FORTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

of the

WATERLOO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NINETEEN FIFTY-TWO

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WATERLOO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY,
KITCHENER, ONTARIO
JANUARY, 1953

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1953

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SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT

This, the Centennial Year of our county, has been a busy and profitable one for our Society so far as interest on the part of the general public is concerned. The publicity given the Society through the Centennial celebration and the press has resulted in new members, more museum visitors, and museum donations.

We deeply regret that, in May, Mr. Peter Fisher who long served the Society, resigned. His duties as Secretary-Treasurer were taken over by Miss Emily Seibert. Our museum was then left without a curator, for Mr. Fisher had this duty. Miss D. Shoemaker, since May, has contacted persons willing to keep the museum open. We owe much to her for her interest and assistance.

In addition to the annual meeting, a spring meeting was held in the assembly room of the Galt City Hall. Five executive meetings were held and in October the members of the Council met with members of the councils from whom we obtain grants and the Kitchener Library board to discuss grants to museums with Mr. T. Leishman, District Representative Community Programme Branch, Department of Education.

Our president, Mrs. T. D. Cowan, has been most active and very effective in promoting the work of the Society. With a thorough knowledge of county history, she has revealed many interesting points to Women's Institute groups, to student assemblies and to visiting groups at the museum.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

FOR 1952

Receipts:

Balance at January 1, 1952		$264.15
Members' Fees		150.00
Donations		3.60
Sale of Reports		31.80
Bank Interest		3.18
Grants:		
City of Kitchener	$ 50.00	
City of Galt	50.00	
City of Waterloo	30.00	
Town of Preston	15.00	
Town of Hespeler	10.00	
County of Waterloo	$ 60.00	
		215.00
		$667.73

Disbursements:

Printing 39th Report	$160.88	
Printing	19.57	
Postage, Stationery and Telephone	26.84	
Curator	38.50	
Advertising	16.49	
Janitor	27.00	
General	23.90	
Shelves and Sign Painting	38.85	
Secretary	75.00	
		427.03
Balance		$240.70

Audited and found correct.

(Mrs.) Helena Feasby,
Lorne B. Weber.

THE FORTIETH ANNUAL MEETING

November 7, 1952.

In reviewing the beginning of the Waterloo Historical Society, the President, Mrs. T. D. Cowan stated the early minutes of the society, written by the late Mr. H. W. Brown reveal that the seed for the society was sown by the late Mr. W. J. Motz, at a meeting of the Berlin Public Library Board in 1911. Mr. Brown did not tell if there had been much discussion following Mr. Motz's remarks. However, when the annual report of the Library Board was presented the next spring, on March 12, 1912, Miss B. M. Dunham made mention of the need of a Historical Society. Action followed, the Chairman, Mr. W. J. Motz, the Rev. Mr. Oberlander, and Miss Dunham being appointed to secure a speaker for a public meeting. Following two general meetings, Mr. W. H. Breithaupt became the first President of the Waterloo Historical Society, and Mr. W. J. Motz became a member of the executive. Early minutes also reveal Mr. W. J. Motz's great interest in laying the foundation for a valuable collection of the early German papers in the museum of the society. It was most fitting that a son of the late Mr. W. J. Motz, Mr. John Motz, Editor of the Kitchener-Waterloo Record introduced the speaker, Professor H. K. Kalbfleisch, University of Western Ontario.

Mrs. Cowan also spoke of the need of the members of the society and the citizens throughout the county taking more interest in the welfare of the museum, and how grateful all should be to the Board of the Kitchener Public Library for accommodating the museum. There is need for more money to keep the present museum in good condition. The time has also come for all to be concerned about the future of the museum, for the Library Board may not always be able to provide space for it.

In the early days of the society, (up to 1924) a grant of one hundred dollars per year was received from the Province of Ontario, and in those days one hundred dollars was a good grant. The Province of Ontario, through the Department of Education, is again assisting museums which comply with the regulations 321/51.

(1) The museum must be in a building owned by the municipality, and the museum operated by a committee, appointed by the municipal council. To help maintain such a museum, the

Province will give a grant equal to the municipal grant; the maximum to be given by the province being six hundred dollars.

(2) If the municipal council has set up a recreation committee, or sets up one, and the museum receives direction through that committee, the Province will pay one-third of the salary of the curator; the maximum grant on the salary of the curator being five hundred dollars. The curator may be considered an assistant recreation director.

(3) Museums, in order to receive any grant from the Province, must be open to the public one hundred and twenty days per year, for three hours a day.

During 1952 Waterloo County lost many outstanding citizens. We honour all who took an active and unselfish interest in the county or its communities. North Dumfries saw the passing of Mrs. A. B. (Lucy) McPhail and Mrs. William (Mary) Milroy, both of whom gave many years of service to the Central Dumfries Women's Institute. Formerly superintendent of Freeport Sanatorium, Dr. E. N. Coutts died in February. Mrs. A. B. (Racie) Pollock died in September after devoting lengthy service to the I.O.D.E., to the Canadian Red Cross Society and to music. R. N. Merritt, Principal of the Kitchener-Waterloo Collegiate for 23 years and organizer of courses for Veterans of World War II, will be remembered by many. Reeve of Waterloo Township in 1950 at the time of its centenary, Edward Schnarr, 63, a progressive farmer, died June 8th, 1952. At the age of 93, John Reidel, St. Clements, passed to his reward on January 8th, 1952. Mr. Reidel was Warden of the County and Reeve of Wellesley Township in 1925.

PETER FISHER

Mr. Peter Fisher, secretary of the Waterloo Historical Society for the past forty years—almost since its inception—has found it necessary, due to ill-health, to resign his position and this year for the first time has missed an annual meeting. He has served this Society well and conscientiously during this long period always being willing to bear more than his share of the load. Year after year he kept full minutes, edited the annual report with its many details, brought in new members and collected all dues. He also, for the past fifteen years, acted as curator of the museum and spent much time arranging the many interesting items.

The thanks of the Society were expressed at the annual meeting by W. H. E. Schmalz and a letter of appreciation was sent to Mr. Fisher.

WATERLOO COUNTY CENTENNIAL

By Rosemary Pitcher

Possibly never before was the work of the Waterloo County Historical Society so impressively brought before the people of the district than during the centennial celebration, June 30-July 5. The entire history of the county—its founding by the early pioneers and subsequent growth and progress was recreated by a cast of 600 on a gigantic outdoor stage in Waterloo Park.

Climaxing the celebration was the arrival of the 1797 covered wagon which retraced the trek of the pioneers from Lancaster, Pa., to the county in 1801. Twin City citizens went all out in their welcome of the ancient wagon and its drivers, Lorne Weber and Amzie Martin. Both men were descendants of early Pennsylvania pioneers.

The wagon created a sensation through the United States and Ontario on the Conestoga Trail. Interested American citizens by scores looked up the location of Waterloo County on maps and learned of its history for the first time. A truck flanked with bright placards close behind the wagon advertised the centennial and gave a brief history of the county. Pamphlets were distributed.

On the opening day of the celebration, June 30, Waterloo Park was packed with spectators. Over 3,000 were estimated to have crowded the benches. The spectacle opened with the arrival of the wagon. The days of Samuel Betzner, Joseph Sherk and the other heroic pioneers were relived again during a colorful extravaganza interspersed with choruses and gay music.

The production was presented by the Fonger Studios, Toronto with the citizens of Kitchener, Waterloo, Galt and other communities making up the huge cast.

The coming of the settlers, their hardships, the dread cholera epidemic were all faithfully portrayed. One of the favorite scenes was the "saengerfest," the old German custom of holding a song festival. Strauss music was chosen for the background and a gay waltz scene was presented. The production followed through the founding of the counties, the coming of the Scots and English and ended dramatically with the Second World War and the announcement of the new Queen. It was based on the book "The Grand River," by Kitchener authoress Dr. B. Mabel Dunham.

Night after night the park was packed with spectators. Photos and write-ups on the production hit the pages of the three Toronto papers, the London Free Press and other leading Ontario dailies. Waterloo County was definitely on the map.

But the production wasn't thrown together over night. It took weeks of planning and work under the direction of O. W. Fonger, Gordon Hilker, director, and Larry McCance, Toronto broadcasting writer. An office was set up on King St., Kitchener, and later an additional production office at the Walper Hotel. Directors' meetings were held weekly to unravel the many problems which turned up.

Dr. Glenn Kruspe, director of the K-W Symphony Orchestra, agreed to act as musical director and members of his orchestra started rehearsing the scores of music required for the three-hour production. Paul Berg and his male Schneider Orpheus Choir took over the choral work. Mrs. Gordon Honsberger of the K-W Little Theatre group was theatrical co-ordinator, and Helen Jacobs, well known Kitchener dancer, took charge of the ballet group. Harold Ballantyne of Kitchener was appointed grand marshal; Sandy Forsyth, Galt, was animal marshal, and Ralph Ashton, art director. George Wood and Eby Rush, Waterloo, were in charge of lighting. Mrs. George Linfoot, Galt, was stage director.

Once started, the production took shape rapidly. The 80-foot outdoor stage was build against some odds with committee members, Arno Hauck, Waterloo, William Veitch, Winterbourne, John Maynard and Stanley Crick overseeing the work. T. H. Isley, deputy reeve of Waterloo Township, was chairman of the centennial committee. Don McLaren, head of the Waterloo Recreational Committee, was secretary. Included on the committee were Robert Barber, Hespeler, Warden of Waterloo County; James Johannes, Blair, Reeve of Waterloo Township; H. L. Weichel, Reeve of Elmira; Amos Wilkinson, Wallenstein, Reeve of Wellesley; Alderman Henry Sturm and Alderman Donald Weber, Kitchener; Charles Stager, county clerk and treasurer, John Wagner, and Mrs. W. J. Pitcher, publicity director. Dr. B. Mabel Dunham was honorary historian and Mrs. T. D. Cowan, R.R. 3, Galt, historical chairman. Properties marshals were William Bierschbach and Mrs. Clay Hall; military marshals were Major George Hickson and Major C. D. Clive; vehicle marshal, Ken Hopp. Costume marshals were Mrs. Ed. Brown, Mrs. Arnold Rife and Mrs. John Feasby.

Regenerated interest in the history of the county as a result of the celebration was seen in the influx of visitors to the museum at the Kitchener Pubilc Library and the many additional donations. Recent visitors to Pennsylvania and other American cities where the wagon passed through in its unprecedented journey report the event is still being discussed.

OUT OF THE PAST

Memories of grandparents' stories probably went through the minds of the elderly Mennonite couple (left) as they watched Waterloo County's Centennial Wagon roll through Waterloo Saturday prior to leaving for Pennsylvania to retrace the steps taken by the Mennonite settlers.

In the wagon are (left to right) Mayor Weber of Kitchener; Mayor Roberts of Waterloo; T. H. Isley, chairman of centennial committee; Robert Barber, warden of Waterloo County; Amzie Martin, driver of the wagon and Lorne Weber, who will accompany him.

Courtesy of Kitchener-Waterloo Record — June 16, 1952.

THE TREK OF THE CONESTOGA 1952

By Lorne B. Weber

Mr. Weber as trek chairman organized the trek. Here are the highlights of the trip as he experienced them from day to day.

The axiom, *"Old men dream dreams*
Young men see visions"

was symbolized at our Waterloo County Centennial this year.

Dreams of the original trek of Conestoga Wagons from Pennsylvania to Waterloo County infused the minds of the committee and gusto, it was settled! Surely nothing could more vividly bring before the minds of our present generation the fortitude and foresight—vision if you please—of our forefathers.

A wagon committee was given the responsibility of obtaining the use of a Conestoga. But only when the Pennsylvania German Folkelore Society of Ontario offered assistance did the light dawn. With the support of the President, Dr. G. E. Reaman of Guelph, and several other members, a Conestoga was located at the farm of Amos Baker, Maple, Ontario, in York County. Mr. Baker, also being a fourth generation Pennsylvania Dutchman, was keenly interested in our trek and, being given the assurance that our committee would carry $4,000.00 insurance on the wagon, he gave his consent.

The announcement and a picture of the Conestoga which had made the original trip 155 years ago appearing in the Kitchener-Waterloo Record brought results. Mr. Brohman, of Westside Dairy, Kitchener, offered a team of horses and a driver for the proposed trek. The New Holland Machinery Co. of Brantford, Ont. and New Holland, Pa., underwrote a tractor-trailer as a means of transporting our troop to Lancaster, Pa.

On June 16 our caravan proceeded by way of Buffalo as port of entry. This having been the year in which "Foot and Mouth" disease had broken out in Canada, border crossing proved a trifle complicated. This accomplished, we journeyed on our way till darkness overtook us, then stopped at the farm of Edward Bill, of Wayland, N.Y., and with his consent we sheltered our team for the night. It being very hot, we slept under the stars. At daybreak, after reloading and exchanging summersausage for fresh strawberries, we took to the highway. By 5 p.m. we were within the confines of Lancaster County at the farm of

Mr. A. B. Morgan, Vice Pres. of New Holland Machinery Co. This was a typical Lancaster County farm with asphalt driveways and with its stone barn, its buildings and fences gleaming with white paint.

At 7 a.m. Wednesday, June 18, our Conestoga rolled down the Lincoln Highway with Amzie Martin at the helm. By his side was the writer, as trek chairman, in charge of schedule, itinery, and communications. Following came Elias Brubacher driving the truck, and here, there and everywhere, Dave Hunsberger, our official photographer. All four—fourth generation Pennsylvanian Dutchmen—arrived at Penn Square, Lancaster City, at 10 a.m.

News gatherers, radio and television technicians, Mayor Baer and a multitude of well wishers were on hand to note the historic event. After a very happy social hour and inspection of our unique equipment by old and young alike an impressive ceremony took place. As Mayor Baer in his address said, "a Conestoga drawn by two dapple grey horses was about to re-enact the trek of the Lancaster Mennonites who emigrated to Canada 155 years ago." So the trek in the midst of television, radio, tape recording, colored film and farewells moved officially on its way. A recording was forwarded by Mayor Baer to Mayor Weber of Kitchener. At Penn Square now stands a miniature wagon reminiscent of the trek. Smaller ones may be seen in shop windows.

Leaving Lancaster we passed the large revival tent of the Brunk Brothers, who followed us two weeks later to Waterloo. In Mount Joy, Pa., while stopping at a service station to water the horses, we were pleased to have Mrs. Nissley (nee Erma Snider), of Waterloo, introduce herself. Harrisburg, Williamsport, Frey Bros. Turkey Ranch—in the mountains, Painted Post, Wayland, Rochester, Batavia and Buffalo were the high spots of our route. Clicking cameras spoke for the popularity of the trek. At Niagara Falls, N.Y., our southern neighbors further exemplified their hospitality by presenting us with the key to the city.

The following day, June 24, at 11:30 a.m. an impressive ceremony was held at the International Boundary on the Rainbow Bridge. The Mayors of both cities; W. L. Houck, M.P.P.; the Wardens of Waterloo and Welland Counties; Council Members; Rev. Milton Sider and Mr. Aden Eby were among those present. It was Mr. Eby's great-great-grandfather who collected the $20,000.00 needed to clear the debt on the tract of land in Waterloo County, mentioned in Dr. Dunham's book "The Trail of The Con-

estoga". For the first time since the bridge was opened, all traffic was halted. Photographers came equipped with step-ladders. From here the route went through Oakes Park, by way of Niagara Blvd. to Blackhorse and Stevensville.

What a grand lot of folks all along the way!

At St. Catharines the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, L. O. Breithaupt, a Waterloo County boy, was an official visitor, so our wagon went through practically unnoticed. Behold! Next morning in the St. Catharines Standard the trek made the front page, the Lieutenant Governor the third! Through the Niagara Peninsula the popularity of the trek gained momentum for crowds appeared continuously along the highway. Teachers and pupils of various schools were on hand and given the story of the trek. A bus load of ladies—Institute members—hailed us for pictures and good wishes.

Bishop Fred Coffman, master of ceremonies at Vineland where some thousand people greeted us, recalled experiences of early pioneers who stopped at the — TWENTY — now Vineland. At Grimsby we related our story to over 600 scholars before moving to the municipal grounds for a reception. At the invitation of Mrs. Ruby Powell, Historian of the Grimsby Historical Society a photograph was taken of the Conestoga in front of "The Manor" built in 1798 by the Nelles family and still occupied by a direct descendant. This historic picture is on file.

Stoney Creek Dairy, where we met approximately 7,000 people at a unique ice-cream bar, was host to us for the night. The next morning before leaving, our story was given to over 400 scholars and teachers. Reception ceremonies followed at Hamilton City Hall, where we met the largest crowd so far, pictures and autographs being the order; and at Dundas, they were out in full force at the Municipal Buildings. The police escorted us by way of Dundas Hill where we stopped at the famous water trough to refresh both man and beast. Thoughts infused our minds of the early settlers making the same stop under somewhat similar yet vastly different circumstances. Our hearts spoke gratitude. On to Peters Corners, by way of Brantford, to the Bell Memorial—where we were met by the official representative for Canada of the New Holland Machinery Co. which played a major part in the success of our trek. Then to the farm home of Deputy Reeve Hamilton, on the Paris road for the week-end and preparations for the finale.

Monday, June 30, 8 a.m. was a glorious dawn for the trek boys when we were met by the North Dumfries Council as we

set foot on Waterloo County soil. What a reception from there home! The highway was alive with cars and people from all walks of life. The Toll Gate at Galt, the Indians at Preston, a cornetist playing "Ach Der Lieber Augustine", Mayor Graham offering the pipe of peace, the radiant faces and cheers of our home folks, are cherished memories never to be forgotten. Even Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Graeff of Philadelphia, Pa., had journeyed to join us in the porcession to the Historical Pioneer Tower, Doon. Rev. C. N. Good spoke impressively at a Memorial Service held there, after which Reeve Johannes, Warden Barber, Dr. Graeff, Clayton Biehn of Saskatchewan, committee chairman Ted Isley and the trek chairman spoke.

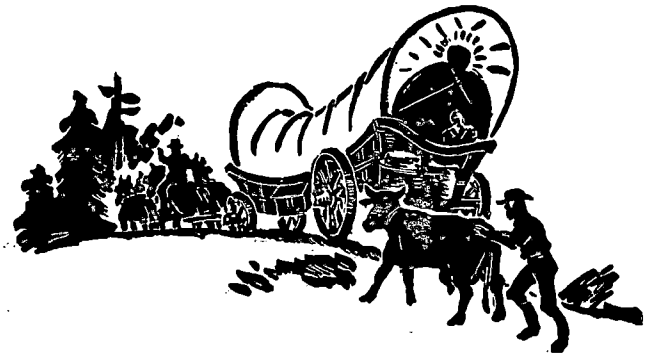
Four Kitchener policemen, garbed in uniform of bygone days, carrying lanterns and sporting a 1914 model car escorted the procession to a welcome at the City Hall, Kitchener. By special request the Conestoga travelled to the home of Dr. B. Mabel Dunham, the author of the book.

As a matter of record — of the 500 mile trip, "Doll and Queen" travelled 420 miles on foot and had made 55 miles on the best day of driving. They now, still in high spirits, pranced into Waterloo Park, true to tradition, one hour ahead of schedule, for the official opening of the Great Centennial programme "The Trail of the Conestoga".

The Trek has ended,
Our visions go on.

"Why did they come to Canada, these 'plain' Mennonite people? Primarily, for reasons of security. As long ago as 1691, the British had given them British citizenship, exemption from war service, and the free exercise of their religion. They feared that they might lose all of these if they remained in the New Republic. Time has proved that their fears were groundless, but fear was ever a tyrant."

From B. M. Dunham's article, "The Story of Conestoga". 1945 Report, page 21.



PHILATELIC COVERS OF THE 1952 TREK

As a means of advertising the Waterloo County Centennial and of philatelic interest a special cancellation was used on letters during the first week of June in Kitchener. Later the meter was used at the Waterloo Post Office and then at Galt. Envelopes with this particular cancellation are of historical interest.

Albert E. Fuller, member of the Grand River Valley Stamp Club and of the Waterloo Historical Society, appears to have been the only one with foresight and initiative to take full advantage of the opportunity. He arranged for six special envelopes or "covers" with a cachet of the Doon Memorial Tower, to be carried on the Conestoga Trek, 1952. After being carried to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and cancelled there on June 18th, the envelopes were brought back by Conestoga Wagon to be cancelled at Waterloo on June 30th.

Postage was prepaid with a U.S.A. commemorative stamp of the Oregon Territory Centennial 1836-1936. Mr. Fuller's selection of this stamp was determined by the fact that it shows a covered wagon, similar to the Waterloo Historical Society's Conestoga.

Covers, carried five hundred miles by truck and returned by Conestoga bear the signatures of the drivers and are of both philatelic and historical value. At the fortieth annual meeting, A. E. Fuller, Kitchener member of the Grand River Valley Stamp Club, presented one of these covers to the Waterloo Historical Society for preservation in the museum.

GERMAN OR CANADIAN?

By Herbert K. Kalbfleisch

The address at the annual meeting was given by Professor H. K. Kalbfleisch, Head of the Department of German, University of Western Ontario.

In a recent book on the Forty-eighters, those sturdy German political exiles of the middle of the last century, we find the following statement: "No one sheds his nationality with the same ease that he removes a garment, and no one assumes a new loyalty as readily as he dons a new suit of clothes".‡ The slow and eventual conformity to a new pattern is a matter of time — a historical process. We shall attempt to investigate some phases of that process as it applies to the German settlers of our area of southwestern Ontario.

The initial movement of settlers of German descent from Pennsylvania into southwestern Ontario, the trials and tribulations experienced by them in securing titles to their lands, and the later, and larger, influx of Germans from the Fatherland, necessitating the establishment of further German outposts in various parts of Western Ontario, are common knowledge to the historians of this area. Much has been written about the successes and the failures of the various groups, and many outstanding individuals among them have had their contributions evaluated. Reference has from time to time been made to the strong Canadianism which characterizes the people of German extraction or descent, but little attention has been paid to the development of this strongly Canadian bias. It must be assumed that the German settlers did not shed their nationality with too much ease, nor did they don their new loyalty as readily as a new suit of clothes. A long and painful period of adaptation was necessary, in which steady growth was sometimes interspersed by periods of indecision, before the Canadian suffix of the hyphenated name outweighed the German prefix. That it eventually has, may be ascribed chiefly to two factors: The urge on the part of the German settlers to be integrated into the Canadian pattern, and the easy tolerance toward minority groups which has characterized the English-speaking people of Ontario, and still does.

The first German settlers who migrated to Waterloo County had not been the victims of political or religious persecution in

‡A. E. Zucker (Editor) "The Forty-eighters" (New York, Columbia University Press, 1950. p. xii.)

the immediate area of their origin. The motives for their migration were less urgent. They desired new and fertile land, and a quiet and well-ordered community in which they could practise their faith without let or hindrance. But most important of all was the feeling of stability which would be theirs in a country under the British crown. They were a stable people, simple and devout, who feared God and required only a minimum of man-made government. Their isolation in the beginning vouchsafed them the peace and quiet for which they sought.

Upper Canada, however, began to flourish after the war of 1812-14 and, with this flourishing period, new settlers began to arrive. First they came in small numbers, but gradually the flood increased, both from Europe and the United States, until the German settlements in Waterloo County began to be surrounded by people who spoke a different tongue, had a different religious outlook, and a more vigorous political attitude. Isolation was no longer practicable and compromises had to be made. But German-speaking immigrants came, too, from the Fatherland to reinforce the colony which had come from Pennsylvania. Their reasons for seeking a new home in Canada were mainly economic and political. Some of them had imbibed ideas from the French Revolution as well as from their own political poets and writers. These poets and writers expressed in their works the twin desires for those things which the German Fatherland lacked, namely, freedom and unity. The most impatient among them would bear their disabilities no longer, and sought new homes beyond the seas, particularly in America. Others stayed behind and agitated for reform and democracy. Their strivings culminated in the abortive uprisings of 1848, which resulted in a defeat of the political liberals and the continuation of reactionary government in the German lands. These liberals, crushed and deluded, now began to come to America. They dreamed of Utopias on earth and refused to subscribe to the doctrine of misery in life in order to prepare for a glorious existence in a life beyond. They threw themselves with ardor into the political life of their adopted lands as a sort of recompense for the frustrations which they had experienced at home.

While the United States felt this activity to a much greater extent than Canada, there were also echoes of it in the German settlements here. The 1830's were stirring times on the Canadian political scene and found their climax in the Rebellion of 1837, eleven years before Europe's year of revolts. What would be the position of the Germans in this rebellion?

By 1835 a German newspaper, the *Canada Museum,* was being published in Berlin, Upper Canada. Its editor, Henry W. Peterson, cautioned the Germans not to take part in the uprising, not that Peterson was not on the side of reform, but we might term him a liberal-conservative and, as such, he preferred peaceful evolution to violent revolution in the upward march of liberty. He appealed to the Germans to oppose any weakening of the ties which bound Upper Canada to Britain. He supported the government of Upper Canada openly in the *Museum,* noting at the same time that his newspaper was one of the twenty-two newspapers which did so, and not one of the seven which opposed it. He refuted the claims of a Philadelphia German newspaper, the *Alte und neue Welt* that Canadians lacked freedom and were under the oppressive rule of Great Britain. His refutation pointed to the general lawlessness prevailing in the United States, as well as to the restrictions and disabilities imposed upon the negro. Peterson's pleas to the Germans to remain calm seem to have found almost general acquiescence among the group, although Anthony van Egmond, a stockholder in the *Museum,* and Gottlieb Eckhardt from the Markham district, were arrested for treasonable activities. Peterson, while warning against treason, made, however, earnest appeals to the German settlers in Waterloo and Wilmot to make their political weight felt, and to send a representative of their number to the Legislative Assembly. He hailed Victoria, the new queen, when she came to the throne in 1837, and gave much space to Lord Durham's Report in 1840. The German readers were given an insight into the mechanism of the British Constitution in seven and one-quarter columns of the *Museum* between January 25 and February 15, 1840.

The work that Peterson began in the political initiation of the Germans into the Canadian political pattern was continued by his editorial successors and, in fact, by all the German newspapers published subsequently in Ontario.

The *Deutscher Canadier,* the successor to the *Canada Museum,* urged strong support for the Reform party and admonished its German readers to participate in politics. It defended the Germans here against the charge that they were rebels, an accusation hurled against some of them because of their Reform sympathies. Naturally all the Germans were not Reformers, neither did all the future German newspapers support the Reform party. This diversity in political opinion was, in itself, a factor which drew the German immigrants into closer integration with their non-German neighbors. And yet there are evidences of political

apathy at times. Not that the Germans did not vote for their favorite candidates when election time came around. They gave support, but support only is a passive measure. The Germans were rarely the initiators of a political course. Even in such local matters as the selection of school trustees in completely German communities they did not exert themselves sufficiently to see that one of their own group was chosen.

It must not be forgotten that the Germans who came to Canada were chiefly farmers and artisans. German intellectuals, such as the Forty-eighters, were chiefly attracted to the United States, which already had a much larger German group than Canada and where opportunities, then as now, were greater. There they helped, at least to some extent, to mold public opinion, and infiltrated the professions, with journalism as their first love.

When Jakob Teuscher sold the *Kolonist* in Stratford to J. G. Schmidt in 1872, he notes in his farewell address to the readers that the Germans in Canada take little interest in newspapers and books. Other editors deplored their lack of interest in education. We dare not draw unwarranted conclusions from these statements, since German editors frequently thought in terms of training in the German language, since they had, naturally, a selfish interest in such training. Teuscher noted, that the younger generation was being assimilated into the English-speaking group. He looked to the Northwest as an area where German might establish itself and resigned himself to the fact that it was dying out in Ontario. Instruction in German in the schools was supported more or less vigorously by all German newspapers. In the first newspapers, in addition to the appeal to sentiment, much emphasis was laid on the cultural value of the German language; as time went on the practical aspects were advanced. As the nineteenth century progressed Germany was becoming one of the recognized leaders in the scientific world, hence a knowledge of its language provided one with a distinct advantage in scientific matters. Other, and more novel, reasons were also advanced to support the claims for German language study. In an editorial of the *Canadisches Volksblatt* of New Hamburg in 1865, Otto Pressprich, its editor, asserted that a knowledge of German was an excellent aid in the learning of English. German language teachers sometimes make similar claims in our day.

The political opinions held by the Forty-eighters were liberal and democratic. These opinions penetrated deeply into the consciousness of many Germans in America where the liberty, of which they had dreamed, abounded. They, and other Germans,

travelled back to the Fatherland where they admired the beauty of the landscape, revelled in its music and art, but deplored and execrated the prevailing political obscurantism. But they were, nevertheless, in many instances impressed by the logic of events, and the defeat of democracy in 1848 was, to some extent, overshadowed by the "blood and iron" policy of Bismarck, who brought about from above, what they, as democrats, attempted to accomplish from the moderate middle. The fact of Germany's increasing prestige and strength found its echoes wherever Germans lived and, in spite of editor Teuscher's complaint, the German press achieved its greatest flourishing period in Ontario after 1870. The particularisms within the Fatherland were not swallowed up completely by the union of 1871, but there emerged a degree of over-all loyalty to the new Empire that found, if not admiration, at least respect in the hearts of Germans who had migrated to foreign shores. A more aggressive attitude may be noted in the German minority in Ontario. The *Turner* societies and the *Musikvereine* brought the German drama and German music. The German press vigorously supported these adjuncts to its efforts to maintain the German language and German customs. For forty years after the unification of the Fatherland (1870-1914) the German language and, to a great extent, German customs maintained themselves in the German areas, although bilingualism became an established institution during this period, and the process of fusion, rather than assimilation was at work.

Changes in outlook, in language and customs, are never effected overnight, nor are they brought about without stresses and strains. Tradition dies hard, particularly so, when a minority group feels itself being overwhelmed by the majority. The minority often appeals to every instinct for preservation, and is prone to expend a major portion of its energy on self-assertion. Traitors within its own group are anathematized, outsiders who are sympathetic are lauded. Germans in America who have lost their native German characteristics present a miserable picture. They hold to nothing and drift with the current according to the editor of the Walkerton *Glocke* of 1884. The press deplored the deterioration of the German language in America, but the German newspapers, which posed as the champions of a pure tongue, were themselves the chief offenders by pandering to popular taste. They published letters and other material in the local dialect which, in many instances, was a strange intermixture of German and English and, at best, a corruption of the standard which they set up for their clientele.

However, the political integration of the German immigrants proceeded apace. Again the German newspapers served as the guide. Canada's constitution and government were described for German-Canadians in detail by the Walkerton *Glocke* in 1887. At the same time a member of the legislature from Perth of German descent, George Hess, was taken to task for opposing the teaching of German in the public schools. The editor of the *Glocke* in the course of an editorial on Hess' stand said the following: "We, as a born Canadian, assert that the Germans and their children in Canada are *in every respect* as loyal Canadians as the immigrants from Great Britain and their descendants.

We are, and will always be, proud of the fact that we, as Canadians, also understand the language of our forefathers and have, consequently, some idea of German customs, German literature and the magnificent German song."*

The attempt to be Canadian and German at the same time proved difficult even for newspaper editors who are, as a general rule, more adaptable than ordinary citizens. A new German paper, the *Deutsche Zeitung,* founded in Berlin in 1891, dedicated itself fervently to the propagation of the German language, German customs, and the German point of view. Every attack from any quarter on its avowed policy was resisted with more than ordinary vigor. In spite of its earnest endeavor to satisfy what it felt was an urgent necessity, namely, a return to a more aggressively German attitude, the *Deutsche Zeitung* could not maintain itself longer than a period of eight years. The Germans were already too Canadianized to turn back. Only the more perspicaceous among them were aware that they were enjoying their customs and language because of the political freedom which abounded in Canada. It was this very political freedom which was drawing them more and more into the Canadian pattern by allowing them to make their weight felt as Canadians in the sphere of government whether local, provincial, or federal.

From the evidence which we have adduced, we might break down the evolutionary process in the Canadianization of the Germans in Western Ontario into several stages. In the first stage, roughly from 1800 to 1848, we find in the beginning some indifference to political institutions in Canada, but a gradual response becomes evident in the 1830's. The Reform movement evoked this response by putting some members of the German community on the defensive, as they were members of the Reform party. Peterson in his *Museum* was able to report on December 16, 1837: "We have honest German Reformers in Waterloo and

surrounding areas, but we do not have a single German rebel".* Germans, of course, have never been known to rebel easily. They are by nature conservative and submissive to authority. Germany is the only major country in northern Europe which has never had a thorough-going revolution. It is true that the germs of such a revolution were visible in the outbreaks of 1848, but there was no real zeal behind the liberal forces to carry the issue to a successful conclusion.

The defeat of the liberal ideal in the Fatherland dampened the ardor of German immigrants in America generally that they might have felt for their old homeland. Efforts made in Canada to simplify the processes of government and to remedy the abuses that provoked the Rebellion of 1837 met with the support of the German minority. Lord Elgin's stand on the Rebellion Losses Bill in 1849 brought him a message of commendation from the German inhabitants of Waterloo, Wilmot, Wellesley, and West Woolwich, as well as one from the Mennonites and Tunkers in the western part of the Wellington District. Lord Elgin graciously acknowledged the gesture.

The period from 1848 to 1870 was an anxious period for Germans who had hoped that the Fatherland would become the leader in the forward march of political progress. Bismarck was not a character to be loved, and his policies were far from being liberal. But he was a clever politician and an astute manipulater. Here again the German character sacrificed ideals to practical results and condoned Bismarck's methods. Events nearer home, however, occupied the greater part of the total energy that the Germans in Ontario could expend on public affairs. The Civil War in the United States saw German sympathies almost completely with the North. Lincoln was the savior of the down-trodden and oppressed. The German press eulogized him at all times and 500 residents of Berlin, among whom were the leading German citizens, assembled in open meeting to adopt a message of condolence to the Secretary of State of the United States on Lincoln's death. The events leading up to Confederation in Canada were just as closely followed. Every proposal was discussed by the German press and comments were many and varied. There was great satisfaction when the new Dominion was proclaimed. What the state of Germany had not been able to do, the provinces of Canada had done. Differences here were compromised and a stronger country would result. In the meantime Bismarck's policies were beginning to bear fruit. The defeat of Denmark by Austria and Prussia, the subsequent defeat of Austria by Prussia, and the crushing defeat of France in the war of 1870-71 stirred the imag-

ination of the Germans in Ontario, as it did elsewhere in America. But the Germans were not slow in contrasting the freedom that existed in England with that which obtained in Germany. Especially did the press contrast those freedoms because the newspapers, in Germany, were prohibited from criticizing government policy, while in England the very opposite was true—the government welcomed opposing viewpoints by the press.

The Germans in Ontario felt a personal loyalty to Queen Victoria and her consort. In fact it was more than loyalty, it was blood kinship. Governors-general sent to Canada by the Queen were most affectionately received by them and never failed to address the Germans in their own tongue. This loyalty to the Queen was a great factor in stirring up loyalty to Canada as well. On this score the Germans refused to take second place to any other national group. The twenty-fourth of May and, beginning in 1867, the first of July were always colorfully observed. The *Berliner Journal* carries the following note on June 11, 1874, regarding the preparations for the observance of the national holiday for that year: "Dominion Day — on July first in the afteroon a big picnic will take place in the city park, and in the evening a mechanics' ball in St. Nicholas Hall, with the co-operation of the music society. As one notices from the advertisement it is again the Germans who are making the preparations for the public celebration of this national Canadian festival. Now let any conceited John Bull say that the Germans in Berlin are not loyal!"* Perhaps the finest tribute to Canada by a German-Canadian to be found anywhere is in the form of a poem by Dr. August Kaiser, who was born in St. Agatha in 1843, and who died in Detroit in 1894, and lies buried in Mount Hope Cemetery in this city. He was well-known as a physician in Detroit, but in addition to his medical work had found time to enter city politics there. He became first an alderman and finally president of the board of aldermen. His poem, which appeared in the *Berliner Journal* on November 29, 1894, bears the title: "Canada" and has, in its German form the rhyme-scheme and melody of the "Wacht am Rhein." The following is a fairly literal translation and retains the original metrical form:

CANADA*

I

O Canada, thou beauteous land,
Thou art my treasured fatherland.
To thee eternal troth I'll swear,
E'en though in foreign lands I fare.

Dear Canada, thou beauteous land,
Dear Canada, thou Freedom's strand.
Thou art fore'er my lovéd fatherland,
Thou art fore'er my treasured fatherland.

II

Thou Canada, so great and free,
Art rich indeed, O hail to thee!
Hast gold and silver, iron, ore,
Corn, wheat and grain from shore to shore.
Dear Canada, thou beauteous land, etc.

III

In accents loud I say to all,
That thou hast laws—in number small—
The best that man hath yet ordained
Thou giv'st thy people unconstrained.
Dear Canada, thou beauteous land, etc.

IV

All hail to thee, belovéd land,
Thou art fore'er my fatherland.
Though lordly be the foreign shore,
Thou has my love for evermore.
Dear Canada, thou beauteous land, etc.

These manifestations of loyalty to Canada came at a time when there was in certain fields more activity locally along purely German lines than formerly. The period from 1870 to 1900, and, indeed up to the first World War, was one of a growing self-consciousness of their own importance on the part of the German group in Western Ontario. German in the public schools was beginning to flourish; the Germans were being wooed by the various political parties. The German newspapers urged their readers to become naturalized Canadians so that they might vote. They outlined naturalization procedure and pointed out the relative ease with which one could become a subject of Her Majesty. Berlin, the focal point of German settlement, was becoming an important industrial town. The strongest efforts, however, to maintain a truly German outlook met with indifferent success. Pennsylvania German was corrupting the language in spite of all attempts to resist its encroachments. People from Berlin who travelled in Germany found Canada superior to the Fatherland. On two occasions Louis J. Breithaupt, one of the leading men of the community, writes such sentiments home while visiting in Germany. The first time in July, 1891, he says: "I like Germany, but I like America still better,"* and, on a second occasion in August, 1896, he writes: "How little do we know how to value the peaceful surroundings in which we live in our beautiful Canada."*

The tide of German emigration which reached its flood stage in the 1880's began to diminish to a more modest trickle. The causes for the exodus of that time which lay in overpopulation, economic distress brought about in part by inferior manufactured products which could not compete on the world's markets, the "Kulturkampf," high taxes, military service, the fear of war and the growth of state monopolies had found some resolution.

The difficult times, which followed the Franco-Prussian War in Germany, were turning to prosperity by 1900, and the prestige of the Fatherland was increasing year by year. The Made-in-Germany label was to be found in every country in the world. The race for naval supremacy was on; Emperor William II made ill-advised remarks about Germany's ambition and her might. Distrust and fear of those ambitions began to arise among Germany's neighbors. The American German newspapers looked upon William II as a reformer, but they observed that he was not a constitutional monarch as was his grandmother in England. Nor was he under the law like the president of the United States. War-clouds were gathering on the horizon.

In Berlin, Canada, the German pioneers were dying one by one. A new generation was arising that did not know the Fatherland, although it had inherited a nostalgic dream of it inspired by its forbears. The Emperor's birthday was celebrated and so was Bismarck's. A the same time the relief of Ladysmith and other British successes in the Boer War were enthusiastically applauded. After 1900 English drama superseded the German plays formerly sponsored by the *Turners*. The German urge to sing maintained itself. Prince Louis of Battenberg was given a gala reception in German style in 1906. In the same year Heinrich M. Zöllner, a mainstay of Berlin's German musical life, died. The German newspapers—there was only one after 1909—still urged the teaching of German in the schools. In this sphere a measure of success had been achieved. In 1907 there were eight hundred students taking German in Berlin public schools. Two hundred of these were from English homes. In 1909 the total number had increased to 960, in 1913 it stood at 1459, while in 1900 there were only 166. The newspapers also pleaded with their German brethren to assert themselves politically as a group, but one feels that their plea was a frantic cry in the wilderness. The Germans in Ontario were not united. They spoke with many voices and there were many discordant notes. In addition war in Europe was coming closer and closer. What was to be the attitude of the Germans in Ontario? Memories lingered in their hearts, but their hands were for Canada.

Under the stress of an emergency events move rapidly. Suddenly England and Germany were at war. The Germans in Ontario had never seriously thought of such an eventuality and, if any of them did, they viewed it as many Germans in Germany did — as a major calamity. But it was a fact and had to be faced. The *Berliner Journal* called upon all Germans to remain calm and to remember their duty to their adopted country, Canada. The Germans in Berlin showed that they did not lack patriotic zeal when they subscribed five dollars per capita to the first Patriotic Fund drive in the fall of 1914. This was the highest per capita contribution in any municipality in the Dominion of Canada. In spite of such patriotic manifestations there were individual instances of misunderstanding. No one knew better the position of the Germans in Ontario than Sir Wilfrid Laurier. As a member of a minority he could appreciate the position of minorities. As time went on there were mistakes made on both sides. A little more tolerance on the part of the party in power at Ottawa would have had soothing effects and would have avoided much anxiety. German instruction in the schools was discontinued in September, 1915, and German newspapers were prohibited in 1918. The last German newspaper in Ontario was printed in Kitchener on October 2, 1918.

The period from 1918 to the present needs no comment, except to say that, what a sabre-rattling Hohenzollern had failed to accomplish in the alienation of the people of German descent in this area from the Fatherland, was very adequately brought about by a former German army corporal from Austria, whose rantings and ravings, in addition to the shameful behavior of his followers, turned forever the Germans here from any thought of looking for inspiration to those shores from whence they had originally sprung.

No one was more surprised than the Germans themselves to discover how Canadian they actually had become. Their devotion to Canada was, in many respects, more solid than some other racial groups, but it was less flamboyant. The originally English-speaking immigrants to Canada are not necessarily the most fervent Canadians. It has been quite generally conceded that originally non-English speaking groups, who no longer find it congenial to hold a sentimental allegiance to some country beyond the seas, because of language or other barrier, develop the strongest attachment to Canada. Into this category fall the Germans of Western Ontario. They have put on the garment of Canadianism and wear it proudly, because they well remember

what it has cost them. To assimilation they did not yield; they gave as much as they absorbed. They fused into the mosaic out of which our population is formed and provided one of its rich colors. Their love of music, their thrift and inventiveness, their unfeigned hospitality, their love of cleanliness and order, and their love of good food have made a distinct contribution to our way of life in Western Ontario. One hundred and fifty years have elapsed since the first of their numbers arrived. Time enough to wear out the old garment and to fit snugly and neatly into the new.

Note: All translations (marked*) are the work of the author.

MRS. WILLIAM ELLIOTT

Eva Elliott, Sprague's Road, who had been interested in the Historical Society and many women's organizations, died September 16th, 1952.

Mrs. Elliott helped to organize local groups of the Women's Institute and held many offices in Knox's Presbyterian Church, Galt. She was instrumental in organizing the Young Women's Association, which later became the Y.W.C.A. For forty years she was lady director of the South Waterloo Agricultural Society and she received an Agricultural Service Diploma.

Her husband who predeceased her in 1944 was former member of parliament for South Waterloo. Mrs. Elliott was a strong supporter of the Liberal party in both local and provincial organizations. She also helped to organize and support the Country Women's Rest Room, serving as secretary for thirty years.

MRS. A. M. EDWARDS

In the passing of Laura Edwards, a daughter of the late Hon. George Clare, M.P. and the late Catherine Clare of Preston and widow of A. M. Edwards, M.P., Galt lost one of her most charming and outstanding citizens.

Mrs. Edwards who died October 4th, 1952, in her 73rd year, had served for thirty years as secretary of the Galt branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society. She was a past president of that organization, first president of the Central Council of Ladies Auxiliaries and several times president of the Galt Auxiliary to Freeport Sanatorium, and an active member of Knox's Presbyterian Church in Galt.

OTTO JULIUS KLOTZ

By Fred Landon

An address delivered by Dr. Fred Landon, Chairman of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, on the occasion of the unveiling on March 31, 1952, of a bronze tablet in Preston Town Hall commemorating the achievements of Otto Julius Klotz (1852-1923). The tablet was erected by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board and was unveiled by Trevor Klotz, a great grandson of Dr. Otto Klotz and son of Dr. Max Klotz, Ottawa. Mrs. T. D. Cowan, President of the Waterloo Historical Society, participated in the ceremony.

It is not often that a man is given public recognition for his achievements on the exact centenary of his birth. That is what is happening in Preston this evening when we pay honor to Otto Julius Klotz who was born in Preston on March 31, 1852. And it is a happy circumstance that we are honored by the presence here this evening of several members of the Klotz family from Ottawa, with which city much of the life of Otto Julius Klotz was associated.

During the thirties of last century there arrived in the County of Waterloo one Otto Klotz, from Kiel in the Duchy of Holstein, then a part of the Danish kingdom. He was a man of some education as is shown by the fact that he became a notary public and justice of the peace, was the author of a German grammar for use in schools and was a fervent advocate of a free public school system, as is shown by his correspondence with Hon. Egerton Ryerson, the founder of Ontario's public school system. He sponsored the Mechanics' Institute in Preston, was the leader in a town debating society and was active in all movements for the betterment of the community.

His son, Otto Julius Klotz, received his primary education in Preston and at the age of thirteen won scholarships entitling him to free tuition in the Berlin High School and the Galt Grammar School. He accepted the latter and in April, 1866, entered the famous school of Dr. Tassie. Three years later he entered the University of Toronto, this also on a scholarship. He had qualified for both arts and medicine but chose the latter, specializing in mathematics, astronomy and general science. He was disappointed, however, in the character of the scientific teaching then offered at Toronto and knowing what he really wanted he went to the University of Michigan from which he graduated in 1872 and immediately returned to Canada.

For several years he engaged in private practice as a surveyor and engineer; then in 1877 he passed the examinations of the Dominion Topographic Survey, the highest surveying degree in Canada, and two years later received an appointment as a contract surveyor for the Canadian government. This was the beginning of an active career that eventually led him to high office and responsibility.

As early as 1884 the feasibility of the Hudson Bay route to Europe had come up and the government had decided to make extensive investigation of ice and weather conditions along Hudson Strait and in the Bay. Otto Julius Klotz was entrusted with the conduct of an overland exploration survey from the South Saskatchewan River to York Factory on the Bay. With four men he journeyed in canoes 2,000 miles, involving no less than 87 portages. His next great tasks were in connection with surveys of the lands being granted to the C.P.R. as part of the contract for the building of the railway and with the Alaska-British Columbia boundary. This later became a subject of controversy with the United States. This survey of an international boundary involved extensive astronomical observations and he was the first man whom the Department of Ottawa designated as Astronomer.

Later the astronomical branch of the Department of the Interior was established and still later, under Sir Clifford Sifton as minister, this developed into the Dominion Observatory, provided with the necessary equipment.

In 1902, on the completion of the All Red Cable Route by the filling in of the last link between Canada and Australia he was entrusted with the oversight of a longitude campaign to connect these two countries and to complete the first longitudinal girdle of the earth. This occupied him for two years and was done with an accuracy that was widely noted and praised. In 1905, when the new Dominion Observatory was completed at Ottawa, he became Assistant Dominion Astronomer under Dr. King and in 1917 succeeded to the direction of that institution. He died in 1923 after six years service. His particular interest was in seismology (the science of earthquakes) and in the forty years between 1882 and 1922 he published 99 papers in scientific journals dealing with various aspects of his work. This was in addition to the preparation of his regular reports. He had a gift of popular exposition rarely found in a scientist and his public lectures had a charm that pleased audiences.

His methodical habits of mind were early manifested for, on August 16, 1866, when he was but 14 years old, he began a diary which he kept daily for over 57 years, up to within a few days of his death. Events were set down religiously every day and he took pride in telling that the only day missing was May 20, 1903, which he lost when crossing the ocean while going around the world. His diaries passed to the Dominion Archives after his death. They are of special historical importance because of his recorded observations on the Alaska boundary.

Otto Julius Klotz had three sons, all of whom entered the field of medicine. Best known of these was Dr. Oscar Klotz, born at Preston in 1878 and educated at Toronto, McGill and several German universities. He was successively lecturer in pathology at McGill, professor of pathology at the University of Pittsburg, in the faculty of medicine at Sao Paulo, Brazil, and at the University of Toronto (1923-36). He was a consultant in pathology for the United States government during World War I and between 1926 and 1928 was in West Africa as a member of the Yellow Fever Commission. He was a most able scientist.

It is interesting to see the direction which these three sons took since the father himself had qualified for medical study when he first went to the University of Toronto. The two other sons were both doctors of marked ability and the tradition continues in the family for a great-grandson of the original Otto Klotz, Dr. Max O. Klotz, is today director of the pathological laboratory in the Ottawa Civic Hospital. Clearly, this family, first coming to Waterloo County in the thirties, has made a contribution in every generation that deserves the recognition given on this occasion to Otto Julius Klotz.

IMAGINATION IN HISTORY

By Flora Roy

An address delivered at the 1952 Spring Meeting in Galt by Miss Roy, Head of the Department of English, Waterloo College.

Although I first saw Waterloo County several years ago, I do not yet know very much about it. I arrive at the beginning of the academic year and leave at the end, so that while I am here I live more between the pages of books than in the open air of your rich and fruitful countryside. I appreciate very much the opportunity to remove myself from the Elizabethan playhouse or from the eighteenth century coffee shop in order to attend your gathering here tonight and to learn something of your history.

When I hear of your plans for perpetuating the history of your forbears who carved this county out of the new land and when I learn of the ceremonies with which you will mark the end of the first hundred years of your settlements, I regret that my own ways lie in the far distant past, and I envy you whose interests are rather in the immediate sources of your present and future.

But as I consider a little more deeply, it appears that your interests and mine are not as far apart as they might at first seem. You are interested in the tissue of history, especially of the history that is closest to your lives. My life has been bound up with literature. But to be at their best, both history and literature must learn much from each other. Their meeting ground must be in the realm of the imagination. In fact when imagination is added to history it becomes literature, the best kind of literature, and when imagination is absent from history it is the mere dry record of facts. Sir Richard Livingstone has called history in its unliterary aspect the "record of man as a social being, . . . it is the record of the fortunes of these societies, their successes and failures, the storms which shattered them or which they rode out, the wisdom and folly the virtues and vices of the officers and the crews of many ships of the state." But literature he seems to regard as history with the addition of vision, and another name for vision is imagination.

I should like to say a little about the place of the imagination in the history of Canada. The subject should not be a new one to you because your pride in your past which I have observed tonight and your hope for the future reveal a vision that sees a significance in events that goes beyond their temporal importance. But Canadians in general are so modest about their best per-

sonal qualities that they would probably regard themselves as anything but imaginative. They humbly accept the reproaches of those who call them dull, practical, colourless, but by doing so they are denying the testimony of their whole history.

The self-deprecation induced in Canadians by the publication of the report of the Massey Commission has to some extent died down, I think, but you may recall that we all seemed to vie with each other at the time in proclaiming that we are an inarticulate, uncreative, unartistic, in other words an unimaginative people. This natural and national modesty of Canadians has been set in relief by the patronizing air of some arrivals from the new world who, not inhibited by our self-distrust, have proclaimed their own superiority. What Canadians themselves have forgotten is that the imagination does not operate exclusively in the world of art, that it is seen at its best not in art but in action. The poet Shelley went so far as to insist that even the political organization of a country was a form of poetry, or in other words of imaginative creation. If creative activity is regarded in this wider and proper meaning, we Canadians may venture to hold up our heads when we hear our taste and our art disparaged by those who think imaginative creation is to be found only in paint or decorative words. Why have we forgotten what Sir Arthur Conan Doyle told us once in Montreal when he said, "Great deeds are greater than great sonnets, and Canada's call to her sons is a stirring one of action — for the poetry of action exists just as does the poetry of words." The poetry of action—how well that applies to the history of Canada as a whole and just as much to the history of the regions whose centenaries you are celebrating. You are more familiar with the record of your own community than I am, but I venture to remind you that the development of cheap electric power was a work of the imagination which could favorably compare to the planning of a national epic in literature, and I am sure that you yourselves can think of lesser achievements which might be called sonnets of action.

Let me mention one more example of the place of imagination in our history. Just the other day I was reading the account of Sandford Fleming's crossing of the Selkirk range at the time when he was looking for a way to take the Canadian Pacific line through to the coast. When he reached the point where the Kicking Horse Valley turns into the valley of the Columbia, he encountered two members of the engineering staff who told him that the route he was proposing was impracticable, that there was no path or track of any description, and nothing to point

the way. Not even an Indian had passed over the hazardous route through to the western slope of the Selkirks. But it was Fleming's job to do the impossible. With only one day's rest his party forged ahead. During the next three weeks they crossed the Selkirk range and went down the South Thompson to Kamloops, the first such crossing in history.

I should like to add that the story brings out another aspect of the Canadian imagination that has not been sufficiently realized by those who have talked of our artistic poverty. That is our remarkable appreciation of the beauty of nature. Fleming was looking for a practicable route for the railroad, of course, but he took particular satisfaction in the fact that the route he had planned would be grand and impressive in its views of the mountains. The traveller today can realize for himself the imagination of the man who dared the untrodden pass in the true poetry of action while with the eye of the artist he noted the beauty that he was opening for the future. When a Canadian is asked where he can show canvasses that equal those of the old masters of Europe he should know enough of his country to point to the passes in the mountains.

In celebrating the conclusion of one hundred brave and prosperous years in this county, I know that you are thinking too of the next century. Everywhere one feels that quickening of the national consciousness that reveals the conviction that Canada is just on the edge of greatness. Distinguished visitors tell us that we are the people of the future. This is all very stimulating but we are not always aware of the new problems that an expanding future will bring, and I do not think that many realize how important for that future an imaginative study of our history will be. An expanding nation implies a greatly increased population, mostly from other lands. I do not for a moment undervalue what these newcomers will bring with them. But tonight I want to concentrate on what they will find here, on what Canadians have to give. We who have been here in the persons of our forefathers for several generations know that there is established now a real Canadian way of life. We do not talk about it much, in fact we ourselves find it difficult to distinguish it from the civilization of our neighbors, but it is different and distinctive. It has its faults but it has the merits that are of the greatest social value—sobriety, self-reliance, kindliness. The great danger in welcoming a widely heterogeneous population from other lands is that the continuity of our civilization will be broken. There are those who say that there would be no loss if the Canadian way of life should disappear under the flood of different languages and cul-

tures. With them I do not at all agree. I want to preserve what we have and I want the next century to grow out of the past, richer and more varied but essentially the same. I say that because, I repeat, Canada has patterns of living that compare for decency, moderation, tolerance with those of any nation of any time. It is of national and even international importance that they be perpetuated.

In the descriptions of the British reaction to the death of the late king, I was especially impressed by the remark of a Canadian woman who wrote:

"There's a great feeling abroad on the air that a new era is beginning, a definite change to the invigorated . . . one of those strange, entirely British Isles manifestations of greatest strength in lowest hours. This never shows itself at ordinary times nor in ordinary circumstances. It's as if the whole nation dug down to the good roots and exposed them for a fleeting day; the fact that the roots are there and are such firm ones is always startling." Such firm roots are what we wish for Canada. They are there now — I can tell that when I hear you speak of the people who first planted this region. I do not want them to shrivel or decay.

It is in keeping alive the roots of national tradition that our historians, and especially historians like those who meet here tonight, best serve our country. But it is not enough to keep records and to make a careful search into the documents of the past. All around us are newcomers who have never heard of the history of Canada. They are not likely to search for it themselves—in fact some of them, I believe, regard us as a people without a history. It is our responsibility to recreate in stirring terms the lives of the men and women who were our pioneers and to present them to the Europeans coming to our country. It will not be an easy task but if it is not done the next generation of Canadians may indeed be a people without a history, without the essential roots of national ideals which could withstand jobbery and corruption.

A national pride will have to be kept alive by the imagination of our historians. Fortunately we have a number of writers who combine accuracy and enthusiasm. I understand that one of the most accomplished of these, Dr. Donelda Dickie, has links with Waterloo County. I should like to see her works pressed on every immigrant who comes here. And do not think that the immigrant will be ungrateful. I recall for instance, a German

who almost devoured volume after volume of the old Highroads of British History. It was a pity that there was at that time nothing available to help him to enjoy the story of Canada as well as that of Britain. More touching is the story of the Japanese boy who just before the war spent a holiday cycling in Quebec. He wrote back to a Canadian friend saying how thrilled he was to visit the historic shrines of *his* country. I have read of immigrants to the United States who became Americans through the study of the past. Of one of them it is said that he fired his imagination with the American past; and as he passionately attached himself to this past, he began to feel his way slowly back into the American present.

How are we to fire the imagination with the Canadian past? We know that in business if we have a product to offer we must sell it. Our historians will have to sell Canada, not as a promised land in which houses and jobs are plentiful, but as a land which has always demanded the heart's blood of its people and has paid them with danger, hardship, and disappointment as often as with success, but which has given to the strong the sense of mastery of nature and the pride in taking part in a great undertaking.

Since I have been in Waterloo, I have heard of several displays of the handiwork of New Canadians and of presentations of their songs and dances. So far I have never heard that anything was done at the same time to suggest that Canada herself had anything of the kind to offer. No wonder the newcomers think us a dull race. There was no sword dance or jig to remind New Canadians that the Scots and Irish settlers a hundred years past had a folk art of their own, not an English song or a plaintive Welsh air to insist that the British Canadians made music too. At the displays of crafts not a quilt from Pennsylvania nor a painted tray or bread board represented a folk art that is prized by the *American* descendants of Pennsylvania Dutch ancestors. Am I wrong in suggesting that there should never be an occasion of this kind in which your Historical Society does not take part?

Your plans for the Centenary celebrations will be full and enjoyable for the descendants of the first settlers. Would it be possible to include representatives of the groups who will, whether we like it or not, shape the *next* one hundred years? Our past will be their past from now on, to be forgotten or to be remembered with pride. It must not be lost. The bright thread of tradition shall not be broken but shall be woven into the tapestry of the future to give beauty and inspiration to the Canada of tomorrow.

PROFESSOR MacMECHAN, NATIVE OF WESTERN ONTARIO

By C. F. Klinck

Prior to the unveiling by N. C. Schneider, M.P. for Waterloo North, of a bronze plaque erected by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada at the Kitchener-Waterloo Collegiate and Vocation School, October 17, 1952, Dr. Klinck, Head of the Department of English, University of Western Ontario, spoke to an assembly of students.

Archibald McKellar MacMechan, for forty-two years a well-known professor of English at Dalhousie University, was a native of Western Ontario. The eldest son of the Rev. John MacMechan and Mary Jean McKellar, he was born on June 21, 1862, in Berlin (now Kitchener), Canada West; he died on August 7, 1933, in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

His maternal grandfather was the Honorable Archibald McKellar (1816-1894). Born near Inveraray Castle in Argyleshire, Scotland, McKellar came to Upper Canada as an infant and "was brought up on a farm in Aldborough township," near the western limit of the present county of Elgin. Wallace's *Dictionary of Canadian Biography* (1945, II, p. 409) states that the family later moved "to Raleigh township in Kent county," about three miles west of Chatham. His achievements as a politician, also recorded by Wallace, include representation of Kent in the Legislative Assembly of United Canada for ten years before Confederation, and in the Legislative Assembly of Ontario for eight years after Confederation. "He was commissioner of public works, minister of agriculture and provincial secretary in the Blake and Mowat administrations." From 1875 until his death he was sheriff of Wentworth county. Although McKellar was associated with the city of Hamilton in his later years, he was M.L.A. from Kent when his grandson, Archibald MacMechan, was born, five years before Confederation.

The professor's father, the Rev. John MacMechan, is described by the *Handbook of the Presbyterian Church in Canada* (Ottawa, 1833, p. 223) as having been born at Seaforth, Ireland, the son of an Archibald MacMechan, a merchant. He attended the Royal and General Assembly's College at Belfast, and was ordained in May, 1857. It appears that he emigrated about this time and held pastorates at Berlin, 1859-1866; Picton (the *Handbook* says Pictou), 1866-1878; and Waterdown, 1878-1882. He married Mary Jean MacKellar, eldest daughter of the Honorable Archibald, in 1861.

Since the Rev. Mr. MacMechan was in Berlin as early as 1859, it is interesting to fit him into the church history of that town, which had a basic population of Pennsylvania Mennonites and German Lutherans or Roman Catholics. At this time the Presbyterians and Anglicans were organizing congregations and building churches. The story is told in part by W. V. Uttley in his *History of Kitchener, Ontario* (1937, pp. 117-119) St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, soon to celebrate its centenary, was organized in the years 1854-55. The first minister was a Rev. H. McMeekin (the similarity in names must have been embarrassing); the second was the Rev. A. Constable Geikie. Then on December 15, 1859, came the Rev. John MacMechan. St. Andrew's was able to offer hospitality to the Anglicans while the latter were building their church.

Some four months before MacMechan arrived, the Anglicans had received a new rector, the Rev. E. Stimson, succeeding the first incumbent of Berlin, who was the Rev. Thomas Swainston Campbell. This Mr. Campbell was the father of William Wilfred Campbell (1858-1918), the distinguished Canadian poet. And Wilfred, it should be noted, was born in the same town of Berlin on June 1, 1858. *The Berlin Chronicle and Waterloo County Reformers' Gazette* reported his birth on June 8, 1858. The MacMechans and Campbells probably just missed meeting at this time. But the famous sons were to meet in later years, especially when both were members of the Royal Society of Canada, an honour which Campbell received in 1894 and MacMechan in 1916. At the door of the auditorium of the Kitchener-Waterloo Collegiate Institute and Vocational School there are now two plaques, one for each of them. The one which honours MacMechan was unveiled on October 17, 1952, by Mr. N. C. Schneider, M.P., and Dr. Fred Landon, Chairman of the Historical Sites and Monuments Board.

Archibald MacMechan lived as a child in Berlin, probably in the house which was for many years the Presbyterian manse. He and his family left for Picton in 1866, when he was four years of age. He was educated at Picton Union High School, Hamilton Collegiate Institute, the University of Toronto (B.A. 1884), and Johns Hopkins University (Ph.D. 1889). In those years few Canadians were securing the doctor's degree in the United States; many candidates were still seeking erudition and the magic letters in German universities. Dr. D. C. Harvey in his obituary notice on MacMechan for the Royal Society of Canada (*Proceedings and Transactions,* 3rd series, vol. 28, May,

1934, pp. viii-ix) records that the young professor who went to Dalhousie in 1889 remained there for 42 years (until 1931). The last two years of his life were devoted to writing, not teaching.

This atricle cannot do justice to MacMechan's achievements. He worte many books; school texts, essays, political histories, literary histories, and stories about ships. As a historian, he wrote *The Winning of Popular Government* for the *Chronicles of Canada* series and numerous studies of Nova Scotia's glamorous past. All his books are a blend of Nova Scotia, past and present, scenery, sentiment and scholarship.

In his role as professor he became a legend, remembered by countless graduates as the ideal Victorian scholar. He is one of that choice band of notable teachers of English in Canada which includes Cappon of Queen's, Alexander and Edgar of Toronto, and his pupil, the late Garnett Sedgewick of British Columbia.

Other Special Sources

Gordon, Wilhelmina, "Archibald MacMechan", *Queen's Quarterly,* XL, 1933, (pp. 635-640).

Sedgewick, Garnett G., "A.M.", *The Dalhousie Review,* XIII, 1933-34, (pp. 451-458).

SAMUEL PRESTON SHANTZ

A native of Preston, Samuel P. Shantz after years of experience in customs, newspaper and emigration work, returned to Preston to be associated with the P. E. Shantz Foundry which had been established by his father.

In addition to his industrial responsibilities, he was keenly interested in the Waterloo Historical Society and in civic affairs of Preston. He actively participated in preparations for the Preston Old Boys' Reunion and Jubilee in 1949 and for organized commemoration of the municipality's 100th anniversary of incorporation in 1952.

At the age of 68, Mr. Shantz died December 8th, 1952.

NORTH DUMFRIES CENTENNIAL

By Andrew W. Taylor

1852 1952

For more than a year plans were in the making for the two-day celebration of North Dumfries centennial in 1952. Invitations were sent far and near to former residents. In the days immediately preceding the event, most shopkeepers of Ayr had displays of historic relics in their windows. On Saturday, August 2, the festivities were in that village. There was a monster parade with bands, children marching, decorated bicycles, old time machinery, and cars and floats prepared by individuals or township groups. Representatives of neighboring municipalities brought greetings to the large crowd that assembled in Victoria Park. Col. E. G. Barrie of Kitchener, one of our native sons, was guest speaker. There were choruses by school children. The afternoon closed with sports and was followed by a dance in the Ayr Community Centre at night. On Sunday, August 3, interest shifted to Galt, with a Service of Praise, Thanksgiving and Dedication in Dickson Park. The Rev. Elmer Becker, D.D., a son of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Becker of Roseville, and president of Huntington College, Huntington, Indiana, delivered the message. Music was supplied by the Ayr Quartette and the Galt Kiltie Band.

A commemorative book, "Our Yesterdays", a history based on the township records back to 1819, was issued. Public response has been very gratifying. The thousand copies which were printed were quickly disposed of and enquiries are still being received for more.

As the township name suggests, many of the original settlers came from Auld Scotland. Present day taxpayers are happy that little or none of the celebration cost was referred to them. All in all the centennial of North Dumfries will be looked back to for many years as a well planned and most happy occasion.

NORTH DUMFRIES CENTENNIAL ADDRESS

By E. G. Barrie

It happens but once in our life that we are privileged to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of any particular event. North Dumfries has now been in existence as a municipality for one hundred years, but I feel that we are here today primarily to pay tribute to the memory of those courageous men and women who were responsible for the establishment of the township. We, therefore, must go back at least 136 years. For records pertaining to the early development of this area, we are greatly indebted to the late Hon. James Young who in 1879-80 wrote and published a book — "Reminiscences of the Early History of Galt and the Settlement of Dumfries", and just recently to a splendid book "Our Yesterdays" compiled by Andrew W. Taylor of the East River Road.

Early in 1816 the Honourable Wm. Dickson, a prosperous lawyer of Niagara, purchased from one Thos. Clarke 94,300 acres of virgin land astride the Grand River at approximately $1.00 per acre. This comprised what is now known as North and South Dumfries. He then induced a young Pennsylvania German by the name of Absalom Shade to come with him in July, 1816, to inspect his property, and with the aid of an Indian guide they travelled up the east side of the Grand River on horseback. They decided on the location of what is now Galt and Mr. Shade agreed to supervise the development of the area for Mr. Dickson. Being a lowland Scotsman from Dumfries in the Old Land, Mr. Dickson naturally enough named the new township Dumfries.

There are undoubtedly a great many people in this gathering whose grandparents or great-grandparents were among those who commenced settling here in 1817. My own great-grandfather, Robert Carrick, with his family was among a group of settlers who came over that year from Genessee County, New York State, and took up land in the area between what is now Branchton and the Grand River. Other families recorded as coming at that time were those of Wm. McKenzie, Donald Fraser, Thos. McBean, John Buchanan, Alexander Harvie, Daniel McArthur, Dugald McColl.

The surveying of Dumfries by Mr. Adrian Marlett was commenced in the fall of 1816 and completed the following year. Regarding the northern half of this area, villages sprang up in the four corners — Shade's Mills (now Galt) in the north-east,

Branchton in the south-east, Mudge's Mills (now Ayr) in the south-west and Roseville in the north-west. The first three attracted settlers predominantly Lowland Scottish, and to Roseville came mainly Pennsylvania Germans.

Life was extremely rugged for many years, each settler having to put up his own log buildings, clear his land and help build trails and roads to the nearest village. There is a story concerning a newly arrived couple. They had just entered their new one-room cabin after its completion, when suddenly a large bear appeared in the doorway. The wife promptly seized a red hot poker and faced the intruder, while the husband shinneyed up the ladder to the loft from where he bravely instructed her how to best repel the invader.

Grandmother Barrie, who came from Jedburgh, Scotland, as a young girl in 1840 to be married and live on the Roseville Road, was reproached by a neighbor lady for permitting the playing of cards in her house; she replied indignantly that there were nae cards allowed in her hoose, all they played was catch the ten and euchre.

From 1816 to 1852 Dumfries formed part of Halton County, but a redistribution was made at that time, the northern half being named North Dumfries and becoming a township in Waterloo County. The first council elected in the new township consisted of: Reeve, Dr. Chas. McGeorge; Deputy Reeve, Duncan Ferguson; Councillors, Alexander Buchanan, Robert Cranston, David Shantz. The first meeting was held in the Wellington Hotel, Ayr, and the following year the Township Hall was built at the junction of the Alps and Spragues Roads. This hall was used continuously until destroyed by fire in 1922. Council meetings are now held in Galt.

Houses were originally of logs with one room and a loft reached by a ladder. Then between 1850 and 1880 came the fine granite structures for which North Dumfries is famous. These were followed by frame, brick and other types that we see today.

Since the country was heavily wooded and only a few trails existed, it was necessary to build roads and bridges in order to reach the nearest settlement or village. Bridges over the Grand and Nith Rivers had to be of wood and were often swept away by spring floods, necessitating continual replacement. For many years the main arteries out of the Township from Galt to Dundas and from Ayr to Paris were "Toll Roads".

Transportation was originally by foot or oxcart, but horses began replacing oxen about 1837. Stage coaches were the only

public means of reaching the outside until the first railway branch line of The Great Western from Harrisburg to Galt was put into operation in 1855.

The early settlers were a God fearing people and mainly of the Presbyterian faith. Churches did not exist, but travelling preachers commenced visiting the area to hold services in homes or wherever they could be accommodated. Churches were built as early as possible and as immigration increased other denominations were added.

All schooling prior to 1843 was voluntary and what teaching there was carried on in private homes and meeting places, also in two or three log schools that had been put up privately. Teachers were mainly itinerants, who had other occupations during the summer months. The first Common School Act, passed in 1843, was the basis of our present school system, which we must admit has been reasonably successful.

North Dumfries is known primarily for its agriculture, having some of the finest land to be found anywhere in Ontario. Farms have excellent water and good woodlots. Commencing with the Dumfries Agricultural Society formed in 1839, there has been a succession of organizations that have played a vital part in the advancement of agriculture and farm life: The Women's Institute, The Farmers' Clubs, The Plowmen's Association, The Junior Farmers.

Manufacturing is complementary to agriculture and the two have always been well balanced in North Dumfries. It has been concentrated mainly in Galt and in Ayr. While these are separate municipalities, they are in reality part of the township.

The happiest days of my boyhood were the annual 24th of May fishing expeditions to the Nith River, to a spot about two miles north of here when we never considered the day a successful one until we had caught at least 100 bass. The regulations were not so strict and the fish looked bigger to us in those days. Those of us who were fortunate enough to be born and raised in North Dumfries can well be proud of our heritage. Others who have come here to live by choice are to be congratulated. Waterloo County, of which North Dumfries is an integral part, is known far and wide as one of the finest districts in Canada, if not the whole world, in which to work and live.

THE CHURCH AT BRANCHTON

By Mrs. William Fowler — (Maude Scott)

Prepared for the afternoon service at the above church on July 27th, 1952, in conjunction with the North Dumfries Centennial.

On this occasion it is fitting that we look back over the years to the circumstances which led to the founding of this church and what it has meant to the community, for I do not believe we can appreciate the significance of the present, if we do not know something of the past.

Back in the early 1800's, William Rosebrugh owned several acres of land and mapped out the village of Branchton, selling lots to incoming settlers as early as 1855.

Just to the south was Turnbull's Corners where there was a school, a store, a post-office, a blacksmith-shop, a small station and several houses and farms settled as early as 1819. This was the older settlement and a number of the people went to church at St. George, about three miles to the south, where services were held as early as 1832 by Rev. William Proudfoot and Rev. James Roy, sent by the West Flamboro Conference under Rev. Thomas Christie.

To the north, a number of the settlers attended churches in Galt, and as the population of this new village at this time was 105, the need of a church was ever uppermost. So in 1859 this building was erected, many local people giving of their time to draw stone, among whom were Hugh Arthur, John Harvie and Mr. Bautinheimer.

An elderly resident of the community said he thought the mason was John Hannon or Herman, and the carpenters were Thomas Smith and Alexander Buchanan. The cost of the building was $800 and the furnishings were very plain — lamps with reflectors, a Bible presented by Mr. Ward, a wood stove which was faithfully tended by August William Brown whose wife was for years the saintly teacher of the Infants' Class in Sunday School.

There was no musical instrument until a few years later when a melodeon was acquired and Mrs. Brown assisted in starting the hymns to help the first organist, Miss Mary Harvie. In 1879, an organ was purchased and was used for many years.

During the pastorate of Rev. C. D. Farquharson — 1912 to 1920 — the church was redecorated; new seats replaced the old,

the Guild bought the present organ and the hymn-board and new books were bought for the library. The marble plaque honoring those who fell in World War One was hung. An individual communion service replaced silver goblets in 1912. A gasoline lighting system was installed in 1914; the south row of sheds, now removed, was erected in the same year; and the porch was built on the front of the church in 1915, the mason being Mr. Rappolt.

In 1922, a furnace was installed, and was replaced by a new one in 1945. In 1928, the church was wired for hydro by Mr. Cunningham of Paris. There has been redecoration since the coming of the present minister.

The denomination was Methodist in the beginning, the deed of property being made out to John Hunt, John Ward, John Barrington, George Rymal and William Rosebrugh — trustees. It so continued until Rev. D. H. Marshall came, when the Presbyterians took it over in 1911, the deed of land being made out to Alexander Burnett, Frank B. Doud and Thomas McKenzie — trustees. It continued Presbyterian until church union, joining the ranks of the United Church in 1925.

At an annual meeting held in the church on Dec. 14th, 1864, the following men were chosen for the different offices: William Crawford, Theron Buchanan, William Rothwell, William Rosebrugh, George Middleton and Thomas Smith.

Occasionally, from 1865 on, and principally during 1869, Rev. Robert Hume, then Presbyterian minister in St. George, held services in the Temperance Hall on the property now belonging to Mrs. G. C. MacDonald.

When this church was opened, the first minister was Rev. Thomas Fawcett who came up from St. George. He also preached in the first Methodist church at the west end of Sheffield, and was later killed in a train wreck at Copetown. This list of subsequent minister was copied from the diary of one of the first settlers: Rev. Joseph Messmore, Rev. William Freud, Rev. James Harris, Rev. W. R. Dyre, Rev. A. Andrews, Rev. D. E. Brownell, Rev. D. Chalmers, Rev. M. Swan, Rev. J. H. McCartney, Rev. George Clark, Rev. Joseph Odery, Rev. Brownell, Rev. Collings, Rev. J. W. Colley.

In 1900 Rev. C. T. Bennet came and he was followed by Rev. A. J. Snyder, Rev. Mr. Hagar, Rev. D. H. Marshall, Rev. C. D. Farquharson, Rev. A. O. Patterson (who presented the

church with the beautiful picture back of the pulpit, and which was unveiled by Lawrence Haney), Rev. R. W. Lee, Rev. W. S. Daniels and Rev. R. H. Smith, 1952.

All these ministers have given something to the church, so also have the organists — Mary Harvie, now Mrs. Nelson Culham; Lottie Laing, later Mrs. Montgomery; Etta Peregrine; Lydia Scott, now Mrs. Howard Henselwood; Anna McKenzie; Agnes Harvie, now Mrs. G. C. MacDonald; Mrs. Alex Mitchell, the present organist, as well as all the assistants during the years.

The choir members have helped to build the church — Mr. and Mrs. George Palmer; Mable Hunt, now Mrs. Hardy; Arch Lake; Andrew Turnbull; the Peregrines; the Arthurs; Mary McDonald, later Mrs. John Reid; William Bickell, school-teacher and choir-leader was the grandfather of William Currie who is singing to-day, and of Esther McGaw, his accompanist. Two other faithful members were Lulu Palmer, later Mrs. A. Laing, and E. Kemkes. We do honor to these, and all before and after who have helped with their voices.

The Sunday School Superintendents have done so much through the years — Mr. Robert Cruickshank, Mr. Theron Buchanan, Mr. David Peregrine, Mr. E. B. Washburn, Mr. Percy Buchanan, Mr. Alex McDonald, Mr. Edwin Kemkes, Mr. Stuart Studiman, 1952.

The W. M. S. has always been important in this church. Organized in January, 1891, the first officers were: President, Mrs. Walter Burnett; 1st Vice, Mrs. A. M. Oliver; 2nd Vice, Mrs. William Wallace; Secretary, Jennie W. Arthur, later Mrs. Hiram Rosebrugh; Treasurer, Miss Wallace.

Other faithful members were: Mrs. Dan McKenzie, the Peregrines, Mrs. Robert Arthur, Mrs. James Ellis, Mrs. Lachlan McDonald — in fact, the enthusiastic membership included nearly every woman in the church.

The first President, Mrs. Walter Burnett, was the grandmother of Mrs. Lawrence Haney, our other soloist for to-day.

This society is now functioning as the "Evening Auxiliary."

The first record available shows that the "Ladies' Aid", now called, the "Woman's Association" was active in 1912, with Mrs. Dan McKenzie as President, Mrs. Andrew Turnbull as vice-pres., and Mrs. Norman Laing as sec'y.-treas. All succeeding officers and members have done faithful work for the church. The society is now under the direction of Mrs. E. Westbrook.

Then there was the "Christian Endeavor", a society of young people organized in 1895, with the following officers: Hon. Pres., F. M. Hicks, senior school teacher; Pres., Elsie Peregrine; Vice-Pres., Arthur Ronald; Corr.-Sec'y., John Peregrine; Rec.-Sec'y., Janet Sudden, Mrs. Poore; Treas., Agnes Wallace; Lookout Committee, Alex McDonald, Mrs. Laing, Mrs. Brown; Prayer Meeting, Jennie Reid, May Palmer, Mary McDonald; Social, Ella Harvie, Dick Wilcox, Janet Sudden, Lizzie Arthur; Music, Mabel Hunt, F. M. Hicks, Ida McDonald, Bertha Arthur, Maggie McDonald; Missionary, Ernie Turnbull, Jessie Wallace, Maria Mulholland, Bertie Oliver, Mrs. G. Hunt. Later, this society functioned for some years as the "Guild", then the Young People's Society carried on.

The "Alert" Mission Band was organized in 1915 with Agnes Oliver, now Mrs. George Kersell, as President, and Florence Arthur, now Mrs. Bert Oliver as Secretary. Other leaders were Beatrice Jenkins, now Mrs. Stuart McBean; and Bessie McDonald, later Mrs. Alex McKenzie. This society flourished until 1922. It was reorganized in 1938 as the "Wide-Awake" Mission Band with Mrs. Ramsay as superintendent. It is now directed by Mrs. Kenneth Stafford, and is called the "Etta Peregrine" Mission Band.

The Cradle Roll was started about 1916 with Elsie Peregrine in charge. She was succeeded by Mrs. Norman Smith, and the present director is Mrs. James Spence.

I would like to include all the Sunday School teachers and secretaries, etc., in this tribute to one who was the prime mover to have Sunday School continued all winter — it was for years held during the summer months only. I refer to Lulu Palmer — Mrs. Al Laing. She had a mixed class of 16 or 17, and her teachings are alive yet! One Sunday, to show us what real giving meant, she said, as our offering was being taken, — "Here is my collection, and I only have it to give to-day because I denied myself a much-wished-for dish of ice-cream yesterday!" We would benefit if we practised that type of giving to-day!

Nor should we forget those memorable Sundays when the members of the Canadian Order of Forresters would march in a body from their hall up the street to the church led by Robert Oliver. The centre seats were filled and appropriate sermons and music would mark these occasions.

We add honor to those whose names you see on the marble plaque — they made the supreme sacrifice in World War One.

We would also do homage to the board, the trustees, the elders, the caretakers, and all those who ministered with their flowers. The working together of all the various bodies year after year is what builds the church, and keeps it the stabilizating influence it should be in any community. It matters not at all whether the church is large or small, plain or ornate; what really counts is the Word of God we hear there. Sacrifice and simplicity will do much to weld us to the church.

And so . . .

They are the pioneers gone on:
We are the pioneers to-day.
Forbid that we forget to walk
The *pioneering* way.

EDWARD D. LANG

Well known retired Kitchener retailer, Edward Lang, who died August 31st, 1952, at the age of 85, identified himself with religious, social service and educational pursuits.

He established a national record by serving 55 years on the Y.M.C.A. board and was presented with a "Y" pin in February, 1950.

Mr. Lang was on the Kitchener Public School Board for many years, several as chairman; honorary deacon of King St. Baptist Church, Sunday School superintendent for 24 years; member of the K-W Kiwanis Club and for many years on the Family Relief Board.

ROSS HAMILTON

Ross Hamilton, 53, director of the Doon School of Fine Arts and one of Canada's foremost art critics, died suddenly on June 10th, 1952.

In 1947 Mr. Hamilton established the Doon School when he purchased the property from the Homer Watson estate. People have come from far and wide to study under leading instructors.

With the late Ralph Connor, Ross Hamilton founded the K-W Art Society. A veteran of both world wars and member of the Kitchener Branch of the Canadian Legion, he was one of the founders of the K-W branch of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs.

THE GRATEFUL HEARTS OF 1852

By Jennie F. Cowan

An address given by Mrs. T. D. Cowan, President of Waterloo Historical Society, to the Senior Assembly of the Kitchener-Waterloo Collegiate Institute and Vocational School, on May 1st, 1952, to commemorate the first meeting of the Waterloo County Council, May 3rd, 1852.

In 1852, the townships of Wellesley, Woolwich, Wilmot, Waterloo, and North Dumfries were united to form the County of Waterloo, and so this is the Centennial Year of our county. The subject of this address is, "The Grateful Hearts of 1852."

To whom were the citizens of 1852 grateful? In 1852, there was still much to remind them that their new county had been, as late as 1800, an unsurveyed dense forest. They realized that by 1852, the British had had less than ninety years to establish justice and foster freedom in this particular part of the world. The citizens of 1852 would be grateful to the men who had accepted positions of public trust, in the name of the Crown, and had given of their best to further the settlement of this land and promote good government.

In 1788, Upper Canada, which we know as Ontario, was divided into four large districts. Between the years 1788 and 1852, the population increased very rapidly, and the settlements pushed back further and further from Lake Ontario and Lake Erie. As the population increased the districts had to be divided and subdivided in the interests of justice. This part of Upper Canada was first in the District of Hesse; when divided, in Home; then Gore; then Wellington.

In 1837, when the citizens heard that the government was planning to divide the Gore District and form a district with the Court House at Guelph, and name it Wellington, a meeting was held in Woolwich. More than six hundred signed the protest to show they did not want the District of Gore to be divided. It was as large as the combined counties of Grey, Wellington, Waterloo, Halton, Wentworth and most of Brant.

However, the new district, Wellington, made up of twenty-seven townships, came into existence in 1842. We can picture it as the combined counties of Grey, Wellington, and Waterloo, without the township of North Dumfries. The old newspapers and legislative journals reveal how the citizens in the late forties became more and more interested in the government's proposals to

form counties, which would be smaller, and permit the citizens to have greater control over local affairs.

In 1849, a bill was introduced into parliament to form the counties, but it did not receive a second reading. By that particular bill, the County of Waterloo was to consist of the townships of Wilmot, Waterloo, Puslinch, Beverly and the whole of Dumfries. Some of the citizens in these parts wished Blenheim to be with them, and only part of Beverly and Puslinch. Others wanted Wellesley and Woolwich, and with them, parts of Maryborough and Peel townships.

The bill, which did pass in 1851, created the county as it is to-day. This bill divided the township of Dumfries, so that the northern half became part of the County of Waterloo, and the other half went to the County of Brant. There was a little disappointment in the hearts of some; still they realized the forming of the county was a great step forward, and would be of inestimable value to their children and their children's children.

Within the county, there was one man in particular, to whom the citizens were very grateful. This was Dr. John Scott of Berlin, who became the first warden of the county, a position he held till his death in '56. Dr. John Scott had never sat in any municipal council till 1852. When one reads "Caniff, The Medical Profession in Upper Canada, 1783, 1850," one realizes how few *licensed* doctors there were in the county at that time, and how strenuous was the life of a doctor, travelling on horseback over rough roads, crossing streams, and being away from home for more than a day at a time. In 1847, James Whiting, of Dumfries, passed the Board's examination and became another licensed doctor in Berlin.

Probably the coming of this young doctor, made Dr. Scott feel free to give more attention to public affairs. He was elected to the council of the township of Waterloo in January, 1852, and the other four councillors, who were elected at the same time, elected him to be the Reeve of the Council, according to the procedure of that day. Berlin was still too small to have a council separate from Waterloo Township; this came in 1854, and Dr. John Scott became the first Reeve of Berlin in that year.

Dr. John Scott was born in Roxburghshire, Scotland, on a farm. He had distinguished himself, while at the Selkirk Grammar School. The medals which he won at that school are in the museum of the Waterloo Historical Society. He graduated in medicine from Edinburgh, at the age of twenty. Then he came

to Canada, with his parents, five brothers and two sisters, settling in Blenheim Township in 1834, about ten days before the circus brought the dreadful Asiatic cholera to Galt, a disease, to which nearly one fifth of the villagers succumbed. Dr. Miller needed the help of this new doctor and also of another doctor, Dr. McQuarrie. Dr. Scott showed respect for the laws of his new land at once, by appearing before the Medical Board for examination.

Dr. Scott started practising in Berlin that November, and in the period between 1834 and 1852, he was earning the confidence of the Mennonites and others from Pennsylvania, who had been the first settlers in this part to fell trees and till the soil. He won the confidence of others, who had come from other American States, as Delaware, Vermont, New York. The settlers, who came in from the States in the early days were better prepared to meet the hardships of pioneer life, than those who crossed the Atlantic at that time, or later. Dr. Scott won the confidence of these, too, whether they came from Scotland as he had himself, or from other parts of the British Isles, or Germany.

One wonders if there could have been another man in the new county, who possessed as many qualities for leadership for binding the people of the different townships together. On May 3, 1852, Dr. John Scott was the unanimous choice of the reeves and deputy reeves of the five townships, and of the reeves of Galt and of Preston, to be the first warden of the County of Waterloo.

Do not conclude with haste, that this doctor had won this honour because his profession enabled him to come to know the new settlers quickly. He had earned this honour, for he was a doctor most faithful in improving his skill for the benefit of his patients; he was faithful in upholding the principles of his alma mater, as shown by his recognition of the Medical Board of his day; and did not count the cost of service to his fellow citizens in this new land of the Queen. These were the things which won him the confidence of the citizens of his day. A good project for the students of this school would be to study old records and note how Dr. John Scott co-operated with others to establish good municipal government and schools of high calibre in Berlin.

Whenever any study is made of the various groups of people who came into this county in its early days, one can not fail to note they had one common characteristic, namely that they were all quick to gather in services of worship and to make plans to erect houses of worship in their new homeland. Thus in 1852, the citizens would be prompt in raising hymns of grateful praise

to God, the Creator of this land, where they were free to build with the labours of their hands, and the gifts of their minds a county, of which all in the future could be proud. May we, of 1952, be worthy of all they earned for us.

The five-year index due this year is not included in this report. A detailed reference index for this period is available at the Kitchener Public Library. A complete index is in preparation by the reference librarian.

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The museum of the Waterloo Historical Society would appreciate the donation of the society's old reports for the years: 1914, 1917, 1921, 1922, 1924, 1926.