

**BRANT HISTORICAL SOCIETY
NEWSLETTER
1908-1994**

**Brant County Museum & Archives
57 Charlotte Street, Brantford, Ont. N3T 2W6**

FALL 1994 Volume I No. 3

C1994

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PRESIDENT'S REFLECTION

Our summer sojourn is over and our fall and winter activities are about to begin soon. I look forward to your continued support for the fall activities of the Brant Historical Society and the Brant County Museum & Archives.

You will see that

there are two historical articles included in this issue. One article is written by Mr. Ken Strachan, who is a member of the Brant Historical Society board of directors and is editor emeritus for the Brantford Expositor. His topic,

which deals with Irish settlement in Brant County, is a summary of his address delivered at the Brant Historical Society St. Patrick's celebration in March.

The other article is written by Mrs. Angela Files who is
(continues next page)

also a member of the Brant Historical Society board of directors. This article is Part 2 about the arrival of the Black refugees to the Brant County area from 1850 to 1870.

Bruce Hill's book entitled "The Grand River Navigation Company" is now available at the Brant County Museum & Archives Gift Shop for \$21.95. Please consider this book for gift giving to family

and friends.

Members of the consulting firm, Weston & Associates, have continued to work throughout the summer on the "Brant County Museum & Archives Study". A public meeting took place at the Museum on August 25, 1994 to present the findings of this study.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank our Museum staff for operating a most successful museum

club for children during the summer months. Many exciting learning experiences took place.

The September meeting of the Brant Historical Society will be held on Wed. September 21st, 1994 at 5:30 p.m. north of St. George on the farm of Hank and Jean Hedges. This farm is a must to see with its unusual plants and animals. I hope to see you there.

Ruth Lefler



EARLY DAYS OF THE IRISH IN BRANT COUNTY by Ken Strachan

The Irish were among the very first inhabitants of the fledgling village of Brantford when it was surveyed in 1830. Years later, J.J. Hawkins wrote that "The whites were English, Irish and Scotch, chiefly, with quite a sprinkling of native Canadians, United Empire Loyalists, and Americans." (1) By 1836, there were enough Irish Catholics in the area for a meeting to be held to decide whether a church should be built in Brantford or Paris. By a vote of 13 to 12, Paris was chosen, and a modest wooden structure was built where Sacred Heart Church stands today. (Brantford would have its own parish, St. Basil's, in 1842.)

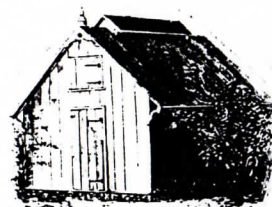
The oldest records at the Paris church date from 1852, and they testify to the essential Irishness of the congregation. The marriage and birth records are thick with Flahertys, Callahans, Brennans and Ryans, while the places of birth are County Clare, Limerick, Tipperary or, in many cases, "Ireland." This was not a wealthy congregation. An 1852 entry in the register reads: "Copper collection, Dec. 4. Cash taken...Seven shillings and sixpence." That was less than the cost of the record book itself.

But now the Irish population was significant. The Town of Brantford census for 1851 listed 770

Catholics, with 466 shown as born in Ireland. A further 90 or more born in Canada West were the young children of immigrant parents. Many families show older children born in Ireland, and younger brothers and sisters born in Canada. One girl, Margaret Dalton, aged 11, was in between, her place of birth recorded "At Sea".

The occupations listed in the census give a clear picture of the social strata the Irish occupied. There were some tradesmen -- saddler, cordwainer or shoemaker, blacksmith, wagon maker -- but most men were labourers, and many young women were servants. The census also gives us a

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glimpse of a society and economic system that combined exploitation and opportunity. There was Mary McCrew, 14, servant; Alice McCabe, 12, servant; and Agnes Culkin, aged 8, servant. At the same time we find Joseph Donavan, 17, merchant, and William McGraw, 14, cordwainer, and Thomas Flynn, blacksmith, age 14.

This great surge in Irish immigration was due to the series of failures of the potato crop in Ireland, the worst coming in the 1840's, which left hundreds of thousands with the choice of starvation or emigration. Contemporary reports of the situation are not unlike recent news reports from Rwanda:

In every street and alley are to be seen groups of human beings in a state of half nudity; women with their almost lifeless infants struggling to obtain a portion of the scanty nutriment from their mothers...Nay, I have frequently seen women with the lifeless bodies of their infant children in their arms, prowling from street to street, and begging from the casual passengers the means of depositing the remains of their departed offspring in the grave. (2)

More than 300,000 Irish refugees from the famine came to British North American

between 1845 and 1850, some carrying cholera. J.J. Hawkins had vivid memories of those days:

It was in 1847-48 that the terrible scourge of ship-fever was spread over the whole route to London, and westward. Large numbers of the Irish immigrants fell victim to the dread scourge, and were buried in Toronto, Hamilton, Brantford -- along the route in many cases. Temporary hospitals were established in Brantford... How many died in Brantford is not known, but the long line of graves to the rear of Greenwood Cemetery, together with those of the Catholic Cemetery, and the Central School grounds, then a cemetery, must have amounted to scores. The young Hawkins and his brother, small boys, carried pails of milk to the sick in a makeshift hospital.

In this, the boys were helping their father, John Hawkins, one of two supervisors of the hospital in North Ward, the other being Joseph Dalton, butcher, and father of the girl born at sea.

This was the year known as Black '47, when up to 20,000 died on the ships, in the quarantine stations of Grosse Isle, Quebec, and Partridge Island, N.B., or out on the towns and roads of Quebec and Ontario. (3)

The monument at Grosse

Isle, topped with a Celtic cross, has this inscription, in English, French and Gaelic: "Sacred to the memory of thousands of Irish emigrants, who to preserve the faith, suffered hunger and exile in 1847, and stricken with fever ended here their sorrowful pilgrimage."

In Canada, many Irish labourers found work on canal projects such as the Rideau and the Welland, and the locks and canals of the Grand River Navigation Company:

Brantford, like most of the canal cities in Upper Canada, became the scene of frequent and bitter riots among the canal workers. The men of Cork and Connaught were each determined that the other would not be employed on the works. When not striking for overdue wages or battling each other, they organized against the townsmen of Brantford. By 1843 the Brantfordians, by necessity, had armed themselves, formed patrols, and called upon the assistance of military personnel to counter the depredations of the canal workers. (4)

History repeated itself in 1851, when the Paris council:

fearfully heard that more than three hundred navvies were beginning to construct the roadbed of the Great Western Railroad (continues next page)



between St. George and Paris. They had some reason to be afraid. Many of those navvies were wild Irishmen from the counties of Tipperary, Kerry, and Clare. To dispel boredom they whiled away their idle hours with whiskey and fighting. Shortly after they had begun to push the line toward Paris, they brought work to an abrupt standstill by dividing into rival factions, and with shovels, picks, crowbars and pistols, waging a sort of guerilla warfare. (5)

The alarmed members of council passed a resolution to make application to the government to set up a volunteer rifle company to maintain the peace. But the rail line was completed, without any invasion. And some of the feared navvies became residents and neighbours.

Not all emigrants from Ireland were fleeing from famine. Prior to the days of the crowded coffin ships, thousands of

Scots Presbyterians from Ulster -- the "Scotch Irish" -- came to Canada, as did Anglican small farmers who could see no future in southern Ireland.

Emigration was a career move for Allan Good of Cork, who had been appointed general manager of the Bank of British North America in 1837. When he parted company with the bank, he purchased 108 acres near Brantford and built the fine Georgian house that is now the Myrtleville House Museum, displaying some of the books, silver, glass and paintings that had been brought from Ireland. Edmund Burke Wood, born in Brantford of Irish stock, was a successful lawyer here, was elected to Parliament in 1863, and was a passionate advocate of Confederation. He was an orator of such power that Thomas D'arcy McGee, one of the three Irish Fathers of Confederation, (6)

gave him a wonderful nickname: Big Thunder.

But the essential story of the Irish in Brant, and Canada, is of men and women who came here with little but hope, faith, and the clothes on their back, and made their way in the new land. In the process they did much to define and establish the character of a truly independent nation. Big thunder, indeed.

(1) F. Douglas Reville, History of Brant County, 1920.

(2) Edwin C. Guillet, The Great Migration, University of Toronto Press, 1963.

(3) Donald MacKay, Flight from Famine, McClelland & Stewart, 1990.

(4) Bruce Hill, The Grand River Navigation Company, Brant Historical Society, 1994.

(5) Donald A. Smith, At the Forks of the Grand, Walker Press, 1967.

(6) The others were Jonathan McCully of Nova Scotia and Edward Whelan of Prince Edward Island.

taken during that time does not indicate the number of black refugees who returned to the United States from Brant County but it does give us more information about the members living in the Brant County community.



Illustrated by Imre Hofbauer

NAMES OF BLACK REFUGEES LIVING IN BRANT COUNTY DURING THE TIME OF THE CENSUS OF 1871

The 1871 Census of Brant County is one of the most complete and legible censuses. Each person enumerated is listed according to Name, Age, Birthplace, Religion, Origin according to paternal ethnicity, Occupation, and Region of Settlement in Brant County. By searching out the names of these refugees, the names of 84 heads of households were located as follows:

1. Adams, Alonso, 31y, Ont., Christian, African, Labourer, Btfd. (town)
2. Angus, Edward, 47y, U.S., Free Kirk, African, Labourer, Btfd. (town)
3. Armstrong, Mary, 40y, Ont., Methodist Episcopal, African, Btfd. (town)
4. Beeswax, Lydia, 31y, Ont., Baptist, Negro, Tuscarora
5. Bond, Henry, 60y, England, Anglican, African, Shop keeper, Btfd. (town)
6. Boom, Henry, 30y, U.S., Methodist Episcopal, African, Labourer, Btfd. (town)
7. Bowers, William, 43y, U.S., Methodist Episcopal, African, Labourer, Btfd. (town)
8. Brook, Mary, 21y, Ont., Wesleyan Methodist, African, Servant, Btfd. (west)
9. Brown, Henry, 45y, U.S., Primitive Methodist, Negro, Farmer, Btfd.
10. Brown, Lewis, 27y, U.S., Wesleyan Methodist, African, Barber, Btfd. (town)
11. Brown, Nancy, 18y, Ont., Anglican, African, Btfd. (town)
12. Buttler, Augustus, 45y, England, Methodist Episcopal, African, White-washer, Btfd. (town)
13. Cain, Maria, 52y, U.S., Wesleyan Methodist, African, Btfd. (town)
14. Carpenter, James, 78y, U.S., Anglican, African, Farmer, Tuscarora
15. Conrey, Talfred, 24y, O., Methodist Episcopal, African, Whitewasher, Btfd. (town)
16. Conrey, Theodor, 26y, O., Methodist Episcopal, African, Whitewasher, Btfd. (town)
17. Cooper, Henry, 30y, U.S., Methodist Episcopal, African, Labourer, Btfd. (town)
18. Cooper, Henry, 66y, U.S., Methodist Episcopal, African, Farmer, Btfd. (town)
19. Culbert, William, 56y, U.S., Anglican, African, Farmer, Btfd. (town)
20. Curtis, John, 17y, O., Methodist Episcopal, African, Labourer, Btfd. (town)
21. Curtis, Maria, 60y, U.S., Methodist Episcopal, African, Btfd. (town)
22. Dorsey, Benjamin, 36y, U.S., Methodist Episcopal, African, Painter, Btfd. (town)
23. Dowling, Mary, 14y, Ont., Methodist Episcopal, African, Servant, Btfd. (town)
24. Foreman, Isaac, 40y, U.S., Baptist, African, Milk dealer, Btfd. (town)

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25. Green, Reason, 19y, U.S., Wesleyan Methodist, African, Barber, Tuscarora
26. Griffin, James, 42y, U.S., Baptist, African, Labourer, Onondaga
27. Groate, Samson, 21y, Ont., Baptist, Negro, Tuscarora
28. Groate, Abraham, 55y, O., Baptist, Negro, Farmer, Tuscarora
29. Groate, Henry, 26y, O., Baptist, Negro, Farmer, Tuscarora
30. Hollinback, Annie, 36y, U.S., Methodist Episcopal, African, Btfd. (east)
31. Hamilton, Charles, 43y, U.S., Baptist, African, Labourer, Btfd. (town)
32. Hamilton, William, 62y, U.S., Free Kirk, African, Porter, Btfd. (town)
33. Humboy, Nelson, 40y, U.S., Methodist Episcopal, Negro, Labourer, Btfd.
34. Jackson, William, 50y, Africa, Negro, Tuscarora
35. Johnson, Frances, 59y, Methodist Episcopal, Africa, Btfd. (town)
36. Jones, James, 86y, U.S., Anglican, Negro, Labourer, Tuscarora
37. Jones, Jemina, 30y, Ont., Methodist Episcopal, African, Btfd. (town)
38. Jones, John, 40y, Ont., Methodist Episcopal, African, Labourer, Btfd. (town)
39. Jones, John, 44y, Ont., Christian, African, Labourer, Btfd. (town)
40. Josephus, Joseph, 76y, U.S., Baptist, African, Labourer, Btfd. (town)
41. King, George, 18y, Ont., Baptist, African, Btfd. (town)
42. King, Muryi, 17y, Ont., Wesleyan, African, Btfd. (town)
43. Knoll, Joseph, 50y, Ont., --, African, Labourer, Btfd. (town)
44. Laburtus, Hanah, 48y, U.S., --, African, Seamstress, Btfd.
45. Leigh, Leara, 84y, U.S., Methodist Episcopal, African, Btfd. (town)
46. Lucas, John, 22y, U.S., Methodist Episcopal, African, Hostler, Btfd. (town)
47. Man, Archibald, 13y, O., Methodist Episcopal, African, Btfd. (east)
48. Marady, Isaih, 55y, U.S., --, African, Labourer, Onondaga
49. Marshal, Elisa, 55y, U.S., Methodist Episcopal, African, Farmer, Btfd.
50. Marshal, Thomas, 28y, O., Methodist Episcopal, African, Farmer, Btfd.
51. Mayfield, Henry, 50y, U.S., Methodist Episcopal, African, Labourer, Btfd. (town)
52. McLomas, Nicholas, 50y, U.S., Wesleyan Methodist, African, Farmer, Btfd. (west)
53. McCurtis, James, 35y, Ont., Christian, African, Btfd. (town)
54. MeHeaney, David, 21y, Ont., Methodist Episcopal, African, Teamster, Btfd. (town)
55. Moore, Joseph, 28y, Ont., Wesleyan Methodist, African, Btfd. (town)
56. Moore, Mary, 30y, U.S., Wesleyan Methodist, African, Btfd. (town)
57. Morey, Charles, 30y, Ont., Christian, African, Labourer, Btfd.
58. Morey, James, 30y, Ont., Wesleyan Methodist, African, Farmer, Btfd.
59. Morton, John, 38y, U.S., Baptist, African, Labourer, Btfd. (town)
60. Murray, James, 17y, Ont., Wesleyan Methodist, African, Btfd. (town)
61. Nash, Levina, 19y, Baptist, Negro, Tuscarora
62. Philips, Absolom, 35y, U.S., Methodist Episcopal, African, Labourer, Btfd. (town)
63. Royal, Winn, 55y, U.S., Baptist, African, Shoemaker, Tuscarora
64. Scott, Basile, 37y, U.S., Methodist Episcopal, African, Labourer, Btfd. (town)
65. Selby, George, 63y, U.S., Baptist, African, Farmer, Btfd.
66. Sewell, Ephoriam, 45y, U.S., Methodist Episcopal, African, Labourer, Btfd. (town)
67. Shuler, John, 50y, N.Y., Anglican, Negro, Carpenter, Tuscarora
68. Sinclair, Joseph, 65y, Wesleyan Methodist, African, Labourer, Btfd. (town)
69. Spriggs, Samuel, 34y, Ont., Christian, African, Whitewasher, Btfd. (town)
70. Taylor, George, 31y, Ont., Christian, African, Wiper, Btfd. (town)
71. Tanner, John, 70y, U.S., Baptist, African, Labourer, Btfd. (town)
72. Tanner, John, 26y, Wesleyan Methodist, African, Butcher, Btfd. (town)
73. Tanner, Silas, 34y, Ont., Primitive Methodist, African, Labourer, Btfd.

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**THE ARRIVAL OF BLACK REFUGEES
TO EARLY BRANTFORD (Part 2)
1850-1870
by Angela Files**

The Runaway Slave

T'was night, the cabin's silent, still,
The lights are out on the Master's Hill;
And nothing but the moon
Observed a form rush wildly by
With haggard face and blood shot eye,-
The runaway Quadroon.

All save his own wild heart was brushed
As through the swamp and brake he rushed,
When lo! what makes him start?
The blood hound fast upon him bore;
He turned, and in a moment more
His knife was at its heart.

With flagging speed he onward fled;
No rest was for his weary head;-
Niagara was decried
T'was crossed, to be free, British soil was press'd
He sobb'd from out his joyous bursting breast!
"Thank heaven! I'm free!" and died! (1)

by T.S. Richwood



After the American Congress passed a Second Fugitive Slave Act in 1850, waves of black refugees arrived in Canada West (Ontario) until the termination of the American Civil War, (1861-1865), which abolished American slavery. Historians estimate that about 30,000 to 40,000 slaves found their way to British North America. By 1852, the estimated black population in Brantford and the surrounding area was fewer than 100 persons and for the next

decade a greater number of refugees came to the area after the passing of the Fugitive Slave Act. By the middle of the nineteenth century there were small black communities in six areas of Canada West:

1. Detroit frontier - Windsor, Sandwich, Amherstburg and its surroundings.
2. Chatham and surrounding area - Buxton, Dawn, and Elgin.
3. London area - Queen's Bush, Brantford, Wilberforce (now Lucan).

4. Niagara Peninsula, New ark, St. Catharines, Fort Erie.
5. Large urban centres on Lake Ontario, Hamilton, Toronto.
6. Northern perimeter of Simcoe, Grey. Counties; Collingwood, Oro, Owen Sound.

Early Canadian newspapers recorded the exodus of black refugees from United States to Canada, for example:

In July 1855, 150 respectively coloured people have gone to Canada from Pittsburg,
(continues next page)

Pennsylvania during the last six months. In a few years the whole of the free people will have gone to the land of promise. (2)

Notices for information about escaped black refugees also appeared in local publications:

INFORMATION WANTED

A coloured woman who escaped from slavery in the spring of 1855. Her husband escaped from same plantation in the fall of the same year, knowing she came to Canada, followed her hither but up to this time he failed to find her.

Isaac Fitchett, lawyer, Brantford (3)

INFORMATION WANTED

Of John Williams and Nina Brown, alias Nina Prince, daughter of Letila, a slave who formerly lived at the estate of Colonel Fitzburgh, then moved to Kentucky and carried to Mississippi. The children went by the name of Harmen. The parties are light complexion.

Emma M. Bush, Farrington, Mass. (4)

One of the early tragical events of Brant County, which appeared in the newspapers of 1859, was the murder of a mailman planned by three coloured men:

The only public execution which ever took place in connection with the (Brantford) Gaol was on June 7th, 1859, when two coloured men, John Moore and Robert Over met the extreme penalty....About eight thousand people gathered around the gallows outside the Court House Building (to watch the execution). (5)

On Thursday April 14, 1859, Launcelot Adams was carrying mail between Paris and Brantford. Near the Good Farm on the Paris Road, Adams was shot to death. The mail bags were robbed of the Canadian and American bills. "Another man named Armstrong was also implicated and as a reward for turning Queen's evidence he was let off with a life sentence". (6) He served twenty years in Kingston Penitentiary for his crime.

Two years later, John Anderson (alias William Jones or Anderson), a refugee slave from Missouri was imprisoned in the Brantford Jail for murdering F.P. Digges, a white slave owner, who had brandished his walking stick to block Anderson, the runaway slave. The American government demanded that Anderson stand trial in Missouri.

George Brown, editor of "The Globe", and owner of the Bow Park Farm, Brantford Township, opposed

slavery and deplored Anderson's case in his newspaper. The February 8, 1861 "Weekly Expositor" also carried the Anderson case on its front page!

Anderson was held in the Brantford jail until his American accusers arrived from the United States to demand his extradition under the Ashburton Treaty of 1842. Two local magistrates decided Anderson should return to Missouri but local funds were raised to appeal to the highest court of the land.

The refugee was defended by S.F. Freeman, a former partner of Judge Jones of Brant County. It was decided that Anderson could not be taken back to the United States as British law did not recognize that any murder had been committed but only an act of self-defence.

"On December 24, 1862, Anderson was bound for the colony of repatriated slaves in Cape Palmas, Liberia, Africa" (7) Free at last!

At the outbreak of the American Civil War in the year 1861, there were about 50,000 blacks living in Canada and by the end of the war in 1865 some blacks started to re-emigrate to the United States. By the time of the Census of 1871, the black population of Canada decreased to about 20,000. The census

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74. Tanner, William, 32y, Ont., African, Labourer, Btfd.
75. Taylor, Charles, 36y, Ont., Pagan, African, Farmer, Btfd.
76. Walker, Joseph, 23y, Ont., Baptist, Negro, Labourer, Tuscarora
77. Walker, Prince, 14y, Ont., Pagan, African, Tuscarora
78. Washington, William, --, U.S., Pagan, African, Labourer, Btfd. (town)
79. West, Jackson, 39y, U.S., Methodist Episcopal, African, Carpenter, Btfd. (town)
80. Whitby, John, 24y, Ont., Baptist, Negro, Farmer, Tuscarora
81. Williams, Isaac, 22y, Ont., Wesleyan Methodist, African, Painter, Btfd. (town)
82. Williams, James, --, Ont., Wesleyan Methodist, African, Btfd. (town)
83. Wilson, Mary, 48y, Ont., Anglican, Negro, Tuscarora
84. Wyatt, Mary, 40y, U.S., Baptist, African, Btfd. (town)

STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE ABOVE 1871 CENSUS - TOTAL PERSONS OF HOUSEHOLDS OR SINGLE PERSONS LISTED IN BRANT COUNTY OF THE BLACK COMMUNITY = 84 PERSONS

1. BIRTHPLACE OF PERSONS: United States 42; Ontario 39; England 2; Africa 1
2. RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION: Methodist Episcopal 28; Baptist 17; Wesleyan Methodist 14; Anglican 7; Christian 6; Non Committal 5; Pagan 3; Free Kirk 2; Primitive Methodist 2
3. ORIGIN OR NATIONALITY: African 71; Negro 13
4. OCCUPATION: Labourer 27; Non Listed 22; Farmer 13; Whitewasher 4; Barber 2; Carpenter 2; Painter 2; Servant 2; Butcher 1; Hostler 1; Milk dealer 1; Porter 1; Seamstress 1; Shoemaker 1; Shop keeper 1; Teamster 1; Wiper 1
5. RESIDENCY IN BRANT COUNTY: Brantford Town or Brantford Township 62; Tuscarora Township 15; Onondaga 2

The names of the black community indicate that these refugees had dropped their Afro-surnames for the Anglo-American names of their masters. In fleeing their homeland, they often used several aliases so that they would not be captured by slave hunters. Older members of the community were born in the United States while younger members, second or third generations, were born in Canada. Two persons were born in England and one in Africa.

In the United States, the Methodist and Baptist denominations had worked fervently to Christianize the blacks and Presbyterians and Quakers were strong abolitionists. Is it any wonder that a Methodist Episcopal Church was built early in Brantford to care for the spiritual needs of these refugees?

The majority of the black refugees worked in trades and the service industries in Brant County and lived in Brantford Town. An influx of refugees, from the Niagara route, lived in Tuscarora Township.

Many of these emancipated people could sing, with deepest meaning, the old spiritual:

*Before I'd be a slave
I'd be buried in my grave
And go home to the Lord and be free
Canada helped to make me free!*

(1) Richwood, T.S., poet. This poem was printed in the April 2, 1858 edition of The Brantford Weekly Expositor. "Quadroon" means person of quarter negro ancestry. In 1793, Congress passed the first Fugitive Slave Act in which escaped

white, Indian, negro slaves and indentured labourers had to be returned to their masters. It was a criminal offense to harbour a fugitive. (2) The Brantford Weekly Expositor, July 27, 1855. (3) Ibid., September 9, 1856.

(4) Ibid., February 26, 1858
(5) Reville, F. Douglas. "History of the County of Brant", Vol. 1, 1920, p. 286.
(6) Ibid.
(7) Brode, Patrick, "The Odyssey of John Anderson", Osgoode Society, 1989. (Book in BCM&A Reading Rm.)

PUBLICATIONS LIST & GIFT SHOP ITEMS
Brant Historical Society/ Brant County Museum & Archives
57 Charlotte St., Brantford, Ontario N3T 2W6

HISTORICAL SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS

Assessment Rolls of Grand River Tract (Haldimand Township) Gore District, (now Brantford Township) 1816, 1818-24 (Angela Files)	\$ 5.95
Brant County: Place Names And List of Professionals and Trades From Lovell's Directory & Gazetteer 1858 " "	\$ 5.95
Census (Nominal) Grand River Tract (Haldimand Township) Gore District, (now Brantford Township) 1824, 1827, 1829, 1832 " "	\$ 5.95
Jean Waldie Vol. 1	\$14.95
Jean Waldie Vol. 2	\$15.95
Both Volumes	\$22.50
The Grand River Navigation Company (Bruce E. Hill)	\$21.95
View of an Indian Reserve (George Beaver)	\$12.00
St. George Continuation School (B. Wesley Switzer)	\$ 7.00
Rural Schools of South Dumfries Township (J.C. Webster)	\$ 8.00
Glimpse of the Past N/A	\$ 3.50
How Brantford Cooked	\$ 3.50
From Automobiles to Washing Machines (Robert L. Deboer)	\$ 9.95
Brantford Pottery " "	\$ 9.95
Arts and Entertainment " "	\$ 9.95

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Great Little Inns of Southern Ontario (Margaret Chandler)	\$ 4.95
Real Old Woodstove Cookbook	\$ 2.95
Rules of Etiquette of 1800's	\$ 2.95
Health Hints 1887-1924	\$ 2.95
Great Grandma's Health Suggestions (late 1800's)	\$ 2.95
Canadian Album Series - Nature Stories for Children	\$ 3.95
Pelee Island Wine & Vineyards Inc. J.S. Hamilton POSTER	\$20.00
Market Square HASTI-NOTES	\$ 2.95
Mohawk Chapel HASTI-NOTES	\$ 1.95
Frank Adams' PRINTS (6) Mohawk Chapel;	\$ 5.00
W. Ross Macdonald School;	
Brantford Market Square;	
Bell Homestead;	
Brant County Court House;	
Grace Anglican Church	
Mohawk Chapel POSTCARD	\$.25
Brant County Atlas	\$25.00
County of Brant - Tremaine	\$ 2.50
City of Brantford 1875	\$ 5.00
Historical Map - Brant County	\$ 5.00
Discovers of Canada Map	\$ 5.00

PUBLICATIONS ORDER FORM

TITLE	UNIT PRICE	QUANTITY	TOTAL PRICE

* Add \$3.00 to cover the cost of postage, ALL orders are to be prepaid.

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Please make cheque payable to: **Brant Historical Society.**

Send to: **Brant County Museum & Archives, 57 Charlotte St., BRANTFORD, Ont. N3T 2W6**

BRANT HISTORICAL SOCIETY MEETINGS

SEPTEMBER :

VOLUNTEER APPRECIATION NIGHT AND BARBEQUE

Wednesday September 21, 1994

5:30 pm.

Rain Date: Thursday September 22, 1994 at 5:30 pm.

Join us at the home of Hank and Jean Hedges for a natural experience!

Departing from our usual meeting format our September meeting features an evening at the Hedges' experimental farm located north of St. George. Avid naturalists, Hank and Jean have developed their farm into a haven for rare plant species, birds, and waterfowl.

We will also pay tribute to our many volunteers who make a major contribution to the success and continued operation of the BHS/BCM&A. The barbeque begins at 5:30 pm. and the menu consists of hamburgs, hot dogs, and salads at a nominal charge of \$ 5.00 per person.

Please R.S.V.P. by September 18th to 752-2483.

TO GET TO THE HEDGES' FARM FROM BRANTFORD:

Follow Park Road North to Hwy. 99. Turn right on to # 99. Turn left at sign to St. George (Branchton Road). Follow into St. George. Once in St. George, proceed through intersection and follow Branchton Road until pavement ends (approx. 2 miles). Follow the gravel road for approx. 1 mile. Hedges' farm at located St. George and Glen Morris Road. **PLEASE BRING YOUR OWN LAWN CHAIR.** For further information please call the museum at 752-2483. **RAIN DATE - Thursday September 22, 5:30 pm.**

OCTOBER :

Wednesday October 19, 1994

8:00 pm.

Restoration Architect **MR. PETER STOKES**
will speak on his numerous Brant County projects.

WHERE WERE YOU IN '42???

Don't forget to get your tickets for our 2nd annual **BIG BAND DANCE** featuring the Swing era music of George Rose. Saturday October 1, 1994 from 8:00 pm. to 12:00 am. Tickets available at the Brant County Museum & Archives. This is a fundraising event for the Brant County Museum, Bell Homestead, and Myrtleville House. Please support our three sites!!!

NOVEMBER :

Saturday November 5, 1994

"WE'LL MEET AGAIN"

Special Remembrance Day programme featuring a war time dinner, entertainment, and sing along. Location and time to be announced.

CORPORATE MEMBERS

* Amoco Fabrics & Fibers Ltd.

* Boddy, Ryerson

* Millard, Rouse & Rosebrugh

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NEW MEMBERS

Mark Fram
Toronto

Edward Hoke
Washington, D.C.

Sarah Pashagumskum
Toronto

1994 BRANT HISTORICAL
ENDOWMENT FUND CONTRIBUTIONSMemorial Gifts:

Board of Directors Brant Historical Society
in memory of Mrs. Strachan.

Dr. and Mrs. H. Hedges and family
in memory of Beryle MacDonald Stevenson.

Mr. and Mrs. Morley Lefler and family
in memory of Bessy Bain Swinton.

Board of Directors Brant Historical Society
in memory of Thirza Madelaine Robbie.

Miss Mary Stedman
in memory of Geoff Yard.

Board of Directors Brant Historical Society
in memory of Mr. Johnson.

Donations:

Mrs. Alexandra Johnston

