THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

of the

WATERLOO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NINETEEN HUNDRED and FORTY-SEVEN

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WATERLOO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

KITCHENER, ONTARIO

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CONTENTS

SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT

The thirty-fifth Annual Meeting of the Waterloo Historical Society was held in the Public Library building on the evening of November 7th. Miss B. M. Dunham, D. Litt., the President, presided. There was a good attendance of members and friends of the Society.

The program was featured by an interesting address by Dr. L. B. Williams, Toronto, and a display of colored slides, depicting many beauty spots along the valley of the Grand.

During the general discussion as to how to create a greater interest in the work of the Society many suggestions were made as to material and data to be prepared, relating to projects that have assisted in developing the industrial and social life of the community.

Some of these are to trace the story of the location and construction of the early roads, to detail the beauty of the river scenery of the Grand, the Speed, the Conestoga and the Nith, to tell about the geological formations of the area and to explain how the location of the water courses led to the rise of the milling industry and the location of the urban centres.

Some progress has been made in interesting students by giving them membership at a nominal fee with the hope that they will eventually become permanently interested in the activities of the Society.

Appreciation is expressed of the assistance through grants received from the larger municipalities and the Kitchener Public Library Board for space to hold our collection.

WATERLOO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR 1947

Receipts		
Balance at January 1st, 1947		$282.44
Members' Fees		127.50
Sale of Reports		6.00
Bank Interest		4.27
Grants:		
County of Waterloo	$ 75.00	
City of Kitchener	50.00	
City of Galt	25.00	
City of Waterloo	15.00	
Town of Hespeler	10.00	
Town of Preston	10.00	185.00
Sundry		4.25
		$609.46

Disbursements:		
Printing	$ 14.07	
1946 Report	163.24	
Postage and Stationery	15.45	
Curator & Janitor Services	50.25	
General Expense	28.10	
Secretary	50.00	321.11
Balance		$288.35

Audited and found correct.

G. V. HILBORN, Auditor

FIRST UNITED CHURCH, GALT

Andrew W. Taylor, B.Sc.A.

The records of First United Church give many intimate glimpses into the life of Galt from its first beginnings right down to the present day. In 1816 Dumfries was unbroken forest. One of the first projects undertaken was to have the land surveyed. An assistant to the surveyors was a lad by the name of William Mackenzie. This young man was impressed by the prospects. During that winter he told of the opportunities he had seen to the people at his home in Genesee County, New York State. The following year he and others returned to become the first settlers in the new tract. During the next ten years there was quite a migration of these people. They belonged to the Associate Reformed Church. They settled between Galt and Branchton. One of their number, Mr. Alexander Harvie, had been an elder in the congregation of Caledonia, N.Y. In 1819 the Rev. Alex. DeNoon, the minister of that church, paid him a visit in his Dumfries home. Word went out to all the people around about. A service was held. Rev. Mr. DeNoon is believed to be the first clergyman ever to have preached in Dumfries.

The Associate Reformed Church to which they belonged had been formed in America in 1782 by a union of the Associate Presbyterian Church and the Reformed Presbyterian Church. Minorities of both these had refused to enter the union. The Reformed Presbyterian Church was the legal descendant of the Church of Scotland, and the oldest of the dissenting churches. It adhered strictly to the Covenants of 1638 and 1643. Because of this its people found it impossible to take the oath of allegiance to the Scottish Sovereign. They suffered persecution. It seems very likely that there was a direct connection between the treatment accorded Covenanters in Scotland and the strength of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in the American Colonies. The Associate Church was the "Church of the Original Secession" in Scotland. Under the leadership of Ebenezer Erskine in 1733 it had broken with the Established Church, because of state interference which developed after the union of England and Scotland in 1707. This was the religious background of these people who formed the first settlement in the township of Dumfries.

According to records from Pittsburg, Pa., the Synod of the Associate Presbyterian Church met there in May, 1821

and voted at that time to send missionaries to itinerate in Upper Canada. One of these, The Rev. Thomas Beveridge, was directed to Dumfries and to the home of Mr. Harvie. Again services were held. During his stay twenty children were baptized and a number of families were admitted to membership in the Associate Church. The congregation of Dumfries was organized. Three years later the Rev. Alex Bullions visited the settlement. Before starting out he said to Rev. Mr. Beveridge, "You have planted the seed and I want to see how it grows!" Apparently it had grown well. The Rev. Mr. Bullions remained for some time preaching and ministering to the people. In 1825 Dumfries was placed under the care of the Rev. John Russell. He was pastor of the congregations of Stamford, Thorold, Beaver Dams, and Port Robinson. Reports tell of his distinguished ministry from 1825 to 1854, but are rather vague as to how much time he was able to devote to Dumfries. Any connection he had was severed after 1830.

The congregation met in homes and barns at first and used supply ministers when available. The idea soon took root that they should build a meeting house. Absalom Shade was Mr. Dickson's agent. Although an Anglican he gave his backing to the idea. Immediately it became a project behind which the entire community put their support. At a meeting held June 21, 1828 "by the subscribers and congregation for building an Associate Presbyterian Church in the Village of Galt" all the plans were laid to proceed at once. William Dickson Jr. was an honorary member of the board. Absalom Shade was appointed clerk, treasurer, and collector. The plan decided on was drawn by Charles Boynton. The contract was awarded to Mr. Shade. After writing out all the costs in detail to a total of $937.94 Mr. Shade wrote below, "I will agree to perform the above work in a good and sufficient manner, furnish all materials, ask no payment until the work is completed, and will further agree to receive payment in grain (that is wheat) on the first day of February 1829.

Galt, 30 June, 1828.

Absalom Shade"

Accounts indicate that Mr. Shade had the work completed by the end of 1828.

It was not without reason that the church received support from Mr. Shade and Mr. Dickson. It had a very

steadying effect on the people of the new community. It to some extent performed the functions of a court of law. Up to 1840, many and varied were the matters that came before its session: "Intoxicated on the day of the township meeting". "Engaged in a brawl on the day of the fall fair". "Reported to have participated in a riotous attack, at night, on the home of a negro in the village". "One of a parcel of boys engaged in robbing orchards". These were offences for which members and their families were called to account. As other churches came into the community this position became untenable. To discipline members meant they were lost to some other congregation. Gradually therefore there was a change. In 1855 the ruling was, "in a dispute turning on the law of line fences, to decide on this law being beyond the province of Session, we agree that the parties be required to cease all their agitation of the matter and strife, and burying their differences, study the things that make for peace".

In spiritual affairs the law remained strict. The teachings and principles of the Associate Church were upheld to the letter. Moral offences were severely dealt with. In 1839 there was an organization "that has been called the Galt Theatre". Two young men had their names stricken from the roll because they refused to accept the discipline of the church for having engaged in the amusement of mimicry and play acting. The moderator was instructed to "address the congregation on the evil of being conformed to the world in amusements such as those of the theatre and promiscuous dancing".

In 1856 an incident occurred that had to do with the first beginnings of Central Presbyterian Church. A group of people were "debarred from the enjoyment of the sacrament for being constantly absent from the public worship." Their names were: James Scrimger (he kept the toll gate on the Macadamized Road). Mr. Ed. Taylor now owns the house and farm. Mrs. James Scrimger, Ann Scrimger, Wm. Scrimger, (a brother of James), Mrs. Wm. Scrimger, James Anderson (an undertaker in the village.) Mrs. Anderson (Margaret Scrimger), Mrs. Scrimger, Sr. These people had been attending services being held in order to organize a United Presbyterian Church of Canada. This denomination had doctrines not allowed by the Associate Church. What was equally bad was they sang paraphrases as well as the Psalms of David. Mrs. Scrimger, Sr. appeared before the Session to speak on behalf of herself and her children. Sus-

pended from the communion which she had attended for thirty years, she recited a paraphrase. It was one of the "uninspired compositions" to which the session took objection. She quoted it from end to end.

"I'm not ashamed to own my Lord,
Or to defend his cause,
He will not put my soul to shame,
Nor let my hope be lost.
Then will he own his servant's name
Before His Father's face,
And in the new Jerusalem
Appoint my soul a place."

When she asked for a certificate of membership they gave it to her, but dated it to cover only the time in which she had been in good standing in the congregation.

The land on which the first building was erected is still occupied by the First United Church. The deed states that Mr. Shade wished to donate it "to the inhabitants of Dumfries in connection with the Associate Presbyterian Church —in consideration of the sum of five shillings—well and truly paid". Along with its property it received a burying ground. This was first used in 1828 or early 1829. The area is now High Park. After this cemetery was no longer used many of the tomb stones were removed and built into the pergola on the grounds of the "Auld Kirk" on St. Andrew's street.

The new building was nicely finished and Rev. James Strang had been called as minister in 1833 when calamity struck the village in the form of a plague of cholera. To provide accommodation for the sick and the dying the benches were pushed aside and the new church became a temporary hospital. Thus in its beginning, First Church was closely identified with the life of the whole community. The day following Mr. Strang's ordination the Galt congregation held a meeting at which it was decided to procure fifty acres of land for his use. This was in the township to the east of the village and was purchased from the Hon. Wm. Dickson. It ran from what is now Concession street one half mile north, in the vicinity of Lowrey Avenue and Cathay street "not including the macadamized road" (East Main Street) which ran through it. The price was sixty-four pounds, fifteen shillings, but a subsequent deal with Mr. Shade seems to have reduced this to seventy-five dollars. A committee was immediately set up to carry out the digging of a well and

the building of a manse. In 1837 an effort was made to clear four or five acres around Mr. Strang's house. In order to have a garden Mr. Strang may have done some himself. A portion was cleared by contract in return for the right to crop over a period of years. In 1855 legal documents speak of "the wheat now in the ground in the north part". Hay and oats were grown for the minister's horse. Congregational picnics used to be held in the woods. A good part was still in bush at the time it was sold. In 1874 two acres were purchased by Thomas Peck. In 1888 most of the tract was bought by Dr. Lowrey.

The crook in Pollock, Rich, and Ball Avenues and McNaughton street indicates where new land was opened up and streets were extended to the east in the "Lowrey Survey". The final acre and three quarters, including a stone manse, and bounded by East Main and Cathay streets, Pollock and Lincoln Avenues was disposed of in 1896.

Dumfries is ordinarily considered to have been settled mainly by Lowland Scots, but Highlanders were also present. Rev. John Maclachlan "arrived in Galt by stage" in January 1847. He preached at "East Dumfries" and also Galt, "and to the Highlanders in gaelic".

In 1858 there was a union of Presbyterians in the United States. It included most of the branches that had failed to unite in 1782. The new body was called the United Presbyterian Church of North America. The words North America gave recognition to Galt and several other Canadian charges. The Galt church then and for many years after became known as the "U.P." church. It is interesting that the basis of union 1858—article 18—states: "We declare that it is the will of God that the songs contained in the Book of Psalms be sung in his worship, both public and private, to the end of the world; and in singing God's praise these songs shall be employed to the exclusion of the devotional compositions of uninspired men". Hymns were never sung in the Galt congregation until after it had entered the Canadian Presbyterian church in 1907.

Another characteristic was that tokens were used for the communion service. The token had its origin at the time of the persecutions in Scotland. It was a circular identification disc that revealed nothing if, unfortunately, one of them fell into the hands of the king's forces. At the same time it was a pass to enter any conventicle. Presby-

terians used them for admission to the communion service. They were therefore the predecessor of the present day communion card. They were discontinued in First Church in 1890. In the early days they were distributed at the preparatory service. This was held on Saturday afternoon. The people came up one side aisle, received their tokens at the front, and moved off down the other side aisle, all the while singing psalms "and making melody in their hearts to the Lord". There is a story that one man was singing with his eyes shut as he moved along. He cracked his head against a timber that supported the gallery and said a few words that were not in the psalter.

In 1863 the old church was replaced by a new one. This was entirely paid for within four years. At that time it had outside steps, a centre aisle from back to front, and no organ or choir loft. In 1866 a momentous event was held in the new building. It was a meeting of the U.P. Synod of New York. Clergymen from many parts of the United States assembled in the town. Galt felt itself to be at the heart of the Presbyterian world. Perhaps the guests were not so sure of this. They must have felt they were coming to a wilderness because very few ventured to bring their wives any further than Niagara. The Synod meeting was followed in 1869 by another occurrence that echoed and re-echoed. This was the Carroll and Russell revival, evangelistic services held by the Free Church at the market square. Their teachings were challenged by the United Presbyterian session. The following is an extract from the session minutes when it met by special call March 23, 1869, with all members present. "At the request of several members of session you have been convened that we might distinctly know the present position and views of those members of session who have been giving their presence, influence, and co-operation to what is known as revival meetings held in Knox's Church, Galt, during the winter—meetings at which doctrines have been taught and practices followed which are in direct opposition to the standards and principles of our church; and which have led to divisions and offences among members of our congregation of the most painful nature: and through which the most unchristian language has been used in reference to the doctrines and usages of our church: not to speak of the amount of abuse heaped on the head of the moderator of this session." The outcome was that Wm. McLachlan, the Superintendent of the Sunday School, two other elders and a number of families withdrew from the congregation. One

aftermath concerns a fourth elder. His name was David Potter. He lived on what is now the Myers farm on the East River Road. He was one of the founders of the church. He had given it staunch support from the time he had come to the community in 1827. Official notice was taken of the fact that, from 1870 on, he was neglecting his duty as an elder, and even absenting himself from the Sunday services. When a committee of the session was sent to interview him they reported back that Mr. Potter had told them there was no longer use in his attending session meetings. His opinion was not respected either by the moderator or by some of the members. As for the Sabbath services he was not profited by the preaching. He had good sermons at home, which he read. When a short time later the church called a new minister, David Potter resumed his usual place in the session and congregation.

Time moved on. By 1888 a new generation had come that was not satisfied with the ways of their fathers. Having sold most of the glebe lands, they used the money to remodel the church. They built a new entrance way. They put in new seats. (No one whispered that they were opera chairs). They made provision for a choir. They even voted to adopt a new psalter with different tunes than had ever been used before. About this time also the practice was discontinued of sitting for singing and standing during prayer. The singing was still led by a precentor but now he was given the additional title of choir leader. It took another ten years before an organ could be installed.

On the part of the older people there was much opposition to all this change. There were a good many who refused to conform. They continued to sit for singing and stand for prayer to the end of their days. They called the choir the angels and the archangels. They refused to listen to anthems. It was found best to sing these at the evening service when very few of the older people were present. When anthems were first sung at the morning service they were left to the end, to the time when the offering was being taken up. The board of managers did not like this. They wanted the money collected before too many people had gone home. As for an organ, to many of the people whose roots went back to the early days, this contraption was only a "kist o' whustles' 'that had no place in the worship of God.

One story illustrates well the spirit of those days. One elder came of Covenanter stock. From the time he was a

little boy he had been brought up to believe that musical instruments were worldly things and instruments of Satan. In addition he had all he wanted of evangelists in 1869. It was not at all surprising therefore that hot anger surged within him when the Salvation Army came to Galt with a brass band at its head. As an elder of the church he felt it was his duty to make public protest. The opportunity was not long delayed. It was the custom for each man to come to church with a team of drivers. The carriage had seats for all the family. One Sunday morning this man drove his carriage right down the middle of the street. The band was coming to meet him: but it was the Army, not the Presbyterian Elder, that had to give way. He was just nicely into the mix-up when he learned to his consternation that he had made a mistake. It was not the Salvation Army he had thrown into confusion. It was a battalion of the Queen's Militia. Many years before, in Scotland, Government officers had found that the most satisfactory way to deal with covenanters was to decapitate them and post their heads on the gates of Edinburgh. The story does not tell what was the final outcome of this new world clash between the officers of church and state.

The history of a church is not complete without mention of the ministers who have devoted their lives to its service. Counting from Mr. Strang, First Church has had only nine. Each of these was a man who placed Christ before all else. A very interesting story could be told of how each in turn went right to the heart of the Christian gospel and its message of love. It was their work and the message that they carried from Christ to the people that enabled the congregation gradually to widen its horizons, alter its form of worship, enter the Canadian Presbyterian Church in 1907, and the United Church in 1925.

As the only Presbyterian congregation in Galt to enter the United Church, First Church became a rallying point for Presbyterians who believe in a united and uniting church. The Rev. R. E. Knowles once put the matter well. "We have the cream of all the Presbyterian churches in Galt. At least it can truthfully be said they are the whipped cream. They wouldn't be here if they hadn't been whipped".

Following union the present Sunday School building was erected, giving a plant well suited to perform its functions in its down town city location. It has entered the post war period well financed and with a very able minister, the

Rev. T. T. Faichney, M.A., B.D. Around him he has a large and growing band of workers.

The future is full of promise. To quote again the Rev. Mr. Knowles, "Our journey lies upward, and onward, and beyond the hills of time."

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE BIEHN FAMILY

The sect known as the Mennonites having been persecuted by the different state parties of Europe, found a refuge in America. The main point of distinction from other Protestant bodies was their objection to military service and abhorrence of warfare and military life, the taking of judicial oaths, and the baptism of children.

The first of their doctrine came in 1683 after being invited by the renowned William Penn, to settle in his colony. They settled in Germantown, where they proved to be a religious law-abiding and prosperous people. The name "Pennsylvania Dutch", was first given them here, a term applied as a distinction rather than one of disrespect.

Among the first to come to Waterloo Township were Joseph Schoerg and Samuel Betzner in 1800, from Franklin County, Pennsylvania. During the next few years, a number of families followed in quick succession, among them being the family of John Biehn, Sr.

The first settlements these people made in this province, were in the Niagara district, at what is commonly known as "The Twenty". Upon arrival in Canada, Joseph Schoerg, (now spelled Shirk or Sherk) and Samuel Betzner spent the winter in the Niagara district.

Being dissatisfied with these sections as permanent locations, they pressed onward about 30 miles beyond the then limit of civilization, their desire being to locate on the banks of a river which they had heard as traversing this district. No white settlers had as yet penetrated thus far, but a few fur traders had located temporarily on the banks of the Grand River, within the County of Waterloo. Other arrivals came later in the same year, bringing their families and household effects. In later days there has been great intermingling of nationalities by intermarriage. There is hardly

one of the old families in which there is not English, Scotch, French or German blood.

In the year 1800, John Biehn II, with a number of other families came to Waterloo County in one company. They were well prepared for the long journey, (about 500 miles) and finally arrived at their destination. At the end of their journey they found the country as they had expected, all woods except a few clearings made by those who had arrived previously. They soon selected places where they commenced to make homes for themselves. John Biehn III, settled on the place where the village of Doon is now situated and his father John 11 about one mile west.

In the fall of 1801, we find that this beautiful county had a population of twelve families, all from Pennsylvania. All public business had to be done at "Little York", (Toronto.)

Some trouble was experienced in getting a clear title to the land consisting of about 94,012 acres, because of a joint mortgage of $20,000.00 recorded against the land known then as the "Beasley Tract".

A meeting was held and a delegation consisting of Joseph Sherk and Samuel Bricker was assigned the task of arranging for the liquidation of the mortgage. Arriving in Lancaster County, they made known their errand. At the conclusion of Samuel Bricker's urgent and inspiring appeal among his Mennonite friends, they arose as one man in the meeting, and declared, "Truly, we are in duty bound to assist those Canadian brethren in distress." A joint stock company was formed, and in due time the required amount was secured. This amount, all in silver dollars, was put in a strong box, and entrusted to S. Bricker and David Erb, who was appointed his assistant. In May of 1804, these two men returned to Canada, with this large sum of money, and the deed conveying 60,000 acres of land for £10,000 Canadian currency was finally and satisfactorily executed in March 1805.

A draft of the township of Waterloo was made, and the tract of land laid out in lots of 448 acres each. These were divided among the stockholders. Each family on arriving had the lot previously selected on which they intended to make their home. During these early years many others arrived, having overcome all obstacles, building a few log shanties and thus providing their homes.

During the war between England and the United States, 1812 to 1814, the Waterloo county boys were placed in a very trying position. They could not be induced to take up arms, and were pressed into service as teamsters, and obliged to furnish their own horses. When no horses were to be had, oxen were employed. Peace being declared late in the year 1814, the government of Canada fully compensated those teamsters for their losses during the war, and for their valued service, being paid $5.00 per day for time served with a two-horse team, and $8.00 per day for a four-horse team, besides being paid for loss of horses and wagons during the time of service.

The summer of 1816, was what is known as the "cold summer." There was frost every month. In June and July there were seven heavy frosts. On the morning of the first of June wagons could cross the mud-puddles on newly formed ice without breaking through. On June 21, quite a lot of snow fell. Wheat was from two to three dollars per bushel. The only hay the farmers could secure was what grew wild in the marshes or beaver meadows. Food for both man and beast was at starvation prices. The hardships these early settlers endured during this cold and inclement year are almost indescribable.

The summer of 1817 was nearly as cold and unfruitful as the previous year. Harvest did not take place until after seeding time in the fall. It was so chilly during harvest that the men wore their coats while reaping the grain. During haying and harvest time in the year 1825, men worked from sunrise to sunset for 37½ cents per day. For threshing during the winter months, days then being 12 hours long, wages were 12½ cents per day. Many worked receiving only their board as wages.

The spelling of the name "Bean", seems to have come about in the following manner. When the children first went to school, and were asked how their name was spelled, they did not know. The teacher did the best he could and entered the name as "Bean". Nearly all the Bean families now use this form though some still use, or have reverted to the original form "Biehn". It is also found in the form of "Bien" or even "Been" on the memorial stones in some cemeteries.

John Biehn, the first of the name of whom we have a record, was born in a canton of Switzerland, between Berne and Zurich, in the year 1700. In the year 1742 he came to America with his family, and settled in Montgomery

County, Pennsylvania. Of only two of his family have we a record, Paul, who went to Texas, where all trace was lost, and John II, who was born in 1737. He was married to Barbara Fried. In 1800, with their family, they came to Canada, and settled in Waterloo county one mile west of Doon, on the farm that was later in the possession of their great-grand-son, Aaron S. Biehn, who is fifth in an unbroken line from John Biehn I, and the fourth generation to live on this farm. This is the "Old Biehn Homestead", lot No. 1, "Biehn's Tract." Here he bought a large tract of land, still known as the "Biehn Tract."

On this farm is located the present "Kinzie-Bean Pioneer Memorial Cemetery", where many of the early settlers have been laid to rest. Wm. A. Kinzie, of Brantford, was the first president of the Association organized in 1928, which took over the care of this cemetery.

Mary Biehn, IV, grand-daughter of John II, and Barbara (Fried) Biehn, was born April 24th, 1800, being the first white child born in Waterloo county. Her father's name also was John. She died at the age of 88 years. She was married in 1819 to John Philip Salzberger, who died in the year 1860.

A number of the direct descendants have occupied responsible positions during these years. Aaron S. Biehn was an ordained deacon in the Mennonite Church, serving the Strasburg district. The sisters Ruth and Dorothy Bean, of the seventh generation, became missionaries. Rev. Samuel G. Bean of the fifth generation, was born in Wilmot township. After teaching school for several years, he entered the ministry of the Evangelical Church. His record as having read the bible through 65 times, is equalled or surpassed by few. He died in 1904. Rev. Ivan Bean is of the sixth generation. Rev. E. H. Bean, retired after over fifty years in the active ministry of the Evangelical Church. He lived in Thorold, Ont. and died recently. Rev. J. Wesley Bean, of the sixth generation, prominent in the United Church for many years, passed away in 1942. The latter two are brothers of the writer of this article. Others also have made a name for themselves in the medical and other professions.

In World War II, 1939 to 1945, quite a number enlisted in various categories of military service, several being mentioned in dispatches. On their return from overseas, after cessation of hostilities, they received their honorable discharge for valiant and distinguished service in defence of home and country.

S. U. Bean

WATERLOO COUNTY HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND REFUGE

Waterloo County was the first in Ontario to provide a home for its indigent population. That home was opened on June 15, 1869. Although Norfolk County had made some provision for the support of its poor previous to that date, its county building was not ready for occupancy until later in the year.

There were many poor in Ontario in the early days. Upper Canada was settled principally by refugees from the political and economic upheavals of other lands and most of them came penniless. This new land was a wilderness. The Great Pitt once said in the British House of Commons that while a substantial revenue might be expected from its fur trade with Upper Canada, the Falls of Niagara must be considered the westward limit capable of cultivation.

But the refugees were industrious and determined. They made log houses of the trees and planted gardens in the wilderness. In time, the pioneer shacks were replaced by more comfortable, more luxurious homes. The sons and grandsons of the pioneers operated not only their own saw and grist mills but various manufacturing establishments with steam and electricity. To-day Waterloo County is in the van of progress, with an immense productivity in both agriculture and industry.

But even in this wealthy county there have always been those who have not been able to earn a livelihood. Some have physical infirmities; others lack mental ability. A few seem to be dogged by the hound of misfortune. In some cases, relatives or friends have been able and willing to keep a roof over the heads of those who have fallen by the wayside. If these are lacking, it becomes the duty of the municipality to be a good Samaritan.

A hundred years ago there was no outlook for these friendless, improvident people but a cell in the county gaol. Although guilty of no crime, they were compelled to share the quarters of criminals and to eat and drink with them. With increasing population, the gaols became overcrowded with the lame, the halt and the blind. Legislators found themselves confronted with the option of enlarging the gaols or finding other accommodation for the friendless poor.

They made the better choice. They inserted in the Municipal Act of Ontario a new section. No. 413, requiring the Council of every Ontario County to establish a House of Industry and Refuge for its poor, to be erected within two years of January first, 1867.

This was news of great importance to the holders of property which was considered desirable for the purpose. When the Councillors met in regular session on June 4, 1867, they read twenty-seven offers to sell land, farms and building for the new "Poor House." Detailed information about these properties is given in the minutes of the Waterloo County Council meeting of that date.

The Councillors expressed their willingness to comply with the requirements of the Legislature in this respect. They appointed a "select" committee of six members and placed on their shoulders the onus of selecting a site and erecting a suitable building. The members of the Committee were—George Randall, Chairman, H. D. Tye, W. H. Bowlby, T. Marshall, A. A. Erb and C. Hendry. The Warden, Ephraim Erb, was added as ex-officio member and Israel D. Bowman, County Clerk, was named the secretary of the Committee.

The selection of the site was the first business of the Committee. All members inspected the twenty-seven properties offered for sale, Their unanimous choice was the farm of John Eby within the Frederick Street limits of the town. Eby was blind and no longer able to manage the farm and the death of his farmer son at the age of twenty-three made imperative the disposal of his land.

The property was admirably situated within a few minutes' walk of the Court House. John Eby had inherited the land from his father, one of the pioneers of 1807. In 1837, he had built the house for his bride, Rebecca, daughter of Samuel Bricker. It is still standing and is owned and occupied by Otto G. Smith. Eby reserved the house and five acres of land surrounding it for his own use. The sale included ninety-seven acres of well-cleared land and forty-four of well-wooded bush. The price was sixty-four dollars an acre, or $9024.00, with survey and registration costing four hundred and eighty-four dollars. A large portion of the farm land was outside the limits of the town. In the deed of sale the property is described as "Part of Lot 3, Berlin, and part of Lot 58, of the Township of Waterloo. The title to this property was searched and found without encum-

brance and the transfer was made from Eby to the County on October 13, 1868.

Plans for the building were considered without delay. The Council advertised in the local newspaper and in the Toronto dailies that a prize of eighty dollars awaited the person who should submit the best drawings for a suitable building. But days passed into weeks and weeks into months without a single offer.

The Council then decided to postpone indefinitely plans for the building and to send several members of the "select" Committee on a tour of inspection of poor-houses in the United States. It was thought that the Council would then be better able to judge the needs of the proposed institution, as well as the cost of the erection and maintenance of the building. The visiting Committee comprising I. E. Bowman, H. D. Tye and Charles Hendry inspected the Erie County Home, near Buffalo, The Niagara County Poor House, near Lockport, the Chemung County Home, near Elmira, N.Y. and the one in Berks County, near Reading, Pennsylvania.

On their return, the Committee presented an interesting report. Everywhere they had been well received. The prices of the buildings they had visited varied from $7,000 to $70,000 and the landed property from 120 acres to 550. The cost of maintenance ranged from seventy-eight cents per head per week to two dollars and thirty-seven cents. No live stock was kept at any of the institutions except cows and such animals as were required to operate the farms. The keeper in each case was a married man and the combined salaries of man and wife, above bed and board, varied from $500 to $800. Each institution had a regular physician on its staff and in some cases a superintendent, or inspector, a member of the Council, whose duty it was to keep his finger on the pulse of the institution and to make regular reports to the Council on his findings.

The visiting committee presented at the same meeting an expense account of $149.40. This was in addition to their two-dollar a day allowance.

Then followed a period of profound deliberation. It was finally agreed that Waterloo's Poor House should have a three-story central building a hundred and twenty feet long and fifty feet wide with a two-story wing on each side. There was to be a basement under the entire building. Such a structure, they thought, would accommodate a hundred

persons and allow for the classification of inmates according to sex, age and mental status, as well as to provide hospital wards for the sick. They thought they would need an additional detached building in the rear of the main edifice to serve as woodshed, washhouse and bakery and to provide cells for vagrants, idiots and obstreperous inmates. The cost of maintaining such an institution could be kept, they considered, under a dollar per head per week.

These requirements were then submitted to Joseph Hobson, County engineer, who received ninety-eight dollars and twenty-five cents for designing a building approved by the Council. Tenders were called for on January 29, 1868. Ten were received, with estimates varying from $8,908 to $13,575. Lewis Kribbs, who had submitted the lowest tender, got the contract. Israel D. Bowman, the County Clerk, was authorized to superintend the erection of the building and the other members of the "select" committee were commissioned to buy stock, seed and implements. It was expected that the House would be completed and ready for occupancy by the end of 1868.

But the contractor was unable to finish the work on schedule. It was completed in January 1869, however, but for some unrecorded reason the doors were not opened for inmates until the fifth of June of that year. The cost was $2,000 in excess of the tender. This amount was raised by county debentures payable in twenty years. The contract did not include the detached utility building. This was added later.

The choosing of the officers to manage the institution was a matter that called for weighty deliberation on the part of the Council. The positions of Manager and Matron were advertised at four hundred dollars for man and wife. Proficiency in both English and German was required. Many applications were received, including some from teachers, preachers and medical men. When the decisions were finally made, Richard McMahon was named "keeper" at a salary of three hundred dollars and his wife, Diana, matron, at one hundred dollars a year. Dr. Waldron was the choice for medical officer at an annual stipend of one hundred dollars, and Israel D. Bowman was named inspector at the same salary.

The duties of the officers were outlined in detail. The inspector was required "to manage, uphold and maintain the

House financially as the representative of the Council. He was to keep a record of the names of the inmates, and the dates of admission and discharge." To the keeper were assigned the care of the farm, the supervision of all provisions required for the House, the examination of all prospective inmates, the registration of deaths and births of inmates and a record of all visitors to the institution. The matron was responsible for the care of the household and the supervision of the women. The doctor was required to pay a weekly visit to the House and to give medical care to any who might need it.

The Council regulated the most minute details of life at the County institution. At the ringing of a bell at 5.30 a.m. the inmates were to rise, dress and be ready for the day's work.Ten minutes before each meal a bell would call the inmates to the dining-room. They had to wait, then, "in silence, decency and good order" until the food was served. The "slow bell" after meals would be an order to proceed to work. There was to be no loitering in either the dining-room or the kitchen at any time, no cooking except in the kitchen and no meals except in the dining-room. Invalids alone might have meals in the dormitories.

The retiring bell was to ring at 9 p.m. Then the keeper and the matron, or their deputies, were under obligation to visit each bed-room to see that the inmates were all in bed, with lights and fires extinguished. That was to be the end of a perfect day.

The keeper was responsible for the general management of both men and women. He was to mete out punishment for drunkenness, disobedience, immorality, obscenity, profanity, theft, waste and all other vices and misdemeanors of his household. The only limit to his power was that solitary confinement as a punishment must not extend beyond twenty-four hours.

Prohibitions were minute and explicit. Inmates were forbidden to go beyond the limits of the farm without permission. Those allowed **out** must be **in** by a specified time. Visitors were to be admitted only on Tuesdays and on court days. Begging from visitors was strictly prohibited and all gifts were subject to the approval of the keeper. There was to be no trading of clothing. No unnecessary labour was to be countenanced on Sundays and no "irreligious diversion or unseemly noise" would be permitted while the local pastors were conducting services on Sunday afternoons.

Attendance at all religious services was to be compulsory, barring illness or attendance at one of the churches in the town. No liquor was to be allowed on the premises. Tobacco would be doled out to the men, and smoking would be allowed for only half an hour after each meal.

Everything seemed to be going well, although building operations were little more than started, when, without warning, the Provincial Government amended Section No. 413 of the Municipal Act and left the construction of county poor-houses to the option of the County Councils. This was enacted on March 4, 1868.

But with the Waterloo County Council there was no option. The building was under construction and the plans for the operation of the institution had been laid to the last detail. There was no alternative but to proceed with the building.

The Waterloo House of Industry and Refuge was completed early in January 1869 and the first commitment was made two days later. As soon as the doors were opened, inmates came in great numbers, men, women and children, for there was no Children's Aid Society at that time. Commitments were made on printed forms "under the hand and seal of any Reeve, or Deputy Reeve, or any two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the County of Waterloo".

So great was the interest in the institution during the first year of its operation that William Jaffray, a newspaper man of Berlin, decided to capitalize on it. He spent a day at the House and on June 20th, 1870, he related his experiences and offered his criticisms and suggestions to a large audience in the Town Hall. The County Council printed this lecture in its entirety and incorporated it in the minutes of its next meeting.

Jaffray went to the poor-house at five o'clock in the morning and stayed until night. Though unexpected, he was cordially received and he was fortunate to meet the doctor on his weekly rounds. He describes the sixty-two inmates as "a singular gathering of the halt, the imbecile and the blind, the wise and the unwise, the decayed and the decaying of the poverty-stricken of the county, most of them passing quietly to the grave without a thought that can alloy the animal happiness of eating and drinking." The fare consisted chiefly of bread and potatoes, with porridge and

coffee for breakfast, soup and meat for dinner and nothing to drink but tea for supper. He found only three who could be self-sustaining, a blind man who could split wood, a footless man who could make clothes-pins and a man who could knit. Eight were children between four and twelve years of age.

Mr. Jaffray advocated a more complete segregation of the sexes, both inside and outside of the building, and the removal of idiots and inebriates to general hospitals. He thought that if the farm could be reduced to forty or fifty acres, it would still accommodate not only the paupers from Waterloo, but those from several other counties as well!

It was an open secret that some of the inmates admitted to the institution were not bona fide residents of Waterloo County. Several of the neighboring counties which had no accommodation for their indigent population were sending them to Waterloo on the recommendation of friends in Waterloo. Moreover, the Reeves and Deputy Reeves and the Justices of the Peace in Waterloo were signing commitment papers at the request of these self-same friends. This state of affairs came to the ears of the Councillors and an investigation of the commitments was ordered. It was discovered that twenty-seven of the first thirty-seven admitted were non-residents of the County and of the 363 committed during the first three and a half years, 161 had not lived in the County for the required two years previous to commitment.

The County Council then memorialized the Governor and the Legislature of Ontario to re-enact Section No. 413 of the Municipal Act of 1866, making it obligatory for all counties to erect Houses of Refuge. It also recommended the passing of a settlement law authorizing counties which had built Poor-Houses in obedience to the law of 1866 to return all non-resident inmates to their own counties and to exact payment of expenses for maintenance and transportation. In time, these suggestions found their way into the statutes of the Province. Non-residents were sent to their home counties and money spent on them was refunded to Waterloo County.

Berlin began to expand in the eighties, but growth out the Frederick Street way was limited, since the House of Refuge lands extended to the Five Points. When the County Council realized that some portions of the county farm were becoming valuable, they offered them for sale and then

bought farm lands further east. These are a few of the records copies from the minutes of the County Council meetings showing real estate transactions of the Council from 1888 to the present time.

1888—Arthur Pequegnat—East side of Frederick St. at $402 an acre	$2,370.60
1888—Peter Itter—West side of Frederick St. at $350 an acre	$1,470.00
1888—Arthur and Paul Pequegnat—west side of Frederick St. at $350 and acre	$1,785.00
1888—Arthur Pequegnat, at $200 an acre	$ 117.00
1889—A. Sherk—west side of G.T.R. for switch and siding at Bridgeport	
1903—E. O. Boehmer—14 acres along Frederick St. and Pequegnat Ave.	$9,000.00
1907—Frank R. Hoffman, Horace S. LaGrange, Norman Roos, all of South Bend, Indiana, manufacturers, 30 acres factory site—(the factory never materialized)	$9,000.00
1912—George Martin—2½ acres at east corner of Frederick and Lydia Sts.	$2,500.00
1913—Martin Dunham, wedge of land along Filbert and Mansion Sts.	$ 600.00
1914—Town of Berlin—land near G.T.R. tracks for easterly expansion of Spring St., to be dedicated to public uses jointly by city and county. The Poor House Bush	$3,700.00
1923—Five individuals, A. C. Bruder, agent, East side of Frederick St. east of G. Martin purchase	$3,225.00
1937—Bought from Simeon Brubacher, farm to south east of buildings	$9,187.00
1943—Part of Brubacher purchase rented to Federal Govt. for C.W.A.C. Camp.	
1946—City of Kitchener—West side of Frederick St. from property of J. E. Case to Edna St. for park purposes	$9,140.00

Changes have been made in the building too. The stoves which had been installed in 1869 to heat the building were

worn out by 1883 and the ventilation was very poor. Improvements as follows were made to 1919.

In 1884, a better heating system was installed.

In 1889, the high board fence which surrounded the building was removed. In an effort to make the house look less like an institution, new driveways were made. A new wing was added at a cost of $3,372.00 also new buildings, which cost $5,500.00.

By 1919, the House was so overcrowded that each inmate had only half the area required by provincial regulations. A proposal to buy a ninety-acre farm near Bridgeport was entertained, but finally abandoned. Instead, another wing was added to the old building and a number of improvements were made.

In 1925, the original building was completely remodelled. A new semi-detached building was erected in front to serve as a manager's residence. The sleeping quarters were fireproofed and new hospitals were provided for both men and women. This building is still in use. It is possible now to accommodate a hundred and sixty inmates safely and without crowding.

When the House was first built it was the custom of pastors of the various Berlin churches to conduct religious services in the House, taking turns on Sunday afternoons. In 1894, the Council decided to erect a chapel for this purpose. George Schlee built it at a cost of $700.00. It was a small white brick building on the left side of the main building. It seated about a hundred people, including the gallery at the back for the use of the manager's family. The pews were bought second-hand from the old Evangelical Church on Queen Street south. The men sat on one side, the women on the other, and the overseers in the gallery saw to it that there was no communication between them. "Father German", a white-haired, retired, Methodist minister, was immensely popular with the inmates. But it was a gala day when the Salvation Army paid its annual visit in the summertime and the members sang hymns on the lawn to the accompaniment of a brass band. The chapel was removed when the east wing was built in 1919.

The cemetery for the institution was on the west side of Frederick Street in a field directly behind John Eby's reservation of five acres. It sloped gently to the south.

William Jaffray spoke of it as "a Potter's Field with a fence around the nameless graves." In the field was a little red brick house of two rooms, called a pest-house, which was used as an isolation hospital. The house is still in use on the property of Herbert Reicko, on Indiana Street. Human bones were dug up near it when cellars for new homes were being excavated on Dunham Avenue. This incident caused great excitement at the time. It was supposed that they were the relics of an Indian encampment.

There has been no burial in that old cemetery since the passing of the Ontario Anatomy Act, in 1907. This Act required that the bodies of people who died in County Houses of Industry and Refuge, and were still unclaimed thirty-four hours after death by relatives or friends, should be sent to Medical College to be used by students in scientific research.

This announcement caused great consternation among the inmates of the Waterloo institution, even when they were assured that members of the Waterloo County Council were prepared to be "friends" to all inmates dying in the House or in any public institution in the County. Since that time the cemetery has not been used. The land was bought by a group of industrialists whose first idea was to build a factory upon the site. These plans, however, came to grief. Dunham Avenue, Mansion Street and Indiana Street bound the Potter's Field of early days and modern residences stand upon that gentle slope. Weston's factory, now in the process of construction on the south side of the C.N.R. is just northwest of the cemetery site.

From time to time the County Council has entertained suggestions to sell the present property and to buy land and erect a new House elsewhere. In 1919, the plan to purchase ninety acres near Freeport fell through. The necessity for adequate fire protection and the difficulty of keeping help too far removed from the amusement halls of the city turned the balance in favor of the retention of the old site. It seems rather probable that the time may come when the House may remain in the city and farm lands may be found elsewhere.

Of all the inmates of the Waterloo County House of Industry and Refuge throughout the years none was better known than Bismark, the deaf mute who spent his waking hours trudging up and down Frederick Street within the bounds of poor-house property dressed in the red coat of

a British soldier. Poor old Bismark, with his wooden gun and his hat full of paper clippings! The Ontario Anatomy Act had no terrors for him, but his lifeless body was the first sent from Berlin to Toronto under its provisions to be a subject for scientific research.

Contemporary with Bismark was the wide plank sidewalk—Lovers' Lane—which came from town and terminated just beyond the Poor House gate. Near by stood a long, wooden bench of two steps with a hitching post at either end. That was in horse and buggy days. Now, the glory has departed from the scene and the lovers roll by in expensive automobiles.

There have been only six managers and matrons in charge of the institution from 1869 to the present day. This is the roll with the date of appointment.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard McMahon	1869
Mr. and Mrs. Peter Itter	1881
Mr. and Mrs. James Laird	1893
Mr. and Mrs. George Martin	1898
Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Martin	1916
Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Amos	1933

Israel D. Bowman was inspector from 1869 to his death in 1896. From that time until the retirement of Samuel Cassel, in 1942, the County Clerk has had supervision over the Waterloo County Home. Now the manager is held almost wholly responsible for the general conduct of the affairs of the institution. Throughout the years the Waterloo establishment has been regarded as one of the best of its kind and at least two of its managers have held the presidency of the House of Refuge Association of Ontario.

B. Mabel Dunham

ELLIS FAMILY HISTORY

Mr. Alfred Ellis of Maple Grove Farm near Hespeler, who observed his 92nd birthday on September 15th, reveals some hitherto unrecorded tales of early days in this country, shedding sidelights on conditions in Canada in the early days.

Mr. Ellis's grandfather, according to the former's reminiscences, was the man who fired the first shot in the historic battle of Beaver Dams. A captain in the army, he went into active service immediately after the outbreak of the war of 1812-13-14 and when the men he was directing faced the enemy at Beaver Dams, so keen was the young officer to fight that he fired a shot before the general order to fire had been given.

Captain Ellis was better known in this vicinity as Squire Ellis. He was the country's first magistrate and in addition was employed by the government to pay the Indians the wolf-pelt bounty.

Although the times were troublous Squire Ellis lost no time in getting into action when Canada was invaded. As he bade farewell to his wife and young family before mounting his horse to ride to Niagara, he planted a staff in the ground. If it stood upright it was to be a sign that he would return unharmed from the war, he told his wife. Whether or not this superstition had any foundation is unknown. But it is known that the staff remained upright all the time its owner was away. It was still in position on the night at midnight when a noise at the door startled Mrs. Ellis as she sat spinning, and without any other announcement her husband stood unharmed before her with his job of soldiering done.

It is of interest that the old musket and bayonet used by Squire Ellis in 1812-14 are still valued possessions of the Ellis family.

In Squire Ellis's time Indians were much dreaded. The Squire, however, did not appear to share the general fear. Indeed he seemed to have a special influence over the red men. One night when he was returning through the woods on horseback, a little to the west of where Preston now stands, he heard cries of distress. On turning his horse and investigating he found an Indian tied to a tree with two white men whipping him.

The Squire jumped off his horse, routed the men and untied the Indian. He then gave his horse to the latter and took him home where Mrs. Ellis cared for him until his wounds were healed.

One morning the Indian attempted by means of signs to give his benefactors a message but they failed to understand. Shortly afterwards he left the farm. A year later a

band of Indians approached the house with 2 Indian ponies. Since he did not know what they wanted, the Squire put his children in the house, took out his gun and went out to meet them. The Indian he had rescued the previous year was in the front rank. He came forward, threw his arms about the Squire while two other Indians presented him with the span of Indian ponies.

In telling the story the Squire's grandson reported that it was a legend in the family that the ponies were kept on the farm until they died and that in the year 1885 a matched span of Indian ponies—probably offspring of the original pair—were shown by the Ellis family at Harley Fair and took first prize for being the "fastest walkers".

Interest in horses came naturally to the country's first magistrate. The chronicle of his family shows that he was born in County Cavan, Ireland, a gentleman farmer who was educated, in good circumstances and who maintained a stable of good horses and kept his own hounds.

Squire Ellis was born in 1776 and married in 1799. When his first two children were still small tots he and his wife crossed the ocean and had the grief of having their first son die during the hazardous voyage.

At first they settled in Pennsylvania but in 1810 with other Loyalists they came north to Canada and settled on 230 acres which they bought from the Crown (George IV) near what is now Idylwild.

Their first home was built of logs on the side of a hill facing the south with an everlasting spring near by. (The spring is now in existence). The house was a three storey structure with cellar, kitchen and fireplace, in front of which the Squire joined many hand in wedlock. As much as seven hundred pounds of maple sugar was often stored in the old attic. This old house is still standing and is in good repair.

Mr. Ellis recalls that his grandparents had eight children, one of whom, David, was his father. The latter settled a few miles north of the original home on a farm which is now the home of his nonegenarian son.

On Feb. 8, 1892, Mr. Alfred Ellis married Mary Jane Clemens, daughter of Aaron Clemens of Fisher's Mills. Mrs. Ellis died June 8, 1945. The four children of this marriage are still living. Carl, who is the reeve of Waterloo Township,

is now the farmer instead of his father. Elena, now Mrs. Alvin Gingrich lives in Hespeler, and Lourene and Ella are employed in Kitchener.

(Adapted in part from Pieces of Eight—News Record, Sept. 18, 1940.)

THE ELMIRA MONTHLY FAIR

The Elmira Monthly Fair is quite an old institution, almost as old as Elmira itself. The writer remembers his brothers taking a steer to the Elmira market about 80 years ago and probably the market had been going for five years or more before that. But it was not a pig market then, rather a cattle market. The pig market developed later, when pig prices got to be higher and pig raising more profitable.

As long as Elmira had no railway facilities, farmers killed their hogs and brought them to Elmira where Jonathan Uttley took them in and with his team of small horses and sleigh or light wagon, as the season called for, took them to the market at Guelph, Toronto or other city. At that time too, regular buyers bought the farmers' hogs and dressed them and then brought them to the town buyer.

Among the early buyers was George Auman, and William Brox and John Bauman did the work of dressing the pigs for him. But George could not only buy hogs, he could also write poetry. He wrote Pennsylvania German and had the rhymes inserted in the "Elmira Advertiser." At hog killing time the writer recalls a piece that began like this:-

"Der Brox un der Bauman
Die schlachta beim Auman."

We'll let you and your neighbor figure that out.

When the railways came to Elmira, the G.T.R. in 1891 and the C.P.R. ten years later, a change came about in the stock marketing. Instead of killing hogs before shipping them, both hogs and cattle were shipped alive, more and more as time passed. As an example: In one year there were shipped from Elmira 12,000 live hogs, 5,200 head of cattle, 200 horses, 980 sheep. The marketing of cattle at the Elmira market gradually declined and finally stopped as did the

marketing of fat hogs. Only young pigs that are to be fattened are now sold here. Farmers who have more young pigs than they want to feed, bring the surplus to the Elmira Monthly Fair and those who have not enough, come here to buy. Hundreds of young pigs of different ages are brought to what is now often called just the Elmira Pig Market. But don't imagine that there is nothing but pigs sold. There are generally two auctioneers busy for a few hours selling all sorts of things and animals. So popular has this fair become that I can well believe that when it comes around and Dad and Mam have nothing to sell they rack their brains for some excuse to go to this fair. They want to have an opportunity to meet and chat with some of the many friends they have made at the Elmira Monthly Fair which has become a meeting place for the people living in a district of perhaps 20 miles in diameter. So we say: Long live the Elmira Monthly Fair! Hi! Ho! come to the Fair.

C. W. Schierholtz.

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE NEW CITY OF WATERLOO

Mabel Dunham, D.Litt.

It is scarcely a hundred and fifty years since the first settler came to the site of Waterloo.

In the spring of 1806 Abraham Erb left Pennsylvania with his family and his possessions and came to the German Company Tract on the Grand River. He was one of a party of forty-eight, and they arrived at John Erb's one day in time for dinner.

John was Abraham's elder brother. He had come the year before and already he had built a sawmill and a grist mill near the mouth of the Speed.

Abraham announced his intention to settle ten miles to the north on land that he had drawn by lot as his share in the German Company. John warned him that his farm was nothing but a cedar swamp and urged him to sell it and take up land near by.

But Abraham pushed his way northward to the west side of the river and settled in the very heart of the swamp. Soon he had acquired nine hundred acres of land and built a sawmill. In 1816, he erected a grist mill. This and John's mill on the Speed were the only two in all the region north of Dundas.

Abraham called his settlement Waterloo because that was the name which some patriotic surveyor, or official, had given to the township to commemorate the British victory over Napoleon.

Abraham Erb's only child was a son, who died when he was seven. Then he adopted Barnabas Devitt, a motherless boy. Devitt became a successful miller. He married a sister to Jacob S. Shoemaker, founder of Bridgeport, and many of his descendants live in the Twin Cities.

Abraham Erb declined to sell his property and kept his nine hundred acres intact. This retarded the growth of the village.

On his death in 1830, his mills and most of his land came into the possession of Jacob C. Snider. Snider, too was averse to selling the land. He tried to increase the products of his grist mill by using steam in conjunction with his

waterpower, but the increased energy proved unsatisfactory for production. He added a still to utilize the surplus energy, but removed it because of the objection of his son, Elias.

Young Elias Snider was a practical miller and a good business man at twenty-one. His activities extended beyond the mill. He bought up mills and real estate in nearby settlements and held them for speculation.

Then, in 1854, he sold most of his holdings to John Hoffman and Isaac Weber. Hoffman was a cabinet maker from Pennsylvania. In later years he was elected sixth Mayor of Berlin by acclamation and he held the post for several successive years. His grandson, Charles Everett Hoffman, married Minnie Pattison, who later became Mrs. G. A. Heather, of Kitchener.

Weber was a wagon maker, a son of that Abraham Weber who came to the settlement with Bishop Benjamin Eby in 1807, transporting his family and his household effects in the old conestoga wagon which is now in the museum of the Waterloo Historical Society. He was a son-in-law of John Hoffman.

These two young men decided to sell their land in small parcels. Having had the property surveyed into town lots, they employed an auctioneer to stage a spectacular sale. He was to stand on a large oxen-driven wagon which moved from lot to lot as the sale progressed.

The wagon was loaded with refreshments, both liquid and solid, and the crowds were invited to help themselves. Hundreds of lots were sold at that picnic and the village of Waterloo began to develop from that day.

Hoffman and Weber themselves erected a steam sawmill with a capacity of fifteen thousand feet a day. This supplied the purchasers of lots with building materials, much of which would ordinarily have been imported from a distance.

Many of the settlers who came to Waterloo in the middle of the century were Germans. They showed a genius for trade and industrial life far beyond that possessed by the Pennsylvanians. Soon factories and foundries began to emerge out of the swamp.

Jacob Bricker built a foundry and machine shop for the manufacture of agricultural implements. The subsoil was so deep that he had to excavate eleven feet before he reached

a firm foundation. He employed about thirty-five men at a maximum wage of a dollar and a half a day. There were no labour troubles at that time and no trade unions.

Bricker conducted his business for thirty-three years, then left it to his sons. Later, Absalom Merner absorbed it in his inauguration of the Waterloo Manufacturing Company.

Mathias Wegenast opened a cabinet factory and made various kinds of household furniture. In spite of frequent reverses by fire, he extended his business periodically. This factory was the nucleus of Snyder's Limited.

Among the trees where St. John's Lutheran Church now stands, John Hamilton opened the first store. In those days business was done by barter. The farmer brought in his produce, eggs, butter, grain and hides, and the storekeeper sold them in Dundas or York (Toronto), where he got his supplies.

The farmer was lucky if he got six cents a pound for his butter and seven cents a dozen for his eggs. But imported goods were expensive, so expensive that the thrifty house wife sweetened her food with maple sugar produced on the farm.

Daniel Schneider, who operated the second store, was the first postmaster. Mails came weekly by stage from Dundas, and occasionally the newspaper published a list of recipients of uncalled-for mail.

By 1860, Waterloo had light industries and a thriving retail section. The problem of transportation was looming up. In 1877, the town bargained with the Grand Trunk Railway for an extension from Berlin. It was willing to buy the right of way, to build a station and to pay ten thousand dollars cash. But the money was well spent, for the railway stimulated enterprise and opened doors to wider fields of distribution.

In 1889, a street railway was laid to Berlin. It was only a horse car until 1894, when it was electrifed. Later, the service was improved. In 1903, the line was connected with the Galt Preston Electric Railway. This gave Waterloo Canadian Pacific Railway service for both passengers and express. Latterly, motor buses and trucks have all but outmoded the railways.

During 1947 the old street car tracks between Kitch-

ener and Waterloo were torn up and trolley coaches—the first to be used in Ontario on a city-wide basis—run over ever-extending routes.

Improved methods of manufacturing have kept Waterloo and its citizens in the headlines of the newspapers. E. W. B. Snider, son of Elias Snider, revolutionized the milling industry of the continent when he discarded the old method of grinding grain with millstones and introduced a new gradual reduction system of a roller process which had been used with good results in Germany and Austria.

This same man was one of the fathers of Hydro Power for Ontario. At a meeting of the Waterloo Board of Trade he predicted the use of power from Niagara Falls to light the streets and homes and to operate the factories of Ontario. His vision was realized on October 11, 1910, when Niagara power was turned on officially for the first time in Berlin. Since that time it has greatly accelerated production throughout the Province.

But in spite of its forty well-equipped factories and its industrial powers, Waterloo is best known today as the home of insurance, or the "Hartford of Canada."

Cyrus M. Taylor first conceived the idea of co-operation in insurance and, in 1863, he founded the Waterloo Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Six years later the same principle was first applied to life insurance, and the Mutual Life of Canada was organized largely through the efforts of Moses Springer. Other companies, both life and fire, have been organized since that time. Six insurance companies now have head offices in Waterloo. These do a business of two hundred million dollars a year.

Waterloo does not lag in education and culture. Its elementary schools are above average. Secondary education is carried on in conjunction with Kitchener, and Waterloo College, affiliated with the University of Western Ontario in recent years, is the only institution between London and Hamilton where higher education is available.

A love of music is reflected in Waterloo's splendid band, and an aesthetic taste in its beautiful, natural park. In religion it is cosmopolitan. Waterloo has an air of refinement seen in its handsome churches and in its beautiful residences, eighty per cent. of which are occupied by their owners.

There has been a gradual development in Waterloo from pioneer days to the present time. It was incorporated as a village on January 1, 1857. To mark this event, Jacob C. Snider donated the Public Library site for a municipal centre, A small town-and-fire hall was erected there at that time, but in 1865 larger quarters were provided for this purpose across Albert Street.

In 1876, the village became a town. And now, ninety-one years after its first incorporation, Old Man Waterloo is reborn into a new municipal world. From now on, it is the City of Waterloo.

NOTES ON THE PIONEER DAYS OF WOOLWICH TOWNSHIP

When Governor Simcoe assumed office in 1791 he decided to have a survey made of the province of Ontario or Upper Canada as it was then known. He did this with the expectation that large numbers of immigrants would come from the United States. He hoped to encourage this increase in population by offering cheap lands.

The Indian lands that had been allowed to the Mohawks lay along both sides of the Grand River, six miles on each side, and reached from Lake Erie to the falls at Elora. Seventeen townships were in the survey of these lands.

Block three of these lands comprised Woolwich, which Joseph Brant, who acted as agent for the Indians, sold on February fifth, 1798, to William Wallace. The block contained 86,078 acres and the price was £16,364. The block included Pilkington, which was later attached to Wellington County.

The survey of the land was assigned to Augustus Jones who for many years was the senior government surveyor of lands in Upper Canada.

Surveyor Jones had married the daughter of an Indian chief and had settled at Stoney Creek near the head of Lake Ontario on the Niagara Road. Jones enjoyed intimate friendship with Joseph Brant.

At the time of the first surveys there were still bands of Indians occupying tepees along the banks of the streams but they later moved further north to the eighth line of Peel.

Benjamin Eby who had settled in Waterloo Township in 1807 and a friend, Henry Brubacher, who had come from Pennsylvania to inspect the lands in the Beasley tract in Waterloo to which his father had fallen heir, and George Eby, who was already on the tract, undertook to conduct the visitors on a tour of exploration to the north.

Before the young men realized it they had wandered into William Wallace's tract. They came upon a swift running stream which they named the Conestoga, since it resembled a stream by that name in their homeland. Continuing their journey they discovered a smaller stream to which the name Canagagigue was given, an Indian name meaning very long.

Benjamin Eby was so well pleased with the lands they saw that he declared, if the tract was not within the bounds of the German Company lands the Mennonites must buy them.

Wallace proved willing to sell 45,185 acres which Eby bought at one dollar an acre, Eby paid the whole amount to the trustees of the Indians on May 1st, 1807, and received a deed for the entire acreage.

In 1908 a large company of prospective settlers was brought from Pennsylvania. The names of these were Musselman, Martin, Snider, Hoffman, Eby, Brubacher, Fry, Sauder, etc. All of them were experienced and industrious. They brought their families in constogas and were equipped with the necessary farm implements.

About the same time 893 acres of land came into the possession of James Crooks of West Flamborough, a native of Scotland. Crooks sold lots to individual buyers and the village of Winterbourne grew up.

German settlers took up land in the area now Elmira and eastward to West Montrose and in the Conestoga and St. Jacobs areas. Roman Catholics took up land from Zuber's Corners eastward.

Captain Thomas Smith was the first settler on the Crooks land. Smith had come from Vermont in 1807 bringing his wife and children. His fourth child, Priscilla, was the first white child born in Woolwich.

The first settlers that followed the Indian trail along the Grand River in 1807 were mostly Scotch and English,

and took up land in the Winterbourne and West Montrose areas. West of the Elmira area the settlers were nearly all from Pennsylvania. East of the village the settlers were mostly Lutherans. In the Conestoga area the first settlers were mostly Mennonites.

While the land was still covered with the forest it changed hands several times before settlers actually arrived. Records at the Registry disclosed that after Benjamin Eby acquired the area mentioned he left the sale of his lands in the hands of John and Jacob Erb as trustees, who disposed of them to prospective buyers.

There is a record on Dec. 16, 1807, 350 acres were sold to Martin Winger, Sr. Registered Feb. 18th, 1808. The executors of Martin Winger Sr. sold to David Musselman 350 acres on Jan. 17, 1828. Recorded Feb. 18th, 1828.

David Musselman had settled in Conestoga where he erected a sawmill and owned a large tract of land there. He kept the forest area which is now the site of Elmira for future buyers. As other settlers arrived Musselman opened a store a shoe shop, an ashery, a tavern and later a post office, known as West Woolwich. Before this, Winterbourne was the nearest post office.

In 1834 Edward Bristow, who is said to have been in Musselman's employ, became interested in the bush land, now the site of Elmira and bought 53 acres. This was not recorded till 1842.

On June 21st, 1842, David Musselman sold to John Bristow 100 acres of land on the east side of the stream, lately owned by William Auman. Recorded July 30th, 1842. On Jan. 28th, 1860, John Bristow sold 100 acres back to David Musselman. Recorded Feb. 7th, 1860.

David Musselman sold 146 acres to Jonas Winger on Nov. 13, 1847. Recorded Mar. 5th, 1858.

David Musselman sold 50 acres to George Streeter in 1842. Recorded the same year.

Jonas Winger sold lots to some of the first residents of Elmira, namely to John Ott, Lewis Lorch, Peter Eby, St. James Lutheran Church and to J. Metzger, the first school teacher.

On May 1st, 1855, Edward Bristow sold one-half acre to Henry Christman. Recorded Dec. 1856.

Edward Bristow sold 52 acres to Peter Winger and Henry W. Peterson on Feb. 25th and 28th, 1857. Recorded May 16th, 1857.

Jonas Winger sold one-half acre to Charles Klinck on May 16th, 1855. Recorded Jan. 12th, 1864.

The soil throughout Woolwich is generally fertile, being a good deep loam. There are heavy clay areas with some sandy loam in the northeastern section.

The township is well watered with the two rivers, the Grand and its tributaries the Conestoga in the south and the smaller streams, the Canagagigue and others.

As generally throughout the Waterloo County area the land was heavily timbered with hard woods as maple, birch, elm, and basswood. There was also pine and some hemlock and ash as well as plenty of cedar along the creeks.

Much of the original forest had to be cleared and the wood burned as land for pasture and grain crops was needed.

The early dwellings were constructed of logs. However as early dams were built on the larger streams water power became available for running sawmills. Lumber and shingles were in great demand. Wood for fuel was abundant and there was a certain demand for logs to be sawn into lumber.

At first there was a lack of lime and the space between the logs in the construction of houses had to be filled in with clay. As roads developed, lime was brought in from Dundas and Hamilton.

In the course of years new homes were built of lumber or of brick and stone. Brick yards were operated in the vicinity of Conestoga and a market for brick developed in Waterloo and of course in the growing villages.

As more land was cleared the growing of grain crops increased and the raising of cattle and sheep as well. Harvesting of the grain with the cradle and the binding into sheaves required many hands as well as threshing with the flail in the winter. Later came the self rake and dropper. Soon the early threshing machines came into use. The first cylinders with spikes through which the sheaves passed beat out the grain. The grain and the chaff had to be separated. Fanning mills were brought into use to do this work. Power for the heavier operations was supplied by horse power as was threshing by separators. Much of the

work required community effort by neighbors joining in it.

The early roads were mere trails until 1835 but as settlers came in, the roads were improved by gravel placed on the surface. Under the first surveys concessions were not laid out. Later on to make safe highways the roads had to be straightened.

For years there was not much market for beef, pork, or eggs except what was needed for local consumption. However as the villages and the more distant towns grew the demand increased and prices advanced. The towns of Galt, Berlin and Guelph required supplies. In the early days trade flowed south and was carried on by hauling commodities to markets and bringing in merchandise for the local stores.

About ninety years ago a monthly fair was inaugurated in Elmira. Farmers from the northern districts would bring droves of cattle to the fairs and butchers, mostly from Galt, would be on hand to buy. Later a fair was started at Waterloo following that held at Elmira where the cattle not fit to slaughter were resold to farmers for finishing.

Some of the best Shorthorn breeders lived in the Winterbourne and West Montrose districts. Fine herds were possessed by the Lowells, Cummings, Mackies, Burnetts and by Henry Groff north of Elmira.

About 1880 a demand opened for finished steers for shipment to the English market and proved a profitable source of income for the Woolwich farmers although prices were never high.

Cattle had to be driven to Elora or Waterloo for shipment. The construction of the Elmira branch of the Grand Trunk railway in 1891 helped in this market and the building of the Canadian Pacific line through Elmira increased immensely the facilities for this export.

By 1860 there was a growing demand for butter and eggs in the larger towns. These products were largely handled by the general stores in Elmira and the merchants in the smaller villages. Often this was done by barter, the farmers receiving a due bill if his amount was greater than his immediate needs.

The local merchant would resell his goods to a dealer who made the rounds of the village stores. Butter was packed in firkins of 50 lbs. and well salted.

The first creamery in Woolwich was located at St. Jacobs and later a co-operative creamery was started in Elmira.

Raising of poultry was general in the township but on a small scale. However in the course of years prices for dressed fowl improved and egg production became profitable.

The same applied to the raising of hogs. About 75 years ago a home market was developed for pork in a dressed frozen state. Business also increased in dressed pork as well as in beef, hides and wool, although few sheep were raised. All tended to give the farmers new sources of income.

Before schools were opened in Woolwich as in other parts of the County children were taught in the home. Our first settlers had a good education and often met in homes not only for worship but to teach the children out of books brought from the homeland.

Between 1820 and 1842 there were only three schools in Woolwich, one near the Winterbourne line near Martin's meeting house, one in Conestoga and one a mile and a half west of St. Jacobs, east of the Conestoga river. In 1843 a log school house was built one mile north of Winterbourne near Norman Snider's lane.

William Veitch and John Bowman were the first teachers. A Mr. Carruthers taught in the Winterbourne school. Schools were kept open in the winter time as a rule.

In 1843 Woolwich was divided into school districts and later into sections. Trustees were appointed and school rates levied. In 1844 local superintendents were appointed by the township. James Dow was the first superintendent.

In 1871 the County inspector replaced the superintendent with Thomas Pearce as the inspector. Attendance of pupils was made conmpulsory.

The scholarship of the teachers was raised gradually. The log school houses were replaced by brick and stone buildings.

The site of the West Woolwich Mennonite Church is on the northeast side of Church Street in Elmira. The site was

bought June 27th, 1854. A frame meeting house was built the same summer. An addition was built at a later date.

The first church above Floradale was built of logs in 1857. This was a community church. About 1865 the Mennonites built a frame church a mile above Floradale where the old doctrine Mennonites still worship.

The first Mennonite church in the St. Jacobs district was built in 1844, two miles northeast of the village of Hawkesville road. The same year a log school house was built near the church. This was destroyed by fire in 1853. The frame school house replaced it and was used until 1872, when the present brick school was erected. Later the old doctrine Mennonites built a new frame church one mile down the side road near Conestoga, where they still worship.

In 1850 a community church was erected two miles east of Elmira, called the Oswald church, the site having been donated by Conrad Oswald. This church was later sold and demolished.

In 1862 the Missouri Synod of the Lutheran church erected a log church in Floradale. The present church was built in 1870.

The first Evangelical church was situated south of the village of Heidelberg on the Erbsville road. The present church was built in 1873. St. Peter's Lutheran Church is one of the oldest of the Canada Synod. The congregation celebrated the hundredth anniversary in 1945. The congregation had an older church built in 1851, located near the site of the cemetery.

The first Lutherans settled in St. Jacobs between 1840 and 1850 and worshipped in the homes. In 1865 services were held in the school house. The present church was dedicated in 1866.

Calvary Evangelical Church in St. Jacobs was first organized in 1846. The new brick church was built in the village in 1864.

St. Matthews Lutheran church in Conestoga celebrated its ninetieth anniversary on August 30th, 1942. The first services were held in the village school and the first church was erected in 1853.

The Methodist Church in Conestoga, now United, was built in 1878 and first service was held in 1840.

A log church was built in 1845 above the village of Winterbourne. This was replaced with a stone church in 1856 but after fifty years it was removed, the members either attending Conestoga or West Montrose United Church.

The first Scotch settlers met for service in homes or log school houses. In 1838 they bought a piece of land and erected the church which was completed in 1842. Chalmers Church was organized in 1857 and a full report is given in the 1919 report of the Historical Society by Rev. A. M. Hamilton who became the pastor on May 22nd, 1877 and labored there for forty years.

The United Brethren erected a church in West Montrose in 1863. However in 1906 they joined the Congregational Church. In 1907 the present brick church was built. Later at church union they went into the union as a branch of the United Church of Canada.

On April 3rd, 1868, a group of Presbyterians met in St. James Lutheran Church, Elmira, for the purpose of considering the building of a church. A plot of ground was offered them by Robert Kenning. Donations were received from Hawkesville, St. Jacobs and from Rev. Alexander Gale's church in Hamilton. A movement for a separate congregation in Elmira was brought before the session at Winterbourne and the petition was granted. The building of the church was begun early in 1868 and the church when opened was called Gale Church in honor of Alexander Gale. The church celebarted its 80th anniversary on October 19th, 1947.

St. James Lutheran Church in Elmira was built of logs and completed December 25th, 1857. The new church was dedicated December 19th, 1869. The congregation grew rapidly and a more suitable edifice was completed in 1915.

St. Paul's Lutheran Church in Elmira was first organized as a unit of the Missouri Synod in 1860 and a church was dedicated November 16th, 1862.

Adherents of the Wesleyan doctrine shared religious services in the homes as early as 1836 and a mission was organzed in 1848. A small brick church was built in 1855 and was entirely renovated in 1903.

A branch of the Evangelical United Brethren church was formed in 1854 and services were held in the homes. The

present church was built in 1869. Another church was built in Upper Woolwich.

The Roman Catholics built the present church in Elmira in 1888. This was enlarged about thirty years ago and otherwise altered.

Woolwich was erected into a township in 1816 and was governed from Halton County till 1842. After that it became a part of Wellington District with Guelph as the district centre. Previous to organization Woolwich was governed by a bench of magistrates in Hamilton, who levied a small land tax to defray the cost of building roads and wooden bridges whenever needed.

Woolwich Council was organized Jan. 21, 1852. Elmira was included until the village became large enough to form its own council.

Moses Springer was assessor on the east side of the Grand River and Christian Hunt on the west side. Assessors received $54.00 a year. William Veitch was appointed collector of taxes, receiving 5½% of the amount collected.

From 1850 to 1947 the following reeves held office: John Meyer, 1850-'53; Peter Winger, 1854-'58; William Veitch, 1859-'63; Charles Hendry, 1864-'68; John B. Snider, 1869-'84 and part of 1885; John Ratz filled rest of the term of 1885; D. S. Snider, 1886-'88 and 1892-'94; J. L. Umbach, 1889 and 1891; Alex Peterson, 1890; Aaron Weber, 1895; Christ Weber, 1896; Leander Bowman, 1897, 1898 and 1907; James Glennie, 1899; John Walker, 1900; George Auman, 1901 and 1902; James Howlett, 1903, 1904 and 1905; Adam Mattush, 1906 and 1908; Johnson Wilkinson, 1909 and 1910; J. G. Hurst, 1912, 1913 and 1914; Paul Snider, 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918; Soloman Koch, 1919, 1920, 1921 and 1922; Joseph Woods, 1922, 1923, 1924 and 1925; Alex Forbes, 1926 and 1927; Norman Snider, 1928 and 1929; Byran Letson, 1930; Almon Snider, 1931, 1932 and 1933; Charles Schuett, 1934, 1935, 1938, 1939 and 1940; Wesley Howlett, 1936 and 1937; Herbert Strebel, 1941, 1942 and 1943; Edmund Schwindt, 1944 and 1945; Oliver Wright, 1946 and 1947.

John Meyer was the first councillor sent to Guelph till 1852 when the township was joined to Waterloo County. Council meetings were held in St. Jacobs and for a long time till Walter Snider became clerk. Since then the Council has met in Conestoga.

The first council consisted of the following, John Meyer, reeve, Edward Passmore, Peter Winger, Peter Hay, William Veitch, James Dows was clerk.

(Data concerning flour and sawmills operated in Woolwich and the construction of dams for power purposes has not been included in these notes. This data was collected by the late E. W. B. Snider and detailed in his study of Water Courses, Water Power and Original Industries as given in the Society's report of 1918.)

JONATHAN WILLIAM FRASER

Doctor Jonathan William Fraser, medical officer of health, Kitchener, died on September 9th, 1947. After practising in the city for a short time he removed to Cochrane. He relinquished this practice in May 1927 to accept the appointment which he held for twenty years. During that period he was responsible for the broadening of the health service of the city.

Upon assuming his duties he organized the school nursing system under the Board of Health and the full time dental department. He was the first medical officer in the province to establish the system of fall medical examination of children about to enter school.

During the war Dr. Fraser was director of the nursing division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade and a member of the Red Cross Blood Donors committee.

He was a Past President of the Ontario Health Officers Association, an executive of the Dominion Health Officers Association and the Canadian Public Health Association.

Dr. Fraser was born near Mount Forest, the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. William A. Fraser. He graduated from Queen's University in Arts as well as in medicine.

He is survived by his wife, Mabel E. Stewart, three sons and two daughters.

He was a member of St. John's Anglican Church.

THOMAS W. TAYLOR

Thomas W. Taylor, one of the oldest residents and member of one of the pioneer families of North Dumfries, passed away on January 18th, 1948.

He was born and raised on Woodside Farm, East River road, which has been in the Taylor family since 1819.

Mr. Taylor's grandfather was the builder of the first Dumfries mill where the present Galt armoury is now located.

Mr. Taylor took part in many community activities. He was active in securing hydro service out of Galt and was one of the original members of the Central Dumfries Farmers Club.

He served for four terms as a member of the board of trustees of Riverside school at the time when the first school fair in Ontario was held there.

Mr. Taylor was married to Mary E. McPherson at the bride's home on a neighboring farm in 1896. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor celebrated their golden wedding last June.

Surviving are Mrs. Taylor, one daughter, Mrs. L. B. Moore of Tracy, California, one son, Andrew W. Taylor at home, also two brothers, namely, John Taylor, principal of Union Theological Seminary, Indore, Central India, James Taylor and one sister, Mrs. James Struthers, both of Galt.

Mr. Taylor was a member of First United Church.

WILLIAM UFFELMAN

William Uffelman, a prominent Waterloo municipal official, passed away on October 3rd, 1947. Mr. Uffelman was assessment commissioner and tax collector since 1934. He served four years as alderman and two terms as reeve. He was mayor in 1931.

After graduating from the Kitchener-Waterloo Collegiate he served as a clerk in the Bank of Toronto. In 1914 he enlisted with the 118th battalion and served overseas for four years, being wounded and gassed. Following his discharge he was employed as a foreman with the Dominion Rubber Company Limited for fifteen years when he entered the service of the town.

Mr. Uffelman was a past president of the Waterloo Board of Trade. He was a member of the Waterloo Young Men's Club, a member of Grand River Lodge, A.F.and A.M., Kitchener, a member of Kitchener Chapter, R.A.M., a past preceptor of Vallette Preceptory, Kitchener and a member of Germania Lodge, I.O.O.F., Waterloo.

Mr. Uffelman was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Uffelman. His wife, the former Minnie Hagen, predeceased him in 1938.

Mr. Uffelman is survived by a son, Sheldon, and two daughters, Marjorie and Lorraine, two brothers, Orley and Walter and a sister, Gladys.

He was a member of First United Church.

S. R. KNECHTEL

Reverend S. R. Knechtel, the oldest member of the Canada Evangelical Church both in age and length of service died on May 15th, 1947.

He had served the conference for sixty-four years and was presiding elder for sixteen years from 1899. He was the first pastor of Olivet Evangelical Church, Kitchener, built in 1935.

Mr. Knechtel was the son of the late Valentine and Barbara Knechtel who lived near Heidelberg. Some time later the family removed to Perth County.

He joined the Evangelical Church at Rostock. In 1879 he enrolled at North Western College, Napierville, Ill. and graduated in 1883. He then entered the active work of the ministry and through the years served in various charges, including Kitchener.

Mr. Knechtel is survived by his wife, one daughter and a step-son and a step-daughter. One son, Gordon, was killed in the First Great War.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE HAMILTON

Robert Somerville Hamilton, one of Galt's beloved citizens passed away in Toronto on December 17th, 1947. He was born at Motherwell, Ontario, and was a graduate in Science of the University of Toronto, and had taken post-graduate studies at Cornell University.

For forty years he was science master on the staff of the Galt Collegiate Institute, retiring in 1934.

He was universally popular among the student body and possessed the rare gift of friendship, which he used at school and in his private life.

Mr. Hamilton had a life-long interest in Masonic affairs, having joined the Order in 1892. He was master of Alma Lodge in 1895 and District Deputy Grand Master of Wellington District in 1920.

He was a member of the Royal Arch Masons, the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada, Knights Templar and of the Scottish Rite. He was a life member of the Lions Club.

After his retirement in 1934, he remained active in many affairs. He took a keen interest in the history of the district and undertook to compile a history of Galt.

He was predeceased by his wife in 1937. Surviving him are a daughter, Mrs. R. F. Wains, Toronto, a son, Keith C. Hamilton, McKeesport, Pa. and a brother, Dr. W. F. Hamilton, Toronto.

Mr. Hamilton was a prominent church worker and a member of the Board of Central Presbyterian Church.

PETER BERNHARDT

Peter Bernhardt, Preston's grand old man, died on September 18th in his 97th year.

He was the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bernhardt, who came from Alsace-Lorraine. He was born in Preston, October 1st, 1850.

He was always keenly interested in the welfare of the community and was actively engaged in many diversified municipal undertakings as Preston grew to a leading industrial municipality.

In his time he served in many official capacities. He was a member of the public school board for many years and sat on the town council. In 1908 and 1909 he served as mayor, and for a time represented the municipality on the County Council.

He and his father were the founders of the Rock Brewery and they operated it for some years. He was largely instrumental in the formation of the Preston Silver Band and served as president of the organization.

Some years ago Mr. Bernhardt donated a fine stone building to the First Preston Scout Troop, now known as Scout House.

Mr. Bernhardt was a staunch member of St. Peter's Lutheran Church and a member of Preston Lodge, A.F.& A.M.

His wife, Caroline Weihe, predeceased him in 1932. He is survived by three sons, Valentine and Arthur in Preston and Oscar of Collingwood.

FRANK F. ZWICK

Doctor Frank F. Zwick, popular member of the medical profession died on November 23rd, 1947.

He graduated in Medicine from the University of Toronto in 1921, after which he interned at St. Michael's Hospital for a year. Doctor Zwick practised in Waterloo since 1923.

He served overseas from 1914 to 1917 in the First World War with the Medical Corps, and was keenly interested in the veterans and in veterans' affairs.

Dr. Zwick was a former member of the Waterloo Public School Board. He took an active interest in the welfare of children and the community in general.

He was appointed coroner of the County in 1936.

At the outbreak of the late war he joined No. 24 Field Ambulance, the only non-permanent militia medical unit.

Dr. Zwick was a member of the Westmount Country Club and of Waterloo Lodge, A.F.&A.M.

Dr. Zwick was born at Stirling, Ontario, a son of Doctor and Mrs. Frank Zwick.

Surviving are his wife, the former Florence Brown whom he married in September 1919 at Toronto, a daughter, Frances and a sister at Hanover.

INDEX TO THE PAPERS AND RECORDS OF THE WATERLOO HISTORICAL SOCIETY VOLS. I TO XXXV.