



BHS Quarterly



Autumn 1995 Brant Historical Society 1908-1995 Volume II No. 3

President's Reflection

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ISSN 1201-4028

Summer at the Brant County Museum was very busy despite the hot, humid weather. Visitors, the downtown Brantford display, children's programmes and continuing negotiations for the relocation of the Museum all played a major role. The June meeting of the Brant Historical Society was held at "Echo Villa". Many thanks to Mabel Wyatt for her hospitality and history.

Fall activities are now in full swing as you noticed in the September newsletter. Please join us for the events listed in it. The guest speaker for the September meeting was Wayne Hunter, one of Brantford's local historians. His presentation of "The Growth of Industry in Brantford" was excellent!

Ken Strachan continues to host "Local Heroes", the Brant Historical Society's television series. New episodes are now in production. The programmes can be seen on Rogers Cable 20, and listings for the shows can be found in the Brant News. The series has been very well-received by our community. It is also my understanding that some of the programmes have been shown on other Rogers channels, including those in the Toronto area. Thank you, Ken.

The renovation of the former Dalmys-Antels store in the Eaton's Market Square continues. This space will replace our satellite exhibition and gift shop facility on the lower level of the mall. The new space will feature exhibitions of the Harrison M. Scheak Collection and local history displays, a mini-theatre and space for travelling exhibi-

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tions. We have planned for a Grand Opening on Saturday November 4, which will coincide with the Arts Festival. Many thanks are due to the sponsors of this project: Brant Community Futures Corp., Laing Corp., Hooton's Security Systems, Home Hardware Stores - Paint Division, and Co-operators Insurance Co., and also to those volunteers who have helped out.

In order to ensure long-term funding for the daily operations of the Brant

County Museum & Archives, our endowment fund becomes more and more important. Please, consider supporting this important fund now to give our past a future in the community.

*Ruth Lefler
President
Brant Historical Society*

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The Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway by Wayne Hunter

Because efforts failed to have the Great Western Railway main line diverted through Brantford, the Board of Trade and the City Council held a joint meeting in 1881 to consider new railway connections. The Brantford, Waterloo and Lake Erie Railway Company was incorporated in 1885 and permission was granted for the construction of a line from Berlin (renamed Kitchener in 1916), through Brantford to join up with the Canada Southern Railway, and then to continue down to Lake Erie. (Under by-law #402, passed January 16, 1888, the City of Brantford bought stock in this company.)

In 1888, a railroad was constructed "from a terminus situated at the then west-most outskirts of West Brantford and built 17 miles to Waterford, where it connected with the Canada Southern Railway".¹ The company bought all the rails, ties and equipment used for the line from the Canada Southern Railway (which was leased for 999 years to the Michigan Central Railroad on October 9, 1903, and in 1929, the Michigan Central leased the Canada Southern to the New York Central for 99 years). "The line paid very poorly with the rails and



T.H.&B. Advertising, 1928 - 1948

equipment being for the most part almost unserviceable."² No further effort was made beyond the connection with the Canada Southern Railway to continue the line to Lake Erie, nor to extend north to Berlin.

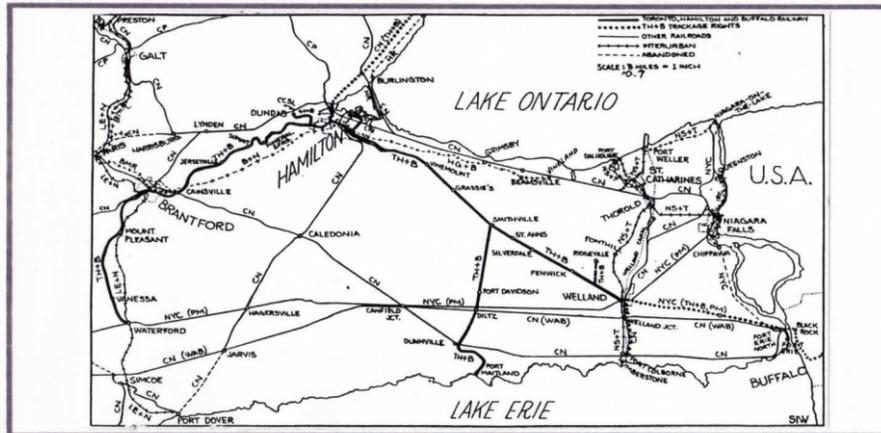
In 1884, the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company was incorporated to build a track from Toronto, via Hamilton, to the International Bridge on the Niagara River and Bridgeburg (now Fort Erie). No action was taken until 1890, when an act was passed granting authority to lease to the Michigan Central or the Canada Southern; and to extend its projected line from Hamilton to connect with the Brantford, Waterloo and Lake Erie Railway Company near

the City of Brantford; and to extend its line to Welland. An Act of Parliament in 1891 allowed the B.W.&L.E.Ry. to lease to, or to amalgamate with, the T.H.&B.Ry. Under by-law #46, permission was granted for the amalgamation of the Brantford, Waterloo and Lake Erie Railway with that of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway on 1892. By the end of 1892, Mr. J. M. Young of the B.W.&L.E.Ry. offered to bridge the Grand River and to have a depot in the centre of the city, and to carry the line as far as Hamilton.

The route of construction followed the Brantford canal for nearly three miles on the south side, then along the Grand River half a mile to Cainsville. The line continued for five miles passing out of Brant County into Wentworth to the Village of Jerseyville (10 mile mark) and then on to Summit Station (13.5 miles from Brantford). Bankruptcy set in at this point for Mr. Young.

"The Grand River at Brantford has been bridged in the summer of 1893 and this connected with the B.W.&L.E.Ry. with that of the starting point of the new line being pushed towards Hamilton."³ The new station location in Brantford was only 18 miles from the Waterford terminal. By the end of 1893, the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway took over the road. The line now being the T.H.&B.Ry. was continued from Summit, passed Mineral Springs (17 miles from Brantford) to the Dundas station (20.5 miles) and finally to Garth Street in Hamilton (24 miles). The first train ran from Garth Street through to Waterford on May 24, 1895.

As a side-line to the history of the T.H.&B.Ry., Mr. Maus (1941) related the result of the determination to keep the new road from becoming connected in any way with the Grand Trunk Railway.



Railroads in the Brantford - Niagara Area

"Pushing of the road towards Hamilton was instrumental in the removal of the Grand Trunk Railway car shops from Brantford. The G.T.Ry. had previously



warned the City that if they built the line to Hamilton which would be in competition with their own line ... they would consider moving their shops out of the city."⁴ The moving of the Brantford Shops resulted in the loss of the largest source of employment in the city at that time. About 1899, all locomotive repairs were relocated at Stratford. The Grand Trunk Railway ran about 7 miles north of the City. Shuttle trains ran east to Harrisburg and west to Paris Junction to meet the mainline trains. Due to this inconvenience, the T.H.&B.Ry. line gave better service out of the city than the T.Ry. Thus the effect of the G.T.Ry. shops was compromised by the establishment of several new firms, attracted by the T.H.&B.Ry. service.

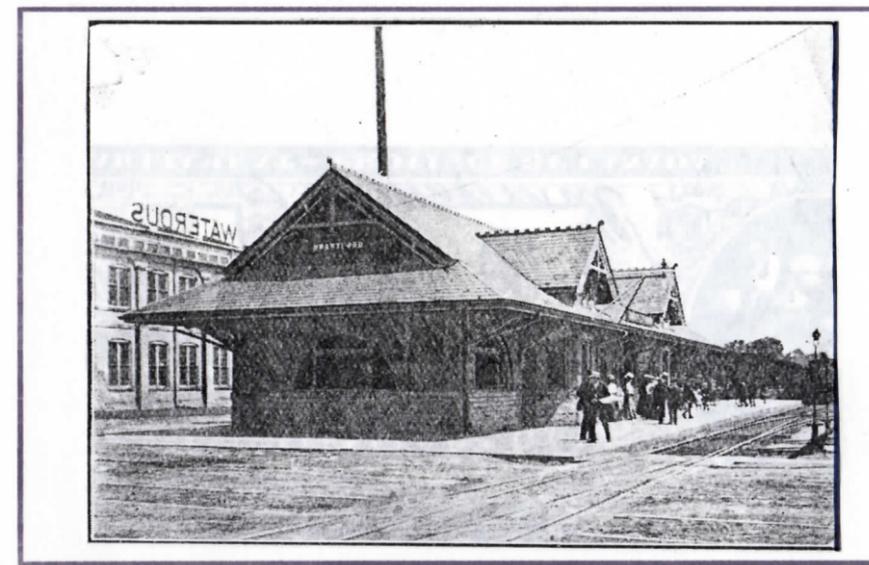
In 1895, the T.H.&B.Ry. was ex-

tended from Hamilton to Welland, 38 miles distant. The line reached Coyle (at 36.5 miles), joined the Michigan Central Railroad at the M.C.Rr. Junction, and followed another half-mile going over the Welland Canal into the Welland M.C.Rr. Station. The T.H.&B.Ry. built its own terminal and yards at Coyle. The line was completed and opened December 30, 1895.

The T.H.&B.Ry. served well the community of Brantford. The many large manufacturing companies which were established in proximity to the line included Canada Glue, Canadian Durey-Abrasives, Cockshutt Plow, Verity Implements, Steel Company of Canada, Universal Cooler of Canada, and National Canned Foods.

Footnotes:

1. Maus, Orin P. The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway. Bulletin No. 56 of The Railway and Locomotive Historical Society, October 1941, pp 65.
2. *ibid.* pp 66.
3. *ibid.* pp 68.
4. *ibid.* pp 69.



The T.H.&B. Station at Brantford

Mail Call!

This summer, the participants in the "Life on the Homefront" Children's Museum Club sent a care package to Canadian U.N. Peacekeepers stationed in Bosnia. The package contained newspapers and magazines, goodies, a video and other things that the children thought soldiers might enjoy.

We recently received this letter from Bosnia.

"Dear Mrs. Byard,

Please convey to the children our hearty thanks for the box of "goodies" they so kindly sent to Bosnia. They were delivered to me, the chaplain for the battle group situated 20kmm outside of Sarajevo. The items went on a table in front of the chapel tent and, as it is a gathering place for many, disappeared very quickly. The items were exactly what we needed.

Our tour here is over in another two months and we are all looking forward to coming home. It is through the moral support and material support of groups and individuals like you that we have been able to continue to do our job.

Many thanks.

M.F. Wellwood
Major
Chaplain (P)"



The O'Banyan Jubilee Singers of the Early British Methodist Church in Brantford

by Angela Files

Part VI in a series on Black History in Brant County

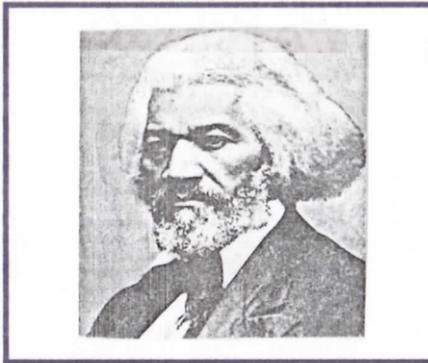
During the nineteenth century, the culture of Blacks in North America and their struggles for freedom spread through the media of art, dance, language, literature, music and theatre. The singing of Black spirituals emerged in early Afro-American worship services. The O'Banyon¹ Jubilee Singers organized in the early British Methodist Episcopal Church sang a repertoire of spiritual songs in Brantford and other areas.

The Origin of Black Spiritual Songs

The spiritual songs of Afro-Americans originated from slaves and ex-slaves, but they were imbued with the spirit of European music. Sometime slaves were permitted in the whites' churches and exposed to white spiritual music, and versions of these songs began to be heard on the levees, plantations and riverboats. Slaves were brought from many parts of Africa, so there is no clear single musical background. Common elements of African and American spirituals are syncopation², polyrhythmic structure³, pentatonic scale⁴, and responsive rendition of text.⁵

The themes of the African spiritual songs were often related to Bible passages, expressing profound melancholy on the evil conditions of slavery and equal joy regarding emancipation. In these sorrow songs, "Sometimes I feel like a motherless child", "He never said a mumblin' word", and "Were you there when they crucified my Lord?" compare the singers' own trial with the sufferings of Jesus Christ.

The runaway ex-slave and black leader Frederick Douglass' (1817-1895) spiritual song "O Canaan, Sweet Canaan, I am bound for the land of Canaan" celebrates reaching the free North, not Heaven.⁶ Spirituals such as "Steal Away", "Children, we shall be free" and "Didn't my Lord deliver Daniel" encouraged slaves to flee from their bondage. Many of these spirituals were sung by Jubilee Choirs of North America!



Frederick Douglass

The Founding of the Jubilee Singers

In 1871, the Afro-American spirituals were introduced to an international audience by the Jubilee Singers of Fisk University, a school for blacks in Nashville Tennessee. The first Jubilee group was organized to raise money for the university. In their first three months' appearances, the choir raised \$150,000. They toured the United States and Canada. Canadian singing groups patterned their singing style on the Fisk Jubilee Singers.

The O'Banyon Jubilee Singers

Some of the programs of Afro-American spirituals presented by the O'Banyon Jubilee Singing group of the British Methodist Church were recorded in the Brantford Weekly Expositor:

"The coloured people held a tea meeting in their church in the east Ward Monday night for the purpose of defraying their pastor's expense to the church conference in Toronto. The chair was occupied by Mayor Read of Brantford and there was a large crowd present. At the tea, the Rev. Mr. Drake with family, Mr. McCurtis and Miss Phillips contributed an excellent programme of spirituals and a very good time was spent. The proceeds reached \$13.00."⁷

The Origin of The O'Banyon Surname

The Jubilee Singers of the church were known as "The O'Banyon Jubilee Singing Group" in honour of Peter Simeon O'Banyon (1795 - ?), an escaped slave who ran away from his master in Kentucky. According to oral family tradition, Peter was the son of a black woman and "O'Bannion", a white Irish plantation owner.

Peter Simeon O'Banjoun and his wife Sophia Wright⁸ (of Dumfries, 1841 - ?) lived in Brant Ward, Brantford. They donated land and helped to build a frame edifice, the first African Methodist Episcopal Church, at the north-east corner of Murray and Dalhousie Streets.

One of the numerous references to the Jubilee Singing Group can be found in the Brantford Weekly Expositor of 1893, reading:

"The O'Banyon Jubilee Singers gave a concert in the Jerseyville Hall, on last Thursday evening but on account of

bad roads the audience was small. They are deserving of a good house."⁹

End Notes

1. The O'Banyon surname is an Irish family name, and has a variety of spellings. Afro-Americans, in assuming white culture, occupation and religion, often lost touch with their African identity.

2. Syncopation places the accent on beats which would normally remain unstressed.

3. Polyrhythmic refers to the many movements with a recurrence of a beat or accent.

4. Pentatonic scale: a musical scale having only five tones.

5. Responsive rendition of text is the repetition of certain words, phrases or sentences within a song.

6. Frederick Douglass was born in Tuckahoe, Maryland. He was the son of a slave, Harriet Bailey, and was largely self-educated. He failed to escape slavery in 1836, but two years later he succeeded and reached New Bedford, Mass., where he changed his name from Bailey to Douglass. He became the "station-master and conductor" of the Underground Railroad in Rochester, New York.

7. Brantford Weekly Expositor, June 20, 1890. Page 8.

8. In the 1851 Census of Brantford, in Brant Ward, the O'Banyon family are listed on page 3, lines 42 - 46 as:

O'Banyon, Peter (b.1795 Kentucky, d.1871 Blanchard, Ont.)

O'Banyon, Sophia (b.1814, d. after 1881 Blanchard, Ont.)

O'Banyon, Josephus (later Rev. J.B.) (1842-1900)

O'Banyon, Peter Jr. (b.Feb.9 1857

Brantford, d. 1947 Montclair NJ)
O'Banyon, Sarah (b.1846 Brantford, d.?)

In 1861, two additional children were listed:

O'Banyon, George (b.1853, d. 1916

Lucan)
O'Banyoun, Margaret (b.1856 Brantford, d.?)

9. The Brantford Weekly Expositor, April 7, 1893. Page 12.

Sophia Pooley: A Female Slave in the Household of Chief Joseph Brant

Sophia Pooley¹

I was born in Fishkill², New York State, twelve miles from North River³. my father's name was Oliver Burthen, my mother's Dinah. I am now more than ninety years old. I was stolen from my parents when I was seven years old, and brought to Canada; that was long before the American Revolution. There were hardly any white people in Canada then - nothing but Indians and wild beasts. Many a deer I have helped catch on the lakes in a canoe; one year we took in ninety. I was a woman grown when the first governor of Canada came from England: that was Gov. Simcoe⁴.

My parents were slaves in New York State. My master's sons-in-law, Daniel Outwaters and Simon Knox, came into the garden where my sister and I were playing among the currant bushes, tied their handkerchiefs over our mouths, carried us to a vessel, put us into the hold, and sailed up the river. I know not how far or how long - it was dark there all the time. Then we came by land. I remember when we came to Genesee⁵, - there were Indian settlements there, - Onondagas, Senecas, and Oneidas. I guess I was the first coloured girl brought into Canada. The white men sold us at Niagara to old Indian Brant⁶, the king. I lived with old Brant about twelve or thirteen years as nigh as I can tell. Brant lived part of the time at Mohawk, part at

Ancaster, part at Preston, the called Lower Block: the Upper Block was at Snyder's Mills. While I lived with old Brant, we caught the deer. It was at Dundas at the outlet. We would let the hounds loose, and when we heard them bark we would run for the canoe - Peggy, and Mary, and Katy, Brant's daughters, and I. Brant's sons, Joseph and Jacob⁸, would wait on the shore to kill the deer when we fetched him in. I had a tomahawk, and would hit the deer on the head - then the squaws would take it by the horns and paddle ashore. The boys would bleed and skin the deer and take the meat to the house. Sometimes white people in the neighbourhood, John Chisholm and Bill Chisholm, would come and say 't was their hounds, and they must have the meat. But we would not give it up.

Canada was then filling up with white people. And after Brant went to England⁹, and kissed the queen's hand, he was made a colonel. Then there began to be laws in Canada. Brant was only half Indian: his mother was a squaw - I saw her when I came to this country. She was an old body; her hair was quite white. Brant was a good looking man - quite portly. He was as big as Jim Douglass who lived here in the bush, and weighed two hundred pounds. He lived in an Indian village - white men came among them and they intermarried. They had an English schoolmaster, and English preacher, and an English blacksmith. When Brant went among the English, he wore the English dress - when he was among the Indians, he wore the Indian dress, -

broadcloth leggings, blanket, fur cap. He had his ears slit with a long loop at the edge, and in these he hung long silver ornaments. He wore a silver halfmoon on his breast with the king's name on it¹⁰, and broad silver bracelets on his arms. He never would paint, but his people painted a great deal. Brant was always for making peace among his people; that was the reason of his going about so much. I used to talk Indian better than I could English. I have forgotten some of it - there are none to talk it with now.

Brant's third wife, my mistress, was a barbarous creature. She could talk English, but she would not. She would tell me in Indian to do things, and then hit me with any thing that came to hand, because I did not understand her. I have a scar on my head from a wound she gave me with a hatchet; and this long scar over my eye, is where she cut me with a knife. The skin dropped over my eye; a white woman bound it up. [The scars spoken of were quite perceptible, but the writer saw many worse looking cicatrices¹¹ of wounds not inflicted by Indian savages, but by civilized (?) men.] Brant was very angry, when he came home, at what she had done, and punished her as if she had been a child. Said he, "you know I adopted her as one of the family, and now you are trying to put all the work on her."

I liked the Indians pretty well; some of them were very savage, - some friendly. I have seen them have the war dance - in a ring with only a cloth about them, and painted up. They did not look ridiculous - they looked savage, - enough to frighten anybody. One would take a bowl and rub the edge with a knotted stick: then they would raise their tomahawks and whoop. Brant had two coloured men for slaves: one of them was the father of John Patten¹², who lives over yonder, the other called himself Simon Ganseville. There was but one other Indian that I knew, who owned a slave. I had no care to get my freedom.

At twelve years old, I was sold by Brant to an Englishman in Ancaster, for one hundred dollars, - his name was

Samuel Hatt, and I lived with him for seven years: then the white people said I was free, and put me up to running away. He did not stop me - he said that he could not take the law into his own hands. Then I lived in what is now Waterloo. I married Robert Pooley, a black man. He ran away with a white woman: he is dead.

Brant died two years before the second war with the United States. his wife survived him until the year the stars fell. she was a pretty squaw: her father was an English colonel. She hid a crock of gold before she died, and I never heard of its being found. Brant was a freemason.

I was seven miles from Stoney Creek¹³ at the time of the battle - the cannonade made everything shake well.

I am now unable to work, and am entirely dependent on others for subsistence: but I find plenty of people in the bush to help me a good deal.



Joseph Brant

Got some time on your hands?



Consider volunteering!

End Notes

1. Drew, Benjamin, "The Narratives of Fugitive Slaves in Canada," page 192-195. Publication Date 1856. Sophia Pooley was one of the slaves in the household of Joseph Brant.

2. Fishkill is a village in Dutchess County in southeast New York State, north of New York City and southeast of Poughkeepsie.

3. The North River is the Hudson River, which is about 315 miles long.

4. John Graves Simcoe (1752 - 1806) was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the newly-created province of Upper Canada (now Ontario) in 1791.

5. The Genesee River has its source in Potter County, Penn., and flows north through western new York State to empty into Lake Ontario about 7 miles north of Rochester. Three tribes of the Six Nations lived in this area.

6. Captain Joseph Brant (1747 - 1807) had several places of residence: the Mohawk Village east of Brantford, with his friend and trader Jean Baptiste Rousseau in Ancaster, and Preston and Snyder's Mill, in the lower and upper blocks, respectively, of the Haldimand Grant of land.

7. Peggy, Mary and Kathy were the three oldest daughters of Chief Joseph Brant and his third wife Catherine Croghan (1759 - 1837), daughter of Colonel Croghan and a native woman.

8. Joseph and Jacob were the two oldest sons of Chief Joseph Brant and his third wife. The descendants of Joseph live on the Deseronto Reserve and the descendants of Jacob live on the New Credit and Six Nations Reserves.

9. Brant visited England in 1775 and was presented at the court of King George III, and painted in full Indian costume by Benjamin West and George Romney. In

1786, Brant visited England again and collected funds for the building of the Mohawk Chapel.

10. On his first visit to England, Chief Joseph Brant was commissioned as a full captain in the British army and King George III presented him with a silver half-moon gorget showing the Royal Cipher "G.R." and the English coat-of-arms.

11. Cicatrices are tissues which form over wounds and produce scars.

12. John Patten probably refers to "Von Patter", known as "Prince", who lived in the Mohawk village; he later purchased a lot in Brantford.

13. Battle of Stoney Creek (June 6, 1813) was the surprise night raid by Colonel John Harvey's 49th Regiment on the American encampment near Stoney Creek. Blacks, whites and Indians fought in the War of 1812-14.

14. The Queen's Bush was a large unsurveyed tract of land comprising Peel and Wellesly Townships and extending to Lake Huron. A group of black families moved to the Queen's Bush to start their own settlement about 1846. Some of the former slaves who lived in the settlement and told their stories to Drew were: John Francis (p. 195-197), William Jackson (p. 189), John Little (p. 198-224), Mrs. John Little (p. 224) and Mrs. Sophia Pooley (p. 192-195).

PELEE ISLAND WINE VINEYARDS INC. POSTERS

In our attractive gift shops, located in the Brant County Museum & Archives and Eaton Market Square, we have colourful reproduction posters advertising the Pelee Island Wine & Vineyards of the last half of the nineteenth century.

The posters are for sale at \$20.00 each and would be an interesting conversation piece for your Recreation room!

In the Brantford Weekly Expositor, December 11, 1885, the ad of the company read as follows:

Pelee Island Vineyards, Lake Erie, was established by a company of American southerners in 1866, due to the mildness of the climate of Pelee. The sole agent of this well-known wine of the firm is Messrs. J.S. Hamilton & Company, of Brantford - offices 119-121 Dalhousie Street, Brantford.

The Dry and Sweet Catawba are leading brands but their Caret, St. Emillion, Isabella, St. Augustine are the finest wine. St. Augustine is a sacramental wine. Wine prices are as follows:

5 Gal Lots \$1.60

10 Gal Lots \$1.50

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Barrels of about 40 Imperial Gallons each \$1.30

Staff Changes at the Museum

The Board of Directors of the Brant Historical Society is pleased to announce the appointment of Cliff Jones to the position of Collections Management Officer, as of October 1.

Cliff has been working on contract at the Museum for several years on several different projects. Much of his time has been devoted to cataloguing and storing the Harrison M. Scheak Collection. Cliff's latest contract was for renovating the Dalmys-Antels store in the Eaton Market Square for use as our new satellite exhibition and gift shop facility. He will continue with this

project in addition to his new duties.

The Collections Management Officer's primary responsibility is maintaining the records for the artifact collections, and for ensuring the safe storage and display of the artifacts. Secondary duties include assisting with programmes and producing the "BHS Quarterly" and the Museum's monthly newsletter.

In the past, Cliff has worked at the Ontario Agricultural Museum near Milton, and Ireland House at Oakridge Farm in Burlington. He is actively involved in the Association for Living History Farms and Agricultural Museums, chairing the Machinery Committee. Cliff holds an H.B.Sc. in Biology from the University of Western Ontario, and is part way through the Ontario Museum Association's Certificate in Museum Studies.

"I look forward to the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead for the Museum and the community", says Cliff. "Most people don't realize the potential of this institution."

BRANT COUNTY MUSEUM & ARCHIVES

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Admission: Adults - \$2.00 Seniors/Students - \$1.50

Children - \$1.25 Under 6 - Free BHS members - Free

Summer Hours: Tuesday to Friday 9 to 5, Saturday & Sunday 1 to 4

Open Holiday Mondays, closed following day.

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 Collator: Wayne Hunter

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- ◆ Mrs. Jan Kneale, Brantford

Endowment Fund Gifts

- In Memory of Ruth Hoshal: Mr. & Mrs. Glenn Kilmer
- In Memory of Lloyd Kitchen: Ms. Marilyn McDonald
- In Memory of Hilda Reeder: Mr. & Mrs. Terry Smith
- In Memory of Georgina Usher: Mr. & Mrs. Jim Kajtar
Mr. & Mrs. Bob Deboer
- In Memory of Virginia Newitt: Ms. Mary Stedman
Rev. & Mrs. Jim Files
Mr. Wes Switzer
Mr. & Mrs. M. Byard
Ms Susan Twist
B.H.S. Board of Directors

Membership Benefits

A Brant Historical Society membership offers:

- ◆ free admission to the Brant County Museum & Archives
- ◆ free use of the Archives
- ◆ monthly bulletins
- ◆ quarterly historical newsletters
- ◆ discounts on Heritage Bus Tours
- ◆ 10% discount on gift shop purchases over \$10
- ◆ Memberships Are Tax Deductible!

Brant Historical Society Membership Registration Form

Individual	\$15.00	\$
Family	\$20.00	\$
Patron	\$25.00	\$
Benefactor	\$100.00	\$
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

New Acquisitions at the Brant County Museum & Archives

- Bedpan, by Brantford Stoneware Co.
 Music Box
 Wood and Leather Clog
 Half-tone photo printing plates of various Brantford scenes and buildings
 Brantford Postcards
 Photo: Portraits of Joseph Brant (by Charles Wilson Peale), and Charles Wilson Peale
 Photos (ca. 1930): Mohawk Chapel
 Mohawk Institute
 Carnegie Library
 Brant County Court House
- Photo (ca. 1900) of Girls Gardening
 Photo: Opening of the Lorne Bridge, 1924
 Collection of Newspaper Clippings on Historical Topics (1970's and 1980's)
 Book: "The Imperialist", with forward by editor Thomas Tausky
 Hand-hooked rug with scene of the old Town Hall
 Postcard: Bathing Grounds, Port Dover, 1905
 Photo: Dominion Dress Co., 1936
 Coasters from the Kerby Hotel
 4 Commemorative Pins featuring members of the Royal Family
 Photo: Central School, 1929
 Photos: Renovations to Ruthven Park, 1994
 Programmes: piano and organ recitals, Victoria Hall, Grace Church, Brantford
 Amateur Minstrels (1897 - 1903)
 Flyer: Colborne St. Grocery and Meat Market, ca. 1940
 Baby Quilt, ca. 1920
 Books: History of Brant County: Reville
 Roses in December (History of Burford): Oliver
 History of Burford: Muir
 Sitting on the Curb: Marshall
 History of Fairfield Church
 History of Burford: Chase
 History of Scotland United Church 1835 - 1935
 Voter's List, Township of Onondaga, 1968
 Selected Poems: M.M. McBride

Brant Historical Society & Museum Activities 1995

October 1995

New Exhibit:

"Which Witch Is Which?"

Saturday October 14th to Saturday November 4th at Brant County Museum & Archives, 57 Charlotte Street, Brantford

Witches from history, literature and folklore!

BHS Monthly Meeting:

Wednesday October 18th, at 8:00 p.m. to be held at the Museum & Archives, 57 Charlotte Street, Brantford

Dr. Hank Hedges will present "Natural Wonders of Brant County", an illustrated lecture on native amphibians of Brant County.

Children's Museum Club:

"Children's Hallowe'en Party"

Sat. Oct. 21, 9-12 and 1-4

- witch costume contest
- pumpkin carving
- cookie baking
- Hallowe'en films
- make a witch scarecrow (bring clothes, please)



Big Band Dance

"Where Were You in '42?"

Sat. Oct. 21, 9 p.m. - 1 a.m.

Lions Park Auditorium

\$17.00/person

Call 752-2483 for tickets and info.

Fright Night

Saturday Oct. 28, 6-9 p.m.

- Witches wander the Museum!
- Classic horror films!
- Witches' brew!
- Admission by donation.



November 1995

Children's Museum Club:

"Preparing for Winter"

Friday Nov. 3rd, 9-12 and 1-4 at Brant County Museum & Archives, 57 Charlotte St., Brantford.

- make quilted slippers or mittens
- plant a winter-blooming iris
- make bird feeders
- make biscuits and soup
- winter survival techniques



Grand Opening Reception

at New Satellite Facility

Sat. Nov. 4th, 12-5 p.m.

See our new exhibitions and gift shop in the Eaton Market Square, First Level. New displays from the Harrison M. Scheak Fine Arts Collection.

"We'll Meet Again" Dinner

Sat. Nov. 11th

6 p.m. Social, 7 p.m. Dinner
Lions Park Auditorium

Music by "The Dawnbreakers"

*Tickets \$15.00 for members,
\$20.00 for non-members*

December 1995

"Traditions" Annual Children's Museum Club & Party:

Sat. Dec. 16th, 9-12 and 1-4

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

- make gingerbread cookies
- make old-fashioned Xmas decorations
- compare Xmas traditions through time
- 1950's Christmas films

Annual Christmas Open House

Wed. Dec. 20, 8 p.m.

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

Ken Strachan will discuss past Christmas celebrations in Brantford.

MUSEUM CLUB RATES

Full Days - \$20.00 (9:00 am to 4:00 pm)

Half Days - \$10.00 (9:00 am to 12 noon) (1:00 pm to 4:00 pm)

Snacks & Beverages included!

10% discount for BHS members

10% discount for 2 or more kids