



County of Brant



HERITAGE CEMETERY



Driving Tour



War of 1812 Veterans interred

All Saints Cemetery

Mount Pleasant

Thomas Atkinson
Frederick Yeoward

Baptist Cemetery /

St. Abner Cemetery

Nathaniel Landon

Baptist Church Cemetery

John Fonger

Brant Cemetery

John W. Clark
Henry A. Cornwell
Malachi File
John Oles
Benjamin Strowbridge

Burford Congregational Cemetery

Thomas Fowler
Henry Lester
John Ward
Jacob Yeigh

Burford Pioneer Cemetery

William D. Bowen
Lewis Burwell
Jonathan Stephens

Clump Cemetery

Ebenezer Willson

Fairfield Plains United Cemetery

John Clements
Daniel A. Freeland

Glen Morris Cemetery

Thomas R. Cumming

Holy Trinity Cemetery

John R. Bradt
William Brown
Charles S. Perley
Jacob Smith

Johnson Cemetery

(Private Property)
Benjamin File

Lymburner Cemetery

Robert Lymburner
William Lymburner

Mount Pleasant Cemetery

Stephen Burtch
Joseph Chatterson
John Cook
Allin Ellis
Henry Ellis
John Ellis
Robert P. McAlister
John W. McIntyre
Thomas Perrin Sr.
Solomon Phelps
Daniel Secord Sr.
John McKenzie Sturgis
William Sturgis
William Thompson
Morris Thomas



War of 1812 Grave Markers

Visitors may notice that in some of the cemeteries in the County of Brant, there are black granite markers mounted in white metal stands dotted throughout the cemetery. These markers were placed at the graves of veterans who fought in the War of 1812 between the United States, Great Britain and their Indigenous allies. The granite markers were supplied through a program called "The War of 1812 Graveside Project" to mark the 200th anniversary of the war. 86 veterans from the War of 1812 are interred in County of Brant cemeteries. They were recognized with a plaque, placed during a ceremony, in which their graves were blessed and reenactors fired muskets in a three volley salute.

in County of Brant Cemeteries

Mount Vernon Cemetery

Stephen Duckworth
Joseph Dutton
Stephen Landon
Thomas Perrin

Northfield Cemetery

John Hainer

Oakland Cemetery

John Beacham
Hugh Malcolm
Peter McIntyre
Asa Secord

Oakland Pioneer Cemetery

Josiah Brown
Charles Eddy
Henry Gates
David Lefler
John Malcolm
Finley Malcolm Sr.
James Markle
Haggai Westbrook
John Winegarden
Mathias Woodley

Old Paris Cemetery

John Chambers

Paris Plains Church Cemetery

Abraham Markle
Solomon Markle
Christian Muma

Pioneer Presbyterian Cemetery

Isaac Howell
William Ronald
John Smith

Robert Biggar Cemetery

(Private Property)
Robert Biggar

Scotland Cemetery

Duncan Malcolm
James Malcolm
Ashman Moore
John Moore
William White

Second Onondaga Baptist Church Cemetery

John Cowie

St. George Baptist Cemetery

John Buckberry
Sampson Howell
Henry Kitchen
William Rosebrugh
Andrew Van Every

St. George United Church Cemetery

James Bennet
Jonah Howell
John Purvis Lawrason
Miller Lawrason
Thomas Rosebrugh

Westbrook Cemetery

John Westbrook



**For more information
on the War of 1812 Veterans:
www.gravesideproject.ca**



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*Please respect the solitude
of your surroundings.
Walk on common spaces
and leave nothing but footprints.*

Thank You

- TOUR 1 - PARIS
- TOUR 2 - BURFORD, MOUNT VERNON
- TOUR 3 - BURFORD TOWNSHIP
- TOUR 4 - SOUTH BURFORD, MOUNT PLEASANT, OAKLAND
- TOUR 5 - ONONDAGA, EAST BRANTFORD TOWNSHIP
- TOUR 6 - SOUTH DUMFRIES

A brief history of the **County of Brant**



The County of Brant is located at the mid-point of the Grand River as it flows south from Luther Marsh to Lake Erie. The Grand River is one of eleven designated heritage rivers in Ontario.

In Brant, the river flows through an area of rich farmland and Carolinian forest. It was this combination of the river for water power and transportation and land for farming that made the area so attractive to the Indigenous peoples and European settlers. European settlers first arrived in Burford Township in 1793, and began to settle in the rest of the County soon after.

Brant, like the City of Brantford, is named after Joseph Brant, who led his people of the Haudenosaunee Confederacy. Six Nations are a confederacy of Indigenous people who originally lived in what is now upstate New York and also had Treaties for the lands they conquered from the Hurons lying between the Great Lakes, known as Six Nations 1701 Beaver Hunting Grounds. The Six Nations are made up of Mohawk, Cayuga, Onondaga, Oneida, Seneca and Tuscarora. In 1784 they were granted land, six miles wide on each side of the Grand River, from mouth to source, in recognition of their loyalty to the British Crown after the American Revolution. In the 1840's, Six Nations people were moved to settle on their present day reservation at the south end of the County around Ohsweken.

Brant was part of the United Counties of Wentworth, Halton and Brant until 1852. In that year, the City of Brantford, the Village of Paris, and the Townships of Brantford, Oakland, Onondaga, South Dumfries and Burford became Brant County. The City of Brantford left the County to become a separate city in 1877. This political structure continued in place for the next 122 years until January 1st, 1999, when Brant County and its six constituent municipalities restructured to become the single-tier Municipality, the County of Brant.

TOUR ONE

PARIS

- 1 St. James Anglican Church Cemetery**
1 Portland St.
- 2 Old Paris Cemetery** – 45 Church St.
- 3 Paris Cemetery** – 116 King Edward St.
- 4 Sacred Heart Cemetery** – 71 Cedar St.
- 5 The Disciple Christian Cemetery**
687677 Governor's Rd. W., Falkland

TOWN OF PARIS

In 1823, a travelling salesman from Vermont, United States named Hiram Capron happened upon a beautiful valley where two rivers met. Capron later told his son that, before dismounting his horse, he had already made up his mind “to own this lovely vale.”

In 1828, Capron returned and began negotiating with the original homesteader, William Holme, but the two men could not reach a price that satisfied both of them.

In 1829, Capron returned again and the two men finally came to an agreement. Capron

agreed to pay Holme \$10,000.00 for the land, buildings and gypsum mining rights. Capron moved his family from Vermont and began clearing more land.

In 1830, Capron hired surveyor Lewis Burwell to survey the land and lay down the first streets. The hamlet, then known as “Forks of the Grand”, was formed.

In 1830, against the wishes of a number of the residents, Capron changed the name to “Paris” to reflect the plaster of Paris mines and the white-plastered houses.

Epidemics

Dates on the cemetery monuments, in the County of Brant, document the years when epidemics were rampant. Mel Robertson, in his book ‘Around the Burford Plains’, outlined the epidemics that profoundly affected the lives of those, not only in Burford Township, but also throughout the County of Brant.

In the summer of 1832, cholera was the first recorded epidemic that raced through the County. It continued until 1866 affecting all ages. During the summer of 1847, many residents died of typhoid fever.

According to a report by William Yates, the Hatchley Diarist, scarlet fever struck in 1865 causing the deaths of many children.

In March 1872, there was a smallpox scare in the southwest part of Burford Township and diphtheria was also a dreaded, contagious disease in the 1870’s.

In 1918 – 1919, the flu epidemic attacked with a vengeance with young and old being struck down.

This information is another history lesson given in a cemetery.

1 St. James Anglican Church Cemetery

1 Portland St., Paris

The land for the St. James Anglican Church Cemetery was purchased from Banfield Capron on July 4, 1876 for the sum of \$450.00. The land was consecrated on November 2, 1876 and was known for a time as “God’s Acre”.

The founder of the Town of Paris, Hiram “King” Capron rests here along with his family. It would appear that the remains of some of the Capron family were moved here from the Old Paris Cemetery as they predate the founding of this cemetery.

The Capron family monument is the tallest one in the cemetery and includes Capron’s first wife Mary Elizabeth (De Long). They were married in 1824 and had a family of 9 children, some of whom died in infancy. In 1853, Capron’s wife Mary Elizabeth died at the age of 53. Capron remarried the following year to Charlotte Fitch, the widow of Captain J.R.D. Burnett, U.S.A.

Capron was quite wealthy, even giving away land to settlers to encourage the development of the area. In 1857, a global financial crisis occurred and although it began in the United States, it soon began to affect every class of business. Capron had much of his money invested in property and when land prices fell, it dramatically affected Capron’s fortune. By the time the economy rebounded, Capron had lost much of his holdings having sold off his land to pay his debts.

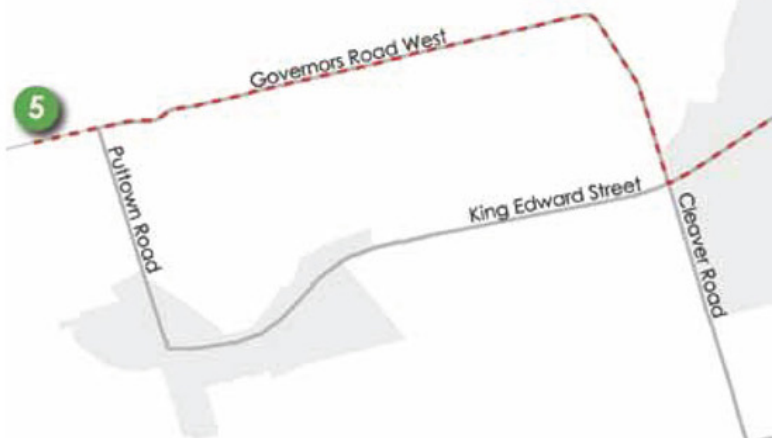
Capron died September 10, 1872 after several months of illness. Capron was held in very high regard for his generosity, his leadership and good humour. Even though he had not been well for much of the summer months, news of his death sent a sense of irreplaceable loss throughout the town. His funeral was well attended and many gave eulogies about what a remarkable man he was. Some of the streets in Paris are named in honour of the Capron family.

Capron’s children, Charlotte, Emily, Banfield, Jane and William, all have streets named after them. As well, Hiram and Capron Streets exist in Paris.



TOUR 1 | PARIS

Cemetery Tour



PARIS

2 Old Paris Cemetery

45 Church St., Paris

In 1831, Hiram Capron donated 2 acres of land located between Dundas St. and Church St. to be used as the first public cemetery in Paris. By the 1870's, it became apparent that the cemetery was too small and so the Town Council provided another site farther west on what is now King Edward St.



A number of families realized that there was no room to be buried beside their loved ones. As a result, they had the remains of their deceased family members disinterred and along with their headstones, moved to the new cemetery.

Because of this practice, the old cemetery was left in poor condition. Over time, a number of the headstones became weathered and broken by vandals.

The Town Council decided to gather the remaining headstones so they would not receive any further damage. Today, the old graveyard appears to be a grassed park but many of the bodies remain here with their headstones off to the side behind a wrought iron fence.

Those interred here were the early pioneers of the area including Rev. David Caw D.D. He was the minister of Dumfries Presbyterian Church from 1846 to 1866. Caw was also appointed as the Superintendent of the schools in Paris and he interviewed many prospective teachers to determine their qualifications. Caw was a leading member of the Mechanics Institute and was a very active, impassioned lecturer who believed in spreading the knowledge. Caw continually delivered lectures on a wide variety of subjects, even delivering fiery speeches in favour



of greater equality. In 1866, his horse stumbled, throwing him to the ground and he died shortly after. At his graveside, hundreds of people mourned his passing and believed that his name would live on forever in the Town of Paris. (D.A. Smith, In: "At the Forks of the Grand.")

3 Paris Cemetery

116 King Edward St., Paris

On February 23, 1874, the Town of Paris purchased 5 acres of land from Robert Rosebrugh and an additional 8 acres from Ephraim Randall to be used as a public cemetery. The first burial took place in 1876.



Renowned horticulturist Charles Arnold (1818-1883) is interred here. Arnold was a plant breeder or hybridizer, who specialized in the cross pollination of plants. Arnold distinguished himself as "Canada's Greatest Hybridist" by producing new varieties of apples, corn, grapes, peas, raspberries, strawberries, and wheat. Many of the species he developed were hardier than earlier varieties and free of disease. Arnold was best known for a variety of pea he developed known as the "American Wonder Pea." Arnold sold the rights to the new variety to an American company for \$2,000.00 which, at the time, was a small fortune. Arnold's experimental cross breeding has forever left a mark in the food we consume today. The Town of Paris named a street after him in his honour. (Ralph H. Estey. In: "Essays on the Early History of Plant Pathology and Mycology in Canada")

Senator J.H. Fisher is also interred here. Fisher began his political life in Paris when he was elected as Alderman to Paris Council in 1884. The following year, he became Reeve and Warden of the County of Brant in 1886. Fisher held the position as Mayor of Paris for five years. Fisher, a Conservative, ran twice; in 1898 and 1902 to represent the riding in the Ontario Legislature. He lost both times in the largely Liberal riding of north Brant. In 1905, he ran again and won, securing a seat. In 1908, he was re-elected by an increased majority. In 1911 the Reciprocity campaign, led by the Liberal Government and supported by Sir Wilfred Laurier began. If the Liberals won the election, tariffs between Canada and the United States would be lowered and free trade would be allowed on several natural products produced in Canada. The United States Congress had already ratified the agreement and if the Liberals won, it would be enacted. The Conservatives felt that it would mean that Canada would be moving away from Britain and gain closer ties to the United States. Fisher resigned his seat in the Ontario Legislature so he could represent his riding in Ottawa. Fisher was successful and became the first man to represent the County in both Toronto and Ottawa. Fisher was down-to-earth and never lost interest of what was going on in Paris and the rest of the County. He was a great supporter of amateur sports and became the Patron or Honorary President of a large number of organizations. Throughout his life, Fisher was known for extending his aid and co-operation when needed, regardless of creed or politics. Throughout WWI, Fisher's unwavering support and many kindnesses to the men and women who served was recognized by appointing him Honorary Lt-Colonel of the 25th Brant Dragoons. Fisher was made a Senator in 1917.

When Fisher died in 1933, a Civic Funeral was held with over 1,000 people, including prominent politicians, crowding in the Paris Presby-

terian Church. As the funeral procession moved along Grand River Street North, children stood to attention and the boys all removed their hats. Flags were flown at half-mast, and stores and shops were closed for the day and their blinds drawn. The stately home that Fisher built for himself, located at 200 Grand River Street North in Paris, still stands beside the lane named after him.

Formation of the **Catholic Church in Brant**

In the early days of Canada West, as it was known at the time, there were not enough Catholic parishioners to support a church in every district. A policy was made encouraging Roman Catholic immigrants to concentrate around selected areas. In 1836, a vote was taken as to the placement of the first Catholic Church in Brant. The vote was 12 (to establish a church in Brantford) to 13 (to establish a church in Paris). Having decided to build a church in Paris, the Catholic Society sent Thomas McKeog to speak to Hiram Capron. That day, Capron made the following entry in his journal:

'Wednesday, 12th April, 1837. Thos. McKeog – to village lot 4 – west side of Burwell Street – for the Catholic Chapel.'

The deed was given gratis to the Catholic Society. With the land deed in hand, a small chapel was built. When the congregation outgrew it, it was transformed into a separate school. Later, it was transformed into a house which still stands today, a short distance from the corner of Dundas St.

4 Sacred Heart Cemetery

71 Cedar St., Paris

In 1861, the Roman Catholic Church purchased 2 acres of land to be used as a cemetery from Patrick Skelly who was a parishioner of the church. The cemetery was known for a time as St. Joseph's Cemetery but was later renamed Sacred Heart Cemetery. Some of the graves pre-date 1860 so it is thought that burials were taking place before the sale of the land was formalized or moved from the Old Paris Cemetery on Church Street.

On May 1, 1921, memorial pillars were unveiled at the main entrance to honour the deceased pastors and WWI soldiers killed in action. In November 1957, new pillars were installed celebrating the church's centennial with the names of the soldiers lost in WWII and deceased Pastors names being added. In the fall of 2004, a bronze statue of the Sacred Heart, donated by the parishioners, was placed in the cemetery.

Many of the names in the cemetery are descendants of the Irish immigrants who fled Ireland during the Potato Famine or also known as "an Gorta Mor", "The Great Hunger," between 1845 and 1852. Over one million Irish starved to death and another million fled to other countries to escape the famine. It is estimated that approximately 600,000, of the million people who fled, immigrated to Canada.

5 The Disciple Christian Cemetery

687677 Governor's Rd W., Falkland

This was the first burying ground of the pioneers of this district. One acre of land was purchased from Daniel Southwick in 1847 by the Christian Church congregation for the cemetery.

This cemetery lies in Blenheim Township, Oxford County, but was also used and cared for by the residents of the neighbouring Village of Falkland in the County of Brant.

The Christian Church was presumed nondenominational and the very simple structure was built in 1848. The Church Board purchased seats from another church and painted them. The seats always remained sticky due to a poor paint job.



Christian Church 1913

Two much grander Methodist Churches were built in Falkland and Etonia which led people to eventually drift away from the Christian Church. The Christian Church stood until 1915 when it was sold as a house and moved. After years of neglect, the Cemetery Board moved the monuments and headstones to the site of the old church and placed them in cement, facing Governor's Road. If you look closely at the headstones, many of them have symbols such as a hand with a finger pointing upwards. This is a symbol of life after death or ascension into heaven for the righteous.

TOUR TWO

BURFORD/ MOUNT VERNON

- 1 Burford Pioneer Cemetery**
171 King St., Burford
- 2 Congregational Cemetery**
404 Maple Ave. S., Burford
- 3 Holy Trinity Church and Cemetery**
102-104 King St., Burford
- 4 Mount Vernon Cemetery**
11 Mill St., Mt. Vernon
- 5 Baptist Cemetery / St. Abner Cemetery**
77 Henderson Rd., Brantford Township

TOWNSHIP OF BURFORD

In 1794, Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe travelled through the Burford Township area. Until then, Burford Township was relatively untouched by white settlers with the exception of a number of fur traders who had infiltrated the area in the mid 1750's. Simcoe was so taken by the thickly wooded forests and rolling plains that he immediately made plans to establish a township.

Land surveyor, Augustus Jones, laid down the base maps and lots soon became available, but not without controversy. As was the common practice at the time, large

tracts of land were given to political favorites and government officials.

Many of these absentee land owners had never been to the area and had no interest in tilling the soil. They soon sold off their interests and lined their pockets with the money they gained.

Fortunately, other tracts were granted to United Empire Loyalists and retired British soldiers who had remained faithful during the American Revolution. These stalwart settlers took up residence and began clearing the land to plant their crops.

Many changes have taken place but there is still evidence of a rich architectural heritage spanning

over two centuries evident in the handsome homes that dot the area.

BURFORD

The village of Burford soon developed to accommodate the influx of settlers and by 1809 boasted two tailors, one hatter, one tanner, three shoemakers, two joiners, two blacksmiths, one grist mill, two sawmills, one distillery, one woollen mill, three physicians, two religious societies and three schools.

Christian worship in the area was very sporadic and services were mostly led by laymen and were held in local schools or homes. In 1835, Reverend Thomas Green was the first travelling minister who came to the area. Green's circuit was so large that he only held services once every three weeks at each of his congregations.

1 Burford Pioneer Cemetery

171 King St., Burford

In 1803, at what is now the corner of King Street West and Potter Drive, John Fowler, a United Empire Loyalist, donated an acre of his farm for a community burying ground.

Records indicate that the first recorded burial was Justus Stephens who was a charter member of Burford's first sedentary militia in 1799 and he fought in the War of 1812. There is no visible grave marker remaining which is not unusual because many of them were made out of limestone which break and erode over time.

Other early graves were Captain Daniel Bowen who fought in the War of 1812 and died in 1819 and Colonel W. A. Bowen who also fought in the War of 1812 and died in 1821.

Another grave in the first section of the cemetery is Lewis Burwell's whose monument was erected by the County of Brant Engineers. He was deputy surveyor to the Honourable Peter Robinson, Commissioner of Crown Lands. Burwell was a well-known land surveyor who completed the first map of, what is known now as, the County of Brant. He also laid out the Villages of Burford, Bishopsgate and Newport. Burwell passed away in 1865.

At the time, it was common for tombstones to also have a verse on the bottom. For example, the tombstone of Silas Kneale, M.D. who died in 1869 at the age of 25 reads, "Friends nor physicians could not save me – This mortal body from the grave – Nor can the grave confine my soul – When Christ our Saviour calls the Roll".

The stones marking the graves of the Thatcher family reveal tragic deaths. Jonathan and Sarah Thatcher lost three children in 1853; Ira (died on August 23, aged 4 years old), Joseph (died on August 25, aged 2 years old) and Martha (died on September 12, aged 6 years old). Jonathan's wife Sarah, died June 21, 1863 at the age of 33 years old. Thomas, another son, died in 1867 aged 14 years old.

The back of the original cemetery has many beautiful monuments. One of the monuments that is in the first row next to Potter Drive is for Sophie Jane Potts (1901-1974). Her epitaph is extensive describing her genealogy and also her ownership of the Asa Wolverton House, 52 Grand River St. S., Paris, Ontario.



2 Congregational Cemetery

404 Maple Ave. S., Burford

The first church established in the former Township of Burford was the Congregational Church which was on Maple Avenue South in the Village of Burford.

Rev. James Nall, a missionary, was sent from England by the Congregational Missionary Society and arrived here in 1834. By 1839, the new church, with a tin covered spire reaching heavenward, opened its doors for worship.

A graveyard was established beside the church. The earliest dates, carved in soft white marble, being 1834 and 1835 for Minerva, aged 2 years old and Ann Eliza, aged 3 months old. They were the daughters of Florentine and Sophronia Mighells found in row 15, stone 32.

Many of the early families are found here.

Henry Lester (1727 - 1876) began life in Bennington, Vermont and after working for a hard task master weaving cloth, he decided to immigrate to Upper Canada. By 1810, he had settled in the Village of Burford and married Selena Fowler in 1811. That same year, he joined the 1st Regiment, Oxford Militia and, in 1812, he was appointed Quartermaster Sergeant. During the war, he obtained supplies for both the Oxford Militia and other militias in the London District. He fought in the Battle of Lundy's Lane and even took charge of one of the companies as the Commanding Officer. After the war, he was appointed Bailiff and High Constable for the Township of Burford; a position that he held until 1850.

Robert Whale, A.R.C.A., came to Burford in 1852 where he became one of the area's well-known artists in landscape work and especially in portraiture. Among his works are portraits of Hiram Capron, Honourable A. S. Hardy, his little daughter Gladys and Sir Allan MacNab. Examples of his work are found at the National Gallery of Canada, the Art Gallery

TOUR 2 | BURFORD & MOUNT VERNON

Cemetery Tour



of Ontario, the Royal Ontario Museum, Glenhyrst Art Gallery and the Brant Museum and Archives.

Archibald Harley settled in the Harley area in Burford Township in 1867 where he became involved in its political life. He served as a Deputy Reeve and Reeve of the Township and Warden of the County of Brant. In 1882, he was elected as a Member of Parliament at the Federal level, a position that he held until 1887. Because he was active in the Harley area, the name of the village was changed from Derby to Harley.

In 1914, Colonel J. Z. Fraser was one of the founders of the United Farmers of Ontario which was a political party founded by the union of various farmers' organizations. Other County of Brant men who served in this party were W. C. Good who lived at Myrtleville and Harry Nixon who became Premier of Ontario in 1943.

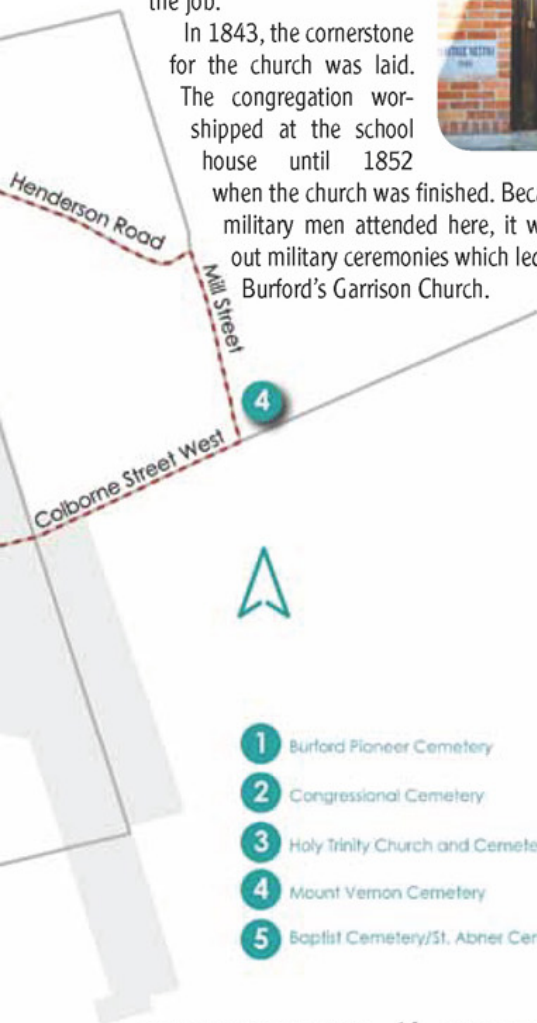
3 Holy Trinity Church and Cemetery 102-104 King St., Burford

The Holy Trinity Church had its beginning in 1836. It was visited regularly by Thomas Green, a travelling missionary, who held services at the school house which was located across from the church site.

Land for the church was given by William Hearne who lived where the rectory now stands. He was a master cabinet maker and undertaker. When Hearne sold one of his caskets, he leaped into it to demonstrate its size and suitability. It was rumored that he built his own casket and often took naps in it when he got tired on the job.

In 1843, the cornerstone for the church was laid. The congregation worshipped at the school house until 1852

when the church was finished. Because many of the local military men attended here, it was the place to carry out military ceremonies which led to its being known as Burford's Garrison Church.

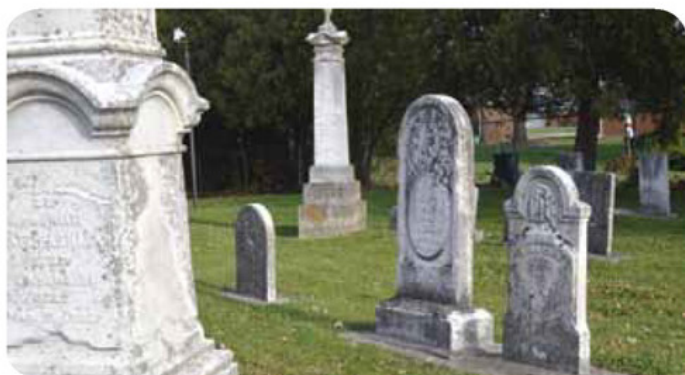


The Burying Ground

The first burial to take place in the cemetery was in 1847 when the Rev. George Petrie died during the Great Cholera Epidemic of 1847. He was buried near the south wall of the unfinished church. Today, there is a monument marking his approximate grave site. Other members were also buried here before written records were kept. Mrs. Jones, who passed away on December 22, 1849, was the first recorded death.

In 1860, a fence was erected to separate the cemetery from the street because animals roamed freely throughout the village.

In 1871, a map of the cemetery was drawn up and lots were sold for \$1.00



each. One of the church sexton's jobs was to keep a close watch on the cemetery at night because of people coming in and snatching bodies from fresh graves to sell for medical research.

In 1886, the local newspaper, *The Burford Times*, began a campaign to have the village cemeteries removed. They proposed to move the cemetery outside the village because land was too valuable in the village to have half the land taken up with graveyards. This proposal died a quiet death.

One of the many people who are interred here is Colonel Charles Strange Perley. According to Major R. Cuthbertson Muir, the Perley family left Wales in 1630 and first settled in Massachusetts. In 1760, Israel Perley settled in New Brunswick where Charles Strange Perley was born on April 11, 1796. In 1801, Charles Perley came with his mother and Uncle Joseph Tisdale to Upper Canada. During the War of 1812, Perley was present at several battles and was one of the few who survived long enough to enjoy the pension that was awarded to him by the government in 1875. Charles Perley became prominent in the political and military life of the Township and had a lifelong commitment to the militia. In 1869, at nearly 73 years of age, he received his commanding officer status. Charles Perley died on January 19, 1879.

Joseph and his wife, Mary, Brethour are also interred at the Holy Trinity Cemetery. They lived just south of Burford on a 150 acre farm known as 'Oak Lodge'. Joseph Brethour was a well-known importer of prize winning Yorkshire hogs and was the first breeder to import them to North America. Brethour is credited as being responsible for today's slimmer hogs which are best known for producing low fat bacon which is still in high demand today.

MOUNT VERNON

Mount Vernon was originally named Springfield and subsequently "Chequered Sheds". This was due to the numerous horse stables and sheds of 10 taverns or hotels which dotted the landscape. According to oral history, the present name was given by a railway company in honour of the home of

George Washington, the first president of the United States. Today, Mount Vernon gives little evidence of the once bustling centre that it was. When operations ceased at the local mills and with no source of income, many of the residents moved elsewhere.



4 Mount Vernon Cemetery

11 Mill St., Mount Vernon

The Mount Vernon Cemetery is located beside a beautiful wooden framed Gothic church which was built in 1850 at the cost of \$2,000.00. Although no longer used as a church, it remains as a centrepiece of the community serving as a day care centre for nearby residents.

The earliest burial in the cemetery predates the church and appears to have been James Lake who died on July 26, 1814.

One of the local notables that is interred here is Thomas Perrin Jr. who fought alongside his father, Captain Thomas Perrin in the War of 1812. The Perrin's mill, located in Mount Pleasant, was burned to the ground by the Americans along with many other mills in the area. The Perrin's rebuilt their mill in Mount Pleasant and several years later, Thomas Perrin Jr. expanded his operation in Mount Vernon. Perrin laid out the village in 1830, opening a store in 1835, built the first sawmill in 1840 and the first gristmill in 1845. Thomas Perrin stayed active in the militia and acted as a spy, using his mill as a ruse to obtain information on rebels before the uprising in 1837. Perrin rose to the rank of Colonel before his death in 1870 at the age of 71 years.

Interred here as well are Nathaniel and Stephen Landon, two brothers who also fought in the War of 1812. Stephen Landon was the first child born to white settlers in the township in 1797.

5 Baptist Cemetery / St. Abner Cemetery

77 Henderson Rd., Brantford Township

This small cemetery dates back to the 1840's and was named after the St. Abner's Baptist Mission which once stood in the community of Bishopsgate. In 1869-70, the Village of Bishopsgate had a population of 80 (according to the Gazetteer and directory of the County of Brant).

This cemetery has been called the Dickie's Corner Cemetery, The Bishopsgate Cemetery and the St. Abner's Baptist Mission which once served the settlers in this area. When the Mission closed, the cemetery was named after the Landon family who were the first settlers in the area and once farmed across the road.

The stones have been gathered and placed in a row at the back of the cemetery. The names, some of whom are still familiar today, bear witness to those who first farmed this area such as Dickie, King, Landon, Pickle and Messacar.



TOUR THREE

BURFORD TOWNSHIP

- 1 Cathcart Cemetery**
2 Mary St., Cathcart, Burford Township
- 2 White Cemetery**
3 Kloepfer Rd., Burford Township
- 3 Hatchley Cemetery**
154 Hatchely Rd., Hatchley
- 4 Lymburner Cemetery**
282B Burford-Delhi Townline Rd., Kelvin
- 5 Kelvin United Cemetery,**
912 Burford-Delhi Townline Rd., Kelvin
- 6 Early Kelvin / Carter Cemetery**
9 Middle Townline Rd., Kelvin
- 7 Hill Free Methodist Cemetery**
26 Middle Townline Rd., Kelvin
- 8 Northfield Cemetery**
43 Hatchley Rd., Kelvin
- 9 Harley Cemetery**
125 Harley Rd., Harley

CATHCART

The first lots in Cathcart were laid in 1802 between the Fifth and Sixth Concession. The original name of Cathcart was Sydenham. It is thought to have been changed in the 1850's when a company of soldiers, under Captain Cathcart, camped at nearby Kenny's Creek. They named the encampment, "Cathcart Creek." In 1864, St. John's Church was

built on a knoll about a mile west of the village by Master Carpenter John Stephenson. In 1938, a decision was made to close St. John's. The St. John's congregation donated the church to the Holy Trinity Church in Burford, as they had always been affiliated. The church was moved to Burford and is still used today as a parish hall next to Holy Trinity.

1 The Cathcart Cemetery **2 Mary St., Cathcart**

There is little evidence of the Cathcart Cemetery other than a plaque commemorating its former use. According to the plaque, the cemetery was established circa 1850 and there are approximately 25 pioneers resting here.

A Methodist church was built in front of the cemetery in 1874. The church was destroyed by fire in 1964 and rebuilt the same year. The final service was held in 1995. The building was sold and is now used as a private home.

Oral history tells that the gravestones were in poor condition and were gathered and placed in a shed on the property to keep them from deteriorating any further. Later, when the shed was opened, all of the stones were

gone. The bodies are still interred here. However, there are no markers except for a small piece of headstone which is attached to the stand holding the plaque with the name Soper on it. It is also believed that some of the Chant family may be interred here but with the disappearance of the headstones, only oral history remains.

2 **White Cemetery** **3 Kloefer Rd., Burford Township**



The White Cemetery and the White Rural School (which is now a residence) are side by side.

Thirty-three gravestones were gathered from the original cemetery and placed in a row along the road in front of the original cemetery.

Some of the family names in this cemetery are connected with the early United Empire Loyalists who settled in this area.

The Henry family were descendants of Captain James Henry, one of the first settlers in Upper Canada. When Alfred Lewis Henry died August 29, 1872 (aged 2 years old), the following epitaph was written on his grave-stone: "Ere sin could blight or sorrow fade, Death cometh with friendly care, The opening bud to Heaven conveyed, And bade it blossom there."

The Zimmerman or Simmerman family were Loyalists from Warren County, New Jersey.

The Oles family came from Pennsylvania after the American Revolution.

THE VILLAGE OF HATCHLEY

The area, that would become Hatchley, had approximately 35 settlers at the time when Jarvis Yates arrived from Hanley England in 1845 with his family.

The Yates family had farmed the same piece of property in England for over 400 years which they called "Hatchley." Yates purchased 180 acres on Lot 19, Concession 11 and 12 in Burford Township. He nailed a sign on the northern entrance of the farm calling it "Hatchley Place" in honor of the home he left behind.

The community soon became known as Hatchley and began to thrive with the arrival of the railway. Along with the railway came businesses such as a small lumber mill, an apple drying com-

pany and the bustle of shipping locally grown produce to larger centres. A number of homes were built, along with a school that also served as a community centre. A small church was built in hopes of attracting a minister. A minister was never secured and the church was eventually sold. The lumber from the church was used to build two houses in the nearby community of Norwich.

Over the years, Hatchley suffered a number of catastrophes including 26 fires during a dry spell which destroyed homes, warehouses and a number of other buildings. The fires greatly changed the landscape and a number of families left the area. Hatchley was forever changed.

3 **Hatchley Cemetery** **154 Hatchley Rd., Hatchley**

Hatchley Cemetery, located at 154 Hatchley Rd. in the Village of Hatchley, began as a family cemetery on the farm of the Morris family. Mr. Morris allowed other residents to bury their love ones and sold plots in 1878 for \$1.00 each.

Although the cemetery has only a few grave stones, one of those stones has a story to tell. Walter and Elizabeth Malcolm lived on Concession 11

in Hatchley. One day their grandsons, Gordon and Duncan, came to visit. When it was time to go home, they both wished to stay overnight but only one could stay. It was Gordon. During the night, the house burned down and all perished. When a search was conducted through the ruins, the three bodies were found in the basement and the dog's head was stuck in the pickle barrel. It was believed that the family was murdered but nothing was ever proven. Etched on the Malcolm tombstone is Elizabeth Malcolm (1855 - 1917), Walter Malcolm (1852 - 1917) and Gordon Malcolm (1906 -1917).

4 Lymburner Cemetery

282B Burford-Delhi Townline Rd., Kelvin

This small cemetery is a family cemetery. According to local residents, there were more headstones in the cemetery

TOUR 3 | BURFORD TOWNSHIP Cemetery Tour



- 1 Cathcart Cemetery
- 2 White Cemetery
- 3 Hatchley Cemetery
- 4 Lymburner Cemetery
- 5 Kelvin United Cemetery
- 6 Early Kelvin / Carter Cemetery
- 7 Hill Free Methodist Cemetery
- 8 Northfield Cemetery
- 9 Harley Cemetery

at one time. Over the years, the headstones broke and migrated underground; blowing dirt and sand from the nearby fields covered them.

William and Robert Lymburner were Veterans of the War of 1812. Although William's stone is no longer visible, it is thought that since his wife Nancy's stone is here then his is one of the stones that migrated underground.

5 Kelvin United Cemetery **912 Burford-Delhi Townline Rd., Kelvin**

The Kelvin United Cemetery is located in Norfolk County. However, being so close to the Brant border, many of those interred here were County of Brant residents.

The Central United Church is located adjacent to the cemetery. The church was rededicated in a ceremony on June 22, 1980 after one of the most violent tornados in Ontario's history struck the area. The tornado struck on August 7, 1979 and tore the church structure apart. The supercell left a path of destruction almost a kilometre wide in some areas. In total, 350 homes were left uninhabitable by the storm and over 1,000 people were homeless. The tornado was so strong that it sucked the water from one pond. Debris from the Woodstock area included cancelled cheques, dollar bills, photographs and plywood were dropped near the shores of Lake Erie – a distance of over 50 kilometres away. Two people were killed and 142 injured. The damage totalled over \$100 million dollars which was a remarkable sum in 1979.

Three of the headstones found at the Kelvin United Cemetery tell a tragic tale that happened in June of 1868. The owner of Lymburner Mill, Andrew Lymburner, was repairing a broken belt on a steam saw used to cut lumber. Mr. Lymburner along with Mr. Ferris (foreman), Christopher Smith (head sawyer), Abram Coon (tail sawyer), and Mr. McMaster (millwright) were all standing near the steam boiler. Paul Huffman, who was Lymburner's brother-in-law, had just arrived and was tying his horse up outside. Andrew Lymburner's son, William, was standing near the mill. His daughter, Jane Lymburner, along with five small children were outside playing in the yard.

While the men were repairing a broken belt on the boiler, no one noticed that the water had run dangerously low. Water was pumped into the red hot flues of the boiler. With the first jet of water, the boiler exploded. Pieces of the boiler were scattered over 100 yards. Andrew Lymburner and his two children, William and Jane, were killed instantly. Mr. Ferris, Christopher Smith, and Abram Coon were also killed. Two of the children playing outside were injured – one of them seriously.

Paul Huffman rode his horse eight kilometres to find a doctor. When he arrived, he noticed his leg was covered in blood from a twelve inch gash on the side of his horse.

**Note: The date of the accident is believed to be June of 1868 but the Lymburners' headstones were cut some years after and bear the date of 1869.*

(Stuart Rammage Oakland Township: Two Hundred Years Volume 1, 1993)

6 Early Kelvin / Carter Cemetery **9 Middle Townline Rd., Kelvin**

The Early Kelvin / Carter Cemetery is the oldest of the cemeteries located in the village of Kelvin in the former Burford Township. It is also known as the Carter Cemetery because many of those buried here belonged to the Carter family. There are only 10 graves remaining but others may have been buried here and their headstones may have migrated underground. Many of those interred here were the early settlers of this area. One stone belongs to James Hoggard who was born in 1805 and died in 1847.

This cemetery is under the jurisdiction of the County of Brant.

7 Hill Free Methodist Cemetery 26 Middle Townline Rd., Kelvin

The Village of Kelvin was laid out in 1856 by C.H. Foreman. It was surveyed by E. Malcolm who named the village after the Kelvin River which runs through his hometown in Scotland (United Kingdom).

Within the village, multiple churches existed. One church was the Kelvin Free Methodist Church. This Church was originally built on land donated by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hill in March 1881. Part of the land was used to create the cemetery. In 1977, Bruce Hill



erected a plaque which read: "Stones formed part of the foundation of the Free Methodist Church, which stood on this site from 1881 -1889. Land for church and cemetery was donated by Thomas Hill 1829-1889 and his wife Margaret 1829-1891."

In 1963, the Kelvin Methodist Church was moved to the Northfield area and eventually became the Northfield Community Centre. The Centre was leveled in a controlled burn in July of 2010.

8 Northfield Cemetery 43 Hatchley Rd., Burford Township

Northfield Cemetery was donated by John Phipps in 1865 when Richard Strong died. This cemetery records one of the most tragic grave sites found in the County of Brant.

Daniel and Julia Ann Utter married in 1855. Their first child, John, was born in 1859. By 1871, they had seven more children. Anna born in 1862, Melissa in 1864, Mary in 1866, Charles in 1869, Rosy Bell in 1871, William in 1873, and Nancy in 1875.

Diphtheria was a highly contagious respiratory infection that was a particular threat to children. One of the children in the Utter family contracted diphtheria just before Christmas in 1877. Mary was the first to die on December 24 and Melissa died on Christmas Day. Annie, Charles and Nancy died on December 27. William died on January 27 and Rosy Bell died the next day.

Oral history of the descendants of the Utter family indicate that the local doctor took the temperature of each child using the same thermometer without disinfecting it, spreading the illness to all of the children.

The Utter family lost seven of their eight children in 16 days. The children were buried at the top of the knoll in the cemetery.

John, who was 18 years old at the time, survived possibly because he was not living at home at that time.

Daniel and Julia Ann had three more children. Nancy was born in 1880, William in 1882 and Elroy in 1886.

Julia Ann died in 1899 and Daniel in 1920. Both were buried with their children.

9 Harley Cemetery 125 Harley Rd., Harley

The Harley Cemetery, located at 125 Harley Rd., displays a record of the long time community residents including Barnes, Bennett, Brown, Clement, Rathbun, Reavely and Shellington. All of the families contributed to the well-being of the village.

One of the graves is that of Terry Sumsion whose monument displays etchings of his guitar, a line of music (his song entitled 'Dance with Me') and a photo of him and his wife.

In 1972, Terry and his brother Craig, Wayne Heimbecker and Jack Lewis formed a band which was called 'Maple Street' after the street in Burford. Terry went on to form his own band, 'Stagecoach'. In 1982, his debut single, 'Our Lovin Place', became the title song for his first album.

In 1983, he received the Canadian County Music Award nomination with 'Our Lovin Place' nominated for the Album of the Year. In 1985, he received the Juno Award nomination for Country Male Music Vocalist of the year.

Terry travelled coast-to-coast, performing for his many audiences. He also made frequent guest appearances on top TV shows including the *Tommy Hunter Show and Nashville Now*.

In 2007, Terry was diagnosed with cancer but lost his battle on March 26, 2011. He left the legacy of his country music.

TOUR FOUR

SOUTH BURFORD TOWNSHIP MOUNT PLEASANT + OAKLAND

- 1 Dutcher Cemetery** –
101 Ninth Concession Rd., Burford Township
- 2 Fairfield Plains United Church and Cemetery** – 187 Maple Ave. S.,
Burford Township
- 3 Scotland Cemetery**
76 Simcoe St., Scotland
- 4 Oakland Pioneer Cemetery**
1 Cummings St., Oakland
- 5 Oakland Cemetery**
112 Oakland Rd., Oakland
- 6 Fairchild Cemetery**
1A Marr Drive, Oakland
- 7 Mount Pleasant Cemetery**
703 Mount Pleasant Rd., Mount Pleasant
- 8 All Saints Anglican Church and Cemetery**
688 Mount Pleasant Rd., Mount Pleasant

DUTCHERVILLE SETTLEMENT

The Dutcherville Settlement is now what is considered to be one of the County of Brant's vanished settlements.

At one time, there was a small chapel here called Smith's Chapel which was described as little more

than a rough shed. The small chapel was used until 1858 when the congregation joined the Fairfield Church and their donations were recorded as the Smith-Fairfield Branch. *(From the writings of Mel Robertson-historian)*

1 The Dutcher Cemetery **101 Ninth Conc. Rd., Township of Burford**

According to the plaque at the Dutcher Cemetery, in 1857 a group of worshippers named the Dutcherville Methodist Congregation purchased half an acre on the north-east corner of Lot 6, Concession 9 to establish a cemetery.

The cemetery was primarily the Dutcher family burial ground but members of the Smiths, Bowmans, Bennetts and Burtch families also rest here. According to the remaining stones, the earliest burial was September 28, 1833 and the latest was December 4, 1877. (*The Burford Township Historical Society*)

2 **Fairfield Plains United Church** **187 Maple Ave. S., Burford Township**

In 1838, a group of trustees acting on behalf of the Wesleyan Methodist Church purchased a tract of land for five pounds. The land was to be used as a church and burial grounds.



The following year, a frame church was erected. Peter German was one of the circuit ministers who preached at the Fairfield Plains Church. Russel Smith, a local farmer, was the Recording Steward.

By 1868, church membership had increased to the point that the present church was built. John Turner was chosen as the architect (as stated in the *Brantford Weekly Expositor* on June 8, 1869).

The church was completed in 1868 in Italianate style displaying its many rounded arches. A rose window complements the front façade. This church is among the most attractive structures in the Township of Burford.

In September, 1911, using money raised by the members (mainly by the women), Charles Stickles completed the church sheds for horses, rigs and sleighs. Because the sheds were enclosed, it allowed the members to hold church suppers in the fall and garden parties in the spring if it rained.

The Fairfield Plains Cemetery

The Fairfield Plains Cemetery, which surrounds the church, is an active, well maintained cemetery. In 1914, a permanent fund was established to support it. Those buried here were members of the church and community which is the tradition followed today.

One of its early settlers was the Smith family. In *The History of Brant County* by Warner, Beers and Company, Russel was one of ten children born to William and Charity Smith. He farmed over 200 acres. For over 20 years, Russell Smith produced a pure grape native wine, making 4,000 to 8,000 gallons a year. He also cultivated seven acres as a vineyard and annually purchased many tons of grapes for his wine making. Special communion wine was made for the members of Fairchild Plains



Methodist Church of which he was a member for over fifty years. He was a Circuit Steward for forty-five years and a Justice of the Peace for the County of Brant for over thirty years. Russel's tombstone is in range I grave 9.

Two tombstones, cast from zinc, stand out in the cemetery on each side of the church. These monuments, which have a bluish grey patina, were

manufactured between 1880 and 1900 by the White Bronze Company, St. Thomas, Ontario.

During prohibition in Ontario, there were many creative ways of selling or obtaining liquor. Fairfield Plains Cemetery was no exception. Money was quietly exchanged and a pickup point was arranged. Under the cloak of darkness, the purchaser snuck into the cemetery, found the zinc monument with the Kiff name on it and unscrewed one of the nameplates. The thirsty customer reached in, retrieved his contraband and replaced the plate. Business was brisk.

The church and cemetery stand as a monument to the once vibrant village of Fairfield Plains.

3 Scotland Cemetery

76 Simcoe St., Scotland

The Scotland Cemetery is adjacent to the former Baptist Church in Scotland and is maintained by the County of Brant. At one time, the church was the centre of activity in this small village. However with declining attendance, the church was closed and is now privately owned.



Records show that the land was originally donated by Eliakim Malcolm (1801 - 1874) with two additional acres added at a later date. Mr. Malcolm is buried alongside his 100 plus Malcolm family members interred here. Other families with multiple burial locations at the Scotland Cemetery include Smith (75 members), Eddy (34), Durham (16), Foster (28), Merritt (25), Messecar (33), Silverthorne (34), Whitney (15), and Horning (8). Prior to the creation of this cemetery, people from Scotland were typically buried at the Pioneer Cemetery in Oakland.

When you enter the driveway of the cemetery, there is a tall limestone monument to the left and very close to the sidewalk. It is inscribed with "In Memory of James Lloyd" and on the other side his wife Betsy Grace. James Lloyd carved his own monument prior to his death and it is a testament to the artistic talent Mr. Lloyd had. There are many symbols on the upper section of the monument with one of them being a carving of a lamb and a lion with the inscription: "The lamb and the lion lying in peace."

One of the more bizarre incidents that took the life of a promising young doctor in the area occurred on September 12, 1895. Dr. A. K. Merritt had quite a large practice in South Brant, with his office located in Mount Pleasant. He was suffering from an internal ailment for which he had been taking a medication to relieve his symptoms. While taking a break at the home of Walter Phelps, Dr. Merritt took a dose of the medicine he had brought with him and immediately began to writhe in pain. Dr. Merritt commented that he hoped he had not mixed up his medication with a bottle of strychnine (a highly toxic pesticide used to kill small vertebrates such as birds and rodents). Another area doctor, Dr. Mott, was summoned. He was unable to save him and Merritt was declared dead within half an hour. Dr. Merritt is interred here alongside his parents Isaac B. Merritt and Louisa Kelly. He was 26 years old.

OAKLAND

The former Township of Oakland, surveyed in 1796 by Thomas Welsh, was first known as Perth after the county in Scotland. In 1810, the area became known as Oakland because of a ridge of oak trees that ran through the area.

Oakland settlers had to journey to London to pay taxes and to vote, which was a two-day journey over bad roads.

On January 1, 1852, Oakland officially became one of the townships in the County of Brant. Eliakim Malcolm, of Oakland Township, became the first Warden of the newly formed County of Brant in 1852, a position he held for two years.

In 1798, Finlay Malcolm, his wife Tryphena and family left Cas-

tine, Maine and finally settled in Oakland. Thirteen children were born to the couple. They became a prominent family in the area eventually owning thirteen farms, establishing agricultural and manufacturing businesses such as saw and grist mills. Some members of the family fought in the War of 1812 and the Rebellion of 1837.

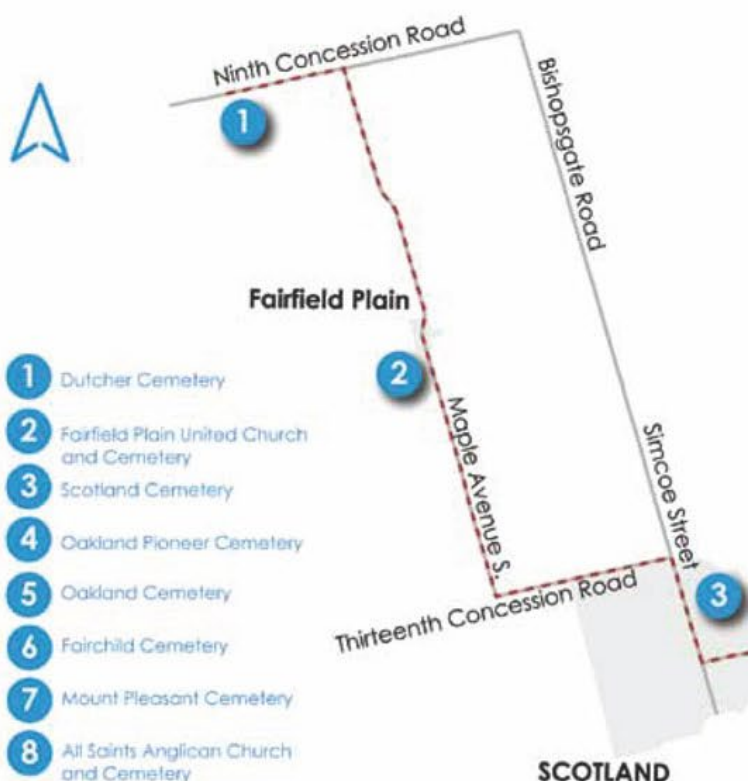
The last battle fought on Canadian soil against a foreign power was at Malcolm's Mills in Oakland on November 6, 1814. About 700 Kentucky and Ohio mounted volunteers, under General McArthur, attacked about 150 local militia and Six Nations Warriors under Colonel Bostwick. The militia was overwhelmed and retreated. There were casualties on both sides.

4 Oakland Pioneer Cemetery

1 Cummings St., Oakland

The Oakland Pioneer Cemetery was on an acre of land among the oak trees on Finlay Malcolm's 600 acre farm. In 1862, Finlay Malcolm Jr.

TOUR 4 | SOUTH BURFORD, MOUNT PLEASANT, OAKLAND Cemetery Tour



deeded the cemetery land to the municipality for one dollar.

The first recorded burial was Mary Sayles. She was the first wife of Haggai Westbrook. She died December 29, 1812, in her 29th year. Haggai Westbrook, born in 1772, was buried here in 1821.

Because of the lack of attention, the cemetery became a haven for snakes and became known by some as the 'Snake Cemetery'.

By 1929, the Councillors of Oakland Township had the cemetery mapped and moved all of the stones into two rows in a semicircle with the tallest stones appearing in the middle.

One unusually large flat monument found in the cemetery marks the grave of Stephen Vivian who died in a drowning accident in the millpond in Oakland. The epitaph reads;

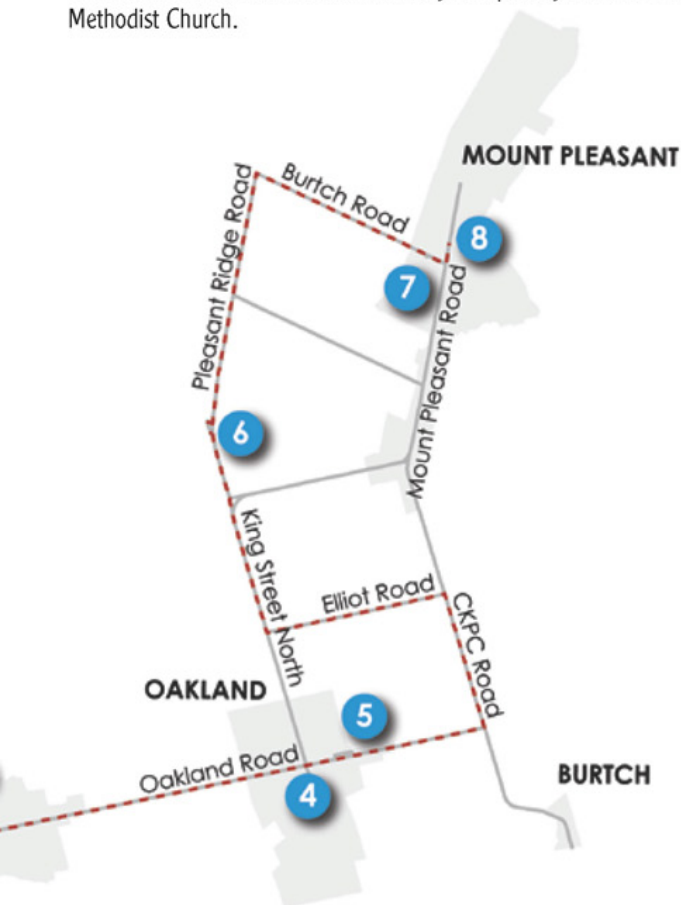
"In Memory of Stephen Vivian who departed this life June 17, 1844 in his 24th year of his age." "Nor shall the grave confine me here when Christ the savior shall appear."

5 Oakland Cemetery 112 Oakland Rd., Oakland

In 1857, east of the four main corners, in the Village of Oakland (on Lot 7, Concession 2), the New Connexion Methodist Church was built. A burial ground was set aside beside the church. Church members preferred to be buried close to the church for religious reasons.

In 1884, the New Connexion and the Episcopal Methodists united resulting in the Oakland Church being sold and moved to another site closer to the four corners. The lot, left vacant by the removal of the church, became part of the cemetery.

When exploring it, you will notice that the older tombstones are located near the centre of the cemetery. The newer tombstones are close to the west entrance on the land formerly occupied by the New Connexion Methodist Church.



Isaac Brock Malcolm

Isaac Brock Malcolm (whose namesake was the War of 1812 hero at Queenston Heights) lived with his wife, Charlotte Smith, and their six children in the Malcolm homestead overlooking the mill pond.

During the Rebellion of 1837, Charles Duncombe (who was a Reformer) was the leader of the rebel forces in the London District. Duncombe gathered rebels from Scotland, Ontario and surrounding areas to meet. Among those enlisted were brothers Eliakim and Isaac Brock Malcolm of Scotland. They were involved in meetings and the drilling of recruits. The plan was to march against Brantford and Hamilton and to continue on to York (Toronto) to help William Lyon Mackenzie. However, Mackenzie had already been defeated by the loyal militia on Yonge Street.

Loyal government supporters, in the Scotland area, reported the movements of the rebels to their authorities. The militia, under Colonel Allan MacNab, arrived in Scotland on December 14, 1837. They discovered that the rebels had received word of their coming and had dispersed during the night.

One of MacNab's men found a box buried in the ground that contained the muster roll of the rebels and their leaders. Reward posters were printed and many rebels were arrested including Isaac Brock Malcolm who was released and pardoned.

Malcolm went on to serve his community. He was appointed as one of three school trustees and served on the Township of Oakland School Board in 1855.

Both Isaac Brock Malcolm and his wife Charlotte Smith Malcolm are buried in the Oakland Cemetery.

The Vivian or Vivyan Families

John Vivyan emigrated from England and arrived in Oakland on May 14, 1834. A year later, John Vivyan rented Malcolm's Mills for 100 pounds a year.

In 1835, he married Sarah Malcolm, daughter of John Malcolm. John Malcolm was also the co-owner of the Malcolm Mills with his brother Finlay Jr. It was around 1840 that John Vivyan purchased the mills from John Malcolm. Operation of the mill remained with the Vivyan family until its closure on December 31, 1967 after 160 years of serving the community with the Vivyans/Vivians working the mill for 125 of those years. In 1991, the old mill was demolished and only the old mill sign, that hung over the door, and the weather vane were saved.

The name Vivian is spelled in two different ways. This is one of the challenges met by a genealogist.

6 Fairchild Cemetery 1A Marr Rd., Township of Oakland

This burial site was donated by Isaac Fairchild in approximately 1824. The cemetery was originally part of their homestead.

Over 20 headstones bear the Fairchild name. The Fairchilds allowed other residents to be buried alongside their family. In 1885, the Township purchased the cemetery and a perpetual care trust fund was established.

The first burial was Sarah Fairchild, infant daughter of Isaac and Lucy, who died on April 28, 1824. The last burial was Elbern S. Kinnard in 1945.

The total number of burials is 79.

(Stuart Rammage – Oakland Township: Two Hundred Years)

7 Mount Pleasant Cemetery 703 Mount Pleasant Rd., Mount Pleasant



In 1802, Joseph Brant granted this site for a public burial ground. The first recorded burial is that of Thomas Sturgis in 1802.

The cemetery became the final resting place for many of the founding members of Mount Pleasant with familiar names such as Biggar, Bryce, Bryning, Burtch, Chatterson, Devlin, Ellis, Fairchild, Guest, Hardy, McAlister, Nelles, Nickerson, Perrin, Phelps, Stowe, Sturgis and Townsend. Many of these families and their descendants are significant to the history of the County of Brant, Ontario and beyond. They played an important role in the social, economic, institutional and political development of the area.

Captain Thomas Perrin is interred here and played a significant role in the War of

1812. Perrin headed a company of the 5th Lincoln Militia which fought, with distinction, at the battle of Lundy's Lane. It is thought that when American General Duncan McArthur's troops swept through the area after the battle of Lundy's Lane, Perrin's Mills, along with his home, were targeted in retribution and burned to the ground. Perrin quickly rebuilt his mills after the war to restore his livelihood and the service that he offered the local farmers.

Rev. John Bryning was described as "a good and dauntless soldier of the cross." He taught school and organized churches in a circuit. He would ride up to 80 kilometers every Sunday to preach to three different communities often without pay. Bryning was described as a man of great height and girth. He required two chairs to sit on when invited to stay for supper at a parishioner's home. The Bryning Manse still stands on a hill overlooking the village at 676 Mount Pleasant Road much as it did when it was built in 1840.

There are a number of graves from veterans of the American Revolution, the War of 1812, and World War I and II. Of interest is the grave of Private Mitchell who was killed during the Battle of Antietam (Sharpsburg) in September 1862. It was considered to be one of the bloodiest battles of the U.S. Civil War.

The cemetery was designated under the Ontario Heritage Act in 2006.



8 All Saints Anglican Church and Cemetery

688 Mount Pleasant Rd., Mount Pleasant

The All Saints Church is the oldest surviving church in the village of Mount Pleasant. In 1845, the land for the church and cemetery was donated by Richard McAllister.

Construction started soon after. To keep costs down, lumber from a



nearby farm was used with labour supplied by the parishioners. The church was built in the Gothic-vernacular style and still retains many of its original features such as pine floor boards, alter and original oak furnishings and pews.

Although the church was not built until 1845, the first recorded burial was James Ferris who died on January 5, 1823. His remains may have been moved here after the cemetery was established.

The church went through many years of hardship after the death of one of its generous benefactors Abraham Cook in 1864, and other wealthy parishioners were no longer active in the church. It is said that the clergy lived off of the produce donated to them by the congregation during this difficult time.



TOUR FIVE

ONONDAGA, EAST BRANTFORD TOWNSHIP

- 1 Brant Cemetery**
1450 Colborne St. E., Brantford
- 2 Salt Springs Church and Cemetery**
61 Salt Springs Church Rd., Onondaga
- 3 Pleasant Hill Cemetery**
78 Painter Rd., Onondaga
- 4 St. Paul's Anglican Church
and Cemetery**
1159 Hwy. 54, Middleport
- 5 Second Onondaga Baptist Church
Cemetery**
330 Baptist Church Rd.

1 Brant Cemetery / St. Mary's Cemetery

1450 Colborne St. E., Cainsville

Early records refer to this cemetery as the Cainsville Burying Ground.

The area was part of what was called the Cainsville Circuit where a travelling minister serviced a large area of worshippers. Services were held at various times with stops at settlements known as Bowman's Burkholders, New Brick, Hall's Corner, Fisher's Onondaga, Plank Road, Bethesda, New England, Lincoln's Chapel, Bell's, Thompson and Cainsville.

Some of the early burials were United Empire Loyalists. They fled the oppression they had experienced in the United States after remaining loyal to the British during the American Revolution.

Historically, this cemetery was connected to the Wesleyan Church. However, burials took place prior to the construction of the church which was built circa 1850. There is a cluster of headstones dating back to 1814 and are believed to be some of the earliest settlers to the area.

Prior to the Wesleyan Church being built, there was an early Gothic style church called St. Mary's. The church was under the diocese of the Church of England. Records show that in 1851, the church serviced 300 attendees with services being held every two weeks and every second Wednesday. By 1883, the church was listed in poor condition and demolished in 1885. The graves were moved in August 1963 to the Brant Cemetery to the extreme northwest corner and the headstones were set in cement. This area of the Brant Cemetery is still known as St. Mary's Cemetery, although, it lies on the same property as Brant Cemetery.

Men such as John W. Clark, Henry A. Cornwell, Malachi File, John Oles and Benjamin Strowbridge, who fought in the War of 1812, are marked with a black granite plaque. The plaques were provided by the War of 1812 Graveside Project.

There is also a sign that pays homage to the United Empire Loyalists who are buried here.

2 Salt Springs Church and Cemetery

61 Salt Springs Church Rd., Onondaga

Salt Springs Church has its earliest beginnings as one of the appointments of the Grand River Mission. It was a mission field established in 1822 by the Genesee Conference of New York to work with the white settlers on Indigenous lands. However, the first appointed minister, Rev. Alvin Torry, was more interested in working with Indigenous people.

By 1825, regular services were being held. The word of God at Salt Springs Church progressed well with the help of various dedicated Chiefs. In 1827, it was reported to have a congregation of 40 people. At this time, the Indigenous people gave 64 acres of land to the church, known as the Mohawk Mission Lot. One acre was to be reserved for the meeting house and cemetery. From 1828 -1829, a timber and frame structure was erected on the site of the present Salt Springs Church with an adjoining burial ground.

In 1830, Rev. William Ryerson became involved at Salt Springs and he was the first permanent resident missionary. His brothers, George and John also served as missionaries. Rev. William Ryerson was elected to parliament but he always stayed close to Salt Springs. In 1872, he was buried at Salt Springs Cemetery.

By 1835, Salt Springs congregation had grown to 160 members; 140 being Indigenous people. White settlers had moved onto Indigenous ground in Onondaga Township. Early settlers were Arthur Smith, John Dickinson and William Burrill. In 1843, the crown deeded the Mission Lot to the church trustees.

In 1860, a new church made of brick was built at Salt Springs and

dedicated to divine worship. This church was destroyed on September 12, 1901 by lightning. The trustees, immediately decided to rebuild. The new white brick structure was dedicated January 12, 1902 and was debt free. This building still stands today.

The cemetery behind Salt Springs Church began as a burial ground in 1822. It was for the Indigenous people who were living on the banks of the Grand River and involved with the Grand River Mission. The first white burial was a missionary's child. Since then, Salt Springs Cemetery has been a place of rest for the residents of the community.

In 1920, the one acre cemetery plot, which was given by Indigenous people, was enlarged with a donation of a piece of adjoining land by T.J. Black.

Salt Springs Church Cemetery is still an active cemetery for the local community. It is cared by the Salt Springs Cemetery Board and the local community who still take great pride in the heritage it represents.



3 Pleasant Hill Cemetery 78 Painter Rd., Onondaga

On September 15, 1880, a public meeting was held at the Onondaga Township Hall. They discussed creating a company to acquire land that would be used as a cemetery. The cemetery would be used for local residents who were members of the First Baptist Church in Onondaga. Twenty shares were sold at a cost of \$10.00 each and the Pleasant Hill Cemetery Company was established.

On May 20, 1881, the company purchased two acres of land from Elijah Harrison with the proceeds from the public meeting. The land was

TOUR 5 | ONONDAGA AND EAST BRANTFORD TOWNSHIP Cemetery Tour



located at the top of a hill on his farm.

In 1918, many of the people who died from the Spanish Flu were buried in a field next to the cemetery (according to The Brant County Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society cemetery transcripts).

On February 27, 1958, the Pleasant Hill Cemetery Company asked the Township of Onondaga to assume the cemetery. The request was turned down. However, the Township agreed to provide funding, from time to time, if the cemetery found itself in serious financial trouble.

In 2014, after 133 years as a privately owned cemetery, the Pleasant Hill Cemetery was transferred to the County of Brant.

MIDDLEPORT

The village was established somewhere around 1851 and was known for a time as Tuscarora. In 1913, it was renamed Middleport, because of its location halfway between Caledonia and Brantford.

The village grew mainly because of the busy waterway and port that was built by the Grand River Navigation Co. The river was much deeper then and barges were

floated up and down the river carrying goods back and forth. On the bank of many of the properties that line the river, you will see worn areas. These are known as tow paths. They were used by the barge owners to tow the barges back and forth. Harnessed horses would supply the power to haul the barges. Today, there are still remnants of the tow paths in areas where the river has not eroded the banks.

4 St. Paul's Anglican Church and Cemetery

1159 Hwy. 54, Middleport

The St. Paul's Anglican Church and Cemetery are located along the banks of the Grand River in Middleport.

St. Paul's, which began as St. John's Mission, was established in 1829. It was located near, what is now known as Chiefswood. The mission served both the Indigenous people and white settlers of the area. It was run by Rev. Adam Elliott. Elliott's niece was the renowned poetess Emily Pauline Johnson.





The half-acre of land that the church and cemetery occupy was donated by a local merchant and postmaster, Robert Wade. The intention was that the land should be used as a cemetery with the hopes of someday building a church.

Robert Wade was buried here after his death in 1863 at the age of 58. The cemetery is still active and is run by a group of trustees.

The church was built in approximately 1868 and is the centre point of the Middleport Community. The church is a very simplistic Gothic design which was very popular during that period. Because it is built out of wood rather than stone, the condition of this church, with its wooden spire and lancet stain glass windows, is quite remarkable. It is believed to be only one of two in Ontario of this design and era constructed out of wood.

The church history records reveal that St. Paul's was erected under the direction of Rev. Adam Elliott at a cost of \$1,500.00. The name of the architect is unknown. The church was consecrated in 1880 by Isaac Hellmuth, who was the Bishop of Huron from 1871 – 1883.

One of the outstanding features inside the church are the three front stain glass windows in the sanctuary. They were commissioned in honor of Theodore Elliott and his twin sister Maggie Elliot Racey. 19 year old Theodore was skating on the river in 1859 when he fell through the ice over an air pocket and drowned. His twin sister, Maggie, died of an unknown cause in 1862 at the age of 22.

St. Paul's was declared a "church of ease" several years ago. The attendance was considered too low to have a full time minister and services were limited to four times per year. The Anglican Church has begun divesting itself of churches with low attendance and St. Paul's unfortunately falls into this category and its future may be in jeopardy.

5 Second Onondaga Baptist Church Cemetery

Also known as the **Lower Baptist Cemetery**

330 Baptist Church Rd., Onondaga

For many years prior to the church being built, locals held services in their homes and at a local school in the Mulligan Settlement. In 1854, the Baptist community built this church with labour supplied by the faithful and with timber from the woods of the Minister, Elder William Hooper.

On July 1, 1857, the church was officially organized under the Baptist Church. The church was later reorganized under the Second Baptist Church with a membership of 57 people.

The church served the



needs of the community for many years however, with declining attendance, the church stopped holding services in 1984.

The cemetery is still maintained by a small group of volunteers under the banner of the Cemetery Board of Onondaga Baptist Church and is still accepting burials.

Names, still familiar to the area, can be found here including Dougherty, Mulligan and Reeker.

TOUR SIX

SOUTH DUMFRIES

- 1 Paris Plains Church and Cemetery**
705 - 709 Paris Plains Church Rd.,
South Dumfries
- 2 Glen Morris United Church and Cemetery**
451A - 453 East River Rd., Glen Morris
- 3 Pioneer Presbyterian Cemetery**
59 Beverly St. W., St. George
- 4 St. George United Church Cemetery**
257 St. George Rd., St. George
- 5 St. George Baptist Cemetery**
240 Burt Rd., St. George
- 6 Harrisburg United Church Cemetery**
81 Harrisburg Rd., Harrisburg
- 7 Baptist Church Cemetery**
29 Governors Rd. E., South Dumfries
- 8 Clump Cemetery**
422 German School Rd., South Dumfries

SOUTH DUMFRIES

In 1796, the British Government granted six miles on each side of the Grand River from mouth to source to the people of Six Nations in recognition of their participation during the American Revolution. Many of the Six Nations landholders, whose leader was Captain Joseph Brant, began selling their holdings to the influx of settlers.

In 1798, a block consisting of 12 square miles, (now North and South Dumfries) was purchased by Philip Stedman. Stedman was never able to make the proper arrangements for settlement. In 1816, William Dickson paid 24,000 British pounds for the 94,305 acres. This fact is why

North and South Dumfries are both six miles wide from the banks of the Grand River to their boundaries.

Once known as the Township of Dumfries, the Townships of North and South Dumfries were divided in 1850. This occurred when a municipal act was passed, by the Provincial Legislature, to set up municipal councils in the counties, cities, towns, townships and villages of Upper Canada. Over the years, more boundary changes have taken place. Today, North Dumfries operates as an independent township. South Dumfries was included in the amalgamated County of Brant in 1999.

1 Paris Plains Church

709 Paris Plains Church Rd.

In 1845, the Paris Plains Church was constructed. According to the plaque placed by the Province, the church was built by the free labour



from its own congregation with stones gathered from nearby fields. It was known as the West Dumfries Chapel.

This method of construction was brought to the area by Levi Boughton, an American builder from upper New York in 1835. It is seldom found elsewhere in Canada.

Paris Plains is one of two cobblestone churches in the area.

With the coming of the automobile, the church congregation dwindled and services were discontinued in 1921.

The building fell into disrepair and at one time, some thought it should be torn down. A movement began and there was enough interest to raise the money to restore the church building. With back breaking labour supplied by the nearby residents, the church was restored. Today, the church and school are taken care of by an appointed trustee and the cemetery by a group of volunteers. It is a testament to the dedication of a few individuals.

Paris Plains Church Cemetery

705 Paris Plains Church Rd.,

Established prior to 1813

Interred here are many of the Maus family who were early settlers to this area. George Maus' family were living in the Hudson River valley in the United States during the French and Indian Wars (1758-1759). The family took refuge from the attacks at Fort Seybert and as such, were part of the Fort Seybert Massacre. George and his wife were killed. Their two children, a boy and a girl were taken by Indigenous people. The boy was later traded for a silver tankard at a trading post and became known as Tankard Maus.

Tankard Maus was raised by the owner of the trading post, Henry Van Schaack. Tankard went on to marry Van Schaack's daughter and named their first son Henry V. S. Maus after Van Schaack.

Henry Maus grew up in New York State and married Aurilla Bunnell and had 6 children; one which later died.

In 1817, Henry Maus and his family immigrated to Upper Canada. After some time, they settled in the Township of Dumfries. Several of his brothers and sisters followed him from New York State and also settled in the area.

As early as 1821, locals were meeting on an informal basis in homes for bible study and prayer.

In 1824, soon after harvest time, Henry Maus asked his neighbours to meet at his log cabin. This invitation began the start of a regular commu-



nity bible study led by Henry Maus. Henry Maus later went on to donate the land that, today, is home to the school, the church and the cemetery.

Along with the Maus family, there are other early settlers buried here bearing the names that are still familiar to the area today such as Anderson, Birley, Hutchinson, Kelley, Latshaw, Markle, McPherson, Nellis and Smith just to name a few.

GLEN MORRIS

In 1823, settlers began to homestead the area with many of them coming from Scotland (United Kingdom) and others from the United States. Glen Morris was first known as Dawson's Bridge as John Dawson built a sawmill and

a bridge across the Grand River in 1833. In 1840, the settlement was renamed Middleton. Samuel Latshaw laid out the village in 1848 and in 1851, it was named "Glen Morris" in honour of their Postmaster.



2 Glen Morris United Church 453 East River Rd., Glen Morris

Worshippers typically travelled to other communities or held services in homes of local settlers. In 1846, Rev. James Roy, of St. George, began holding occasional services in the local school. In 1847, with the donation of land by Samuel Latshaw, plans began to take place to build a suitable place of worship. With free labour from the congregation, timber from the local woods and \$2,000.00 to buy the grey cut stone for the exterior, the dream of a church began to take shape.

On November 11, 1849, services began under the ministry of the Presbyterian Church with Rev. James Roy officiating. Roy remained in this position for 3 years until he was tragically killed as the result of a fall from his horse. In 1925, the church entered into union and became the Glen Morris United Church.

Glen Morris Cemetery, circa 1848 451A East River Rd., Glen Morris

Set in an idyllic setting next to the Glen Morris United Church is the Glen Morris Cemetery. The cemetery was severed from the United Church in 2006 and is one of only a few remaining active cemeteries in the Province that is not run by the local municipality. A board of 5 trustees look after the running of the cemetery and its closely tended grass and wrought iron ornamental fence reflect the level of care the cemetery receives.

THE VILLAGE OF ST. GEORGE

Attracted to the area because of the fertile soil and artesian wells, the village of St. George began to spring up when the first log home was built in 1814 by Obed Wilson. With an abundance of flowing water to run them, grist mills were soon built to grind the grain into flour that was grown by the local farmers. Stores, a distillery and a school soon followed.

One of the mills, located just south of the village, was purchased by John Bauslaugh which is where St. George got its first name "Bauslaugh's Mills."

In 1843, one or two members of the Bauslaugh family died of cholera when a travelling circus brought the disease to the area. There was so much excitement to see the show that many people travelled to Galt to watch the circus. The disease struck so quickly that some died on their way back to the village. According to oral history, they were buried where they died in fear of bringing the disease back to the village. The graves of these poor souls are believed to be scattered along the roads leading back to St. George.

3 Pioneer Presbyterian Cemetery

(Also known as The Hunter Hoodless Pioneer Cemetery)

59 Beverley St. W., St. George

The first services held in St. George were conducted in 1832 by Rev. William Proudfoot in a village schoolhouse. In 1834, the Presbyterians built a small frame church for the sum of \$650.00 which was located to the west of the burial area.

This was replaced with a white brick edifice in 1861. An expanding congregation resulted in the construction of a large red brick church in the heart of the village. This is now the United Church.

Following the move to the newest church, the old building was sold and was for some time a printing office. It was eventually sold to the Howell family and was demolished to make room for the construction of a new family home.

This is where the graves of some of the area's earliest settlers can be found. David and Jane Hunter, the parents of Adelaide Hunter-Hoodless, are interred here. Isaac Howell, the one-eyed veteran marksman from the War of 1812, is buried here along with William Ronald and John Smith who are also veterans of that conflict.



4 St. George United Church Cemetery

257 St. George Rd., St. George

This cemetery was originally operated by the Methodist Church in St. George. In 1831, the first Methodist services in the areas were held. Around 1840, a frame church was built beside the current cemetery. In 1868, plans were made for a new white brick church to be built just north of the main intersection in the village. John Turner, of Brantford, was retained as architect. The new church was completed at a cost of \$8,000.

Following the union with the Presbyterian Church in 1926, the building was sold and used as a dairy and a clothing factory. When the Royal Canadian Legion established Branch 605 in St. George in 1964, the former church became its new home. Sadly, the building was destroyed by arson in 1967. The current Legion building was built on the same site.

Like the other cemeteries in the area, operation of the site was turned over to the municipality. This is now the only active cemetery in the community. Many “old names” from St. George’s past can be found on the markers here, including Harry Corwin Nixon, former Premier of Ontario, and his son Pilot Officer Jackson Nixon, who was shot down in World War II.

5 St. George Baptist Cemetery

240 Burt Rd., St. George

Settlers of the Baptist faith arrived in St. George in the early 19th century, and a congregation was chartered in 1824. A new stone church was begun in 1857, and it served until 1911, when it was destroyed by fire. A new brick building was erected on the same site and continues as the home of the congregation to this day.

The Baptist Cemetery is located on land that was once owned by the Pattens, who were early members of the congregation. There are many members of the Patten family interred here, along with their relatives by marriage – the Bells. The Bells operated the B. Bell & Son Agricultural Works in St. George.



HARRISBURG

It's hard to imagine now but this small village was once considered a major hub for the Great Western Railway. Harrisburg became the first railway junction in the Country when the Brantford Harrisburg Branch and the Galt Branch were constructed and met here with the main line. Harrisburg had two designated west and east yards. Large quantities of grain were sent down chutes to waiting

hopper cars to be shipped elsewhere.

The village assumed the name of Harrisburg in honor of the President of the Great Western Railway, Robert W. Harris. A two-storey railway station served passengers arriving from Brantford and surrounding areas and plans were drawn up to expand the town that never came to be.

6 Harrisburg United Church

81 Harrisburg Rd., Harrisburg

According to an 1877 historical account of Harrisburg, the Canadian Wesleyan Methodist New Connexion Church was erected in the summer of 1859 at a cost of \$1500. The church was a red brick structure that had a seating capacity of about 250 persons. After having accommodated this congregation for some thirty-three years, it was decided that a new and larger church would have to be built to meet the needs of the growing community. Consequently, the old church was demolished in September 1892 in order to make way for the construction of a new church.

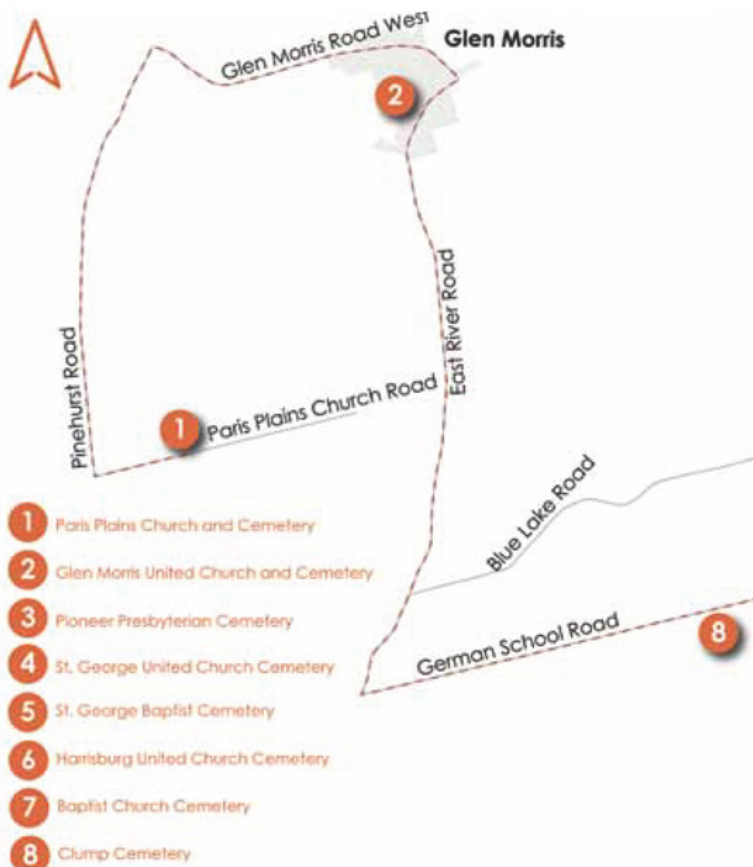


By mid-October 1892, construction of the stone foundation had been completed. Work continued throughout the winter and the church was completed in late January 1893, entirely free of debt.

In 1924, all Methodist congregations were incorporated into the newly formed United Church of Canada and were subsequently known thereafter, as the United Church of Canada.

With Harrisburg's decreasing population and the general falling off of church attendance, a decision was made and the church was closed in the summer of 1961. The church sat idle for another fifteen years and in December of 1976, this once thriving church and community centre was demolished. Today, only the cemetery remains of this once-dynamic community centre and a children's playground occupies the former church site.

TOUR 6 | SOUTH DUMFRIES Cemetery Tour



Harrisburg United Church Cemetery

81 Harrisburg Rd., Harrisburg

In the cemetery stands two headstones in honour of two young men who worked for the Great Western Railway at Harrisburg. Joseph Jones, aged 23 years, fell to his death on July 15, 1871 from the new Great Western Rail bridge that was being built at Harrisburg. Charles Larking, originally from Kent England, was killed on May 5, 1880. He was making his usual walk-around inspection of the Crack Atlantic Express when he was struck by the Brantford Local. The monuments were erected by their fellow workers in their memory.

7 Baptist Church Cemetery

29 Governors Rd. E., South Dumfries

Governors Road was surveyed by Augustus Jones, in 1793, by order of Lt. Governor John Graves Simcoe. In some areas, the road is also called Dundas Street. Dundas Street is named after Henry Dundas who was the Secretary of State for the British Home Department.

The road was cut in 1794 by 100 members of the Queen's Rangers from King's Landing in Dundas to the east bank of the Grand River. Governors Road is also known as "Immigrant Road" because so many settlers travelled over it to reach their new homes. Many of settlers were United Empire Loyalists. They had fled (along with the English, Irish and Scots) in search of a better life from the United States after the American Revolution. Cholera seemed to attack the newcomers and was very often fatal. Many of them were buried in rough coffins, made by a local carpenter Elias Chatterson, along the roadside in unmarked graves.

A church was eventually built called the "Union Baptist Church" to accommodate the new settlers. It was a meeting place for these new residents to keep in contact with their neighbours and was the site of many happy events such as weddings, church socials and other community activities. The church was eventually torn down but the adjoining cemetery still remains and is the final resting place for many of these early pioneers.





7 The Clump Cemetery

**422 German School Rd.
South Dumfries**

Located on German School Road, this cemetery is in a very peaceful setting with a wrought iron fence and neatly trimmed grass. The Clump Family Cemetery was established to be the final resting place of the Clump family who had immigrated to South Dumfries in 1817.

The Clumps (originally spelled Klump) are thought to have emigrated from Holland with the Henry Hudson expedition in 1608 to Upper New York State. They were the first settlers to sail up the river now known as the Hudson River. They settled in New York State for many years.

In 1814, Zachariah Clump immigrated to Canada. In 1817, Zachariah returned to New York State and married Jane Linington, of Dutchess County New York. Clump returned to Canada with his bride and settled in South Dumfries Township, Lot 17, Conc. 1.

During this period of early settlement, there were very few public cemeteries. Many of the pioneers were buried in family plots on the land they homesteaded. In approximately 1820, Zachariah established a family plot on their home farm leaving a sum of money so that the cemetery could be cared for in perpetuity.

Zachariah gave three other neighbouring families permission to bury their loved ones in this tranquil setting. Three trustees oversaw the maintenance of the cemetery, only being appointed at the death of another, until the cemetery was taken over by the County of Brant.

(From the Moyle Family Tweedsmuir, Paris Museum and Archives)





The Brant Heritage Committee of the County of Brant was established in November 2000 as an advisory committee of the County of Brant Municipal Council.

The committee is made up of volunteers from the community who have an interest in heritage issues and have offered their time, talent and energy to the work of preserving our architectural heritage.

The Mayor, two members of Council and two staff representatives also serve the committee.



***Produced by
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**'Weep not for me
my friends so dear,
I am not dead
but sleeping here.
My days are past,
my tomb you see,
Prepare in time
to follow me.'**



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