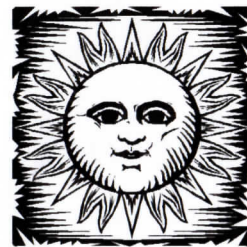


BHS Quarterly



Summer 1996

Brant Historical Society 1908-1996

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57 Charlotte St., Brantford, Ont. N3T
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THE MUSEUM IN THE SQUARE

Second Floor, Eaton Market Square

President's Reflection

On behalf of the Brant Historical Society, congratulations are extended to Miss Ruth Stedman and Mr. Edwin Eason for their many years of volunteer service on the Board of Governors of the Museum. This group, made up of Brant County Councillors and appointed members from the Society, oversees the physical maintenance of the Museum site.

At a recent ceremony, Ruth and Ed were presented with plaques, and Brant County Council made a generous gift of \$2000 to the Brant Historical Endowment Fund in recognition of their service. Thank you Ruth and Ed for your valuable contributions to both the Brant Historical Society and the Board of Governors. We look forward to further endeavours with you. Thank you to the Council of the County of Brant for their most generous donation.

Please remember the Brant Historical Endowment Fund. Call the Director/Curator, Susan Twist, at 752-2483 to contribute or for more information about the fund. Tax receipts are issued for all donations.

The Brant Historical Society recognizes its hard-working volunteers at the June meeting with an appreciation dinner. A BIG thank you goes out to all of our volunteers. This is only a small recognition of the large volume of work you do for us!

Thank you to the members of the Brantford Garden Club for once again adding summer flowers to the front beds at the Museum. This makes our life "a little bit brighter."

Marilyn McDonald has joined the staff on a part-time basis to assist with the Museum in the Square and other ongoing activities. We also welcome two summer staff members, Kathryn Cottrill and Sarah Van Dyk. They are working under the Summer Career Placement Program sponsored by the Federal Government. Thank you to the Brantford office of Human Resources for their generous support.

In 1997, the Museum is developing a display involving Lewis Burwell, the first land surveyor to settle in the Brant County area. The

continued on page 3 **Reflection**

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Brantford's Newspaper Pioneers

by Ken Strachan

Ken Strachan, Editor Emeritus of The Expositor, presents the first in a series on the history of journalism in Brant County.

Full of romance and rebellion, the story of the newspapers in Brant County begins in 1834, when Brantford was but a small sprawl of a village.

The Sentinel

The tale commences with a prominent citizen, Squire Nathan Gage, encouraging one David Keeler to come from Rochester, New York to start up a weekly newspaper venture under the banner of The Sentinel.

Not long after, Thomas Lemmon moved from Kingston to the village of Brantford with his family, which included several daughters. Within a few weeks, David Keeler (described by historian F. D. Reville as "impetuous in everything") had met, wooed and married the eldest Lemmon daughter, 18-year-old Alice.

This was the romance. Now comes the Rebellion of 1837.

Coming from the star-spangled republic to the south of Upper Canada, Keeler was an outspoken opponent of the undemocratic colonial regime, where the Family Compact kept a tight grip on policy and patronage. The Sentinel became the voice of the militant

reformers in the Brant area. A later account described Keeler's editorial approach:

"The pioneer editor of Brantford proceeded to do his best to smash it (the Family Compact) into infinitesimal fragments."

When the armed rebellion led by William Lyon Mackenzie broke out in 1837, and was swiftly put down, Keeler was a marked man. A warrant was issued for his arrest and put in the hands of the deputy sheriff, his father-in-law.

It appears that family ties came before duty to the Crown in the mind of Mr. Lemmon. In any event, when the sheriff's men came to execute the warrant, Keeler had disappeared. He surfaced safely in back in Rochester and died there in 1849, never having returned to Canada.

The Brantford Courier and Grand River Advertiser

Meanwhile, as Reville notes, "Mrs. Keeler retained possession of the newspaper property." She had already written for her husband's newspaper, giving her a strong claim to be the first woman journalist in Canada. Now, she could be counted as the first female newspaper proprietor. For a time, she rented out the plant to a young printer from New York, but that arrangement did not work out very well. In 1839, The Sentinel was taken over by Alice Keeler's father,

Thomas Lemmon, who enlarged the business and the name of the weekly, creating The Brantford Courier and Grand River Advertiser. The paper was printed in the white frame Lemmon homestead, where the Bell Memorial now stands.

Mrs. Keeler continued her journalistic career, writing leading articles for the Courier and contributing to newspapers in St. Thomas and London, Ontario. In 1849, the now widowed Mrs. Keeler married Dacres W. Hart, and we catch a last and most pleasing glimpse of her in the 60th anniversary edition of the Courier, published in December, 1899:

"Mrs. Hart, herself, can undoubtedly lay claim to being the pioneer woman journalist of Canada ... Mrs. Hart is now eighty-three years of age, but her intellect is as bright and clear as ever. She may be easily ranked as one of the most charming conversationalists to-day in Brantford Only last month, November 17th, Mr. and Mrs. Hart celebrated their golden wedding, and the proprietor of The Courier of to-day begs leave to extend to the proprietor of The Sentinel of 1834-39, the forerunner of The Courier, fraternal greetings on that propitious event, and to wish her and Mr. Hart, in common with Brantfordites, old and new, many more happy years together."

If there's a warm family feeling to this account, it is no accident. Thomas Lemmon was succeeded in the business by his son, Henry, known to all as Major Lemmon, and one of the great characters of Brant County journalism. Late in life, he married a Mrs. Harriet Martin, an English widow. Her two nephews, R. H. and F. Douglas Reville came out from England and in 1890 they took over The Courier.

R.H. Reville would go on to publish "The Canadian Golfer", the first golf magazine in Canada, and in 1920 F. Douglas Reville produced his splendid two-volume "History of Brant County."

Major Lemmon was a big man, a useful quality in those days when a newspaper's critics sometimes expressed their feelings with their fists. On one occasion, when Major Lemmon was emerging from his morning shave at a Colborne Street barber shop, a well-aimed punch sent him back into the shop, but through the window rather than the door.

He loved music, and once played his slide trombone in Grace Church to augment a wheezy organ. He liked to play the guitar and sing. As a public man, busy with civic boards and causes, he was often a platform guest at various gatherings, and at banquets he would be called upon to say a few words. His preference was to stand up and sing in a strong baritone, one of his favorites being "The Days When We Went Gypsyng."

The Courier's connection with Brantford newspaper history ended in 1918, when W. J. Southam of Hamilton bought The Courier and shortly thereafter sold its goodwill and subscription list to The Brantford Expositor. Thus ended a long and lively rivalry - in both business and politics - between The Courier and The Expositor, founded in 1852 by Henry Racey after an argument with Major Lemmon.

But that's another story.

Brantford's Old Newspapers

In Brantford, we are fortunate to have some of our old newspapers on microfilms at the Brantford Public Library. Copies of parts of the newspapers can be made on a special microfilm reader/printer near the Librarian's desk on the lower floor. The following early newspapers have been preserved on microfilm:

Brant County Herald: Jan. 1 1857 - Nov. 23, 1858
Brantford Conservative Expositor: Oct. 17 1850 - Apr. 17 1859
Brantford Daily Courier: Jan. 2 1884 - Oct. 31 1918
Brantford Evening Telegram: Dec. 23 1881 - Sep. 30 1890
Brantford Weekly Expositor: Apr. 24 1855 - Dec. 29 1916
Brantford Daily Expositor: to present date.

"It was due to the kindness of Mrs. A. Jamnik of the Brant Historical Society that issues of The Brantford Evening Telegram appearing on this microfilm were made available for this project on Copy Loan. The originals remained in the Society's custody. In addition, a few issues of this paper in the custody of the Archives of Ontario were added."

Wm. H. Cooper, April 7, 1978

Reflection continued from page 1

display will involve names of some of the streets, roads and highways in Brantford and Brant County. If you are able to contribute accurate information about the origin of these names, please contact the Museum at 752-2483.

At the May 14, 1996 Board meeting, the Board of Directors of the Brant Historical Society passed a motion abandoning the plan to move to the Carnegie Building for the present time. We would reconsider such

a move if and when financial circumstances permit. A presentation to this effect was made to City of Brantford Council members on Monday June 10, 1996.

The first obligation of the Brant County Museum & Archives is to preserve the rich past of Brant County and Brantford through the

over 37,000 artifacts and archival items. This enables us to share this history with the public in a variety of ways. With three levels of government beginning to reduce their financial support, it has become apparent

that a move to the Carnegie Building would result in a deficit situation.

It is now our task to solve the immediate problem of property tax at our present site. Our long-range plan is to raise funds for the Brant Historical Endowment Fund and future building expansion.

As you have done in the past, please support these endeavours as our future really depends upon your commitment!

Enjoy a safe, healthy, enjoyable summer.

Ruth Lefler

Harriet Tubman: The Moses of her People by Angela Files

Part IX in a series on Black History in
Brant County

*Go down, Moses
Way down to Egypt land,
And tell old Pharaoh
To let my people go!*

In the year 1821, a slave uprising in South Carolina used as its theme song the spiritual "Go down, Moses" to encourage people to break the shackles of bondage. At that time, on Edward Boddas' large plantation in Bucktown, Maryland, slaves Benjamin and Harriet Ross had a daughter, Harriet. She was destined to help slaves escape, and became known as the "Black Moses." Slight five foot tall Harriet became one of the greatest "conductors" on the Underground Railway.

Like most slave children, Harriet had no education, little play time, but much hard work with whippings as a daily routine:

"At the age of six, Harriet was hired out to a woman who beat her with a rawhide strap, fed her scraps, and did not let her sleep."¹

"Another employer kept her working outdoors though she had measles, then dumped her half-dead at the Boddas place, growling "She ain't worth the meal and molasses to keep her alive Give her back to her mammy."²

Brothers Benjamin, William, Henry, James, Robert and John and sister Mary Ann, saw Harriet's skin torn by whippings and their mother attempting to heal her by spreading lard on her wounds. Harriet's religious soul cried out "Lord, show me a hiding place from being sold on the auction block, the cruel whippings and the bloodthirsty hounds. May I follow the North Star at night and

the thick green moss by the trees during the daytime to safety."

At twenty-four, Harriet met and married John Tubman, a free man. In 1849, she escaped to Philadelphia and freedom, leaving behind her husband, who had threatened to report her to their master. His refusal to accompany her was a great disappointment to Harriet. Freed slaves did not always help those still in bondage to escape to non-slave states or Canada.



Harriet Tubman

Over the next decade, having won her liberty, Harriet made some 20 trips from the North to the South, rescuing more than three hundred slaves. Syracuse, New York and Rochester, New York homes and churches sheltered these refugees before they fled across the Niagara River by the suspension bridge or lake boats to the Canadian side.

Harriet Tubman once stated "On my Underground Railroad, I nebbber run my train off de track and I nebbber los' a passenger."

St. Catherines was the chief underground terminal in the Niagara region. The escape route often terminated in the home of Rev. Hiram Wilson or the British Methodist Episcopal Church on Geneva Street.

"The original log structure was built in 1855, of walnut trees, with a stone foundation. Wooden pegs and square nails were used. It was the home church of Harriet Tubman when she lived in St. Catherines."³

"Zion Baptist Church, 82 Geneva Street, was also built in 1863 by Negro slaves who had escaped from the United States to Canada. It had been founded by Rev. Anthony Burns in 1862."⁴

Through the dangerous work of Harriet Tubman, slaves were brought to St. Catherines, and some were later guided down the Grand River. Settlements were formed by the efforts and work of Rev. Burns and guidance along the river was aided by the Tuscarora Baptists of Lewiston, NY and the Baptists of the Six Nations Reservation. Many of these black refugees owed their lives to these kind, brave Samaritans.

One of the major disappointments in Harriet Tubman's life was the failure of John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry on Oct. 17, 1859.⁵ She had assisted Brown in recruiting soldiers for combatting slavery through armed force. Brown and his followers were captured, charged with treason and murder, and hanged on Dec. 2, 1859 in Charlestown VA (now in West Virginia). Harriet Tubman regarded Brown, rather than Abraham Lincoln, as the true emancipator of her people.

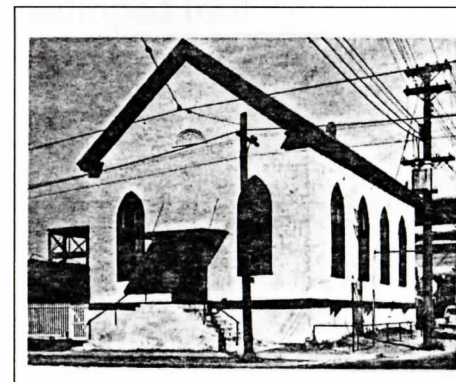
After her trip to rescue slaves in 1860, Tubman began to speak at anti-slavery meetings and for women's rights. Before the outbreak of the American Civil War, she was forced to live in Canada, but returned to the United

States to serve as a nurse, soldier, spy and scout for the Union Army during the war.

In 1869, Harriet Tubman married Nelson Davis, a Civil War veteran, who died in 1890. She continued to help others after his death.

For her work in assisting slaves to escape to Canada, Harriet Tubman received a medal from Queen Victoria. Her valuable work during the Civil War was rewarded by a pension of twenty dollars a month, thirty years after the fact. She used most of her money to erect a place for the aged and needy. No person was turned away from her door!

Today, the Harriet Tubman House in Auburn, NY is on the National Register of Historic Places. It was bought for her by William Seward, an anti-slavery campaigner and Secretary of State to President Lincoln during the Civil War.



B. M. E. Church, St. Catherines

On March 10, 1913, at the age of ninety-three, Harriet Tubman died in Auburn, NY. The citizens of the town erected a plaque which reads as follows:

"In Memory of Harriet Tubman
Called the Moses of Her People
With rare courage she led over
Three hundred negroes up from
Slavery to freedom
And rendered invaluable service
As Nurse and Spy
With Implicit Trust in God
She Overcame Every Obstacle."

Her own words capture the story of her life:

"I grew up like a neglected weed, ignorant of liberty, having no experience of it.

Then I was not happy or contented: every time I saw a white man I was afraid of being carried away. I had two sisters carried away in a chain gang - one of them left two children. We were always uneasy. Now I've been free, I know what a dreadful condition slavery is. I have seen hundreds of escaped slaves, but I have never seen one who was willing to go back and be a slave. I have no opportunity to see my friends in my native land. We would rather stay in our native land, if we could be as free there as we are here. I think slavery is the next thing to hell. If a person would send another into bondage, he would, it appears to me, be bad enough to send him into hell if he could."⁶

End Notes

1. Buckmaster, Henrietta, "Women Who Shaped History," Crowell-Collier Press, New York, p. 102.

2. Slave Owners were permitted to form out their workers to other employers. Sterling, Philip and Logan Rayford, "Four Took Freedom," Zenith Books, Garden City, NY, p. 3

3. St. Catherines - Canadian Centennial Committee, "The Garden City of Canada," Advance Printing, St. Catherines, Ont., p.76

4. Ibid #3.

Rev. Anthony Burns was born a slave in Virginia. He escaped in 1854 and fled to Boston, where he was arrested under the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850. Abolitionists came to his defence and serious riots followed. This was the last trial of a runaway slave in Massachusetts. Four months after his return to his owner in Virginia, he was sold to a planter in North Carolina. In 1855, he was freed with money raised by Rev. L. A. Grimes of Boston and commenced studies at Oberlin College, Ohio. About 1860, Burns came to Canada where he served as pastor of Zion Baptist Church in St. Catherines. He is buried at the entrance to Victoria Lawn Cemetery in St. Catherines.

5. John Brown (1800-1859) was born in Torrington, Conn. and moved to Ohio where he started a school to educate young Negroes. In 1855, he followed five of his sons to Kansas. The Brown boys had to fight against the marauding pro-slavery territorialists from Missouri whose activities ended in the murders of a number of abolitionists at Lawrence, Kansas. Brown avenged this crime on May 24, 1856 at Pottawatomie by killing five pro-slavery adherents.

In 1857, he planned to free the slaves by armed force and establish a haven for fugitive slaves in the mountains of Virginia. On Oct. 16, 1859 with a force of 18 men, he attempted to seize the Arsenal at Harper's Ferry. His force was surrounded by the local militia and a company of U.S. Marines under the command of Col. Robert E. Lee. Ten of Brown's men, including two of his sons, were killed in the ensuing battle. At his trial, John Brown eloquently defended the abolition of slavery.

After his death, he became the martyr for human freedom. He was the subject of the famous song "John Brown's Body," which became a theme song for the Union Army in the Civil War. Some black families honoured his memory by adopting the Brown surname when anglicizing their names.

6. Drew, Benjamin, "The Refugee or The Narratives of Fugitive Slaves in Canada," John P. Jewett, Boston, MA, 1856, p. 30

Drew visited the Dawn settlement in Kent County, Ontario in 1854, and observed the attractive family life among the former fugitive slaves. In 1853, he visited the Elgin settlement and noted "A manly, independent air and manner" among the black settlers. He found about one thousand Negroes living in Toronto, mostly in the north-west part of the city, who owned their own homes and had valuable property. He considered St. Catherines a true haven for refugees. "The houses occupied by the coloured people were plain, neat and comfortable within."

To Start A Museum

“The Brantford Historical Society met yesterday afternoon in the Judge’s Chambers, with Mr. S. F. Passmore presiding. A communication was read from Miss Evelyn Johnson, of Vancouver offering to present to the Society for its museum, all the curios and relics of the late E. Pauline Johnson, besides many other heirlooms, some two hundred years old. The offer was accepted and it is hoped that these will form the nucleus of a good museum.”

“The following delegates were appointed to the Convention of the Ontario Historical Society which is to be held in Chatham in September: Mrs. John Brown, Miss Gilkison and Major Smith.”

Source:
The Brantford Daily Expositor, Friday, May 10, 1913, p. 1

Submitted by:
Rev. James W. Files

TIME ON
YOUR HANDS?

VOLUNTEERS
ARE ALWAYS
NEEDED FOR
OUR PROJECTS!

CALL 752-2483
TO HELP

Report: The Museum in the Square

The Museum in the Square has now been operating for seven and a half months, and it has been bigger success than we had hoped for!

For those of you who haven’t been following this project, the Museum in the Square is a satellite facility of the Brant County Museum & Archives located in the Eaton Market Square in downtown Brantford. In the spring of 1995, the Museum opened a trial operation in a vacant store on the lower level of the mall. With changing exhibitions, gift shop space and a lot of volunteer help, the project was positively received by the public, the Historical Society and the mall’s managers, Laing Properties.

As the year progressed, the limitations of the downstairs site became apparent, and the opportunities for a larger space in a central part of the building were explored. With the co-operation of

Laing Properties and funding from Jobs Ontario, a larger facility on the second floor was renovated for a November opening.

With changing exhibitions from the Brant Historical Society’s local history and Harrison M. Scheak Collections, the Museum in the Square opened on November 4 to a capacity crowd. Over the last two months of 1995, approximately 7500 people visited the facility. The crowds of Christmas shoppers left our Gift Shop with a record year.

In 1996, we’ve been pleased with the attendance and the response that our project has brought both from local people and from visitors. In the first five months of 1996, there have been over 10,000 visitors. Our best-received exhibit to date, “First in the Field: The Cockshutt Plow Company”, accounted for about 4,000 of these during its eight week run. Many thanks are due to

the people who volunteered to loan their collections for the exhibition.

The guest book at the door records visitors from across Ontario, from seven provinces from Newfoundland to British Columbia, from Pennsylvania, Texas, Colorado, New York, Illinois, and New Jersey, and from Germany, Israel, Australia, India, France, China, Jamaica, Holland, England, and Poland. If you haven’t been in yet, or if you haven’t seen our latest exhibition, please come down and add your name to the book!



WHAT SIT?

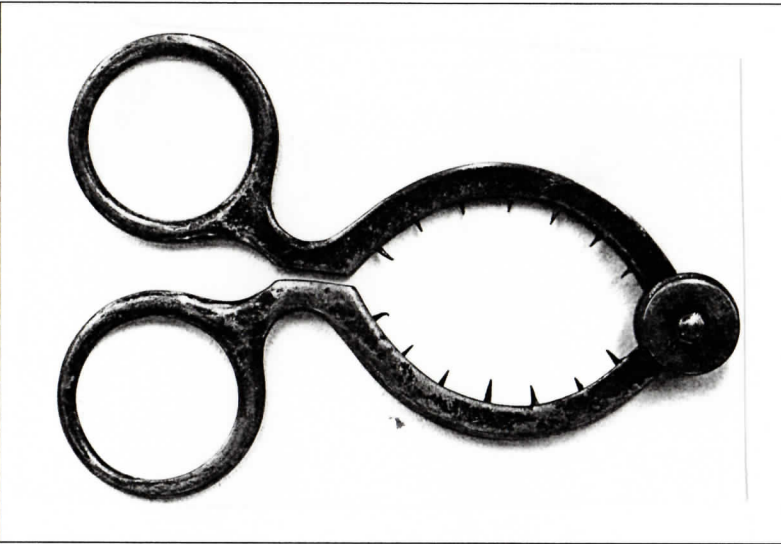
Mr. William LeConte has a puzzle for us. He has come across a strange-looking metal instrument, and has no idea what it might be. He brought it to us at the Museum, and it has us stumped too!

The object in question is 10 cm (4”) long. It appears to be made of bright-plated brass,

although it is worn and tarnished. Someone suggested that it is a medical clamp,

and the two loops are obviously for fingers, but what would a doctor want to grab a hold of that he wouldn’t mind sticking fourteen sharp pins into?

Anyone with a clue as to what this mystery object might be is invited to call the Museum at 752-2483 or 752-8578 to help.



MYSTERY OBJECT

Endowment Fund Gifts

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A Scot Becomes a Honorary Chief

by Angela Files

An Interesting Indian Ceremonial for Allan Cleghorn

“On September the 24th, 1858, the chiefs and delegates of the Six Nations met and decided in the Council House at Middleport to give Mr. Allen Cleghorn an Indian name as an honorary chief of the Six Nations.

“The actual ceremony took place at the Chiefswood residence of G.H.M. Johnson, head chief of the Six Nations. Mr. Cleghorn appeared in full Indian regalia.

“Present for the ceremony were: the New Credit, Muncey, Sarnos, Walpole Island, Rice Lake, Alawick, Wegesbegk, Caughawajahga, and St. Regis.”

Six chiefs were appointed to elect the name “Kariseiya” or “Glad Tidings”, symbolically represented by half a deer with it head and horns, for Mr. Cleghorn.

Speakers in Council

“Sakayangwawidon said: “Chief, esteemed friends, Mr. Cleghorn has claims on the Six Nations. It was he who was instrumental in raising ashes over the Friend of England, our departed friend, Joseph Brant.” He has always shown kindness to the red man. He is of Scottish descent and his people have their chiefs. The eyes of our chiefs are as sharp as an eagle. Mr. Cleghorn let an Indian youth out of prison. He will be named “Glad Tiding.”

Deyonoisch said: “The bead of the wampum belt is pure white. The character of Glad Tidings symbolizes peace, love and charity. The chief should be firm in courage, strong in heart and arm. The white bead was placed in the hands of the Fire Keeper.”

Mr. Cleghorn said: “Joseph Brant settled on the Grand River. The grant of land given to the Six Nations was by no means equal to extent and value of the rich possessions of your forefathers.

“From the year 1784 to the time of his death on Wellington Square (today’s Burlington), Chief Joseph Brant buried the tomahawk and devoted his time to piece and truth.”

“Mr. Cleghorn wore a wig and when he was made Chief, it is related that the Six Nations Chief who took hold of the forelock and found that he had the entire covering in his hand, was so amazed that he failed to make the necessary war whoop.”



Allan Cleghorn, “Kariseiya”

According to Warner & Beer’s “History of Brant County” (p.499), Allan Cleghorn was born at Edinburgh, Scotland on Dec. 28, 1822, the son of James Cleghorn, a farmer who came to Canada about 1832 and purchased large tracts of land near Montreal, where he resided until his death.

In 1838, Allan came to Hamilton and served for some years as a clerk in a general store. He then returned to Montreal, but came to Brantford about the year 1847, where he opened a store on the south side of Colborne Street, opposite Queen Street. He was in

business at that location for some years. Finally, Cleghorn erected a large brick building at the corner of King and Dalhousie Streets and engaged in the wholesale hardware trade.

Allen Cleghorn was a community-minded person, serving as Chairman of the Board of License Commissioners, South Brant Riding; Ontario Government Commissioner of Municipal Loan Funds due Township of Tuscarora; Director of Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway (6 years), Chairman of the Board of Directors (2 years) acting as Managing Director. he promoted the construction of the International Bridge at Buffalo, NY, was Chairman of the Public School Trustees (2 years), President of St. Andrew’s Society (8 years), and a member of Zion Presbyterian Church.

At the Greenwood Cemetery, Brantford, the tombstone of Allan Cleghorn reads: “Died in 1898, Brantford, Ontario”.

End Notes:

1. Part of this newspaper account was taken from the Oct. 15, 1858 edition of the Brantford Weekly Expositor.
2. Cleghorn was made Chief of the Six Nations during the time of the removal of the remains of Captain Joseph Brant from his Wellington St., Burlington burial place and re-interment in the Mohawk Chapel burial grounds in Brantford. Cleghorn took a special interest in the move and was admitted as a member of the Upper Mohawks. He also became an honorary chief of all tribes in British North America, under the name “Karoecho”, which translates as “Good News” or “Tidings”. He also took an active interest in raising funds for the Joseph Brant Monument in Victoria Park.
3. Brantford Expositor Special Edition Souvenir Number, 1927, p. 69.

BRANT COUNTY MUSEUM & ARCHIVES

57 Charlotte Street, Brantford, Ontario N3T 2W6 (519) 752-2483

Admission: Adults - \$2.00 Seniors/Students - \$1.50
Children - \$1.25 Under 6 - Free BHS members - Free

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A Brant Historical Society membership offers

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Corporation	\$250.00	\$
Additional Donation		\$ _____
Total Amount Enclosed		\$ _____

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

CITY/PROVINCE/POSTAL CODE: _____

TELEPHONE: _____

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

Mail or bring to: **Brant County Museum & Archives, 57 Charlotte St., Brantford, Ont. N3T 2W6**

Publications List & Gift Shop Items

BRANT HISTORICAL SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS

Jean Waldie Vol. 1 / Vol. 2 / Pair	\$14.95 / \$15.95 / \$22.50
The Grand River Navigation Company by Bruce Hill	\$21.95
St. George Continuation School by B. Wesley Switzer	\$ 7.00
Rural Schools of South Dumfries Township by J.C. Webster	\$ 8.00
How Brantford Cooked	\$ 4.50
Brantford Pottery by Robert L. Deboer	\$ 9.95
Arts and Entertainment by Robert L. Deboer	\$ 9.95
From Automobiles to Washing Machines by Robert L. Deboer	\$ 9.95
Directory: The City of Brantford 1880. Collator: Angela Files	\$ 8.00
Directory: The City Of Brantford 1883-1886. Collator: A. Files	\$ 8.00
Directory: The City Of Brantford 1877. Collator: W. Hunter	\$ 4.00
Directory: The City Of Brantford 1899-1900. Collator: A. Files	\$ 8.00
Census: The City of Brantford. Collator: Wayne Hunter	\$ 8.00

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Real Old Woodstove Cookbook	\$ 2.95
Canadian Album Series - Insects, Mammals	\$ 3.95
Children's Activity Books	from \$ 1.50
History of 4-H in Ontario	\$24.95
Back to the Rez by Brian Maracle	\$28.99
Environmentally-Friendly Hints: Women's Institute	\$14.95

HASTI-NOTES & POSTCARDS

HASTI-NOTES FROM STEDMAN POSTCARDS	
Market Square (5's)	\$ 2.95
Mohawk Chapel (5's)	\$ 1.95

BRANT VISUAL ARTISTS' GUILD	
County Scenes (5's)	\$ 4.00

Great Paintings Cards	\$ 1.50
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POSTCARDS	25¢
Brantford, Ontario	
Lorne Park	
Glenhyrst Gardens	
Alexander Graham Bell	
Mohawk Chapel	
Hoodless Homestead	

Greeting Cards with Pins	from \$4.95
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NEW! NEW! NEW!

Dreamcatchers
Medicine Wheels
Stone Carvings
Mini-Puzzles
Cornhusk Dancer Dolls
Silver Jewellry
Carved Wooden Feather Pins
Enamel Bird Pins
More Tin Toys
Father's Day Gift Ideas
"Hamonic" Mugs
"The Building of a Ship" books
Great-Looking T-shirts

MAPS, POSTERS, & PRINTS

MAPS

Tremaine's County of Brant 1858	\$2.50
Bird's Eye View of Brantford 1875	\$5.00
Historical Map of Brant County	\$5.00
Discovers of Canada Map	\$5.00

POSTERS

Pelee Island Wine & Vineyards	
J.S. Hamilton	\$20.00
Brantford Cottages	\$17.95

PRINTS

by Frank Adams	
6 City Buildings	\$5.00 set or \$1.00 each

Happenings

June

B.H.S. Meeting

Wed. June 19, 7 p.m.

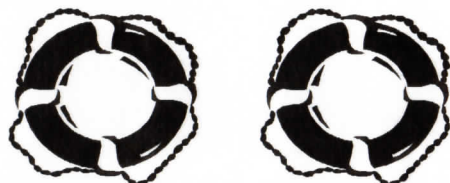
Adelaide Hunter Hoodless Homestead, Blue Lake Road, St. George
This meeting will include a tour of the Homestead of the founder of the Women's Institute and our Volunteer Appreciation Dinner (at 6 p.m.)

The Building of a Ship:

The Hamonic

Tues. June 11 to July 31

at the Museum in the Square
This exhibition tells the story of the construction of one of the great ships of the Great Lakes fleet. Celebrate Ontario's marine history! A travelling exhibition from the Collingwood Museum.



July & August

In July and August, the Museum at 57 Charlotte St. will be open Sundays from 1 to 4 p.m.

No BHS meetings until Sept. 18.

Canada Day

July 1

We'll be there for the celebrations!



Children's Museum Clubs

at the Brant County Museum & Archives, 57 Charlotte St.

July 8 - 12:

The Life of a 1867 Red-Coat

July 22 - 26:

Let's Invent

August 12 - 16:

Living in our Environment & Liking It

August 19 - 23:

The Art of Architecture

Pre-Registration is required for all Museum Clubs, and is limited to 20 students per day. Please call 752-2483 for more information or to donate old sheets, pillowcases and fabric scraps for craft supplies.

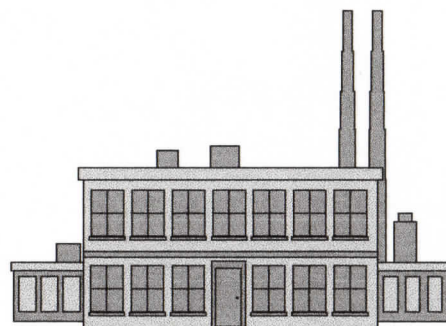
September

B.H.S. Meeting

Wed., Sept. 18, 8:00 p.m.

at the Brant County Museum & Archives, 57 Charlotte St.

Earl Scarrow will provide an illustrated corporate history of The Brantford Cordage Company.



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Brant Historical Society gratefully acknowledges support from:

County of Brant

City of Brantford and Brantford Regional Arts Council

Ontario Ministry of Culture, Tourism & Recreation