous. It was incorporated as a town in 1870, as a city in 1912, and was named Kitchener in 1916. During the century and a quarter that have elapsed the old families and the old names have determinedly kept the place together and forged it on to cityhood.

NOTE.—In illustration of Mr. Uttley's interesting paper the frontispiece, photographed, by courtesy of the registrar, from a map in the County registry office, is given. It shows the six lots and two half lots of the German Company Tract

comprising the original area of the municipality of Berlin. The map was drawn by Joseph Hobson who, for ten years, was locally active as surveyor. In later years he was Chief Engineer of the Grand Trunk Railway in which capacity he built the Sarnia tunnel and other great engineering works.

The holders of the eight lots clearly outlined were, about 1820, as shown on an early, but undated, map of the German Company Tract in the Museum of the Waterloo Historical Society, as follows:

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Lot 1.—Jacob Shanz | Lot 15.—Abraham Erb |
| Lot 2.—Benjamin Eby | Lot 16.—Abraham Weber |
| Lot 3.—Samuel Eby | Lot 17.—Joseph Schneider |
| Lot 4.—Jacob Erb | Lot 18.—Samuel Eby |

A peculiar feature is that numbering of the 160 lots of the 60,000 acres of the Tract should have begun within the area of the later County Town. Whether this was by forethought, as of its central location, or chance, must be left to conjecture.

Editors.



ROBERT DICKSON, FUR TRADER

Jas. E. Kerr, Galt

In this short essay I intend to relate a few incidents in the life of Robert Dickson. The full story of his life will probably never be written as the records of much of it are lost. Enough, however, remains to reveal the character of the man and the valuable service he rendered his country.

Among the adventurous young Scotchmen attracted to this country by the fur trade was Robert Dickson, the thirteen year old son of John Dickson, provost of Dumfries. The boy came to Canada in 1781.

Some years later he was followed by his two younger brothers, William and Thomas. William, in course of time, became a prominent lawyer in Niagara, a magistrate, and a member of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada. In 1816 he purchased the tract of land on the Grand River which now forms the townships of North and South Dumfries. Thomas, the youngest of the three brothers, also became a prominent figure in the Niagara community. Having completed his apprenticeship he became a merchant in Queenston and a forwarder of merchandise over the Niagara Portage Road. In the War of 1812-1814 he commanded the Second Lincoln Regiment, was wounded at the Battle of Chippawa and specially mentioned in despatches.

Shortly after his arrival in Upper Canada, Robert Dickson, the subject of our sketch, met Robert Hamilton, an old friend of the Dickson family. The meeting probably took place at Carleton Island, where Robert Hamilton and his partner, Richard Cartwright, had established a trading post for the dual purpose of supplying the garrison of Fort Haldimand and trading with the Indians. A similar station was in course of erection at Oswego and the firm offered young Dickson the position of junior clerk in the new establishment. The offer was accepted and Dickson went to Oswego.

While serving his five apprenticeship years there, of which we have no records, the boy was growing to manhood and preparing himself for the occupation of fur trading, which he had resolved to make his life work and in which he became famous.

On the expiration of his apprenticeship Dickson resigned his clerkship and went to Michilimackinac, where he was engaged by John Dease, Deputy Superintendent of Indian

Affairs, as interpreter and store-keeper of the Government store-house. Dease spoke highly of the qualities of his interpreter but the comparatively quiet life of a keeper of government stores did not satisfy the ambitions of a young man who dreamed of the adventurous life of a fur trader. After two years of office experience Dickson gave up his situation with the Indian Department at Michilimackinac, loaded a canoe with goods for the Indians, and, taking a crew of nine men, set out in the fall of 1788 on his first fur trading venture. His destination was supposedly the Sioux hunting grounds at the head-waters of the Minnesota River but the details of that journey, as of many succeeding ones, are now forgotten.

Three classes of traders engaged in the fur trade of that period. First, the individual trader with his canoe load of goods and his crew of nine men who had usually but one trading post and traded with one band of Indians. Second, associations or companies of two or more traders who had more extensive equipment and a number of posts scattered along a whole river valley. Third, were the large, well-organized companies who had many posts and traded with many Indian tribes. The second and third classes had developed from the first adventurous, individual traders.

The individual trader usually began his journey at Michilimackinac, starting in time to reach the end of his trip about the middle of September. The location of the prospective trading post was determined by its proximity to a hunting camp of the tribe of Indians with whom the trader wished to deal, and, the destination reached, the trader erected a store-house for his goods and a shelter for his men. This building was often, for the sake of safety, surrounded by a stockade. Ammunition and other necessities were then dealt out to the Indians and a strict account kept of debits and credits. When the hunting season was well begun the trader provisioned his engagees and sent them to follow the Indians and secure the furs, in order to collect his "credits" and forestall possible competitors. This method of balancing accounts was called "running the drouine." The winter was spent at the post and in the spring the furs were taken to Michilimackinac and sold and another canoe load of goods was purchased in preparation for another season.

Dickson's trading was mostly, if not exclusively, done with the Sioux. In 1797 he married To-to-win, a sister of Red Thunder, who was a Sioux Chief. She was a small woman and at the time of her marriage about sixteen years of age.

In 1822 Dickson took his wife to London where she was presented to the King, and on that momentous occasion she comforted herself with much dignity.

About 1803 Dickson built a trading post on the eastern side of Lake Traverse, a long narrow lake between Minnesota and South Dakota. This became the permanent home of the Dicksons and here their four children were brought up.

In 1805 an expedition commanded by Zebulon M. Pike, a lieutenant in the United States Army, was sent to the Upper Mississippi valley, principally for the purpose of maintaining the interests of the United States in that region. Lieutenant Pike left St. Louis on the 9th of August and spent the remainder of the summer and the following winter visiting the posts of the British fur traders in the Lake Superior and Upper Mississippi regions. Where he saw the British flag flying he ordered it to be pulled down and reminded the inmates of the posts that they were in United States territory. He returned to St. Louis in the spring and reported that these posts, or "Forts" as he called them, were strong, substantial buildings, surrounded by palisades. In a letter to Mr. H. McGillis, a well-known trader connected with the Northwest Company, Lieutenant Pike wrote:—"Mr. Jay's Treaty, it is true, gave the right to trade with the savages to British subjects in the United States but by no means exempted them from paying the duties, of having licenses and of subscribing to all the rules and regulations of our laws. I found your establishments at every suitable place along the whole extent of Lake Superior to its head, and from thence to the source of the Mississippi and down the Red River, and even extending to the centre of our newly acquired territory of Louisiana, in which it will yet probably become a question between the two governments if our treaties will authorize British subjects to enter into the Indian trade on the same footing as in other parts of our frontiers, this not having been an integral part of the United States at the time of the said treaty. Our traders to the south on the Lower Mississippi complain to our government with justice that the members of the Northwest Company encounter them on the frontiers of our Northwest territory and trade with the savages on terms superior to those we can afford who pay the duties on the goods imported from Europe and subscribe to the regulations prescribed by law. I have found, Sir, your commerce and establishments extending beyond our most exaggerated ideas. There being so many furnished posts, in case of a rupture between the two powers, the English government would not fail to make use of them as places of deposit of arms and ammunition to be distributed to the savages who

joined their arms, to the great annoyance of our territory and loss of lives of our citizens." Mr. Pike requested Mr. McGillis to enter goods at Mackinac and obtain clearance and license to trade, not to hoist the English flag on forts and to refrain from holding political councils with the Indians and distributing to them flags or medals.

To this communication Mr. McGillis replied, "The major part of the goods for next year are at Kaministiquia, our headquarters on Lake Superior, and he does not wish to evade duties; the enclosures were merely to protect ourselves. He will use his endeavours to prevent the display of the British flag and the distribution of medals."

I have quoted from Lieutenant Pike's "Travels" in order to show that the American authorities had some reason to complain of the conduct of the British traders.

From Mr. Dickson the American officers received much useful information and every attention and at parting Dickson expressed his good wishes for the success of the expedition.

In the fall of 1811, when Robert Dickson returned to his old trading grounds on the Upper Mississippi and Missouri rivers, the Indian tribes were in great distress owing to failure of their crops and a scarcity of the larger game, and he found that emissaries of the American government had preceded him and were distributing presents to the Indians in an effort to secure either their allegiance to the American cause or their neutrality in the expected war. Fortunately Dickson was able to distribute among them enough food to alleviate their immediate sufferings and ammunition which would enable them to procure food for themselves. So great was his influence with these tribes that when war did break out they unhesitatingly ranged themselves on the side of Britain. General Brock had great confidence in the ability and sound judgment of Robert Dickson and frequently consulted him on Indian affairs.

Dickson played an active part in the war, not in active fighting so much as in collecting Indians and sending them to the front. He had a thorough acquaintance with Indian languages, manners, customs, character and mental peculiarities. William Powell, who probably knew Dickson, says, "The Indians called him Mascotapa, or, the "Red-haired Man." He was of fine appearance, over six feet in height, and the Indians regarded him as a great man, to be revered and worshipped. In later life he became rather corpulent, weighing

over two hundred pounds. Souigny related to Powell that Dickson, himself humane and generous to a fault, impressed it on the Indians that great warriors saved, rather than destroyed prisoners, and discouraged their scalping and taking of life. It is said that Colonel Snelling entertained Dickson at Fort Snelling, with courtesy and honour, in recognition of his humanity during the War of 1812-1815.

Dickson assured the Menominis and Sioux that those who served under the British flag should never be forgotten; that the Great Father had empowered him to say that as long as one should live who had thus served the King, he should not want; that their lodges should "be covered with scarlet."

On the 19th of June, 1812, war was declared. Britain was to score the first success. On the 13th of July, in a letter to General Brock from St. Joseph's Island, Dickson wrote:—"I take the liberty of addressing Your Honour on the subject of the Indian nations to the west, a number of whose chiefs and warriors have accompanied me to this place in order to co-operate with His Majesty's forces wherever their services may be wanted. The situation of those nations last winter has, from their usual supplies being withheld, been truly deplorable. There is but little hope at present of goods being this season carried into their country, and unless they receive strong support in ammunition and clothing from His Majesty, they must infallibly perish.

"I had intended at this moment to have paid Your Honour a visit, in order to have had the satisfaction of representing to you the state of the country, and several other interesting subjects in the present crisis; but I have deferred this that I may be ready for the attack of Michilimackinac, so earnestly wished for as the means of securing the communication to the Mississippi, and retaining and supporting all the Indian tribes in their present happy disposition so favorable to the interest of Britain.

"From Captain Roberts I have received every mark of attention that politeness could dictate or the good of the service can require. The Indians are much gratified with his comportment towards them, and in him they repose the highest confidence.

"I some time since despatched from Green Bay, thirty Indians to Amherstburg; had I received earlier information, I could have with ease brought an addition of four or five hundred to those now here.

"I await anxiously your orders, on which the fate of the country depends."

This is an account of the taking of Michilimackinac, sent from the fort to Baynes by Roberts:—"On the 15th instant I received letters by express from Major General Brock with orders to adopt the most prudent measures either of offense or defence which circumstances might point out, and having received intelligence from the best information that large reinforcements were daily expected to be thrown into this garrison and finding that the Indians who had been collected would soon have abandoned me if I had not made the attempt, with the thorough conviction that my situation at St. Joseph's was totally indefensible, I determined to lose no time in making the meditated attack on this fort.

"On the sixteenth, at ten o'clock in the morning I embarked my few men with about one hundred Canadian engagees, half of them without arms, about three hundred Indians, and two iron six pounders. The boats arrived without the smallest accident at the place of rendezvous at three o'clock the following morning. By the exertions of the Canadians one of the guns was brought up to a height commanding the garrison and ready to act. About ten o'clock, a summons was sent in. At twelve the American colors were hauled down and those of His Majesty were hoisted. A committee has been appointed to examine into the state of the public stores. Inclosed also are returns of ordinance and military stores found in the fort. The greatest praise is due to every individual employed in this expedition. To my officers I am indebted in particular for their active assistance in carrying all my orders into effect.

"The Indians are flocking in from all quarters but in a few weeks I shall be left in a great measure to my own resources."

In justice to Lieutenant Hanks, the American commander, it must be said that his garrison consisted of 61 men, of whom only 57 were effectives, and that he was taken by surprise as he had received no notice of the declaration of war.

Among the three hundred Indians were one hundred and thirteen brought by Mr. Dickson. The extent of Dickson's influence over the Indians may be measured by an incident which Major Richardson records of the following year, during General Procter's unsuccessful siege of Fort Meigs. Metoss, the chief of the Sacs, was a handsome, resolute and sagacious

man, the ideal of an Indian warrior. Loyal to the British and hating the enemy, Metoss, with some of his warriors, frequently passed over from the left to the right bank of the river, with a view to picking off such of the enemy as showed themselves above or without the fort. In these excursions the Sacs were generally successful and the enemy seldom went to the river for water without a shot from a lurking Indian. Metoss himself killed several in this way and one he contrived to make prisoner, securing him in his own wigwam. On the day following this capture, a favorite son of the chief, a lad of about thirteen, insisted on accompanying his father. By this time the Americans had become so annoyed by the daring of the Indians who crept close under the fort that an instant shower of grape was poured forth on the appearance of an Indian on the skirt of the surrounding forest. Unhappily, on this occasion, the Americans discovered Metoss and his son in ambuscade, a discharge of grape followed and the chief's young son was struck dead and dreadfully mangled. Almost frantic with grief, the father raised up the body, conveyed it to his canoe, recrossed the river and hastened to his wigwam, determined to offer the life of his prisoner as a sacrifice to the spirit of his dead son. Fortunately, Mr. Robert Dickson heard of the chief's intention in time to intercept Metoss on his way to his wigwam and to entreat that he would not destroy the prisoner. Metoss, who had torn off the gay head-dress which he wore into battle, at length yielded, and going to his wigwam he went to the American prisoner, severed with a knife the thongs which bound him, took him by the hand and led him to Mr. Dickson, saying sadly, "You tell me that my Great Father wishes it—take him." This great hearted savage, who had departed from the fierce Indian law which enjoins the sacrifice of life for life, bowed under his grief and wept like a child.

The victories won by Perry and Harrison reopened for the Americans the Erie route to the Northwest and closed it to the British. Two other routes remained open; one by the Ottawa and French rivers, and the other by Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay. Near the outlet of the Nottawasaga River a small depot had been established. Leaving this post in the spring of 1814, Colonel McDouall, of the Glengarries, with only ninety men, mostly of the Newfoundland Regiment, set out to reinforce the garrison at Michilimackinac, where he arrived and took command on the 18th day of May, after a stormy passage made more dangerous by floating ice. Strengthened by the arrival of Dickson with two hundred Indians, McDouall was able to send a small expedition, under the leadership of Lieutenant-Colonel McKay, against the

American fort at Prairie du Chien. Following the old Fox River and Wisconsin Portage route and reaching his destination on July 17th, McKay took possession of the fort which was supported by a primitively constructed gunboat, which soon retreated down the river, pursued by the Indians in their canoes.

During the absence of McKay at Prairie du Chien the weakened garrison at Michilimackinac was attacked by Colonel Croghan, in command of an expedition sent from Detroit. This expedition consisted of five ships of the Lake Erie Squadron and a force much superior in numbers to the garrison of the fort. On August 4th Croghan landed his troops at the rear of the British position. McDouall, with less than two hundred men, boldly marched out to meet the enemy, who, evidently lacking training and competent direction, fell back under cover of the guns of their ships, reembarked and sailed off. Returning to the Nottawagasaga River the American flotilla burnt the little schooner "Nancy" which had rendered such admirable service to the British by carrying troops and supplies. The blockhouse on the hill and overlooking the river was attacked and the commander, finding it untenable, fired it. The little garrison escaped, crossed the bay, and found their way to Michilimackinac.

With Lieutenant Worsley's clever capture, on the 3rd and 5th of September, of the two American war vessels, "Tigress" and "Scorpion," the war in the west ended. Our great lakes were not dominated by American fleets and the day was coming when every war ship was removed from these inland seas.

At the close of the war Mr. Dickson was arrested and dismissed from H. M. Service for disobedience of orders. Petitioning for trial he was brought before a military court at which he was completely exonerated and granted by the British Government a pension of three hundred pounds and a large tract of land in Upper Canada. He died at Drummond Island in 1823.

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NOTES

The Hamilton and Dickson families were connected; Robert Hamilton's two brothers, John and George, married Jane and Eliza Dickson, sisters of John Dickson. See Genealogical chart of the Hamilton Family in the Historical Museum at Niagara on the Lake.

Dickson and Hamilton probably met at Carleton Island. In 1781 neither Niagara nor Queenston were on the map.

Letter, F. J. Audet, Chief of Information, Public Archives of Canada, to James E. Kerr:

Ottawa, 5th October, 1932.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 14th ultimo, I may say that ROBERT DICKSON was a native of Dumfries. He was connected with the South-West Fur Company. His name is mentioned in "LES CANADIENS DE L'OUEST" by Tassé and in "HISTORY OF WISCONSIN, by William R. Smith, Vol. I. He was a trader with the Western nations of Indians at the outbreak of hostilities in 1812. He offered his services to organize the Indians and his offer was accepted. He was appointed Agent, later Deputy Superintendent and finally Superintendent of these Indians, with the rank of captain in the Indian Department.

Dickson took part in the capture of Michilimackinac at the head of 113 Sioux, Folles-Avoines and Winebegos, and behaved nobly. (Letter from Major-General Brock to Col. Edward Baynes, 29 July, 1812). Dickson was very active during the whole war. After the fall of Detroit, he became temporary Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the territory of Michigan. He was about the same time raised to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Colonel Dickson continued to organize the Western Indians, and made a trip down the Mississippi River, making

treaties with several tribes and succeeded in gaining over to the British cause quite a large number of Indian Warriors.

His services continued to be recognized by his superior officers.

Colonel Dickson volunteered his services in the naval actions against the American schooners "Tigress" and "Scorpion," and he was commended for his services on this occasion by Lt.-Col. McDouall.

Colonel Dickson continued in the service of the Indian Department after the war was over. He was dismissed from the service by the Officer Commanding at Michilimackinac, in 1815, and on the 2nd November of that year sent to Sir Gordon Drummond, the Administrator of the government and Commander of the Forces, the following memorial asking for an investigation of the cause of his dismissal.

The Memorial of Robert Dickson, late Agent and Superintendent of the Western Indians.

Most respectfully sheweth,

"That your Memorialist previous to the War with the United States of America was engaged in Commercial pursuits with the Indian Nations inhabiting the banks of the River Mississippi and its tributary waters, among whom (being a natural born subject of Great Britain), he considered himself bound to keep alive and cherish their strong prejudices and partialities in favor of His Majesty's Government and to whom he, the year previous to the war, conveyed supplies of clothing and ammunition, without which numbers must have perished, and all have been prevented from co-operating in the successful attack on Fort Michillimackinac the following Summer.

"That during the Winter of 1811 and 1812 your Memorialist was engaged in a confidential correspondence with the late Major General Sir Isaac Brock keeping him constantly informed of the dispositions of the Indians and the extent to which in the event of necessity their co-operation might be expected.

"That in the summer of 1812 he brought in with him by his influence and his own expense a Body of the Western Indians to Michilimackinac having previously induced a number of others to rendezvous at Amherstburgh who under his immediate direction, co-operated in and most essentially contributed to the success of the attack on Detroit; for the service

he received the thanks of the Commander of the Forces and by His Excellency's order he was afterwards reimbursed the expenditure he had made.

"That your Memorialist at a subsequent period by the representations of partial friends (eminent merchants in Montreal) who believed that his services could be useful to His Majesty's Government was by Commission of the Commander of the Forces dated 15 January, 1813, duly appointed Agent for the Western Indians and subsequently Superintendent in the Conquered Countries.

"That immediately on his appointment your Memorialist at a most inclement season proceeded to Detroit and from thence through the wilderness to the Mississippi where he by his influence collected a large Body of Indians who accompanied him to Michilimackinac and Detroit and who were employed during a great part of the Summer of 1813 in active co-operation with Major General Proctor, and as your Memorialist believes with the entire approbation of that officer.

"That after the disasters of His Majesty's Arms towards the close of the campaign by the capture of our flotilla on Lake Erie and by the defeat of Major General Proctor, your Memorialist by great exertions and by keeping up the spirits of the Indians and their confidence in the exertions of His Majesty's government was enabled to collect and bring in from distant parts a large force for the defence of Michilimackinac, part of which was afterwards detached under Major McKay to the Mississippi where it reduced the American Post of Prairie du Chien, making the garrison prisoners and the remaining Indians were not only kept together at Michilimackinac under very severe privations but did also under the immediate directions of your Memorialist with great zeal and bravery most essentially assist to repulse the Enemy's attack on that Post on the 4th August, 1814, by which means that important Post was preserved and prevented falling into the Enemy's hands.

"That your Memorialist in the performance of some of the very arduous duties of his situation rendered double so by the very critical state of His Majesty's affairs in the Western Command requiring in their management peculiar delicacy and address had to encounter not only the privations and hardship incidental to the then situation of the country but also the want of co-operation, the obloquy and the unmerited censure of the Officer some time in the command of the Post of Michilimackinac, by which means he has frequently

been prevented from rendering that service to his Majessty' Government which he was so anxious to perform.

"That your Memorialist after having been superseded in his appointment by order of that Officer after having been put under arrest and detained as a prisoner in the Island of Michilimackinac has without any trial or investigation been dismissed in a most ignominious manner from His Majesty's service and has been thrown upon the world without provision or support at the end of three years of most zealous active (and your Memorialist presumes to believe) most useful services with his character traduced and his prospects destroyed.

"That your Memoriist being aware that your Excellency has received many unfavorable representations of his conduct and the treatment he has received being not only extremely degrading to his own feelings, but such as might well prejudice the public mind against him.

"Your Memorialist presumes to hope that your Excellency will take into consideration what he has advanced and will be pleased to order an Enquiry into the whole of his conduct that he may be confronted with his Accusers and be rendered that justice to which as a loyal and zealous subject a faithful officer and an active Partisant of His Majesty's Government he considers that he has so fair a claim.

"And your Memorialist as in duty bound will ever pray

R. DICKSON"

Quebec 2nd November, 1815."

Colonel Dickson died at Drummond Island on the 20th June, 1823, aged 55.

I do not find anywhere that Colonel Dickson had any connection with Lord Selkirk.

BIOGRAPHY

Frederick Robert Shantz

Frederick Robert Shantz, whose death occurred on March 20th, 1932, was the eldest son of the late Peter Erb Shantz, a well known manufacturer of Preston. He was born in Preston on March 12th, 1875, received his elementary education in the public school of his native town and his secondary education at Galt Collegiate Institute.

Early in life he entered the foundry business of his father, where he remained until 1908 when he removed to Toronto. He resided in that city until 1914, during which time he was connected with the advertising staffs of the Globe and the Mail and Empire. He then went to the United States becoming associated successively with Detroit, Cleveland and St. Louis business firms. In 1927 he returned to Preston and again entered the business of his father, the P. E. Shantz Foundry, wherein he held a trusteeship till the time of his death.

Mr. Shantz was possessed of a progressive and forward looking disposition, attributes, which, combined with a love for, and an abiding faith in the place of his birth led him to enter into her activities in a public capacity. He became a member of the Municipal Council of Preston in 1929, was re-elected in 1930 and 1931 and given an acclamation in 1932. He specialized in industrial work and was chairman of the industrial and transportation committee of the council during the whole of his term of office. He was also president of the Preston Board of Trade during 1931 and up to his demise. Going farther afield he took a deep interest in the newly formed Grand Valley Board of Trade and held the Chairmanship of the industrial committee in that organization from its inception. A staunch Liberal in politics, Mr. Shantz came very close to capturing the nomination of his party in the 1930 federal election.

Descended from the pioneer stock that first trod the trail of the Conestoga over a century ago, the subject of this sketch was ever proud of that fact. And so it was but natural that he took a deep interest in the Waterloo Historical Society, of which he was a Member of Council. He was president of the great Shantz family reunion, held at Waterloo in 1930. Mr. Shantz is survived by his widow, formerly Miss Bertha Cable of Toronto, and by two brothers and three sisters.

Contributed by Mark M. Donald.

Isaac Erb Bowman

One of the early settlers in the Township of Woolwich was John B. Baumann, youngest son of Martin and Magdalena (Baer) Baumann, who was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania in 1808, came to Upper Canada in 1820, and married, in 1830, Lydia, daughter of Jacob and Salome (Graybill) Erb. His farm was on the north bank of the Conestoga river, at St. Jacobs. John B. and Lydia Baumann had a family of ten children. Their eldest son, Isaac Erb Bowman, was born on the farm at St. Jacobs, August 17th, 1832.

After public school the boy attended Rockwood Academy, and there qualified as teacher. He began teaching when only 18, in 1850, and taught school for ten years. In 1857 he became clerk and in 1858 treasurer of the Township of Woolwich, which offices he held until 1885. He was appointed postmaster of St. Jacobs in 1862.

We first find Isaac E. Bowman prominent in political life in 1864 when he was nominated and elected as Member of the last Parliament of old Canada, defeating the Honorable Michael Hamilton Foley, an outsider, the Conservative candidate, by a handsome majority. For well over thirty years I. E. Bowman was the Liberal standard bearer in the north riding of Waterloo. In 1867, after Confederation, he was elected to the Dominion Parliament by acclamation, and again in 1871 and in 1874. In 1878 he was defeated, by Hugo Kranz, who was re-elected in 1882 against Dr. D. S. Bowlby. At the elections of February 1887 Mr. Bowman again came out, was elected, and then retained the seat until the close of the seventh Parliament, in 1896, when he refused renomination.

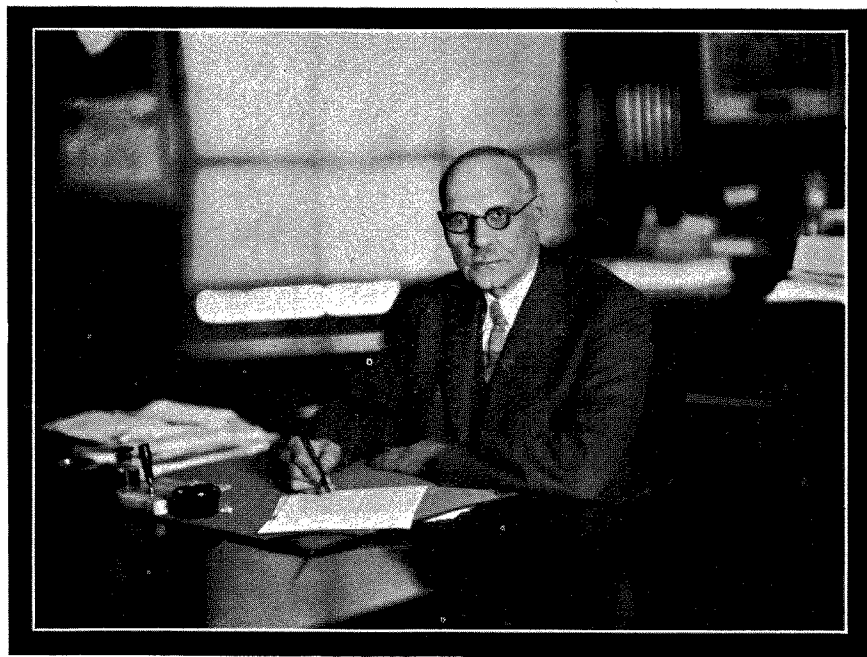
Throughout his extended political career I. E. Bowman enjoyed the full confidence of his constituents. He was a skilled organizer, a fluent and graceful speaker in both English and German, and always took energetic and enthusiastic part in elections, whether or not he was himself candidate. In Parliament he was noted for his sound opinion, his courtesy toward opponents, and his dignified bearing.

A large interest in Mr. Bowman's life was the tanning business. He was senior member of the firm of Bowman and Zinkan which had tanneries in St. Jacobs, Port Elgin and Southampton.

He married, in 1857, Nancy Kaufmann, of Preston, who died the following year. In 1861 he married Lydia Baumann, a daughter of Jacob W. Baumann. They had a family of two



ISSAC E. BOWMAN, M.P.



CHARLES M. BOWMAN, M.P.P.

sons, Charles M. (whose biography follows) and Alfred Frederick.

Mr. Bowman's home for the greater part of his life was in St. Jacobs where his house, of brick, and spacious, the original Bowman farm house to which he had added a wing for his library and a kitchen wing, overlooked, from the brow of the high ground, the beautiful Conestoga valley, and the village. In 1886 he moved to Waterloo where, after taking part in its organization in 1869, he was, in 1870, elected president of the Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company, now the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada. This office he retained during life. From 1876 on he was also president of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company. He died September 3rd, 1897, after a short illness.

Charles Martin Bowman

Charles Martin Bowman, elder son of Isaac Erb and Lydia (Bowman) Bowman, was born at St. Jacobs, Waterloo County, May 7th, 1863, and died at the Kitchener-Waterloo Hospital early on the morning of October 24th, 1932, after a brief illness.

He received his Public School education in the village of his birth and later, 1877 to 1879, attended the Berlin High School (now Kitchener and Waterloo Collegiate). Entering his father's tannery as an apprentice he had learned the trade when at the early age of 17, in 1880, he went into business practically for himself, establishing a tannery in Southampton, as partner of the St. Jacobs firm of Bowman and Zinkan. He retained control at Southampton until 1900. From 1880 until 1890 he was also President of the Southampton Lumber Company Limited which operated in the Bruce Peninsula. For twelve years he was engaged in contracting; from 1904 to 1910 he was President of the Great Lakes Dredging Co. Ltd. of Port Arthur, Ont., which concern was awarded the contract of dredging Fort William harbor, the largest single dredging contract given out in Canada up to 1910. In addition to these activities he was at various times director of the Bell Furniture Co. of Southampton, of the Stevens Hepper Co. Ltd. of Port Elgin and of the Durham Furniture Co. Ltd. of Durham.

Mr. Bowman had an extended and distinguished public career. He was President of the Southampton Board of Trade, was in 1894 and 1895 member of the municipal council and

subsequently Reeve. In 1898 he was first elected to the Ontario Legislature as member for North Bruce. He was re-elected in 1902, in 1908 and in 1911. Before the next election the ridings were changed somewhat; he was again elected in 1914, for the same general district, but now as member for West Bruce. Always taking a leading part in the Parliamentary debates, Mr. Bowman was made Liberal whip in 1902. For years he acted as financial critic and for a time he was seriously considered for the leadership of his party. In 1919 he definitely retired from active politics.

In 1916 Mr. Bowman, following his father's footsteps, became identified with The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada in being elected a director. In 1926 he became chairman of the Board of Directors which office he held until his death. He was also President of the Dominion Mortgage Association, President of the Colonization Finance Corporation Ltd., and one of the vice-presidents of the Waterloo Trust and Savings Co.

As President of the Immigration Board of the United Church of Canada Mr. Bowman became widely known. Through his efforts hundreds of immigrant boys were placed on farms in the west. Perhaps his greatest interest, next to the Mutual Life Assurance Company, was, in latter years, the Dominion Agricultural Credit Company, which is devoted to the purpose of profitable agricultural production in Western Canada. Several years ago Mr. Bowman's name was prominently mentioned for appointment to the Dominion Tariff Board.

Mr. Bowman was twice married, in 1896 to Lulu Hesse, who died October 1910, and in 1920 to Henrietta Hesse, sisters, daughters of Julius and Lina Hesse, of Howell, Mich. He is survived by his second wife, one son and two daughters.

Interment was in the Bowman family vault in Southampton Cemetery.

An ardent bowler and curler. Mr. Bowman was President of The Kitchener Waterloo Athletic Association and one of the founders of the Granite Club. He was member, and for seven years, May 1914 to May 1921, president, of the Ontario Club of Toronto. He was a prominent member of the Masonic Order.

ADDITIONS TO THE MUSEUM, 1931-32

Lard lamp, found in old building in St. Clements. Donated by Frank Boegel, Kitchener.

Hymn Book, 1853, Evangelical Association, formerly belonged to Jacob Hailer. Donated by S. U. Bean, Kitchener.

Vol. 34, No. 13, Lancaster County Historical Society, "The Conestogo Wagon." Donated by Albert K. Hostetter, Lancaster, Pa., per D. B. Betzner, Kitchener.

Two framed photographs, North American Hotel, Preston, about 1875 and 1880; two ditto of North American Hotel gardens, same dates; framed photograph of Christopher Kress, 1906, proprietor of North American Hotel. Donated by Mrs. W. T. Sass, Kitchener.

Framed photograph of David Williams, Collingwood, Founder Waterloo Historical Society. Donated by Mr. Williams.

Deed, May 1, 1828, John Erb to Henry Erb, Lot No. 58, E. half of Lot No. 4 and E. half of Lot No. 104, German Company Tract, and letter of L. Homfray Irving. Donated by President D. N. Panabaker.

Geistliche Viole, smaller hymn book of Evangelical Association, New Berlin, Pa., 1837. Donated by Dr. A. E. Byerly, Guelph.

Supplement to Ezra E. Eby's Biographical History of Waterloo Township. Joseph B. Snyder. Exchange.

Nineteenth Report Department of Public Records and Archives of Ontario, 1930. Dr. Alexander Fraser, Archivist, Toronto.

Prehistoric Indian Dugout Canoe, Algonquin origin, from Puslinch Lake. Donated by Mrs. Marian Eagle, per President D. N. Panabaker.

Historical badges, Berlin Saengerfest, etc. and Berlin Telegraph, April 3, 1874. Donated by Miss L. Frances Anthes, Toronto.

West Dumfries Militia list 1857; portrait photograph of David Goldie. Donated by Miss Elizabeth Dolman Watson, Ayr.

Berlin Philharmonic Society Concert programs, 1884, 1887, 1896, etc. Donated by Roy S. Bean, Waterloo.

Good family ancestry.

Shantz family history. Donated by Fred R. Shantz, Preston.

Relation d'un voyage a Manitoba par J. Y. Santz, 1873. By purchase.

Large framed photo reproduction of Berlin (now Kitchener) taken from Victoria Park, about 1903. Donated by L. D. Merrick, Kitchener.

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.

CATALOG OF MUSEUM

ARTICLES

- Atlantic Cable, section of first.
Army rifle used in Riel Rebellion, 1885.
29th Battalion Badges, old coins.
Berlin Rubber Co.: First pair rubbers manufactured by the original. January 24, 1900. Original Pay Roll Book, 1899.
British gas mask and bayonet sabre, Great War. U. S. Cartridge pouch, and sword, (Civil War). Cutlass.
Breech loading musket, original model.
Cannon ball from St. Roch, Quebec.
Clemens heirloom looking glass.
Cornerstone box, old town hall, Kitchener, 1869.
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.
Date stone, window lintel, old Waterloo mill, 1816.
Dominion Tire Co.: First automobile tire manufactured in Kitchener, 1913.
Flat iron, old, hollow, with soapstone heater.
Flint arrow heads, Indian artefacts, Conestogo River, St. Jacobs.
Galt Medal.
Hallman buggy.
Harness hames, old style, once owned by Jefferson Davis.
Historical Badges, Berlin Saengerfest, etc.
Indian arrow heads, stone axe, etc., and fossils.
Indian prehistoric Dugout Canoe, Algonquin Origin, from Puslinch Lake.
Indian pottery specimens (broken) found in railway excavation behind Dominion Tire Factory, Kitchener.
Indian: Stone axe, spear heads, arrow heads, etc., found in Waterloo County.
Inkhorn and sander.
Ink sander, brought from Pennsylvania by early settlers.
Keys taken from prisoners, from Sheriff's vault, County Buildings.
Lard Lamp (Fett Ampel) made for Jacob Hailer about 1835; stand for lard lamp made by Jacob Hailer; Indian skinning stone, found near corner of King and Scott Streets on land of Jacob Hailer about 1834.
Lard Lamp, found in old building in St. Clements.
Large spinning wheel, flax spinning wheel, muzzle loader shot gun, powder horn and bullet mould.
Medals: Colonial and Indian Exhibition of 1886, London, Eng. Tercentenary of Founding of Quebec, 1908.

Muzzle loader, shot gun, powder horn, shot bag.
 Native hand bag and girdle from Santo, New Hebrides.
 Niagara Railway Suspension Bridge: Wire splice from
 original cable, 1855.
 Old lard lamp.
 Opium pipe, Chinese.
 Painter's maul for grinding pigments.
 Pewter soup tureen, heirloom of Hallman family.
 and Pioneers Cradle with bedding etc., complete; iron mortar
 and pestle, for household use; hand sewing machine.
 Two flint lock horse pistols.
 Rail Section, Berlin & Waterloo Horse Ry., 1888.
 Rail Section, Grand Trunk Ry., 1856.
 Rangers Football Club badges and medals.
 Ready Reckoner, 1854.
 Reeve and Mayor's Chair, Old City Hall, Kitchener, 1870.
 Saddle: side saddle, of fine workmanship, brought from
 Pennsylvania, 1805, by John Erb family.
 Saddle, ladies. Shoemaker family.
 Saw, fire tongs, rat trap, carded wool for spinning,
 sausage grinder, settlers' implements, etc.
 Seals: Province of Upper Canada, etc.
 Shackles, old, County Jail.
 Shot-gun: G. Bettschen.
 Skates, old time, wood top.
 Smith Portfolio: County historical articles and papers.
 Switch used at inauguration of Hydro Electric Power
 Commission, October 11th, 1910, in Berlin (now Kitchener).
 Sword of Major G. H. Bowlby, M.D.
 Sword of Capt. John Gonder, ensign in war of 1812.
 Telephone instruments, wood, used on first telephone
 line in Berlin, now Kitchener, 1880.
 Threshing machine in use 80 years ago, from Menno
 Snider's farm near Conestoga; plow, early model; ox yoke;
 beet scuffler, early model.
 Threshing flail used in Bridgeport about 1840.
 Wagon: four horse settlers' wagon, "Prairie Schooner
 Type," brought from Pennsylvania by Abraham Weber, 1807.
 War Material: shell made by Canadian Buffalo Forge
 Co., 1915. Shell made by Goldie, McCulloch Co., 1915.
 Wheels: two of light wagon of 1804, used by Samuel
 Bricker and David Erb to carry purchase money for German
 Company Tract from Pennsylvania.
 Clayton W. Wells' Collection: Rifle, Daniel Snyder
 1831, also hunting bag, powder flask, etc., and antlers of deer
 shot near Waterloo, letter to Daniel Snyder, 1863, small iron

kettle, prong used in felling trees, two pair official Waterloo County hand cuffs, pair of prisoners shackles, Indian stone implements; day book of Abraham Erb (Waterloo Mill), 1822-26.

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