

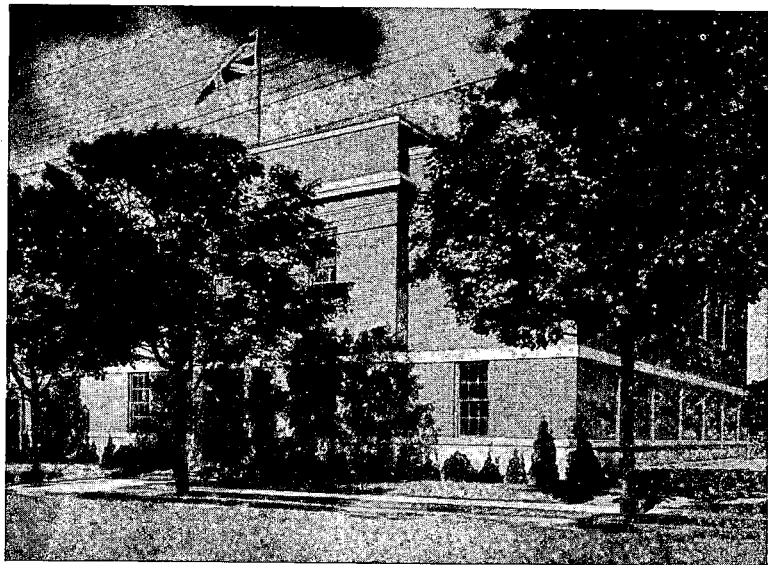
TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

of the

WATERLOO HISTORICAL SOCIETY



NINETEEN FORTY



BELL TELEPHONE BUILDING

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

of the

**WATERLOO HISTORICAL
SOCIETY
1940**



KITCHENER, ONTARIO

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY

MARCH 1941

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SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT

The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Waterloo Historical Society was held in the Y.M.C.A. building, Kitchener, on Friday evening, November 15th, 1940, with the President, Mr. H. W. Brown, presiding.

Items of interest on the programme were the historical sketch of St. Jerome's College, presented by Mr. E. F. Donohoe, and the address by Mr. E. C. Guillet, M.A., Toronto, on High-lights of Emigration in the Days of the Sailing Ships.

The Society's purpose to stimulate and maintain interest in the history of Waterloo County and district has been steadily kept in view. Our printed reports contain numerous articles dealing with the pioneer settlement. A number of biographies have been submitted this year. The history of the small hamlets and villages should be placed on record and, while a beginning has been made, much still remains to be written.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1940

Receipts:

Balance on hand Jan. 1st, 1940	\$245.15
Sales	21.85
Members' Fees	45.50
Bank Interest	4.96
Grants: County of Waterloo	\$ 75.00
City of Kitchener	50.00
City of Galt	25.00
Town of Waterloo	25.00
Town of Hespeler	20.00
	<hr/>
	195.00
	<hr/>
	\$512.46

Disbursements:

Binding	\$ 41.25
Printing 1939 and 1940 Reports	180.00
Postage and Stationery	11.31
Curator	25.50
Janitor	12.00
General Expense	73.87
	<hr/>
	343.93
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Balance	\$168.50
Balance	\$168.53

E. BREAK, Auditor.

P. FISHER, Secretary-Treasurer.

THE COMING OF THE TELEPHONE TO KITCHENER

H. W. Brown, B.A.

At present there are in use in the city 7,500 telephones. This number represents a growth spread over forty-nine years on the part of the company sponsoring the service.

The first instrument was brought into use by Mr. W. H. Breithaupt in 1880. His experiment was followed in 1883 by the arrival of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada and the introduction of a limited service.

Canadians evince more than a cursory interest in matters telephonic because that device was the invention of a compatriot named Alexander Graham Bell. Fifty-six years ago Professor Bell made his discovery at Brantford, Ontario. About 1860, and prior to Bell, the idea that sound-producing vibrations could be transmitted through a wire by means of electricity began to be recognized by several scientists. Reis of Frankfort, for example, invented an apparatus which could reproduce at a distant station the pitch of a musical sound by means of a continuous current along a telegraph wire.

A long step forward was taken in 1876 by Professor Bell. He discovered an articulating telephone which depended upon the principle of the undulating current, and by means of which the quality of a note, and therefore of a conversation, would be reproduced at a distant station. As we have seen, his discovery was made at Brantford. It astonished not only his neighbors but also his countrymen. Yet when he approached them and invited them to advance the money wherewith to exploit his discovery, they made excuses and avoided him as though he suffered from a plague. Finally, in order to get the necessary financial assistance, he was obliged to go to the United States. At Boston, he succeeded in persuading men of means to make the venture with him.

When Alexander Graham Bell found a method whereby to transmit speech, he opened the door to a new civilization. He set in motion forces that have since developed the telephone, the telephoto, television, trans-Atlantic telephony, the talking movies, the orthophonic phonograph, and many other inventions. Professor Bell was a professor of elocution and for years had sought means of enabling the deaf to hear. One of the persons whom he wished to aid was his sweetheart, Miss Mabel Hub-

bard, who later became his wife. In his experiments he first developed an instrument that was regarded as a toy, and which afterward became a world force—the telephone.

On March 10, 1876, Professor Bell's assistant heard his employer's voice in the first sentence ever spoken over a wire:

"Mr. Watson, come here, I want you."

Bell's voice travelled only to the next room. Now the human voice spans oceans and connects continents.

The first Bell organization consisted of four persons. They were Mr. Bell, Gardiner G. Hubbard, a Boston lawyer and the father of Bell's fiancée, Thomas Sanders, the chief financial pillar and Thomas A. Watson, Bell's assistant. So far as those four were concerned, their early years of endeavor to commercialize the telephone were period of struggle against poverty and patent litigation. But from that original organization has been created a company whose 32,900,000 telephones are in inter-communication with instruments in the leading countries of the world.

Dr. Bell's work attracted the attention of Mr. W. H. Breithaupt, then a young man scientifically inclined. He purchased two telephone instruments in 1880 and set them up in Berlin. After first obtaining the permission of the Town Council he constructed a line from the Louis Breithaupt Office on Queen Street North to his father's residence at the head of Margaret Avenue—a distance of one mile. The instruments, one at each end, used alternatively for speaking and hearing, were of walnut, and of the same general shape as the receiving instruments now in use. A call was made by means of an ordinary electric bell and battery. That private line did good service until the coming of the Bell Telephone Company in 1883. Mr. Breithaupt **has since donated the two instruments to the Waterloo Historical Society.**

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada extended its service to Berlin in 1883. After the necessary outdoor work had been done, they appointed the late John S. Hoffman as local manager. Mr. Hoffman was a druggist, with a store on King Street West, about midway between Queen and Ontario streets, at 34 King Street West. He was the son of John Hoffman I, who in 1840 founded the first furniture factory on the southeast corner of King and Ontario Streets. John Hoffman II was an enter-

prising citizen, long-time Secretary of the Berlin Board of Trade and the Park Board. After his appointment he immediately set out to get subscribers for the "talking wire." Before the close of 1883, he had listed forty-nine individuals for the new service. Of that number, only eleven were householders and only nine of them still retain their original names. This list of names may be found in Volume XVI of our historical reports.

Mr. Hoffman, year after year, built up the telephone list. The business having outgrown the available space in his drug-store, he leased the small brick building until recently occupied and owned by Kloepper & Company, coal dealers, at 8 Queen Street North. Mr. Hoffman filled the role of manager until 1892, when he resigned. He was succeeded by W. A. Green. Since then the managers have been: W. Donaldson, Alex. Richards, G. D. Richmond, J. M. McHardy, F. S. Routley, J. J. Griffin, J. A. Dochstader, W. Milner and the present manager, Robert Stevens.

The Bell Telephone erected a handsome office in 1926 at 48 Ontario Street North. It is a three-storey brick structure and equipped with every modern device known to telephony. The old side-winder instrument has gone. Now one requires to have his speech fully prepared, for by taking the transmitter off the hook, immediate connection is made at Central. Perhaps long-distance communications by business men and others have shown the greatest percentage of growth. The first manager of the local office, were he to revisit the city, would be astounded to learn that a subscriber can speak to a friend in Europe as easily as he could in 1883 speak to one in Toronto. The city exchange is never closed, and courteous young women are at the public's call every day in the week and every hour in the day. On an average, 50,000 calls are made here every twenty-four hours.

In 1883 the telephone office was kept open on week days from 8 o'clock a.m. until 8 o'clock p.m. On Sundays from 2 to 4 o'clock p.m. and on holidays from 10 to 12 o'clock a.m., and from 2 to 4 o'clock p.m.

In February of 1884 the Bell Telephone Company was given permission to erect poles and to string wires on any street in Berlin. In March 1885 the Council gave the Company an order to place a set of telephone instruments in the fire hall for alarm purposes. In 1890, Manager Hoffman wrote the Town Council asking for a grant of \$100.00 to aid in establishing a night telephone service. But the canny town fathers declined to take any

action in the matter. This was a huge sum!

It is a far cry from the telephone service of Mr. Hoffman's day, marvellous as it was at the time, to the New Dial System which has served Waterloo and Kitchener from midnight of November 23rd, 1940. Mr. Hoffman asked for a grant of One Hundred Dollars, as has been pointed out, to establish night service. In contrast to this financial poser, it may be stated that the New Dial System, including equipment, building and labor has cost the Company almost One Million Dollars. Telephone growth forms a fairly accurate measurement of general business development. Thus it might be said that as the telephone system has so definitely grown and progressed, so have the cities of Waterloo and Kitchener advanced.

The magnificent central office recently erected on Water Street North, does credit not only to the Company but to the city as well. It is an architectural gem when viewed from the street, and a work of art when viewed from the interior, making altogether a pleasing addition to our public buildings, and a pleasant and comfortable place in which to work. Incidentally the Company with the assistance of the Kitchener Horticultural Society has furnished future builders with a charming bit of landscaping which they might well seek to emulate. The Waterloo Historical Society extends its congratulations to the Bell Telephone Company not only on the growth of its business and the erection of a central building in keeping with this growth, but also on the splendid service it has rendered the citizens of Kitchener and Waterloo in keeping pace with their needs.

ST. JEROME'S COLLEGE HISTORICAL SKETCH

E. F. Donohoe

While education essentially underlies the culture of a community or state, it by necessity takes a secondary position in periods of pioneering. The settler must first look to his axe and the hewing of logs for his home before he begins to think in terms of educating his children. The wild in nature must be conquered and tamed before there is time or opportunity to give consideration to the cultural aspects of life.

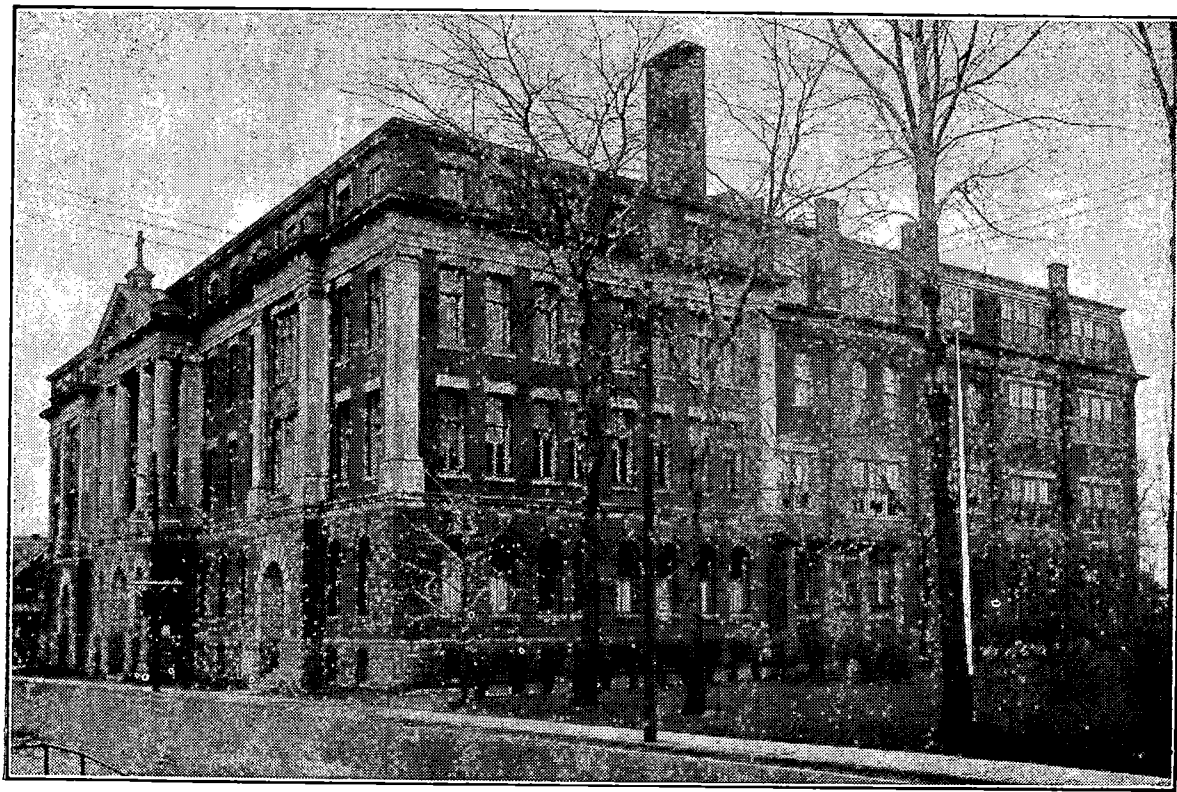
In some communities the interim between the beginning of settlement and the inception of some system of education has been long and in others short. The interval has generally depended upon the character of the people and their leaders.

The settlement days of Waterloo County are perhaps distinctive in respect of the interval of settlement and the beginning of educational efforts. The age of some of the old school houses still extant attests the early beginning given to education by the sturdy, steady and progressive souls who may now be called the sires of this industrious community and by community let us understand the term in its wider sense as it applies to the villages, towns, cities and the fruitful countryside that comprise the county of Waterloo.

The history of education is perhaps one of the most absorbing phases of development standing to the enduring credit of those who contributed to the community's progress in those early days of the 19th century when Scot and German, Englishmen and Pennsylvania Dutchmen (and I am informed even an occasional Irishman) mingled in the founding and the moulding of a great county. The Tassie School, the old Berlin Grammar School are now mere names but they signified the early and successful efforts being made in this county to provide education in the comparatively primitive period of Western Ontario.

Contemporaneous with these schools and still surviving is St. Jerome's College, now going into its seventy-seventh year and looking to the future with an assurance that speaks volumes for the educational vitality of this community. Tracing its beginning to a log cabin in St. Agatha and the vision of an immigrant priest, it looks back over 76 years of distinguished service and forward to unnumbered years of expansion.

The potential Catholic college for Western Ontario was first conceived in the heart of a Jesuit missionary and his associates in 1847. Such a project was suggested to them by Bishop Power of Toronto. These men began their religious ministrations in St. Agatha and later moved to New Germany where they are said to have actually initiated the erection of a building that was to be used as a college. The location of the Grand Trunk Railway through Guelph at that time brought the Jesuits from New Germany to the Royal City and caused the abandonment of their Waterloo County college idea.



ST. JEROME'S COLLEGE

The trek of settlers that began the cultivation of land at the close of the eighteenth century became constant through the years, until in 1850 this area had been fairly well taken up by tillers of the soil and clearers of the bush. Occupied chiefly by colonists of German origin or descent, a large part of the county had become the property of the German Company which had been formed by Mennonites from Pennsylvania. It was into this setting in 1827 that a few German Catholics from Alsace, Baden and Wuerttemberg entered taking up their pioneer abodes in New Germany and St. Agatha.

With this rounding out of settlement in the northern section of the county, the pioneers found themselves with very inadequate educational facilities. They were poor, living off the land that was but beginning to yield them meagre surplus. They could scarcely do justice to educational requirements as the first generation in the new land began to reach the years of reason. The boys and girls who needed schooling also were needed to give help on the farm. There were small schools that served a wide area. They were for the most part overcrowded and attended by boys and girls ranging in age from seven to twenty and even twenty-four. The older ones tried during the winter months to snatch a bit of learning missed in their juvenile days.

Such were the conditions when Father Eugene Funcken, C.R., came from Rome to St. Agatha. He was accompanied by a young cleric in minor orders, Rev. Edward Glowacki. The year was 1857 and among the first conclusions of Father Funcken after a survey of the region that comprised Western Ontario was the necessity for an institution of learning that would prepare laymen for the requirements of life and cater to the training of a native priesthood, familiar with the languages spoken by the various settlers. The need was obvious but funds and men for the purpose were utterly lacking.

What might be termed the germination of St. Jerome's College was the incidental teaching of a group of boys from the separate school in the village by a Mr. Fenessey, later one of the outstanding members of the Resurrection Fathers. Mr. Fenessey came from St. Michael's College to learn German from Father Funcken at St. Agatha. In return he taught Father Funcken English. With plenty of time on his hands he organized a class in Latin and some of the other high school subjects, teaching the boys of the village in the dining-room of the rectory.

Seven years later Father Eugene Funcken secured the services of his younger brother, also a priest and a member of the Congregation of the Resurrection. Father Louis Funcken, educated in Holland, came out to Canada from Rome to St. Agatha to be the founder of St. Jerome's College. Embued with democratic views and animated by a religious zeal, the work of providing a school of higher learning for the sons of men tilling virgin soil was an attractive task to Father Louis. He was a man of determination and great diligence. It is recorded of him that typhoid fever during his youthful years had rendered him deaf. He was practically refused admission to seminary to study for the priesthood because of this physical defect. He finally persuaded the bishop to give him a trial and he was received into the seminary on six months' probation. Unable to hear the lectures, he applied himself to his books with unremitting diligence. At the end of the six months, he placed first in the examinations and was allowed to continue to ordination.

It was with this handicap that Father Louis Funcken came out to Canada to found a college for the Fathers of the Resurrection in this county. As he overcame the handicap in the seminary, so did he overcome it in his zealous work here. In spite of deafness, he secured the degree of Doctor of Divinity at the University of Sapienza and in spite of deafness he started St. Jerome's College at St. Agatha in 1864 with only a few students gathered around him and with scarcely enough funds to guarantee anything beyond a temporary arrangement.

Upon reaching St. Agatha, Father Louis, as he has always affectionately been called, secured a vacant house, the old Wey homestead. It was a small log house about a mile and a quarter east of the village. A cairn erected by the Alumni Association of St. Jerome's College in 1935 now marks the site of the original college. Father Funcken opened his college in the small rooms of the log house. He secured the assistance of Mr. Fennessey who subsequently joined the Congregation of the Resurrection. A short time later Rev. Louis Elena, C.R., L.L.D., a native of Trent, Austria, joined them. These three comprised the original faculty. Not sufficiently familiar with English, Father Funcken and Father Elena conducted their classes in German and Mr. Fennessey, later Father Fennessey, conducted his lectures in English.

Nearly all of the students who came to Mr. Fennessey, a few years previous, when he started his classes in the dining-room

of the rectory, became students of the college and formed the nucleus. Among them were Augustus and Peter Kaiser, Peter Brick, and Simon Herres, and Stephan Waden who eventually became a priest.

The first two years seemed to promise some success. The small log cabin was inconvenient and over-crowded and these conditions forced Father Louis to look for a more suitable place. After much consideration and search, he decided to move to Berlin, the county town, situated on the Grand Trunk Railway. Berlin was then a town of about 2,000 with a small Catholic church but no resident pastor. Father Funcken purchased a residence near the church and had a wing of 40 by 50 feet added to it. He transferred the college to this building in the fall of 1866. The college opened with 40 resident students from Ontario and some points in the United States. There were also six day scholars.

Mr. C. V. Levermann, teacher of the separate school, gave Father Funcken considerable assistance by teaching at the college after the regular school hours. Assistance was also given by some of the older and more advanced students who taught the elementary subjects.

Considerable expense was involved in the purchase of the college property and the enlargement of the building. The Berlin parish was small and poor. From it Father Funcken could obtain only most modest financial help. The rates charged the students for board and tuition were so low as not to suffice to cover running expenses. From its inception the institution suffered financial difficulties such as to cause the founder grave concern.

The initial years were not free from other reverses. Mr. Fennessey became Father Fennessey through ordination in 1867, but two years later his health failed and he had to journey to Italy to recuperate. Mr. Levermann left the same year. Luckily at this time three clerics arrived from Rome to continue their studies and to assist at the college. One of these, Leopold Holzmueller, contracted tuberculosis and died. Mr. Lajone, a Sicilian, was of an intensely nervous disposition and given to irascibility. He did not succeed with the students and finally left the Congregation. Mr. Carl Lanz, a Prussian from Silesia, was an excellent teacher but failed in health after a few years' work and returned to Rome. Rev. John Wolowski, a Polish priest who had

lost an arm in the Polish insurrection, came about this time and rendered valuable aid to the college. He also did some notable work among the little Polish colony in Berlin. In 1871 he was transferred to St. Mary's College, Kentucky.

Loaded with financial responsibilities which the revenues could not meet, Father Funcken placed Father Elena in charge of the college while he went on a lecture tour to raise funds. He lectured in various parts of the United States and came home with \$1,000 and a second attack of typhoid fever. He lay ill for several months while Father Elena carried on. On his recovery he again assumed charge and Father Elena left to become pastor of the church at New Germany.

Over a five-year period Father Funcken lost one assistant after another. His only help during most of this time was a public school teacher and the older students. The number of students naturally declined so that from 1871 to 1878 he had but twenty or twenty-five in attendance at one time.

In spite of discouragement, he labored on with patience and with great hope in his heart. This hope was the vision of help from the youth of his own training returning to the college to take places on the faculty. These young men went to Rome to complete their studies and the first one of Father Louis' students to return to assist him was Father Theobald Spetz, C.R., D.D.

Two years later Rev. William Kloepfer, C.R., D.D., returned. The latter was one of the first students in St. Agatha where he completed five years of study and went to Rome in 1869 for a post-graduate course in philosophy and science. Father Kloepfer fell dangerously ill when ready for his final examinations. For months his recovery was despaired of but he finally convalesced. He was unable to resume his studies for three years.

In 1885 Rev. Joseph Schweitzer, C.R., B.A., returned from Rome. He was followed in 1886 by Rev. Anthony Weiler, C.R., Ph.D. Rev. John Steffan, C.R., Ph.D., D.D., also returned in 1886.

The hopes of Father Louis so long delayed of realization were fulfilled by the return of these men, his former students. With the growth of the teaching staff, the registration of students increased. As early as 1881 the building became inadequate. A large wing was erected and another storey added to the original

building. In 1887 a more pretentious building of four storeys was built beside the original. It was contemporaneous with the opening of the new and larger building that Father Louis celebrated the 25th anniversary of his priesthood. The alumni presented him with a handsome purse which he used to supply furnishings for the larger college halls.

In 1889 this four-storey building was nearly doubled in size as increasing demands continued to be made upon the institution. It was now a definitely established college, filling a definite place in the educational scheme of the community and extending to ever-widening fields that brought students from all sections of the continent.

In the spring of 1889 Father Funcken's health failed. His physicians ordered him abroad for a rest. With the college assured of a future, with its influence steadily widening, the founder relinquished his work temporarily, going to Holland to retrieve his health. His hope of returning was never realized. He died on January 30, 1890. In his last wish he expressed a desire that his heart be taken to his beloved people in Canada and placed in St. Mary's Church. Father William Kloefer returning home from Rome stopped in Holland and brought back with him the skull of Father Funcken which, upon his return, was encrypted in St. Mary's Church behind a marble tablet bearing the basrelief bust of the beloved priest.

The post-Funcken period of the institution, animated by the spirit of the founder, was a period of expansion. Father Funcken was succeeded by his own disciple, Father Theobald Spetz. The staff consisted of Very Rev. William Kloefer, C.R., D.D.; Rev. Theobald Spetz, C.R., D.D.; Rev. Joseph Schweitzer, C.R., B.A.; Rev. Anthony Weiler, C.R., D.D.; Rev. John Steffan, C.R., Ph.D., D.D.; Rev. Hubert Aeymans, C.R.; Mr. Hugh McPhee; Mr. Jeremiah Suddaby, principal of the public schools; Mr. Joseph Ferguson and Mr. Francis Mayerhofer.

The students in 1895 volunteered to do the excavation work for the first gymnasium which was built in the basement of the original building. The walls were underpinned and the students excavated to a sufficient depth. In two years, this was replaced when the quadrangle between the two buildings was roofed to provide larger floor space for gymnastic schedules.

During the presidency of Father Spetz, many young priests returned from Rome who were later to take distinguished places

in the development of the scholastic excellence of the college. Among these was Rev. W. Vincent Kloepfer, C.R., whose lectures in philosophy became broadly known, making the college during his regime a mecca for those wishing to specialize in the metaphysical studies. Father Vincent, as he is lovingly remembered by members of the Alumni today, died Jan. 16, 1925, leaving a brilliant record of scholarship behind him. In addition to his scholastic attainments, he was also eminent in music, his ability as a choral director contributing to the development of St. Mary's Church choir and also to the choir of the Catholic church at New Hamburg where he was pastor for many years. Father Vincent supervised the construction of the present St. Mary's Church, being assistant pastor as well as professor of philosophy at the college during the time it was under construction.

Others whose efforts were outstanding were Rev. A. L. Fischer, C.R., and Rev. Charles Kiefer, C.R. Father Fischer taught Greek for many years and Father Kiefer, now deceased, was head master of history.

Father John Fehrenbach succeeded Father Spetz as president. One of the most eminent scholars developed by the Resurrection Fathers, Father Fehrenbach administered the institution both from the academic and business angles most effectively. He paid off most of the outstanding debt and made changes in the curriculum which elevated the standards.

In 1905 Father Fehrenbach resigned the presidency and was succeeded by Very Rev. A. L. Zinger, C.R., Ph.M. His name stands out in the history of the college with that of Father Funcken. It was under the regime of Father Zinger which lasted for fifteen years that the greatest period of development is recorded. The student body rose to 150 boarding students and about 30 day scholars. He built the large administration building on Duke Street and the spacious gymnasium on College Street. He continued the policy of Father Fehrenbach, increasing the academic standards as the years went by and adding to the lay teaching staff, specialists in subjects emphasized by the curriculum including science and mathematics.

The college turned out many graduates, during the presidency of Father Zinger, who have since found eminent places in the church and in secular endeavors. Most Rev. Joseph O'Sullivan, D.D., Bishop of Charlottetown, P.E.I., studied under Father

Zinger. The present Bishop of Hamilton, Most Rev. Joseph F. Ryan, D.D., also graduated during Father Zinger's tenure of office. His Honor Sylvester Sabbatino, LL.D., judge of the Brooklyn municipal court, and a distinguished jurist, and P. J. Mulligan of Cleveland, Ohio, are among the outstanding graduates who entered the legal profession. Dr. J. C. Droste, Grand Rapids, Michigan, and Dr. H. P. Fischer, Minnesota, both heading large sanatoria, widely known over the continent, and Dr. L. V. Lang, of this city, are graduates of the Zinger period who have made distinguished contributions to the medical profession.

The number of those who have taken their places in the community life of the Twin City and the county is too large for enumeration here. Mention can be made, however, of two Kitchener mayors who graduated from the college, the late Dr. H. S. Bowlby and Conrad Bitzer.

The years 1900 to 1902 developed an outstanding student in William F. Murphy, now the Most Rev. William F. Murphy, Bishop of Saginaw, Mich. He is the first of the American alumni to be elevated to the episcopacy in the United States.

The years of Father Zinger's presidency were years of development both in educational scope and also in actual building enlargement.

The war period followed by the depression brought difficult days to the institution. Father Zinger retired in 1919 and was succeeded by Rev. William Beninger.

Father Beninger, succeeded by Father Leo Siess, C.R., and Rev. Robert Dehler, C.R., battled through the depression years against discouraging odds. The student body declined until upon the appointment of Rev. William Borho, the present incumbent, the attendance was only a skeleton of the former days.

Under the leadership of Father Borho, the school has re-adjusted the curriculum to conform in every detail with Ontario departmental requirements. It has been recognized as an approved high school by the council of universities and it is now completing plans for affiliation which will entitle it to confer degrees.

St. Jerome's College at the conclusion of 75 years of academic progress, not unmarked by discouraging vicissitudes, is entering upon a new phase of development, one that will see it listed among the university colleges of Ontario.

Its alumni is now a pulsating organization under the leadership of Rev. George M. Murray, Ravena, N.Y. No longer does the faculty struggle alone. The alumni is marching behind the faculty leadership to a sure and permanent place in the educational life of Canada.



HIGHLIGHTS OF EMIGRATION IN THE DAYS OF THE SAILING-SHIP

Edwin C. Guillet, M.A.

There have been great changes in the last two centuries, but perhaps none so great as the development of transportation. To travel is now usually a pleasure, but in the days of the sailing-ship it was, for the great mass of people, an experience of misery and hardship.

Many causes stimulated emigration from the British Isles to North America in the period 1770-1860. The revolution in industry threw many out of employment, and made the lot of the employed almost as hard. Small tenants were being displaced by large-scale agriculture and sheep-raising. In Scotland the clan system, with its sense of responsibility for the retainer, was passing out of existence, and rents were rapidly increasing above ability to pay. In Ireland the plague of absentee landlords was aggravated by the failure of the potato crop, while throughout the British Isles thousands of men were discharged from the army and navy at the close of the Napoleonic Wars in 1815, and other thousands found their employment gone when war orders for woollen cloth and other supplies were suddenly cancelled.

Emigration to America may be roughly divided into the early and later periods. In the early period, prior to 1830, emigration was a leisurely affair, in which the emigrant made his way to the nearest seaport, arranged with a captain for a passage, and proceeded to his destination in a slow, unsanitary, but, in general, not overcrowded manner. When emigration increased in intensity, however, the mad rush for the promised land made conditions of travel much worse—in many instances it was a flight from one type of destitution to another more intense.

Having disposed of his property, and such personal effects as he could not carry with him, the emigrant and his family proceeded to the seaport and stopped at a tavern until their ship sailed. Great caution was here necessary, for there were sharpers of all kinds to cheat the unsuspecting countryman as he purchased supplies and effected arrangements. There were often delays in sailing which rapidly exhausted his funds, and, to the sadness which usually attended the wrench from home and its associations, were frequently added resentment and disappointment.

Of all emigrants to America in the period, about 98 per cent travelled steerage. The few obtained private or semi-private cabin accommodation varying from luxurious appointments aboard a fast New York packet to a small room near the captain's quarters, or a portion of the steerage set apart. The vast majority were provided with a daily allowance of water, and a wooden bunk which was probably shared with several others. The bunks were upper and lower in two rows with a small passageway between, but on the worst ships there were sometimes three tiers, and even three rows, and the resulting confusion and overcrowding on vessels with the most primitive sanitary arrangements is better imagined than described.

If the weather was good during the passage there were amusements and diversions which the healthy might enjoy; but in bad weather with a brutal crew the sufferings of the emigrants were tragic and sometimes fatal. Fire and shipwreck were comparatively common, and in general only enough lifeboats were carried to accommodate the few cabin passengers. In 1832 and 1834 there were cholera epidemics which took many lives, while 1847 was the great "ship fever" year—the "black year of emigration"—when 25,000 Irish died en route to, or soon after arrival in America.

Among curious customs which diverted and refreshed travellers was that of stopping a few hours to fish off the Grand Banks of Newfoundland. Diaries refer to the large number of fish taken by passengers and crew, and they provided a welcome addition to the food supply; for many, who chose to carry their own food rather than to be supplied by the captain, were running short as they approached America.

Storms, fogs and ice-floes made the passage through the Gulf of St. Lawrence tedious and dangerous, but those bound

for New York commonly made a faster passage. There was an enforced cleanliness as the vessel approached the quarantine station, for some attempt at supervision of immigration was early made, though in Canada it was comparatively primitive and ineffective.

Upon reaching port the emigrant was subject to the same type of swindlers and harpies who had beset him at the point of embarkation. This was particularly true at New York, where many an immigrant lost his remaining possessions. Many are known to have been lured to disreputable taverns where they were speedily put out of the way. Others, entirely destitute, knew not which way to turn.

Those who entered at Quebec or Montreal had still a laborious trip by bateau up the St. Lawrence, and by steamship into Lake Ontario. The usual route from New York after 1825 was by the Hudson River and Erie Canal tow-boat to Buffalo, and thence west or north by stage or covered wagon. Some emigrants entered at New Orleans, while a few hundred Scots proceeded to Hudson Bay, and thence by a laborious route to the Red River Settlement—the first in the Canadian West.

Reaction to conditions in the new land varied with the individual. A few could not stand such "a damned wild country, full of yankies and agues," and returned to the Old Land. Many never quite fitted into the strange conditions, and degenerated both in worldly possessions and character in the New World. But the great majority were much better off than they could ever have hoped to be in Britain. "This is the land of plenty, where industry is rewarded," wrote a former Chartist, "and not as in England, where some roll in luxury while others starve." "The girls here that go out to do housework dress as well as any lady," wrote Mary Jane Watson; while a farm laborer from Corsley who had cut his foot with an axe expressed the general opinion when he wrote home: "You must not think I dislike the country on account of my misfortunes, for if I was to cut my right leg off I should not think of returning to Corsley again, for I could do much better here with one leg than in Corsley with two."

NOTE—(For an extended account of the subject and a complete bibliography of source material, the author refers the reader to his book, *THE GREAT MIGRATION*, Thomas Nelson & Sons, New York, 1937).

COBER FAMILY HISTORY

Rev. P. Cober

I will endeavor to write a short history of the Cober family with regard to their origin and as to how they come to be in Canada, etc. In doing so I am largely dependent on my own memory, and an account given in a book entitled "Cober Genealogy," composed by the Reverend Alvin A. Cober.

The earliest history I can give of the Cobers and trace back is of my great-grandfather, Peter Cober, who with his wife, whose maiden name was Anne Margaret Shedecker, and, as tradition has it, nineteen other families emigrated from Germany and landed in Baltimore soon after the middle of the eighteenth century. Evidently soon after his arrival he settled on a farm in Brothersvalley Township, Somerset County, State of Pennsylvania. This farm was located about three miles west of Berlin on the road leading to the town of Somerset. To this family were born nine children, namely Nickolas, Elizabeth, Veronica, Margaret, Peter Jr., John, Catherine, Mary and Susanna.

Nickolas Cober, who was the oldest in Peter Cober's family and who was my grandfather, was born November 24th, 1763, and died August 31st, 1842, aged 78 years, nine months and seven days. In 1795 or 1796 he was married to Eve Fisher, who was born June 27th, 1777, and died February 21st, 1859, aged 81 years, seven months and twenty-four days. They were married in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, and died in York County, Ontario, and were buried in the Cober Cemetery near Maple, Ontario.

In 1796 this couple in company with the bride's parents emigrated to Canada and were located somewhere near Niagara Falls for a short time, where their oldest child, Elizabeth, was born. I have been told that there is a little village in that district called "Fisherville." But whether it got its name in this way or not I cannot tell. They lived a short time in this place, when they moved to Lot 34, in the first concession of the Township of Vaughan, in York County. This farm is located on the west side of Yonge Street, the second farm south of a little place called Langstaffe. Tradition has it that the first night after their arrival they slept under a beech tree. This was some time in March, 1797. Of the first settlers on Yonge Street, they were the fifth family. On their tombstone it is stated that "they were one of the first five families to settle on Yonge Street,

about 18 or 20 miles north from what is now Toronto, but at that time called Little York and often nicknamed Muddy York. But those early settlers lived there before there was either a Little or Muddy York. The northern limits of Toronto are scarcely half the distance south of the farm now.

I have in my possession the deed that grandfather got for this land under the reign of King George the third, with his seal attached to it. They had a family of eleven children and with the exception of the oldest one they were all born and raised on this farm. Their names were Elizabeth, Rachel, Peter, Magdaline, Mary, Catherine, Margaret, Nickolas Jr., Susanna, Jacob and Barbara. The first seven of the family after their marriage lived not very far from the place of their birth. But Nickolas, Jr., my father, and Susanna and Jacob moved to the township of Puslinch, not far from the town of Hespeler. (The story goes that Puslinch was named after a man whose name was Linch, who built a wheelbarrow in his house only to find it too large to pass through the door. Whereupon he called upon his brother to aid him by calling "Push Linch.")

Barbara after her marriage moved to the township of Nottawasaga, Simcoe County. Tradition has it that my grandfather Nickolas bought a thousand acres of land at one dollar per acre, all paid in silver, including lots 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in the third concession of Puslinch. My father, Nickolas, Jr., got lot number two. My uncle, Jacob, got lot number five, and Aunt Susanna lived on lot number six, which was across on the east side of the side road. Nickolas Cober's wife, my mother, whose maiden name was Nancy Holm, was born on a farm one and a quarter miles south of Old Gormley, on the fourth concession of Markham Township in the County of York. She was born on November fourth, 1813. They were married on April 3rd, 1832. I will here insert a correct copy of the original marriage certificate which I have in my possession:

"Markham, Aprile 3rd, 1832.

"This certifies that this day after due publishment of the same I have lawfully married Nicoles Coover of the township of Vaughan and Nancy Holms of Markham Township, Home district, Upper Canada. John Donna and Daniel Crider, we being witnesses.

"William Jenkins, M.V.Ds."

You will note the peculiar spelling, Aprile for April, Nicoles Coover for Nicholas Cober, Donna for Doner. My father and mother evidently soon after their marriage moved on their farm, lot two, third concession in Puslinch. I gather this from the fact that in the old family Bible which I have in my possession there is an account of the death of an infant dated May 11th, 1833. This infant which was a little boy, who was either stillborn or died soon after birth, was buried on their farm in what was afterward the orchard. I remember well where the little grave was.

My grandfather, Neils P. Holm, my mother's father, was born in the city of Copenhagen, Denmark, on October 19th, 1774. He was married to Anne Catherine Philips in 1803. She was born in the free city of Hamburg, Germany, November 7th, 1785. Just where she was located after arriving in Canada I cannot tell, only that when I was a boy of about two years, my parents made a visit to some of mother's relatives in the neighborhood of Sharon, in the township of Whitchurch. But whether this was her maiden home or not I cannot tell. My grandfather Holm, in the earlier part of his life, was a sailor for eleven years, plying between New York and Liverpool. About the year 1913 or 1914, I lived in New Gormley, and had a visit from Reverend Fred. Elliot, who lived not far from Richmond Hill. In the course of our conversation I happened to relate the story of my grandfather Holm to Mr. Elliot, who, when I had finished, asked my permission to make a write-up and he would have it printed in the Richmond Hill Liberal. I finally consented and he did so and I found out afterward that it was reprinted in the Toronto and Hamilton papers, and was finally printed in the Galt Reporter.

The following, taken from the Richmond Hill Liberal, will be of interest to many readers of the Reporter, as descendants of the Holms are quite numerous throughout this section of the country.

An interesting bit of local history has recently come to light through a conversation between the writer and the narrator, Reverend Peter Cober, at present residing in New Gormley.

Some time about the year 1780 a young man named Holm left Copenhagen, Denmark, to seek his fortune, sailing the high seas. In time we find him on one of the sailing vessels of that day plying between Liverpool and New York. The life of a sailor in those days was a hard, rough experience. Indeed, coarse

food, rough, uncomfortable quarters, constant exposure, and long weary voyages, made it anything but "A Grand Sweet Song." Our hero was getting heartily sick of the whole business and resolved to make his escape at the earliest opportunity. The laws in those days, in the case of deserting sailors, were cruelly severe and rigidly enforced. No pains were spared to capture the poor runaway, for his master's 'tender mercies' were cruel. While waiting at the port of New York before starting on the return voyage, young Holm saw before him what he felt to be the chance of his life. It was the custom of the sea captains at that time to anchor out from the dock at nights a number of feet to prevent sailors from getting ashore, and also to prevent people from coming aboard. One night when it was Holm's turn on the night watch he resolved to put into execution a pre-conceived plan that was daring in the extreme. Climbing to the topmast he fastened a long rope reaching from there to the upper deck. Grasping it firmly with both hands, he swung himself like a pendulum back and forth with ever-increasing momentum to and fro from the direction of the deck. At last the supreme moment arrived and as the rope swung its extreme length landward, he let go and fell in an unconscious condition on shore. How long he remained in that condition he never knew, but as soon as he regained consciousness he struck for liberty. Leaving the town he got into the sparsely settled country, where, in the shelter of the forests he spent his days and travelled by night. On what Holm subsisted on those marches to the interior of New York State is not on record. Feeling more safe now from his pursuers, he applied for shelter at farm houses, and after the manner of pioneer days was hospitably received. One evening a social party gathered to have a country dance at the hotel, where he lodged. Unfortunately, while they had a fiddle, there was no fiddler. In some way they elicited the information from the young Dane that he was a violinist, but he utterly refused to play. Finally a man in the crowd said: "If you play for us tonight, I will give you a deed for 200 acres of land in Upper Canada." Of course that decided it, and the music was well supplied. After the deed was transferred, Holm in the course of time resolved to tramp to Canada and view his possessions. He found it to be Lot 30, Concession 3, Markham, now owned by Wm. George Denne. It was covered with solid pine and hardwood bush, and the sturdy Dane set out to chop out a home for himself. With determined vigor he succeeded, and the log house which he built was taken down only about ten years ago. The Holms moved many years ago to the county of Waterloo,

then a new settlement, where many of the third generation still reside. Reverend P. Cober above noted was a grandson of Mr. Holm on his mother's side. How little the present generation realizes, as they enjoy the fruits of those pioneer labors, what strange bits of history are connected with the homes in which they dwell and the fertile fields that were once unbroken forest.

Now the farm referred to in the former clipping was, as referred to, one and a quarter miles south of Old Gormley, and, at the time my grandfather got it, it was a dense forest, mostly made up of hardwood, but with a large number of pine trees. There being at the time no demand for such timber, it was up to those early settlers to chop it down and cut it in proper lengths, put it into large heaps and burn it up. Such were the hardships of those early settlers. Evidently their whole family which consisted of ten children, was born and raised on this farm.

While I was pastor of what is in our conference called the Markham circuit from the spring of 1885, to the spring of 1888, I frequently passed this farm, and at that time the old house in which the Holm family lived and in which my father and mother were married, was still standing. It surely was an interesting sight to me and to think of the history behind it.

My father and mother, as already stated, must have moved into a log house on their farm in Puslinch very shortly after their marriage. This country at that time was a wild forest, made up of hardwood and quite a number of pines with its cedar swamps. Wild game was plentiful, consisting of deer, bears, wolves, and fish which were plentiful in the river Speed. They used to tell us children that at times the wolves would gather around the house in such numbers in the night, and put up such a howl, that the windows would rattle. My father's family consisted of eight children, namely Annie, John, Sarah, Jacob N., Mary, Martha, Peter and Hannah. For a more detailed account of dates of births, to whom married, date of marriage, dates of death, and age at the time of death, see family records. They were evidently all born in the log house, except myself, and my sister Hannah, who were the youngest in the family, from the fact that I had the honor of being the first child born in the new house, which is still standing. It is a house built up of hewed cedar logs, and was in later years lathed and plastered on the outside. Susannah Cober, one of father's sisters, was born June

4th, 1813, and married to Reverend Neils Peter Holm November 13th, 1832. He was a brother to my mother. They settled on Lot 6, in the third concession of Puslinch, where their eleven children were born, namely Rachel, Elizabeth, Daniel, Susan, Anne, Eve, Margaret, Samuel, Maria, Martha and Peter.

Jacob Cober, my father's youngest brother, and the second youngest in the family, was born July 8th, 1815, and was married November 6th, 1838 to Mary Groh, who was born October 12th, 1819. They had a family of twelve children, namely Catherine, Susan, Solomon, Elizabeth, Sarah, Mary, John, Annie, Rebecca, Eve, Matilda and Isaac. They lived on Lot. 5, on the third concession of Puslinch. My father used to tell us that for a period of a few years his parents lived on the same Lot 5, and from the fact that Jacob got his wife from Waterloo, it would seem quite reasonable to suppose that when he first came to Puslinch he was a single man. So it might be that my grandparents came to Puslinch at or near the same time that my father and Uncle Neil P. Holm did. However, this part is only my own supposition. My grandparents in a short time probably moved back to Markham again, and until their death lived with one or the other of their daughters and are both buried on the third line of Vaughan in what is known as the Cober cemetery. My father and mother, Neil P. Holm and wife and Jacob Cober and wife are all buried in the Union cemetery which is in the northeast corner of Jacob Cober's farm, Lot 5, where the Union church stands, which was built in 1875.

My grandparents and Grandmother Holm and their whole family which consisted of ten children, namely, Philip, John, Henry, Paul, Reverend Peter Neil or Reverend Neils Peter, Nancy, Daniel, Elizabeth, Molly and Jacob, also moved from Vaughan Township and settled on Lot No. 1, which adjoined the townships of Waterloo and Puslinch and which is also the county line between Waterloo and Wellington. This was the farm adjoining my father's. Just what year they settled here I cannot tell. Grandmother died October 11th, 1858, when I was five years old, but I remember it well. Grandfather died January 12th, 1865, at the age of 90 years, 2 months and 24 days. Grandfather was the first one to be buried in a coffin and rough box. They are both buried in Wanner's cemetery.

My Uncle Peter Neils Holm had a saw-mill and afterwards also built the stone grist-mill, which for many years went by the name of Holm's Mill. Peter's son ran this mill for a good

many years. It afterwards changed hands, and was called Kribs' Mill. During this time it was changed from the old stone to the roller process. I think it now goes by the name of Zryd's Mill. It was first run by water power from a dam just across the township in Puslinch. This dam was supplied by the outlet from Puslinch Lake, but in the course of time David Holm built a dam across the river Speed about the year 1875. The writer with a yoke of oxen helped to get out the timber for it.

The foregoing is a short history of the Cober and Holm families which I have written as stated in the beginning but I am not certain as to the correctness of every detail. I have given it as correct as I could from my own knowledge, and what I could gather from other sources.

THE VILLAGE OF SHAKESPEARE, PERTH COUNTY

Mrs. A. M. Fraser

This is a small, thriving village, located halfway between New Hamburg and Stratford on the original main line of the Grand Trunk Railway. Ninety to one hundred years ago it was known as Bell's Corners, after the first Bell family who settled there. The name persisted until after 1850. "Smith's Canada," published in 1851, speaks of Bell's Corners as a small settlement on the Huron Road, leading from Wilmot Township to Goderich, now Provincial Highway No. 7. It is the boundary line between the townships of North and South Easthope, in the County of Perth.

There is, or was in 1850, another village called Bell's Corners, near Bytown, now Ottawa.

Change of the name of the village to Shakespeare was probably about coincident with the coming of the railway which was opened through to Stratford in 1856.

The first Post Office in Shakespeare was kept by a man named Mitchell in a small frame building, which stood on the site of the present Shakespeare Hotel. The office was moved to another small building when George Brown was appointed Postmaster. This latter building has been used for a number of

different purposes and is still standing, well preserved, next to the home of the Misses Amelia and Minnie Brown, daughters of the late George Brown. Another Post Office building and a brick hotel were burnt down about forty years ago. A beautiful church now occupies the site of this hotel and a fine white brick building, next to Herold's store, was built for the Post Office.

On the site of Herold's store there was formerly a large frame building containing a pool room, a tailor shop and other work shops. The property was bought by Steve Capling and again changed hands when the store was built.

At one time there were three licensed hotels in Shakespeare, all doing a flourishing business.

There were no concrete walks in the old days. The sidewalks, here as elsewhere, were of pine plank and the cause of many a sliver in the feet of the village children who mostly ran barefoot all summer.

The first grist-mill in the village was built by a man named McIntosh and did a good business with the farmers in the surrounding country until it was destroyed by fire.

The building now owned by J. Steckly, at one time the property of Jas. Donaldson, Sr., was built for a mill, but after Mr. Donaldson bought it he reduced its height considerably and made it into a fine comfortable dwelling.

The first church, a frame building which the older local inhabitants will remember, near the present manse, was built eighty-one years ago by J. Donaldson and David Campbell. While construction was proceeding, the weather turned very cold and it was decided to put on a temporary roof and so leave the building until spring; but a strong wind blew off the improvised roof. The workmen proceeded and completed the exterior of the building on Christmas Eve.

The first school in the village was built on ground directly adjacent to the present one. There have only been these two local school buildings.

The writer remembers six blacksmith shops which are no more: One a little west of C. McClary's; another on the site of J. Thompson's house; a third where Miss Belle Bell's house was built; Minchin's blacksmith and wagonshop on the site of H.

Herold's house; Thomson and Clapperton west of Mrs. Ellen Baker's and another where Jas. Anderson's house is.

In the present day of cars and trucks, James Staddelman has the only blacksmith shop in Shakespeare.

Wagonmaker Minchin's only son was Dr. David John Minchin who, after graduation at Toronto University in 1885, began a practice in Kitchener which he maintained for thirty years, until his death in February, 1915. Dr. John McGillawee, for fifteen years Medical Health Officer of Kitchener, was also from Shakespeare near where he was born on a farm. He died in February, 1924. Both Dr. Minchin and Dr. McGillawee are buried in the Shakespeare cemetery, about half a mile from the village. Dr. P. Whiteman had for many years an extensive practice in Shakespeare and among a large circle of surrounding farmers. In his later years, he lived in Kitchener.

Where is now Grattan's garage, there was formerly a large store, buying headquarters for Shakespeare and the surrounding country. It was kept by Edmund Caircross who eventually moved to New Hamburg. The store, a blacksmith shop, barber shop and doctor's office were burnt to the ground about twenty years ago.

The Institute Hall was originally a tannery. After shutting down of small tanneries throughout the country, the building was taken over by the Independent Order of Foresters and the Independent Order of Good Templars. It now belongs to the Shakespeare branch of the Women's Institute, and has been greatly changed and improved.

Shakespeare for a time had a weekly newspaper named "The Maple Leaf," which gave a lot of information for the subscription price.

The village not so many years ago had a very good brass band, nearly all of the members of which have passed. There were good football and baseball teams and, sixty or seventy years ago, even an occasional game of lacrosse with the Indians still more or less roaming about, or from the Grand River reservation. There were also horse races, and a good race track near the station road.

SHAKESPEARE, ONT.

Post Office Established about 1853.

Postmaster	Date of Appointment	Date of Separation
George Brown	X	1916
Miss Viola Brown	12- 6-1916	6- 8-1919
A. M. Fraser	23-10-1919	20-12-1929
J. D. Fisher	22- 4-1930	

X—The Department has no information as to whether George Brown was the first Postmaster. His name appears in a list of Postmasters for 1861.

POSTMASTERS OF WATERLOO COUNTY

Contributed by the Deputy Postmaster General

A list giving the names and dates of the appointment of the different postmasters at various post offices in the County of Waterloo has been secured from the Deputy Postmaster General. In some cases the department is not able to supply complete information as the records of many years ago are rather incomplete.

KITCHENER

Established October 6th, 1842, under the name of Berlin.

Postmaster	Date of Appointment	Date of Separation
Wm. Davidson	6-10-1842	7- 3-1861
Wm. Jaffray	1- 5-1862	28- 9-1896
Chas. F. Niehaus	4- 5-1897	2- 4-1915
H. F. Boehmer	2- 4-1915	1- 7-1919
E. H. Lindner	1-10-1919	28- 2-1929
H. M. Schaub	1- 4-1929	22-11-1932
F. C. P. Davey	1-12-1932	12- 9-1935
T. H. Hackborn	13- 9-1935	

The name of the office was changed to Kitchener on 1-9-1916.

The public building previous to the one now in existence at Kitchener was erected in 1884.

WATERLOO

Established on October 6th, 1831.

Postmaster	Date of Appointment	Date of Separation
D. Snyder	6-10-1831	9- 6-1862
C. Kumpf	1- 7-1862	10- 1-1905
George Diebel	7- 2-1905	15-11-1922
A. P. McDonald	26-11-1923	11- 1-1928
A. L. Schmuck	2- 6-1928	22- 7-1933
C. Dotzert	6-12-1933	

BRESLAU

Established May 1st, 1856.

Postmaster	Date of Appointment	Date of Separation
Cyrus Erb	1- 5-1856	19-12-1862
Ephraim Erb	1- 1-1864	2- 7-1869
M. Moyer	1- 9-1869	1882
H. Gerster	1-10-1882	10- 4-1884
Jos. Bieth	1- 4-1884	14- 2-1889
F. Schaefer	1- 5-1889	11- 7-1901
A. M. Bechtel	1-10-1901	11- 6-1904
Miss A. Bechtel	1- 9-1904	8- 8-1906
J. C. Shantz	1-11-1906	24- 4-1928
N. H. Cressman	19- 8-1928	

ST. JACOBS

Established February 6th, 1852.

Postmaster	Date of Appointment	Date of Separation
Joseph Eby	6- 2-1852	19- 3-1860
H. M. Finlayson	1- 6-1860	4- 8-1862
I. E. Bowman	1-10-1862	14- 4-1864
J. S. Smith	1- 5-1864	17- 4-1865
John L. Wideman	1- 7-1865	24- 6-1909
W. H. Winkler	1- 7-1909	

ELMIRA

Established on August 6th, 1849, under name of West Woolwich.
Name changed on September 1st, 1866.

Postmaster	Date of Appointment	Date of Separation
Edward Bristow	No information	28- 1-1857

Henry Christman	1- 4-1857	30- 7-1863
Peter Winger	1-10-1863	July 1889
J. Ruppel	1-10-1889	14-12-1912
Philip Christman	19- 3-1913	13- 7-1921
O. W. Weichel	21- 9-1921	

PRESTON

Established on February 6th, 1837.

Postmaster	Date of Appointment	Date of Separation
Adam Ferrie, Jr.	6- 2-1837	No information
Jacob Hespeler	No information	2- 4-1857
Conrad Nispel	5- 4-1859	6- 2-1884
Carl Nispel	1- 4-1884	18- 5-1940
Ross W. Veitch	2- 1-1941	

The appointment of Mr. Veitch brings to an end the Nispel name which has been connected with this office for 81 years. Charles Nispel, retiring postmaster, received his appointment on March 24, 1884. He succeeded his father, Conrad Nispel, who was in charge for 25 years.

Four Postmasters

While there has been postal service in Preston for 103 years, there have been only four postmasters.

Adam Ferrie, Jr., was the first postmaster. He held the position for 14 years and was succeeded by Jacob Hespeler, founder of the Town of Hespeler. Eight years later Conrad Nispel took over the duties and remained in office until his death when he was succeeded by his son, Charles.

HESPELER

Established on May 6th, 1851, under the name of New Hope.
Name changed October 1st, 1858.

Postmaster	Date of Appointment	Date of Separation
Conrad Nahrgang	6- 5-1851	8-1868
Mrs. E. Nahrgang	1- 9-1868	2-11-1869
John Chapman	3-11-1869	29- 1-1879
G. E. Chapman	1- 4-1879	15- 5-1904
C. M. Schultz	1- 7-1904	3- 7-1937
N. Urstadt	15-11-1938	

GALT

The name of the office appears in "A Post Office Directory for Canada," published in Montreal by Lovell & Gibson in 1848.

Postmaster	Date of Appointment	Date of Separation
John Davidson	X	12-1877
Wm. Quarrie	10- 1-1878	18- 8-1887
Thos. Cowan	1-10-1887	10-1898
W. S. Turnbull	1- 3-1899	4-1919
J. A. McIntosh	21- 7-1919	

X—Name appears in 1861 list of Postmasters.

AYR

Established August 6th, 1840.

Postmaster	Date of Appointment	Date of Separation
James Jackson	6- 8-1840	
Robert Wyllie	X	20- 9-1875
John Wyllie	1-11-1875	21-12-1901
M. Robson	1- 2-1902	16- 1-1903
John G. Watson	1- 3-1903	11-10-1918
John W. Watson	27-12-1918	

X—Name appears in 1861 list of Postmasters.

BADEN

Established September 1st, 1854.

Postmaster	Date of Appointment	Date of Separation
Jacob Beck	1- 9-1854	7-1879
Wm. Beck	11-11-1879	14- 3-1881
E. H. Boye	17- 5-1881	11-1890
F. Holwell	1-12-1890	2-11-1916
Miss E. Holwell	8-12-1916	29-12-1920
H. C. Schumm	18- 2-1921	

NEW HAMBURG

Established May 6th, 1851.

Postmaster	Date of Appointment	Date of Separation
Wm. Scott	6- 5-1851	30- 7-1857
Andrew Ross	1-12-1857	28- 5-1864
Christian Ernst	1- 7-1864	3- 5-1898

Jacob Laschinger	1- 8-1898	12- 7-1917
Joseph F. Rau	21- 9-1917	8- 6-1926
Miss E. M. Steinberg	28- 4-1927	

WELLESLEY

Established June 6th, 1851.

Postmaster	Date of Appointment	Date of Separation
Wm. Brown	6- 6-1851	No information
John Zoeger	1- 7-1854	6-12-1880
Wm. Morton	1- 2-1881	1- 1-1899
J. G. Reiner	1- 3-1899	16- 5-1900
George Bellinger	1- 6-1900	9- 1-1914
Jacob B. Miller	1-10-1914	7- 2-1937
Miss Margaret Miller	16- 4-1937	

BRIDGEPORT

Established August 6th, 1852.

Postmaster	Date of Appointment	Date of Separation
J. A. Mackie	6- 8-1852	No information
A. Davison	No information	1- 7-1854
P. N. Tagge	21- 3-1854	18- 1-1864
E. Elry	1- 4-1864	4- 6-1878
J. E. Shantz	1- 7-1878	1883
H. A. Sheuermann	1- 7-1883	24- 2-1888
J. H. Zinker	1- 3-1888	13- 4-1900
H. Shade	1- 6-1900	13- 5-1913
Thos. Nobes	24- 6-1913	14- 7-1914
J. B. Pomeroy	25- 9-1914	5- 4-1915
E. C. Shantz	25 5 1915	5-10-1928
O. J. Gastmeier	30- 1-1929	9- 6-1938
W. B. Shantz	23- 6-1938	

COURTLAND AVENUE SCHOOL

In 1886 the accommodation in the Central School (now Suddaby School), became inadequate, the twelve rooms all occupied and over-crowding threatened, whereupon the Board selected a site on Agnes Street and at a cost of \$4,000.00 erected thereon a four-room brick school in which two divisions were



COURTLAND AVENUE SCHOOL

opened in the fall of the year with Miss Maggie Hyndman as head teacher. Two years later a third division was opened and a fourth the next year, 1889, with Miss Jennie Thompson as principal.

One year later the overcrowding cry was again heard and, to give the necessary relief, the Board erected a four-room school on Courtland Avenue at a cost of \$4,500.00. The tenders for the work had been called for at the February meeting of the Board and the building was ready for occupation by September of that year. Three divisions were opened as soon as ready and Miss Mary Cairnes was appointed principal. She resigned at the end of the month and Miss Edith Mathieson was appointed principal in her stead. Miss Mathieson resigned January 21st, 1891, and Miss M. B. Tier, who had had charge of Division V of the Central School was appointed head mistress of the school. The assistant teachers were Miss Austin and Miss Tillie E. Reid. Miss Tier continued in the position of principal to the end of 1904.

In 1892 a Kindergarten class was opened in the school with Mrs. S. L. Martin in charge.

By the end of 1892 every room in the school had its full complement of pupils.

In 1893 the first trained Kindergartner, Miss S. H. Ayres, was engaged for Courtland Avenue School.

In 1896 further school accommodation was found necessary and the Board after some deliberation finally decided to add four rooms to the Agnes Street School and develop the grounds. Two rooms were occupied before the end of 1897.

By the year 1903 the same old question, inadequate accommodation, confronted the School Board. Population in the town was still rapidly increasing, the schools all filled and additional accommodation required as soon as practicable.

Finally it was decided to proceed with the erection of eight additional classrooms, four at Courtland Avenue School and four at Margaret Avenue School. These two additions cost in round figures \$16,000.00.

The year 1905 opened with the appointment of Mr. Arthur Foster, as principal of Courtland Avenue School and one month later Mr. J. F. Carmichael was appointed principal of Margaret Avenue School.

The Courtland Avenue School staff consisted of Mr. Arthur Foster, principal, assisted by Miss M. B. Tier, Miss Mary Fenton, Miss Edith Taylor, Miss Emma Reuter, Miss Minnie Levan, and Miss Susie H. Ayres. Miss D. A. Cook was appointed in September of that year.

On January 1st, 1912, Mr. Foster was transferred to Central School as principal and Mr. Peter Fisher, who had been first assistant at Central School, was appointed principal of Courtland Avenue School. Mr. Fisher continued as principal until December 31st, 1917, when he resigned to go into other work.

On January 1st, 1912, the staff of Courtland Avenue School consisted of Mr. P. Fisher, principal, assisted by Miss Bessie Munn, Miss Emma Reuter, Miss C. L. Brown, Miss Annie Waugh, Miss M. Dowsell, Miss Grace Waugh, and Miss Grace Campbell. Miss Mulloy was appointed subsequently as Kindergarten Assistant.

Mr. W. G. Bain followed Mr. Fisher as principal for one and a half years when he resigned, and Miss Olive Mathews was appointed principal from September 1st, 1919. After one year Miss Matthews resigned and Mr. Bain was reappointed principal of the school and continued in that position until September, 1927, when he was transferred to King Edward School as principal. Mr. Bain remained as principal there until his untimely passing on March 31st, 1932.

After Mr. Bain left Courtland Avenue School, Mr. Stanley Hodgins became principal until September 1st, 1937, when he was transferred to Victoria School upon the retirement of Mr. J. F. Carmichael. Mr. W. Gordon Loney was appointed principal of Courtland Avenue School, September 1st, 1937.

By the year 1928 the school population of the City had increased very appreciably and additional accommodation was again required. The Courtland Avenue District had been built up and to meet requirements the School Board decided on another building program. Plans were prepared by Mr. B. A. Jones, Architect, for the renovation of the existing portion of Courtland Avenue School and for the addition of eight class rooms, as well as for the installation of adequate heating, lighting and ventilating systems and the grading of the grounds.

The general contract for the work was given to Dunker Bros., the plumbing and heating contract was given to Wm. Knell & Co., the electrical work was done by Messrs. Mattell &

Bierwagen, and the painting work was done by Mr. A. Binder-nagel.

On August 23rd, 1928, the Board made arrangements for a loan of \$70,000.00 to cover the cost of the addition to the school. On December 29th, 1928, the building inspector of the City reported the cost of the new building and equipment at \$92,000.00. Including the grading of the grounds the total cost was \$94,297.00.

During the building of the new school, pupils were taught at nearby schools. In September the newest portion of the building was occupied but the old section was not ready until after the New Year. The name Courtland Avenue School was retained.

In its equipment and general accommodation the school cannot fail in its appeal to the children so fortunate as to be under the influence of such pleasant surroundings. Every day on entering its portals, both teachers and pupils alike will be thankful that their lot has been cast amid such pleasant and inspiring environment, of which all must reap the benefit.

The present staff consists of the following:

Mr. W. Gordon Loney, Principal;
Mr. I. M. Kirkness;
Mr. J. C. McClelland (on leave with C.A.S.F.);
Miss Grace White;
Miss Beatrice Uttley;
Miss Kae McColman;
Miss Jennie King;
Miss Venona Asmussen;
Miss Elva Wildfong;
Miss Nan Cameron;
Miss Reta Christner;
Miss Catherine Heath;
Miss Nettie Donald (on leave for illness);
Miss Hattie Ellis;
Miss Elizabeth Koch (part time Kindergarten Assistant).

In February, 1939, a Home and School Club was organized for Courtland Avenue School District. Mrs. W. G. Dark was elected the first President. The organization has been successful in arousing the co-operation and interest of the parents in its work.

—P. Fisher.

THE STEDMAN DEED

The Society has in its collection an interesting document in the grant of land by His Majesty the King to Philip Stedman, registered in the Department of the Secretary of State, Ottawa, March 16th, 1798. This deed is written on parchment with large seal appended. Owing to the writing having become dim with age a transcription has been secured and is given below. The historical data is also given. Copy of the original deed signed by Joseph Brant and sachems and war chiefs appeared in the Society's Report of 1914 with a photo copy of the signatures.

In 1784 the British Government gave its friends and allies, the Six Nation Indians, a strip of land six miles wide on each side of the Grand River from Lake Erie to the falls of the river at Elora and containing over half a million acres. This land, which is now one of the most valuable and productive areas in the Province, was at that time a wilderness.

After the land came into possession of the Indians they used it merely as a hunting-ground. The only portion which they made any attempt to cultivate is what is now called the Indian Reserve a few miles below Brantford. The lands on the upper reaches of the Grand, the Indians, after keeping for about a dozen years, expressed a desire to sell. They sold to Philip Stedman of Fort Erie on March 2nd, 1795, the block of land afterwards known as the township of Dumfries, giving him the deed signed by Joseph Brant, sachems and chiefs.

A Crown Patent granted in 1798 was required to validate Stedman's title. After Stedman's death there were a number of transfers till the land was finally purchased by Hon. Thomas Clarke of Stamford in 1811. Clarke turned over the land the same year to William Dickson probably under agreement of sale, the deed not being given till July 3rd, 1816. The land acquired by Dickson was a block a little more than twelve miles square, containing 94,305 acres. The southern boundary crossed the Grand River at the point where it is joined by the Nith, the place being known as "Forks of the Grand River." The price paid for the land, including the assumption of a mortgage, is said to have been £24,000 which, reckoned in Halifax currency would amount to \$96,000. Mr. Dickson with characteristic energy set about the work of settlement, assisted by a young

Pennsylvanian, Absalom Shade, who had qualifications for leadership in a backwoods community.

(Extract from 1916 Report, p. 30).

GRANT

by

HIS MAJESTY THE KING

to

PHILIP STEDMAN

Of Block Number One on the Grand River, Township of North and South Dumfries, Waterloo County, Ontario, containing 94,305 acres.

DATED 5th February, 1798

REGISTERED 16th March, 1798

Lib. Bii. Fol. 13.

PETER RUSSELL, President.

UPPER CANADA

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, KING, Defender of the Faith and so forth.
GREETING;

TO ALL TO WHOM these Presents may come,

KNOW YE that in consideration of the early attachment to our cause manifested by the Mohawk Indians and of the loss of their settlement which they thereby sustained we were pleased to direct that a convenient tract of land under our protection should be chosen as a safe and comfortable retreat for them and others of the Six Nations who had either lost their settlements within the Territories of the American States or might wish to retire from them to the British and that in pursuance of Our Royal Pleasure Our Trusty and Well Beloved Sir Frederic Haldimand some time Our Captain General and Governor in Chief of Our Province of Quebec and territories depending thereon and General and Commander in Chief of Our Forces in the said Province and the territories thereof did at the desire of many of our faithful Allies purchase a tract of land from the Indians situate between the Lakes Ontario, Huron and Erie and did in

our name authorize and permit the said Mohawk Nation and such others of the Six Nations Indians as might wish to settle in that quarter to take possession of and settle upon the banks of the River commonly called Pus or Grand River running into Lake Erie, allotting to them for that purpose, six miles deep from each side of the River beginning at Lake Erie and extending in that proportion to the head of the said River which they and their posterity were to enjoy forever, which authority and permission was given under the hand and seal of the said Sir Frederick Haldimand and dated at Our Castle of Saint Lewis the 25th day of October, 1784, and in the 25th year of Our Reign. But because as it is said of the settling of the lands near to and round about the said River by Our Subjects, the hunting grounds of the Indians there settled now scarcely afford the means of support and are likely to become more and more contracted by an increase of our people and because the Chief, Warriors and people of the Five Nations being well assured of our benevolent intentions towards them and their posterity, having now an opportunity of obtaining by way of annuity a more certain and permanent means of support by a sale of such parts of the said land as are now as hunting grounds entirely useless, have therefore humbly besought us to dispose of the same and for that purpose the said Chiefs, Warriors and people of the Mohawk or Five Nations have by their brother, Captain Joseph Brant, their attorney duly constituted and appointed in and by virtue of a Power of Attorney by them for that special purpose made by an Instrument signed and sealed by him for himself and them as their attorney and as binding their posterity, surrendered, relinquished and quitted claim to their possessions of such parts of the said lands as are mentioned in a certain schedule to the said Instrument of Surrender and relinquishment annexed which they held of Us by the authority aforesaid and have further besought us to grant the same in fee to the persons in the said schedule mentioned for the several and respective considerations to the said lands annexed in the said schedule which they are to receive from the said persons as an equivalent for the same as will more fully appear in and by the said Instrument signed and sealed in virtue of the power aforesaid by the said Captain Joseph Brant as well for himself as for the said Chiefs, Warriors and people of the Mohawk or Five Nations in the presence of Our Executive Council, dated at York in Our Province of Upper Canada, the fifth day of February in the thirty-eighth year of Our Reign and presented to Our Trusty and Well Beloved Peter Russell, President of and administering Our Govern-

ment in the name of the Chief Warriors and people of the Mohawk Nation and enregistered in the Registry of Our said Province.

AND WHEREAS PHILIP STEDMAN named in the said schedule as a person recommended to us for a grant of land not exceeding ninety-four thousand three hundred and five acres, having secured or given security for the payment of Eight thousand eight hundred and forty-one pounds Provincial Currency to the Honourable David W. Smith, Captain William Claus and Alexander Stewart, Esquire in trust for the Chiefs, Warriors and people of the Mohawk or Five Nations as an equivalent for so much of the said land surrendered and relinquished by them.

THEREFORE FURTHER KNOW YE that we of our special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion have given and granted and by these presents do give and grant unto Philip Stedman and his heirs and assigns forever, a certain parcel or tract of land, being Block Number One situate on the Grand River, containing by admeasurement Ninety-four thousand three hundred and five acres be the same more or less, together with all the woods and waters thereon lying and being under the reservations, limitations and conditions hereinafter expressed, which said ninety-four thousand three hundred and five acres of land are butted and bounded or may be otherwise known as follows (that is to say) beginning at a point of land which constitutes the fork of the Grand River, a small distance to the northward of Dundas Street, from thence south 77 degrees west to the westernmost boundary of the Indian lands 250 chains more or less, from thence along the said westernmost boundary, north 16 degrees west to a certain tract of land (which has been called Block Number Two) 980 chains more or less, then north 77 degrees east across the Indian tract 960 chains more or less, to the easternmost boundary line of the said tract, thence south 16 degrees east 980 chains more or less, thence south 77 degrees west 710 chains more or less to the place of beginning.

AND WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain passed in the 31st year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the 14th year of His Majesty's Reign intituled "An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province" it is declared that "no grant of lands

hereafter to be made, shall be valid or effectual unless the same shall contain a specification of the lands to be allotted and appropriated solely to the maintenance of a Protestant Clergy within the said Province in respect of the lands to be thereby granted."

NOW KNOW YE that we have caused an allotment or appropriation of thirteen thousand four hundred and seventy-two acres and one-seventh to be made in a certain tract of land to the westward of the Six Nations land in the rear of the land reserved for the future disposition of the Crown in respect of the County of Lincoln, being in the proportion of one to seven of the lands hereby granted as and for a reserve and to and for the sole use, benefit and support of a Protestant Clergy, being as nearly adjacent thereto as circumstances will admit and being as nearly as circumstances and the nature of the case will admit of the like quality as the lands in respect of which the same is allotted and appropriated and as nearly as the same can be estimated equal in value to the seventh part of the lands so hereby granted as aforesaid.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said parcel or tract of land to him the said Philip Stedman, his heirs and assigns forever. Saving nevertheless to us, our heirs and successors all mines of gold, silver, tin, lead, copper, iron and coal that shall or may now or hereafter be found on any part of the said parcel or tract of land hereby given and granted as aforesaid. And saving and reserving to us, our heirs and successors, all white pine trees that shall or may now or hereafter grow or be growing on any part of the said parcel or tract of land so hereby granted as aforesaid.

PROVIDED also that if at any time or times hereafter the lands so hereby given and granted to the said Philip Stedman and his heirs shall come into the possession and tenure of any person or persons whomsoever either by virtue of any Deed of Sale conveyance, enfeoffment or Exchange or by gift, inheritance, descent, devise or marriage, such person or persons shall within twelve months next after his, her or their entry into and possession of the same, take the oaths prescribed by law before some one of the Magistrates of our said Province and a Certificate of such oaths having been taken, shall cause to be recorded in the Secretary's office of the said Province.

In Default of all or any of which said conditions, limitations

and restrictions, this said grant and everything herein contained shall be and we do hereby declare the same to be null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever and the land hereby granted and every part and parcel thereof shall revert to and become vested in us, our heirs and successors in like manner as if the same had never been granted, anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

GIVEN under the Great Seal of our Province.

Witness, the Honourable Peter Russell, President Administering the Government of our said Province, this fifth day of February, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight and in the thirty-eighth year of Our Reign.

By Command of His Honour in Council — P.R.

Entered in the Auditors Office, 5th February, 1798,

(signed) Peter Russell, Auditor General.

(signed) Wm. Jarvis, Secy.

Registered 16th March, 1798.

This Instrument is recorded in Lib. A, Fol. 8.

■

SHANTZ FAMILY REUNION

More than 2,500 descendants of Jacob Shantz, who came to Pennsylvania in 1737, after being driven out of the Rhine Valley by religious persecutors, crowded Waterloo Park on Wednesday, July 3rd, 1940, for the monster Shantz reunion.

The reunion, one of the largest of the Shantz family ever held in Canada, was the fourth since 1913, when the first was arranged. The second reunion was held in 1930 and the third in 1935. The Canadian Shantz family now plans to unite every five years.

Attending from the greatest distance was Charles Shantz, a resident of the State of Arizona. Mrs. A. Lewis of Warren, Ohio, after a delightful rendition of "My Country 'Tis of Thee," told the large gathering that she "left home at 2.30 a.m. in order to get to the reunion in time."

Frank Shantz, Kitchener, was re-elected president of the reunion executive. Also reappointed were Lincoln Shantz, vice-president, E. J. Shantz, secretary, and Percy Shantz, treasurer.

Reviewing the history of the family President Shantz pointed out that while the Canadian section has only been holding reunions since 1913 there have been reunions of the American Shantz family for more than a century.

The speaker referred to a record in the State House in Switzerland from which Jacob Shantz emigrated, indirectly, to America in 1737. The record in question when translated according to President Shantz, read "Jacob Tschantz asked of the authorities permission to emigrate . . . which was granted."

Further records found in family papers revealed that Jacob Shantz left his native country due to religious persecution and came to America, settling in what is now Pottstown, Pa., where he is buried.

According to records in possession of the family the foundation of the old Shantz home in Switzerland contained three dates chiselled in stone, viz. 1589, 1725 and 1813, indicating the age of the family.

A historian of the family has collected some 15,000 names of descendants of Jacob Shantz, which have been embodied in a 1,250-page typewritten history.

After the first members of the family came to Canada their accounts of their visits back to Pennsylvania induced many more to come.

President Shantz expressed loyalty and gratitude on behalf of the entire clan to King and Country and to the Canadian Government. "I had the honor and pleasure of attending public school with Premier King," he added.

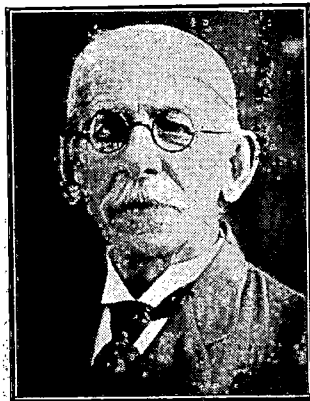
Pointing out that the Shantz clan is now so large that members are of several religious denominations, many Mennonites, Rev. S. S. Shantz, Kitchener, himself a Mennonite minister, lauded Canada for its privileges and liberties.

The reunion was welcomed to Waterloo by Reeve W. D. Brill on behalf of Mayor McKersie, who was unable to attend. A collection taken up during the afternoon program was donated to the Red Cross Society after expenses were paid.

—Waterloo Chronicle.



SHERIFF MOSES SPRINGER



JOHN H. RUPPEL



COL. D. G. MacINTOSH

REVEREND A. M. HAMILTON, M.A.

Active in the ministry of the Presbyterian Church for more than half a century and one of the oldest clergymen in Canada, Reverend A. M. Hamilton, M.A., died at his home in Guelph on March 30th, 1940, at the advanced age of ninety-eight years.

He was born October 6th, 1841, near Camden, New York State and came to Ontario with his parents in 1846, settling near Onondaga Village. He attended school in a log house near the home of Reverend William Ryerson, a brother of Egerton Ryerson.

From 1861 to 1862 he taught school at Butcher's Corners, about five miles south of Brantford. Later he entered Upper Canada College and the University of Toronto, graduating in 1873. He was ordained into the ministry a short time later.

From 1877 to 1917, a period of forty years, Reverend Hamilton was pastor of Chalmer's Church, Winterbourne, on the early history of which as also of the village and district generally, he gave an interesting paper to the Waterloo Historical Society in 1919.

Although he had officially retired twenty years ago, he frequently supplied pulpits throughout Wellington County even after he had passed his ninetieth year. On his ninety-eighth birthday he took part in the service at Chalmer's United Church, and a few days later conducted a baptismal service at Niagara Falls for his first great-grandchild.

J. R. Hamilton of Hanover, a son, and Mrs. Robert McCracken of Guelph, a daughter, survive.

—Globe and Mail.



DAVID GRAHAM McINTOSH, K.C.

Lieutenant-Colonel David Graham McIntosh, K.C., a member of the legal firm of Sims, McIntosh, Schofield and Sims, died at his home, Kitchener, April 12th, 1940, following a lengthy illness. News of his death was received with shock and deep regret over the community in which he played a prominent part for more than a score of years.

Born in Toronto on August 2nd, 1889; a son of David T. and Emma J. (Meharg) McIntosh, he was educated at St. Andrew's College and received his Arts degree at Toronto University in 1911, later entering Osgoode Hall.

He was called to the bar in 1914 after reading law with Masten, Starr and Spence. In 1929 he was created a King's Counsel. He joined the legal firm of Sims and Bray in 1918.

Known throughout Ontario as a valued member of the legal profession, he early in his career gained an enviable reputation for thoroughness and his knowledge of the law. He was eminent as a counsel and outstanding for his court work in many prominent cases before the local courts, and also in many parts of Ontario.

In addition to his legal career, Lieut.-Colonel McIntosh was active for years in military circles, being a former Officer Commanding of the North Waterloo Regiment, later the Scots Fusiliers of Canada.

Colonel McIntosh joined the 108th Regiment in December, 1914, and was granted a commission in February, 1915. Two months later he enlisted with the 34th Battalion C.E.F. and went to England with that unit in October. In June, 1916, he proceeded to France to join the 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles and was serving with this unit when he was seriously wounded and gassed at the Battle of Courcellette in September. He was invalided back to Canada in December, 1916, and spent the most of 1917 convalescing at Byron Military Hospital near London, Ont. After leaving the hospital, he was posted to the Western Ontario Regiment with which he served for the balance of the war. For a time he was attached to the Staff at District Headquarters at London and he was demobilized in January, 1919.

When the North Waterloo Regiment was organized in 1923, Colonel McIntosh joined as a company commander and in 1925 he succeeded Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Scruton, M.C., as Officer Commanding. He commanded the Regiment for five years, transferring to the Reserve of Officers in October, 1930.

It was Colonel McIntosh who was largely responsible in bringing about the change in the name of the local unit from the North Waterloo Regiment to the Scots Fusiliers of Canada in 1927 during his command.

Politically Colonel McIntosh was a Conservative and was

a past president of the North Waterloo Conservative Association.

Colonel McIntosh was a member of the board of governors of St. Andrew's College, a past president of the Waterloo County Bar Association, member of the Military Institute, Toronto, and also of the St. Andrew's Society. He was a member of the Kitchener-Waterloo Rotary Club, the Granite Club and Grand River Lodge, A.F. & A.M. He was a member of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church.

On April 25th, 1918, Colonel McIntosh married Mary C. Kranz, daughter of the late Carl Kranz. He is survived by his wife and three sons, Duncan, Charles and Douglas. His brother, Dr. Duncan McIntosh, predeceased him a number of years ago.

HON. SAMUEL MERNER

Samuel Merner was born January 19, 1823, in Reichenbach, Canton, Berne, Switzerland, the son of Jacob Merner and Susan Schluchter. He was educated in the Reichenbach public schools up to fourteen years of age, when, in 1837, the Merner family migrated to Canada. There were seven sons and three daughters in this family which located in Wilmot Township on a bush farm about two miles east of New Hamburg. After engaging in farm work for one year, Samuel Merner served his apprenticeship in the blacksmith's trade for two years in Preston. He then became a journeyman blacksmith and in 1844 established his own shop in New Hamburg. He had to draw his iron and coal by team from Dundas as New Hamburg was a very much isolated centre at that time. He remained in the blacksmith, wagon and carriage business for twelve years and in 1856 sold his business to his brother, Frederick. He then entered the foundry business in New Hamburg and Waterloo and carried on until 1873 when he turned over his foundry in New Hamburg to his oldest son, Simpson, and his Waterloo foundry to his second son, Absalom. The following year he purchased the flour mill in New Hamburg.

By 1881, Samuel Merner was well established in the commercial field. In fact, he was said to be the most prominent commercial man in the county. He owned two farms comprising

400 acres in Wilmot and Wellesley Townships, valued at \$25,000; he retained financial contact with his two foundries; he was associated with the Simpson Furniture Company in Berlin, (later absorbed in the Canada Manufacturing Company, of which he was a director); he was director and president of the Preston Furniture Company; director of the John Hoodless Furniture Warehouse, Hamilton; charter director of the Dominion Life Assurance Company, Waterloo, and stockholder in the Economical Fire Insurance Company, Waterloo, and the New Hamburg Wagon Works.

Samuel Merner was particularly prominent in the political field, holding all the municipal offices in New Hamburg at one time or another. In 1862 he was Justice of the Peace. In 1866 he was elected Councillor and served on the Council for 18 years in all, including seven years as Reeve. In 1878 he resigned to become Warden of the County of Waterloo, a position he held a second time in 1896, after he had been elevated to the Senate. He served on the New Hamburg School Board for 10 years, several years as Chairman.

In 1877 he entered the wider field of politics and was defeated in a by-election in South Waterloo for the Ontario Legislature. He ran as a Conservative candidate. The following year he contested a Federal election and defeated the Honorable James Young of Galt by 44 votes. He ran as an Independent candidate on this occasion but favored Macdonald's policy of protection. There was a big celebration in New Hamburg on the night of this victory, September 17, 1878. In the next election contest in 1882, Samuel Merner, M.P., was defeated by a former Member of Parliament, James Livingstone of Baden. In 1887 Samuel Merner was called to the Senate by Sir John A. Macdonald.

In 1845, Samuel Merner married Mary Ann Grasser of Wilmot Township. Her parents had migrated from Alsace, France. There were fourteen children of whom the following were living at their father's death: Simpson, Absalom, Ammon, foreman of the Waterloo Manufacturing Company, Sulam, hotelman at Clifford, Mrs. S. Weber, Waterloo, Mrs. Odbert, Detroit, Mrs. George Hildebrand, Stratford, and Mrs. W. R. Becker, Stratford. His first wife died in 1890. He later married Ellen Fletcher, originally of England.

Senator Merner became a Freemason on August 13, 1864. He served as captain of the militia for many years. He was an

extensive traveller, visiting Switzerland, France, Germany and England on several occasions. He attended the World Exposition in Vienna in 1873.

He continued his commercial enterprises by erecting large blocks of buildings in New Hamburg and the Merner Block and the Brunswick Hotel (now the Windsor House) in Berlin. He surrounded his New Hamburg home with expansive grounds, in which he kept deer. Later he displayed the same specimens in stuffed form. He was a great practical joker. One of his jokes was to tie flowers to what he called his "century plant" after he had informed his friends that the hundredth year had come. By swearing his numerous visitors to secrecy, he was able to maintain the hoax for several days and had a continuous stream of curiosity-seekers to see the phenomenon. On another occasion, he told his friends that he was going to be privileged to have Sir John A. Macdonald as his house guest and advised them to prepare for the event by securing the proper formal clothes. On the specified day they arrived properly attired to pay their respects to this great Canadian. As they entered the gate of the Merner grounds, they were delighted to see the figure of John A. apparently seated on the verandah. On closer inspection, the figure proved to be a bust of the worthy gentleman—a much-prized art possession of the Merner household.

Soon after Senator Merner married his second wife, they took up residence in his apartments in the Brunswick Hotel, Berlin. It was there that he died on Tuesday, August 11, 1908. Senator Merner has always been described as a self-made man, a typical Swiss burgomaster who achieved wealth and distinction in the New World. He was the soul of honesty in business, earning and deserving the soubriquet "Honest Sam." He was not devoutly attached to any one church, although he was brought up in the Evangelical faith. He believed that the greatest virtue lay in "how a man lives his life and acts his part toward his fellow men." Although highly scrupulous himself, he was the victim of unfortunate financial dealings in his later years. So much of his large estate was lost just before his death that he could no longer meet the financial qualifications of senatorship. This must have been a great blow to Mr. Merner, and, while he did not enjoy the best of health in his later years, it probably accounts in part for his sudden death.

—E. H. Devitt, B.A.

MOSES SPRINGER

The life of Moses Springer, an early pioneer of Waterloo County, forms an interesting study. This genial, energetic man was a true son of Waterloo. He was born in this county, lived his entire life in it, knew it, worked for it and loved it.

Of Swedish-English descent, Moses Springer was born near Doon, August 31, 1824. His parents, Benjamin and Mary Ryckman Springer, had come to Canada as children with their United Empire Loyalist parents. His father was a merchant and was burnt out three times by the Indians. When cholera swept through the country in 1834 both parents died leaving a family of eleven children of whom Moses was the youngest.

A lad of ten, he was forced at this time to face the world practically alone. He received many kindnesses in Waterloo County homes and had many happy recollections of life with people who were true friends. As young manhood approached he determined to secure an education. By diligent study and with the kind help of William Collins, a pioneer teacher, he was successful in obtaining a Third Class Certificate, after which he taught school for five years.

While engaged in teaching he studied surveying and became a Provincial Land Surveyor. After seven years in this work he entered mercantile life in the town of Waterloo.

His interest in the affairs of the town in which he lived was expressed in service of many kinds. He was a member of the Public School Board for thirty years; chairman for twenty-five years. In 1857 he was elected first reeve of the village and when Waterloo was incorporated into a town, he was chosen its first mayor.

His genius for organization was seen in his work as one of the organizers of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company, established in 1863. He occupied the office of President of this newly-formed company for seven years.

Moses Springer was also one of the founders of the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada, established in 1868. A magnetic personality was required to secure the five hundred policies necessary to float the company and he was chosen for this work. By his untiring efforts, the policies were written and the charter was granted in 1868. Associated with him in the

organization of this company were the late Messrs. I. E. Bowman, C. M. Taylor and Dr. Walden.

In 1867 he was chosen standard bearer of the Reform Party in North Waterloo and was elected to the Legislature. While in the Legislature he rendered valuable and important service in connection with the settlement of the Municipal Loan Fund Scheme and the Crown Land Dues. So satisfactory were his services to the town of Berlin (Kitchener) that he was presented with a valuable gold watch and chain. He remained the representative of North Waterloo for fourteen years, resigning in 1881 to become Sheriff of Waterloo County.

Several years after receiving this appointment, he moved to Berlin (Kitchener) where he died Septembr 5, 1898.

—Miss Hilda Roos.

JOHN H. RUPPEL

John H. Ruppel, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Elmira, died on Sunday morning, June 16th, 1940, at the age of 83 years.

He was the oldest son of the late John Ruppel, Sr. Born in Elmira he lived there all his life.

After graduating from public school he served for a number of years as clerk in his father's stores in Elmira and Flordale. When Elmira was incorporated as a village he received the appointment as clerk. In later years he took over the duties of town clerk and treasurer, continuing in the dual office until January, 1937, when he retired, having completed fifty-three years of service.

He discharged his duties with great ability and had been a conspicuous help to the councils during his term of office. Besides his municipal duties he followed the work of a conveyancer.

Mr. Ruppel was a staunch and life-long member of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, acting as organist for nearly sixty-five years until his retirement in 1910. He was leader of the choir for many years.

Ever a lover of good music, Mr. Ruppel led the Elmira band for a long term of years, acting in addition as leader of the Conestogo and St. Jacobs bands, until his increased duties forced him to relinquish some of these charges.

Mr. Ruppel was married to Caroline Cress on August 20th, 1877, and this happy union was blessed with eleven children. In August, 1937, this respected couple had the rare distinction of being privileged to mark the celebration of their diamond wedding anniversary.

Mr. Ruppel was survived by his wife, five daughters, Nettie, Mrs. C. L. Klinck; Lauretta, Mrs. Alvin Brubacher; Lillian, Mrs. M. Herz; Rosetta, Mrs. Rev. O. Lessner, and Flora, Mrs. B. Schulz. One daughter, Stella, predeceased him. The sons were Percy, Louis and Norman of Elmira, Walter of Preston and Arthur of Waterloo. Thirty-two grandchildren and twenty-one great-grandchildren also survive.

—Elmira Signet.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM, 1939-1940

Wooden shoe pegs, various sizes, used up to about 50 years ago in shoemaking. Harry Walters, Breslau Road.

Two pictures, Fire Hall, Recreation Park. Mrs. A. C. Kolb.

Gravy bowl with stand and cover; 8 other sundry pieces including cups, saucer and plates; 2 bonnets; hoopskirt; large velvet handbag. Mrs. Gordon Metcalfe, Kitchener.

Hon. N. O. Hipel (large photo), Minister of Labour and Welfare, Ontario. Hon. N. O. Hipel.

One hundredth anniversary, Zion Evangelical Church. W. H. Breithaupt.

Perambulator, 50 years or more old. A. R. Kaufman, Kitchener.

Percussion musket, time of Fenian Raid; old style auger; concave adze; convex plane, used for making wooden eaves-troughs; marking gauge; bullet mould. Jas. H. Smith, Toronto.

Large photograph of Dr. John Scott. Donated by his grand-daughters, Mrs. S. A. Moore and Miss Helen Scott, Baltimore, Md.

Reprint by Henry Eby, 1840, of letters from Germany to Mennonites in Upper Canada. D. B. Betzner, Kitchener.

Large framed portrait (photo) of D. N. Panabaker. Mrs. D. N. Panabaker, Hespeler.