

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

of the

WATERLOO HISTORICAL SOCIETY



NINETEEN THIRTY-NINE



KING GEORGE AND QUEEN ELIZABETH
JUNE 6th, 1939

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

of the

**WATERLOO HISTORICAL
SOCIETY
1939**



KITCHENER, ONTARIO
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SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT

The twenty-seventh Annual Meeting of the Waterloo Historical Society was held in the Y.M.C.A. Building, Kitchener, on Friday evening, November 10th, 1939. Mr. H. W. Brown, the President, occupied the chair.

From the date of its organization the Society has endeavored to build up a permanent record of the pioneer settlement of the County and, while our Museum collection is of interest, our printed reports set forth more fully the pioneer experiences and the conditions which then prevailed. We should never forget the men and women who spent their time and energies preparing this County for the peaceful occupancy and support of later generations.

Historical societies are expected to look back to the past as well as forward to the future and thus seek to preserve neglected or forgotten records of former generations and at the same time to divine what records of the present day will be demanded of them by the historians of the future.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1939

Receipts:

Balance on hand Jan. 1st, 1939	\$285.76
Sales	5.85
Members' Fees	62.00
Bank Interest	4.30
Grants: County of Waterloo	\$ 75.00
City of Kitchener	50.00
City of Galt	25.00
Town of Waterloo	25.00
Town of Hespeler	20.00
	195.00
	\$552.91

Disbursements:

Binding	\$ 33.00
Printing 1937 and 1938 Reports	169.22
Postage and Stationery	17.54
Curator	22.50
General Expense	65.50
	307.76
	\$245.15

Balance

Audited and found correct.

J. H. WUEST, Auditor.

P. FISHER, Secretary-Treasurer.

THE CENTENARY OF LORD DURHAM'S REPORT ON THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES

H. W. Brown, B.A.

My subject this evening is not one that concerns Waterloo County in particular, but rather the whole Province of Ontario, and thus Waterloo County in a more or less general way. I have chosen the subject because I maintain we should accept every opportunity to do honour to the great men of the past, particularly those who were associated with the development of our native province, or who rendered to our province distinctive service. Opportunities knock harder at certain times than at others, but there can be little doubt of the emphasis of a knock which calls attention to the fact that the hundredth anniversary of an important event, undertaking or decision is at hand.

Lord Durham's famous report on British North America, and particularly on Canada, was signed by him on January 31, 1839, was presented to the Imperial government on February 4th, and was made known to the public through the press on February 8th and following days, on the instalment plan. This year then marks the hundredth anniversary of this important event. Although our meeting tonight comes late in the year, it is the first opportunity we have had to recognize it. But other societies, clubs and groups have given the event appropriate recognition earlier in the year, as have also several publications.

The man whom we seek to honour this evening, known in his earlier years as John George Lambton, was born in the County of Durham in 1792. He was a commoner, of good parentage, very shrewd, somewhat quick-tempered, liberal in his views, a good friend, and utterly opposed to all types of cruelty, or tyranny. He had previously revealed his special aptitude for studying intricate situations, and passing sound judgment on them, by serving the government as special envoy to Belgium and to Russia. Like our own Lord Tweedsmuir he was raised to the peerage before being appointed to his gubernatorial position.

What were the conditions in America which required the services of a special commissioner? Political differences were in evidence in the Maritime Provinces, lack of understanding existed between the Bermudas and the British West Indies, and unrest was in evidence in Newfoundland. These were annoying but of a more or less minor nature, and were not nearly so threatening as were the animosities and quarrels in Upper Canada and in Lower Canada.

The troubles in the two Canadas were caused largely by differences in nationality, language and creed, aggravated by political differences in the provinces themselves, as between the so-called ruling class and the common people including their representatives in Parliament. It is with Lord Durham's suggested remedy for these troubles that we are more particularly concerned, and especially with his suggestions for Upper Canada, and with the steps taken by the Home Government to carry these suggestions to a successful and desirable conclusion. Durham traced most of the trouble and dissension to its correct source, namely the well-meant Constitutional Act of 1791, or the Act of Separation, as it has been called. The act, sponsored as it was by the Pitt government, was purposely modelled after the British type, and yet took no steps to draw the two races together into one homogeneous whole. The act, in its endeavor to treat both races fairly, and retain for both certain fundamentals and traditions, actually forced them still further asunder. Moreover, as pointed out by the Opposition leader, Charles James Fox, this young colony was not yet ready for so large an assignment of self-government, and was certainly not in the position or in the mood to support an aristocracy, as was suggested by the act.

The situation was fraught with great danger. Actually rebellion against authority occurred in both Canadas, attended by considerable loss of life, and loss of property, and followed by the usual delicate task of meting out punishment to chief offenders and others. Annexation with the United States was clearly seen as a danger, which would have meant practically loss to England of all her American colonies. It was feared, too, that a condition might easily arise which would render hopeless the union of the two peoples into one satisfied and mutually helpful British colony.

When it was reported to the Imperial Government late in 1837 that rebellion was imminent, Lord Durham was selected to visit the Canadas and make a thorough study of conditions at firsthand. He received his appointment as High Commissioner in March, 1838, with the consent of the new Queen, Victoria, and was given full authority in the colony, even above that of the governor, Sir John Colborne, to effect a solution, or a partial one, to secure under oath evidence from any source, and to take whatever steps from time to time which, in his judgment, would lead eventually to peace, understanding, and loyalty to the Queen and her government.

The leader of the Imperial Parliament at the time was Earl Grey, while the leader of the Opposition was Lord Brougham.

Durham had previous to this strengthened his connection with the government of the day by marrying the daughter of Earl Grey. Naturally, therefore, he made for himself not only political friends but political enemies as well, chief of whom was Lord Brougham who, after all, secured for himself little glory because of his somewhat unfair criticism of Lord Durham, who had been granted, as we have seen, considerable authority and power by virtue of his appointment. It was, in fact, this criticism and deliberate failure to understand Durham's motives, which led to his resignation eventually. This manifest ingratitude for valuable services rendered, in accordance with his instructions, broke his spirit and undoubtedly shortened his life.

Following his appointment a brief period of preparation took place, so brief in fact, that on April 24, 1838, he was able to sail from Plymouth, on H.M.S. Hastings. There were twenty-two in his party including military aides and advisers, and a small brass band, since he was very fond of music. Five weeks later, namely on May 29th, they docked at Quebec, where he was met by Sir John Colborne and conducted to his residence, the Castle of St. Louis.

He and his party were well received, and he at once made an acceptable appeal to the people at large by issuing a proclamation which featured the sheathed sword and the olive branch. He added strength to his appeal by dismissing Colborne's advisers, and replacing them with members of his personal staff, Canadian judges and other persons in authority and at the same time in touch with the people. These acts were quite in keeping with his instructions from England, and proved that he had lost no time in discovering one of the sources of trouble in Lower Canada.

Durham's next step was to secure reliable information on various branches of government as administered in Canada. He appointed groups to secure data on education, immigration, municipal government, crown lands, and other special matters. He conferred with all classes of people, visited important centres and the hinterlands, conferred with the U.S. governments and the activities of certain anti-British groups residing boundary difficulties, and was particularly successful in securing from witnesses evidence that was to be of use to him.

One of Lord Durham's difficult problems was the handling of the border problems caused by the fact that there were in the United States fugitives from justice who used their own predicaments and the activities of certain anti-British groups residing in the United States, to make life miserable for Canadians on the border line within striking distance of such groups. This trouble was cleared up by Durham's diplomacy and by President van Buren's co-operation. His greatest difficulty, and one which favorable circumstances permitted him to solve with considerable satisfaction, not only to himself but to those involved as well, concerned the trial and punishment of those still in confinement, because of their connection with the recent rebellion.

Jails were filled and their upkeep, as well as daily provision for the welfare of the prisoners, involved considerable and unnecessary expense to the taxpayers. Fair trial seemed impossible as feeling was strong against the rebels, and yet indefinite imprisonment was unthinkable. The commissioner decided on a brilliant move, and that was to grant a general amnesty to the great majority of offenders, in honor of the coronation of Queen Victoria on June 28, 1838, and to satisfy in a large measure the demands of the loyalists by banishing the worst offenders to the Bermuda Islands. Apparently this arrangement was agreed to by almost all of those concerned as a very tactful one, and one which would be commended, as time passed, and would work out its own cure.

This disposition of a very difficult case was a masterpiece, and second only to the remarkable report on conditions in the colonies which he submitted to the Home Office at a later date. However, in common with other advanced steps and courageous undertakings, this act of Lord Durham paved the way to serious criticism of his action by his political opponents. It was alleged that he had flagrantly overstepped his powers and authority. Other charges were made where and when no defence could be set up. In fact, Durham's friends at court were missing when they were most needed. This apparent lack of confidence in his administration of affairs in Canada was conveyed to him by means of a New York newspaper. Acute disappointment overcame him, followed immediately by his resignation. This he made effective by setting sail from Quebec on Nov. 1, 1838, after having spent less than six months in Canada, during which time he succeeded in collecting more important information about the colony than anyone would have deemed possible.

Following his arrival in Plymouth, on board H.M.S. Inconstant, on Nov. 30th, he set himself to the task of preparing his report with the help of his wife and his daughter, who later became Lady Elgin.

As already intimated this report dealt fully with each of the British North American colonies, pointing out more particularly the defects in governmental administration. He made suggestions for improvement which were singularly foreseeing in their character. He suggested a legislative union for the two Canadas, followed in the course of time by a federal union of all the colonies. He made a plea for more self-government in the provinces, with less interference from the Home Office in England. He advocated a type of government with which we are now familiar, namely responsible government. Even in those early days he foresaw the necessity for a railway from the Maritime Provinces to those in the West to serve as a physical bond in case of union. In some respects Durham was unfair to the French population. He sought to dispense even-handed treatment to both French and English in his proposed union of the two provinces, forgetting for the moment that Lower Canada was the more populous, while the public debt of Upper Canada was larger. It was his opinion, too, that the parliamentary records should be kept in English only, although he was willing to concede to the French members of Parliament the privilege of debating in their own language.

Many, if not all, of Lord Durham's recommendations have been adopted, as far as Canada is concerned. Successive sympathetic governors strove, each in his own way, to realize for Canada the Durham ideal. This was accomplished through the Act of Union as a beginning, and finally in a big way through the British North America Act. In his report, we may well say that Lord Durham laid the foundation of our present constitutional structure, of our form of responsible government, and of our commonwealth of nations.

"Never, I believe," wrote Buller, "did a man embark on any public undertaking with more singleness and honesty of purpose." Lord Tweedsmuir said recently, "Lord Durham died disappointed, misunderstood, bitterly criticized, his brief career having closed in apparent failure." It was said of him that he had not an enemy in the world but that he was cordially disliked by many of his friends. In speaking on this subject earlier in the year Lord Tweedsmuir, to quote him again, said, "I be-

lieve that democracy in the widest sense must remain the creed of western civilization, of the French, British and American peoples, for it is consonant with something very deep in their tradition of life and spirit. Of that democracy responsible government is the core and heart, and we do well to pay tribute to the man who sacrificed health, a large part of his life, and his immediate reputation in its cause."

Lord Durham died in July, 1840, before any attempt had been made to carry out any of his recommendations. His faith in them was unshaken to the last. His last words are quoted, "Canada will some day do justice to my memory." It has. The Lambton family motto was "Le jour viendra," meaning "That day has come." It truly has come and it will recur as long as there is a Canada.



THE ROYAL VISIT

The announcement that Their Majesties, King George and Queen Elizabeth, would visit Canada was received with great joy by all classes of Canadians. Their visit was to be of historic interest as they were the first reigning British Monarchs to cross the Atlantic. Canada, therefore, awaited with anticipation the news that the liner, the Empress of Australia, with the royal visitors on board, was approaching the Gulf of St. Lawrence with her convoy of cruisers, the Glasgow and the Southampton.

As the Empress neared the end of a twelve-day voyage from Portsmouth to Quebec, Canada's first official welcome to Their Majesties was extended by the Canadian destroyers, the Skeena and the Saguenay, which met the royal squadron in Cabot Strait.

After receiving the King's congratulations on their splendid appearance, the sail across the Gulf and up the mighty St. Lawrence followed. On the morning of May 17th the Empress steamed into Wolfe's Cove above Quebec City amid a deafening volume of cheering, combined with the ringing of bells and the blowing of ships' whistles.

Prime Minister William Lyon Mackenzie King and Justice

Minister E. Lapointe went aboard and extended the welcome to Their Majesties.

Immense crowds had gathered and an enthusiastic welcome was given the royal visitors upon stepping ashore. After receiving Canadian Privy Councillors, members of the Dominion Cabinet and provincial and civic leaders, the trip to the provincial legislative building followed, where the Lieutenant-Governor, E. L. Patenaude and Premier Maurice Duplessis greeted the royal pair officially. The banquet provided by the Dominion Government in the Chateau Frontenac closed an eventful day.

Next day the royal visitors departed from the old French Canadian capital to start their history making tour of Canada. A special train in blue and silver carried them to Three Rivers and Montreal where a wonderful reception was accorded Their Majesties by the mayor and civic officials. The civic banquet was given in the Windsor Hotel.

Then Ottawa became the scene of a magnificent welcome by official Canada. Highlights of the visit to Ottawa were the reception of diplomatic representatives at Rideau Hall, the ceremony of assenting to bills in the Senate Chamber, and next day the trooping of the colors on Parliament Square with the King taking the salute, the unveiling of the National Memorial dedicated to the Canadian heroes of the Great War and the laying of the cornerstone of the new Supreme Court building by Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth, where she gave an inspiring address.

From Ottawa the royal train proceeded through Cornwall and Brockville to Kingston and then to Toronto where the provincial and civic officials gave Their Majesties a most cordial welcome.

During their brief stay in Toronto the Queen presented colours to the Royal Canadian Scottish Regiment. Outstanding also was the visit of the royal pair to Christie Street Hospital and to Woodbine track to view the running of the King's Plate and the presentation of the Dionne quintuplets to Their Majesties, who received them with gracious interest and affection.

Then followed the long trip to Winnipeg and through Western Canada where at all points the people vied with those of Eastern Canada in expressing their love and fealty in equally warm and heart-thrilling fervour.



Commemoration
 of the first visit of
 Their Majesties

King James the Sixth
 and Queen Elizabeth

to the City of
 Winchester

In the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and twenty three

James R I

Elizabeth R

On the return to the east the itinerary lay through South-western Ontario for two days of celebration by the bustling manufacturing and agricultural communities that set the district apart in the Dominion as distinctively as the west is set apart by its wheat fields or the north by its mineral wealth.

The trip through Ontario lay through Sudbury and the Muskoka, Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe districts, arriving in Toronto on the morning of June 6th. Thence the train moved on through Guelph, Kitchener and Stratford to Windsor.

Ever since it had been known that Their Majesties would make a brief stop in Kitchener pulses ran in quickening tempo in preparations to play host to anywhere from 100,000 to 125,000 people from points near and far, who gathered to welcome their King and Queen.

The Canadian National Railway depot became the official rallying place and every point of vantage east and west of the right-of-way and adjoining ground was occupied by the immense crowd, which included thousands of children from the schools.

The day proved exceedingly warm with a cloudless sky which, however, did not prevent old and young from uniting in the tribute of welcome.

The breaking out of the royal standard from the station flag-pole officially heralded the approach of the royal train and vociferous cheers mingled with the strains of the National Anthem as Their Majesties appeared on the rear platform and became actualities as far as the assembled thousands were concerned.

Upon ascending the official enclosure the city's welcome was extended by His Worship, Mayor G. W. Gordon, who presented the civic address to the King. Their Majesties next signed the visitors' book after which followed the presentation of a large number of men and women prominent in the civic, social and religious life of the city and district. The visit was prolonged to enable Their Majesties to greet the large number of veterans assembled.

Though the entire setting was of simple type there was magnificence in the spectacle. Under the royal standard unfurled for the first time in this community and with thousands of their Waterloo County subjects an excited throng of cheer-

ing humanity before them, King George and Queen Elizabeth personified majesty in its finest sense as they smiled upon their people and received from them a powerful surge of homage, fealty and warm affection.

All too soon the visit was at an end and the train carrying the royal visitors moved on slowly, gathering speed on its way to Stratford and Windsor, next day to reach Chatham, London, Ingersoll, Woodstock, Brantford and Hamilton and then Niagara Falls where the majestic cataract was viewed.

Then followed the trip across the international line on the way for a brief visit to Washington and President and Mrs. Roosevelt at the White House. Later the journey included a visit to New York and the World's Fair. The return to Canada was through Sherbrooke and on to Fredericton, St. John, Charlottetown and Halifax where the Empress of Britain received the royal pair for the voyage home, with a brief stop at St. John's, Newfoundland.

In his parting message the King tendered thanks to the Canadian people for personal kindnesses and the perfect arrangements for their tour, and, while Canada's material wealth was fully assured, he wished for her sons and daughters an even greater growth in the stature of mind and spirit.

The Queen in a word of farewell thanked all for the wealth of affection offered them and said what had warmed her heart was the proof Canadians had given everywhere that they were glad to see them and added how glad she was to have seen so many of the women and children of Canada.

—P. Fisher.

THE "CANADA MUSEUM"

W. H. Breithaupt, C.E.

The oldest newspaper in the Waterloo Historical Society's collection is the "Canada Museum und Allgemeine Zeitung," published over a hundred years ago in Berlin, then a small, straggling village, now the City of Kitchener.

Four full volumes of fifty-two weekly numbers each were published and one-half volume of twenty-six numbers, the whole extending a few months over five years.

The Society has the complete first volume and a reprint of the first number, printed by Hett and Eby, local printers in 1888; also a loan of the fourth and the half fifth volume, bound together.

All available evidence goes to show that this was the first German newspaper published anywhere in Canada. The Canadian Historical Review of March, 1931, gives a check list compiled by W. S. Wallace, Librarian of Toronto University, of periodicals published in Upper Canada, 1793 to 1840. In it the "Canada Museum" is listed as the first German newspaper. There is no evidence of any other German publication anywhere in British North America at that time.

Heinrich Wilhelm Peterson, later Henry William, editor and publisher of the "Canada Museum," was a remarkable character and true pioneer. He was born in Quackenbrueck, in the Duchy of Oldenburg, Germany, May 27th, 1793. Two years later his parents emigrated to America and for a while lived in Baltimore, Md., later in Pennsylvania. A biography of Henry William Peterson by A. E. Byerly of Guelph appears in the 1931 Report of the Waterloo Historical Society. Peterson first visited Berlin in 1832, and apparently the following year came to stay.

The first number of the "Canada Museum" was issued August 27th, 1835, its stated purpose being "Allgemein, wie der Sonnenschein, aus der Naeh, aus der Ferne, bringend alles Neue gerne" (Universal as sunshine, gladly bringing all news from near and far). The paper consisted of one folded sheet, four pages, and so continued throughout its publication. Size of the page was at first 16¼ x 11 inches, later it was 18½ x 13 inches.

In general more attention was given to foreign news, especially to news from Pennsylvania, than was given to local news. Important items and some advertisements were printed both in German and English; occasionally there was a column or more in English.

The weekly publication day was Thursday, but this was not always adhered to. Occasionally a week was skipped through

absence, illness or other reason, always stated by the editor. The first full volume, 52 numbers, begun in August, 1835, was not completed until October, 1836.

The first number had a list of subscribers and stockholders, 147 of them, subscriptions ranging from fifty cents to forty dollars. Out of a total of some \$1,400 in subscriptions about \$1,000 was paid in cash, which gave the publisher a fair start. Benjamin Eby and Jacob C. Schneider each subscribed \$40.00 and paid cash. Another noted name on the list was Anton Van Egmond (subscription also \$40.00, but not paid at once). This was the Col. Anthony Van Egmond who cut out the Huron Road through the forest from Wilmot Township to Goderich seven years before for Commissioner John Galt of the Canada Company, and at this time lived on his home farm near Clipton.

Advertisers in the first number were Carl Israel, weaver; Robert Kay, hatter; two teachers, offering services, and Peter Robinson, commissioner, Toronto, with four advertisements offering Crown lands for sale.

The third number, printed on a Saturday instead of Thursday, contains the first advertisement of Dr. John Scott who had arrived in Berlin, from Galt, not long before. He soon became a leading figure in the small community, was later first Warden of Waterloo County, 1853, and first Reeve of Berlin, 1854. (John Scott was born in Bewlie Mains, Scotland, January 25th, 1814, took his degree of M.D. at Edinburgh University, 1834, and the same year came to Galt, Upper Canada, and from there to Berlin where he was active until his death on December 21st, 1856, while still Reeve of Berlin. Scott St., Kitchener, is named after him).

On December 3, 1837, there is notice by David Clemens, Township Clerk, of a meeting to be held, December 12th, in the school house in Berlin. December 10th, a call is put forth by the editor urging attendance at this meeting, object being the discussion of the erection of a new district, and selection of a District Town. The Member of Parliament for the District, James Durand, is to be present.

In the July 14, 1836, number there appear, in both German and English, the death notice of James M. Clayton, brother of U.S. Senator for Delaware, John M. Clayton, and brother-in-law of the editor.

There are occasional lists of letters for Berlin in the Waterloo Post Office, Daniel Schneider, Post Master. There was no post office in Berlin until 1842.

Hamilton and Dundas advertisements appear in the early numbers, among them Issac Buchanan & Co., Dry Goods; James Crooks & Co., Flamboro West, wants large quantities of black salts, a domestic product, now unknown, which seems to have been a large article of trade.

May 12, 1836, advertisement of Yoeste & Hespeler, General Store, Preston. John Wissler advertised his tannery near Lexington. Wissler erected a wire suspension bridge across the Grand River near his tannery, on which boys used to swing back and forth until finally they broke it down. Samuel Liebschuetz advertises his flour mill and General Store in Jewsbury, (later German Mills and now Parkway), and also offers building lots for sale. Alfred B. Hopkins gives notice of a new private school in Berlin.

No. 52, the last of the first volume, was issued October 20th, 1836, almost fourteen months after No. 1, due to occasional skipping of weeks, as spoken of.

November 17th, 1836, there is detailed account of a wall built partly around the Mennonite Church, the 1834 frame building which replaced the log church of 1813. A list of 116 subscribers contributed \$335.31. A length of 567 feet of wall was built, over 5 ft. high, with wooden coping, at a cost of \$339.45. To complete a surrounding wall required 490 ft. more.

Announcement is made that a German school would be started by Bishop Eby, in the school house adjoining the cemetery, the following Monday.

October 17th, 1837 issue gave an account of a general Mennonite Meeting in the Berlin Church, with visitors from as far as Markham. Twelve ministers and exhorters occupied the pulpit. Attendance was over 600 which crowded the church so that the editor could at first not get in.

December 1837 issue contained a report of rebellious disturbances in Lower Canada. Conflicts in Montreal and vicinity were noted in two extra issues.

The editor announced his address as: Berlin, Preston Post Office, Gore District, Upper Canada.

There are now occasional lists of letters for Berlin awaiting in the Preston Post Office, instead of in Waterloo as before.

December 16th, 1837, issue completed the second volume, again covering about fourteen months for the 52 numbers.

September 6th, 1838, issue announced in German and English that Henry William Peterson, the editor, had been appointed Justice of the Peace. He begged his fellow citizens to be peaceful and said: "Let no man trouble me on Sunday."

The fourth volume began on December 22nd, 1838. Announcement was made that the day of publication had been changed from Thursday to Saturday as the mail arrived from Preston on Mondays and Fridays, enabling full news of the week to be given on Saturdays.

The issue contained evidence of the rebellion in accounts of defeated attacks in Montreal and Windsor by self-styled Patriots, also the report of the hanging at Kingston of von Schultz, one of the rebel leaders, on the morning of December 8th, 1838, and notice by David Clemens, Town Clerk, Waterloo, that the annual Township Meeting of Waterloo would be held at Frederick Gaukel's Inn, Berlin, on Monday, January 7th, 1839, at 12 o'clock noon.

J. Beck announces that he has started a smelting furnace in New Hope, later Hespeler, and is ready to supply castings.

John U. Tyson advertises his Bridgeport store.

February 23rd, 1839, issue, announcement is made of the printing of a spelling book and reader for the use of German Schools, author Benjamin Eby.

Under date of March 2nd, 1839, Charles Ebert and Otto Klotz of Preston announce dissolution of partnership, Klotz to continue alone in the business of a drug and grocery store.

William Scollick, J.P., William Ellis, J.P., and H. W. Peterson, J.P., gave notice of a special, joint session at F. Gaukel's tavern, Berlin, on Saturday, April 2nd, 1839.

The Waterloo Bridge Company, pertaining no doubt to the toll bridge over the Grand River at Freeport, had occasional meetings in Waterloo or Berlin for election of officers and transaction of general business.

On May 18th, 1839, a list of tolls published as follows:

	Currency (pence)
Wagon or sleigh with one pair of horses	3
Wagon or sleigh with two pairs of horses	6
Pleasure wagon or sleigh with two horses	4
Each additional horse to such sleigh or wagon	1
Every saddle horse	1½
Sleigh or wagon with one yoke of oxen	1½
Each additional yoke of oxen	1
Every head of horned cattle, hog, pig, goat, colt, sheep or lamb	½
Every horse in droves	1
Every ass or mule	1
Foot passengers, each	½

No saw logs to be dragged over this bridge. No riders or wagons to go faster than a walk, subject to a penalty of Two Dollars.

J. S. Shoemaker, President.

June 29, 1839. Before the editor as Justice of the Peace a man was accused of having driven over the toll bridge at a faster rate than a walk, admitted it and had to pay two dollars and costs.

June, 1839, John U. Tyson, Bridgeport storekeeper, advertises repeatedly for 100,000 bushels of dry, clean field and house ashes.

August 3rd, 1839, H. W. Peterson, the editor, advertises as Notary Public and conveyancer.

There is comment at various times on Lord Durham's Report, especially on conditions in and recommendations for Upper Canada, and on August 10th, 1839, a public meeting at Salyard's Hotel, Preston, passed favorable resolutions. (Lord Durham was in Canada from May to November, 1838. His famous Report, on the state of the country and as to what should be done for responsible government, was made public in Canada in April, 1839).

Extended report of a memorable camp meeting held under the auspices of the Evangelical Association, now the Evangelical Church. It began Friday, August 23rd, on the land of David

Erb above Schneider's mill, and lasted until the following Wednesday. The editor attended all day Sunday. In his capacity as Justice of the Peace he looked about for any disturbance and found none whatever. He had been to camp meetings in Pennsylvania and found this the most orderly one he had ever attended. There was a crowd of about 800, Catholics, Lutherans, Reformed Church, Baptists, Mennonites, Tunkers, Methodists, United Brethren, Evangelical Association and others. Ministers present were Bishop Seybert (who had come nearly 400 miles on horseback to attend this meeting), John M. Sindlinger, Christian Holl, George Remige, Philip Schwillie and Michael Eis. At the close of the camp meeting 26 new members joined the Association.

Under the same date appeared an advertisement calling for delivery of stone for the building of a jail in Goderich.

Frederick G. Millar had built a fine store. (The Millar store was on the east corner of King and Frederick streets, where now is the soldiers' monument).

December 7th, 1839. The new Governor General of Canada, the Hon. Carl Poulett Thompson, arrived in Toronto November 21st.

Union of Upper and Lower Canada was under discussion in Parliament in January, 1840. (This union was effected in 1841).

February 22, 1840. First divorce in Canada granted by the Legislature.

March 21, 1840. Announcement of the marriage of Queen Victoria, but uncertainty, due to conflicting reports, whether this was on the 10th or the 16th of February.

March 28th, 1840. Large advertisement of an American lottery, total prizes \$1,217,216. Full ticket \$20, half \$10, quarter \$5, eighth \$2.50. Proceeds to be used for internal improvement of the District of Columbia.

Last issue of fourth volume, No. 52, April 4th, 1840. No. 1 of fifth volume, Saturday, April 11th, 1840.

Under date of May 21, 1840, F. C. Capreol of Toronto announces his intended survey and map of a railway from Montreal to Kingston. (The Grand Trunk Railway began building on this route thirteen years later).

June 6th, 1840, advertisement of the manufacture of axes and other edge tools by Louis Brace, in Bridgeport.

Proclamation, June 18th, 1840, by W. H. Draper, Attorney-General, that the townships of Proton, Luther, Melancthon and Amaranth of Simcoe County; Garafraxa, Erin, Eramosa, Guelph, Nichol, Waterloo; Wilmot, Woolwich and parts of Huron and Gore Districts shall form the New District of Wellington with Guelph as District Town.

August 7th, 1840, Buchanan, Harris & Co. of Hamilton, advertise their large importing house.

From the Upper Canada Gazette of August 13th, 1840, under appointments: Henry William Peterson of Berlin, Esquire, to be Registrar of the County of Waterloo. (Waterloo County did not officially begin, however, until 1852).

August 21st. Change of publication day to Friday.

September 18th, 1840, announcement that the bill for union of Upper and Lower Canada has been passed by the British Parliament and was to be proclaimed by the Governor-General within fifteen months.

October 23rd, 1840, sale of the German part of the printing office to Henry Eby, son of Bishop Benjamin Eby, who has been in the "Museum" office for four years, beginning as apprentice.

November 6th, 1840, H. W. Peterson, Registrar, announces that the Waterloo County, Wellington District Registry Office is now open in the Court House at Guelph, in charge of William R. Taylor, Deputy Registrar. (Mr. Peterson had evidently been appointed Registrar for the full Wellington District before this date).

Under date of December 4th, 1840, announcement is made of the Wellington Institute, a private academy, Principal J. F. A. S. Fayette, recommended by:

H. W. Peterson, J.P.

W. G. Millar.

F. G. Millar.

John Scott, Surgeon.

J. Shoemaker and Rev. Benjamin Eby.

On Friday, December 18th, 1840, appeared the last issue of the "Canada Museum," being No. 26 of the fifth volume. The

time covered by the four and a half volumes, from August 27th, 1835, to December 18th, 1840, was five years and almost four months.

The editor bids affectionate farewell to his readers and solicits their patronage for Henry Eby and his "Deutscher Canadier" as successor to the "Museum." The first number of the "Canadier" appeared January 1st, 1841.

There was no English newspaper in what became Waterloo County until the advent of the "Dumfries Courier" in Galt, in 1844.

NEW DUNDEE, ITS HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT

Mrs. H. Bauer

New Dundee is situated in the southeast corner of Wilmot Township and comprises Lot 6 of the Third Concession, Block A, of the Township. It is bounded by roads leading from H. Copley's farm on the Roseville Road northward to Koehler's line fence, then west to the Petersburg Road, then south to Poth's corner, and east to the corner opposite H. Copley's farm. Through the village flows from north to south the Alder Creek, a tributary of the Nith, so called because a dense forest of alder trees at one time covered its banks. It is a beautiful little community, but its population is not yet sufficient for incorporation as a village.

John Millar is said to have been the founder and first settler at New Dundee. He came in 1826 and named the village he hoped to build in honour of his home town of Dundee in Scotland. Part of the house which he built shortly after his arrival is still standing. It was John Millar who dammed the creek and built the first saw-mill. He also operated the first store of the community and built a number of houses. He acquired a great deal of property during his lifetime and became very wealthy.

But John Millar was only one of a large family of five brothers and four sisters, most of whom were outstanding in the pioneer history of Waterloo Township and New Dundee. The Millars came from Scotland about 1825 and settled at Niag-

ara, where one of the brothers, Alexander, remained. The others went up into the interior of Upper Canada. John, as stated, settled at New Dundee and remained there all his life. Several of them settled at the Sand Hills, which was named Berlin shortly after and is now called Kitchener. These included Lillie and Betsy, who married a Mr. Tyson, and had a son Albert and a daughter who married Israel W. Bowman. Records show, however, that several members of the family lived at the Sand Hills only a short time, then moved to New Dundee and died there. Many of the family remained unmarried all their lives.

As a family, the Millars inclined to commerce rather than to agriculture. The earliest stores both in New Dundee and in Berlin were operated by members of the Millar family. In 1830, David and William Millar bought their first property in Berlin, built a house in the very heart of the little settlement and in it set up a store. Two years later they built a larger store on the southeast corner of King and Frederick streets near a huge sandhill. Frederick Street is said to have been named after another brother, Frederick. William Millar and his sister, Janet, were postmaster and postmistress of the first post office in Berlin.

Records show that Frederick Gourlay Millar went to New Dundee when still a young man. He bought the house and store of his brother John and built the first grist-mill of the settlement. Later, he moved to Port Dover, and from there he went to Burford, where he died. His widow returned to Berlin with her family of whom the known members are Alexander Millar, K.C., of Berlin; William, a lawyer, of New Hamburg, whose daughter Kate spent some time in the office of her uncle, Alexander, and is now Mrs. Stirling; Allan and David, one or both of whom became doctors, residence unknown; John, who went west, and a daughter, Isabella, who married a Mr. Jones of Burford. One of the streets of New Dundee was named after her.

William Millar and his sister, Janet, left the post office in Berlin and went to live in New Dundee. William bought a hundred acres of hardwood bush, the farm now owned by Gilbert Bergey. He built a small brick cottage and he and his house-keeping sister, Janet, lived there for the rest of their lives. William also bought a hundred acres of pine bush on the north side of the road, but he refused to sell the timber on it because he said it would be needed some day for shipbuilding. The Millars were wealthy and had money to lend. Of William it is said that he was always at home when the prospective borrowers

called. But Janet, or Aunty, as she was generally called, was something of a gad-about. Every day, rain or shine, she finished her housework by noon, indulged herself in a short nap, and went to the village for the afternoon. She was eccentric in dress and manner, but she was very agile even in old age and she enjoyed good health all her life.

John retired from business in his later years and gave the management of the store over to his son, James. The father built a new house in the village, the one now occupied by Lincoln Cassell, and there he spent the declining years of his life. He died at eighty.

The Bettschen Family is another connected with New Dundee since very early days. In 1831, David Bettschen settled on the south half of Lot 5, of the Third Concession, comprising one hundred acres. A dense forest covered the land, but Bettschen and his two sons cleared it and built on it a log house, a barn and a blacksmith shop. For ten years they lived there, subsisting on pioneer fare, such as venison, bear meat, potatoes, vegetables, milk and coarse bread. In 1842, the farm was sold to John Allchin, an Englishman, who owned the adjoining farm. Allchin offered it for sale and a certain Donald MacDonald, living south of Ayr, came to see it with the prospect of buying it, but he left without doing so. On his way home he kept thinking about the farm and wondering if he ought not to have bought it. Finally he decided to flip a coin and let it decide the issue. The coin advised him to buy and he returned and did so.

Another of the early settlers was Dan Schafer, a squatter, who took possession of the north half of Lot 5, Third Concession. He had erected a shanty, and lived in it alone, spending his waking hours in hunting and trapping. People called him Squat Schafer and said he hailed from Kentucky, but nobody really knew. He was peculiar in appearance and his coming and his going were alike shrouded in mystery. The land he cleared has come to be known as Schafer's Shanty field.

Thomas and Henry Hall, natives of Yorkshire, England, settled the northern half of Lot 6, Third Concession of Wilmot, Block A. These men were choppers, and they cleared the entire corner before they moved to Bethany, Wellington County, Ontario.

In 1829, or thereabouts, Daniel and Jacob Reichard settled near New Dundee and erected a saw-mill driven by water-

power from Alder Creek. The brothers had lived in Waterloo Township, and had played a part in the opening of the Huron Road from Guelph to Goderich on Lake Huron. In lieu of money for their services, they were given a grant of eight hundred acres of land, being a lot of two hundred acres for each member of the family, Daniel, Jacob, Polly and Christian. This land is now owned by S. Cressman, W. Witmer, G. B. Hallman and E. Becker. In the early days deer tracked through this lot on their way from the Waterloo plains to the Wilmot pineries, stopping to drink from Alder Creek. As many as thirty-one deer have been counted at a crossing. It was also a favourite haunt of bears and wandering Indians.

Abraham Klopfenstein, undoubtedly of Jewish origin, bought from The Canada Company for his son, Abraham, the north hundred acres, Lot 5, Concession 2. But the young man declined the gift and went to live in Ohio. This farm was then acquired by David Millar, and he kept store there until he died. He was buried at Rosebank cemetery. Thus by another link the Millar Family is bound to New Dundee.

The development of the community is shown in the history of its schools and churches. More than any other, these institutions mark the mental and moral standing of the people.

The first old yellow schoolhouse stood just opposite Dr. Brown's barn, facing east. It had a single room with four rows of triple seats and a large box stove in the centre of the room. No fence marked the bounds of the schoolyard; a few beech trees that belonged to the forest primeval offered the children shade and recreation.

The second school stood near the present home of M. Bock. It was larger than the first one and it was equipped with double desks and chair seats. The single classroom had two entrances, both facing south with adjoining cloakrooms and shelves for dinner-pails, one for the girls and the other for the boys.

The third schoolhouse was up on the hill near A. Toman's residence. It was burnt to the ground on February 21st, 1928, between ten and eleven in the morning, after having served the community for about thirty-four years.

These three schools were antecedents of the splendid new four-roomed school, costing \$30,000, which stands on the north side of the street, across the bridge and opposite the Mennonite

Brethren Church. It was officially opened on November 29th, 1928, by Major Coles of the Department of Education, in the presence of approximately three hundred ratepayers and prominent men from North and South Waterloo, including parliamentary representatives, school inspectors and trustees. The New Dundee band provided music and the students furnished a program of songs and recitations. A distinctive feature of the occasion was the presentation of prizes by Miss Sylvia Bock, on behalf of the Women's Institute to the students ranking first and second at the entrance examination. Mr. Edwards, M.P., presented a large Union Jack to the school and Miss Merner, the principal, received it with a suitable reply.

The urge for secondary education found satisfaction in a High School, which was opened on September 5th, 1922, in the church on Front Street. The initial attendance was ten.

The school preceded the church in New Dundee. In the early days of the settlement the old yellow schoolhouse did double duty as church and school. The services in those days were conducted by J. Kilborn and W. Thompson, Methodist preachers stationed at the nearby village of Washington in Brant County. Now there are four churches in the village, the United Brethren, erected in 1869, a Luthran church, a Baptist church and a well-equipped modern church erected by the Mennonite Brethren in Christ. Parsonages are provided for all of these churches.

Much might be said of agriculture in this community for there are many splendid farms. There has been a great development, too, in fruit growing. The earliest story of apple and pear growing in this vicinity dates back to 1829. It is related that in the fall of this year a bachelor residing in Wilmot went to visit friends near Hamilton. On his way home he munched a few apples and pears, taking care to preserve the seeds for planting in his garden. One day when he was away from home a lady friend visited his garden and finding it full of little wild trees, pulled them out and threw them over the fence. When the bachelor returned the following day he found that his precious fruit trees had been uprooted. He recovered them hastily and replanted them with great care. The result was that nine apple trees and one pear tree grew and bore the first fruit of the neighborhood.

THE EVANGELICAL CHURCH IN UPPER CANADA
FROM 1837 TO 1865

Rev. L. H. Wagner

The History of the Evangelical Association, Vol. 1, last chapter, Rev. Ruben Yaekel, describes the religious conditions of the people in Waterloo County, Upper Canada, as very unsatisfactory. This he gathered from numerous letters and personal reports. Among these was a letter from H. W. Peterson of Berlin, Upper Canada, and published in the "Christliche Botschafter" on July 15th, 1838. In it he says: "We are like straying sheep without a shepherd," and makes a strong plea for a pastor. He had heard Jacob Reigel, John Zimmer and Karl Hammer and was favorably impressed with them, and the doctrine they preached. So our church took Upper Canada as one of her first mission fields, Christian Holl was sent to Waterloo County and Michael Eis to the Niagara area.

The beginning of the work of the Evangelical Church in and around Waterloo County was at a Camp Meeting on the farm of David Erb, northeast of Waterloo and not far from Lexington, on August 28th, 1839. There were 15 tents put up. Bishop John Seibert had come on horseback all the way from Illinois, about 400 miles, to attend it. The Spirit of God wonderfully manifested itself. John M. Sindlinger and others were also there. At the first service the altar was filled with seekers. A great revival followed. The few earnest Christians were encouraged and spiritually strengthened. Before the close of this first camp meeting the communion of the Lord's Supper was celebrated. It united the people as never before. Fifty-four communicants attended, among these were Catholics, Lutherans and many others; 800 or more attended.

The church was organized with 26 members divided into two classes. One at Berlin and the other at Waterloo. The class leader of the latter was Jacob Hoffman. Services were held in the homes for several years. The following missionaries served during these years: Joseph Harlacher, Jacob Dereich, Christian Holl, J. M. Sindlinger, Michael Eis, Wm. Schmidt, Jacob Kehr, Martin Lauer, David Fischer, J. Gross, Theobold Schneider, Jacob Wagner, Solomon Weber, M. Lehn and J. Grenzenbach.

On Sept. 25th, 1841, Chr. Humel dedicated the first Evangelical Church in Canada on Queen Street, Berlin, having a

residence in the basement for the preacher. At the dedication 20 persons were converted. It was moved later to Elgin St., where it is used as a dwelling. Here the Waterloo and Lexington people worshipped with those of Berlin and surroundings. Up to 1849, New York State and Canada were connected with the Pennsylvania Conference. Then the New York Conference was organized and the Societies in Canada were connected with it.

The need of a House of Prayer and Worship at Waterloo was keenly felt among the members in and around Waterloo. The Lord put it into the heart of Samuel Burkholder to secure a lot on Church Street near King. He immediately began to plan to get a church built. This brick building is still standing and is being used as a residence. In 1851 it was dedicated to the Worship of the Triune God and the congregation continued to worship there till the new church was erected on the corner of Cedar and Water streets.

In addition to those mentioned above the following preachers also served in this new church, viz. Peter Alles, J. G. Staebler, Frank Herlan, Joseph Umbach, Werner Oetzel, H. Weiser, Henry Holtzman, C. A. Spies, Samuel Krupp, J. Wildfang, Philip Miller, G. Roth, H. Werner, Jacob Kaechele, C. F. Boller.

Two districts, Waterloo and Hamilton, were formed and in 1864 the Canada Conference was organized. The Waterloo Society of the Evangelical Association of those years gave to the church some notable sons, viz. John H. Thomas, the veteran S.S. Superintendent and choir leader, and his brother Henry, who for many years served in our Conference as a devoted pastor; Jacob Kaechele, who was chosen in 1886 as missionary to Wuerttemberg, Germany; Joseph Umbach of blessed memory, outstanding leader of our conference and even of great influence in the whole church. Woolwich, where the latter lived with his parents, was attached to Waterloo Circuit. His father was Lutheran and his mother Catholic. Under the pastorate of my sainted father, Jacob Wagner, Joseph Umbach was converted as a young man. When the New York Conference met in 1854 at Rochester, N.Y., my father took young Joseph Umbach along. There was a scarcity of preachers, so Bishop Joseph Lang pleaded for volunteers. My father arose and said there was a young man here, who came with him from Canada, who would probably help out. Brother Joseph Umbach was thereupon appointed assistant

to Frank Herlan on Waterloo Circuit. Thus without a license or even a recommendation from his class he entered the work, and later was duly ordained and became one of the most influential ministers of the church.

After the dedication of the church at Berlin the opponents of the work of the Lord were so incensed at Rev. J. Harlacher, that they stuffed a suit of clothes with straw, hung it up near the corner of King and Queen Streets and burnt it in effigy. But the work progressed. At a Bush Meeting Brother Harlacher announced a preaching at Petersburg. He took his rig in front of Mr. Ernst's tavern and stood on it. The tavernkeeper locked his doors and with the crowd listened attentively. The next meeting was held in Father Staebler's house nearby, whose family was blessed. Two sons, John G., and John, were converted and became pioneer preachers in our Conference. Two or three of John's sons also entered the ministry. A son of Jacob Staebler, Christian, was for many years a member of our Conference, then also of New York, and for years editor of our German Magazine and Sunday School literature.

Sunday School at Berlin

In 1837 Chas. Hammer came to Canada, where he found American and European Germans hungry for the word. Before the first camp meeting was held in David Erb's bush on August 23rd, 1839, a Sunday School had been started in Jacob Hailer's furniture shop on King Street, Berlin, Upper Canada. It still stands. On Saturday afternoons the shop was cleaned up for the Sunday School next day. Even Indians attended. It got too small, so the school was held in their house and later in another building. Attendance was 41. Offering \$34. When the church was built in 1841, of course, the Sunday School was held in it.

Waterloo Sunday School

After the dedication of the Church Street church in Waterloo, Valentine Knechtel, father of Rev. S. R. Knechtel, who lived in the basement, started a Sunday School with evident success. When he moved away Noah Cressman continued until he passed away. For a time it lapsed until John H. Thomas, C. Steuernagel and Hy. A. Thomas took it up. It has been kept going on successfully ever since.

In the Niagara Peninsula, in 1839, the same time that the Pennsylvania Conference sent Joseph Hallacher to Waterloo County, Michael Eis was sent to the counties along Lake Erie, where Germans had settled. With these he got in contact. He went all the way along the lake, visiting Dunnville, Rainham, South Cayuga, Walpole, Middleton and Rodney. In the township of Gainsboro was a large settlement of Germans. Here in the neighborhood of the Sonntags (Sundays) a mighty work of grace broke out. At the end of the year's missionary work, he had received 84 members in different places and many more conversions had taken place.

Around "The Twenty" there was a large settlement of Mennonites from Pennsylvania. About 20 miles west of Niagara Falls, Rev. Samuel N. Moyer of our Conference wrote that in 1841 Rev. Philip Schwilly preached in a school house on the Fly Road. When he came again this was closed to him. So he preached in the bush nearby. Then came Jacob Gross and Frederick Sharfe. Wm. Hippel opened his house. A mighty revival took place at the first meeting with many converts. Meeting continued to two in the morning. Among the converts were Jacob M. and Evangelist Samuel M. Moyer, Wm. and John Hippel, Jos. and Samuel Fry, Jacob Hauser, the Grosses and others. July 17th, 1850 a church was built and dedicated by Rev. Wm. Schmidt, and a Sunday School was started. In 1847 a Presiding Elder District was formed in Upper Canada and supplied by the New York Conference.

Preachers Who Visited Canada Before Canadian Conference Was Organized In 1864

J. Riegel; John Zinzer; Christian Holl; Michael Eis; Bishop John Seibert, 1839; Joseph Harlacher; Jacob Dereich; J. M. Sindlinger; Jacob Kehr; Martin Lauer; David Fisher; J. Gross—M. Lehn; Theobald Schneider; Jacob Wagner—Sol. Weber; J. Grenzenbach; Wm. Schmidt—J. Umbach; J. Karchele, Waterloo Mission; G. Braun, Waterloo; Wm. Schneider, Waterloo; W. Schwandt, Niagara; D. Dippel, Smiths Creek; Th. Hauch, Elgin Mission; S. Kropp, Port Elgin; Peter Alles, Conestogo; J. G. Staebler, Hamburg; Frank Herlan, Presiding Elder, Hamilton; Joseph Umbach, Niagara; Werner Oetzel; H. Weiser; Henry Holtzman, Rainham; C. A. Spies, Sebringville; Samuel Krupp, Port Elgin; J. Wildfang; Philip Miller; G. Roth; H. Werner, Carrick; Jacob Kaechele, Waterloo Mission; C. F. Boller, Carrick;

C. A. Thomas, Blenheim; C. Steuernagel, Hamburg; G. F. Buesh, Lake; L. Rothaermel, Conestogo; J. D. Yenui, Markham; G. Leif, Oxford; G. Leif, Galt.

ITEMS OF INTEREST Gleaned from New York Conference Proceedings

- 1849—Salary \$62.52.
- 1850—Bishop John Seibert, Chairman at Syracuse, N.Y.
- 1851—Wm. Schmidt, delegate to General Conference; salary \$72.24.
- 1852—New York Conference at Berlin, Upper Canada.
- 1853—Bishop John Seibert, Chairman; Jacob Wagner, J. G. Staebler to Waterloo Circuit; Jacob Wagner, Peter Alles to Waterloo Circuit.
- 1854—Jacob Wagner to York Circuit; J. Umbach and F. Herlan to Waterloo.
- 1855—Jacob Wagner to York and Saugeen Mission; Wm. Schmidt, delegate to General Conference.
- 1856—New York Conference, Clinton Township, Lincoln Co., Upper Canada.
- 1857—Bishop Jos. Lang, Chairman; Hamilton Mission; Jacob Wagner, Humber Circuit.
- 1857—Jacob Wagner, Grove, N.Y.
- 1858—N.Y., Jacob Wagner retired and moved to Berlin, Upper Canada, and died April 19th, 1858; Conference at Buffalo. Bishop J. Seibert preached at Buffalo and M. Lehn at Berlin; Text: Danl. 12.3, same text chosen by each. Members 1,673. Received 333, converted 248.
- 1859—New York Conference at Lingelbachs, Lang, Chairman. Wm. Schmidt, Sol. Weber, F. Herlan, Delegate General Conference. Members 2,221. Received 461, converted 444.
- 1860—Bishop W. W. Orwig, Chairman; salary \$80 to \$100. Members 2,221. Received 462, converted 444.
- 1861—Hamilton Church building promoted.

1862—New York Conference at Morriston, Upper Canada. The billeting of preachers at Conference Session changes every two days.

1863—Bishop W. W. Orwig, Chairman. Delegates to General Conference: F. Herlan, S. Weber, J. D. Yusui.

1864—Bishop J. Lang, Chairman, who appointed Mr. Philzinger. J. G. Bosch expelled as he had joined the Ebenezers. John Wagner's name appears. Division of New York and Canada Conferences. Former gets 24 and latter 23 preachers. Waterloo—Sol. Weber; Hamilton—F. Herlan. Numbers 2,821; Sunday School 1,423. In Canada gifts received for tables not charged.



A HISTORY OF BRIDGEPORT

C. Featherston

The first settler in this district was Peter Erb, who came to this region from Pennsylvania in 1807. He settled on the west side of the Grand River about one mile northwest of where the village now stands. His home was on the present farm of L. C. Klie. Before passing on it is interesting to note that Peter Erb was the great-grandfather of Mrs. Edward Meisel whose husband is an employee of the Shirk and Snider flour mill which is about the only pioneer business which has survived the years.

Bridgeport itself was not started until 1829 when Jacob Shoemaker built the dam on the stream flowing from Waterloo into the Grand River. The next year, 1830, he built his grist-mill and saw-mill near the mouth of the creek. The early settlement which grew up around the mill was known as Shoemaker's Mill. This district was on the west side of the river and for some strange reason was called Shoemaker's Mill, Lancaster and later Glasgow. John U. Tyson began a settlement on the east side of the river which he called Bridgeport. In 1851 Smith in "Smith's Canada" remarks that the mill had five run of stone but the two settlements on either side of the river should have the same name to make less confusion. This was done and the name Bridgeport was chosen.

The first store was located on an island between the bridges which spanned the river. These bridges were of wood but were replaced in 1897 by two steel spans across the main river and a smaller span across the narrow channel to the east. In 1934, these spans were in turn replaced by the present concrete bridge built in five equal arched sections, the island being graded away.

Lancaster House was the first hotel in the village. It was built in 1840 and is situated at the junction of Lancaster and Mill Streets. This hotel is still in use. A second hotel, Grand Hotel, was constructed at the end of Lancaster Street. There was another hotel, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," at the corner of Bridge Street and the Bloomingdale road, the building of which is still standing.

In the early days there were several general stores in Bridgeport. The most important of these was carried on by a German, Peter N. Tagge, a native of Holstein, where he was born in 1816. Tagge came to Bridgeport in the early forties and remained in business here for fifteen years. He was postmaster, general merchant, justice of the peace and township auditor. He bought and sold grain and did a semi-wholesale business with blacksmiths and others. At the height of his prosperity he did a business valued at \$100,000 yearly. Berlin people then came to Bridgeport to do their shopping.

Industries were built up on the west side of the river. Aside from the grist-mill and saw-mill were a cooper shop, a wagon shop, a stave and barrel factory, blacksmith shops, woollen mills, potash factory, shoemaker shops, tailor shops, tannery, cider-mill, brewery, broom factory, tinsmith shop, oil-mill and lime-kiln.

Prior to 1852 Bridgeport was larger than Berlin, but in that year the Grand Trunk Railway was built through the latter and from that date Berlin grew while Bridgeport lost its industries.

The Shoemaker mill, now owned by Shirk and Snider, Limited, a joint stock company of which C. P. Bechtel is president and manager, was operated by Mr. Shoemaker for twenty years, when it was taken over by Eby and Devitt. Later Mr. Devitt retired and in 1870 Shirk and Snider became the owners. George Shirk is dead but his brother Noah still works in the mill. The first grinding was done with mill-stones. In the early days flour was teamed to Dundas for shipment. The old homestead of Mr.

Shoemaker still stands. It is a large, red brick structure across the street from the mill and is owned by Moses Hunsburger. In 1902 a branch of the Grand Trunk Railway was built to the sugar factory and to the Shirk and Snider mill. The first telephone used in the village was in the mill office. Shirk and Snider also had telegraphic operating apparatus.

Berlin and Bridgeport were connected by the Berlin and Bridgeport Electric Railway. It was then that the village became a kind of summer resort. The Street Railway Company erected the casino in 1903 in Riverside Park along the Grand River. The park contained about seven acres of land. The building had a hall with a polished maple floor for dancing and roller-skating. The ground floor contained a dining-room and a kitchen. To reach the other side of the river passengers were carried on a ferry pulled across by cable. The casino has since been used as a slipper factory and machine-shop but is now vacant.

In 1905 Hydro-Electric power was used in the homes, but it was not utilized for street lighting until 1913.

The first church of the village was built on the Bloomingdale Road. It was given to the village by John Tyson and called the Free Church as any denomination was free to use it for church services. The Evangelicals first met in Lexington, later holding services in the old school which they bought in 1879 for their church. In 1889 they built a white brick church just back of the old school which was on the north corner of Bridge and Woolwich streets. In 1933 this church was replaced by the present structure which was built on the site of the old school. The Lutherans built their church on Lancaster Street in 1888.

The first school was of log construction and was built in 1845. One of the first teachers was a Mr. Brown. In 1867, two teachers, Mr. Mulkerson and Miss Dobbin taught in the same room. When the Evangelicals purchased the old school it was agreed that they could hold Sunday School services but no preaching services, this being the desire of one of the school trustees. In 1879 the present school site was purchased. The school was two-roomed and of white brick construction. The trustees at that time were Moses Kraft, Peter Shirk and Andrew Weber. Ezra Eby and Jeannie Frame were the teachers at the time. It might be of interest to note that Ezra Eby was the one who wrote considerable local history. In 1898, the third room was added and the fourth in 1927.

The following list of tradesmen in 1857 might give us some idea of the importance of the village at that time:

Philip Beck, tailor; Gottlieb Bitzer, tavernkeeper; Diefenbacher and Bros., brickmakers; Eby and Devitt, millers; Thomas Ferrier, tavernkeeper; George Fischer, shoemaker; John Gunther, tailor and saloonkeeper; Samuel Hendrick, blacksmith; L. Herborn, shoemaker; Adam Huff, tailor, storekeeper; Henry Huff, carpenter, joiner; Christa Huff, tavernkeeper; Hurst and Garlich, blacksmiths; Kettle and Wendling, woollen manufacturers; Michael Kreutzwisser, carpenter; John Mueller, blacksmith; Mathias Rotang, wagonmaker; P. Schweikle, butcher; Jacob Seibert, carpenter; Ferdinand Seiferth, blacksmith; Peter Tagge, J.P., storekeeper; James Walker, carpenter; James Woolner, carpenter; Michael Zimmerman, mason.

While recalling the early days in Bridgeport, a neighboring centre can be remembered. About two miles up the river from Bridgeport there was a thriving business known as the Eagle Tannery on the west bank of the river. John Wissler came to Waterloo Township from Pennsylvania in 1834 and built the tannery, a brick dwelling for himself, and a number of homes for his men. He also operated a store, a saddler shop, shoe shop and a farm. In 1837 his brother, Levi, entered into partnership with him and remained four years. Sem Wissler came to the tannery to work in 1839 and worked until 1841. He received \$2,650 from home and bought the business from his brother, Levi, who returned to Pennsylvania. In the early days of this settlement a suspension wire footbridge was stretched across the Grand River for ease in crossing. The boys of the district swung on it until it fell into the river.



WAYSIDE CROSSES IN OR NEAR WATERLOO COUNTY

Wayside shrines are not unusual in rural Quebec but their existence in or near Waterloo County is not generally known.

The roadside cross standing above the village of Weissenberg, was placed on the former farm of John Koehler. The cross stands opposite the school of Section No. 6, Pilkington, a brick building erected in 1875. John Koehler acquired

possession of the farm on January 28th, 1869. A son, James, a prominent merchant in Guelph, had the cross erected on the old homestead as a memorial to his parents. In 1916 the cross with the corner on which it stands became the property of the New Germany (now Maryhill) parish, the deed being made to the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of the Diocese of Hamilton.

The roadside cross located about one mile southwest of the Koehler cross mentioned above is on the farm of Anthony Drexler, whose father, Sebastian, purchased the property from John Klein on November 28th, 1876. It is probable that the cross was erected during the Klein ownership of the Drexler farm, John Klein having been a nephew of Andrew Klein, who erected the shrine near New Germany. The cross was erected between 1860 and 1870.

The cross near New Germany stands on land included in the deed of 94,012 acres issued by the Crown to Richard Beasley and associates. In June, 1802, Beasley sold 60,000 acres to Daniel and Jacob Erb. The farm of 196 acres, part of this tract, was sold to Andrew Klein in 1846. The cross in this instance was put in place by the owner of the farm in thanksgiving for a safe journey from Alsace to his new Canadian home. Years ago this shrine was one of the points visited by the New Germany congregation in procession on the Rogation days and on the feast day of Corpus Christi. The date of erection of the cross is about 1846.



THE REGISTRY OFFICE

G. V. Hilborn, Registrar

While the Registry Office is replete with local historical interest and volumes could be written from the perusal of our early records, at this time we are only briefly outlining the various phases of the Registry Office Buildings.

During July and August, 1840, George Bechtel, Abram Bechtel, John Biehn and Sam Betzner purchased their various



REGISTRY OFFICE, WATERLOO COUNTY
ERECTED 1939

properties from Richard Beasley. These first settlers were followed in the same year by Jos. Sherk, Jacob Bechtel and David Hiestand and their various deeds were recorded in York, now Toronto. Due to the extension of immigration west of Toronto, and east of our present county, it was deemed advisable to open a new Registry Office at Milton in Halton District in 1815. Our records then in York were transferred to our new buildings at Milton.

Due to a further influx of immigration, Wellington District was formed in 1840. This new district comprised Waterloo, Wellington and Grey, with the district headquarters at Guelph, then a thriving village still in the teen age. During the next twelve years, what now comprises Waterloo County was rapidly settled. Crown Patents deeding the various lands had been issued, vesting almost all the lands in the various townships except Wellesley. Wellesley Township was largely settled after the formation of Waterloo County as a separate Registry District.

In January, 1852, representatives of Wellington, Grey and Waterloo District were called together at the request of Waterloo County. Our district being largely settled and due to the activity of real estate at this time, our county representatives felt that a convenient location within the county should be selected for the transaction of county business, rather than the necessity of travelling to Guelph to conduct the various county affairs. As a result of this meeting, separation was effected within a month.

The first Registry Office for the County of Waterloo was erected in 1854 and served its purpose until 1939, when the present building on Frederick Street was completed.

During the year 1862 a Registry Office was established in Preston for the purpose of serving South Waterloo, but was soon abandoned for the one central office.

The recent building is constructed of Queenston limestone and is entirely fireproof throughout. Above the entrance is a mosaic of the crests or seals of the three municipalities contributing to its cost, viz. the County of Waterloo, City of Kitchener and City of Galt. After passing through heavy bronze doors, one enters a lobby whose walls are of rare material of dazzling beauty, fluted at intervals for striking effect and highlighted above in bright blue and buff. The floor and steps are of a terrazo pattern. The inner building is constructed with a

viewpoint of utility and economy of space, containing various files, counters, etc., of steel construction. The ceiling contains various holophane flush units to supply the electrical lighting during the dull weather. Nothing seems to have been omitted from the standpoint of an efficient Registry Office and at present it is considered the finest building of its type in Canada.

The opening took place on June 26th, 1939, the Hon. Gordon Conant, Attorney General, officiating. This was followed by a few brief speeches by Warden W. D. Brill, W. H. Shaw, Chairman of the Property Committee, Mayor W. S. McKay of Galt and Mayor George W. Gordon of Kitchener. A sumptuous banquet was arranged at the Walper House and Hon. Mr. Conant delivered the address of the evening, being introduced to the assembly by the Inspector of Legal Offices, Mr. J. Roy Cadwell. Various county officials participated in the programme and full expression was given to the beauty and utility of the new quarters, which should be adequate for at least a century.

The cost of the new building was approximately \$50,000 while the fittings and general equipment cost \$8,000.

The office of Registrar since the office was first opened in 1854 has been held by the following:

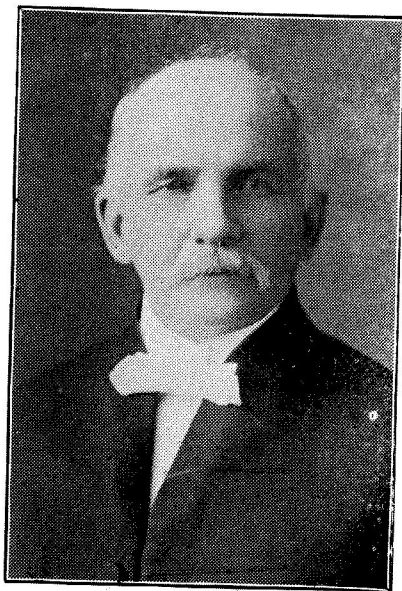
D. S. Shoemaker, 1853-1863; D. McDougall, 1864-1891; Isaac Master, 1891-1898; A. W. Merner, Deputy Acting, 1898-1901; J. D. Moore, 1901-1917; O. S. Eby, 1917-1935; G. V. Hilborn, 1935-

The South Waterloo Office located at Preston was only open two years, 1862-63, and Isaac Clemens acted as Registrar.

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DAVID NORMAN PANABAKER
J. D. Panabaker

On February 5th, 1874, there was born into a wintry world in a Waterloo Township farm home overlooking the River Speed, within a mile or so of the then village of Hespeler, one who was given the name of **DAVID NORMAN PANABAKER**. He died suddenly in a peaceful summer world, one month before the outbreak of the Second World War, on August 3rd,



SHERIFF JOHN MOTZ



DAVID N. PANABAKER

1939, at the age of sixty-five years and six months. Between the winter day of his birth in 1874 and the summer day he died in 1939 there was run a course of outstanding achievement in many things, and of honourable service in many ways to the community in which he lived.

"D. N.," as he was known to all his friends, was born the second last of a large family of children. His father, also named "David" was twice married. The Panabaker family in Canada is descended from Cornelius Pannebecker, who came to Waterloo Township in 1810 from Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, when forty years of age, he being a great-grandson of Hendrick Pannebecker, who migrated to Pennsylvania from Holland about 1699 and who was a land surveyor employed by William Penn.

The mother of "D. N." was Leah Wanner, youngest daughter of Tobias Wanner, who was one of the first five school teachers in the County of Waterloo and who taught in a log school house at Doon when a young man. The Wanner family also came to Canada from the State of Pennsylvania, their home there being in Lancaster County.

Thus we have the family background of David N. Panabaker, Waterloo County pioneer ancestors of whom he was very proud. Incidentally, the change in the spelling of the name to "Panabaker" from the original "Pannebecker" was done by his father, who in doing so made it an easier name to spell.

"D. N.'s" days as a child were spent on the farm. In his childhood he did not enjoy robust health and at times his life was despaired of. He grew stronger, however, as he grew older and enjoyed average good health during most of his adult life. He retained fond memories of his boyhood days on the farm — the fields, the woods, the river, shady lanes, the song of the bobolink in the meadows, the plaintive note of the whip-poor-will in the evening twilight, the trout in the spring-house, maple sugar time — and countless other happy memories of his childhood days. He provided for posterity a description of many of the customs and articles in use on the farm when he was a lad, through his numerous papers written for the Waterloo Historical Society at various times. He cherished a fondness for the farm way of life and for things rural, which in no way diminished with the passing years.

His school days were spent at the Hespeler Public School and at the age of sixteen (almost) he left home to commence

work in the little stone office of the R. Forbes Company Limited, textile manufacturers at Hespeler, as office boy. He soon became pay clerk, invoice clerk, and before long ledger-keeper and general office man. As the years went by he advanced step by step with the industry with which he was connected and while still a young man was appointed Secretary of the firm and was gradually given general oversight of the company's business, eventually becoming General Manager.

During his direct and continuous connection of forty years with the textile industry in Hespeler he accumulated a great deal of knowledge concerning this important Canadian industry and for many years he served on the Executive Board of the Canadian Woollen & Knit Goods Manufacturers' Association, later becoming Vice-President and then President of this Association. Even after retiring in 1929 from his position as manager of The R. Forbes Company, Limited, after it had become Dominion Woollens & Worsteds, Limited, he still held his interest in the Woollen Industry and worked with the Canadian National Research Council in an advisory capacity up to the time of his death. As a textile man he enjoyed a Dominion-wide reputation for his integrity and far-sighted knowledge of the industry.

After retiring from active service in the woollen industry in 1929, "D. N." opened an office in Hespeler and conducted an insurance and conveyancing business where he became a highly esteemed consultant and adviser to many people. He was honoured in 1930 by being commissioned a Notary Public for the County of Waterloo. He also was associated with his son, James D. Panabaker, in a successful retail fuel business in Hespeler, carrying the name of Panabaker Fuel Company, which enterprise was founded in 1930.

In municipal life D. N. Panabaker was a Councillor on the Hespeler town council for many years and in 1916 was elected Reeve of the Town, becoming Warden of the County of Waterloo in 1919. He was elected Mayor of Hespeler in 1921 and honourably served in this office for a term of four consecutive years, retiring from municipal life at the close of the year 1924 owing to a breakdown in health at that time.

He was very keenly interested in local history and for many years as Vice-President for Hespeler of the Waterloo Historical Society, and also as its President, for eleven years, 1927 to 1937, he devoted much of his time to the cause of preserving for fu-

ture generations the history of the pioneers of Waterloo County. It was said of him that he possessed a wider knowledge of the early history of the Pennsylvania Dutch settlers in this part of the Province than any other man of his generation. As intimated in a previous paragraph, a great deal of this knowledge has been preserved in written form through his historical papers printed by the Waterloo Historical Society from time to time.

Among his other many interests was that of lending a helping hand to the underprivileged, and as President of the Waterloo County Children's Aid Society for many years, he furthered the worthy cause of aid to the underprivileged children of his County and district.

Heavy business responsibilities, municipal work, and other varied interests did not keep him from being very active in church affairs as well. A member of the Methodist Church, later the United Church of Canada, he was connected with almost every local branch of the work. At one time or another he was superintendent of the Sunday School, choir leader for many years, and chairman of numerous church boards. His interest in church work could not be called passive participation in any shape or form. He helped to "bear the burden" in many different ways.

On October 17th, 1900, he married Sarah Elizabeth Anderson, a daughter of James Anderson, who operated a Wagon Shop and Carriage Works in Hespeler, and she, his widow, still survives him along with three sons, Wilbur C. Panabaker, James D. Panabaker and Frank S. Panabaker, the latter being the noted Canadian landscape artist.

David Norman Panabaker was a lover of nature in all her varied forms, and a lover also of good music, art and literature. His real ambition in life was to leave the world and his own community a little better place than he had found it. He thought that this should be everyone's first duty. As a manufacturer, student, philosopher, historian and friend to all his fellow men he tried to achieve this end. Let history be the judge of his efforts. His was a full and useful life upon this earth. May his soul go marching on!

—J. D. Panabaker.

JOHN MOTZ

John Motz, born June 5, 1830, in Diedorf, in the Eichsfeld district, Germany, came to Waterloo County on the 2nd of June, 1848, after an ocean voyage which had lasted 64 days. For some time he worked among farmers or was busy in the woods cutting shingles until he entered upon an apprenticeship as tailor which lasted for three years. He was established in business in Petersburg and St. Jacobs, and about 1857 spent a year in Rock Island, Ill. There he met Joachim Kalbfleisch and both decided to return to Waterloo County, one destined to become the editor of a Liberal paper in Berlin, and the other the editor of a Conservative paper in Waterloo.

John Motz, though 27 years of age, recognized the necessity of learning English and attended the Grammar School on Frederick Street, now Suddaby School. It was his object to become a teacher. However, he had a good friend in Frederick Rittinger who had come to the country in the same year and had learned the printing trade in the office of the Deutscher Canadier. Fred Rittinger was an expert in the printing art and enjoyed the distinction of printing the first issue of the Berlin Telegraph, the first English paper published in Berlin.

In the summer of 1859 the two men, after a vain attempt to buy out the Deutscher Canadier, decided to establish a new paper, the Berliner Journal. They spent the autumn months in soliciting new subscribers in the district. While occupying his time this way John Motz had an experience in Woolwich Township which in later years he often repeated to his friends. In a farm house he found the husband and asked him to become a subscriber of the new paper. The man called to his wife who was upstairs, saying that there was a man here who wants to sell a new paper. The answer was given in the Pennsylvanian-German dialect to the following effect, "You better give him an order; we will be needing a good deal of paper to tie up apple butter crocks."

On December 29, 1859, the first issue of the Berliner Journal appeared. The partnership of Rittinger and Motz continued unbroken until October 12, 1897, when a serious attack of illness took away Fred Rittinger. The business was continued by sons of the original partners until the death of John A. Rittinger in July, 1915. Four years later the Journal was merged with the News Record but was published as a separate paper until 1923. John Motz remained editor of the Journal until 1899.

On the 17th of Feb., 1868, he married Helena Vogt. This union was blessed with three children: Mary, a member of the Community of the Sisters of Notre Dame, now deceased; Mrs. Louisa Zinger, who has her home on a portion of the family homestead on Young Street, Kitchener; William J. Motz, present manager of The Kitchener Record.

John Motz took an active interest in his community and in public life. He was a member of the Separate School Board and also of the Catholic Cemetery Board. In the '70's he was elected to the Town Council and following the death of Mayor Louis Breithaupt in 1880 he was elected to this office and occupied the same until the end of 1881. In later years he was a member of both the High School and the Public Library Boards. In public life he was an active force for many years. His influence is best exemplified by an anecdote which Dr. Lackner, M.P.P., related on the occasion of a banquet arranged by W. V. Uttley in 1899 to mark Mr. Motz's retirement from newspaper work. Dr. Lackner stated that frequently on his professional calls throughout Waterloo County he found it necessary to ask for paper in which he might wrap up his powders. He added that usually he was given a copy of the Berliner Journal, and he declared that a Tory powder wrapped up in a Grit newspaper in every case effected a cure.

The reward for Mr. Motz's public activities came to him on December 1, 1900, when he received the well-merited appointment of sheriff of Waterloo County, an office which he occupied until the date of his death, October 9, 1911.

—W. J. Motz, M.A.