

**DIARY OF
THE SURVEY OF THE
INDIAN SURRENDER**

**by
Lewis Burwell**

The Brant Historical Society

**DIARY
OF
THE SURVEY OF THE
INDIAN SURRENDER
AND TOWN PLOT OF
BRANTFORD ON THE
GRAND RIVER IN THE
GORE DISTRICT-
COMMENCING 15TH MARCH
AND EXTENDING 24 JUNE
1830 - BY LEWIS BURWELL
DEPUTY SURVEYOR**

**Brant Historical Society
Brant County Museum
57 Charlotte Street
Brantford, Ontario
N3T 2W6**

**Collator: Mrs. Angela Files
Typist: Mr. Edward Pancoe
November 1994**

DIARY.

of
The Survey of the
Indian Reservation
and Town Plot of
Frankfort on the
Grand River in the
Ind. District.

Commencing 15th March
and ending 26th June
1830. by

Lewis Bennell

D. J. Benson
3

Table Of Contents

1. Preface	Page 1-2
2. Sketch of Lewis Burwell	Page 3
3. Residence of Lewis Burwell	Page 4
4. Title Page Of Diary	Page 5
5. Diary Of Lewis Burwell	Page 6-11
6. Early Brantford And Environs	Page 12
7. Early Loyalist Land Holdings	Page 13
8. Plan Of The Village Of Brantford	Page 14
9. Post Loyalist Settlement	Page 15-16
10. Changing Native Lands To Settlement	Page 17-18
11. Original Surrender Deed-800 Acres	Page 19
12. Burwell's Initial Plan	Page 20
13. Burwell's Map	Page 21-23
14. Public Auction Of Village Lots	Page 24
15. List Of Town Lots In Brantford, 1831	Page 24
16. Sale Of Brantford Lots, 1832	Page 25
17. Report of Burwell Re Lots	Page 26-27
18. Other Purchasers In Early Years	Page 28

PREFACE

Brantford, Ontario
1994-1995

Dear Readers:

The Publication Committee of The Brant Historical Society decided that the Diary of The Survey of the Indian Surrender and Town Plot of Brantford on the Grand River in the Gore District of Deputy Surveyor, Lewis Burwell, should be printed. Mr. Edward Pancoe, a director of the Historical Society, agreed to type the diary. We wish to thank him for a job well-done!

Besides typing out Lewis Burwell's Diary, we have also added maps and the names of lot holders of that period of time. The articles pertaining to the land owners were published by The Grand River Branch of the United Empire Loyalists' Association Of Canada. Rev. James W. Files is chair person of the branch.

Fifty years after the entries were made in the diary by Deputy Surveyor Lewis Burwell, the Brantford City Directory published in 1880, in its introductory pages, the following description of Brantford:

"The city of Brantford is beautifully situated on a ridge skirting the north bank of the Grand River and in the centre of a country unsurpassed for its beauty and fertility. The site of the city was surrendered to the government by The Six Nations on 19, April, 1830, and was surveyed and laid out by the late Lewis Burwell.

The plot was divided into lots of uniform size which were sold by auction at an upset price of forty dollars each. In 1847, Brantford was incorporated as a town, the population then being 3,000 and on 31, May 1877, the City of Brantford was inaugurated and on the succeeding day, the first of its metropolitan existence, the event was celebrated with befitting ceremonies. At this date, the population was 10,000. The following gentlemen had the honour of forming the first council of the New city: Dr. James W. Digby, Mayor; John Elliott-Reeve; John Ormerod, Wm. J. Scharfe, John J. Hawkins, P.M. Keough, M.A. Burns, Thos. Large, Geo Hardy, Geo H. Wilkes, Geo Lindley, Daniel Costello, Edward Fisher, Geo Watt and Dennis Hawkes.

The population of Brantford is now 11,000.

The first building on the site of the city was a log cabin, erected by John Stalts in 1805; on the spot now occupied by Bingham's Hotel. About two years after, Enos Bunnell built another log cabin a little farther west, a few yards from

the ford. In the year 1818, a hamlet containing twelve inhabitants was then known by its present name, "Brantford".

In 1823, the population exceeded 100, and the village contained three stores, a blacksmith, a tavern, and two boot and shoe shops, one of which was owned by the late Arunah Huntington. About two years later after, Marshall Lewis built a grist mill on the river bank.

In 1830, A Wilkes built a distillery. This enterprise was so successful that another one was erected the year following by Wm. Kerby. It appears these establishments were unable to supply the demand for stimulating beverages for in 1832, a brewery was erected by Wm. Spenser on the site now occupied by Wycliffe Hall. It is needless to state that temperance societies had no existence in those days.

In 1840, The Grand River Navigation Company constructed a canal, one and one-half miles in length, connecting the village of Brantford with the ports of Lake Erie. This canal proved a great advantage to the town.

In 1854, the town of Brantford was lighted with gas.

In 1870, a complete system of water works was established.

Railways

In the fall of 1854, the Buffalo Brantford, Goderich Branch of the Grand Trunk Railway was opened in Brantford, and in 1873, the Harrisburg and Brantford Branch of the Great Western Railway was completed. The Brantford Norfolk and Port Burwell Railway connected the city with Lake Erie. By means of these railway lines, Brantford is connected with several lines of the continent. "

We hope that you will enjoy studying the writings, maps and information about the early founding of our community.

Sincerely,

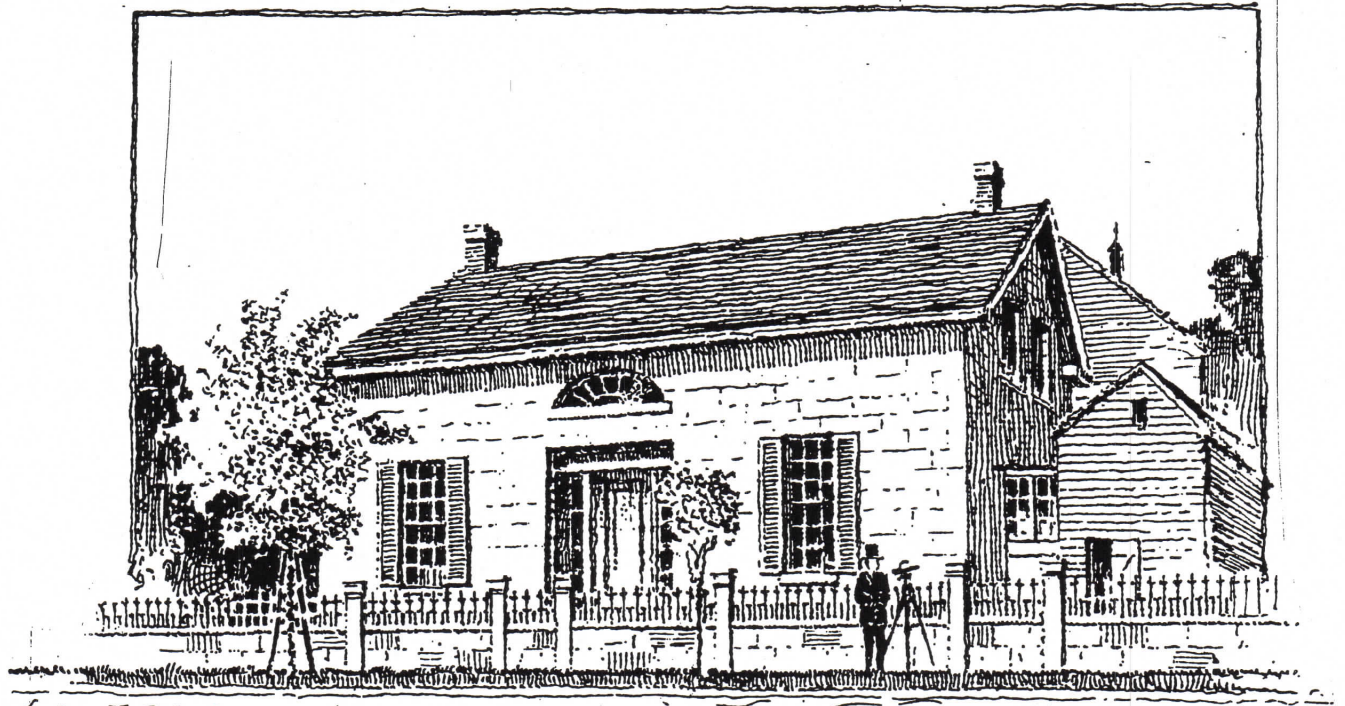
Publication Committee Of
The Brant Historical Society

Mr. George Beaver
Mrs. Angela Files
Dr. Hank Hedges
Mr. David Judd
Mrs. Ruth Lefler
Mrs. Gloria Neamtu



Lewis Burwell
D. Surveyor
3
Brantford 26th June
1830

Lewis Burwell, Deputy Surveyor, (1794-1865), surveyed the site of the village of Brantford in the year 1830.



Residence of LEWIS BURWELL Esq.
 PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR
 Darling Street BRANTFORD C.W.

Frank Adams

Lewis Burwell, Deputy Surveyor

Lewis Burwell was born on February 17, 1794 in Bertie Township, Welland County, Upper Canada, (Ontario). He was the first land surveyor to settle in the Brant County area. Within four months, from the 15th of March 1830 and extending to the 24th Of June 1830, Burwell surveyed the site for the village of Brantford.

In the 1851 Census of Brant County, Queen's Ward A, village of Brantford, Page 63, lines 44-48, Lewis Burwell is living on Darling Street, with his wife Adelaide and family Alexander, Caroline, and Eliza.

His death is recorded in the April 21, 1865, Brantford Weekly Expositor: "died, suddenly in this town yesterday, Lewis Burwell, Esq. D.S., Sr., aged 71 years. He was an old and repected citizen of this place.

The Funeral will take place on Saturday, leaving his late residence at 3:00 P.M. and proceed to Brantford Burial Ground."

DIARY
OF
THE SURVEY OF THE
INDIAN SURRENDER
AND TOWN PLOT OF
BRANTFORD ON THE
GRAND RIVER IN THE
GORE DISTRICT-
COMMENCING 15TH MARCH
AND EXTENDING 24 JUNE
1830 - BY LEWIS BURWELL
DEPUTY SURVEYOR

Brant Historical Society
Brant County Museum
57 Charlotte Street
Brantford, Ontario
N3T 2W6

Collator: Mrs. Angela Files
Typist: Mr. Edward Pancoe
November 1994

Monday March 15, 1830

Received a line from Captain John Brant, requesting me to commence the survey of the Town Plot of Brantford.

Tuesday March 16, 1830

Left Burford and proceeded to Brantford and commenced the Survey with the Indian Surrender which embraced the town lot of Brantford and had with us

John Whitfield \ Chain Bearers
John Burwell /

Lawrence David \ Axe Men
Peter Martin /
Jacob Green

Having first administered the necessary oil to the chain bearing examined the original boundary between the Lands of William K. Smith and Robert Biggar and the Town Plot.

Wednesday 17th March

Retraced and established the boundary between Smiths, Biggars, and the Town Plot, a considerable part of the day was occupied in obtaining information as to place the original post stood between Smith and Biggar on the north side of the Grand River.

Thursday 18th March 1830

This morning John Burwell left and Lawrence David carried chain with John Whitfield. Traced the Grand River from the line between Robert Biggars and the Town Plot to the line between the Widlows [Widlow] Brant's farm and the town plot there activated the line northward to the Cove and traced the cove to the South Easterly angle of the Surrender or Town Plot and finding the water in the cove so high that I could not chain it I measured the distance away to the Oak Tree on the East Bank of the cove by calculations.

Friday 19th March 1830

Took George Case in place of John Burwell for a chain because then commenced at the Oak on the East bank of the Cove and now the boundary of the Surrender eastward to the North west angle of the Mohawk Parsonage lot at the Road leading towards Ancaster - Then Ran a - line to the northward for the purpose of ascertaining the proper place for the Boundary of the Surrender or Town Plot.

Saturday 20th March 1830

Discharged the men this morning. Spent part of the day with Captain [John] Brant making further examinations for the most suitable place for this part of the East boundary - Returned to Burford in the afternoon.

Sunday 21st March 1830

Tarried at the house.

Monday 22th March 1830

Went to Brantford and was occupied the whole day examining some of the old lines of the present occupiers, and their papers at the request of Captain [John] Brant.

Tuesday 23rd March 1830

Spent this day the same as yesterday.

Wednesday 24th March 1830

Spent this day the same as yesterday - both neither of the three last days was any of the men with me.

Thursday 25th March 1830

Commenced the alteration of the East line of the surrender both of the Ancaster Road or Colborne Street, - about ten o'clock in the morning it began to rain and rained all day.

Friday 26th March 1830

Commenced early and completed the East and West lines of the Surrender.

Saturday 27th March 1830

Discharged the men and waited at Brantford for Capt. [John] Brant till noon. Then took from him the Indian Title to engross - returned to Burford in the afternoon.

Sunday 28th March 1830

Tarried at home.

Monday 29th March 1830

Made out the description for the Surrender from the field notes and Engrossed the Title.

Tuesday 30th March 1830

Went to Brantford to meet Capt. [John] Brant. Gave him the engrossed Title and returned home in the evening.

Up to this evening I have been employed - 13 days.

John Whitfield	-	6
John Burwell	-	2
George Case	-	3
Lawrence David	-	6
Peter Martin	-	6
Jacob Green	-	6

Wednesday 31 March 1830

Went to Hamilton on private business - Returned home on Sunday the 4th April.

Monday 5th April 1830

Went to Brantford to work at the Village Plot, had with us John Whitfield, Peter Martin and Jacob Green

Tuesday 6th April 1830

Worked at the Village Plot and had with us the same men as yesterday.

Wednesday 7th April 1830

Worked at the Village Plot and had with us Lawrence David and Peter Martin.

Thursday 8th April 1830

Worked at the Village Plot and had with us Lawrence David and Peter Martin.

Friday 9th April 1830

Discharged the men and waited till noon for Capt. [John] Brant expecting to go down the River to an Indian Council but on account of the death of some one of the Indians the Council was deferred. Went home to Burford in the afternoon.

Saturday 10th April 1830

Tarried at home.

Sunday 11th April 1830

Tarried at home.

Monday 12th April 1830

Went to Brantford to meet Capt. [John] Brant expecting to go down the River to the Indian Council - waited at Brantford till noon Capt. Brant then came and informed me that in consequence of the death of one of the chiefs the council was deferred till the 19th April - Wrote for Capt. Brant at Brantford the rest of the day.

Tuesday 13th April 1830

Returned home to Burford.

Wednesday 14th April 1830

Tarried at home.

Thursday 15th April 1830

Went to Hamilton on private business and returned home on Saturday the 17th April.

Sunday 18th April 1830

Went from Burford to Brantford, from there down the Grand River for the purpose of attending the Indian Council on Monday.

Monday 19th April 1830

Attended the Indian Council and saw the Surrender for the Town Plot of Brantford signed by the Chiefs in council in regard to Brantford.

Tuesday 20th April 1830

Commenced working at the Town Plot again - had with me

John Whitfield	\	chain
George Case	/	bearers
Lawrence David		
Peter Martin	\	axe
Jacob Green	/	men

Wednesday 21st April 1830
Worked at the Town Plot.

Thursday 22nd April 1830
Continued working at the Town Plot.
Rained about three hours during the day.

Friday 23rd April 1830
Continued the survey of the Town Plot.

Saturday 24th April 1830
Continued the survey as yesterday till late at night.

Sunday 25th April 1830
Discharged the men till Monday morning. Went home to Burford and returned to Brantford in the evening.

Monday 26th April 1830
Continued the survey of the Town Plot.

Tuesday 27th April 1830
Continued the Survey of the Town Plot. Rained in the afternoon about two hours. This evening I discharged George Case, he had worked ten days.

Wednesday 28th April 1830
Continued the Survey with the other men.

Thursday 29th April 1830
Continued the Survey of the Town Plot.

Friday 30th April 1830
Continued the Survey till late at night.

Saturday 1st May 1830
Continued at Brantford with Capt. Brant, making examinations, and arranging some papers for him respecting the Indian Council - having in the morning discharged the men - counting up to this morning for myself 36 days

John Whitfield	18
John Burwell	2
George Case	10
Lawrence David	18
Peter Martin	20
Jacob Green	18

Sunday 2nd May 1830
Wrote an official letter to Capt. Brant and returned to Burford.

Monday 3rd May 1830
Worked at the Field Plan plotting my work, etc.

Tuesday 4th May 1830
Worked at the Field Plan the same as yesterday.

Wednesday 5th May 1830
Worked at the Field Plan the same as yesterday.

Thursday 6th May 1830
Went to Brantford in the morning. Worked at the Survey, making some alterations which Capt. Brant directed, to accede the wishes of the Villagers. Had with us Edward Decew, chain bearer, whom I took as a student, and Lawrence David. Assisted in chaining myself part of the time.

Friday 7th May 1830
Worked at the Village with the same men I had yesterday. Made some alterations to meet the wishes of Mr. Jackson.

Saturday 8th May 1830
Worked at the Town Plot, had the same men as yesterday. Returned home to Burford in the evening.

Sunday 9th May 1830
Tarried at home.

Monday 10th May 1830
Worked at the Field Map.

Tuesday 11th May 1830
Worked at the Field Map.

Wednesday 12th May 1830
Went to Norwich on private business. Returned home in the evening.

Thursday 13th May 1830
Tarried at home, and received a line from Capt. Brant requesting my attendance at Brantford tomorrow.

Friday 14th May 1830
Went to Brantford and assisted the Honourable Peter Robinson and Capt. Brant in examining the claims of the villagers, James Racey and William Holmes Esqrs being present.

Saturday 15th May 1830
Continued at Brantford on the same business note. Both yesterday and today my student Edward Decew was employed in scaling the West side of the Grand River both above and below the Village. The men he had with him I paid from my own private means.

Sunday 16th May 1830
Went home to Burford and returned to Brantford in the evening.

Monday 17th May 1830
Worked at the Town Plot, making some alterations in the Survey which were suggested by The Hon. P. Robinson to accommodate Mr. Jackson's mill site. Had with me Edward Decew, John Whitfield, Lawrence David, Peter Martin and Jacob Green.

Tuesday 18th May 1830
Worked at the Town Plot making alterations along Wharf Street and about Houghtons tannery, which was recommended by Mr. Robinson. Had the same men as yesterday.

Wednesday 19th May 1830
Discharged the men this morning, and attended with Capt. Brant, William Holme and James Racey, Esqrs who were making estimates for the prices of the different situations and lots not prized when Mr. Robinson was here. Returned to Burford in the evening.

Thursday 20th May 1830
Worked at the Field Plan of Brantford.

Friday 21st May 1830
Worked at the Field Plan of Brantford.

Saturday 22nd May 1830
Worked at the Field Plan and copying papers relating to the situation of Brantford, intended for the Crown Land office.

Up to this evening I have been employed 52 days.

Sunday 23rd May 1830
Took stage at Burford and went to Brantford when I stopped all night.
Paid stage fare to Brantford 2/6
Paid bill at Brantford at Duttons [Inn] 3/-
5/6

Monday 24th May 1830
Left Brantford in the stage with Capt. Brant for York [Toronto] by way of Niagara. Went as far as St. Catharines this day.
Breakfast at Hamilton 1/6
Refreshments etc. at Grimsby 1/-
Dinner etc. at St. Catharines 2/6
Stage fare from Brantford to St. Catharines 20/7½
25/7½

Tuesday 25th May 1830

Last evening Capt. Brant went on to Niagara, and left me at St. Catharines for the purpose of going to Thorold at his request.

Paid Horse fees 2/6

Paid fare at Inn
overnight breakfast 3/9

Went to Niagara
about noon and paid
carriage fare

3/10
9/1½

Stopped at Cryslers all night

Wednesday 26th May 1830

Stopped at Cryslers till in the afternoon. Then took a passage in the Canada steamboat for York.

Paid bill at Niagara

at Cryslers 12/6

Paid Steam boat fare 12/6

25/.

Arrived at York in the evening.

Thursday 27th May 1830

Attended with Capt. Brant at Mr. Robinson's office examining papers relating to Brantford.

Friday 28th May 1830

Attended at Mr. Robinson's office on the same business as yesterday.

Saturday 29th May 1830

Attended at Mr. Robinson's office on the same business as yesterday.

Sunday 30th May 1830

Paid my expenses at York at
Bradleys Inn 25/.

Then left York on the steam boat for
Hamilton

Paid Steam boat fare 11/.

Carriage fare from the wharf at
Hamilton 4/6

Left Hamilton for Brantford

Paid stage fare etc. 8/.

arrived at Brantford in the evening

Monday 31st May 1830

Stopped at Brantford with Capt. Brant on business relating to the situation of the Villagers and copying official papers for the Crown Land office

Tuesday 1st June 1830

Paid fare at Duttons Inn in
Brantford 8/.

Waggon hire to Burford

3/9
11/9

Returned home to Burford in the evening.

Total amount of expenses going to and returning from York.

£6.5.6

Wednesday 2nd June 1830

Went again to Brantford and made some alterations to the to Town Plot and some alterations in the Plan which were suggested by Mr. Robinson. Had with me Edward Decew, John Whitfield, Lawrence David, Peter Martin and Jacob Green.

Thursday 3rd June 1830

Worked again at the Survey of the Town Plot. Lawrence David left me this morning. Hired another Indian in his place at 2/6 per day.

Friday 4th June 1830

Worked at the Town Plot all day. This morning Peter Martin left me hired another Indian in his place at 2/6 per day.

Saturday 5th June 1830

Worked on the Flats of the River laying off the streets for the Park lots. Made some alteration in Mr. Jacksons mill site. Finished the Survey as for the Plan in the afternoon, and dismissed the men.

Note. The Indians which I employed in place of Lawrence David one day at 2/6, and in place of Peter Martin one day at 2/6, I paid from my own means and have added in consequence of it, one day to Edward Decews time in the Pay List which makes his time 12 days, otherwise it would be only 11 days.

Sunday 6th June 1830

Finding my time so short in which I had promised Mr. Robinson the Plan of Brantford I am obliged to work on Sunday. Worked at the Plan of Brantford.

Monday 7th June 1830

Worked at the Plan of Brantford.

Tuesday 8th June 1830

Worked at the Plan of Brantford.

Wednesday 9th June 1830

Worked at the Plan of Brantford.

Thursday 10th June 1830

Worked at the Plan of Brantford.

Friday 11th June 1830

Worked at the Plan of Brantford.

Saturday 12th June 1830

Worked at the Plan of Brantford.

Sunday 13th June 1830

Worked at and finished the Plan of Brantford today.

Monday 14th June 1830

Went to Brantford to meet Capt. Brant, expecting to go with him to see Indian Council but on account of the death of the daughter of their Chief Echo, the Council was deferred. Returned home in the evening.

Tuesday 15th June 1830

Wrote officially to Mr. Robinson and dated the Plan of this date. Went again to Brantford with the Plan & Report and send them by John Whitfield to York.

Wednesday 16th June 1830

Worked at the Field Notes of Brantford.

Thursday 17th June 1830

Worked at the Field Notes of Brantford.

Friday 18th June 1830

Worked at the Field Notes of Brantford.

Saturday 19th June 1830

Worked more at the Field Notes of Brantford and engrossed the Indian Surrender for the several school lots as suggested by A. Somes Deputy Surveyor.

Sunday 20th June 1830

Worked at the Field Notes of Brantford and other papers relating to the Survey.

Monday 21st June 1830

Worked at a Plan for Capt. Brant (of Brantford) for which he directed me to include in my account.

Tuesday 22nd June 1830

Worked all day at Capt. Brants Plan of Brantford.

Wednesday 23rd June 1830

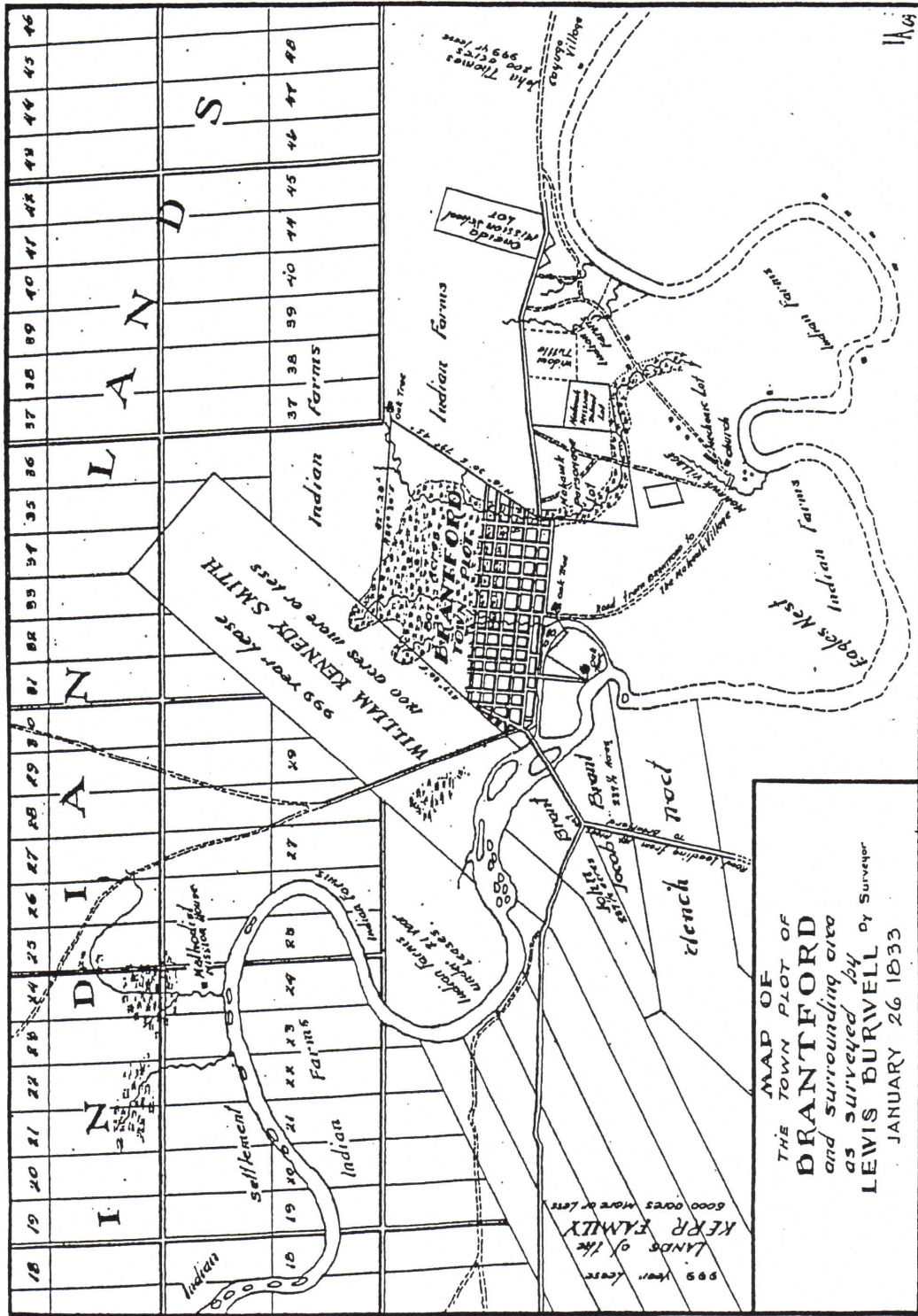
Worked part of the day at Capt. Brants Plan, finished it, and then hard back at my Official Report.

Thursday 24th June 1830

Finished my official Report, wrote to Mr. Robinson. Took the papers to the post office which closes the Survey of Brantford, as far as I have reported on the map sent to the Commissioner of Crown Lands office, having been employed 85 days, at intervals, as will be seen in this diary, which account of the manner in which my time and the time of the men engaged with me I hereby certify to be just and true.

Lewis Burwell
Deputy Surveyor
Burford 26th June 1830

EARLY BRANTFORD AND ENVIRONS



Reproduced courtesy of the Brant County Museum,
Brantford, Ontario

EARLY LOYALIST LAND HOLDINGS IN BRANTFORD'S SURROUNDING AREA

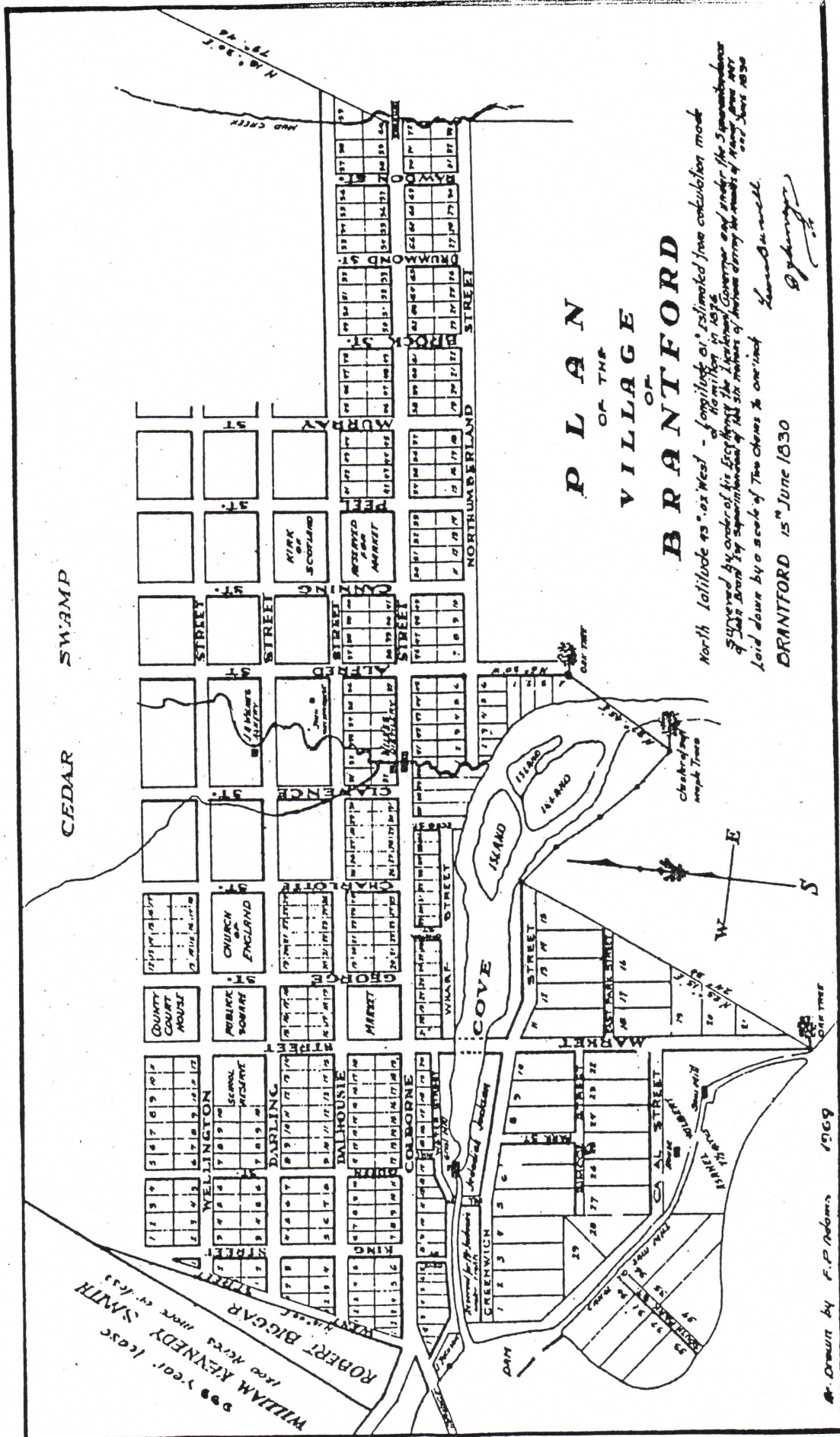
Angela Files

One of my favorite challenges, is to study early maps of Upper Canada, or Canada West, and interpret the place names and persons identified on the maps. Late eighteenth and early nineteenth century maps of Upper Canada, often show the loyalist settlements along the St. Lawrence River, the Great Lakes and the Grand, Ottawa and Thames Rivers. The accompanying map shows the early loyalist land holdings of the area surrounding Brantford, in the 1830's.

Surveyor Lewis Burwell, grandson of a loyalist, an early resident of Brantford, surveyed the region. He not only drew a map of the town plot of Brantford and its environs, but also had much to do with the division for settlement of land, either leased or sold by the Six Nations. Leaving a legacy of extensive correspondence with the Superintendent of the Six Nations, John Brant (1794-1832), Burwell recorded his place in the annals of local history.

By August 13, 1830, Lewis Burwell completed a detailed survey of the area which showed the Brantford town plot having eight streets running east and west and thirteen streets intersecting north and south. On this map, there are fourteen place names, which have early historical significance. Starting on the left corner of the map, I shall attempt to explain some interesting facts about each demarcation.

1. Indian Farms and Lands.
By Governor Haldimand's proclamation of October 24, 1784, 675,000 acres, six miles on either side of the Grand River, from its source to its mouth, were transferred to the Six Nations, for their loyalty to Britain during the American Revolution. Joseph Brant and his people settled on some of this land and gave, leased or sold other sections of the tract to family members, friends and settlers.
2. Methodist Mission House.
The Methodist Society started its work in 1827. The Reverend Alvin Torry was the first Wesleyan minister among the Six Nations.
3. William Kennedy Smith (999 year lease, 1200 acres).
W. K. Smith was the oldest son of John Smith, a Loyalist from New York State, who built the Mohawk Chapel. W. K. Smith, magistrate of Brant County, married a sister of Joseph Brant and they had two children, W. K. Smith and Margaret Smith, who married William Kirby. They were later given the Smith and Kirby Tract of 1300 acres, part of which was located on the site of Brantford.
4. Brantford Town Plot.
On April 19, 1830, 807 acres of land was purchased for five shillings, lawful money of Upper Canada for the site of Brantford. The delivery of the deed was made in the presence of John Brant, William Holme, J.P., James Racey, J.P., Lewis Burwell and John Norton.
5. Mohawk Parsonage of the Anglican Church (1827).
The Mohawk parsonage was built on glebe land, which was set aside for the use of the Anglican Church. The Anglican clergy lived in this parsonage. It was destroyed in the early 1900's.
6. Mohawk Village or Loyalist Village.
The Mohawk Village became the focal point for the Six Nations. The Mohawk Chapel, a Council House, a mill, a school and about twenty-four log houses were located in the village, on the bend of the Grand River.
7. Oneida Mission School.
The Oneida Mission School was financed by the "New England Company for the Propagation of the Gospel," and served the Oneida settlement.
8. John Thomas (999 year Brant lease, 200 acres).
John Thomas helped his father-in-law build the Mohawk Chapel. Rent payment for his land was one dunghill fowl yearly.
9. Cayuga Village.
Cayuga Village was a community of loyal Cayuga natives, who settled in the area of Cainsville, east of Brantford.
10. Eagle's Nest.
For natives, the sacred eagle was the highest order of birds, who flew close to the spiritual realm and carried thoughts and prayers to the Creator. According to oral tradition, there are two origins to the name "Eagle's Nest." One history maintains that an eagle's nest was found at the location in early times. A second tradition claims that the bend of the Grand River represented an eagle's nest. By 1890, the residents of the "Nest," were proud of their village and did not want it annexed to Brantford.
11. Clench Tract.
Captain Ralfe (Ralph) Clench, U.E., Butler's Rangers, married Elizabeth, daughter of Lt. Brant Johnson. She died August 15, 1850 (77 years) and her husband died January 19, 1828 (66 years). Their son, Robert Addison, received a large tract of land in Brantford Township. He died on June 23, 1824 (47 years). The Clench Tract was divided into lots and sold to early settlers.
12. Jacob Brant (237.5 acres).
Jacob Brant was the second oldest son of Chief Joseph Brant. He fought at the Battle of Beaver Dam (June 24, 1813) along side his older brother Isaac and his two younger brothers, Joseph and John.
13. John Brant (237.5 acres).
John Brant was the youngest son of Captain Joseph Brant. He became Superintendent of the Six Nations and followed the land policies of his father.
14. Kerr Tract (999 year Brant lease, 6000 acres).
Dr. Robert Kerr (1764-1824), a military surgeon employed by the Indian Department, married Elizabeth Brant, daughter of Molly Brant. Elizabeth Brant, daughter of Joseph Brant, married Colonel William Johnson Kerr. Both died in 1845. The Kerr Tract was divided into lots and sold to early settlers.



P L A N
OF THE
V I L L A G E
OF
B R A N T F O R D

North latitude 43° 02' West - Longitude 81° estimated from calculation most
 approved by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and under the Supervision
 of His Honor the Superintendent of the Western District of Upper Canada during the month of May 1830
 laid down by a scale of Two Chains to one inch
 Geo. Burnett
 Brantford 15th June 1830

99 year lease
 WILLIAM KENNEDY SMITH
 1500 Acres more or less
 ROBERT BIGGAR
 N. W. 30.1

Drawn by F. P. Adams 1869

Reproduced courtesy of The Brant County Museum, Brantford, Ontario



THE POST-LOYALIST LAND HOLDINGS IN BRANTFORD AND SURROUNDING AREA

Many Canadian historians agree that the Loyalists were the founders of Southern Ontario's permanent non-indigenous settlements. The first historical document affecting the land along the Grand River, was Sir Frederick Haldimand's proclamation of 25 October, 1784. Some 675,000 acres of land "six miles in depth on each side of the Grand River," from its source to its mouth, was transferred to the Mohawks and others of the Six Nations, for their loyalty to the British during the American Revolution.

Captain Joseph Brant realized that hunting and fishing were vanishing occupations and that his nearly 2000 native people would need the assistance of additional settlers to farm this vast area. He deemed it necessary to give, lease or sell parts of the holdings specified in the original Haldimand deed, in order to raise finances for his people and to clear and cultivate the land.

From this decision, dating back more than 200 years, unfolded a legal entanglement, which is still being sorted out today by the Six Nations Land Claims Office. There were Chief Joseph Brant Leases, Chief John Brant Leases, Widow Catherine Brant Leases and Chiefs' Leases. Some of the families who held Chief Joseph Brant Leases were: Burtches, File-Files, Fowlers, Gates, Welles, Olmsteads, Perrons, Phelps, Secords, Smiths, Thomas, Westbrooks. Widow Catherine Brant Leases were conveyed to: Cornwalls, Days, Langs and Dr. Oliver Tiffany. Some early American residents of the village of Brantford, were: Consider Crandons (Bedford, Mass.), Captain Marshal Lewis (N.Y.) and Reuben Leonard (Springfield, Mass.).

On April 19, 1830, Chief John Brant and Chiefs of the Six Nations deeded 807 acres for the site of the village of Brantford. The first public land auction was held on 14 May, 1831, when lots were purchased on Colborne Street. In 1832, lots on Darling Street sold for \$109 to \$140 each. There were about 300 houses in the vicinity.

The map of the plan of Brantford, by Surveyor Lewis Burwell is crucial to an understanding of the post-loyalist land holdings in the town and its environs.

1. William Kennedy Smith.
Smith held a 999 year, Joseph Brant Lease of 1200 acres.
2. Robert Biggar.
Robert Biggar, of Biggartown, Scotland, moved to Brantford in 1816, secured by purchase 100 acres near Mt. Pleasant, Ontario.
3. Village Streets.

The streets of Brantford, were named after British people. Eight main streets ran from the west to the easterly limit of the village. *Colborne* street was named after Sir John Colborne, veteran of the Napoleonic Wars and Governor-General of Canada. *Dalhousie*, named after the Marquis of Dalhousie, Governor-General of Canada. *Darling* street was named after H. C. Darling, a friend of John Graves Simcoe. *Wellington* street was named, of course, after the "Iron Duke" and great British military commander during the Napoleonic Wars. North of and running parallel to Wellington street, but not shown on this early plan, are *Nelson*, *Chatham*, *Sheridan* and *Marlborough* streets. *Nelson* street is named after Horatio Nelson, 1758-1805, the naval hero of Trafalgar; *Chatham* after the great British statesman and orator, William Pitt, 1708-1778, 1st Earl of Chatham; *Sheridan*, after the brilliant Irish dramatist, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and *Marlborough* street, named after the first Duke of Marlborough and famous military leader.

Crossing these eight streets, are *King* and *Queen*, so-named in honour of the British monarchical system. *Market* street clearly identified the location of the local public market. *George* street was named after George IV, 1762-1830. *Charlotte* remembers Princess Charlotte, the mother of King George IV. *Clarence* is named for the Duke of Clarence and *Alfred* after Alfred the Great, early King of England. *Canning* honours the British statesman, George Canning, 1770-1827 and *Peel* street was named after another famous statesman, Sir Robert Peel. *Brock* is obviously in remembrance of Sir Isaac Brock, 1769-1812, the hero of the War of 1812. *Murray*, *Drummond* and *Rawdon* streets are named in honour of military leaders.



acres in what was known as Hulbert's Flats.

After the completion of the survey in 1830, more immigrants entered the region. Escaped slaves, from the United States, were followed in 1832 by the "Kingston Settlers," who included among their ranks such families as the Downs, Gardhams, Girvings, Hawkins, Kendels, Mairs, Matthews, McDonalds, McDougalls and Sproules.

Together with the United Empire Loyalists, the later land holders in the Grand River valley, included English, Irish, Scots, Welsh, Americans, native people, escaped slaves from the United States and many others from varying backgrounds. The multi-national mosaic, so characteristic of Canada today, had its origins in early Canada. This familiar pattern of immigration and settlement was clearly evident in the first communities along the Grand River watershed and in Brantford and its immediate environment.

4. School Reserved.
The School Reserve simply indicates land set aside for the building of a school.
5. County Court House.
The Court House was built during the formation of Brant County.
6. Public Square (Victoria Park).
The public square was used for various community activities and was copied from the American custom of a public commons.
7. Church of England.
Chief Joseph Brant had set aside land for the Anglican Church.
8. Market Area.
The market area was used for the sale of farm produce and as a trading post for the Six Nations.
9. James Wilkes Distillery.
James A. Wilkes came from Birmingham, England. Mr. Wilkes built a distillery on the banks of a creek, in 1830 and also opened a trading store.
10. Kirk of Scotland.
Land was held for the establishment of a Presbyterian Church.
11. Market Reserved Area.
Land was put aside at the corner of Canning and Dalhousie for the sale of farm produce. It is now Alexandra Park.
12. Jedediah Jackson.
Jedediah Jackson purchased the Lewis grist mill in 1826 and owned two lots in the village. He was the first white man to pay cash for his wheat. In 1840, Jackson was killed by a falling tree.
13. Asabel Hulbert.
Asabel Hulbert operated a sawmill and owned 7.5

THE CHANGING OF NATIVE LANDS TO SETTLEMENTS ALONG THE GRAND RIVER

Prior to the arrival of native and non-native Loyalists in the valley of the Grand River, the British military officials, fur traders and explorers marked the area "Indian lands." The first transaction of this land, dated May 22, 1784, was the purchase of the whole region from the Mississauga Indians, in the name of King George III. The next, dated October 25, 1784, and named the Haldimand Proclamation, granted the Grand River Valley to the Six Nations.

Recognizing that a country could not be prosperous without settlers to populate it, the first Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, John Graves Simcoe, advocated large scale immigration to the province, despite the fact that the closest source was the United States. He offered free land to Americans and he also encouraged European immigration. Sections of the native land along the river valley were settled by the Six Nations allies, then by Loyalists and new arrivals from the United States and Europe. These people initiated the development of the first communities - Mohawk Village, Brantford, Paris, etc.

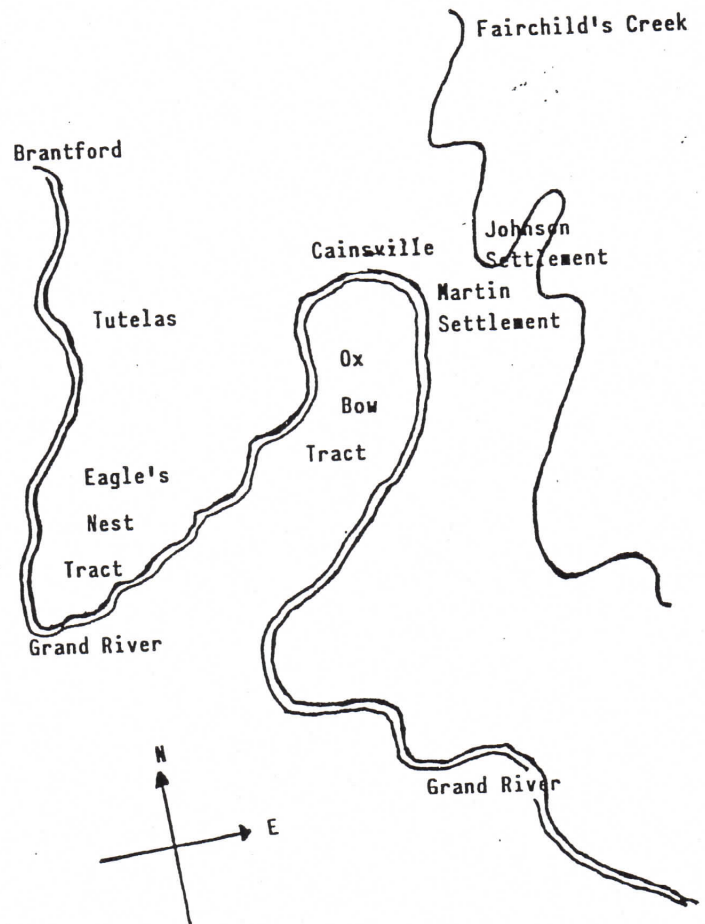
Some of the 675,000 acres of Indian lands of the Haldimand deed, were divided into blocks and sold to private individuals. The six large, unequal tracts of land were blocks one, two, three and four, located along the Upper Grand River and blocks five and six, located on the lower Grand River, near Lake Erie. As early as 1795, the 94,035 acres of block one, was deeded to Philip Stedman of Niagara for £8841. He gave the Indian trustees a mortgage for the full amount, which was unpaid at the time of his death in an American prison. The title to the land passed to his sister, Mrs. John Sparkman, who signed over her share to wealthy merchant, Thomas Clarke of Stamford. In 1816, Mr. Clarke sold the land to the Hon. William Dickson (1769-1849) for a little over one dollar an acre. With the dedicated assistance of land agent, Absalom Shade, Scottish people were encouraged to migrate to the Dumfries area. The settlements of Ayr, Branchton, Glen Morris and St. George arose from the efforts of these early pioneers.

On November 27, 1840, Chief Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Samuel P. Jarvis, posted a notice concerning certain lands

on the north side of the Grand River, in the Gore and Niagara Districts belonging to the Six Nations. The inspection and valuation of these lands had been completed, in agreement with an Order-in-Council, and the said lands were for sale. Resident settlers were allowed to be the first applicants to purchase the land by paying one-third of the value of the land within six months and the other two-third payments were to be paid in three equal instalments, with interest. The land within those tracts designated the Johnson and Martin Settlements, the Oxbow and Eagle's Nest, were to be leased for an amount equal, as nearly as practicable, to the interest which might be earned from the land.

These four tracts of land, the Johnson Settlement, the Martin Settlement, the Oxbow Bend Tract and the Eagle's Nest Tract, all mentioned in the public notice of Samuel Peters Jarvis, indicate that small colonies or settlements were established on the Six Nations land along the Grand River.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS ON THE GRAND RIVER



The Johnson Settlement

The Johnson Settlement (part of Brantford Township), was named in honour of George Johnson, son of Molly Brant and first teacher in the native settlement north-east of Brant's Ford. This was one of the earliest settlements on the Johnson Tract, north of Cayuga Village, on Fairchild's Creek. The early settlers were an enclave of Loyalists. Benjamin Fairchild and Alexander Westbrook had served under Chief Joseph Brant during the American Revolution. They moved to the Johnson area in 1788. In 1793, Isaac Whiting leased "for 999 years," a farm on Fairchild's Creek. Gordin Chapin, Isaac Whiting's son-in-law and David Phelps settled shortly thereafter. Phelps acquired a lease by 1801. On February 5, 1798, six hundred acres of the tract was sold to "Dutch Green," or Peter Green, on concession two. A number of non-native men had received 999-year leases from Joseph Brant, who hoped that they would teach the native residents improved methods of farming. The leases had not been approved by the authorities and were not valid. Ezra Hawley, who described himself as the "son of a Loyalist," was farming in 1811.

In 1841, it was decided to permit all Six Nations people who wished to move, to cross the Grand River and settle on the Reserve. Before departure, they were required to collect a fair payment from any white men living on their lands, with the money being returned to the native funds.

In 1850, Brantford Township was organized as a municipality. The first Council was composed of David Christie, Reeve; Herbert Biggar, Deputy Reeve; Benson Jones, Councillor; James Cockshutt, Councillor and Edward Vanderlip, Councillor.

The Martin Settlement

The Martin Settlement was located about two miles south-east of the village of Cainsville. It was founded by Mohawk Chief George Martin (Onh-yea-tech) (1766-Feb.8/1853) and his Dutch wife Catherine Rollston (Wan-o-wen-tch). During the American Revolution, thirteen year old Catherine was captured by Teyonhahkweg, "Double Chief," a Confederacy Chief of the Six Nations.

Chief George Martin built his house on a high precipice facing the Grand River. The Martins belonged to the Salt Spring Methodist Mission and members of the family were laid to rest in the burial grounds about the church.

The daughter of George and Catherine Martin was Helen (Nelly) Martin (b. 17 Feb. 1798, d. 27 Mar. 1866). She married Chief John Smoke Johnson (Sakayenquaradoh), and they were the grandparents of poet, E. Pauline Johnson (1861-1913) and Dr. Peter Martin (1841-1907). Dr. Martin (Oronhyateka), "Burning Cloud," married Irene Hill, great granddaughter of Chief Joseph Brant and his first wife Peggy, the daughter of an Oneida chief.

The Martin house and settlement was a hospitable haven, in inclement weather for natives travelling up and down the Grand River. Government issue of gunpowder, lead for bullets, knives, blankets, etc., were also distributed at the Martin home. When the Martins and other native people moved to the Reserve, the buildings

and land were sold to non-natives. In 1910, the Martin house was struck by lightning and destroyed.

Oxbow Bend Tract

The Oxbow tract was a scenic peninsula shaped by the meandering course of the Grand River. One of the resident families in the Oxbow Bend tract, was that of Robert R. Bown, who came from Highbury Terrace, Parish of London, England to settle in Brant County. Robert Bown purchased a large tract on the Oxbow and also a tract on the Eagle's Nest, about a mile down the Grand River. His three sons, Dr. Edward T. Bown, Dr. Walter Bown and John Young Bown, M.P. for North Riding, also became owners of extensive tracts of land in Brant County. One hundred acres of Bown land was sold to the Honourable George Brown, publisher of the Toronto Globe. In 1865, George Brown purchased one thousand acres in the Oxbow Bend and established the famous "Bow Park Farm," which became the agricultural centre for breeding shorthorn cattle, Clydesdale horses, sheep, pigs and poultry. Farm workers were recruited from Scotland and visitors from all over the world were entertained at the farm. The present Dominion Headquarters of the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada, is located on the fourth floor of the George Brown House, 50 Baldwin St., Toronto.

Eagle's Nest Tract

On this large tract of land, the eagles used to nest in the tall elm and sycamore trees. The Tutela Indians lived in the northern area of the tract, facing the Grand River. Their Council House was opposite the Bell Homestead and their burial ground, south-west of the Homestead. The epidemic of Asiatic cholera exterminated many of the Tutelas in the area.

Captain Ruggles and Captain Stuart, local colonial militia officers, who lost all their holdings during the American Revolution, received six hundred acres of land each in the Eagle's Nest Tract.

By 1875, the Astons, Birketts, Davis, Elliotts, Griffins, Waterhouse and Waterous families owned tracts of land. In 1882, the area was subdivided again into building lots. Later, the Eagle's Nest was incorporated into the City of Brantford.



ORIGINAL SURRENDER DEED, BY THE INDIANS, OF THE SITE
OF BRANTFORD

"THIS INDENTURE, made the nineteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, between Jacob Ayonghwahtha, Henry Brant Dekanagwasen, Jacob Shoriahowane, Lawrence Tharon-tenh-tha, Icak Teghennakarine, Moses Shohsgoarowane, Joseph Dwaserage, Petter Kanongwaheye, Otatseghte, Waderieyos, Awennoxsonton, Teghatkahthos, Skanawatigh, Onesehaen, Skayentaken, Oghnawara, Oghrenhregowa, Kahnehdage, Kanouhgeritawi, Kanayegh, Dekenyough, Dewatiron, Deyotoreghgon, Skawenatigh, Kahwisdanoro, Dekarahgwen, Dayekawehe, Kayonanoron, Teatup, and Henry A. Hill, the Sachems and Chiefs of the Six Nations of Indians, done at our Council fire, of the one part, and our Sovereign Lord, George the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, of the other part, Witnesseth that in con-

cove with the stream fourteen chains eight links, more or less, to a cluster of soft maple trees; thence north thirty-four degrees forty minutes east magnetically eight chains, more or less, to a certain white oak tree, standing on the summit of the main bank on the north side of the said cove; then north five degrees thirty minutes west magnetically seven chains fifty-five links, more or less, to within four chains of the south side of the aforesaid road, or Colborne Street; thence north eighty-four degrees thirty minutes east magnetically, and parallel to the said road or street forty-five chains four links, more or less, to the eastern limit of the said Mohawk Parsonage ground; thence north five degrees thirty minutes west magnetically five chains, more or less, to the place of beginning. Together with all the woods and waters thereon, standing or being, and all the estate, right, title, interest, trust, property, claim and demand whatsoever, either at law or in equity, of them the said Jacob Ayonghwahtha, Henry Brant Dekanagwasen, Jacob Shoriahowane, Lawrence Tharon-tenh-tha, Icak Teghennakarine, Moses Shohsgoarowane, Joseph Dwaserage, Petter Kanongwaheye, Otatseghte, Waderieyos, Awennoxsonton, Teghatkahthos, Skanawatigh, Onesehaen, Skayentaken, Oghnawara, Oghronhregowa, Kahnehdage, Kanouhgeritawi, Kanayegh, Dekenyough, Dewatiron, Deyotoreghgon, Skawenatigh, Kahwisdanoro, Dekarahgwen, Dayekawehe, Kayonanoron, Teatup and Henry A. Hill, of, in, to or out of the same, to have and to hold the said parcel or tract of land and premises hereby granted, surrendered and yielded up unto Our said Sovereign Lord, the King, His heirs, successors and assigns, to the only proper use, benefit and behoof of our said Lord, the King, His heirs, successors and assigns forever.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we, the said grantors, have to these presents, set our hands and seals, the day and year above written.

SIGNED, SEALED AND DELIVERED IN THE PRESENCE OF:

J. BRANT, Supt. Six Nations.
W. HOLME, J.P.
JAMES RACEY, J.P.
LEWIS BURWELL
JOHN NORTON

First Survey of Brantford. It is popularly supposed that Lewis Burwell prepared the first survey of Brantford, but as a matter of fact, there was a plan drawn up in 1824, and Burwell in a preliminary sketch, dated October 22nd, 1829, thus refers to it:

"First sketch of the Town of Brantford, made for the purpose of obtaining the survey of the Grand River Lands, made up from observations taken at certain points and partly from the plan made by Joseph Read in 1824."

The identity of Read is unknown.

Mr. Burwell's initial plan, which he himself says, was taken partly from Read's, is very neatly sketched.

There is one main street, now Colborne, connecting with the great road leading from the westward (the Burford Road) and also with the great road leading to Ancaster. What is now Dalhousie Street is marked on the plan as a proposed second street.

Below, where Lorne Bridge now is, were two dams, one supplying a race on which was a grist mill, and another a race on which was situated Asabul Hulbert's saw mill. This part of the town back of Colborne, used originally to be known as Hulbert's Flats. On the Holmedale side of the bridge a distillery is marked as having existed. Right at the bridge a brewery site appears on the plan.

On the north side of Colborne, starting at the bridge, the following appear as owners of the lots under Brant leases: 60 ft. frontage, Dutton; 70 ft. frontage, C. Austin; 120 ft. frontage, W. Richardson; 30 ft. frontage, S. V. Douglas; 157 ft. frontage, Dutton; 102 ft. frontage, Dutton; 70 ft. frontage, J. Muirhead; 180 ft. frontage, John A. Wilkes; 177 ft. frontage, J. Lovejoy; 220 ft. frontage, Asabul Hulbert; 180 ft. frontage, J. Lovejoy; Public Square, 60 ft. frontage, John Lovejoy.

Then comes a large tract of land running down to the old Water-Works Creek, which is mapped out in Mr. John A. Wilkes' name. On the Creek is Wilkes' distillery.

The south side of Colborne Street seems to have been more popular in the early days than the north. The following had lots on the south side, starting at the bridge:—

349 ft. frontage, A. Sharpe; 30 ft. frontage, Anderson; 30 ft. frontage, Tompkins; 30 ft. frontage, Houghton; 30 ft. frontage, Griffin; 40 ft. frontage, S. Hurd; 72 ft. frontage, Dutton; 30 ft. frontage, Markwen; 100 ft. frontage, Emerson; 99 ft. frontage, J. A. Wilkes; 70 ft. frontage, M. Willson; 50 ft. frontage, N. Gage; 60 ft. frontage, Morgan; 100 ft. frontage, Grist Mill Lot; 60 ft. frontage, M. Lewis; 90 ft. frontage, N. Gage; 300 ft. frontage, J. Jackson; 120 ft. frontage, J. Reade; 120 ft. frontage, J. Reade.

After this lot, on which now stands the Merchants Exchange Building, at the corner of market and Colborne, Jedediah Jackson owned the balance of the land as far as the old Water-Works Creek, where Houghton Messecar and Doctor Thomas had property. These names are the last to appear on the plan.

It will be noticed from the foregoing that nine men owned all the Colborne Street frontage on the north side, from Lorne Bridge to the old Great Western Station, whilst there were nineteen owners on the south side.

**Burwell's
Map.**

The final map drawn by Mr. Burwell is inscribed: "Brantford in the Gore District, Upper Canada, surveyed by Lewis Burwell, Esq., August 13th, 1830."

On it are six blocks, designated as follows: "Market" (present market); "Public Square" (now Victoria Park); "County Court House" (present site); "Market" (now Alexandra Park); "Kirk of Scotland," the latter constituting the block fronting, and immediately north of the last named park; "Burying Ground" (site of Central School.) The circumstances under which the "Kirk of Scotland" secured such a grant do not appear. The record at the local Registry Office shows that it was not until 1861 that a patent was issued from "The Crown to George Smith, (one of the oldest Brantford Township settlers, James A. Smith, Township Clerk, is a son), Allen Cleghorn, Duncan McKay, Trustees Presbyterian Church, Town of Brantford." At one time a small frame building stood on the land—the Kirk. It was later sold to the colored folks and bricked in for their church. The balance of the property was disposed of at a small figure, as property values were not for many years very high in that district.

There are six church properties indicated "Episcopal" on the present site of Grace Church; "Methodist" fronting Victoria Park, where the Bodega Hotel now stands; "Presbyterian" on the existing location of the Y. W. C. A. building; "Congregational" on Dalhousie Street, second lot from the corner of Charlotte Street; "Baptist" on West, (now Bridge Street); and "African" corner Peel and Dalhousie Streets.

In the Northern section lots are marked out on Dumfries Street (Brant Avenue) on the left side as far as the corner fronting Richmond Street. Beyond, and back of that, it is all clear country through the present Holmedale to the Grand River. A big swamp is indicated on the low ground in rear of the present Collegiate Institute property. On the opposite side of Brant Avenue lots are carried to as far as Bedford Street and the streets lying East of Brant Avenue are William, Albion and Pearl, all located on the Smith and Kerby Tract, and with open country surrounding.

West Brantford is almost entirely marked "Lands of the Kerr family" and "Gilkison farm." Between these two parcels of land, three streets are shown, Oxford, Winniett and Brant, with Burford Street as a continuation of Oxford. Lots are laid out only on one side of Oxford and Brant Streets and partly on one side in the case of Burford. The map for this district shows a double channel of the Grand River with the main body of water flowing at the site of the present Lorne Bridge and a much smaller channel at about the present Corporation Yard.

The Terrace Hill region is an absolute blank, except for indications of trees and the same thing is true of the Eagle Place District. The canal is outlined and the present Mohawk road bears the title, "Road to the Mohawk Village." The Mohawk parsonage and Glebe also appear with marshy land much in evidence over the entire region.

Northumberland Street is the southerly boundary in the eastern section with nothing back of it. Streets running north are Colborne, Dalhousie, Darling, Wellington, Nelson, Chatham, Seridan, and Marlborough (one side) as the extreme boundary. The last named thoroughfare ended at the "Burying Ground" (Central School) and there was swamp land beyond. Sheridan, Chatham, Nelson and Wellington also, only had a short existence before they got into swamp trouble, and no lots are marked out on these thoroughfares beyond Charlotte Street.

In the rear of Colborne there is a street marked partly "Water" and partly "Wharf," then Simcoe Street (this ran through the site of the present Massey Harris building,) "Canal Street" and a trifling number of lots on "South Park St." and East Park St." In the region of "Canal" a saw mill is indicated. Such then were the bounds of Brantford ninety years ago.

Circling the North and North-westerly portion of the Burwell map are large tracts of land marked "Margaret Kerby" and "Abraham K. Smith;" other smaller properties are designated "William Holmedale" (after whom Holmedale takes its name) "J. C. (Dr.) Digby," (the School for the Blind is on a portion of this property) "T. C. Patrick"; "Hart" and "J. Winniett."

Mr. Philip D'Acres Hart owned the property of that name. He was in the East India Company service and about 1830 retired on a pension. He then came to Canada with quite a large family and bought land where the hospital now stands and erected a home. The place was called "Steep Hill" and was the rendezvous for the retired army officers who in those days resided in Brant County. Not far from "Steep Hill" stood a large frame bungalow on what afterwards became the Woods Lyons property. This was the residence of Major Winniett of the British service and after whom Winniett Street is named. About where Langley Park now stands, Colonel Dickson, another retired officer, located with his two nieces, the Misses Perkins. One of them, Caroline, married Henry Hart, who became a barrister. She is still alive at the age of nearly one hundred years and resides with a son in Portland Oregon. The other sister, Elizabeth, became the wife of Mr. Burton of Hamilton, afterwards Sir George Burton, and Chief Justice of Ontario. Next to Hazel Bank farm, later purchased by the Harts, and now owned by Judge Hardy, lived Major Burroughs also a retired officer. There used to be quite an interchange of visits between the little ex-officer colony here, and that at Woodstock with "Steep Hill" as headquarters. The nearest direct descendant of Mr. D'Acres Hart is Mrs. Burnham, of Port Perry.

Lots Held in In the Crown Lands office there appears the following memorandum under date of May 4th, 1830, of the lots 1830. then claimed by the several individuals enumerated. It will be noticed that there are already many changes from the names appearing on the previously quoted Read-Burwell plan.

Memorandum of Town Lots in Brantford as occupied and claimed by the several individuals, Dated, May 4th, 1830.

South side of Colborne Street: No. 1, 2, 3—Andrew Sharp, (No. 1, 2, vacant.)

W. hf. 4—George W. Whitehead.

E. hf. 4—Nathan Gage.

W. hf. 5—Arunah Huntington.

E. hf. 5—E. C. Griffin.

6—Seth Herd.

7—Wm. D. Dutton.

W. pt. 8—Joseph Markwell.

E. pt. and N. end 8—John Emerson.

E. pt. and S. end 8—Matthias Willson.

N. pt. 9—John Emerson.

S. pt. 9—Matthias Willson.

N. pt. 10—John A. Wilkes.

S. pt. 10—Matthias Willson.

11—Benjamin Willson.

12, 13—N. Gage, (No. 12 Garden.)

14—Jedidiah Jackson.

15, 16—N. Gage, (Not occupied.)

17, 18—Jedidiah Jackson.

19, 20—Elizabeth Reade.

26—Henry Presson.

37 and S. pt. of 38, following the creek—Rufus Houghton, the tanner.

East of the Creek—Dr. Thomas, (John S. Thomas.)

39 40—along the creek Nicholas Nassau

NORTH SIDE OF COLBORNE STREET:

- No. 1—John Anderson.
 2—Calvin Austin.
 3, 4—Wm. Richardson.
 W. pt. 5—Stephen V. R. Douglas.
 E. pt. 5.—Wm. D. Dutton.
 6, 7—Wm. D. Dutton.
 8—James Muirhead, Jr.
 9, 10, 11—John Aston Wilkes.
 12, 13—John Lovejoy.
 14 and W. hf. 15—Nathan Gage.
 E. hf. 15—Jedidiah Jackson.
 17, 18, 19—John Lovejoy and William Case, (Not occupied.)
 J. A. Wilkes' distillery.
 9 lots each side of the cross street on the hill—John Wilkes and brothers.

SOUTH SIDE DALHOUSIE STREET

- Nos. 4, 5—William D. Dutton.
 10, 11—John A. Wilkes, (Vacant.)
 12—John Lovejoy, Stabling.
 13 and W. hf. 14—N. Gage, Garden.
 E. hf. 14 and 15—Jedidiah Jackson, Garden.
 16, 17—John Lovejoy and Wm. Case (Not occupied.)
 18—Jedidiah Jackson.

NORTH SIDE DALHOUSIE STREET.

- No. 4—Wm. D. Dutton, Barn.

From the First to the Third day of June, 1830, Brant
 Sale of Lots. sold these lots at the following prices:

No. Lot	Situation	Price	Purchaser	Occupation
15	S. S. Colborne	£41, 17s, 6d.	John Benjamin,	Saddler.
16	S. S. Colborne	36	Nathan Gage,	Merchant.
21	S. S. Colborne	30	Jas. Cockshutt (York)	Merchant.
22	S. S. Colborne	30	John Wright,	Laborer.
23	S. S. Colborne	30	Alonzo Anson,	Laborer.
24	S. S. Colborne	30	Gilbert Coats,	Painter.
25	S. S. Colborne	30	Josiah T. Allen,	Carpenter.
27	S. S. Colborne	30	Christopher Hughes,	Pedlar.
1	S. S. Dalhousie	9, 5	Calvin Austin,	Watchmaker.
2,3	S. S. Dalhousie	30, 15	Wm. Richardson,	Merchant.
4	S. S. Dalhousie	22	Wm. D. Dutton,	Inn Keeper.
6	S. S. Dalhousie	20, 7, 6	John Whitfield,	Laborer.
7	S. S. Dalhousie	17, 8, 9	Wm. C. Clark,	Laborer.
1,2	N. S. Dalhousie	30, 15	John Boylston (colored)	Blacksmith.
3	N. S. Dalhousie	20, 12, 6	T. Whitehead Douglass,	Merchant.
9,10	N. S. Dalhousie	39	Seth Hurd,	Tailor.

Brantford, 3rd June, 1830.

J. BRANT,

Supt. Six Nations

Some of the above sales subsequently lapsed because the purchase money was not forthcoming.

Lots 15 and 16, S. Colborne Street, constituted the present Butterworth Property, lots 21 to 27, from the Cockshutt corner to Crandons. Lots 1 to 4, S. Dalhousie from the garage to the Dell corner, 6 and 7, the George Watt property and next building. Lots 1, 2 and 3, N. Dalhousie, the Burnley Property, occupied by McPhail Bros., the G.W.V.A. headquarters and G. H. Wilkes' property, lots 9 and 10, the present site of the Post Office building.

Public Auction.

The first sale by public auction took place May 14th, 1831, at an upset price of £10 resulting as follows:

On South side Colborne Street: 21, 22, James Cockshutt; 23, William Spencer; 24, James Durand; 29, 30, James Cockshutt; 31, Abraham Cook; 32, James Durand; 33, John Benjamin; 34, 35, James Storm.

On North side of Colborne Street: 20, 21, 22, Nathaniel Ives; 23, James Durand; 24, John Ryckman; 25, Alex. Young; 26, Henry Foot; 27, Thos. Grantham; 28, Jedidiah Jackson; 29, William Walker; 30, John Tupper; 31, Thomas Heeney; 35, John A Wilkes.

On South side of Dalhousie Street: 19, 20, James Gilpin; 21, John Mitchell.

On North side of Dalhousie Street: 16, Henry Pearsons; 17, Jed Jackson; 18, Warner Nelles, Jr.; 19, Henry Fay, 20, 21, Marcus F. Whitehead; 22, Calvin Austin; 23, Pat. O'Donohue.

On South side Darling Street: 15, Philo Hawley; 16, Miles Shaw.

On North side of Dalhousie Street: 15, Alex. Richardson; 14, John Cunningham; 13, John Vanorman; 11, 12, James Cockshutt; 10, John Emerson; 9, Jonathan Wood.

On South side Darling Street: 8, William Qua; 9, John Hopkins; 10, James Cockshutt; 11, John Reynolds; 12, 13, Thomas Storm; 14, William Lines; 7, Russell S. Stevens; 6, Reuben Leonard; 5, Jonathan Wood.

On South side Colborne Street: 46, 47, W. D. Dutton.

The following were sold at the upset price of £10 by order of John Brant, Esq.

South side Colborne Street: 49, Joseph Howey; 25, 26, Hy. William Presson; 50, Sam Carpenter; 45, John Hainstock; 27, 28, Consider H. Crandon.

North side Colborne Street: 41, Pat. O'Riley .

South side Dalhousie Street: 1, Calvin Austin; 23, Wm. Richardson.

North side Dalhousie Street: 1, 2, Elias B. Smith.

On South side Darling Street: 1, 2, Edward Law; 3, 4, James Racey.

On North side Dalhousie Street: 3, Thomas W. Douglas; 5, 6, Ed. C. Griffin; 7, Reuben Leonard; 8, Russell S. Stevens.

On South side Dalhousie Street: 7, William Muirhead.

Of the last mentioned lots there is the following report made by Mr. Burwell, four years later:

LIST OF TOWN LOTS IN BRANTFORD

Sold at the upset price by the late John Brant, Esq., the day succeeding the first sale of lots on the 14th, May, 1831, the occupiers of which are confirmed in their purchase, so far as their possession and improvements entitle them to it.

49, S. Colborne, Joseph Howey, given up and sold by auction.

25, S. Colborne, Henry W. Presson, transferred to A. Huntington.

26, S. Colborne, Henry W. Presson, transferred to T. W. Douglas.

50, S. Colborne, Samuel Carpenter, given up and sold by auction.

45, S. Colborne, John Hainstock, now applying for deed.

41, N. Colborne, Patrick O'Riley, given up and sold by auction.

27, 28, S. Colborne, C. H. Crandon, confirmed.

1, S. Dalhousie, Calvin Austin, confirmed.

23, S. Dalhousie, William Richardson, confirmed.

- 1, 2, N. Dalhousie, Elias B. Smith, given up by Mr. Smith, who has gone to U. S. On No. 1, a negro has built a house and blacksmith shop. On No. 2, John Kipp has built a good frame house and chairmaker's shop.
- 1, 2, S. Darling—Edmund Law, given up by Mr. Law. On No. 1 a negro by the name of A. Ross, has a house built about three years since. On No. 2, William D. Dutton has a good frame house built. This was part of Mr. Dutton's first occupation.
- 3, 4, S. Darling—James Racey, Esq. Mr. Racey never took possession. No. 3, forms part of Mr. Dutton's original occupation, and also No. 4, which by consent of Mr. Dutton went to Jonathan Wood's possession who has erected a two story frame house, occupied as a rifle factory.
- 5, 6, S. Darling—Edward C. Griffin, never came into possession. John M. Tupper and Thomas Heeney went into possession of No. 5, and built a large two-storey frame wagonmaker's shop and blacksmith shop. No. 6, went into possession of Mr. Tupper, who has built a good frame house, besides other improvements.

(Signed)

Lewis Burwell.

Brantford, July 31, 1835.

SALES IN BRANTFORD, 31ST MAY, 1832

- 1, N. S. Darling, Augustus Jones, where Yardington's hotel formerly stood.
- 2, N. S. Darling, Augustus Jones, where Yardington's hotel formerly stood.
- 3, N. S. Darling, Sherman Wright, (corner King.)
- 4, N. S. Darling, Thomas Douglas.
- 5, N. S. Darling, Ira Bates.
- 6, N. S. Darling, Calvin Austin.
- 7, N. S. Darling, Rebin Wilbur, (Corner Queen.)
- 8, N. S. Darling, George Babcock, (Babcock's old homestead.)
- 9, N. S. Darling, Sherman Wright.
- 10, N. S. Darling, James Durand, Jr.
- 1, 2, S. S. Wellington, John C. Race.
- 3, 4, S. S. Wellington, Lewis Burwell, (Corner King.)
- 5, 6, 7, S. S. Wellington, Joseph T. Barritt, (Corner Queen.)
- 8, S. S. Wellington, Jonathan Wood.
- 9, S. S. Wellington, Sherman Wright.
- 10, S. S. Wellington, G. A. Clark.
- 17, S. S. Darling, Joseph T. Barritt, (Zion Church.)
- 18, S. S. Darling, Willard Cleveland, (B. B. N. A.)
- 1, N. Wellington, Jedidiah Jackson, (The Gore.)
- 2, 3, N. Wellington, John Cleater, (Corner King.)
- 4, 5, N. Wellington, Augustus Jones, (Corner Queen.)
- 6, N. Wellington, Robert Sergeant, (Corner Queen.)
- 7, N. Wellington, Robert Porter.
- 8, 9, N. Wellington, James Durand, Jr.
- 10, N. Wellington, Miles Shaw.
- 11, 12, N. Wellington, James Gilpin, (Dr. Digby's.)
- 10, 11, S. Nelson, Joseph Gilpin, (Dr. Secord's.)
- 5, 6, S. Northumberland, Andrew Sharp, (Corner Alfred.)
- 6, N. Northumberland, James MacKenzie, (Corner Alfred.)
- 2, 3, 4, N. Northumberland, James Mackenzie.
- 7, 8, N. Northumberland, R. S. Stevens, (Corner Alfred.)
- 40, 41, N. Colborne, James Durand, (40 old waterworks.)
- 48, S. Colborne, J. and A. Benjamin.
- 49, S. Colborne, J. A. Clark, (Corner Park Avenue.)
- 50, S. Colborne, Ira Bates, (Corner Park Avenue.)
- 51, S. Colborne, Edy Ennis.
- 52, S. Colborne, Lamber Cowell.
- 52, S. Colborne, James Durand, (Corner Peel.)
- 53, 55, S. Colborne, Boardman Randall, (Corner Peel.)
- 56, S. Colborne, John Jones.
- 57, S. Colborne, William Walker, (Corner Murray.)
- 42, 43 N. Colborne, Augustus Jones, (Corner Peel.)
- 44, 45, N. Colborne, (Corner Murray.)

The first twenty or thirty of these lots sold from \$60. to \$100. a piece—the last lots between \$40. and \$50.

It is timely to conclude these extracts with a report made a year later by Lewis Burwell, in reference to the lots sold by Capt. Brant. It is worthy of re-print as describing the improvements upon a large number of lots of the then village.

REPORT OF L. BURWELL RE BRANT LOTS.

Brantford, March 14, 1833.

Sir:—Agreeably to your request I have the honor to transmit to you a statement of the lots occupied in this town at the instance of the late John Brant, Esq., as far as circumstances respecting each lot is within my knowledge.

1. Lot No. 1, south side of Dalhousie Street is occupied by Calvin Austin. He was put in possession of the lot by Captain Brant, some time previous to the first sale, with a promise that he should have it at the upset price. He has occupied the lot since that time as a garden. His buildings are on Lot No. 2, north of Colborne, immediately adjoining this lot.

2. William Richardson occupies lot No. 2, and 3, south side Dalhousie Street. After the first sale, Capt. Brant sold them to him at the upset price. The first instalment was paid on each of the lots, but the money was returned.

3. William D. Dutton occupies lot 4, south side of Dalhousie Street, (Lots 4 and 5 were those later owned by Mr. Joseph Stratford, corner of King Street.) It is a necessary appendage to his tavern stand. He has it planted with fruit trees. Mr. Dutton also occupies Nos. 3 and 4, north side Dalhousie and Nos. 2 and 3, south side Darling. He was in the occupancy of these lots when you were first in Brantford, and says that in making out his memorandum for you he incautiously omitted these lots also. He has a large frame barn on No. 4, North Dalhousie, which has been erected for several years. I am aware that Mr. Dutton has uniformly submitted to the arrangements made for settling Brantford, and about the time the town was surveyed he with some others signed a memorial to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, in which it was stated that he gave up all his possessions to the arrangements of the Government, and only asked to be confirmed in the possession of village lots, and he now desires me to say to you that these several lots form part of what he then considered his village possessions.

4. John Whitfield, occupies No. 6, south side Dalhousie, (where stands Watt & Sons warehouse.) He was put in possession of this lot by Capt. Brant, at the time the town was surveyed, but had no building erected on it till after you took an account of the occupied lots. But before the first sale, his house was erected, and at the instance of Capt. Brant, his lot was reserved for sale. Capt. Brant has frequently assured him that he should have it at the upset price.

5. James Anderson, a man of color and blacksmith, occupies Lot 1, north side Dalhousie. He took possession a year ago at the suggestion of Capt. Brant, and at the time of the last sale had a house erected in which he still resides. It being a small lot he was told by Capt. Brant that he would not be charged more than £5 for it.

6. John Kipp, occupies No. 2, North Dalhousie. (Site of Soldier's Home.) He had it enclosed and planted with a garden at the time of the last sale. He has his brick and some other materials on it for building, and in the expectation that he may be allowed to keep it, he is about to erect his building. He took possession of the lot of his own accord, but having made considerable improvement on it, desires that he may be allowed to keep it without his improvements being exposed for sale.

7. Adam Akin, a man of color, and common laborer, occupies No. 1, south side Darling, took possession under Captain Brant, and at the time of the last sale had a house erected on the lot. He has a large family of children, and the most of his means has been expended in erecting his house.

8. William Muirhead occupies lot No. 7, south side of Dalhousie. After the last sale, Capt. Brant sold it to him at the upset price. He has occupied it as a garden and lumber-yard ever since. It lies immediately adjoining the lot he owns on Colborne Street.

9. Jonathan Wood occupies No. 4, south side Darling. Finding he could not get possession of the lot he purchased on Colborne Street, he applied to Capt. Brant, who gave him liberty to take possession of the lot. He has it enclosed, and is erecting a gunsmith's shop thereon. Capt. Brant said he should have it at the upset price.

10. Thomas Heeny occupies lot 5, North Dalhousie. This lot was sold by Capt. Brant, after the first sale, to E. C. Griffin, who abandoned it, and Heeny took possession in the expectation that it would be confirmed to him. He has a large building partly finished on it. The frame of the building was standing at the time of the last sale. He says he would not have taken possession of this lot had not Mr. Wilkes kept him from the possession of the lot he purchased on Colborne Street. He has paid £3, the first installment, on the lot he purchased on Colborne Street. Not getting the possession of that lot necessity obliged him to build somewhere, and chance seems to have led him to this lot.

11. John M. Tupper occupies No. 6, north side Dalhousie. This lot is in the same position as the last.

12. Reuben Leonard occupies No. 7, north side Dalhousie, sold to him by Capt. Brant, at upset price. He has the lot well enclosed and occupies it as a garden.

13. Russell S. Stevens occupies No. 8, North side Dalhousie. (Now fire-hall and police station). Sold to him by Capt. Brant, at upset price. He has a good frame house built on the lot, and is living in the house. He has a large family.

14. Arunah Huntington occupies No. 25, south side Colborne. He has a good house on this lot. It was occupied by Henry Presson, but by mistake Presson gave the wrong number. He was then returned for No. 26. After discovering his mistake he built also on No. 26, and applied to Capt. Brant, who sold him No. 25 at the upset price. Presson has left the country but before he left, transferred No. 25 to Huntington, and No. 26 to Thomas W. Douglas.

15. Consider H. Crandon, occupies Nos. 27 and 28, south Colborne. Both of these lots have good frame buildings on them. He was put in possession by Capt. Brant previous to sale, and after sale, Capt. Brant confirmed them to him at the upset price.

16. Samuel Wright, a man of color and a barber, occupied lot 36, south side of Colborne. At time of sale had a log house erected, and living on the lot with his family. He conveyed the lot to William Muirhead, who desires the title.

17. John Hainstock occupies No. 45, S. Colborne, (S. W. corner of Alfred and Colborne.) Put in possession by Capt. Brant, and at the time of the last sale, his house was erected on the lot. After the sale Capt. Brant confirmed the lot to him at the upset price.

The above is a fair statement of the particulars of each settler referred to agreeably to your request. Nearly all of them had pledges from Capt. Brant, to the full extent which those had, whose names were returned to you.

I beg leave to suggest that it is important that these cases should be decided upon soon. In the meantime your communication will be a just guide to me in transacting any business relative to the town, which you may please to entrust me with.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant.

(Signed)

Lewis Burwell,

D. L. Surveyor.

The Honorable Peter Robinson,
Commissioner Crown Lands, etc., York.

- Other Purchasers in Early Years.** Dr. Alfred Digby, (the first Dr. Digby,) 14 S. Darling, (Corner Market) December 24th, 1833.
- John Bradley, 33 S. Colborne, site of Bradley's inn, and where the first meetings of the Town council used to be held, March 26th, 1834.
- George W. Whitehead, (of Burford), W $\frac{1}{2}$ 4, S. Colborne, April 15th 1834.
- John Lovejoy, 12 N. Colborne, (Bank of Toronto corner), March 10, 1835.
- James Cockshutt, 11, 12, N. Dalhousie and 10, S. Darling, June 25, 1835.
- Henry Lyman, (Scotland), 4 N. Darling, November 5, 1835.
- Reuben Leonard, 6, S. Darling, December 31, 1835.
- John A Wilkes, 10 S. Colborne, 9, 10, 11, 20, 32, 33, 34, N. Colborne, 8, 9, 10, 31, 32, 33, S. Dalhousie, February 3, 1836.
- Amos G. Batson, 6 and 7, S. Wellington, February 3, 1836.
- James McMichael, 54, S. Colborne, April 7, 1836.
- John W. Tupper and Thomas Heeny, 5, N. Dalhousie. A wagon shop on corner King, (Burns block) June 1st, 1836.
- Joseph Pilsworth, 3, N. Wellington, June 27, 1836.
- Henry Wade, 8, N. Nelson, October 13, 1836.
- Thos. Lemmon, (father of Henry), 1, N. Wellington, September 6th, 1837.
- John Turner, (late architect) 7, S. Nelson, March 9, 1839.