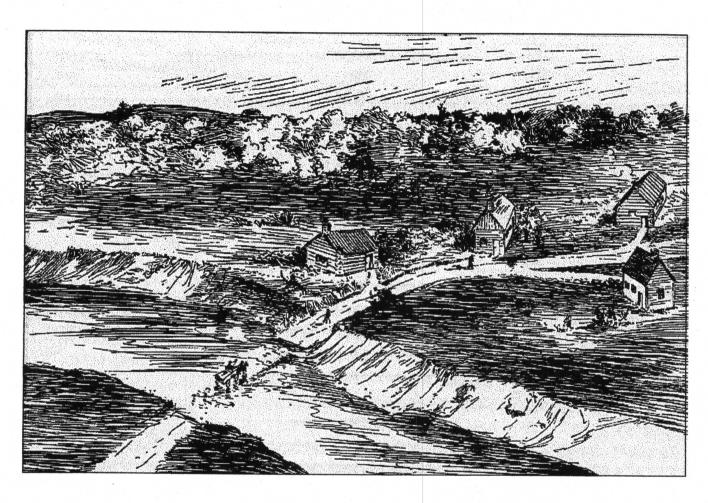
# The Village of Brantford in 1830



By Roger Sharpe

Brant Historical Society

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## The Village of Brantford in 1830

The early village of Brantford, before the purchase of the town site, was a very small but growing settlement. In 1830, it was estimated that Brantford village's population was about 300 to 400 souls. Early resident James Wilkes noted that around this time the town site was covered by scrub oak. It also had numerous streams flowing through it said to be filled with trout.

The Six Nations originally used the market square as a trading centre and it was here that the white settlers built the first public building in 1826. It was a two-storey frame schoolhouse erected by private subscription which also served as town hall, courtroom, church and meetinghouse. It was surmounted by a bell which was rung for fires and when someone in the village died. Resident Arunah Huntington disliked this practice of ringing the bell for every death and threatened to stop paying his subscription for the pay of the caretaker unless it was stopped. Much of the area to the north and west was dense virgin forest of a variety of hard wood trees, filled with deer and bear. To the east was a swamp of thick cedar trees, called the Grand River Swamp. This swamp was so difficult to travel, a corduroy road had to be built to support the traffic.

The road to present Paris, or at that time Nithsdale, passed through a forest of oak trees averaging one and a half feet across. Brantford's present Colborne Street was part of the road that joined Hamilton to Detroit. Many preferred this route to the Governor's Road because they did not have to climb the steep hill at Paris.

One reason Brantford developed was because it was a good place to cross the Grand River. When the route west was nothing more than an Indian path, it naturally led to the most convenient place to cross the river at Brant's Ford. Initially a ferry was operated at the ford. By 1812, early history says that a bridge existed but did not last long and was again replaced with a ferry. Other bridges were built, like Biggar's bridge in 1823, built by Marshal Lewis. Yet, most of them were eventually swept away in the spring, when the ice broke up into large chunks and floated down into the structure.

In 1830, a bridge existed across the river. (See map 1.) It did not cross the river completely, as it does today, but spanned the widest section of the river to a large island owned by Arunah Huntington and the executors of Nathan Gage. A smaller bridge then crossed a channel to West Brant. Two smaller bridges also existed on Colborne Street, bridging two small streams. A bridge crossed the stream that powered Wilkes' Mill, just east of Clarence Street and a second bridged a stream crossing Colborne Street just east of Rawdon Street.

Another reason for Brantford's development was that the water of the local streams and Grand River could be conveniently harnessed to drive machinery. In 1830, the river was powering Jedidiah Jackson's gristmill and Asahel

Hulbert's sawmill. One of the streams at the west end of the village powered John Aston Wilkes' gristmill. (See map 2.)

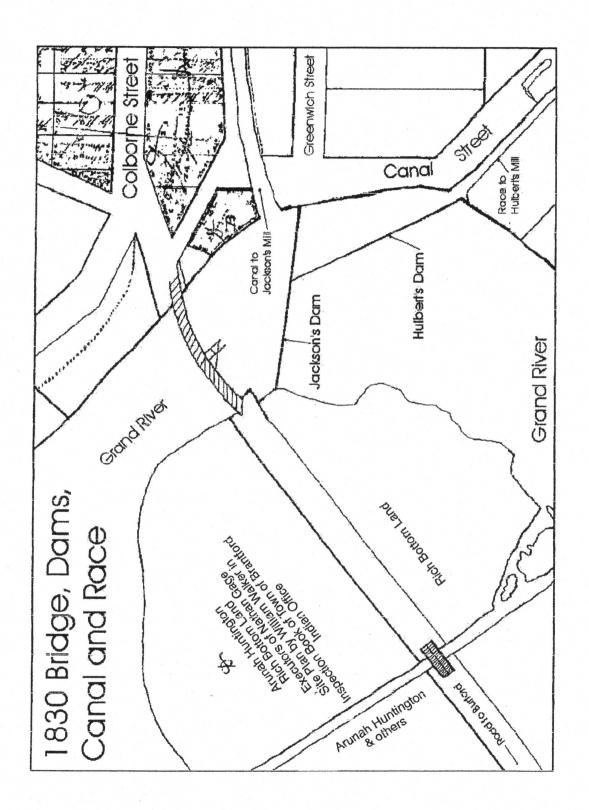
The surrounding area was also developing slowly. Much of the area around the town plot was designated as Indian farms or irregular tracts of land granted to early white or aboriginal settlers. William Kennedy Smith had a tract to the northwest, John and Jacob Brant to the southwest and the Mohawk Parsonage and Mission School were located to the southeast. In 1830, an aboriginal presence still dominated the immediate area, but this would soon change. The Six Nations had given the government permission to begin selling off the land around the town. (See map 3.)

Many of the early Brantford inhabitants had made land purchases from local aboriginals. Many of these purchases were similar to the land claims all along the Grand River Valley that plagued the government and Six Nations for many years to come. Individual aboriginals would sell a portion of the land they claimed ownership to and these deals were sometimes of an informal nature. Proving ownership became the question.

Some of the early land purchases can be traced back to the original aboriginal landowner of much of the town site, the Hill family. Chief David Hill (Karonghyonte or Flying Sky) was a well-respected Mohawk chief, who was second in status only to Joseph Brant (Thayendanegea). David's father Aaron, a Mohawk of the Wolf clan, had been chief of the village of Tiononderoga in the United States and often represented Sir William Johnson as an ambassador to the Western Indians. David was an officer in the Indian Department and a veteran of the Revolutionary War. During this conflict, he led many war parties that caused havoc and destruction up and down the Mohawk and Schoharie valleys in America. He was an educated man who spoke and wrote in both the English and Mohawk languages. His personal letters can be found among the Governor General's correspondence. In 1784, David was with Joseph Brant during the negotiations over the proposed settlement of the Six Nations along the Grand River. Two physical descriptions of him noted he was a strikingly handsome figure and a person of quality. In November 1790, Joseph Brant wrote to the Governor of New York, that Flying Sky had died a few days earlier, after a fit of sickness.

His son Henry Aaron Hill (Kenwendeshon) of the Wolf clan was an educated man, a supporter of the Anglican Church and lay reader. Kenwendeshon was sometimes called Dr. Hill because he dispensed medicines to his people. Henry Aaron was also responsible for the translation of many of the books of the New Testament, Psalms and hymns into the Mohawk language. He was a veteran of the War of 1812 serving at the battles of Beaver Dam in 1813 and Brant's Ford in 1814. During the later battle, he was wounded in the thigh and hand.

Map 1: 1830 Bridge, Dams, Canal and Race



Several of the land transactions were with David Hill's widow Esther née Spring (Dekahondagweh) and his son Chief John Hill (Sadekariwadeh). In the original land surrender document, 29 individual aboriginals were also named as receiving a small payment for surrendering any claim to the town site.

An example of the early 1830 Brantford settlers was Asahel Hulbert. About 1823, Hulbert ran a tavern at the ford. The Hill family leased him his land, with the provision that he build a mill. The intentions of the Hills were that an innovation like a sawmill would be a great convenience to the area and would increase the value of the surrounding Indian land. Hulbert dammed the Grand River, prior to 1824, just south of the present Lorne Bridge from the middle of the dam previously built by Marshal Lewis to the mouth of his race. Hulbert's race ran in a southeasterly direction on the flats below Greenwich Street, to the south end of Market Street. At that time, the route of the Grand River was unlike it is at present and flowed over different land. This area was actually called Hulbert's Flats for a time and here he built his sawmill, a small frame house and some outbuildings. (See map 4.)

He was also a farmer and his land was completely fenced and well cultivated. He estimated the mill cost £375 and the dam and raceway £400 to construct. He had purchased the land from John Hill and his mother Esther in the spring of 1822 for £40. He also paid £10 for the privilege of bringing water through the land of Julius Morgan and Marshal Lewis to power his mill. He had been in possession of the land since

its purchase in the spring of 1822.

Jedediah Jackson, another early resident, was a merchant and miller who occupied the east half of Lot 15 and the whole of Lot 16 on the north side of Colborne Street, where he built a frame barn and shed and in 1830 had the materials to build a home. He purchased these lots from Arunah Huntington for £75. He also owned the east half of Lot 14 and the whole of Lots 15 and 18 on the south side of Dalhousie Street. He fully enclosed the east half of Lot 14 and the whole of Lot 15. On Lot 18, there was a house, outbuildings and a cultivated garden. He purchased these lots from Arunah Huntington for £75.

He also purchased Lots 14, 17 and 18 on the south side of Colborne Street where there were two homes, a merchant's shop, an office and a blacksmith's shop. He purchased these lots from the Montreal firm of Francis Desrivieres who purchased it at the sheriff's sale for £200. Behind lot 14 was Jackson's gristmill.

Jackson was in possession of the gristmill and attached land that he purchased from the first owner and operator Marshal Lewis around 1828. In 1830, the Grand River had a narrow channel that flowed eastward just south of Colborne Street, and then turned south around Alfred Street, flowing back into the river. Marshal Lewis had built this gristmill between the north side of the Grand River's channel and Water Street, south of the corner of Colborne and Queen Street around 1823. The mill had a convenient access road from Colborne Street called Mill Street. Lewis had received the land under an aboriginal lease in the spring of 1821, given

to him by John Brant under condition that he build a gristmill for the convenience of the area. Jackson is remembered as the first person in the community to pay cash for wheat. Jackson claimed these properties were worth £2,821 in 1830. He was killed about 1840 by a falling tree he was having cut down.

Chief John Brant (Ahyouwaeghs and Tekarihoga) was the son of Chief Joseph Brant. John was a Mohawk chief of the Turtle clan, chosen to be "Tekarihoga", or primary hereditary chief of the Six Nations Confederacy. In June 1828, he was made resident superintendent of the Six Nations. Like his father, John became involved in the dispute over the nature of the Haldimand land grant. He was also well known for his activities aimed at improving the lives of the Six Nations people. John was an officer in the Indian Department during

the War of 1812, leading warriors at many battles and most of the skirmishes on the Niagara frontier. John died in the 1832 cholera epidemic. John Aston Wilkes, Sr.,

John Aston Wilkes, Sr., came from England in 1819 to the U.S.A., and then became a merchant in York (Toronto). In 1823 his two sons, John Aston, Jr., and James, came to Brant's Ford and opened a branch of their father's store. John A., Sr., eventually joined them. He is noted as being a strong supporter of the church and a lay preacher in England. At the ford he welcomed traveling



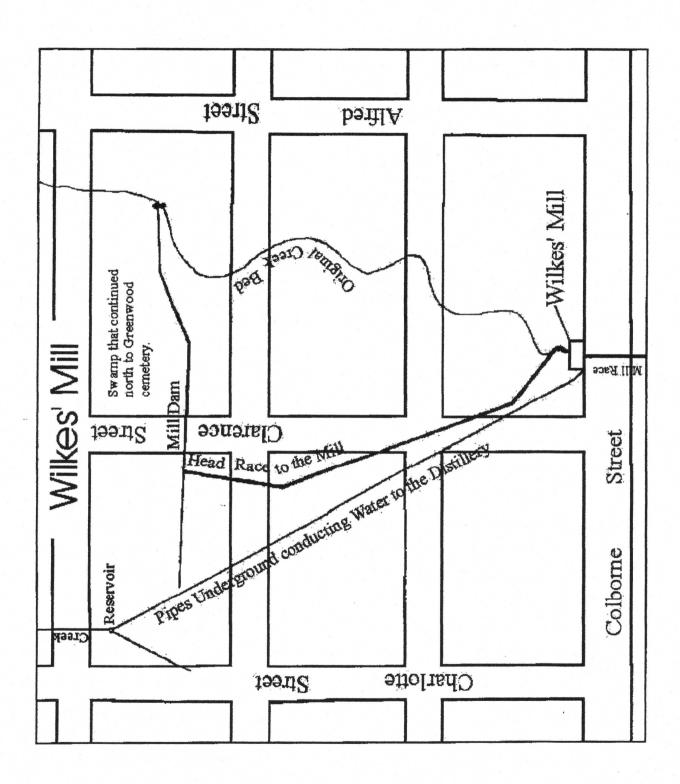
John Brant

ministers to stay at his home and helped organize the first Congregational Church.

The Wilkes brothers first secured the lower part of a frame building on the bluff of the hill on Colborne Street. Their principal trade was with the local Indians and travelers moving west. John A., Jr., is remembered as assisting in the translation of many of the New Testament books into the Mohawk language, often working with Henry Aaron Hill. John A., Jr., died in 1837. James served as the treasurer of Brantford for ten years, was the first police magistrate and a justice of the peace. James was commissioned ensign in the 1st Gore Regiment in May 1837, then captain on May 1838 in the 10th Gore Regiment. During the 1837-1839 Patriot Rebellion, he led a company of the Brantford Light Infantry for six months. In March 1856, he was appointed commanding officer of the 2nd Brant Battalion.

John A., Sr., originally obtained a 21-year lease for 200 acres of land, much of which was within the town site of Brantford, from the widow Esther Hill and her son John for a rent of £315s. per year. In general, history says Wilkes bought

Map 2: Wilkes' Mill





the east half of the Hill farm, which ran from the present Market Square to waterworks creek, including Colborne, Darling and Dalhousie streets. In 1826, he convinced the Hills to give him a 999-year lease for a further £2 10s. per year. He had 30 acres of the land cultivated in 1830. When it was decided that the Town of Brantford would be created,

although he pursued his right of ownership to the townsite land, he stopped paying rent on it to the Hills and claimed the following lots he had made improvements on.

Wilkes occupied the north part of Lot 10 on the south side of Colborne Street, upon which he built a two-storey 40 x 30 frame house. He purchased this land from Marshal Lewis in 1823 for £8 15s... obtaining a 999-year



James Wilkes

lease. He occupied Lots 9, 10 and 11 on the north side of Colborne Street, upon which he erected two merchant shops, a saddler's shop, a storehouse and a barn. He also occupied Lots 8.9 and 10 on the south side of Dalhousie Street. He purchased from Rufus Houghton a two-acre triangular piece of land around Lot 33 on Colborne Street that he had been in possession of since 1826. On this land, he had a mill, distillery and barn.

He dammed a stream on his property north of the mill and the low-lying land around Clarence and Wellington Streets became a marsh and mill pond that generated the power for his mill. In 1830, he was in the process of digging an improved raceway to bring water into the mill, which crossed Lot 30 on the south side of Dalhousie Street and the north side of Colborne Street. Rufus Houghton gave him permission to deepen a small creek on the south side of Colborne Street for the use of the mill. Wilkes was also trying to get permission to build a dam completely across the Grand River near the Lorne Bridge area. John Brant favoured a joint project between Hulbert and Wilkes so no one would receive a monopoly on water rights. In 1830, there were already two small dams south of the bridge that supplied the power to run Hulbert's and Jackson's mills.

Early history says that William D. Dutton was a tavern owner who began business around 1823 at Brant's Ford. He is also noted as running a shoe store. Early resident James Wilkes said that in general Dutton bought the west half of Chief David Hill's farm. Support is given to this statement by the fact that his name appears as the seller in many of the early land transactions. Dutton occupied the east part of Lots 5, 6 and 7 on the north side of Colborne Street, upon which he built a frame tavern, barn, shed and frame merchant store that was about half finished in May 1830. On Lot 7. on the south side of Colborne Street, he had a shoemaker's shop and on Lot 5, on the south side of Dalhousie, he had a 50 x 30 frame barn. He purchased this land from Peter Jackson who had bought it from John and Henry Aaron Hill. Dutton held the original lease, which was given on April 10, 1822, for £75.

Rufus Houghton was a tanner and farmer who occupied Lots 37, 38 and the south part of Lot 39 on the south side of Northumberland Street. He held a lease jointly with Asahel Hulbert given to them by a group of nine aboriginals on condition that they establish a tannery. On the lots, he built a one-storey 22 x 18 frame house, a one-storey 34 x 20 shop and bark house and 11 tanning vats. He had been in possession of the lots since 1823.

William Richardson settled in Brantford in 1824 on land formerly owned by Mohawk Chief David Hill, He



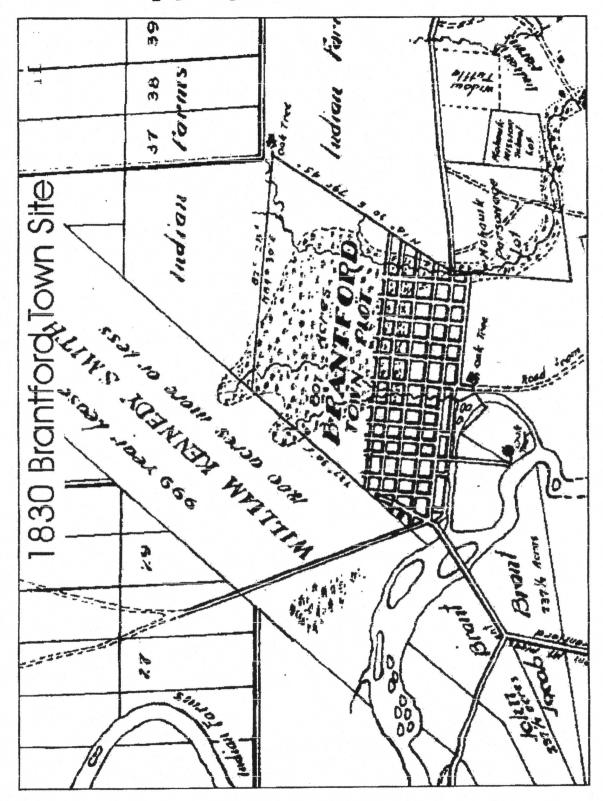
John Aston Wilkes

was a merchant in the firm Richardson and Kirpatrick and the first postmaster of the village, retaining the office until after 1841. Richardson became a captain in the 1st Gore Regiment in 1827 and commanding officer of the 10th Gore in 1838. Immediately after the Mackenzie Rebellion in

December 1837, he was sent from Brantford to Hamilton to report on the Scotland rebels and receive orders from Sir Allan MacNab for the Brantford militia.

Richardson occupied Lots 3 and 4 on the north side of Colborne Street. On Lot 3 he built a one-storey 30 x 24 frame house, a one-storev 36 x 16 merchant's store and a 30 x 16 granary. On Lot 4, he had a small stable. John and Henry Aaron Hill originally leased the lots to Rufus Johnston for 999 years. Johnson leased them to

Map 3: 1830 Brantford Town Site



Peter Jackson who, in turn, leased them to William D. Dutton in 1819. Dutton sold one to Alexander Kirpatrick, former partner in the firm of Richardson and Kirpatrick for £11 5s. The second he sold to Samuel Ainslee for £15. In 1824, Kirpatrick transferred his lot to the Richardson-Kirpatrick firm and in 1825, Ainslee transferred his lot to Richardson-Kirpatrick. William Richardson claimed the lots in 1830 after his former partner, the late Alexander Kirpatrick, transferred them to him. Richardson had resided on these lots since 1824.

John Van Patter was a labourer who occupied Lot 57 on the north side of Colborne Street, upon which he built a one-storey 24 x 18 house. This lot was between Rawdon and Drummond Streets. John was the son of Prince Van Patter, Joseph Brant's black servant. He owned 50 acres under a patent given by the principal chiefs of the Six Nations. John worked as a labourer and interpreter for white settlers who were conducting business with the Six Nations. He had a large family.

Elizabeth Reade, wife of Joseph Reade who was in England, occupied Lots 19 and 20 on the south side of Colborne Street, upon which she had a two-storey frame house. She purchased a lease on the lot from Henry F. Page for £45 and had taken possession on September 9, 1824.

Benjamin and Matthias Willson were merchants by trade and among the first residents at Brant's Ford. Later, Matthias served as captain of the 10th Gore Cavalry Troop during the 1837 Patriot Rebellion, going on to command the 6th Brant Battalion in 1856. Benjamin occupied Lot 11 on the south side of Colborne Street, upon which he built a one-storey 44 x 20 frame house and a one-storey 44 x 25 distillery. He had purchased the lot from Marshal Lewis on June 17, 1824, for £7 10s. Matthias occupied the south parts of Lots 8, 9 and 10 on

the south side of Colborne Street. He bought the lots from Julius Morgan for £12 15s. and took possession in June 1827.

Stephen V. R. Douglas was a merchant who occupied the west part of Lot 5 on the north side of Colborne Street, upon which he built a 26 x 18 merchants shop and a 30 x 24 storehouse. Much of his business was done with the local Indians and whiskey was one of the chief articles of trade. He purchased the lot from William D. Dutton in 1824 for £7



**Arunah Huntington** 

10s., obtaining a 999-year lease for an annual rent of one peppercorn per year. He had been in possession of the lot since 1824.

Early resident Arunah Huntington was quite a character. He came from Vermont and ran a shoe store, where he also sold tea and other items. Local history notes him as being a keen businessman, who amassed a large estate. He gave loans at high interest and made his sons work at the cobbler's bench on school holidays and after school. He was married twice and

served as mayor of Brantford in 1852. In 1830, he occupied the west half of Lot 5 on the south side of Colborne Street, upon which he built a one-storey 36 x 18 frame house. He purchased the land from William D. Dutton for £12 10s. and a lease of one peppercorn per year. He had occupied the land since December 1828.

John Lovejoy was an innkeeper who occupied Lots 12 and 13 on the north side of Colborne Street and Lots 11 and 12 on the south side of Dalhousie Street. Upon it, he built a 60 x 30 frame house, a barn that he used as a stable and outbuildings.



William Muirhead

He purchased the land for £200 from Francis Desrivieres on February 15, 1827, who had purchased it from Sheriff Jarvis on February 13, 1827. John was the father of William Loveiov.

Nickolas Massacar was a farmer who occupied Lot 39 and the west half of Lot 40, bounded on the east by Spring Creek. Massacar built a one-storey 22 x 16 frame house and a small stable on it. He purchased the lots from Rufus Houghton for £7 17s. 6d.,

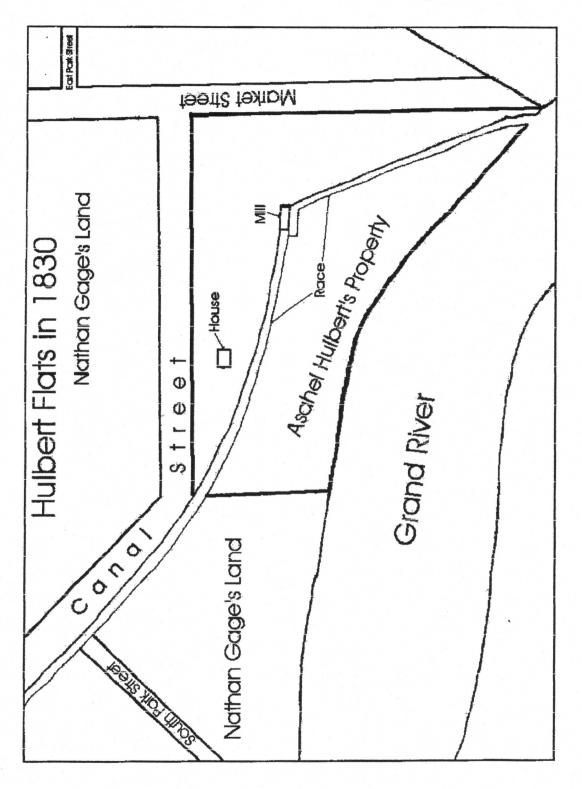
occupying the land in 1827.

James and William Muirhead came from Niagara around 1828 and settled at Brant's Ford. James built a roughcast house on the northwest corner of Queen and Wellington Streets. He resided there until his death in 1868. James married Mary Heron of Niagara and had five sons and one daughter. James was a merchant who occupied Lot 8 on the north side of Colborne Street. He leased the east 40 feet from Benjamin Willson for £20 on October 15, 1828, and the west 30 feet from William D. Dutton for £15 on May 27, 1829. He built a merchant's shop and other improvements amounting to £125. The original 21-year lease was obtained on June 29, 1826. He had lived on the property since 1828.

John J. Thomas was a surgeon who occupied the east part of Lot 40 and the whole of Lots 41, 42, 43 and 44 on the south side of Colborne Street. He also occupied the east part of Lot 1 and the whole of Lots 2, 3, 4 and 5 on the north side of Northumberland Street. Some local histories called him the first doctor in Brantford. He built a one-storey  $26 \times 16$  frame house and a  $26 \times 18$  frame barn. The property was completely enclosed by a board fence. He purchased the lot from William D. Dutton for £7 10s. and was to pay a further £7 10s. He settled on the land October 1, 1828.

Nathan Gage was a merchant who began his business around 1823. In 1830, he occupied the east half of Lot 4 on the south side of Dalhousie Street where he had a 24 x 18 saddler's shop. He purchased this lot from a Mr. Tomkins. He also owned Lots 12 and 13 on the south side of Dalhousie where he had a one-storey 40 x 20 frame house. He purchased these lots from Julius Morgan. On the north side of Colborne Street, Lot 14 and the west half of Lot 15, he had a merchants shop and outbuildings. He purchased these lots from Asahel

Map 4: Hulbert Flats in 1830





Hulbert in 1827 for £75. He also claimed about 40 acres of the lowland located south of Colborne Street and north and west of Asahel Hulbert's property, which he purchased from Julius Morgan in March 1828. Gage would eventually go on to own Jedidiah Jackson's gristmill, after his death in 1840, and Asahel Hulbert's sawmill.

John Emerson was a blacksmith who occupied the



Consider Crandon

east part of Lot 8 and the north part of Lot 9 on the south side of Colborne Street, upon which he built a two-storey 40 x 24 blacksmith shop. He purchased these lots from William D. Dutton for £75, receiving a 999-year lease for a rent of one peppercorn per year. He had occupied the lots since April 1829.

Edward Griffing (Griffin?) was a hatter who occupied the east half of Lot 5 on the south side of Colborne Street upon which he built a one-storey 26 x 16 frame house. He purchased the land in May 1829 from William D. Dutton for £15, obtaining a 999-year lease.

Andrew Sharpe was a merchant who occupied Lots 1, 2, and 3 on the south side of Colborne Street, upon which he built a two-storey 40 x 24 frame house. He purchased the lots from William D. Dutton for £50, obtaining a 999-year lease subject to an annual rent of one peppercorn per year. He had occupied the property since May 1829.

Seth Hurd was a tailor who occupied Lot 6 on the south side of Colborne Street upon which he built a two-storey 32 x 24 frame house. He purchased the land from William D. Dutton for £10, obtaining a 999-year lease of one barleycorn per year. He had taken possession of the land in May of 1829.

John Gilkes was a labourer who occupied Lots 36, 37, 38 and 39 on the north side of Colborne Street and Lots 35, 36, 37 and 38 on the south side of Dalhousie Street. The lots totaled two acres, upon which he built a log house. He inherited the lots plus 16 acres after the death of his brother Joseph, who had obtained a lease from the Six Nations for £37 10s. He had lived on the land since August 1829.



**Ignatius Cockshutt** 

Joseph Markwell was a baker who occupied the west part of Lot 8 on the south side of Colborne Street, upon which he built a one-storey 36 x 22 frame house. He purchased the lot from William D. Dutton for £18 15s. for a 999-year lease, subject to a rent of one peppercorn a year, in September 1829.

George W. Whitehead was the son of an itinerant Methodist preacher. He was a veteran of the War of 1812 and one of the early settlers in the village of Brantford. He assisted in laying out Bishopsgate near Burford, and then moved to that area, opening the first store and becoming the first postmaster. He held other official posts being the clerk of the Division Court and justice of the peace. Whitehead was the adjutant of the 1st Oxford Regiment in 1817 and lieutenant colonel of the 4th Oxford Regiment in 1838. In 1830 at Branford, he was listed as a farmer who occupied the west half of Lot 4 on the south side of Colborne Street, upon which he built a one-storey 22 x 14 frame house at the time of purchase. He bought the lot from John Anderson for £62 10s., obtaining a 999-year lease. Anderson obtained the lot from N. B. Fowler, who received it from W. D. Dutton, Whitehead had taken possession about November 1829.

Henry Preston was a cooper who occupied Lot 26 on the south side of Colborne Street. He arrived in April 1830 and purchased the property from Jedidiah Jackson for £15,

obtaining a 999-year lease. He was building a 24 x 18 frame house in May 1830.

Calvin Austin was a watchmaker who occupied Lot 2 on the north side of Colborne Street. On it, he built a one-storey 26 x 16 frame house, a one-storey 20 x 14 shop and a one-storey 26 x 7 gunshop. Austin purchased the lot from W. Blackburn of Montreal for £15 5s. Blackburn purchased it from Henry Page, who purchased it from William D. Dutton. Dutton had received a 999-year lease at the rate



Dr. A. Digby

of one peppercorn per year. John Watterhouse was a farmer who occupied part of a block between Dalhousie and Darling streets. On it, he built two log houses and a barn. His house stood on the north side of Dalhousie. He also held about 50 acres under a lease from John Van Patter, who, in turn, had a lease for the land from the Widow Mary Brant. The entire 50 acres was cleared and well fenced with 16 acres seeded with wheat and 10 acres with rye. His present lease ran out in 1831 and he was hoping to renew it. Watterhouse was disabled and had a large family with a wife, six children and three grandchildren to support.

Much of the previous information was taken from a report by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Peter Robinson. This information was gathered by him during a visit he made to Brantford on May 14 and 15, 1830.

This visit was made at the request of the many Brantford villagers who wrote to the government in April 1830. They wanted their titles to the Brantford lots they had lived on for many years and had made improvements on confirmed by the government. Without confirmation of their titles, other men could bid on their lots when they were sold at the rapidly approaching auction of town lots.

The map created closest to this visit was Burwell's June 15, 1830, map of Brantford. (See maps 5 to 8.) On it you will see the names of many of Brantford's earliest residents like Reuben Leonard, Ignatius Cockshutt, Consider Crandon, Dr. Alfred Digby and future mayor William Muirhead. Added in the Addendum are the names of those listed on this map.



Lewis Burwell

This brief glimpse of Brantford village was about at the end of its existence. Local Provincial Surveyor Lewis Burwell had already surveyed the future town plot, and very soon the lots would be sold at

It was soon to grow into a thriving community on a completely different scale. The Town of Brantford was about to be born.

#### **Endnotes**

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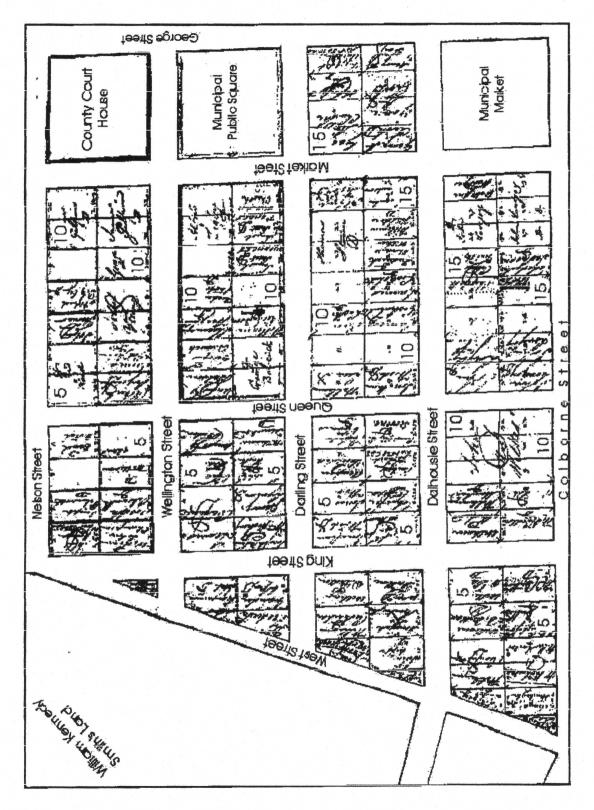
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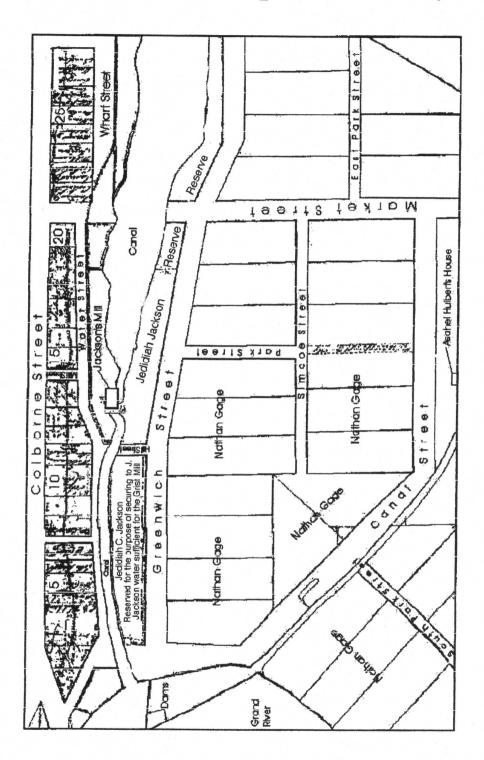
Various 1830 maps have been scanned and amended. The originals are courtesy of the collection of the Brant County Museum and Archives and National Archives of Canada, RG10, Department of Indian Affairs documents.

The pictures are courtesy of the Brant County Museum and Archives.

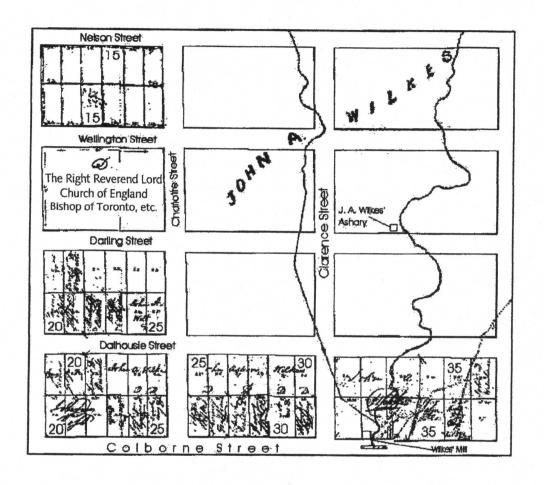
Map 5: Burwell's 1830 Map of Brantford (Part 1)



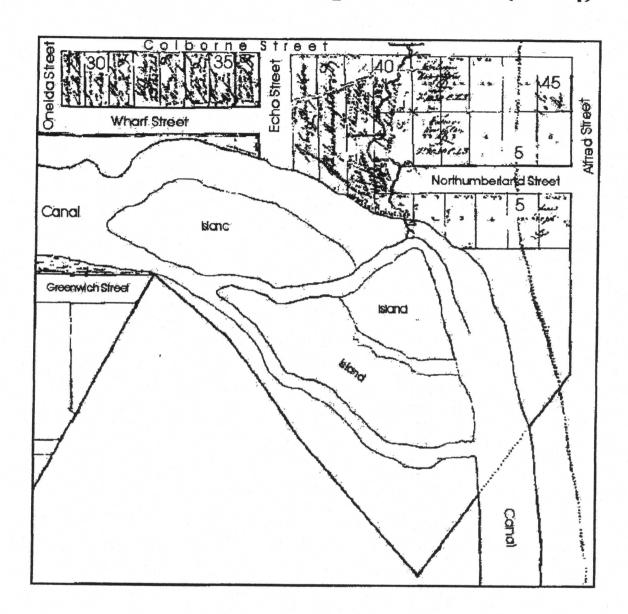
#### Map 6: Burwell's 1830 Map of Brantford (Part 2)



## Map 7: Burwell's 1830 Map of Brantford (Part 3)



Map 8: Burwell's 1830 Map of Brantford (Part 4)



#### Addendum

#### Colborne Street, South Side

#### Colborne Street, North Side

Lot 1	name unreadable	Lot 26	John Aston Wilkes
Lot 2	Arunah Huntington	Lot 27	name unreadable
Lots 3 & 4	William Richardson	Lot 28	Jedidiah Jackson
Lot 5 E 1/2	Stephen V. R. Douglas	Lot 29	Henry?
Lot 6	William D. Dutton	Lot 30	John Aston Wilkes
Lot 7	M. Charlton	Lot 31	name unreadable
Lots 9 to 11	John Aston Wilkes	Lots 33 to 35	John Aston Wilkes
Lots 12 to 13	John Lovejoy	Lot 36	Henry?
Lot 15	name unreadable	Lot 39	Robert?
Lot 16	Jedidiah Jackson	Lot 40	Ignatius Cockshutt
Lots 17 to 19	John Lovejoy	Lots 42 & 43	Abraham Benjamin
Lots 20 to 22	J. Ross	Lot 46	Matthew Coleman
Lot 23	? Smith	Lot 49	James Coleman
Lot 24	John?		& James McIntyre
Lot 25	Alexander Young	Lot 52	William Knotman
		Lots 55 to 57	Matthew Crooks Coleman

### Dalhousie Street, South Side

#### Dalhousie Street, North Side

Lot1 Lot2 Lot3 Lot4 Lot5 Lot6 Lot7 Lot8 Lot9 Lots11&12	name unreadable John Kipp Arunah Huntington William D. Dutton name unreadable name unreadable Reuben Leonard Russell S. Stevens Jonathon Wood James Cockshutt	Lot 13 Lot 14 Lot 15 Lots 16 to 18 Lot 19 Lots 20 & 21 Lot 22 Lot 23 Lots 24 & 25	Frederick T. Wilkes William Walker Alexander Richardson George Clark Henry Fay names unreadable Richard Catton name unreadable John Aston Wilkes
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#### **Darling Street, South Side**

Lot 1 Lot 2 Lot 3 Lots 4 & 5 Lot 6 Lot 7	Peter Westbrook William Richardson William D. Dutton Jonathon Wood Reuben Leonard Russell Stevens	Lots 12 & 13 Lot 14 Lots 15 & 16 Lot 17 Lot 18 Lot 19	Thomas Storm Alfred Digby George A. Clark Henry Fay George A. Clark name unreadable
Lot 8	William Qua	Lot 20	
Lot 10	James Cockshutt	100 20	James Woodyatt

#### **Darling Street, North Side**

Lots 1 & 2 Lot 3	Frederick Gander Joseph McLean & William Hocking	Lot 6 Lots 7 & 8 Lot 9	William Muirhead George Babcock William Richardson
Lot 4	Henry Lyman	Lots 11 & 12	Samuel Street Methodist Church
Lot 5	name unreadable	Lot 13	

#### Wellington Street, South Side

Lot1 Lot2 Lot3 Lots4&5	name unreadable William John Champion Joseph Pilsworth William Muirhead	Lot 7 Lots 8 & 9 Lot 10 Lots 11 & 12	James Gilpin John Young George Clark James Gilpin
Lots 4 & 5	William Muirhead	Lots 11 & 12	
Lot 6	Robert?	Lot 15	William Mitchell

#### Wellington Street, North Side

Lot1 Lot2 Lot3	name unreadable William John Champion Joseph Pilsworth	Lot 7 Lots 8 & 9	James Gilpin John Young
Lots 4 & 5 Lot 6	William Muirhead Robert Sergeant	Lot 10 Lots 11 & 12 Lot 15	George A. Clark James Gilpin William Mitchell

#### Nelson Street, South Side

Lot 1	John Hodge	Lot 7	John?
Lot 2	Joseph Pilsworth	Lot 8	
Lot 4	Daniel O'Neil	Lots 10 & 11	Alfred Digby James Gilpin
Lots 5 & 6	Alfred Read	20101011	ouncs oupin

#### Nelson Street, North Side

Lots 1 & 2 James Law

#### Northumberland Street, South Side

Lots 5 & 6 Andrew Sharpe

#### Northumberland Street, North Side

Lots 2 & 3	John Aston Wilkes Calvin Houghton	Lot 10	James Coleman & James McIntyre
Lot 7 Lot 8 Lot 9	Edward Montgomery name unreadable Alexander Kirkland	Lot 11 Lot 15 Lot 19 Lots 24 & 25	Henry Loftus James McMichael Amos Culver William?

