

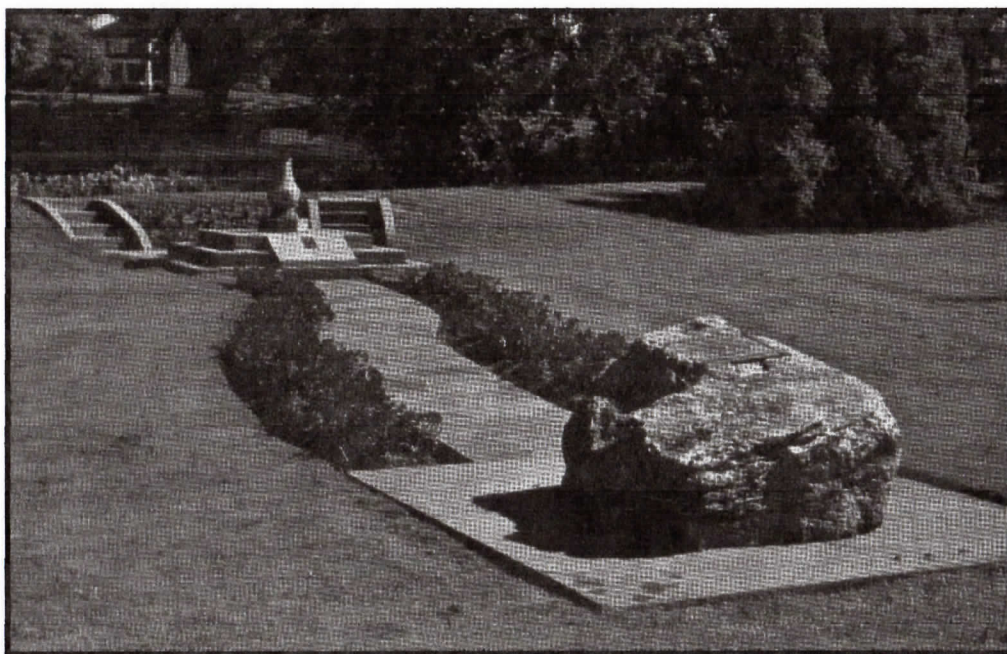


BHS Quarterly

Brant Historical Society 2000 ISSN 1201-4028
Celebrating Ninety - Two Years of Preserving Local History



***The Marking of Brant's Ford:
Recounting the historic struggle by the BHS to
mark the site.
See inside for Robert Deboer's fascinating
article.***



The plaque and sundial, which originally marked the location of Brant's Ford, were moved to their present site in Lorne Park.

Photo by B.W. Switzer. Produced as postcard for Stedman's Bookstore Ltd., Brantford

Inside This Issue

President's Reflections

Robert Glass 2

Marking of Brant's Ford

Robert L. Deboer 3

Buried Treasure

Robert Good 5

Continuation of Tuscarora Townships

Roger Sharpe 5

March Break 8

At the Gift Shop 10

Membership 11

Happenings 12

President's Reflections

Over the past few weeks, there have been a number of newspaper articles about government grants and public support of non-profit agencies. Of course the most widely read have been the exploits of our own Member of Parliament, Jane Stewart as she tries to defend the HRDC grants. Perhaps a number of you read the column by David Sharpe and his reference to "kindly farmer" Eddy's support for the County's museum. Less noticed have been some appearances by Dr. Grant Honeyman at municipal council in a relatively futile effort to convince city councilors for more funding for the Brant Regional Arts Council (he got \$5,000 more this year after the budget had been cut \$30,000 over the past 5 years).

The debates over public funding for charities and not-for-profit organizations have great importance for the Historical Society. Last year, the budget for the Society and Museum and Archives was \$123,000. Our major sources of revenue are as follows:

The County of Brant (kindly farmer Eddy)	\$28,400
Brant Regional Arts Council (City of Brantford)	\$25,306
Province of Ontario	\$10,886
Federal Government	\$ 8,568 (\$5,934 from HRDC)

Our only other major source of funding is Bingo, and last year, a competitor was set up to our Bingo operation in the form of a charity casino. Our revenues from Bingo in 1999 was \$27,517 down from \$33,233 the previous year.

A moment's reflection shows how dependent we are on public funding and government policy. One of my other roles has been Chairman of the BRAC Grants Committee and, based on that experience, I can assure you that most major groups share this dependency.

So what are the implications of the public debates for BHS? Simply this, if the public believes that governments are wasting taxpayers' money by giving grants to the likes of BHS, we won't survive. The Provincial government has taken that view and our grant has been reduced or frozen through the 1990s. It is important that we, as members speak proudly about our museum and its programs and how it preserves the history of our County for future generations.

Robert Glass

Brant Historical Society Board of Directors

President: Robert Glass

Past President: Robert Deboer Vice-President: John Wyatt
Secretary: Margaret Glass Treasurer: Julie Gillis

Directors:

John Bonfield	Rev. C. Diegel	Angela Files	Mike Hand	Hank Hedges
David Judd	Ruth Lefler	Gloria Neamtu	David Partridge	Anne Westaway

Marking Brant's Ford

By Robert L. Deboer

The Brant Historical Society was founded on May 11, 1908, and very early in its existence the members gave serious consideration to properties at 88 Gilkison Sreet, owned by Jemma Jones, and 90 Gilkison Street, owned by William Daniels.

The minutes of the Brantford Historical Society indicate that a letter was received on February 6, 1913, from the Parks Board, Society Meeting on April 9, 1912, regarding a advising of their willingness to co-operate with the memorial to recognize and mark the actual site of Society in securing the land for a Brant's Ford Memorial. Discussion followed and the matter was referred back to the Committee to proceed with the work. The Secretary wrote to the Parks Board requesting a meeting with them. At the Annual Meeting of the Society held on May 13, 1913, the minutes indicate that the President, Mr. F. S. Passmore, had met with the Parks Commissioners regarding the Brant's Ford Memorial. The Secretary was instructed to send a letter to the Mayor and Council requesting that they give to the Parks Board that portion of land on the east side of Gilkison Street. This property is an unnumbered lot which was the approach to the Ford used by Joseph Brant and the Indians. The Parks Board Commissioners expressed a willingness to assume the management and care for this area. The Brant Historical Society stated Brant indicates the location of Brant's Ford to be

Nothing further appears in Society minutes until November 12, 1912, when it was recorded that Major Gordon Smith reported about Brant's Ford. However it is not indicated what he reported but it can safely be assumed that the Committee had determined the actual location of Brant's Ford. They were directed to interview the Parks Commission regarding the acquisition of a vacant lot at the site of Brant's Ford and to report to the next meeting. Reville's History of the County of Brant indicates the location of Brant's Ford to be

(Continued on page 4)

BRANT COUNTY MUSEUM & ARCHIVES
57 Charlotte Street, Brantford, Ontario
(519) 752-2483

Admission:

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

Hours: Wednesday to Friday 10 am to 4 pm,
Saturday 1 to 4 pm

THE MUSEUM IN THE SQUARE
(A Satellite of the B.C.M.A.)

Main Level, Market Square Mall,
1 Market St. Brantford, Ontario
(519) 752-8578

Admission by Voluntary Donation
Hours: Monday to Friday 10 am to 6:00 pm,
Saturday 10 am to 5:30 pm

(Continued from page 3)

Marking of Brant's Ford

that it would co-operate by placing a suitable memorial to mark Brant's Ford.

At the May 3, 1913 meeting of the Society, the minutes indicate that a letter was read from Major Leonard, regarding the letter sent to the City, in March 1913, concerning the unmarked lot on Gilkison Street. The letter stated in part as follows:

I beg to forward to you a copy of Clause I of the Report of the Board of Parks Commissioners as adopted by City Council on March 31st, 1913:

"That the request of the Brant Historical Society that the unnumbered lot on Gilkison Street be handed over to the Parks Board for the purpose of erecting a monument on the site of Brant's Ford is granted, on the understanding that it be returned to the City if not used for that purpose and that the City have the right of way through the lot if required."

Everything seemed to be progressing favourably regarding the marking of the site of Brant's Ford until the Society Meeting of May, 1913. There is no further record in Society minutes about Brant's Ford until March 1928. Whether the Society lacked the financial resources to complete the project, or the City of Brantford reneged on their part of the agreement, is unknown. Society minutes indicate that a small bronze plaque was mounted on a large boulder at the site of Brant's Ford in 1932. It was inscribed as follows:

*"This Boulder Marks the Site of Brant's Ford
- Erected by The Brant Historical Society"*

The next reference to the issue is in the minutes of June 28, 1928, where it is recorded that Past President, Mr. R.W.E. McFadden gave a summary of activities of the Brant Historical Society in connection with the marking of Brant's Ford. He also read correspondence from the

Department of the Interior, Ottawa, regarding the erection of a cairn on the site of Brant's Ford. The Minutes do not go into detail about the contents of the correspondence but it appears that the Society may have attempted to obtain the participation of the Federal Government to designate Brant's Ford as a National Historic Site.

Minutes from September 25, 1930, include a letter from the Site's Committee of the Department of the Interior regarding Brant's Ford. However there is nothing recorded in the minutes to indicate the content of this letter. After a general discussion concerning the erection of the cairn, it was decided to leave the matter in abeyance until the next meeting as Mr. F.D. Reville, author of *The History of the County of Brant*, was not present.

On December 10, 1930, the Society minutes indicate that considerable discussions took place regarding a conference held with a Committee of Independent Order, Daughters of the Empire, regarding the marking of Brant's Ford. The I.O.D.E. was unable to state its position in the matter of marking Brant's Ford. Apparently the I.O.D.E. was also considering placing a marker on the site and eventually did place a Memorial Sundial at the River's Crossing.

Acting Secretary, Mr. R.W.E. McFadden also gave a report of correspondence in regard to Brant's Ford. The Society recommended that the Dominion Sites and Monuments Board, Ottawa, receive a reply to their letter of July 22, 1930. President Kilmer stated that he considered that the site of Brant's Ford was certainly worthy of national recognition and that a cairn be placed at the site by the Dominion Sites and Monuments Board of Ottawa. Major Muir stated that Joseph Brant was a national character and this site was of sufficient merit for this recognition.

Minutes from the March 11, 1931, meeting indicate that they continued to be in communication with the Monuments Board of

(Continued on page 7)

BURIED TREASURE?

by Robert Good

My grandmother Good (nee Ballachey), born 1852, told me the following story.

On her father's farm, just southwest of Brantford, there was a spot that would not grow anything, no matter how it was fertilized. About 12 to 15 years after the Ballacheys arrived at the farm my grandmother's two brothers found that the spot had been dug up leaving a deep hole with the imprint of a chest at the bottom.

What can be made of this story?

It was common in the past to bury money and valuables in time of war or great political unrest. However valuables were generally recovered as soon as peace returned. The War of 1812 was over 40 years before this buried treasure, or whatever was reclaimed. The political revolt of 1837 was much closer to the right time and Dr. Duncombe of Burford Township had raised a force of 150 rebels. It is doubtful if they ever got close to Brantford and it is even more doubtful that they had anything of value to hide. The forces of the Family Compact were so firmly in control that they would not have felt the need to hide anything!

Before 1843 there was little accumulation of wealth in the Brantford area. If something of great value was buried, where did it come from and why was it buried in this location? This spot was only a mile from Daubigny Inn near the junction of Daubigny Creek and the Grand River. If something was transported from a distance to be hidden, the Inn could have served as a command post for the operation. But that does not give us even a clue as to what was buried, why it was buried or when it was buried.

Tuscarora Township Squatters**Part Two** (continued from the previous issue)

by Roger Sharpe

With respect to the Six Nations township and the western moving to the Reserve, portion of Oneida township in negotiations moved slowly. The Haldimand County. A difficulties centred mostly on the proclamation based on this size of the Reserve until Order in Council was issued on October 1843 when an January 20, 1844, which agreement was reached. An prohibited trespass on land in Order in Council, dated October Tuscarora township.

4, 1843, was passed on which In March 1844, squatter James subsequent proceedings Patton, of Lot 13 Con.5 against squatters were based. It Tuscarora Township wrote of described the boundaries of the his situation to H. Morin in the Six Nations Reserve as, "All the following words, "Sir finding that lands south of the Grand River, public notice has been given to with the exception of a tier of all those who have squatted or lots on the plank road from rather intruded themselves on Hamilton to Port Dover, a Indian Lands on the Grand distance of more than twenty River to remove (leave) before miles along the river." Included the 1st day of April ensuing I am with this land was the area unfortunately with many around Cainsville, called the hundreds more one of these Johnson Settlement. Originally and have spent all the little I the Reserve contained 20,000 possess in putting up a house acres and any other land and clearing a little but in actually occupied by Six Nations compliance with our good people at that time. The chiefs Government have withdrawn thought this would be too small myself from the said land for their needs however and although it has reduced me to convinced the Government that extreme poverty..."

they should keep an additional In September 1844 David 35,000 acres. Subsequent land Thorburn, of the Indian surrenders, like the 6,000 acres Department, was appointed a given to the Mississauga Special Commissioner to help Indians at the southeast corner the Six Nations settle on the of the Tuscarora reserve, called new Reserve and deal with New Credit reserve, reduced it disputed land claims. He from 55,000 to 44,900 acres. received instructions from Lord The Reserve, which is located Metcalfe to give public notice to between Brantford and all non aboriginal people to Caledonia, occupies all of retire from the Tuscarora Tuscarora township, the Township reserve prior to southern part of Onondaga

(Continued on page 6)

(Continued from page 5)

Tuscarora Township

January 1, 1845. In reply to this the squatters, headed by Mr. Cheshire and Mr. Strong, sent a petition of complaint to His Excellency. The reply stated that the Order in Council could not be withdrawn but that the claims of petitioners would be thoroughly investigated. Thorburn was then directed to submit a separate report on the case of each settler, recommending an amount, if any, each settler might be compensated for improvements. In his April 1846 report Thorburn stated that the complainants had failed to show that the Government had authorized the occupation of these lands by the settlers. He stated that in Tuscarora in 1846, 166 cases of squatters were reported, of which only 31 had arrived prior to 1841. The total amount of compensation recommended for all the white improvements was 8,602 pounds.

After submitting this report, the Government replied that although the squatters had no legal claim to compensation, the Governor General was prepared to act upon the compensation recommended for parties who had settled previous to January 1844. The law also compelled their removal. A large number of the squatters accepted the Government's terms. Thorburn sent a list of the squatters he recommended for compensation to authorities and cheques were eventually issued. Upon proving

that they had left the Reserve the cheques were given to individuals. Thorburn reported that 127 had received payment by January 28, 1847.

A number of the squatters, led by Mr. Cheshire, who had not come to Tuscarora until after January 22, 1844, or could not prove this, refused to leave. Commissioners Thorburn, Clench and Bain decided to prosecute them as trespassers. The trials took place on December 2, 1846. Documents that were necessary were produced and examined by Chief Superintendent Jarvis. The court, upon hearing all the evidence, decided against the squatters in every case. They were all served with notices of judgment and given 30 days to leave the Reserve. They filed an appeal with the Court of Chancery (Supreme Court) which was heard on May 3, 1847. After hearing all the evidence, and examining the relevant documents, the convictions were upheld with costs charged to the complainants.

During 1847 the squatters, refusing to give up, petitioned the Legislative Assembly about their claims and grievances. A committee was appointed to investigate these cases and declared that, "The petitioners were dispossessed by due course of law of the lands they occupied and that such lands are in fact Indian reserves." They also, like David Thorburn, recommended that a fair and reasonable compensation be given to them.

An example of the legal action taken against the squatters at this time was the case of George Anderson whom, in 1837, was squatting on Lot 30 in the third concession of Tuscarora Township. He had, "been duly convicted and... the said George Anderson was removed under and by aid of a warrant duly issued upon such conviction..." When he returned to the reserve the Commissioners decided to, "convict the said George Anderson in the penalty of 20 pounds to be paid to Her Majesty... and the said George Anderson shall be convicted to custody in the Common Gaol of the Gore District for the space of thirty days."

The Gore District Municipal Council petitioned the Government in 1848 on behalf of many of the settlers. Sir Allan MacNab also petitioned the Government on their behalf but to no effect. The Superintendent General R. Bruce wrote in response to MacNab, "under the provisions of the 2 Vic. Ch.15, the Commissioners proceeded against the squatters, and that on appeal to the remodeled Court of Chancery their convictions were again affirmed with costs. On this occasion the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor both delivered elaborate judgments in this case. The efforts to get rid of the squatters still proving unsuccessful, the 14 Vic. Ch.74, was enacted, giving the Commissioners summary jurisdiction."

A few of the squatters were

(Continued on page 8)

(Continued from page 4)

Marking of Brant's Ford

Ottawa. At a Society Meeting on April 14, 1931, a letter was read from the Brantford Parks Board, stating that the request for a twenty foot square of park land on West Colborne Street had been granted. In 1913, the Society minutes recorded that an unnumbered lot on Gilkison Street was provided by the City of Brantford, in agreement with the Parks Board, for Brant Historical Society to erect a marker on the site of Brant's Ford. Why it was necessary for a new request to be made for property by the Society in 1928, and why reference is made to the property granted being on Colborne Street West, rather than Gilkison Street, is not explained... However when the site of Brant's Ford was eventually marked in 1932, it was done on the property on Gilkison Street. The Society Minutes from the meeting of April 14, 1931, indicate that it was resolved as follows:

"That the national Sites Board be notified of the grant of the Parks Board and that the necessary deed be secured in accord with the request of the Historical Sites and Monument Board."

There is no record that such a deed was ever received by the Historical Society.

The Society minutes from its meeting of May 20, 1931, indicate that a letter was received from Mr. B. Harkin, National Parks Board, dated May 8, 1931. The contents of Mr. Harkin's letters are not recorded. It appears, at this point, that the possibility existed that Brant's Ford was to be marked as a National Historic Site by the National Parks Board. Considering that the site was marked by the Brant Historical Society, without participation of any other government body, it seems safe to assume that Mr. Harkin's letter may have been a final rejection of any proposal to have Brant's Ford recognized as a National Historic Site.

The Brant Historical Society was now likely on its own in placing a marker in recognition of Brant's

Ford but money was scarce. This is shown in the Society minutes of February 11, 1932, when a suggestion was offered that a Bridge party be considered to raise funds for this cause. Mrs. R. D. Cockshutt reported at the March meeting of that year that the bridge and euchre party had been held in February and was a financial success. She also remarked that the Boulder and Plaque were now in place.

The minutes of the Society Meeting held on May 17, 1932 indicate that some repairs were needed at the Boulder. The site of Brant's Ford, accessible from Gilkison Street, was not well cared for by the Society, the Parks Board or the City of Brantford. In Jean Waldie's article in the Brantford Expositor, September 5, 1954, she indicated that the site of Brant's Ford had become so overgrown with weeds and grass that it was difficult to approach. Few people knew where the site was and those who did seldom trampled through the undergrowth to see it. The Tourist Promotion Committee of the Board of Trade decided, in March 1950, that the Boulder, Plaque and Sundial, be moved to Lorne Park which was a more visible and accessible location. This work was completed before May 17, 1950.

This site should have been designated a National Historic Site considering the historical significance of Captain Joseph Brant. Had it been so designated, the possibility exists that the memorials would have remained in this original location the true site of Brant's Ford.

Land Registry Records

The Land registry records are scheduled to be transferred to the Museum in the Square on March 25. Many thanks to all who volunteered to help prepare for this move. Please contact the Museum if you can help on moving day. 752-2483.

(Continued from page 6)

Tuscarora Township

removed in April 1851. But the Sheriffs received confident assurances from those remaining that they would leave after harvesting their growing crops. Based on the squatters' word no further action was taken. After the crops were taken in several months passed with no action on the part of the squatters. The Sheriffs therefore moved against the remaining squatters removing them in February 1852. This would lead to an accusation by MacNab, in a future Memorial, that the Sheriffs were too harsh in ejecting about 17 families in the middle of winter. What he didn't mention was that the squatters had given their word to be gone months earlier. Even though many of those ejected were not eligible to receive compensation for their improvements, Thorburn was authorized to give it to them. Removing squatters from the Reserve proved costly and frustrating, mostly because of the lack of sufficient administrative staff to supervise the job. Between 1846 and 1853 it cost the Indian Department 885 pounds to pursue this task. The Superintendent General of the Indian Department, in his 1853 report, also stated that, from the time of Thorburn's report to 1853, nine squatters had returned to the Reserve after having received compensation for their improvements and twenty-one others had entered the Reserve

with the intention of squatting on the land. It also said that most of the 157 squatters were finally evicted by 1853. Between the spring of 1847 and the end of 1848, Thorburn and the chiefs had relocated most of the Six Nations families to 100 acre lots in Tuscarora Township. By early 1848, 325 nuclear families (1,271 individuals) had taken up residence on the Reserve. A few families from down river did relocate as late as 1851. With the move the Mohawk village became virtually deserted. It had about 24 houses in 1844 but only four or five families remained in 1856. The other former residents had all sold their improvements to white settlers. It was reported that by 1856 all but 12-15 aboriginal families had made the move to the Reserve. The last of the hard-nosed self-styled squatters, after receiving all the Warrants, Writs, Proclamations, Orders in Council and the decision of the Court of Chancery, still could not accept the simple message that was communicated to them over the course of many years. Simply put, 'This is Indian land.' By 1855 the Superintendent General reported all the squatters gone. After about 14 frustrating years it could truly be said that Tuscarora Township was indeed Indian land.

Bibliography:
-7 Vic. App (M.M.) - 1843.
-8 Vic. App. (E.E.E.) - 1844, "Report on the Affairs of the Indians of Canada."

-11 Vic. App.(T)-1847, "Report on the Affairs of the Indians in Canada."
-16 Vic. App. (No.21)-1858, "report of the Special Commissioners appointed on the 8th September 1856, to Investigate Indian Affairs in Canada."
- National Archives of Canada, RG10, Vol. 895, Pgs 1 to 399, "Records Concerning Eviction of Squatters."
- Archives of Ontario, MS658, Vol.490, Envelope 11, Box 495, Pgs 15-16, Tuscarora Township Papers, J. Patton to Hon. M. Morin, March 2, 1844.
- Weaver, Sally M., Handbook of the North American Indians, Vol. 15, The Northeast, "Six Nations of the Grand River Reserve, 1847-1940, Woodland Cultural and Educational Centre, 1984.
- Publications of the Province of Upper Canada and of Great Britain - Relating to Upper Canada 1791 - 1840, The Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture.

March Break Program

Two Days, Two Themes
March 16 - Exploring Wildlife in Your Backyard
March 17- Celebrations and Festivals From Around the World
Ages 6 - 12 years
Register **EARLY** by calling the Museum.
\$20 per day.
Discount for members.

B.H.S. HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS

NEW RELEASES

Lorimer Brothers: Brant County's Other Telephone Inventors 6.95

The Way We Were 16.95

B.H.S. ORIGINAL PUBLICATIONS

A History of Brant County and Its People Vol. 1 15.95

Vol. 2 14.95

Set of Vol. 1 & 2 22.50

The Grand River Navigation Co. 21.95

St. George Continuation School 7.00

Rural Schools of South Dumfries Township 8.00

How Brantford Cooked 5.95

A History of the Brantford Pottery 9.95

Brantford Arts & Entertainment 9.95

From Automobiles to Washing Machines 9.95

A History of Mohawk Park 2.00

Wild Mammals of Southwestern Ontario 8.95

Tuscarora Township 5.95

My War 5.00

B.H.S. REPRINTS

Oakland Township 8.00

Lewis Burwell's Diary of the Indian Surrender 8.00

Grand River Tract Assessment Rolls 181, 1818 - 1822 5.95

Grand River Tract Census 1824, 1827, 1829, 1832 5.95

Index to 1851 Census 5.95

Brant County Place Names and List of Professionals and Trades, 1858 5.95

Directory of the Townships of Brant, 1880 10.00

City of Brantford Municipal Directory, 1880 10.00

Irwin's Directory, 1883 10.00

City of Brantford Municipal Directory, 1883-86 8.00

City of Brantford Directory, 1899-1900 16.95

Brantford City Directory, 1910 16.00

TITLE	UNIT PRICE	QUANTITY	TOTAL PRICE

* Please ADD \$5.00 to cover the cost of postage. **ALL ORDERS ARE TO BE PREPAID!**

Ship to: NAME: _____
ADDRESS: _____
POSTAL CODE: _____ Telephone/FAX: _____

Please make cheque or money order payable to: **BRANT HISTORICAL SOCIETY**

Mail or bring to: **Brant County Museum & Archives**

57 Charlotte St., BRANTFORD, Ont. N3T 2W6

The Museum Gift Shop Carries the Following Books:

Burford Congregational Cemetery Index and Map	\$29.95
Pauline - A Biography of Pauline Johnson	\$5.95
Flint and Feather - by Pauline E. Johnson	\$4.95
Pauline Johnson - First Aboriginal Voice of Canada - Betty Keller	\$15.95
Buckskin & Broadcloth - A Celebration of E. Pauline Johnson 1861 - 1913	\$29.95
The Journeys of Remarkable Women	\$16.95
Villages of the Grand, a nostalgic journey along a Canadian heritage river	\$18.95
1 copy of the 1875 Atlas Brant County Illustrated by Page & Smith	\$35.00
Allison by local author Kimberley Nickmann	\$7.99
The Iroquois in The War of 1812 - Carl Benn	\$21.95
The Mush Hole - Life at two Indian Residential Schools	\$35.00

ENDOWMENT FUND

The Brant Historical Endowment Fund is one of the ways which we can ensure a viable future for the Society and the Museum. We thank the following donors for their generous recent contributions to the Endowment Fund:

In memory of John (Jack) R. Dymond
Members of Brant Historical Society

In memory of Nancy Rosemary Hand
Members of Brant Historical Society
Arlene and Ray Bullas
Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Files
Jean and Henry Hedges
Elizabeth Hunter
Ruth Lefler
Gloria Neamtu

In memory of Robert Golden
Members of Brant Historical Society

In memory of A. Leslie Doctor
Bill Bowman
Ruth Lefler

COPYRIGHT INFORMATION

The copyright on all articles and submissions contained in the "B.H.S. Quarterly" is vested with the authors. Permission to use any article or submission in whole or in part must be obtained from the authors. Authors can be contacted through:

The Brant Historical Society,
57 Charlotte St., Brantford,
Ont. N3T 2W6
Phone: 519-752-2483 E-Mail:
bcma@bfree.on.ca

CORPORATE SPONSORS

The generous support from our Corporate Members allows us to continue developing quality exhibitions and community programs.

Boddy, Ryerson
Cascades Dominion Inc.
The Expositor
Hooton's Security Systems
S. C. Johnson and Son, Limited
Raymond Industrial Equipment Ltd.
Sonoco Limited
Wells, Young, Szak, Bobor and Georgeff

WELCOME TO OUR NEW CORPORATE SPONSOR

EXTEND Communications Inc.
49 Charlotte Street, Brantford, ON

NEW MEMBERS

Gayle E. Cunningham

RENEWING MEMBERS

Paul Bergasse
John and Joan Bonfield
Miss Cynthia Bunnell
Pat and Ralph Burns
Donald C. Calder

Margaret Carrow
Eleanor Chapin
Douglas and Marilyn Cross
Robert and Anne Deboer
Thomas and Dorothy DeVille
Larry Devine
Glenn and Julie Gillis
Mrs. Alto B. Hall
Michael Hand
Margaret "Vicki" Hartley
Hilda M. Hill
Don and Betty Ion
Michael and Margaret Keefe
Daniel and Jane Kreze
James G. Leslie
Jayne Mann
Arcangelo Martino
Frank and Greta Matthews
Marilyn A. McDonald
Ross and Edith Misener
Brian and Bev Osborne
Mr. & Mrs. Clare A. Parsons
Steve Polacko
Alice B. and Clarence K. Pope
Kathy and Kenneth Richards
Roger Sharpe
Robert Sherred
Dan and June Spence
Margaret E. Stedman
Mary B. Stedman
Ruth K. Stedman
Mr. and Mrs. Ken Strachan
Joyce R. Thomas
Mary and John Van Nest
Anne Westaway
Boleslaw and Kazimiera Wilbik
Pamela Young

A Brant Historical Society membership offers:

- ◆ free admission to the Brant County Museum & Archives, Bell Homestead and Myrtleville House Museum (excluding special events)
- ◆ exemption from regular research fees in our Archives
- ◆ bulletins about upcoming Museum activities
- ◆ subscription to the "B.H.S. Quarterly"
- ◆ discounts on Heritage Bus Tours, Children's Museum Club, and other programs
- ◆ 10% discount on Gift Shop purchases over \$10

HAPPENINGS

BHS LECTURE SERIES

Wednesday, March 15 at 8 p.m. **Wednesday, June 21**

Gary Muir will speak on "Brantford; A City's Century". He will be highlighting the first decade of the 1900's.

Wednesday April 19 at 8 p.m.

President of the Brant Historical Society, Robert Glass, will speak about "The First Nations Collection at the Brant County Museum and Archives".

Wednesday May 17 at 8 p.m.

Mayor of the City of Brantford, Chris Friel, will bring an interesting presentation about "Thayendanegea - Captain Joseph Brant".

Volunteer Recognition Night at Burford Township Museum, Harley, Ontario.

Until March 11 "A Celebration of 90 Years of Scouting in Brant County"

Anyone who has ever been involved in the Scouting movement will want to see this show documenting the achievements, activities and personalities of this significant organization. We gratefully acknowledge the loan of material from Brant District Scouts Canada.

UPCOMING EXHIBITS

*March 14 - April 14
10th Anniversary Exhibition
Art Guild
Opening March 17
at 1:30 pm
With Chamber Music*

"Something Old, Something New"

*May 5 - July 15
Exhibit of wedding attire*

Come and have your quilts identified and registered by the Brant Heritage Quilters April 14 & 15 at the Brant County Museum.

SEEPAGE 8 FOR MARCH BREAK PROGRAMS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Brant Historical Society gratefully acknowledges support from:

**The County of Brant
The City of Brantford and Brantford Regional Arts Council
The Ontario Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation**