

1861-1961

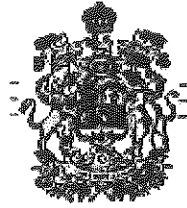
*Grand
Valley*

Centennial

August 4, 5, 6 and 7, 1961

Library Copy

A HISTORY OF GRAND VALLEY



CANADA
OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER



On behalf of my colleagues in the Government and personally I extend cordial greetings to the residents of Grand Valley on the celebration of the Centennial of the founding of their town and sincere good wishes for continued progress and prosperity in the years to come.

It is important that a written record be made of such events in order that future generations may have the benefit of them for our own heritage is founded in communities such as yours, each of which has contributed its share to our nation's dynamic history.

JOHN DIEFENBAKER,
Prime Minister

Ottawa, 1961



ONTARIO
OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER



I am indeed pleased to associate with the Centennial year of the Village of Grand Valley, and I am particularly happy to endorse the publication of this book devoted to the remarkable record of Grand Valley's first hundred years.

Our Province has developed in the last half-century into one of the world's greatest industrial powers. But our people should never forget that rural communities have provided the foundation for the splendid edifice that is now this grand Province of Ontario, and still constitute the backbone of our economic and social make-up.

As the Village of Grand Valley enters its second century of existence, its sons and daughters can look back on a hundred years of achievements and a rich legacy of stability in all aspects of community life and social endeavour.

I join with the many friends of Grand Valley in a tribute to the community and best wishes to its fine people.

LESLIE M. FROST



Greetings and Welcome from the Reeve

On behalf of the citizens of Grand Valley, I extend a most hearty welcome to all who have come among us, to help us celebrate the 100th birthday of this community.

To those who have lived here formerly, we hope that this home-coming will awaken for you memories of other happy occasions, renew old friendships, and form many new ones. To those who are visiting here for the first time, may you be so impressed with our village that it will arouse a desire to know Grand Valley better.

Many changes have been made since 1860 and many important chapters of history have been written.

We ask all those who are participating in our celebration to observe and meditate upon this milestone in a way of life which has been basically sound and firm enough to stand for the past century, and yet sufficiently flexible to keep pace with the progress of our County of Dufferin and our Country.

EDWARD "Ted" EASTHAM

Dedication



The Grand Valley Centennial Committee wishes to dedicate this "History of Grand Valley" to Mr. and Mrs. Stan L. Hunt to whom complete credit must be given for compiling this book. Most of the facts have been drawn from the Hereward Women's Institute "Tweedsmuir Book" which Mr. and Mrs. Hunt have been compiling for the past ten years. It is doubtful that this book could have been published had it not been for their extensive and thorough work. They may truly be referred to as "The Historians of the District".

Message from the Chairman



The importance of such an event in the history of a community is unquestionable. The success of the celebration is determined by the response of the community as a whole. I am happy and pleased to say that the utmost co-operation has been received from every group in the town, and many individuals who have made it possible for us to offer a program, which we believe to be outstanding in every respect.

It would be useless for me to single out any individuals for personal mention—they have done their jobs well. The success of various phases of the celebration program will indicate those persons, and groups who have contributed both time and effort.

To the thousands of visitors from all parts of the continent, we bid a warm welcome on the 100th anniversary. I hope you will join in the celebration of this birthday party, to make it an outstanding event in the community's century progress. I hope that although these few days will soon go by, memory of them will remain fresh and green in the years to come.

JOE BARRETT

Grand Valley Centennial Committee



Back Row: C.W. Lawson; W.A. Shannon; Harry Crane; Morris Campbell; William Tovell; W.E. Boggs, Treasurer; E.A. McIntyre; Stewart Corbett; J.W. Barrett, Chairman.

Centre Row (seated): Mrs. Howard Ferns; Mrs. C.W. Lawson; Mrs. Bruce Ritchie; Mrs. Robt. Kennedy; Mrs. Stan Hunt; Stan Hunt.

Front Row (seated): Mrs. A.C. Platt; Mrs. Jas. Tait; Mrs. Barney Featherstone; Miss Margaret Gamble; Mrs. Bud Landsborough; Mrs. Elgin West; Mrs. Tom Tindall; Mrs. A. Graves; Mrs. Kenneth McKittrick.

1961 Grand Valley Council



Left to right: E.A. McIntyre, Clerk; Councillor W.J. Baker; Councillor Mrs. Jeannette Boggs; Reeve Edward "Ted" Eastham; Councillor Lewis D. Menary; Councillor Bruce R.R. Fife; Charles Benham, Constable.

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The Centennial History Book

The Grand Valley Centennial being held on August 4, 5, 6, and 7, 1961, is in celebration of the first hundred years of Grand Valley as a community. The actual date of this anniversary was Nov. 1, 1960, but as this late date in 1960 was unsuitable for celebrations it has been post-poned to the above time.

The exact date of the village's beginning was marked in three different ways, each of which coincided as being Nov. 1, 1860. They are:

1. The first post office (as Luther Village) was opened.
2. The first Municipal Council (for Luther) was organized.
3. The first schoolhouse was opened during 1860.

The first act of the Centennial Committee was to authorize Mr. and Mrs. Stan. Hunt to prepare for publication a short history of the village. Most of the material for this "History of Grand Valley" has been drawn from the Institute's "Tweedsmuir Book" which Mrs. Hunt, as Hereward Women's Institute Historical Convenor, has been compiling for the past ten years, from many sources too numerous to mention. To all who have assisted by furnishing information, the author is most grateful. Some of the most helpful, have passed on, beyond being thanked. Chief of these is Mrs. Wm. Clayton, who was the daughter of Sam Stuckey, the village's first postmaster. Most helpful was a scrapbook she made from clippings from the Star and Vidette, and a lengthy history she wrote of the community. Thos. C. Buchanan, of Moose Jaw, Sask., who had been here from 1883 to 1905, and Sam Maxwell, who had lived here all his life, furnished invaluable information, but have both died recently. Another valuable source of information was a fully indexed diary of Stan. L. Hunt, covering every day since 1911.

A History of Grand Valley . . .

"In the south of the township of East Luther, in Dufferin County, on the banks of the Grand River, and in the heart of one of the richest and most fertile agricultural districts of Canada, is the beautiful little village of Grand Valley." Grand Valley Tribune, Oct. 8, 1896.

The Tribune gave a most glowing account of the Grand Valley area. Although it sounds exaggerated, the district compares favourably with other mixed farming localities. The business activities of the village are almost entirely dependent on the trade and prosperity of the surrounding farmers. The farmers in turn depend to a large extent on the village to supply their needs. With the advent of motoring, more supplies are obtained elsewhere in the larger centres, therefore the success of the village depends on the success and good-will of the farmers. So, this history must include a record of conditions in the surrounding territory as well as of the village itself.

This district which has always been essentially a mixed farming district, long laboured under the disadvantage of having much wet and swamp land. This seems strange when it is remembered that it is in the highest part of Southern Ontario, and is, in fact, in the watershed between four lakes—Huron, Simcoe, Erie and Ontario. The altitude of the district is about 1550 feet above sea-level, which means that it is over 1200 feet above the spot occupied by the city hall, in Toronto. But this "roof of Ontario" as it has been called, is very flat and in places depressed, so that as late as 1875 it was described as a dreary level of cedar and tamarack swamps. The high altitude made a shorter growing season, so that in early days Luther was referred to as "frozen Luther." The prevalence of late spring frosts and early fall ones made crop growing in the early days most discouraging. The last severe destructive frost occurred on May 29, 1895.

First Settler in Grand Valley

Refuting the above picture of our community is the following quotation from Mr. G.R. McWhirter's history of Luther, "Much valuable timber grew in this locality, such as maple, beech, elm and hemlock on the higher ground. Besides these, on the lower ground was unlimited supplies of spruce, cedar and tamarack." There were also fine clumps of gigantic pine, ranging in diameter from three to five feet. These pine clumps on unclaimed land became the property of the first settler who could cut it. The honour of having cut the first pine in Luther was disputed by three pioneers, Richard Joyce, Sam Stuckey and Richard Ponsford.

The local district was first partially surveyed in 1837 by Lewis Burwell, of Brantford. The survey was later completed in the years of 1854 and 1855 by Wm. McPhillips, P.L.S., of Richmond Hill. He thought the territory was so bad that he named it after what he considered the most disreputable man in history, Martin Luther, the Protestant reformer, he being a Roman Catholic. Since that day the swamps have been drained, and the township has vindicated the great leader's name so that it suffers no detraction from the association.

The settlement of Dufferin County began in the 1820's, but for several years the population was thinly scattered. Luther was the last of the townships

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to have a settler, the first being "Dr." Wm. McPherson. He wasn't a doctor, but received the nickname because he sold medicines. He brought his family from Kingston in 1851. Being fond of fishing may have been his reason for settling beside the Grand River which had an abundance of fish at that time. He built the first shanty where the War Memorial now stands. It was constructed entirely without nails. The roof was made of clapboards and the doors were fastened with wooden pins driven into holes bored with an auger. He and his family lived in this shanty for about four years, when he built, south of his shanty, and closer to the street, the first or west section of what later became the Dominion Hotel. He never completed the building, but used what he had for a hotel, although he never had a license to do so. He could buy whiskey for twelve cents a gallon, and sell it at a good profit. However he lost his hotel in 1869, and built a new home by the river on Main Street (the Boswell house) the oldest house at present in the village.

The next settler to the present site of the village was in 1854 when Mrs. George Joyce and her two sons, George and Richard, settled on the south side of the 2nd line (Amaranth St.) where they built a log house and log barn at the corner of what is now Emma St. A short time later they built a log tavern on the south-west corner of Amaranth and Main Streets. This was the start of the Village, which became known as "Joyce's Corners." Although it was never officially listed as such by the Post Office Department, that name stuck for many years. As late as 1905 one of the earlier settlers was often heard by the writer, referring to the village as "The Corner."

At about the same time as Joyce's came, Richard Ponsford settled on the farm west of Joyce, while Edmund Furze settled north of the 2nd line and west of "Dr." McPherson's (now Jos. Ritchie farm). In 1855 Mr. Robt. Erskine settled on the farm that is now partly Grand Valley in the north-east section. He built his log shanty near where the Public School is today. Four years after coming he was killed accidentally while chopping down a tree. His brother-in-law, Jacob Scott then purchased his property.

In 1856 three King brothers settled on the land that extended from what is now No. 9 highway up to the 2nd line, on the east side of Main Street. Later, Mr. Richard King had some of his property surveyed as town lots in the southeast section of the village. Almost all the farms in East Garafraxa were taken up by 1860, but in Luther the farms on the lower land and those in the north of the township were not settled until after 1860.

Indians

There seems to have been very few Indians in this district. A band of Iroquois Indians lived on lots 23 and 24 in the 3rd concession of Luther. They used long wigwams instead of the traditional circular type. They bartered with the settlers, exchanging deer meat, butter bowls, and cradles, for tobacco, ammunition and food. Although they were friendly and never troublesome, they were taken to the Reservation at Brantford in 1874.

There were two other Indians, known as Abram and Spence, who came up from Elora to hunt. They also carved from wood such articles as butter bowls, ladels, etc., which they sold to the settlers. Their chief source of income was from the sale of furs acquired by hunting and trapping. They came from

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Elora by boat. The last trip they made proved unfortunate, as their boat upset near the 9th line of Luther, and although their lives were saved, all their valuable furs were lost.

Surveys

Before there had been any plan or survey for a village at the present site of Grand Valley, there had been a survey by Col. Higginbottom, of Guelph, for a village to be named "Wellington" on part of Lot 25, Con.1 in Luther. This plan never developed, and instead, in the pleasant valley on the Grand, a settlement grew, naturally. However, growth was slow at first. A new settler in 1869 recorded that there were just fifteen persons living there when he arrived. With the coming of the railroad, the village grew faster. In 1871 Richard King had Public Land Surveyor, Mr. J.C. Wheelock, survey part of his farm east of Main Street and south of Amaranth Street for town lots. The boundaries of this survey were on the east Ponsford Street, and to the south of the river.

The next survey was by Manasseh Leeson, a prospector, from Orangeville, in 1874. He had purchased fifty acres from Richard Joyce west of Main Street, and had that part of it for town lots surveyed up to Lesson Street, which he named for himself, and Emma Street was named for his wife. He also tried to have the village name changed to "Manasseh" but it didn't stick.

In 1883 someone counted 35 buildings in the village. In 1885 Dr. Chisholm, of Wingham, purchased fifty acres from Jacob Scott, north of Amaranth Street and east of Main Street. He had this land surveyed into town lots and 127 of these lots were sold by public action. The proceeds of the sale amounted to \$7,000.00. Some lots sold for as much as \$125.00, but those farther from the business section went for as little as \$25.00. The greatest boom which came to the village followed this sale. Toronto papers told of the big boom in Luther village (as it was then called), saying that the local building boom was equalled only by that of Winnipeg.

Street Names

Most of the streets in this survey were named for resident ministers of the churches. "Crozier" for Rev. Hugh Crozier, of the Presbyterian Church; "Bielby" for the Rev. W. Bielby, of the Methodist Church; "Webb" for the Rev. R.T.W. Webb, of the Anglican Church, and "Gier" street was named for a layman of the Disciple Church, Mr. George Gier; "Scott" street was named for Jacob Scott for whom the land was purchased.

After the Chisholm survey, the village was growing very fast, and many thought it should have a better name than "Luther Village". In 1886 a group of men met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John McIntyre with the purpose of selecting a more suitable name. At that time the McIntyre home was a frame house (moved and now owned by Brian Gath) about the centre of west Main Street. Mrs. Charles Morris (John McIntyre's daughter, Margaret) recalls the names of most of these men, viz: Alex. Richardson, R.F. Taylor, John Robinson (then a tinsmith), Harry Cooper, W.R. Scott and Wm. Buchanan. R.E. Hamilton was probably there too, for he always claimed that he suggested the name "Grand Valley." Others also made the same and they all probably got the idea

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from the same combination of the river's name and the valley through which it flowed.

The name does seem to suit the town. Bruce Murdock, of the Hamilton Spectator, wrote the following in his feature article about Grand Valley in its issue of March 1, 1958: "In a setting of natural beauty, the Dufferin County Village of Grand Valley is one of the prettiest little places that I have visited in my ramblings around Ontario."

The next, or Nodwell survey, was in 1894 of that part of the village lying south of the river, generally referred to as "Brooklin". Main Street was continued south to George Street named after George Nodwell. The street running east along the river was named "River" Street, to "Cooper" which went south to George Street. This street was named for Harry Cooper, who was manager of the Richardson bank.

About 1911 Mr. Douglas (Doug) McDonald, a local farmer just north of the village, owned property in the northwest part of the village, and had it surveyed into building lots. Leeson and Emma Streets were continued into this survey to join a new east-west street named Douglas, after Mr. McDonald.

Pioneer Hardships

We who are now enjoying the benefits derived from labours and hardships of the early pioneers can hardly realize the difficulties they encountered. Even after clearing the land and erecting a home, there were many problems to solve. No doubt the greatest of these was a lack of income. Wild animals still abounded in the woods, and were often a danger. Forest fires were a constant menace, yet many settlers had to keep a fire burning as protection from wild animals and insects. Mrs. William Clayton, daughter of Sam Stuckey, the village's first postmaster, gives, in a history she wrote, the following graphic account of her parents early life as settlers.

Mrs. Clayton

"In September, 1854, the two families (the Sam Stuckey's and John Luxton's) started out from Toronto to make their new home in Luther. They hired a wagon and team of horses to bring both families to Hillsburgh. There were ten persons including six Luxton children. The men walked all the way and women and children walked at times when they got tired riding on the load. They did not bring anything more with them than what they really had to have. It took four days to make the journey from Toronto to Hillsburgh. Beyond there, the road wasn't good enough for the wagon and team. From there on, they used a yoke (team) of oxen and a jumper (kind of stoneboat) to bring them as far as Mr. Burke's farm on the 13th line of Garafraxa. They stored most of their belongings at Hillsburgh till such time as their shanties were erected.

"The women and children remained at Mr. Burke's for a week, while the men went to their homesteads and cleared enough land to put up Mr. Stuckey's shanty first, a building about 12 by 14 feet. They first put the logs up, and then cut an opening for a door and for a little window. Then they went over to Mr. Luxton's place (now Archie Taylor's) which was just east of Stuckey's, and cleared a place for his shanty which was 16 by 24 feet, bigger because he had a family.

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"It took about ten logs for each side of the house. They didn't put a roof on at first, but covered it with poles, over which cedar boughs were piled to give some shelter from the weather. The first two nights the men slept at Mr. Densmore's (now Cecil Irvine's), but after that they slept in Mr. Stuckey's shanty. The women at Mr. Burke's cooked and baked enough food to last the men several days. In about a week they had done enough to bring the women and children to their new home in the wilderness.

"They brought with them empty ticks which they filled with dry grass cut with a sickle, for there was no straw. For bedsteads they made a wooden frame with poles strung across closely. These poles were later replaced by ropes. They did not have any tables or chairs, but used round blocks for seats. Mr. and Mrs. Stuckey had two wooden chests which when put together served as a table when set up on some wood blocks.

"These chests contained all bedding and clothes they had except for a few things brought in a carpet bag. The things brought with them were the merest necessities, including a Scotch iron pot, a bake kettle with a heavy iron lid, an iron tea kettle, tin wash dish, wooden pail, and a smoothing iron. They had no coal oil lamps, but they brought moulds with which to make tallow candles. They had one pair of pillows, which they filled with clippings of the stuff off spruce tree boughs.

"They didn't have stoves, but built a fireplace in the shanty. For this they got as large and flat stones as they could find for the base, then built the walls and chimney of stones and clay. The tools they had consisted of a handsaw, hammer, brace and bit, shovel, and perhaps as important as any, a gun. They also needed a sickle and whetstone, but if they wanted an axe sharpened they had to go to some neighbor in Garafraxa. Those people were always willing to give a helping hand to a newcomer.

"Those folk went into their new homes without a roof, door or windows, and lived that way for five weeks, with cedar boughs for a roof and the ground for a floor. For a door at night a quilt was fastened over the doorway. The women took a hand at helping to saw the lumber for the roof, floor and door. They also helped chink the cracks between the logs with mud, for winter was coming on, and it was urgent to finish building their home.

"Some help from the neighbors in Garafraxa was most timely. The material for their houses had cost them not one cent, just their time and labour. They had to be very careful of what little money they had in order to purchase such things as flour, salt, pepper, baking powder and tea which was very dear at \$1.25 a lb. But their meat did not cost more than the shot for the gun, for there was an abundance of wild animals and birds.

"After they got the boards sawed by hand whipsaw, there were the cedar shingles to be made. For these they'd cut the blocks in the daytime and at night or on rainy days split them into flat pieces which had to be trimmed thin on one end with a draw knife. These pieces for shingles would be from three to four feet long. By November the two families had their shanties in pretty good shape, and they were as proud of their new homes as if they had been mansions. When they needed flour or other supplies they had to walk to Hillsburgh carrying them on their backs or shoulders for they had no horses or oxen. They were able to get milk and buttermilk from their neighbors free, but had to pay for

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butter. The following spring, Mr. Stuckey and Mr. Luxton bought a cow between them, and they each got a pig. In spite of their hardships I have often heard my parents say that those were the happiest days of their life. When spring opened up they had cleared enough land to plant a patch of potatoes and a small garden, but not enough to sow any grain. That first summer, my mother stayed alone for five weeks while my father went to Toronto to earn enough cash to keep them over the next winter.

Within three years my father and mother began to get a little stock around them. They had three cows, buying two of them on credit. But that second year everything froze again, same as had happened the first year. So there was no money to pay for the cows, and they were taken away from them. The next spring my father bought three cows, again giving a note to pay in the fall at \$25.00 each. He also got a team of oxen and some calves, nine head in all. He worked very hard all summer in order to pay for them all. But the crops were all frozen again, and father had to go to Toronto again to earn some money working for Major Dennison. While he was away, the constable came and took away all our stock. When the Major heard of this, he gave father enough to pay all.

"My mother's folks lived in Alliston, and when my brother Will was a little over a year old, my uncle brought my grandmother down to Luther, coming on a sleigh with ox team. After a month's stay they returned, taking my brother along with them. As he was their first grandchild, they were very fond and proud of him. But my parents were very lonely without their only child, so as soon as the little crop was in, and the potatoes were planted, father and mother walked all the way to Alliston to get their boy. After a week's stay, they started home, grandfather bringing them half way down with the oxen on a wagon. Then they walked all the rest of the way home, over fifty miles, carrying their boy all the way.

"Mr. and Mrs. Stuckey lived in their little shanty for three years, then they built a fairly large log house with an upstairs. This was the first house with an upstairs in this community."

The Ponsfords

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Ponsford found that they didn't like farming, so they purchased a lot from Mrs. Joyce down the river, just south of the Gamble houses, half way to the station. The house they built here was the first house in the village other than those belonging to the four farms. Mr. Ponsford lived there for five years, then bought three acres from Mr. Richard King. The location of this property was east of Ponsford Street, and between Amaranth Street and the river. On it he built a nice log house and log barn. Mr. Ponsford was a very useful person in the community, doing all kinds of jobs, including that of butchering. Mrs. Ponsford, as recorded elsewhere, attended at most of the births in the community from 1856 to 1859. Mrs. Clayton wrote, "Press, nor pen, could not describe the good which that old lady has done for her country." Some older residents can still recall their log home with a dug well close by, and from which water was drawn by bucket and windlass. The Ponsfords well deserved the honour of having a street named for them.

The Railway

The coming of the railroad to the village gave the new community its greatest boost. The men had to have board and lodging in the homes and to those early settlers the \$3.00 a week in cash, was, at that time, a real bonanza. When completed, it opened up a market for local products, as well as providing a means of transportation. The following is an extract from file No. 385-T-68 in the Toronto Reference library: "An application for a charter was made to the first session of the Ontario Legislature 1867-8 for a railroad line of 3 ft., 6 inches gauge. On Oct. 3, 1869, the first sod was turned by Prince Arthur on the section from Orangeville to Arthur. By May 1, 1871, the track on this section was completed. During the year 1880 and 81 the narrow gauge was changed to standard 4 ft. 3 1/2 in. In 1885, The Toronto, Grey and Bruce, as the above line was known, was leased to the Ontario and Quebec Railway Co., which in turn was part of the C.P.R. system"

The following extract from Mrs. W. Clayton's account is of interest:

"When the railroad was being put through, Luther offered a \$500 bonus to have a station installed by 1870. But when the first train didn't go through till May of the following year, the Luther council refused to pay the bonus. Mr. Wm. Dawson was Reeve of Luther at the time, and he and the council went to law over the dispute. The council won its case over the Railway, and for spite it would not give Luther village a station. It meant a great loss to both parties till 1875 when the Company put in a station without the bonus. Till then, all passengers, freight and mail had to be taken to Waldemar. The first station was on the north side of the tracks. The first agent was a Mr. Davidson who only stayed a short time. He was followed by Mr. Elgie who remained till 1881, when Mr. Richard Buchanan was appointed agent. His brother, William Buchanan was his assistant until Richard's death in 1886, at which time William was appointed agent, Nov. 2, 1886.

Mr. Buchanan saw many changes in the life of the community during his term of station agent. No other agent in Canada equalled the number of years he served. He was pensioned, and moved into the village in 1933. After 50 years as member of the order of Railway Telegraphers, he was made a life member, and at his death in Sept. 30, 1955, was oldest in Canada. He always took a keen interest in Education, having served as school trustee for 42 years.

At one time most of the village merchants kept a horse and rig with which to move their goods and produce to and from the station. Mr. Wm. Claridge started a dray business in 1903 for the transport of the freight and express, and continued until 1946. For many years the Grand Valley station was very busy, both for shipping and for passengers. Two east and two west bound passenger trains went through daily, and at least two large freight trains daily. Many special excursion trains were put on for holidays and special events.

With the coming of cars and trucks the railway business gradually declined, until, during the depression, the passenger trains were discontinued, and a coach attached to the freight trains. On August 5, 1957, even this coach service was cut off, as well as transport of the mail, which now comes from Orangeville by truck. Even the C.P.R. now delivers its express packages to the station by truck.

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Since the distance from the village to the station is nearly a mile, a bus was used for many years to transport passengers. The first one was driven by Stewart McDonald, followed by Doug McDonald. At times two of these horse drawn busses were required. From 1902 to 1915 Frank Sargent had a bus and dray business. Besides carrying passengers, the bus always carried the mail. The buses were closed in with a door at the back, seats lengthwise on each side to accommodate about 10 or 12. It had steel tired wheels of course and was drawn by a team of horses, driven by the man in a front outside seat.

The present station house was built in 1903 on the south, or opposite side of the tracks. Since Mr. Buchanan's retirement, there have been five different station agents, all of whom had comparatively short terms. Our present agent is Mr. Stan Patterson who came in 1956.

Industries

There were settlers who did weaving, such as Adam Densmore (the second settler in Luther) who made fullcloth, blankets and yarn. Isaac Beals was the first shoemaker, 1860, then John Hayes. In 1884 John Small came and made shoes for years, and continued to do shoe repairing well into the present century.

George Lawson started shoe making in 1895, but by this time factory shoes were available, and by 1900 Mr. Lawson had a full line of manufactured shoes for sale, but was still filling orders for handmade shoes. Charles Lewis was the first carriage maker. Harry Rounding started a carriage shop in 1883. In the first edition (Dec. 1886) of the Dufferin Star, the following carriage makers had advertisements: W.S. McDonald, Harry Huffman and Stewart Tate. William Osbourne had a cooper (bbl. making) shop on Amaranth Street, while Wm. Jenkins had one on Main Street. Wm. Stuckey (brother of Chas.), had the first planing mill situated where the L.D.S. church now stands. By 1904 Charles Stuckey was operating the same mill. Geo. Bunt had a planing mill for a short time across the river, and Fred Clarke had one behind the chipping mill (now Co-op). These mills supplied the community with lumber, sash, doors, moulding, etc., greatly in demand during the building boom. Before there was a resident tailor, one used to come from a neighboring town to take orders, but in 1882 George Tough started tailoring, at first in his home at the corner of Amaranth and Ponsford Streets, but later had a shop on Main Street. He did tailoring in the village for over forty years. At one time during this period there were four others in the business besides him. The late Sam Maxwell said that at one time in Grand Valley there were thirteen stores selling groceries, and eight dry goods stores. For years there were five blacksmith shops, but none since 1947. During many of the early days all the women's dresses and hats were made locally. At one time there were three dressmaking shops, the outstanding one for many years being that of the two Miss Gullys'. Most of the dry goods stores had a millinery shop as a department. By 1920 most of this business was finished locally.

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The first sawmill was one mile west of the village run by Steven Beals. He obtained power for the mill from the Boyne Creek. Instead of money for custom sawing, he took a portion of the lumber, as there was very little money in circulation among the settlers. He soon accumulated a nice quantity of lumber, so started building houses in the village. This included three frame houses on Mill Street and a small workshop on Main Street, and the first Disciple Church which later became part of the drug store, on the same site as Boggs' present drug store. He also built the first schoolhouse of the village on the corner of Main and Amaranth, just north of the Weather Insurance office. This also had the distinction of being the first building in the village not constructed of logs.

The second sawmill was started in the village in 1872 by Wm. McPherson (no relation of Dr. McPherson, nor the present residents). This mill was located on the north side of the river. He and his brother James built houses in the village. Mr. Alex. Richardson bought this mill and in 1882 sold it to Dean & Muir who had the dam built across the river. While they had the mill, there was a fire which partly destroyed it, besides much valuable timber. At this time he moved the mill across to the south side of the river, and in 1889 sold it to John Philips, brother-in-law of Mr. Richardson. Mr. Philip did a big business in his sawmill. Some of our older residents can still remember when not only his yard was full of sawlogs, but the river was full up to Amaranth Street bridge, above the dam and sometimes farther.

In 1878 Marshall Bros. came from Ayr to start a grist mill. They bought a piece of land from Mrs. Barker, on what is now Mill Street. After they got the mill going they found that they couldn't get a clear title to the land, so refused to pay. To prevent Mrs. Barker from seizing his property, Mr. Marshall hid the valuable machinery in the marsh. In the meantime they built the brick house on Bielby Street now occupied by Mrs. Jas. Bruce. In 1883 Mr. Alex. Richardson succeeded in buying the mill property with a clear title and got it started. The quality of the flour from this mill became famous under the brand name of "Grand Valley Flour." This was, it is believed, the chief factor in having the name of the village changed from "Luther" to "Grand Valley."

It can be seen that the industries and businesses in the village were determined solely on the production and the needs of the surrounding farmers. The early settlers to obtain title to their land were required to clear ten acres and have a dwelling house built within three years. To accomplish this many a pile of valuable timber was burnt before the advent of the sawmill which was a great boon to the farmer, who were then able to get some much needed money for their timber. The grist mill proved a valuable industry for the village. When the farmers had repeated failures of the fall wheat crops, the mill's production of flour declined. But as stock feeding increased the mill had the grinding of the farmers' grain instead. When James Baker and son, Wm. J., purchased the mill in 1910 it was entirely a chopping business. In 1954 Wm. J. Baker sold the mill to the Grand Valley Co-op.

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Quote from Grand Valley Tribune, Oct. 6, 1896: "To the business men of Grand Valley, to a large extent, is to be attributed the splendid success it has made during the last few years. The year 1896 can be pointed out as the most prosperous in its history. In whatever direction we turn are to be found the evidences of solid prosperity. The number of new residences, costly stores, together with the new Methodist edifice, which have been erected this season are the best proof of the advancement we are making. Many of the stores will compare favorably with the best of those in the same lines of trade in our cities.

"Industrially Grand Valley can boast of some fine milling institutions. Besides the planing and flour mills, we have a large well equipped sawmill. The town is going ahead rapidly, and though the extent and diversity of manufacturing have not kept pace with its general prosperity, yet, when its real progress and facilities for business investments become better known, men of money and capital will flock here." (unquote).

In May, 1913 The Royal Bed Company, tried unsuccessfully to have the village finance a bed manufacturing business in Grand Valley. Despite their rejection, they did start work in the Wm. Jenkins shop on south Main Street, employing six or seven men. They only stayed a short time.

In 1925, The Acme Handle Co., started a factory across the river in a rebuilt old electric plant. The village council loaned the company \$10,000., but the business was a complete failure and the village lost its money.

Harness Making

When the early settlers near the village had enough money, they replaced oxen with horses to do the farm work. Instead of the wooden yoke and a chain used with the oxen, the horses needed leather harness. The first harness maker in the village to supply this need was Thomas Halstead, followed by Nelson Reaburn who opened his shop which he operated until 1913, when he sold out to a young Grand Valley boy, Harry Donaghy. Harry did a good business, as the farmers were prospering, and liked to have good harness on their horses. As many as 100 sets of harness would be sold in a year, besides about ten dozen blankets, many whips, a barrel of sleigh bells, and many rugs and robes. In 1923 he sold the harness shop to Herb. J. Reburn, who finally closed the shop in 1939, as the car and tractor had ushered in a new era.

The Livery Business

The advent of the automobile also eliminated another of the village's early business, that of the Livery Stable. It, like so many other businesses, started in the 1880's, Stewart McDonald having the first one. At one time there were three Liveries, each one with from six to ten horses. Mr. Sam Maxwell had a livery stable early in the century, and had trips as far distant as Galt. By 1908 Mr. Maxwell had a car as well as horses for rent. Mr. Al Sanderson, also had a car in connection with his livery business, and he was the last to operate a stable, which was finally closed in 1915.

Marketing

When farmers had grain to sell in the days before the coming of the railroad, they would have to drive all way to Fergus and even to Guelph with a load. When the village got a station, a stock company had the first elevator built, and part of it was also used for storing carcasses of butchered hogs. Mr. John McIntyre and Alex Richardson formed a partnership to buy grain, and had an elevator built. Later they dissolved partnership, and each had an elevator in competition. The buying of grain was one of the biggest businesses that Grand Valley ever had. As farmers acquired more stock, less grain was sold.

Quote from Grand Valley Vidette, Feb.9, 1899: "Grand Valley is acknowledged to be the greatest shipping point for livestock and farm products on this branch of the C.P.R. The principal buyers of grain are Messrs. Alex Richardson and John McIntyre, while Mr. Alex Cotton deals extensively in baled hay and straw. In livestock Messrs. Reid and Batters do a big trade. Messrs. Loree and Haslem also deal extensively in this line. Mr. J.H. Bailey devotes his attention chiefly to cattle for shipment to British market."

In 1881 Mr. John McIntyre came from Fergus to buy cattle and sheep for John Black. These would be driven on foot to Fergus. Mr. McIntyre hired the help he needed for this at the rate of \$25. a trip. He took along a horse and rig for a ride back. In a few years Mr. McIntyre devoted all his attention to grain buying.

By 1920 John McIntyre & Sons were doing a large business selling flour and feeds, for the farmers were raising a lot of livestock, so the grain buying business discontinued and the elevators stood idle. The sale of feed to the farmers is now probably the biggest business in town. This trend to livestock production has made a good business for Drovers who at first shipped by rail. Besides the ones mentioned above, there were Esbin Bennett, Arthur and George Rounding. Harry Taylor took the first truck load of stock to Toronto from here in 1928. Others from Grand Valley in this business are Jas.H. Hillis & Sons and Clif. Bryan.

When the first settlers came into this district there had been very little advancement in the method of harvesting grain from that of bible times. The grain was cut with a cradle, which was similar to a scythe, but with prongs attached to hold the grain until enough was cut to form a sheaf to be deposited on the ground, and later tied by hand with a band of grain. The grain, when dried, was threshed with a flail made of two sticks tied together. The hay rakes were made of wood, as also were the plows with a metal point. Cultivating implements were also of wood, the harrow being a v-shape tree crotch with wooden pegs driven into auger holes. And for a roller a round log served the purpose.

In the 1870's the farmers were beginning to get better implements, and in the eighties the first binder was used on the Thos. Turner farm, near the village where Bill Tovell is now. Wire, instead of twine was used, and this resulted in the death of some of Mr. Turner's cattle. As implements were

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improved and cheaper, there were enough sales that implement dealers started business, the first being Geo. Muir and Wm. Brawley. Through the years the continuous change and improvement in machinery has made the business of implement dealer one of the best in the village. Starting in 1889, T.H. Hamilton was the leading dealer for years. One year, early in the century he received the prize for selling more buggies than anyone else in the province. As cars came in, he likewise had an outstandingly large business selling Ford cars.

With the advent of mechanized farming, the implement business has greatly expanded, but the local dealers now have to compete against those in other towns, as well as against each other. The present dealers in Grand Valley are Ted Eastham with Massey-Ferguson and Wilf Churnside for Cockshutt products.

The industry which has been the most continuous in Grand Valley is that of butter making. The first factory, a half mile north of town, started out in 1894 making cheese, with Mr. A.A. Reid as proprietor. The farmers contracted to supply a definite quantity of milk, to be delivered at the roadside at 6:00 a.m. in 30 gallon cans. The driver, who collected these cans was Mr. Adam W. Walker, a long time resident of the village, who died Nov. 20, 1959, in his 94th year. To meet their contract requirements many farmers had to buy extra cows, paying as high as \$75.00 each. The next year brought a very poor crop and they had to sell their cows at a big loss. The price of cheese fell to .06c a lb., and by 1899 the factory changed to butter making. Quote from Feb. 9, 1899 issue of The Star and Vidette: "The Grand River above Philip's dam is the scene of active operations. Messrs. John Osborne, Geo. Maxwell, Jas. McKinney and John Webster are busily engaged cutting ice, and can barely supply the demand, owing no doubt to the fact that the cheese factory is being changed to a creamery. The farmers are storing away a larger quantity of ice than usual, for 7,000 blocks have been cut and the demand is as brisk as ever. They cut 500 blocks a day and are sold at 1 1/2c each."

The need for ice ended when the farmers got cream separators about 10 years later. In 1909 Bellinger Bros. bought the factory and built up a big production, operating till 1919, when it closed due to the success of Robt. Miller, who started a creamery right in the village where Grand Valley Creamery is to-day. Mr. Miller sold the creamery in 1929 to Wellington Produce, who in turn sold to Canada Packers. Then in 1935 Robt. Lang added this creamery, and an egg grading station to his business of groceries and meat. While Reeve of the village in 1940 he succeeded in selling the entire Dillon Block too Marshall's of Toronto, who transformed the whole building into a cold storage, including locker service to the public. By this time poultry raising had increased with the farmers and Mr. Lang was getting all this business. More than 20 tons were purchased in two days in December, 1933.

His expanding business soon made it necessary to buy the old Central Hotel building which was joined up to the creamery for his big egg grading business. Mr. Lang was the first in the province to install the new automatic

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egg grader machines. He made Grand Valley well known as an outstanding poultry market, farmers coming here regularly from as far distant as fifty miles to sell their poultry. He had direct markets which eliminated middlemen, and combined with an immense volume of business, was able to pay such high prices that even the dealers in most adjacent towns sold their produce to Lang.

Robt. Lang started his poultry killing plant in 1941 on his farm (now Geo. Young's) where he also had pigs to use the buttermilk from the Creamery. After about a year here an up-to-date plant west of the creamery building was constructed. This plant, for years did a flourishing business, but due to local farmers being forced out of chicken raising by low prices and mass production broiler raising, this plant was finally closed down in 1958.

There has continued to be a good production of cream in the area, in spite of a trend to whole milk production, and to beef raising exclusively. There also is a good production of eggs in the area. These have for the most part been marketed in the shell, but for a period in 1944 the entire cold storage plant was used in the breaking and freezing for shipment to Britain during the war. At one time over a dozen women and several men were employed in this industry. The product is known as "blanc-mange" and is sold to the bakeries. After Mr. Lang's death in 1943, the Marshall Company bought the business, with Chas. Bratt as manager. One of the Company owners, Mr. F.D. Holbert, bought the creamery in 1948, but died suddenly in 1951, and his son-in-law, Ed. Frey, became the proprietor.

Stores

The first storekeepers in the village were Wm. Dawson and W.R. Scott, who came as partners from Toronto. They arrived on a very stormy day in the fall of 1869 to make arrangements for starting a general store. The best property they were able to buy was an "L" shaped log house on the east side of Main Street, near the centre. They engaged Johnny Mann to fix it up as a store, and it was completed and stocked, ready for business on April 1, 1870. The first purchases were made by Mrs. James Tate (grandmother of Jas. L. Tate) and by Mrs. Stewart McDonald, who lived on Lot 19, Con. 13, East Garafraxa. They each bought a pound of tea. It was these storekeepers who tried to give the village the name of "Little Toronto."

The new storekeepers were soon doing a good business, for they kept in stock everything that was needed, besides being willing to do anything they could to help the growing community. The coming of the store eliminated one of the greatest hardships of the settlers, who had been obliged to walk to Fergus and other distant centres for supplies. Speaking of the new storekeepers, the Grand Valley Tribune, of Oct. 8, 1896, said, "Their keen business instincts, sagacity, and enterprise have been the chief factor in making Grand Valley what she is to-day."

They later built a new frame store, and Mr. Dawson built the fine frame house on Main Street now occupied by Mrs. John Watt. Mr. Dawson returned

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to Toronto in 1878, while Mr. Scott stayed with the store until 1883 when he sold out to Mr. R.F. Taylor. Mr. W.R. Scott later went into the hardware and grocery business in a new store in the Richardson block built in 1884. He remained in Grand Valley until 1904, when he moved to Kitchener. He had served for five years on the Luther Council. The local Masonic Lodge perpetuates his name.

The next store in the village following Dawson and Scott was that of Gordon and Hamily who occupied the village's first schoolhouse after it was vacated. Harry Stark started a very fine general store in 1884 in the Davy block. Here he opened the first millinery shop, run by his two sisters. When the McPherson block was built, Mr. Stark moved there (now Montgomery's Groceries), remaining in business till 1905 when he sold out to Mr. A.S. Ramsay.

From Mrs. Clayton's records we find that other early storekeepers in the village were: Tough & Henry, who later sold to Alex. Richardson, and John Shields in the Dillon block. Herb. Stuckey had a grocery store, which he sold to Jerry Skelton, in north part of Wally Clark's garage; Jas. Reith, sr., purchased the Richardson store in 1897, and at his death in 1905, his son, Jas. J. Reith had this store. A barber shop owned by Sylvester Bird was purchased in 1892 by Geo. Arbuckle, who is living today, aged 99.

The early settlers generally depended on hunting wild animals for their meat supplies. Robt. McKinney on the East-West Luther townline, made a business of supplying the village with deer meat at 5c a lb. He would at times have as many as 15 deer carcasses hanging in his barn. He also sold to Toronto. In 1883 James Mills started the first butcher shop, but a Mr. Alice sold meat in the village, without a shop, before that. The slaughter-house on the river bank east of the station had been used for many years by whoever had a butcher business in town. It was used a lot during World War II, but since then practically all meat in the local butcher shop has come from city abattoirs.

Robert Miller started in the grocery business in Grand Valley in 1891, in the store now occupied by John Talbot. He built that building. Besides groceries, he dealt extensively in flour and feed. When he needed more space for his business in 1905 he sold to Thomas Watson and purchased the building where the Grand Valley Creamery is today. By 1915 he again extended his business by the purchase from Harry Rounding of the building now used on Amaranth Street by the Co-op. for a warehouse. He did a prosperous business here in feed and seed, under the capable management of Joseph Greenwood.

Grand Valley Co-op started business on June 15, 1949, after it purchased the Robt. Miller feed store on Amaranth Street. It was controlled by a Board of nine Directors, the first President of which was Mr. Fred Taylor, with Wilfred West the Secretary, and Tom Tindall, the store Manager. In February, 1954, the Association purchased the grist mill and coal business of W.J. Baker, and later remodeled the mill and added the silos for grain storage. In 1957 the Co-op went into the petroleum business, purchasing the adjoining property from the late Ivan Bruce. This was also used as a general supply store and head

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office. In the fall of 1960, Tom Tindall resigned from the Co-op, after having been its manager from the beginning. Mr. Tindall went into the feed business himself on Emma Street, and Mr. Andy Doupage was appointed the new manager of the Co-op, with Albert Looby, President; Alex Black, Secretary.

Besides the above, the present feed requirements of the farmers are supplied by the following: Fife's Feed and Farm Supplies, who purchased the John McIntyre & Sons business, Nov. 1, 1960; Allan Shannon, who also has had a chopping and feed mixing service since 1948 when he took over from Thompson Bros., the old Dixon mill; Lewis Menary, jr., who has Feed and Seed in the large Bishop block on the west side of Main Street.

There have been many changes in business, as many services no longer required, had to be discontinued. The general stores, at one time all sold shoes, dress goods and millinery. The milliner would journey to the city for styles, forms and materials in preparation for a big two-day opening, an event of great importance to the ladies of the community. As all the dresses, coats and clothing were made at home or by a dressmaker, the stores had huge supplies of goods by the yard. John G. Rieth had a very fine store of almost entirely dress goods. There was no need then to go to a larger centre. Before 1920 ladies were beginning to buy ready-made clothing.

Shoe sales were discontinued in the general stores, till finally Clarence Lawson had the exclusive sale of shoes in the village. Robert Hastilow had a shoe store started shortly after the first world war, and continued till 1944.

The grocery business has probably changed more than any other, as almost everything is in small packages now, as compared with bulk sales of most commodities. This required many more clerks, compared with the modern "self serve" system.

The early hardware stores too, were combined with other goods until 1890 when Samuel Suggitt started an exclusive hardware store where McGowan & Madill are today. This store was owned for years by McCulloch, Nicholl & Duke; later by Jas. Duke alone. Harry Donaghy purchased this store in 1923, at a time when big changes were taking place on the farms, and in the homes. For instance, wood burning stoves were being changed to those of the deep-firebox for coal, and later for oil and electricity. There was a good business in the sale of gas lamps, lanterns and stoves, as well as brooderhouse equipment. After the war, all the farmers got hydro, making a big demand for electrical equipment. In November, 1956, Mr. Donaghy sold to McGowan & Madill.

Businesses Here in 1900

Adam, R.J. - Tinsmith
Arbuckle, George - Barber (came in 1892)
Armstead, J.H. - Painter (for many years)
Armstrong, Tho's. - Confectionery (bought from Wm. Hughes in 1896)
Bailey, John H. - Drover
Batters, Ted - Drover

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Brawley, David N. - Groceries
Brawley, Wm. - Implements and Auctioneer
Brown, John - Blacksmith
Buchanan, William - C.P.R. Agent
Campbell, Dr. G.I. - Physician and Surgeon (came in 1897, bought Dr. Skippen's in 1899)
Carter, Dr. Chas. - Physician (bought Dr. Gaviller's practice in 1898)
Carter, James - Tailor
Cotton, Alex - Hay merchant
Craig, W. Logan - Publisher (started 1897)
Davey, George - Tailor
Densmore, Jas. & Son - Implements
Dixon, Robt. - Lumber and framer (started 1886)
Durkin, J.D. - Groceries, millinery and shoes in old school, 1884
Finch, Rev. A.H. - Photographer
Francis, Harry - Jeweller, purchased from Mr. Chatfield
Gamble, Wm. G. - Constable
Graydon, Jos. W. - Drygoods and groceries (1895 - 1912)
Graydon, Samuel - Builder (1884 - 1910)
Gulley, Misses - Dressmakers
Hall & Brown - Implements
Hamilton, T.H. - Implements and Auctioneer (1889 - 1935)
Hamilton, R.E. - Real Estate, Notary Public and Banker (1882 - 1935)
Hanna, Robt. - Hotelkeeper (Commercial hotel)
Harper, John - Jewellery
Harris, S.J. - Butcher
Haslem & Linn - Butcher
Hopkins, Dr. R.R. - Physician and drug store (1889 - 1903)
Hudson & Latter - Groceries, Flour and Seed, 1895
Huffman, Harry - Blacksmith and Carriage Maker, 1883-1903
Irvin, Archie - Livery Stable
Irwin, C.M. - Hardware
Jenkins, G.W. - Carriage Maker
Jordan, Thos. - Tailor
Jupp, Thos. - Harnessmaker, bought from Nelson Reaburn, 1891
Keast & Doyle - Implements
Kerr & Company - Drygoods
Loney, William - Implements, came in 1899
Loree, John - Baker, the first in Grand Valley, 1890
Luxton, John - Livery Stable, started 1891
Marshall, Frank - Furniture and Undertaking, built 1891
Maxwell, Geo. - Blacksmith, moved to Monticello, then retired to Grand Valley
Maxwell, Sam - Barber, later Postmaster

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Mellor, Jas. - Mason
Miller, Robt. - Groceries, Flour, Seeds, Feed
Morrison, Chas. - Tea Merchant
Mutrie Bros. - Jewellery
McClelland, Herb. B. - Confectionery, bought from Isaac Erskine, 1895
McClelland, Jas. - Blacksmith, started 1882 (many years)
McClure, John - Hotelkeeper (Dominion)
McCullough, W.J. - Carpenter
McDonald, Cam. - Livery Stable
McGregor, Jas. - Harness Shop
McIntyre, John & Sons - Flour, Feed and Seed
McLaughlin, T. - Baker and Groceries
Newberry, John - Groceries
Perkin, Dr. T.F. - Dentist (1897 - 1918)
Philip, John - Sawmill and Electric Plant (1899 - 1916)
Preston, Col. J.A.V. - Barrister (1899 - 1904)
Reilly, Dr. Andrew - Veterinarian
Reith, James & Son - General Store
Richardson, Alex. - Banker (1885) Mill (1883)
Robinson, John - General Store
Rounding, Harry - Carriage Maker (1822)
Rounding, J.W. - Insurance
Scott, W.R. - Auctioneer and Conveyancer
Shields, John W. - General Store and Millinery
Skelton, J.M. - Groceries, Crockery (1889-1902)
Small, John - Shoemaker (1884-1916)
Smart, R.H. - Bank Manager (Traders)
Smith, A.O. - Tailor
Stark, Harry - General Store, first to have millinery (1884)
Stuckey, Wm. - Planing Mill (had first electric plant)
Stuckey, W.J. - Woodworker (carved St. Alban's Church Lecturn)
Suggitt, S.T. - Hardware (in McPherson block, 1890)
Swain, George - Hotelkeeper (Central Hotel)
Taylor, R.E. - Store and Post Office (1883-1913)
Taggart & Moore - Dressmakers
Tate, Stewart - Machinist and Blacksmith (1882-1920)
Tebbutt, John - Carpenter
Tough, George - Tailor (1882-1920)
Varcoe, M.G. - Conveyancer (1897-1913)
Watson, J.D. - Conveyancer (1894-1902) Auctioneer
Wiggins, Thos. - Wagon, sleigh, cutter and buggy maker

Natives in Business in Grand Valley

The first 5c to \$1.00 store was started in 1935 by a native born girl, Miss Zella Miller, daughter of Robt. Miller. This is the same store in which her father, and later her brother, William, had conducted a grocery business, beginning there in 1929. After selling the creamery this store (now Landsborough Printing) was purchased in 1945 by Mr. and Mrs. Oran Grundy, who have done a fine job of remodeling the store. They are active in community affairs.

The next 5c to \$1.00 store was in 1947 when John I. Reith changed from drygoods in the store now occupied by Ed. Windus. The same year he put in "self-serve" for groceries, the first in the village. Somewhere about the same time the drygoods business of Oscar Hall was closed in the Richardson block, thus closing the last drygoods store in the village. John I. Reith had continued the business of his father, John G. Reith, who had started in 1905 as a yard goods store. In a few years the business was moved to a larger store selling drygoods, groceries and shoes. This store was sold in Sept., 1957, to Ed. Windus for a Clover Farm store (now Merritt's Food Store). Previous to this in 1952 John I. Reith purchased the former Richardson block, and started a hardware and men's clothing store, where his grandfather, James Reith, sr., had begun a business in hardware and groceries, along with W.R. Scott, in 1891, thus making John I. Reith the third generation doing business in Grand Valley.

Another self-serve grocery store is that of John Talbot, a local boy, who purchased his present store from Robt. Lang, in 1943, after working for Mr. Lang for several years. He remodeled this store to self-serve before 1950, and Clayburn Montgemery, who had purchased the grocery store of William Hall, in 1957, also changed it to self-serve the following year.

These three modern grocery stores all do a lot of business, and serve the public better than did the eight or more stores earlier in the century.

Another person of the third generation to be in business in Grand Valley is Wm. Sime of the Furniture and Undertaking business. His grandfather George Sime had been a stone mason in the village years ago, having come with his father to Lot 25, Con. 1, from Guelph, in 1856. Before coming to Luther, George's father had been a stonecutter, having cut the store for the Allan Railroad bridge still in Guelph. George's son, Thomas J. Sime (Bill's father), learned the blacksmith trade and in 1903 purchased the Harry Huffman shop which was situated just south of Wm. Watson's home on Main Street. He continued in this shop till 1940, when he purchased the Furniture & Undertaking business from Frank Sargent. His son, William, is in the business, becoming a registered mortician in 1947. In 1956 the fine new funeral home was added to the furniture store, with its entrance on Main Street. Thos. Sime died Feb. 26, 1957.

In connection with the Undertaking business, mention should be made of Geo. Cunningham, a Luther boy, who commenced working in the Undertaking business of W.T. Stoddart, in 1909, and he has been employed ever since by every undertaker to have the local business. George has won the reputation of

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being unequaled in this trade by anyone in the province. He has served the village for ten years on the council.

Clarence Lawson has followed his father in the shoe business. Since the McIntyre business was sold in 1960, the Lawson shoe business has the honor of being the oldest in the village, a total of 66 years. Clarence's grandfather came from Ireland to Orangeville, in 1850, and started making shoes 111 years ago, making it possibly the oldest shoe business in Canada. Clarence has been the organist in Knox Church since 1922. He has held the highest office in both the Orange and Masonic Lodges. He is also the Magistrate for Grand Valley.

Harry Donaghy came to Grand Valley at a very early age. After he finished his schooling he worked in the harness shop of W.J. Densmore. Elsewhere is recorded his purchase of this business in 1913, his change to hardware in 1923, and his retirement in 1957 after 44 years in retail business. Harry also served the village faithfully for seven years on the council, and also on the School Board.

Allan McIntyre who sold his feed business late in 1960, brought to a close, after 79 years, the feed and seed business of John McIntyre & Sons. At first their chief business had been buying grain from the farmers, but as the feeding of livestock increased, less grain was marketed, and more feed was purchased. After the death of John McIntyre, on July 13, 1923, the business was managed by his son, Edward, and in recent years by his grandson, Allan E. McIntyre, better known as "Scotty". Up to the time of its sale to Robt. Fife, on Sept. 1, 1960, Ed. never missed his daily visits to the store, and at the age of 84, still never misses attending every local game of sports.

Allan has always been foremost in any activity for the good of the community. At an early age he served on the Municipal Council, and in 1944 was elected Warden of the County, at an age younger than any other before or since. To "Scotty" goes the chief credit for the organization of the town's fine Fire Brigade, its fire hall and equipment. He is at present the Clerk and Treasurer of the village, and Secretary-Treasurer of the local Hydro system.

Wilbert Stuckey's grandfather, Fred Stuckey, came to this district in 1857, and his father, Steve, kept a store in Grand Valley, and later was Constable for 18 years. Wilbert had the village Dairy business before starting his present restaurant in 1947. He served on the council for a few years and was Reeve in 1947. His son, Roy Stuckey, has worked in the Grand Valley Creamery for years, as also has Allan (Andy) Moss, another native born villager, who also serves as Secretary-Treasurer of the Grand Valley District High School Board.

Mr. & Mrs. Roy Stuckey have recently opened a "Tot Shop" in the Chatfield block. This shop is most convenient for people with small children, for their store compares favorably with others in larger towns.

Sam Gamble, son of Wm. B. Gamble (first constable of Grand Valley after incorporation), learned the barbering trade and had a shop in the village from 1908 until his death in 1947. He also did painting and paper hanging, and

was for years the only electrician in the village. He also served for three years on the council.

His daughter, Miss Margaret Gamble, has the only hairdressing and beauty parlor in town, having started in the rear of her father's shop in 1935, but is now located in her home on Main Street.

Joseph and Durward Greenwood, owners of Greenwood Construction, have one of the largest asphalt road building outfits in the province. Their father, Sam Greenwood, started the business in the early twenties with a small stone crushing machine. Joseph has served on the council and has been Reeve of the village, and Durward is at present Chairman of the Grand Valley Public School Board.

William Watson, son of Thos. Watson, started a bakery business in the village in 1929, and continued till after World War II, in which he lost his only son, William Jr. Since then he has been in the Insurance business.

Lewis D. Menary, son of Lewis Menary, Sr., has carried on and enlarged his father's business most successfully. In 1956 he purchased the hay business of Bryan's, of Orangeville, thus giving him a field of operations covering most of southwestern Ontario. His chief competitor in the hay business is the Davison Bros., also Grand Valley boys, sons of Jas. A. Davison the community auctioneer during the past thirty-four years. Lewis Menary built a fine new home on Bielby Street and in 1960 entered municipal politics, heading the poll in an election for council.

Jas. G. "Bud" Landsborough came to the village from Shelburne, during his childhood, when his father, Jas. L. Landsborough, became editor of the Grand Valley Star & Vidette, on Nov. 1, 1925. At an early age "Bud" displayed an interest in the business. One day when his father was absent he undertook to be helpful by burning a great pile of old papers, which happened to be the back copies of the Star and Vidette of many years back. Bud takes a keen interest in all community affairs and has been the moving spirit in getting many local improvements, such as the new High School, the Board of which he is now Chairman. For further reference see the article on "Journalism in Grand Valley."

Natives Away From Grand Valley

Not only the young people who remained in their native village have prospered, but most of those who have gone away have also been outstandingly successful. To mention them all would be impossible, but a quotation from the Toronto Daily Telegram's feature article of Dec. 6, 1952, would be of interest:

"Grand Valley has some pretty important exports. Some mighty fine people have been born and gone to school here, then left for Toronto. Take for example, the Wansborough's; Dr. Marshall is a well known Toronto surgeon, Chief of Staff, Hospital for Sick Children, Elgin is Director of Dental Services for the armed services. Then there is the late Dr. Roy Simpson who was the leading pediatrician at the Hospital for Sick Children. There is the distinguished

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nursing sister, the Superintendent of Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Miss Pearl Morrison, and Mrs. Pearl Sifton, Superintendent of Laughlin Lodge."

None of those who have gone away have attained greater eminence in their chosen fields than has Robt. Elmer Lougheed in Commercial Art. From his first position at the age of twenty with the Art Dept. of the Toronto Star Weekly, he has progressed to the top of the field in the United States.

Lewis and Manly Starkman, sons of Jacob Starkman, a Grand Valley Jewish storekeeper, were both born in the village, but moved to Toronto with their parents in 1914. They both became graduate pharmacists and founded and built up the biggest drug retail business in Toronto, the Starkman Chemists, on Bloor Street.

William Duckworth was born 1881, son of Sam Duckworth, received his education in Grand Valley and went to Toronto in 1905, where he entered the farm produce business. In 1931, Wm. Duckworth was elected to Toronto City Council as Alderman for ward six. After four years in Council, he was elected as Conservative M.P.P. for Dovercourt riding of Toronto, a seat which he held until 1948. For years he rarely missed attending Grand Valley Fall Fair. He died on Dec. 19, 1951, leaving an estate of over \$300,000.

Grand Valley Businesses, 1961

Bailey, Wm.	Machine Shop
Benham, Charles	Constable, Maintenance and Carpentry
Berwick, Dr. M.W.	Physician
Birkland, Owen	Iron Works
Blair, Lorne	Poultry
Blake, Victor	Royal Bank Manager
Boggs, Wm.	Druggist
Boswell, Geo.	Decorator
Bruce, Mrs. Ivan	Telephone
Bryan, Clifford	Trucker
Campbell, Maurice	Barber
Churnside, Wilfred	Garage, Implements
Clark, Wallace	Garage
Crane, Laverne	Bakery
Davison Bros.	Hay
Davison, Jas.	Auctioneer
Doupagne, Andy	Co-op Manager
Eastham, Ted	Massey-Ferguson Implements
Everson, Carl	Electric Appliances
Farthing, R.J.	Conveyancer
Fife, Dr. Bruce	Veterinarian
Fife, Robt.	Feed & Seed (succeeds J. McIntyre & Sons)
Foster, Nell (Miss)	Manager, Head Office Wind & Weather Insurance
Frey, Ed.	Grand Valley Creamery and Cold Storage

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Gamble, Margaret	Hairdresser
Gamble, W.R.	Real Estate
Gillespie, Clifford	Garage
Gilks, Wm	Poolroom
Greenwood Bros.	Contractors for Road Building
Grundy, Oran	5c to \$1.00 Store
Hardy, Orville	Postmaster
Hilborn, H.H.	Garage, Chevrolet dealer
Hillis Bros.	Truckers
Hodgson, Chas	Tinsmith & Plumbing
Irvine, Hector	Plumbing
Junko, Walter	Lumber, Woodwork
Landsborough, Bud	Publisher, Star and Vidette
Lawson, Clarence W.	Shoe Store and Repairs
Lee, Dr. Robert H.	Medical Doctor, moved away May, 1961
Licht, Heinz	Garage
McArthur, Howard	Electrician
McCrone, Irvine	Restaurant (Dairy Bar)
McGowan, Jos.	McGowan & Madill Hardware
Menary, Alfred	Insurance
Menary, Lewis D. Jr.	Hay, Straw & Feed Store
Montgomery, Clayburn	Groceries
Patterson, Stan	C.P.R. Station Agent
Platt, Mrs. Alex.	Librarian
Reith, John I.	Hardware & Men's Wear
Ritchie, Leonard	Garage
Rushton, Mrs. Wm.	Music Teacher
Shannon, W. Allan	Feed & Chopping Mill
Shannon, Mrs. Helen,	Gift Shop
Sime, Wm.	Furniture & Undertaking
Steele, Frank	Garage
Stuckey, Roy & Marilyn	Tot Shop
Stuckey, Wilbert	Restaurant
Talbot, John	Groceries and Meat
Tindall, Thos.	Feeds
Vanderzwaag, Peter	Egg Station
Watson, Wm.	Insurance
West, Elgin	Builder
Windus, Ed.	Groceries and Meat

Businesses at "Valleydale", Suburb of Grand Valley, at Junction of Highways 9 & 104

Foreman, Osbourne (Ossie)	Garage
Taylor, Fred Mr. & Mrs.	Groceries
Thompson, George	Service Station

Medical Doctors

The early settlers are said to have been very healthy. They didn't need a doctor very often, mostly when accidents or an epidemic struck. At the time of the earliest settlers, the nearest doctor was at Fergus, later there was one available at Belwood and one at Orangeville. However, every neighborhood had at least one woman who had experience as a midwife, so, seldom was there need for a doctor. Quote from Mrs. Wm. Clayton's record: "Mrs. Richard Ponsford was midwife and nurse to hundreds. In the fifties she was with every mother for miles around Luther village."

A.D. Halstead was here in the 1870's, but some said that he was not a legally registered doctor. Mrs. Clayton told of having him pull a tooth of hers when she was young. Even after the turn of the century the medical doctors did quite a lot of dental work.

John Gordon, a young man from Luther, who had been the second person to teach school in the village, went through for a doctor, and started a practice here in the seventies. He died suddenly in 1882, leaving a wife and five daughters, one of whom is Miss Ethel Gordon, still living in Grand Valley, in the same house which her father built.

After Dr. Gordon's death, Dr. A.C. Gaviller came from Beeton, and soon found such a big practice that he had to get a young assistant from Waldemar, Dr. Phillips, who was later replaced as assistant by Dr. Carter. After the death of Dr. Gaviller in 1898, his family remained in the village for many years. His only son, Carl, became a doctor, and his oldest daughter, Claudia, married Dr. E.C. Wilford, with whom she served the Methodist Church as missionaries for 40 years.

Dr. Carter continued here till Dr. Carl Gaviller started in 1906.

Dr. Hopkins was here from 1887 to 1897, Dr. Geo. I. Campbell, a native of Belwood, started to practice as an assistant to Dr. Alfred Skippen, who had been in Grand Valley since 1895.

In 1899 Dr. G.I. Campbell got Dr. Skippen's practice, and soon proved himself a very clever doctor and surgeon. He was an outstanding athlete, having been on the Varsity football team and mentioned in Ralph Connor's books. He was the first doctor (probably the first person) in Grand Valley to own a car, and was undoubtedly the most colorful character of the village in the memory of its oldest inhabitants. He died April 23, 1923.

In the early days of the settlement there were frequent epidemics of scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid fever and other diseases which in those days were very serious and often fatal. One of the worst of these was that of Black Diphtheria in 1899 when Dr. Campbell and Dr. Carter did a magnificent job of saving lives in the community.

Dr. Kirk Colbeck doctored here from 1902 to 1905 and Dr. Carl Gaviller and Dr. M.W. Berwick both started here in 1906. The former only stayed here four years, then went to Owen Sound where he still has a practice (1961). Before Dr. Gaviller left, Dr. Wm. McClelland, a local boy had started as an

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assistant to Dr. Campbell, making in all, four doctors in the village at the same time. After Dr. Campbell's death, besides Dr. Berwick, there were several doctors here for short periods. Dr. W.E. Beamish, Dr. H. Baker, Dr. C.R. Hignell, Dr. A.R. Clarke, Dr. R.C. McCulloch, Dr. Ross Nodwell (a local boy) and Dr. A.E. Williamson. When Dr. Williamson left in 1940, Dr. Berwick was the only doctor left in town for ten years. In 1950 Dr. Garnet W. Zealand started in Grand Valley, had a large practice, which he left in 1960, selling to Dr. Robert H. Lee, who left in May, 1961. Dr. R.R. Austin, of Orangeville is opening an office here one day a week.

By July 1, 1961, Dr. Berwick will have faithfully served the Grand Valley community for fifty-five years. In 1956 Dr. Berwick was specially honored by the Toronto University for completing fifty years of practice. In the same year he and Mrs. Berwick celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary, on November 28, 1956. During the years approximately 1,600 babies have been delivered into this world under his capable hands. As well, he has been a Coroner of Dufferin County for 49 years, has taken an active part in community activities, and is a Past Deputy District Grand Master of Grey District Masonic Order.

Indicating the trend of the times it is interesting to note that his first maternity delivery in the hospital was in 1923, and the last case in the home was in 1943. His worst experience with epidemics was in 1912 when there were 30 cases of smallpox. The school was closed on February 29 for two weeks, and all pupils had to be vaccinated before returning. In 1918 there was a very severe type of flu epidemic, causing many deaths, mostly among young people, but Dr. Berwick didn't lose a single one of his patients..

Nursing Homes in Grand Valley

Mrs. John W. McCulloch, of Gier Street had a maternity nursing home from 1932 to 1947, during which period she had 170 cases, without a single fatality. In January 1959, Mr. and Mrs. Werner Bellinger, recently from Germany, purchased the large Mrs. J.J. Reith home, on Gier Street and fitted it for a nursing home. After five months, due to her health, the home was sold to Mr. and Mrs. G.F. Hurlburt, who have renovated the house extensively, so that it is admirably suited for the purpose of providing a congenial home for our elder citizens. The healthy atmosphere of our village has made it noted for extreme longevity of its citizens.

Veterinarians

The first veterinarian to practice in Grand Valley was Dr. H. Speers who came in 1885, but remained for but a short time. The next one was Dr. Ed Appleyard, who in 1896 took as an assistant to Dr. Andrew Reilly, a young honor graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College. In a short time Dr. Reilly took over the practice, as Dr. Appleyard left to become an Anglican clergyman. In 1904 Dr. Reilly sold his practice to Dr. Alex McFadzean in order to go to

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the West, but returned and got it back in 1908. In 1913 he sold to Dr. Alex Hughes who continued until the present veterinarian, Dr. Bruce Fife, bought him out in 1950. Early in the 1900's Dr. Isaac Scott came to the village, and remained all his life, but was retired from active practice for many years. The veterinarian who served the community the longest was J.K. Hamilton, who started in 1891 and continued until his death in 1922.

Dentists

The first dental service, other than that given by the medical doctors, was when Dr. H. Hiltz came from Orangeville once a month. The first resident dentist was Dr. W.F. Adams who opened an office in the Dillion block in 1896. He sold his practice in 1899 to Dr. F.T. Perkin, who remained till 1918. Succeeding him was Dr. B.M. Bracken, who married a local girl, Miss Viola Bates. His first period of practice in Grand Valley continued until 1922, when he moved to Burford. He was followed by Dr. Devine, who remained for ten years, by Dr. Wylie who was here but a short time, and by a Dr. Adams of Toronto, who opened an office once a week. In 1936 Dr. Bracken came back again, and remained in practice till his sudden death from a heart attack in 1957. Despite determined efforts on the part of Mrs. Bracken, and by the village council, the national shortage of dentists has made it impossible to find anyone willing to open an office in the village.

Journalism in Grand Valley

The following paragraph from Stephen Sawden's History of Dufferin County, gives a good account of Journalism in Grand Valley.

"Journalism in Grand Valley owes its inception to the late John McPherson, a man of some mechanical ingenuity and literary tastes, who launched "The Dufferin Star" in the last week of December, 1886. It was a modest little sheet of eight pages, each 15 x 10 1/2 inches, and soon grew to the standard sized paper of the day, four page sheet, each 18 x 24 inches. In a short time the health of Mr. McPherson failed, and on his death in 1893 the ownership passed to D.H. Morrison, who guided its destinies for some years, when Mr. R.F. Taylor took hold and controlled it until 1897. Then the late W.L. Craig, latterly of Wingham, assumed charge and conducted it for the next twenty-eight years. But newspaper life was not all calm and serene sailing. Shortly after Mr. Taylor took charge, the "Tribune" made its debut, and after a checkered career of about two years, passed out of existence, at about the time Mr. Craig took over the Star. Then on Feb. 2, 1899, the "Vidette" appeared on the horizon, but following a big fire (1900 which wiped out the Star) the owner, Mr. McGuire, disposed of the business to Mr. Craig, who incorporated it under the name of the "Star and Vidette". On Nov. 1, 1925, Mr. J.L. Landsborough, formerly of the Free Press, Shelburne took over the business."

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Since the above was written, Mr. Landsborough soon proved that he was fully capable of carrying on the high tradition of the paper, as well as adding new and modern equipment in addition to the linotype machine installed by Mr. Craig in 1923. In July, 1944, the name of the Editor's son, Jas. G. "Bud", was included in the business. Owing to ill health of his father, "Bud" became Editor on Jan. 1, 1949. The death of Jas. L. Landsborough occurred on April 25, 1951.

Bud has been an efficient Editor, as well as a good citizen. He has taken an active part in community life, is at present the Chairman of G.V.D.H.S. Board, and is one of the leading fishermen in the area.

Schools

Public School Inspectors: 1860-Mr. Fordice, of Wellington County. For Dufferin County: Mr. N. Gordon 1883-1913; W.R. Liddy, 1913-1936; Mr. H.A. Halbert, 1938-1942; W.L. Lovell, 1942-1959; Mr. Chas. W. Gabel, 1959, to present.

The erection of a schoolhouse at Joyces Corner had a definite influence on the start of the village here. It was built in 1860 on the southeast corner of what is now Main and Amaranth Streets. It was a frame construction, the first in the village not built of logs. Neil McArthur was the first teacher, followed by John Gordon who left to become a doctor, the first one to practice in the village. The next teacher, from 1867 to 1869 was R.E. Hamilton, who had but a public school education, but was permitted to teach by passing a test given by Inspector Fordice, of Fergus, Grand Valley being in Wellington County at that time. Mr. Hamilton later attended H.S. in Fergus, obtained a second-class certificate and taught again in Grand Valley from 1879 to 1882. Another local boy to teach here was Frank C. Colbeck, in 1878. He too left for higher education, going to Victoria College and becoming a high school teacher, very successful, in one Toronto school for thirty-one years, being Principal from its beginning, when it had only two other teachers. Following Mr. Hamilton as teacher, was Dave Chisholm, brother of the doctor, then Tom Atchison, of Waldemar, and in 1888, David Smith who also became an outstanding teacher. Before he left he was teaching some middle school subjects, but it wasn't till 1897 that Doug Campbell was engaged as Principal, and teacher of a Continuation school class. His public school staff were; R.G. Sanderson, Miss Eva Gordon, Miss Armstrong and Miss Minnie Hamilton.

During this early period a new school was built on the hill in 1875, of frame construction, painted red. This building soon became too small, so in 1888 an extra classroom was added, built of brick, and as an "L" attached to the old school, which was at the same time brick veneered. Soon these too were overcrowded, and the Orange Hall was used for about sixty of the primary grades until the year 1892 when the first four rooms of the present two-story brick public school was built.

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Part of the old school was torn down, and the remaining brick section was used for some years for the Primary classes. Although another rural school (Highway) had been built in 1898 to relieve the pressure on the village school, the attendance again became too great for the building. So, in 1912 an additional two rooms were added to the east side. A factor in the increased attendance was the growing number of pupils who attended school after passing the entrance. In 1910 the Continuation school was increased to two rooms, with Mr. E.H. Lindsay, as Principal, and Miss H.E. Johnson, as assistant. Mr. E.H. Glenn was Principal when he enlisted in World War I.

After the 1912 addition, the big school accommodated all without the use of the old building which was used as a gym until it was torn down in the thirties. In 1922 the Continuation school staff was increased to three, and that of the public school reduced to 3, as it has continued to the present. As time went on, the local population declined, but the number continuing beyond public school education increased. In the year 1926-27 there were seventeen graduates of the Grand Valley school attending Normal Schools.

Many clever students have graduated from this school, and on entering University, have been able to hold their own in competition with those from larger schools. So many of these have made successful careers that it would be impossible to mention, or even to list them all. However, a local boy, Bruce Small, who is completing his studies at University, and will be ordained a United Church minister, in May of this year (1961), deserves a special credit.

The success of these graduates shows how wise were the decisions of the village school trustees, who through the years have had the vision and courage to provide the best facilities possible for the education of the children of the community.

When Orangeville High School was destroyed by fire, Feb. 1, 1948, there was a very determined effort made to have a new county high school built with capacity to accommodate all students from the Grand Valley area. This plan was stoutly resisted by Grand Valley, and the wisdom of its decision is now apparent.

In 1949 the Grand Valley School Board began paying part of the cost of transportation of pupils to the High School from the Monticello area by having Roy Kennedy bring a car load. This was, at the time, that the county road to Monticello was kept open for winter traffic. In 1950 the township of Amaranth started to provide transportation of its high school pupils to the school nearest them. Under this arrangement, Stan. L. Hunt started drawing in September of the same year, two car loads of Amaranth pupils to the Grand Valley school.

By 1956 it became apparent to many that the accommodation provided by the old school would soon be inadequate. After an immense amount of ground work by the Sec.-Treas., Alfred Menary, and a committee of Joe Greenwood, Ed. Frey, Len McCullough, Bud Landsborough and John Byers, official permission to build a new school was received. A site of seven acres of the Agricultural Park was selected, and the first sod turned on May 6, 1957,

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with McNally, of Georgetown, the contractor. Classes moved into the new school, Jan. 13, 1958, and the official opening ceremonies were held on June 11, of the same year.

By September of 1959, the enrollment had increased to 126, already making the new school overcrowded. It wasn't until late in 1960 that final official approval was obtained for the construction of two additional class-rooms and a large gymnasium-auditorium. The contract for these was given to Landoni, of Fergus, and the new rooms were first used on Jan. 16, 1961. The gymnasium is expected to be ready for use after Easter.

When the new school was opened, the teaching staff was increased to four. Mr. Jas. Sutherland had become Principal in Sept., 1957, replacing Mr. Lloyd Henderson, who had taught in the local high school for 20 years, the last eight as Principal. By Sept., 1959, the number of teachers was five, with Mr. Claude Kalbfleisch, as Principal, and all Grade 13 pupils being taught here. Staff of teachers is now six, including Mrs. Florence Reith, an outstanding teacher, continuously on the staff since 1955. Previously she taught here from '42 to '46 and from '33 to '40 as Miss Donaghy.

Destructive Fires

There have been several bad fires in the village through the years. The earliest known was that of the frame store of Dawson & Scott, the first storekeepers. It was after the fire that Mr. Dawson left the partnership and returned to Toronto. Mr. W.R. Scott rebuilt a brick store which also had the fate to be destroyed by fire, when it was in the worst fire of the village in 1900. Quote the Orangeville Sun:

"A very disastrous fire visited Grand Valley at 4:00 a.m., Saturday, Oct. 27, when several buildings were completely destroyed. The blaze was first seen in the McLaughlin Bakery. The fire spread very rapidly and soon the H.R. Francis Jewellery Store, the post office, the Star Printing Office, the J.H. Baker, butcher shop, the drug store, and J. Newberry's grocery store were enveloped in flames. The fire burned very wickedly for several hours and it was only stopped at the block on the corner occupied by Wm. Brawley as an implement warehouse. A hose line was run from the saw mill, and this did much to save the building. A great deal of stuff was got out, but what was thus saved was badly damaged. The insurance will not nearly balance the loss, but already some of the owners are making preparations to rebuild."

The double brick wall of what is now the Poolroom saved the buildings north of the fire. In 1901 R.F. Taylor had Chas. Mattinia rebuild a block consisting of a post office, and a general store which he rented to W.J. Graydon. The remainder of the burnt out area was rebuilt by the same contractor for Dr. Hopkins, consisting of the drug store, the barber shop and two small stores.

Another very bad fire was in the McIntyre block. Quote from Star and Vidette, Sept. 18, 1910: "At an early hour a fire broke out and entirely destroyed the McIntyre block. The building was occupied by John McIntyre & Sons,

flour and feed, George Lawson, shoes, the Weather Insurance head office and George Davy, men's furnishings. Very little of the contents was saved. The office of clerk of both Grand Valley and of East Luther, Wm. McIntyre, was situated in the burnt building, so unfortunately all the village and township records are lost."

McIntyre's immediately rebuilt a brick building which has been used by the Royal Bank, John McIntyre & Sons, and Lawson's shoes. Above the bank there has been a living apartment and a dental office. This building is now the property of E.A. McIntyre.

Since then there have been several homes and barns destroyed by fire in the village. The largest of these was Dr. G.I. Campbell's house, where Dr. Berwick now lives. The house on Amaranth Street was completely gutted by fire on Sept. 22, 1913. Dr. Campbell rebuilt the home with modern conveniences such as no home in the village had up to that time. This included running water, hot and cold, complete bathroom, and central heating system. It was especially designed with waiting room, and office suitable for the doctor's professional work.

On June 7, 1920, Stewart Tate's blacksmith shop on Mill Street was destroyed by fire. This was not rebuilt until 1924 when Wm. Stuckey built a garage. A fire of particular interest was that which destroyed the village's first schoolhouse which also was the first frame building in the village. It was destroyed by a fire on June 9, 1914, at the time it was rented from Chas. Morrison, by Sam Duckworth, for an egg and butter buying centre. Sam Duckworth was the first person to pay cash to farmers for their eggs. At first he drove a light wagon with one horse from farm to farm buying eggs, then he rented the above building in 1904. After the fire he moved to Toronto.

Quote from Star and Vidette, of Nov. 16, 1922: "On Sunday morning, Nov. 12, 1922, Graham Bros. store was completely destroyed by fire, the Hamilton bank to the south was badly damaged, and the other half of the McPherson block to the north, occupied by the Laird Hardware was also damaged. The Imperial Bank also got a soaking."

Shortly after the 1900 fire, the village purchased its first fire fighting equipment, consisting of a hand pump with twin horizontal bars long enough to be manned by about six men on each. This outfit over a long period of years served well in preventing much destruction.

The Grand Valley Volunteer Fire Department

Over the years, the village had a variety of fire-fighting equipment, but not much organization. Up until 1952 it had been the practice for many years to appoint a Fire Chief only, and every able bodied man would respond when the church bells sounded the signal for a fire. Among former Chiefs were Wm. J. Baker, Ernie Mottart and Cliff Gillespie.

Early in 1952, the local Lions Club sponsored a re-organization and requested the village council to pass the necessary by-laws for setting up an

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organized Fire Brigade. On June 6, 1952, the present Department became official, with E.A. "Scotty" McIntyre, Fire Chief and most of the younger men of the village on the brigade. That same year a used pumper truck was purchased from the city of Toronto, and a 400 gal. tank added. Early in 1954 helmets, coats, etc., were purchased, and later the same year Grand Valley joined the Dufferin-Peel Mutual Aid organization which provides free added protection in case of a major fire. On Sept. 11, 1955, the new fire hall was officially opened with such dignitaries as Hon. Earl Rowe, M.P., John Root, M.P.P., and Dave Lowe, of the Fire Marshall's office. Also taking part were Jos. Greenwood, Reeve, at the time, and Jas. H. Hillis, who had been Reeve when the building was started the previous year.

In 1958 Bill Sime donated an old Packard hearse which made an efficient equipment truck when overhauled and remodelled. Each year sees additional useful equipment added to the Department, so its efficiency is increasing, but a more modern pumper truck is needed to provide a better means of fighting country fires. The Chief and his volunteers deserve the thanks of the community, not just for the fires they have extinguished, but the peace of mind their presence gives to all. The fire prevention campaign which the Chief and his brigade have conducted steadily throughout the years has probably brought more benefit in accomplishing their purpose than anything else.

Robbery Attempts in Grand Valley

A most exciting episode occurred in early morning of Nov. 23, 1941, when Ormand Benham, Elmer Allen and Kenneth Boswell spotted four thugs after they broke into the Creamery. They tried to make a get-away in a stolen car, but were hotly pursued by local cars and police. After firing several shots into their pursuers' cars, they took to foot, but were followed all night, and captured in a swamp on Wilfred Gamble's farm by a posse, which included Earl Thompson, Harold Clayton, Bill Hall and Ken Boswell.

Even more sensational was the unsuccessful attempt by five masked and armed bandits to rob the Royal Bank on the night of May 18, 1947. They came to town in the stolen 12-cylinder car of Toronto's Mayor Saunders. Entering the apartment above the bank, they bound the occupants, Mr. & Mrs. Robt. Kennedy, hand and foot, before going to work on the bank. Interrupted by Mervin Wheeler, they slugged him with a piece of gas pipe, but he managed to get to Pat Dickson's car. Pat drove off toward the Highway, pursued and fired on by the bandits, who captured them, and then dumped them off far out east of town. By this time the alarm was raised, and police notified, so the bandits made a getaway in Pat's car and in Austin Colbeck's, as the big Cadillac was stuck in the ditch.

Grand River Flood Contests

A province-wide news item provided almost yearly by Grand Valley is that of the spring floods. This has been especially true since 1940 when Robt. Lang started the guessing contest of the time the ice would go out, as indicated by the passing under Main Street bridge of a barrel set in the ice above the dam. After Mr. Lang's death, in 1943, the contest has been sponsored by J. McIntyre & Sons, with the exception of 1955 when a province-wide sale of tickets on an "Ice Derby" was put on by the local Lions Club. The winners were selected, as in the Irish sweepstakes, but the lucky names drawn were assigned to ten numbered barrels and the order of their passing under the bridge decided the amount of prize won.

The Library

The first library in Grand Valley was opened in 1905 in the rear part of the building in which Mr. R.F. Taylor had the post office in front. This building was a little south of the centre of Main Street on the east side. The yearly salary paid the librarian was \$100, to keep it open every day except Sunday. The first to have this position was Miss Amy Appleyard, who also worked part time for R.F. Taylor in the post office. The next person so employed was Lydia Tough (Mrs. Henry Dixon).

In 1912 Andrew Carnegie, a United States millionaire philanthropist, made a grant of \$7,500. to the village for the erection of a library. After a great deal of controversy with the Carnegie Foundation, permission was finally obtained to add an auditorium under the library floor. The site selected was the Davy block, which had to be torn down. On May 1, 1913, the building was opened, with Mr. Jas. McKinley, as librarian. After his death, his brother, William, took the job until his death in 1928. Art Blair was then appointed, followed by Miss Marion Hodgson, who resigned in 1955 to accept a position in Toronto.

Mrs. Alex. Platt was appointed then, with instructions to have obsolete books discarded and new books purchased, and other alterations to improve and modernize the library. All this and more has been done, including a complete renovating and decorating job. The library is now a building for which the village may be proud. Rooms have been suitably fitted for Health Unit (started here in 1947), for council and other meetings and for the Red Cross cupboards and emergency equipment.

The latest figures indicate 4,500 books on hand and a yearly circulation of 2,100 with a membership of 200. The library is open for exchange of books on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Mr. George Tough and Mr. H.H. Hilborn each served for fourteen years as Chairman of the Board.

Hotels

Joyces had the first hotel in the village, but it never had a license as such. "Dr." McPherson also had an unlicensed hotel or tavern, from which he

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was evicted in 1869 for non-payment of debts. Seeing the need of accommodation for the men working on the railway, Mr. Sam Stuckey bought the McPherson building and had a local carpenter, Johnny Mann finish the building for a hotel, and on June 21, 1870, moved his wife and seven children in from the farm. He received his license in 1871 and also that year built the first shed and stable for the accommodation of the public. Above the shed he had a good sized hall in which dances, concerts and meetings were held.

Dunc Hyman had the hotel after Mr. Stuckey's death in 1882. He built a brick stable across the street. This is now part of the Co-op. M.S. Forgrave acquired this hotel, known as the "Dominion", well before the turn of the century, and operated it until it was acquired for the site of the War Memorial. Mr. Sam Maxwell boarded in this hotel for years at the rate of \$2.50 per week.

The lower or "Commercial" hotel was built in 1875 by Hal Loree, and it was considered a magnificent building with its three stories and over hanging porch. In 1902 when Fogie Martin was proprietor, he built a stable which accommodated 40 horses. This was considered the finest in the country, and it filled a great need. After local option, this hotel operated as a temperance hotel until 1941. Part of it was used as the post office from 1941 to Dec. 30, 1958.

In 1893, following a petition with a required number of signatures, George Swain built the "Central" hotel. Years later Robt. Lang purchased this building to join with his cream and egg business.

Banking

In 1883 a company known as White's Banking opened a branch in the village with Mr. J.D. Watson, as manager. Two years later they moved their branch to Harriston, and Mr. Watson became manager of a bank built that year by Mr. Alex. Richardson. In 1894 Mr. Harry Cooper became the manager of Richardson's Bank, succeeding Mr. Watson. In 1896 Mr. R.E. Hamilton had a bank built where Stuckey's Restaurant now is (now Sally Franco Real Estate), and entered the business in competition with Mr. Richardson.

On Sept. 25, 1900, the Traders Bank opened an office in the upstairs of the Davy block (where Carnegie Library is now). Four years later it moved to the Hamilton block (now the poolroom). In 1911 when the McIntyre block was rebuilt following the big fire, the Traders Bank moved into new quarters there. Managers in the Traders Bank had been R.H. Smart and A. Pow. In 1912, with Mr. G.W. Roberts as manager, the Traders Bank was taken over by the Royal Bank. Mr. W.O.C. Ahern was manager from 1917 to 1923, and R.J. Leach from then to 1929. Geo. H. Hardy was manager from 1930 to 1950 with the exception of two years war service, when H.J. Small took his place. Mr. Hardy also served the community in many ways, besides giving Grand Valley continent-wide publicity with his hobby of amateur wireless operator. When he retired as bank manager, in Jan. 1950, because of illness (he died Feb. 2, 1951), he was succeeded by Mr. P. Bedenham, who was manager till March, 1954, when our present manager Mr. V.M. Blake took over.

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For years the Royal Bank has had the banking field in Grand Valley to itself with the exception of the period April 14, 1919, to May 31, 1928, when the Imperial Bank maintained a branch in the village. It occupied the premises formerly occupied by the Traders Bank. Its first manager was Mr. Frank Trott, who was followed by Mr. Clyde Gordon.

Garages

With the coming of motor vehicles there came the need for fuel and service. Before World War I all the gasoline required in the village was brought from Arthur by team, in a small tank on a wagon. Stewart Tate got his barrels filled from this tank, and he sold it out in cans at 8c a gal. By 1915 T.H. Hamilton, agent for the model T-Ford, installed the first gasoline pump. By 1918 Menary & Menary opened a garage where Lewis Menary Jr. now has a feed store. Wm. Stuckey was their mechanic, and in 1924 he rebuilt where Stewart Tate's blacksmith shop had been burnt, opening his own garage. Stuckey was succeeded in this garage by Steven Boswell who had it many years till his death in July 1955.

Many garages have come and gone. Some have served the motoring public for many years. Wallace Clark, who was the mechanic for T.H. Hamilton's garage, purchased that business and the Ford agency in 1934. H.H. Hilborn built the garage on the corner of Main and Mill Streets in 1927 in connection with his Chevrolet agency. John Brown built the garage just north of Hilborn's in 1934 and it has been occupied by his nephew, Clifford Gillespie, for many years. Leonard Ritchie on Mill Street made a fine garage out of the building which formerly served as a stable for the farmers' teams. Jas. H. Hillis added much to the village's appearance by the construction in 1947 of the fine garage on the river bank on Main Street now occupied by Wilfred Churnside. Besides the above, there are the Frank Steele and Heinz Licht garages in the village and at No. 9 Highway the Foreman and Thompson garages.

Grand Valley Dairy

In the early days of the village several people kept a cow for their own milk supply and that of several of their neighbors. Gradually fewer people kept one cow and one or two people kept several cows, even as many as eight. The milk was delivered to the customers in quart pails, taken from door to door on a child's wagon. Morris Crane delivered milk with a horse and wagon from 1930 to 1939. Mat Forgrave, also a farmer, sold and delivered milk during this period. Bill Graham was also in the business of supplying milk to the villagers.

About 1936 the government supervision and inspection of premises and cows supplying milk came into force. Wilbert Stuckey bought the Richardson house on the corner of Mill and Main Streets and used part of the house for a dairy and the large barn and stable on the property for a herd of about eight cows. In 1939 he installed a pasteurizing plant, as required then by law. Before long the keeping of cows in the village was banned and milk supply for the

dairy was obtained from Wm Graham, Morris Crane and George Young. In 1948, John White from Camilla bought the Dairy and operated it till 1956 when he sold to Irvine McCrone. By 1958, rather than install new equipment to make homogenized milk, he sold out to Arthur Dairy. Morris Crane and George Young take their milk to Arthur and the Arthur Dairy truck gives door to door delivery in the village daily except Wednesdays and holidays.

Village Homes

At the time when the earlier homes were being built nearly every place had a stable to house a cow or two, and some had a horse. There was a fence built around each property. The first brick house was the original Presbyterian manse, built in 1874 on Amaranth Street just east of the library. Another built about the same time is the little brick cottage on the north side of Amaranth Street at the western limits of the village. Another at the same time or a little later is the brick house on the corner of Amaranth and Ponsford Streets.

The brick for most of the early brick buildings was obtained locally from a brick kiln, owned by Thomas Hills (father of Mrs. Jas. Bruce), a mile north of the village on Lot 29, Con. 4 East Luther. Nearly all the lime used in construction was also produced locally, in lime kilns generally located near the river. The above brick kiln was discontinued by 1880, but the last use of a lime kiln was in 1935 when Ed. Martin produced 1,000 bushels of lime on Lot 28, Con. 8, East Luther.

Mr. Sam Graydon moved into the village in 1883 or '84 and was soon a very busy man building houses in the village and on the farms. He built the Davy block in 1883, Chatfield block in 1884, the Dillon block in 1885 or '86, the 4-room public school in 1892 and the Central Hotel in 1894. He also worked on the Methodist (United) Church. By 1910 building slackened, so he moved his family to Toronto.

In the 1930's, Carman Jelly and William Stewart were building some fine homes in the village. Robert Dixon, who had started in the lumber business in Grand Valley in 1886, built a few homes as well as a great many barns and bridges in the district. He also built the present Agricultural Hall in 1909 and in 1911 the addition to the school. Chas. Benham, who had worked with Robt. Dixon, later went into house building for himself, building many homes and remodelling others. He is village constable and maintenance man. In the 1950's, Elgin West built several houses in the eastern section of town.

Harry Armstead had done most of the painting at about the time Sam Graydon was chief builder. George Boswell became the chief decorator after he returned from the first great war. He was in the business for over forty years, along with others, such as Sam Gamble and Jim Clayton. Most of the painting and decoration work is now done by Robt. Meyers.

The first home to be built with a complete bathroom was that of John G. Reith, on Water Street, in 1902. However, it wasn't until the twenties that installation of modern plumbing and central heating began to be general in the

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new homes. As most of the village has a gravel bottom, it has a good natural drainage, making it most satisfactory for the disposal of sewage by septic tank. Most of the homes have a drilled artesian well for a never failing supply of good water. A few homes were wired for electric lights when the local plant was used, but after the coming of hydro in 1916 it was available to all for light and power.

Grand Valley has lovely homes, well kept, as is also the grounds around them. There are many who have beautiful flowers, for example that of Mr. and Mrs. Clif Bryan, who are noted for the wonderful display of glads every summer. With the beautiful Grand river, the village is an ideally suited place for summer cottages.

In 1949 there was a housing shortage. Mr. R.J. Farthing, the local real estate agent, had twelve more orders for houses than he could fill. Ten years later there were 18 houses for sale, most of them older or very large homes.

The first sidewalks in the village consisted of two wide planks running lengthwise. About 1900 this was changed to 4 foot planks nailed crosswise on 4 x 4's. In 1903 the walks on Main Street next to the business section were paved, and by 1911 cement sidewalks were past most of the residences. The concrete for these walks was mixed on large wooden platforms by Italian laborers with hand shovels. Quote the Star and Vidette: "Talk of the high cost of living! Street workers get \$1.75 per day, and this general income in wages is affecting the village."

Homes and Population

It has often been said by the older citizens that Grand Valley at one time had a population of 900. But according to figures supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the highest population figure was 775 in 1911, at which time there were 179 homes. Of course the census was taken once in every ten years, so it is possible, that at some periods in the intervals, a maximum of near 900 may have been reached.

By the year 1931 the population was down to 591, but by 1956 it was up to 655, with a total of 249 homes. The present figures are 650 people and 275 homes. This village probably has a larger percentage of its homes owned by the occupants than any other of its size, for only 26 of the above homes are occupied by tenants. It is the general belief that in a comparison with other places, Grand Valley would also head the list for average high age, and for the large percentage of widows, among its residents. A very large number of its people are over eighty, and not infrequently several surpass ninety.

Golden wedding anniversaries are quite normal and frequent. The following village couples have celebrated their sixtieth or diamond wedding anniversaries:

	Date of 60th Anniversary
Mr. & Mrs. John Luxton	August 10, 1897
Mr. & Mrs. Jacob Taylor	December 7, 1947
Mr. & Mrs. John Taylor	February 3, 1951

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Mr. & Mrs. James Gear	March 8, 1953
Mr. & Mrs. William Woods	February 28, 1954
Mr. & Mrs. Edward Rogers	March 14, 1960

Churches in Grand Valley

Anyone visiting Grand Valley would think that here indeed is a quiet, peaceful and pious little town, with no liquor store, nor beverage room, but five churches, vis.-Anglican, Disciples, Latter Day Saints, Presbyterian and United. Community activities and personal behavior are highly tempered by the influence of these churches, all well attended regularly by most of the villagers, and by many from the surrounding farms. Co-operation between the various denominations is excellent, as evidenced by joint services during the two holiday months, by the Week of Prayer meetings every January, by the Women's World Day of Prayer, and by many other joint projects. For several years the United Church has been the only one with a resident ordained Minister.

Information about the first religious services in this community has been obtained from a book loaned by Mrs. Jos. Hiltz, a Methodist minister, who spent two years in Garafraxa, preaching in a log church on the sixth line, as well as other points. The following is from the book:

"Sometime after I went to the Garafraxa circuit, Mr. John Taylor told me that there was a new settlement in the township of Luther, where there was no preaching of any kind. He offered to conduct me through the three miles of solid bush. After we got through the first clearing I went on to a small shanty to make some inquiries. I found four or five women there, helping a neighbor at some kind of sewing. Presently I told them who I was and what I wanted. The women said that they would be very glad to have some kind of religious meetings on the Sabbath, as the people were getting wild for the want of it, but that none of them had a house at all suitable. They all agreed that the best place to have a meeting would be at Sam Graham's (grand-father of Wm.) as he had the largest house and it would be most central. When I went about a mile farther I came to a clearing (lot 29, Con. 2, East Luther) which was a large one for such a new country. I found Mr. Graham at work in the field and I told him who I was and what I was after. He said, "I am glad that you have come. Anyone with a Protestant Bible in his hand is welcome to my house for a preaching place." The first time I went there to preach I found the house full of about as hardy looking men and women as could be found anywhere. The most of them were in their early prime of life. They were just the sort of people to successfully cope with the hardships of pioneers. So far as was known, my sermon that Sabbath morning in 1856 was the first one ever delivered in the township of Luther."

The earliest organization of a congregation in the village was by the Disciples of Christ in 1861, when James Black and Alexander Anderson came to Luther and began together to preach in the school house on the south-east corner of Main and Amaranth Streets. In 1866 the first church (Disciples) in

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the village was erected on a site now occupied by Boggs' Drug Store. The committee responsible for its erection consisted of John King, Richard King, Daniel McLellan and Hugh McDougall. James Black preached the dedicatory sermon. This frame building served the church for 26 years, till the present brick church on Amaranth Street was built. The building committee was George Tough, Robt. Dixon and Frank Marshall. The dedication service was held December 13, 1892.

In 1903 the commodious residence of J.M. Skelton was purchased by the Disciples Church for a parsonage at the cost of \$1,300.00. When the church ceased to have a resident pastor in 1920, the parsonage was sold to Robt. Lang. Charter members of the Disciples Church were, along with their wives: Messrs. John McDougall, Hugh McDougall, Dan McLellan, John King, Stephen Beals, Dan McArthur, Robt. Dickson, Richard King and L. Nodwell. Mr. Ronald Pelham of Hillsburgh is the present pastor of the Disciples Church.

Presbyterian

Although the Methodists had a congregation organized in the village, next following the Disciples, the Presbyterians were ahead of them in erecting a church building. Before this, however, they had, like the Disciples, held services in the school house. In 1873 land was purchased from Jacob Scott for \$1.00, south of the new school, on the site of the present Legion Hall. Much of the work was done by the congregation, with supervision by Jas. McCulloch. He did the carpentry work inside and also built the pulpit. Trees were cut down and the timber hewn quite close to the church.

Rev. W.A. McKay of Cheltenham preached the dedication sermon. At this service the elders ordained were Mr. Jacob Scott and Mr. Weir McCulloch. At the same service, Mr. John McCulloch was baptized. The first minister was Rev. D.D. McLellan and during his pastorate the brick Manse was built, now Mr. McDowells's home next to the Library. This Manse was sold in 1929 and the present one purchased from W. Logan Craig.

In 1901, a new edifice, the present Knox Church was built on land donated by Doug. McDonald. On Feb. 16, 1902, the new church was dedicated, with the same Rev. W.A. McKay officiating. The new pipe organ was installed in 1918. Clarence Lawson has been organist since August, 1922. On Sunday, March 8, 1925, the congregation of Knox decided to remain out of church Union by a vote of 131 to 35. The present pastor of Knox Church is Rev. T.R. Maxwell, Dean of Toronto Bible College.

Methodist (United Church)

The next we know of the Methodist work in this district, following that already recorded of the Rev. Jos. Hiltz, concerns that of the noted itinerant evangelist, Rev. Jos. R. Little who came in the Autumn of 1871, and, like the Disciples and Presbyterians, held services in the school house. His yearly salary was \$140.00. He was a warm-hearted, witty Irishman, familiarly known

as "Uncle Joe." Through his efforts, the first Methodist church was built in 1873, the sermon by Rev. W. McNamara, a former Catholic priest who was converted to Protestantism after he fell in love with a red-headed, Protestant Irish girl. The first church Board was composed of Patrick Duffy, Thomas Tate, John Taylor Sr., John Luxton, John Locke, Wm. Osbourne and Richard Baxendale, grandfather of Mrs. Stan. L. Hunt. The first Sunday School Superintendent was Dr. John Gordon and the first organist was Miss Pracilla Baxendale.

By 1896, the original church was too small, so it was moved intact to the south-west corner of Main and Amaranth and the present fine brick edifice erected. Dedication of the new church took place November 1, 1896, with Dr. Carman, head of the Methodist Church in Canada, as special speaker. The \$5,000 mortgage was burned at a ceremony in 1901. The present brick parsonage was erected in 1902, on the same site as the frame parsonage which had been purchased on September 4, 1876, for \$350. The large community horse shed was erected in 1911.

In 1925 the Grand Valley Methodist Church, by unanimous vote, entered church Union and was re-named "Trinity United Church", with the Rev. Elwood Mitchell as pastor. The pipe organ was installed in 1929 and the unveiling of the last two stained glass windows on the south side took place Oct. 14, 1951. The present Minister is Rev. T. Gordon Wanless. The most beloved former pastor who served the longest (1930-40) was Rev. Morrison Sellar.

St. Alban's Anglican Church

In the year 1878 Mr. R.S. Radcliffe came to Luther village as an Anglican missionary. The first services were held in the red schoolhouse on the hill. In 1879 Mr. Samuel Stuckey donated the land for the church, rectory and cemetery.

On August 4, 1880, the present church was opened, free of debt. Most of the materials used in its construction were obtained locally and much of the labor was done by work bees, the brick being hauled from near Orangeville. Carpentry work was done by W.J. Stuckey, son of Samuel. He also carved and donated to his church the beautiful lectern in the form of an angel. This admirable work of art by one of the earliest pioneers is something of which Grand Valley is justly proud.

The first Rector was Rev. Reginald Radcliffe, with Mr. George Clayton, Sr., and Mr. Jas. Davey, as Wardens. With the growth of the community, the rectory was enlarged, and a second storey added, and in 1905 the church was lengthened, and a Sunday Schoolroom built. In 1950 the rectory was remodelled to form a parish hall on the first floor, while the second floor was made into a modern apartment. In December, 1947, a Minshall electric organ was installed. Present rector is Rev. Ralph Porritt, of Arthur, since April 1, 1955.

Anglican Choir, 1920



Top row (men)—Geo. Haslem, Geo. Boswell, Dr. Berwick, Willis Rounding, Fred Clayton.

2nd row—Mrs. Sam Gamble, Mrs. Harry Crane, Mrs. Ernest Mottart, Mrs. Una Campbell, Mrs. Reg. Saalman (nee Emma Forgrave), Mrs. Thompson (nee Beatrice Foster), Nolan Rounding.

3rd row—Bill Ahern, Mrs. Berwick, Miss Ethel Archibald, Rev. G.W. Snell, E.H. Glenn, Mrs. Lewis Menary, Mrs. Robt. Hastilow.

Front row—Connie Moody, Mrs. DeBath (nee Reta Forgrave), Mrs. B.M. Bracken, Flossie Martin, Miss Reta Bennett.

The Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints

The church in the village of this congregation is a very fine edifice, erected on Mill Street in 1924. This took the place of the original church, which was situated on the south-west corner of the farm of John Taylor, Sr., being the west half of Lot 16, Con. 12, East Garafraxa.

As a result of lengthy camp meetings held by Elders John Shields, Jas. L. Mortimer and John A. McIntosh, a congregation of Saints was organized. For a short period services were held in the homes of converts, till the above church was erected and dedicated on September 13, 1888, the service being in charge of Elder (later "Bishop") Richard C. Evans.

Elder Jas. L. Mortimer was the first to have charge of the church, but after two years he was succeeded by John Taylor, Jr., who most faithfully filled this office for fifty-six years, till his retirement in 1946. He died September 9, 1953, age 86. Mr. R.J. Fathering is now Elder.

Cemeteries

Before there was a cemetery in the village, the nearest one to Grand Valley was at Price's Corners. But when a death occurred in a family in the earlier years the general custom was to make the burial right on the home property. The men would make a wooden box for a coffin, and the women would trim it with muslin. A Miss Sarah Kribbs in the village usually did this job.

In 1882 the parish of the Anglican Church received a grant of land from Mr. Sam Stuckey to be used a cemetery. Part of this area was set aside for the use of others than Anglicans.

In 1888 when Miss Sarah Edith Tweedy died, her father, John Tweedy bought the land for a cemetery where the present Union Cemetery is today. This ground, on a slope and with a gravel bottom is ideal for a cemetery. Additions to the area have been made from time to time and it has all gradually been brought under "the perpetual care" arrangement. For over twenty years before his retirement in 1957, Mr. Ed. Rodgers was the grave-digger and caretaker. Largely through his efforts the fine modern Mortuary was built in 1948. In 1956 the new 24 place concrete burial vault was constructed.

Municipal Government

The area in which Grand Valley is situated was first organized for municipal government in 1860 as the township of Luther, in the County of Wellington. The first Council was composed as follows: Reeve, George Todd, on Lot 21, Con. 2, (grandfather of Henry Newson); Councillors: Duncan Saunders, Frederick Hood, Samuel Graham and Peter Hanson; Clerk-Treasurer: Hugh McDougall; Assessor: Alex. Crichton.

This early council and its successors faced many problems. Roads still were unopened, there were bridges to build, swamps across which causeways had to be built, and provision of schools for the children. Their difficulty was to raise funds for these projects from settlers who had little or no money.

One of the things the council had to deal with annually was the business of taverns. The hotel served a real need in providing accommodation for would-be settlers. But as the farms were taken up, and better roads built, that need to some extent vanished, but the demand for whiskey, which was cheap, strong and plentiful, still existed.

After many years of agitation, Dufferin County was formed in 1879, with Luther township being left in Wellington County. In 1880, Luther was divided in two and in 1882 the East half was put in with Dufferin after much effort by John Park, first reeve of East Luther. In 1893 the electors of East Luther, of which Grand Valley was a part, were called on to decide whether they wanted the three hotels in the village licensed to sell liquor. The vote went dry.

In 1897 the people of the village succeeded in obtaining incorporation, and so became independent from East Luther.

1873 Council of Luther



Seated—Peter Hanson; Neil McArthur (first school teacher in Grand Valley's first schoolhouse); Wm. Dawson, Reeve (first storekeeper in Grand Valley). Standing—Wm. Luxton (came to Luther in 1854); Edward Colbeck (father of Austin), came with his parents and four brothers in 1862; Wm. Smeltzer from W. Luther; Sam Stuckey (first postmaster of the village), came in 1854 and was appointed Nov. 1, 1860.

The first election of the village held on December 18, 1897, is recorded in the January 6, 1898, issue of *The Dufferin Sun*, Orangeville. Quote:

"A very hot municipal contest took place in the three-weeks-old village of Grand Valley for the reeveship on the council board. The candidates for the reeveship were Alex. Richardson and Dr. Gaviller, the former representing the pro-incorporation and anti-local option portion of the community. The fight was red hot, and each side did everything possible to secure the election of their favorite candidate, and every available vote was scooped in. Mr. Richardson proved to be the winner, and the result of the vote clearly indicates that the people of Grand Valley are against local option. The following is the vote: For Reeve, Richardson 92; Dr. Gaviller 74. For Council, Geo. Nodwell 142; R. Hamilton 106; Jas. McGregor 97; John Brown 94; R.G. Sanderson 84; Stewart Tate 65. The first four were elected."

In the new municipality local option was defeated on a straight majority of 32. In 1911 there was a vigorous campaign for local option, but the dries failed to obtain the necessary three-fifths majority. On January 5, 1914, local option was carried by a vote of 117 to 69, which was 6 more than the required majority of three-fifths. This closed the last open bar in the County of Dufferin.

Grand Valley's First Council and Officials, 1898



Top oval—Wm. McIntyre, Clerk. Council: 4 square pictures, clockwise from top left: John Brown, R.E. Hamilton, Geo. Nodwell, Jas. McGregor.
Corner pictures (clockwise from top left)—Robt. Dixon, Assessor; Harry Cooper, Treasurer; Wm. Gamble, Constable; J.D. Watson, Tax Collector.
Centre oval—Reeve Alex. Richardson.

Wardens of Dufferin County From Grand Valley

In the period 1882 to 1897 the village of Grand Valley was under the jurisdiction of the councils of East Luther, and the only one from these councils to be elected as Warden of Dufferin County was Andrew Richardson in 1889. Alex. Richardson from Grand Valley was Warden in 1903; Jas. J. Reith in 1910; Alfred Menary in 1918; Robt. Lang in 1929; Allan E. McIntyre in 1944; and Ted Eastham in 1959.

Municipal Government of Grand Valley

The following is a list of the Clerks of the village since incorporation: William McIntyre 1898-1911; Austin Richardson 1911-1927; Fred W. Bourn 1927-1930; Alfred Menary 1930-1958; Ross Murray 1958-1959; Allan McIntyre 1959, to present.

Reeves and Councils of Grand Valley (Reeve first named)

1898-Alex. Richardson, John Brown, R.E. Hamilton, Jas. McGregor, Geo. Nodwell

1899-Alex. Richardson, John Brown, R.E. Hamilton, Jas. McGregor, Geo. Nodwell

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- 1901-1905-Alex. Richardson, Councils unknown as yet.
1906-Jas. J. Reith, J.W. Graydon, Thos. Moss, Jas. McClelland, Geo. Sharp.
1907-T.H. Hamilton, Jas. McClelland, Dr. T.F. Perkin, Robt. Dixon, Geo. Sharp.
1908-Jas.J. Reith, J.E. McIntyre, W.G. Jenkins, M.G. Varcoe, Thos. Watson.
1909&1910-Jas. J. Reith, J.E. McIntyre, W.G. Jenkins, Wm. McClelland, Lewis Menary.
1911-J.E. McIntyre, Lewis Menary, Wm. H. Mutrie, A. Richardson, Thos. Watson.
1912-Lewis Menary, Wm. J. Baker, Jas. Graham, Harry Rounding, J.T. Tebbutt.
1913-Lewis Menary, Jas. Graham, Jas. McClelland, Frank Sargent, L. Sinclair.
1914-Lewis Menary, Wm. Bishop, L. Sinclair, Frank Sargent, John Brown.
1915-Frank Sargent, Wm. Bishop, Alfred Menary, John Brown, Peter Reid.
1916-Alfred Menary, Jas. McClelland, Wm. Bishop, W.A. Simpson, Laughlin Sinclair.
1917-Alfred Menary, John G. Reith, Thos. Watson, Wm. Bishop, W.A. Simpson.
1918-Alfred Menary, Thos. Watson, W. A. Simpson, John G. Reith, L. Sinclair.
1919-Thos. Watson, John G. Reith, Harry Donaghy, W.J. Baker, Wm. McClelland.
1920-Thos. Watson, John G. Reith, Harry Donaghy, W.J. Baker, Wm. McClelland.
1921-Wm. McClelland, W.J. Baker, J. Harry Donaghy, Fred J. Wilson, W.R. Hamilton.
1922-Wm. McClelland, Harry Donaghy, Wm. J. Baker, H. Rounding, F.J. Wilson.
1923-John G. Reith, John Henderson, W.J. Baker, Harry Rounding, Wm. Buchanan.
1924-John G. Reith, John Henderson, W.J. Baker, Harry Rounding, Wm. Buchanan.
1925-John G. Reith, W.J. Baker, John Henderson, Harry Donaghy, H. Rounding.
1926-John G. Reith, W.J. Baker, Harry Rounding, Robt. Lang, Harry Donaghy.
1927-John G. Reith, W.J. Baker, Harry Rounding, Robt. Lang, Harry Donaghy.

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- 1928-Robt. Lang, Wm. McClelland, Sam Gamble, Wm. J. Baker, Thos. J. Sime.
1929-Robt. Lang, Wm. McClelland, Sam Gamble, Wm. J. Baker, Thos. J. Sime.
1930-Robt. Lang, Wm. McClelland, Sam Gamble, Wm. J. Baker, Thos. J. Sime.
1931-Wm. J. Baker, Wm. McClelland, Peter McArthur, Chas. Benham, Thos. J. Sime.
1932-Wm. J. Baker, Wm. McClelland, C.W. Larson, Thos. J. Sime, Chas. Benham.
1933-Wm. J. Baker, C.W. Lawson, W.T. Edmanson, Jas. White, W. McDowell.
1934-W.J. Baker, W.T. Edmanson, G.H. Hardy, G.W. McDowell, Jas. White.
1935-W.T. Edmanson, Jas. White, Geo. H. Hardy, Geo. Cunningham, Sam Greenwood.
1936-W.T. Edmanson, Jas. White, Geo. Cunningham, Sam Greenwood, Herb J. Reburn.
1937-W.T. Edmanson, H.J. Reburn, Geo. Cuningham, Jas. White, Wm. Gilks.
1938-Jas. White, Carman E. Jelly, Clif. Bryan, Geo. Cunningham, Thos. Elgie.
1939-Jas. White, Clif. Bryan, Geo. Cunningham, Thos. Elgie, Wm. Gilks.
1940-Robt. Lang, Allan McIntyre, John Greenwood, Wm. Gilks, W.J. Baker.
1941-Robt. Lang, A.E. McIntyre, J. Greenwood, H. Donaghy, W. Baker.
1942-A.E. McIntyre, W.J. Baker, John Greenwood, John Talbot, Harry Crane.
1943-A.E. McIntyre, W.J. Baker, John Greenwood, John Talbot, Harry Crane.
1944-A. McIntyre, W. Baker, Harry Crane, Fred Dales, Wilbert Stuckey.
1945-Harry Crane, Wm. Baker, Wilbert Stuckey, Fred Dales, Peter McArthur.
1946-Harry Crane, Wm. Baker, Wilbert Stuckey, Fred Dales, Peter McArthur.
1947-W. Stuckey, Orv. Hardy, Clif. Black, P. McArthur, Chas. Bratt.
1948-Jas. H. Hillis, Jas. Legate, Clif Black, Jas. Davison, Wm. Gilks.
1949-Jas. H. Hillis, Jas. Legate, Clif Black, Jas. Davison, Wm. Gilks.
1950-Jas. Hillis, Clif. Black, Jas. Findlay, Jas. Legate, Allan Shannon.
1951-Wm. Baker, Allan Shannon, Jas. Legate, Jas. Findlay, Wm. Gilks
1952-Wm. Baker, Allan Shannon, Jas. Legate, Jas. Findlay, Wm. Gilks
1953-Wm. Baker, W. Gilks, Wm. Stewart, Wm. Boggs, G. Cunningham.

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1954-Wm. Baker, Geo. Cunningham, Ernest Tovell, Geo. Drury, Hector Irvine.

1955-Jas. Hillis, Jos. Greenwood, Ernest Tovell, Ed. Frey, Geo. Cunningham.

1956-Jos. Greenwood, Geo. Cunningham, Ted Eastham, Ed. Frey, Ernest Tovell.

1957-Jos. Greenwood, Ed. Frey, Ernest Tovell, Tom Tindall, Ted Eastham.

1958-Ted Eastham, Tom Tindall, Ernest Tovell, Geo. Cunningham, Eddie Birkland.

1959-Ted Eastham, Mrs. Wm. (Jeanette) Boggs, W.J. Baker, Ed. Birkland, B. Fife.

1960-Ted Eastham, Lewis Menary, Jr., Bruce Fife, Jeanette Boggs, W.J. Baker.

1961-Ted Eastham, present Council same as 1960.

It is of interest to note that the first woman to be elected to the council in the history of Grand Valley, was Mrs. Jeanette Boggs, on Dec. 29, 1958.

Village Politicians

Mr. Lewis Menary, sr., born in Amaranth township in 1880, was the son of Mr. and Mrs. David Menary. At an early age, he moved to Grand Valley and entered the hay business. He also dealt in horses for the west and for the army. For a period of years, there was a large local production of turnips, most of which were bought and shipped by Mr. Menary. For several years before that, he was in the car business. After taking an active part in municipal affairs, Mr. Menary (or "Lew" as he was familiarly known) entered Dominion politics, and was elected in 1945 as Progressive-Conservative to represent North Wellington in the House of Commons. This contest between Mr. Menary and Mr. Darroch attracted world-wide publicity, for the vote was so close that they were each in and out several times, 'til the final soldier vote gave "Lew" a small majority.

One week-end, on which Mr. Menary had brought John Diefenbaker home from Ottawa, a piece of loose plaster fell from the ceiling, narrowly missing our future Prime Minister.

In 1910 Mr. Menary married Miss Lucy Taylor, daughter of Mr. R.F. Taylor, and they had five daughters and one son, Lewis, jr., who has carried on the family business and traditions. Mr. Menary died April 22, 1956.

Mr. Howard H. Hilborn was born in East Luther in 1881, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Hilborn. Although he lost his right hand at an early age, he never allowed that to handicap his activities. He farmed very successfully, and at the same time entered the car business in Grand Valley in 1911. He signed the first contract in Canada as a Chevrolet dealer in 1915. He built the Chevrolet garage and a new home on Mill Street. He moved into Grand Valley in 1935. Mr. Hilborn always took an active part in church and in municipal affairs. He

was county Warden in 1919, and later served 22 years as East Luther clerk. In a wider field, he was appointed in 1938 Receiver under the Farmers' Auditors Act, and handled 456 cases in the counties of Dufferin and Wellington. He served for 8 years as President of the Liberal Association for the Provincial riding. Mr. Hilborn married Miss Adeline Sime, in 1905, and had two daughters, Mrs. W.L. Henderson and Mrs. Alex Black, and one son, Harold, on the ancestral farm.

Roads

Because the roads leading into the village have always had a great influence on its development and business success, it is of interest to give a brief account of their development.

The earliest settlers came into the area by way of the thirteenth line of East Garafraxa, from such places as Erin, Port Credit and Toronto. They entered East Luther at the south-east corner and crossed the Boyne Creek which was so named (from the river in Ireland) by Sam and James Graham. The roads the settlers followed were crude, being little more than blazed trails, following the higher ridges through the bush. Just as important in determining the trend in settling was the river, which served as an ice road in the winter and for navigation and log running at other seasons.

After the country was surveyed, with the proposed roads marked by blazing or slashing the bark of trees, the settlers began to travel there when possible. Coming to low or swampy ground a trail was constructed by felling logs across the road and throwing earth over them making the notorious "corduroy" roads. Gradually a road passable for oxen with a "jumper" would be made. The 12th line of Garafraxa was not opened until 1857, and was very rough for years. The first straight roads opened in Luther were the two now known as "blind lines". Four settlers came in 1855 to the one running north and south just west of the village. They were James and Samuel Graham, Steven Beals and John Locks. The first road to be gravelled near the village was that now known as highway 104 and north of the village to near the 7th line, done in 1878.

One of the biggest problems of building roads into the village was the necessity of crossing the river in so many places, to say nothing of the numerous creeks. A history of bridge construction is included in the section on "The Grand River".

Perhaps the worst obstruction to transportation to and from the village and its customers, the farmers, is the abnormal amount of snow fall in this area, widely known as the "snow belt". None of the older residents can ever forget the winter "pitch-holes." For years the only known remedy was to take down the fences and go through the fields, or on the river ice for those who lived near the river.

Early in the new century the townships encouraged the farmers to replace their rail fences with wire ones. This policy eventually made the roads passable

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for sleighs and cutters, but still useless for winter motor traffic. Following World War II the county road to Monticello was kept snowplowed and early in the fifties most of the township roads were opened by the organization of the "snow clubs", and this led to the plowing of all roads by the municipality, the need for this becoming urgent with the policy of transporting the high school pupils by bus to the village.

With the coming of motoring the need for gravelling the mud roads of the townships became urgent. This was nearly accomplished by a plan know as "road work", when yearly every farmer would haul gravel for a couple of days to the road adjacent to his farm. With the advent of stone crushing equipment and trucks this job was done more efficiently. With the development of earth moving equipment, during the fifties the regrading, raising, widening and surfacing of all the roads are well on the way to accomplishment. Besides an improvement for summer use, this works out that most of the snow in the winter blows clear of the road, and if any does remain, the snowplows can push it far enough back that the next storm doesn't cause a blockade. The use of snow fences, permanent hedges and reforestation are also being used to keep the snow off the roads.

The most important road improvement for the village was the paving of Main Street in 1928. The older residents will recall the old water sprinkler which was used to lay the dust before the newer plan of oiling them was tried out. Most of the back streets have been hard-surfaced in different ways, and many sections of the deep side ditches have been tiled and filled in, thus widening the streets and making them safer. During the winter they are all plowed and the snow banks are trucked away from Main Street's business section.

Most important to Grand Valley is the two mile stretch of road connecting with No. 9 highway to the south. For years this road was often in a deplorable condition, even after it was taken over by the province in 1947, for it wasn't until 1952 that it was reconstructed to modern specifications.

Actually the road job that really gave Grand Valley an outlet to the world by truck or car was the paving of No. 9 highway from Orangeville to the Waldemar hill in 1933, and from there to Arthur in the following year. The dangerous bottleneck at the narrow bridge over the Grand River wasn't eliminated until July 11, 1954, when the new bridge was first used.

Perhaps the next transportation improvement for Grand Valley will be the construction of a landing field for planes. Already, one of our local people, Ossie Foreman at the Highway service station owns a private aeroplane. Many can recall when there wasn't any more automobiles in the community than that, and even some of the older ones can recall when a top buggy was just as rare.

The Grand River

Grand Valley's most distinctive feature is the Grand River which has its source about fourteen miles north, enters at the eastern boudary, and runs the entire length of the village, giving it a beauty of landscape surpassed by none.

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In the early days of the settlement the river Grand had a much greater flow of water than now. The river hastened the clearing of the surrounding countryside by floating the logs down to the mills. It also provided a means of transportation before the roads and railway were built. But in the construction of these, the river proved to be a costly obstacle, for many bridges had to be built.

The first bridge in the village crossed the river opposite Ponsford Street and was for some years the only means of entering the village from the east. However, in 1873 there was a footbridge across where the first Amaranth St. bridge was erected, sometime soon after. This bridge was washed away in 1883 and was replaced by the last wooden bridge which remained till the big flood of 1918. The present fine concrete bridge was built with sufficient length to cross the river in line with the road, thus eliminating the dangerous turn. It was the first bridge of its type in Ontario, built under the supervision of Mr. H.H. Hilborn, at that time Warden of Dufferin County.

The first Main St. bridge was built in the 1880's, replacing the one at Ponsford Street, but it was wrecked by an exceptionally big flood in 1901. The new bridge in turn was taken off by the flood of 1918, but instead of breaking up and being washed away, it remained intact and most of its material was salvaged, and rebuilt by Mr. Robt. Dixon, for \$1300 including the paint job.

The Amaranth Street Bridge



The last wooden bridge over the Grand River on Amaranth Street, looking to the west, taken in 1899.

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Again in 1934 there was a destructive flood and this bridge was totally destroyed, and was replaced by the present modern structure of unique design, under the supervision of Reeve W.J Baker. During its construction and aerial carriage, strung on a cable, was used by the public for crossing the river. When the water level went down a foot-walk was built. Vehicles crossed through the water at Cooper St. or went along the south bank of the river to the Amaranth St. bridge.

With the exception of the heavy flood caused by hurricane Hazel, on October 16, 1954, the floods of recent years have not been so severe as in the past. One reason for this is the fact that roads, bridges and the foundations of homes adjacent to the river have all been raised higher. Besides this, the Ontario Conservation Commission, on which Mr. Stan Potter has served for years, has built a dam, creating a 3,500 acre lake covering all of Luther marsh and many adjoining farms. Thousands of cars, many of them with boats, pass through the village at the opening of the (duck hunting) season on October 1st every fall.

Postal Services

In the earliest days of the settlement the nearest post office was Reading, on the fourteenth line of Garafraxa, at the Broad Road (now County Road 3). A Mr. Donaldson kept the post office there, as well as a little store. On Nov. 1, 1860, a hundred years ago, the first post office for the village was opened under the name "Luther", the mail being brought once a week from Reading, which in turn received the mail from Hillsburgh. Later the mail came to Luther village from Belwood, being brought by John Connor, up to the time that the railway went through in 1871. It was then brought from Waldemar by Mr. Sam Stuckey to the village until the time the railway opened a station for Luther village in 1875.

After the first postmaster, Mr. Sam Stuckey, the office was in the store of Dawson and Scott, with Mr. Wm. Dawson the postmaster until 1878, followed by Mr. John Gordon for three years, and from 1881 to July 15, 1883, by Mr. W.R. Scott. Mr. R.F. Taylor succeeded and he was the first to open an office in 1901 specially for mail. Before the end of his long term of thirty years, the daily delivery of mail to the surrounding farm homes was started. Route No. 1 started in 1910, No. 2 in 1911, No. 3 in 1912 and No. 4 in 1915. Joseph Ritchie, still Courier on No. 1 since he started on June 10, 1919, when 15 years old (under contract assumed by his father), holds the long time record for Canada. In recognition, he received the Queen's Coronation Medal in 1953.

Mr. Sam Maxwell started as Postmaster in October, 1913, and after 28 years, was succeeded September 1, 1941, by Herb McDougall. During Mr. McDougall's term, many changes were instituted, the most important being the erection of the present fine new Post Office on Mill Street. It was opened on December 30, 1958. After serving as Post Master, by special request, for an extra year, Mr. McDougall retired on July 10, 1960, and was succeeded by the present Postmaster, Orville Hardy.

Telephones

In 1890, Grand Valley was first connected with outside points when two telephones were installed in the village, one in W.R. Scott's store and the other in the office of the Divisional Court Clerk, R.E. Hamilton. Mr. Scott was the Bell's local agent to collect tolls, etc. It is said that these early phones created great curiosity among the natives who marvelled at such a wonder. By 1900 there were 10 phones in town, and by 1912 the Bell phones reached its maximum with 43, all business phones.

Very early in the century, Dr. G.I. Campbell built a line of 12 miles to North Luther for the convenience of his patients, with three points to which people could come to call the Doctor. The Berwick line was started shortly after the above by Dr. Colbeck to serve 12 points in the south of Luther and in Garafraxa. In 1902 a group of East Luther men sold shares to start a line which took over Dr. Campbell's line and extended to 12 phones. This group was incorporated in 1911 as the East Luther Telephone Company with 149 subscribers (about half of them in the village) and 60 miles of line. Robt. Dixon was president and Wm. McKinley secretary-treasurer. Their first Central was in Dr. Campbell's Drug Store and by the time of incorporation it was in Stewart Tate's house. In 1917 the Bell Co. with its Central in T.H. Hamilton's had only 26 subscribers left and sold out to the East Luther Co. for \$600.00 and gave it the right of direct long distance connection on Bell lines. In 1926 The East Luther Telephone Co. purchased the present frame home on Main Street and moved its Central there under the management of John Watt.

During this period the Berwick line continued to function and by 1910 or '11, Bob Edgar brought a line into the village with Central in Wm. Bishop's. Competition for subscribers became very keen and the rates were reduced by Edgar from \$5.00 per year to \$2.00. The East Luther Co. maintained a uniform rate through all these years up to 1944 at \$8.00 per year. In 1945 at \$11.00 per year, all night, Sunday and holiday service was given.

In 1920 the Edgar line purchased the Berwick line and in August, 1922, The East Luther Telephone Co. purchased the Amaranth Co-op. Telephone. Even before the death of Robt. Edgar in the thirties, his line had deteriorated so badly that most of its subscribers had put in the East Luther phone.

After the death of Wm. Wansborough, October 28, 1934, Mr. John Watt acquired complete ownership of the East Luther System and, assisted by his son-in-law, Ivan Bruce, gradually improved the service to modern standards. All that part of the system in the village was changed over to common battery in 1958, with a complete new switchboard in a new modern office.

After the death of both John Watt and Ivan Bruce in 1959, the System was managed by Mrs. Gladys Bruce with Bill Berry as line-man. The disastrous ice storms of the winter of 1959-60 put every rural line out of operation so badly that the whole farming community was for months in the same state so far as telephone service was concerned, as it had been in the nineteenth century. Not until October 18, 1960, did the last rural line resume service. Mrs. Bruce

has negotiated a deal with the Bell Telephone Co. whereby it will take over the system July 1, 1961.

Electricity

"To Mr. Wm. Stuckey's enterprise and public spiritness we owe the fact that electric lights were first introduced in the village." The above quotation is from October 8, 1896, issue of Grand Valley Tribune.

Mr. Wm. Stuckey had a planing mill where the Latter Day Saints Church is now situated. In 1886 he went to Toronto and purchased a dynamo with which to generate electricity from his steam engine. At first there were no lights in the homes, only on the streets and in one store. In 1894 Mr. Stuckey sold his generator to Mr. Fred Appleyard who supplied electricity to the village for two years, from a plant where Knox Church is now.

In 1896 Mr. Appleyard sold to Mr. John Philip who moved the plant across the river to use in connection with his saw mill. The following is a copy of a letter dated April 12, 1952, received by Mr. and Mrs. Stan. L. Hunt from Mr. R.W. Philip (nephew and electrician of John Philip), then manager of Milton Hydro Electric Commission:

"I was quite a young man when we started the electric light project by buying a steam plant from Mr. Appleyard. It was a direct current system, using arc lights on the street corners and in Reith's store. However, this was a failure so we decided to go into the lighting business in a proper way. In the spring of 1897 we started a transmission line to Arthur, completing it in October of the same year. The generator was a 75 kilowatt, which we ran off a 75 horsepower steam engine, transmitting at a voltage of 4,400 volts.

"One year later we built a new power house and installed a 150 h.p. steam plant, and also a two phase generator of 150 kilowatts, but we found in five years that we were once again overloaded, so we decided to meter all services. The charge was 10¢ per 16 candle-power lamp, and when the meters were installed we charged 10¢ per kilowatt and decreased our load 75%. This plant was operated till 1916 when same was taken over by the Hydro Electric Power Commission."

The construction of the transmission line to Arthur as mentioned in Mr. Philip's letter has always been regarded locally as being the first long distance line in the world. However, official Hydro records show that in the same year The North Shore Co. of Grand Chute, Que., and Three Rivers, began transmitting electric power 17 miles between the above places. Also in the same year a line of 36 miles came into operation near Salt Lake City, Utah. However, the Grand Valley-Arthur line was certainly pioneered without knowledge or help of the above lines, and it was, without a doubt, the very first long distance electric power transmission line in Ontario.

Grand Valley should be very proud and grateful to have such a distinguished accomplishment by one of its earlier natives and the Historical

Sites Commission should consider the erection of a plaque or monument honouring his achievement.

In 1916 it was apparent that Mr. John Philip's plant was inadequate to supply the increasing demand for electric power. The following quotation is from The Star and Vidette of September 21, 1916:

"While the people of Grand Valley and Arthur are satisfied that it would not be in their interest to renew a long franchise with Mr. Philip, they will terminate their connection with him with nothing but the most cordial feeling. The dealings which he has had with the Corporations have been mutually satisfactory. He, on his part, has done what he agreed to do and all that could be expected of him. But the time has come when we want something better than what Mr. Philip can offer. We want Power as well as light, and we want twenty-four hour service."

Not just in the early days did the existing electric equipment prove unequal to heavier demands. In 1951 the increased use of electric power was taken care of by a general and drastic overhaul of the whole system in the village, with additional and heavier wire and transformers. Alfred Menary was secretary-treasurer of the Hydro in the village from 1930 to 1958. He had also been reeve at the time of the changeover from Philips to Hydro and had conducted all the negotiations in that project.

The most severe test which Hydro in Grand Valley ever experienced was that caused by the double ice storm of December 28, 1959, and January 13, 1960. So heavy was the ice on the wire and tree limbs, and for such a prolonged time, that for weeks a stiff wind meant more breaks and blackouts. Nearly every home in the village has become completely dependent on Hydro for heating, cooking, water supply, sewage disposal, radio, television and lights, that a prolonged interruption is almost a calamity. By rushing in help from all parts of the province, the Commission did a marvelous job of restoring service.

Ontario Farmers' Weather Insurance Mutual Company

Another province-wide first, of which Grand Valley is justifiably proud, is the organization of the above Company in 1904. Before then there was no company in the province offering insurance against loss of property due to wind and weather. Since then one other similar company has been formed, and between the two handle all the farm risks in the province. The first President was William Park and J.W. Rounding was the first secretary. In 1914, Wm. Wansborough was appointed secretary, and the next President after Mr. Park was Donald Gear, followed by John Watt. After the death of Mr. Wansborough, Miss Nell Foster, who had worked in the office with Mr. Wansborough, became Secretary-Manager in 1935, and has continued to the present. Mr. F.J. Young, of Arthur, is now the President.

Recreation

Grand Valley people have always taken a keen interest in promoting sports and all kinds of recreation. Whenever a local team would win a place in the finals or playoffs against a neighboring town, it would receive the whole-hearted support of the entire community. This support has also been forthcoming when money was required for rinks, parks, gymnasium or equipment of any kind.

A Grand Valley Old Boys and Girls Association was organized in Toronto, March 23, 1938. Every winter they held a dance and every summer a picnic, as well as church services. July 1, 1946, when Grand Valley had an official welcome home for returned ex-servicemen, the Association came from Toronto to hold their picnic at the same time. The Old Boys Association held their last picnic in High Park in 1958, but it was rained out and since then the executive has decided regretfully to discontinue. Past Presidents of the Association are: Oscar W. Leggette, W.S. McDonald, Austin Duffy, John T. Groydon, Thos. Tebbutt, John A. McDonald, Gordon Patry, Mrs. Geo. Hills, Mrs. W.E. Taylor and Wm. Brown. The Association held a dance in Carnegie Hall in 1954. Donations have been made from time to time to Grand Valley Red Cross, Fire Department and the Lion's Club.

The early settlers had much hard work, so most of their social events were at work bees, helping each other get work done. By 1871 the sport of horse racing had become popular. The races were run on Amaranth Street from the bridge to Main Street. Most of the horses were from the farms, and some young fellows from near Arthur came in with broncos. The crowds viewed the contests from the rail fences which lined both sides of the street. From 1871 to 1910 a yearly event was the Dominion Day celebrations which started out with the famous "calithumpian" parade.

Of course there were always dances. There was a dance hall above the Dominion Hotel shed, used till Chatfield Hall was built in 1884. In 1913, an entertainment hall was built in the lower storey of the library. A popular sport in the early days was football, played on the west side of Main Street, when the only buildings there were the Joyce hotel on the corner, and the lower hotel.

In 1884 a baseball team was organized with the following players: Bill Stuckey, Sam Stuckey (pitcher), Jack Small, Jim Small, Fred Alwin, Bill McDonald, Jim McDonald, Joe Osborne, Ben Appleyard, Bill Russell, Harry Kribbs and Bill Luxton. They played in a field called the "Commons", situated north of Amaranth Street up to Gier Street. North of Gier, it was all bush.

In 1915 Grand Valley had a very strong team, going to Toronto, on July 1st to play against a Toronto team. On Labour Day, St. Andrew's team, champions of Toronto Senior League, came to Grand Valley. In a scoreless game up to the 9th inning, the local boys finally won out. Players on this team were: Frank Sargent, W.A. Britton, Jack and Jim McDonald, Herb Cotton, Percy Brawley, A.S. Ramsay, Gord Small, Gib McArthur and Dr. G.I. Campbell. Quote from The Star and Vidette: "No better game was ever played

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here, nor could a nicer contest be desired. Grand Valley has the strongest baseball team in years."

In that year the Grand Valley Juvenile team consisted of: Frank Perkin, Irwin Campbell, Alvin Bennett, Ross McDonald, Max Ramsay, Lloyd Hinton, Elmer Lovell, Harvey Brawley and Bert Bennett.

Sleigh riding used to be one of the most popular sports for the youth of all ages. Being surrounded by hills, the village had a natural setting. In the days before the car, the favourite place for sleigh riding was down Main Street from the school. Boys from the country used to bring in a bob from a farm sleigh, and the contest was for which one could go the farthest. Mr. Jack Buchanan told of an accident that happened in 1898: "One time we got a light sleigh from Archie Irvine's livery stable, and about thirty were on it, coasting down Main Street hill. Wylie Skelton was on a small sleigh in front, holding and guiding the tongue of the big sleigh. When we got about opposite the Central hotel Wylie lost his hold on the tongue, and the big sleigh went out of control, heading straight through the plate glass window of R.F. Taylor's store. Most of the riders had fallen off before it got that far. I fell off, and Dr. Campbell after me, hitting his heel against my head. He took me around to Dr. Skelton's office and put three stitches in a bad gash over the left eye."

1922 Grand Valley Baseball Club



Back row: Dr. G.I. Campbell, President; Ross McDonald, Catcher; William Watson, Left Field; Norman Moss, Centre Field; Clyde Gordon, Shortstop; Jas. McDonald, 3rd Base; Andrew Moss, Mascot.
Front Row: Frank Irvine, 2nd Base; Irwin Campbell, Pitcher and First Base; I. Kraft, Pitcher and First Base; Gilbert McArthur, Right Field.

Skating and Hockey

The first rink in the village, other than the river ice, was situated where the bowling green is to-day. A hockey team of the 1890's consisted of such players: Gib McArthur, Harry Sanderson, Fred Bailey, Walter Swain and Hugh Cameron. Gib McArthur finally gave up hockey to specialize as a speed skater. He won a three mile race on the open air rink against Mike Heffernan, of Arthur, and Walley Vallery, of Fergus. By 1904 the old Agricultural Hall was first flooded for an indoor rink, and when the present hall was built in 1900, Curling also became a popular sport. By 1912 Hill Taylor had also entered the speed skating, winning the county contest at Shelburne that year. Robt. Watt and Oliver Durkin were 2nd and 3rd in the same contest. Gib McArthur won the open contest against J. R. Roe, of Toronto. By 1914, Hill was also in the open contests, winning against Toronto's best skaters.

Hockey

Interest of Grand Valley people in hockey reached its peak in 1931, when the local junior team was in the N.H.L. After winning one game each in the playoffs, Grand Valley and Durham had the final game on neutral ice in Palmerston, on Feb. 12, 1931. So great was the local enthusiasm that a special train was used to take, what was estimated to be, half the population of the village to see their boys play what proved to be a most thrilling game. Scoreless till near the end of the final period, Scotty McIntyre finally got the winning goal. The players were: Bill Gamble, John Boyle, Lew Sargent, Scotty McIntyre, Dan Huxley, Cliff Lougheed and Andy Richardson. The coach was Wally Thompson, manager of the Creamery. The manager of the team was Wilfred Gamble and the mascot was Harry Bruce.

Lacrosse

There was a period in the history of Grand Valley at around the beginning of the century when lacrosse was the dominant game. The outstanding players were: Ed and Wm. McIntyre, Bob Tough, Walter Swain, Wylie Skelton, Jim Gardner, Jack Couse, Frank McIntyre, Geo. Haslem, Tom Reith, Baker Hamilton and Lewis Hamilton. When the Orangeville team won the Canadian championship in 1901, they had on their team three Grand Valley boys, viz. Ed. and Wm. McIntyre and Walter Swain. In 1902 the two McIntyre boys went as players on the Orangeville team to New York City for an important game. Like other games, lacrosse had its ups and downs. Sam McGuire, who has the honour of being the oldest man in the village to have been born and lived here all his life, gives the following list of an exceptionally good lacrosse team of a few years later than the above: Wm. McClelland, Herb McClelland, Erret King, Rance Mutrie, Ed. Huffman, Dick Buchanan and Lawrence Loree. Much later than these an outstanding player was Clyde Gordon, Mgr. of Imperial Bank. The most recent revival of the sport was when Rev. H.C. Caslor and Lloyd Henderson coached a team of "box" lacrosse.

1956 Softball Championship

Grand Valley boys usually make a good showing in games, but during the 1956 softball season they really excelled themselves. Most of the group playing that year had played together for the past several years, and were so well co-ordinated that it was impossible to pick out exceptional players, as each one was outstanding in some way.

Under the capable coaching of Paddy Hatt, of the local bank staff, the team went into the finals against the Shands team. After three wins each, the seventh and final game, played in Arthur under the floodlights, drew an immense crowd, with excitement at fever pitch. It proved to be a thrilling and evenly contested game, ending with a score of four to two in favour of Grand Valley, giving the team the championship of the Grand River Softball League, 1956.

The Grand Valley players were: Don Richardson, pitcher; Bob Fife, catcher; Paddy Hatt, 1st base; Les Soloman, alt. pitcher; Wayne Ritchie, short stop; Allan Moss, jr., Emerson Rodgers, Paul McIntyre, Ray Ritchie, Lew Menary, Reg. Carter, Murray Taylor, Cliff Benham and Bernard Boswell.

Grand Valley Brass Band

During the 1880's an exceptionally good brass band was started in Grand Valley under the leadership of Mr. A.O. Smith and Mr. Wm. Finley (worked in Huffman's blacksmith shop). The band had as many as twenty members at one time, and was active all through the nineties, and at least to the time of the soldier's return from the Boer War.

Softball

Until sometime in the twenties baseball was played entirely with the regulation harball. By 1930 softball had become more popular almost to the exclusion of the other. Since then the boys have always had teams that played in local leagues with varying success. At first the new game was considered by many as being "sissy", but it wasn't til recently that the girls took up the game seriously enough to form a club or a league. In 1955 Mayor J.A. Maude, of Orangeville, awarded the present Intercounty Girls Softball League trophy, won that year by Shelburne girls, and by Orangeville every year since, until 1960, when the Grand Valley Club, coached by Stewart Corbett, won the championship. Members of the Grand Valley team were: Sharon Gamble, Betty Simpson, Doreen McQuarrie, Joan Nairn, Joan Greenwood, Joyce Taylor, Kay Masson, Lois Brundle, Linda Rich, Gail Barber, Sheila Brundle and Eileen Maltby.

Bowling

The Grand Valley Lawn Bowling Club was incorporated in 1908 and the Green was prepared for playing the same year. Mr. Jas. J. Reith was President and Dr. W.M. Berwick, Sec.-Treas. The Club house was erected in 1911, the year after their first tournament. The popularity of the game reached its zenith

1956 Softball Championship

Grand Valley boys usually make a good showing in games, but during the 1956 softball season they really excelled themselves. Most of the group playing that year had played together for the past several years, and were so well co-ordinated that it was impossible to pick out exceptional players, as each one was outstanding in some way.

Under the capable coaching of Paddy Hatt, of the local bank staff, the team went into the finals against the Shands team. After three wins each, the seventh and final game, played in Arthur under the floodlights, drew an immense crowd, with excitement at fever pitch. It proved to be a thrilling and evenly contested game, ending with a score of four to two in favour of Grand Valley, giving the team the championship of the Grand River Softball League, 1956.

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1915 Champion Lawn Bowling Club with various trophies



Seated—Ed. McIntyre, A.S. Ramsay.
Standing—Alfred Menary, W.G. Jenkins, Wm. McClelland, Logan Craig,
Jas. J. Reith.

in 1915, when a local storekeeper, Archie S. Ramsay, became the champion bowler of Canada, winning the John Ross Robertson Cup on Thursday, Sept. 9, 1915. During the same year (1915) local rinks won several trophies and shields. Hon. President of the Club that year was Thos. Watson; Pres., Frank Sargent; Vice-pres., Esbin Bennett; Sec-treas., A.S. Ramsay; Caretaker, Geo. H. Nodwell. Outstanding bowlers, besides the above were: Edward McIntyre, Alfred Menary, Geo. W. Jenkins, Wm. McClelland, W. Logan Craig and J.J. Reith.

In 1921 a Ladies' Bowling Club was formed, with Mrs. J.G. Reith as President and Mrs. Robt. Lang, Sec-Treas. For many years this club held very large tournaments with immense crowds from surrounding towns. Since 1957 a good revival of the game has taken place with mixed playing. During winter 5 pin bowling has been popular. Many couples go once weekly to Orangeville.

Societies

Quote from the Grand Valley Tribune, Oct. 8, 1896: "Of societies, Grand Valley has its full quota, for not less than thirteen or fourteen organizations are represented."

The following Societies, having all discontinued, were active in 1899, with names of officers then:

A HISTORY OF GRAND VALLEY

Independent Order of Foresters-Wm. Finley, C.R., J.B. Skelton, Sec; started 1884, still active 1911.

Sons of Scotland, Camp McIntyre-John Sime, Chief; Wm. McIntyre, Secretary.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows-John Luxton, N.G.; Harry Rounding, Secretary.

Canadian Order of Foresters-Grand Valley Court 107, A.H. Dales, C.R.; S.A. Maguire, Secretary.

Royal Templars of Temperance-Jasper Council No. 224, Geo. Tough, S.C.; J.W. Rounding, Sec. Lodge started in 1886.

Ancient Order of United Workmen-John Newberry, M.W.; Jas. J. Reith, Secretary.

The Grange-Thos. Wardrope, W.M.; Jas. McClure, Secretary Membership of over 60.

Loyal Orange Order, Royal Oak 256 was formed in 1881 with John Hayes as its first Master. Throughout the years there have been different Masters, some of whom were: Sam Graydon, Weir McCulloch, Jos. Graydon, J.A.V. Preston, Wm. Rainey, Hugh Cameron, L.D. Crewson, Geo. H. Hunt, John McBride.

Over the years, three members of the Clergy have held the office of Worshipful Master. Many have been County Master, and Geo. H. Hunt had for several years the office of Lecturer in the Grand Orange Lodge. In 1903 the lodge got white suits for the twelfth of July parade, and headed by a good fife and drum band generally took first prize over a period of years, even in the year they paraded 135 strong in Toronto Junction. At the present time there are 44 members in the L.O.L. 256. Ralph West is Master and Gordon Winters, Secretary.

Lady Ester L.O.B.A. No. 1135 was formed in Grand Valley, July 2, 1947, with Wor. Sister Marjorie Berry, as Mistress, and with a membership of 27. In the spring of 1959, its charter was surrendered and the remaining members transferred to L.O.B.A. 964 at Fergus.

The Royal Black Preceptory, affiliated with the Orange, was organized in 1907. James McClelland was the first Preceptor; others were Stewart Tate, George H. Hunt and John McBride. There have been a total of 33 Preceptors. This lodge celebrates the relief of Londonderry and has sponsored one Derry Day celebration in Grand Valley, that on August 10, 1946. The present Preceptor of the lodge is Chas. Chamberlain, with Harry Crane the secretary.

Scott Masonic Lodge, A.F. & A.M., No. 421, had its warrant issued July 18, 1888. Mr. W.R. Scott, one of the first store-keepers, was instrumental in getting the lodge started and was honoured by having the lodge named after him. Charter officers were: Dr. R.R. Hopkins, Wor. Master; Samuel Jull, Sr. Warden; Wm. R. Scott, Jr. Warden. During its 73 years there have been 64 different Masters and a total of 373 members initiated. Today there are 67 resident members and 60 non-resident and 11 Honourary Life members,

including: Ed. McIntyre who joined in 1898, Dr. M.W. Berwick who joined in 1906 and John McCulloch who joined in 1907. The present Master is Lorne Davis and Wilfred West is Secretary.

Board of Trade was started in 1939 with Clarence Lawson as President. Besides making regulations governing business hours and holidays, it has sponsored many worthwhile projects. The first project was a soap-box derby and bicycle race, September 13, 1939. Regular features held yearly by the Board are the Hallowe'en parties and the Santa Claus Parades for the children. Because the local half mile race-track was considered the best in the province, the Board of Trade, with Rex Hughes as organizer, sponsored the Canadian Trotting Derby here for two years. The one on September 6, 1948, had nearly 6,000 paid admissions. The 1961 President of the Board is Hector Irvine, and the Secretary Ed. Windus.

The Agricultural Society

The first Fall Fair was held in Grand Valley on October 25, 1870. The next year marked the inauguration of the East Luther Agricultural Society, with Mr. Jacob Scott as the first President, and Mr. W.R. Scott as the first Secretary. The one-day fairs were held for 16 years on what was called "The Commons" now that part of the village east of Crozier Street. In 1886 the present Agricultural Park was acquired and a half mile race track laid out. By 1896 The Grand Valley Tribune reported that the Fair "had made rapid and conspicuous progress." The first hall in this park soon became too small for the exhibits, and besides there was a demand for a rink large enough for ice curling. In 1909 the present hall was built by Robt. Dixon and "The Guelph Mercury" reporting on the 1910 Fall Fair said it was the best hall of the fifteen fairs which the Mercury had visited that fall. In 1903, the admission was raised from 15¢ to 25¢ and in 1922 it was increased to 50¢. In 1912 the attendance was 2,000 and there were three lady directors. In 1960 there were 20 lady directors, 12 men directors and 15 associate directors. As progress has been made in all walks of life, so too the Agricultural Society has made changes and endeavoured to keep up with the times. In 1957, the north seven acres of the Park were sold to the G.V.D.H.S. Board for the erection of the new high school. This cut down the length of the track to a third of a mile. The President of the Agricultural Society is Mr. Grenville Taylor and the Sec.-Treas. is Mrs. Albert Looby, the first woman to hold this office.

During the many years previous to 1922 the Agricultural Society held a Spring Horse Show. This was a district noted for its many fine horses, and as many as 20 different local horsemen would receive prizes. Outstanding among these was W.J. Taylor, sr., who in 1905 won the top trophy. Mr. Taylor's three sons, Archie, William and Alvin have all carried on breeding prize Clydesdales, having imported outstanding stock from Scotland. They have repeatedly won Grand Championship prizes at both the Canadian National

A HISTORY OF GRAND VALLEY

Exhibition and the Royal Winter Fair. In 1944, Premier Hepburn of Ontario, purchased a horse of the famous Taylor Clydesdales.

Besides horses, this district has produced top quality cattle. In 1919, George and Bert Gier brought fame to Grand Valley by winning the Grand Championship at the C.N.E. with their Shorthorn bull. More recently, Colbeck Bros. (Sidney and Cuthbert) have brought great publicity to Grand Valley by winning many prizes with their Aberdeen-Angus cattle, at C.N.E. and Royal Winter Fair, winning the Reserve Grand Champion prizes in 1957 and 1960.

Grand Valley Women's Institute

Grand Valley Women's Institute was formed in 1904 in the East Wellington district. In 1917, it was changed to the Dufferin District. The first President was Mrs. Hugh Peden, with Mrs. A. Park as Secretary. Mrs. M.W.

Grand Valley Women's Institute, 1915



Front Row—May Taylor, Annie McCulloch, Pearl Batters, Pearl Baxendale, Emily Clayton, Lillian Mellor, Esther Davy, Mrs. Sam Gamble.

Second Row (seated)—Mrs. John McCulloch, Mrs. J.K. Hamilton, Mrs. T. C. Hamilton, Mrs. Geo. Nodwell, Mrs. M.W. Berwick, Mrs. T.H. Hamilton, Mrs. Logan Craig, Mrs. Alex. Park Mrs. R.E. Hamilton, Mrs. Peter Reid.

Third Row—Mrs. Drummond Tate, Mrs. Wm. G. Jenkins, Mrs. Wm. Buchanan, Mrs. George Lawson, Mrs. Jas. Duke, Mrs. Anrew Reilly, Mrs. Frank Sargent, Mrs. Jas. Mellor, Mrs. Tom Reith, Mrs. Larry Bellinger, Mrs. Nelson Duffy, Mrs. Wm. Baxendale.

Fourth Row—Mrs. Isaac Scott, Mrs. Mert Lovell, Mrs. Willis Rounding, Mrs. Ed. Batters, Mrs. Ed. McIntyre, Mrs. T.F. Perkins, Mrs. Wm. Mutrie, Mrs. Lewis Menary, Mrs. Archie Ramsay, Mrs. W. Baker, Mrs. W.T. Edmanson, Mrs. David Lane, Mrs. Tom McCulloch.

On Verandah of Presbyterian Manse (holding Madeline Lane) Mrs. Dave Brawley.

A HISTORY OF GRAND VALLEY

Berwick was President for a total of eighteen years, and she was district president in 1915. This Institute did a vast amount of war work during the first Great War. In 1915 they put on a very successful short course in Home Economics and also sponsored a play with Mr. G.W. Jenkins as Director. This Institute disbanded July 3, 1941. At the beginning of World War I, the Institute made an autograph quilt with 375 names embroidered on the white blocks. This quilt was sent overseas along with the other Red Cross supplies. In March, 1920, this quilt was returned to the Institute by Lieut. Lankin who had found it on a battlefield in France. When received it was badly stained with mud and blood. To show their appreciation for his kindness the Institute sent the Lieut. a gold pen knife. The quilt for many years occupied a prominent place in Carnegie Library, and is now in the custody of the Legion.

Grand Valley Junior Institute was formed Jan. 31, 1930, with Miss Freda Wolfe, as President, and Miss May Dickson, Secretary, followed by Miss Susie Black, as Secretary. It was disbanded July 3, 1941. This Institute had been started, following a very large Home Economics course put on by the Department of Agriculture.

Hereward Women's Institute

As there are a considerable number of the members of this Institute living in Grand Valley, it should be included here, especially since most of the material for this history has been taken from this Institute's Tweedsmuir Book, compiled during the past ten years by the Institute's Convenor, Mrs. Stan. L. Hunt. This Institute was organized Jan. 3, 1930, with 25 charter members, and a few months later had 42 members. The first President was Mrs. Jas. Semple, and Mrs. Fred Clayton was the Secretary. Hereward Institute has since its inception been consistently active throughout the years, especially during World War II. Just recently it donated the beautiful drapes for the stage of Carnegie Hall. The President today is Mrs. Osborne Foreman; the Secretary is Mrs. Jas. L. Tate.

Red Cross

The Grand Valley District Red Cross was organized on Oct. 27, 1939, with Mr. G.H. Hardy, President, and Mr. H.H. Hilborn, Secretary. Representatives were appointed on the executive from the village and each of the adjacent townships. In the following years Mr. Hilborn became President to take the place of Mr. Hardy, who enlisted for active service, and Mrs. J.L. Landsborough became Secretary. During the war as many as from 40 to 80 ladies would meet frequently in Carnegie Library to do sewing, knitting, quilting, etc., to be sent to Red Cross headquarters. A very successful course in nursing was conducted by three nurses, Mrs. J. McDermid, Miss Pauline Watson and Mrs. N. Kingston. Eighty ladies availed themselves of this course and 67 of them received certificates, qualifying them to nurse in case of an epidemic. Similar courses were repeated in 1948 and in 1950, with an additional 31 being granted certificates. Shortly after its beginning the Red Cross Society set up an

emergency nursing supply of a loan cupboard, hospital beds, wheel-chairs, crutches, etc., all of which have been of inestimable value to the community ever since. Throughout the years Mr. Hilborn had given outstanding service as the President, always succeeding in organizing fundraising campaigns to supply not only the local needs, but more than its quota to Head Office. His enthusiasm always met with a ready response from everyone in the community.

In 1958 the local Red Cross Societies were disbanded and a county organization set up with Mr. Allan Shannon, Vice-President and Irwin Henderson, Secretary-Treasurer, and Mrs. Minetta Platt in charge of the loan cupboard. One of the outstanding accomplishments of the Society has been its sponsorship of Swimming and Water Safety instruction to the children of the community. Most of the instruction work has been done by Irwin Henderson. Throughout its existence, Dr. and Mrs. Berwick have been outstanding in helping with all Red Cross activities. Mr. Jack Stuckey, who served for five years as life guard and instructor, also deserves the thanks of the community.

Canadian Legion

On Oct. 17, 1946, an organization meeting was held in Carnegie Hall with a number of War Veterans present, who decided to apply to the Ontario Command that a Canadian Legion be formed in Grand Valley. Branch No. 443 was officially presented with its Charter by Lt. Col. G.M. Fitzgerald, Nov. 7, 1946, with Joseph Barrett as President. At the same time the Memorial Committee which had for years been in charge of the Memorial and grounds, and all community services, transferred its duties and assets to the Legion. The new organization acquired the site of the old Presbyterian Church and erected the present Legion Hall, which has recently been redecorated and renovated. There are at present 36 members in the Legion and Mr. Frank Black is the President, with George Boswell as Secretary.

The Legion's Ladies' Auxiliary was formed in 1960 with Mrs. Glen Hurlburt as President and Mrs. Frank Black as Secretary.

Grand Valley Home & School Association

The Grand Valley Home and School Association was organized on Nov. 12, 1956, with Mrs. Ed. Frey as President and Mrs. J.G. Landsborough as Secretary. The aims and purposes of the organization have been well carried out, bringing to both teachers and parents a better understanding and co-operation in their common task of child education. One project of special community value that the Association has sponsored is that pertaining to the dangerous use of firecrackers. The local council acted on its petition for a by-law prohibiting their sale to children. The Home and School Association then enlisted the aid of other organizations to sponsor yearly an evening of entertainment at the Lions Park, concluding with a large display of fireworks. The President is now Mrs. Wm. Boggs and the Secretary work is divided between Mrs. E. Birkland and Mrs. C. Kalbfleisch. Mr. Don Richardson has been the Public School Principal

during the life of the organization, and the assistant teachers are now: Mrs. Isobel Lawson and Mrs. Isabel Clark.

The Lions Club

The Grand Valley Lions Club was officially organized on June 13, 1951, when a gala Charter Night was held in the Agricultural Hall, including a banquet and entertainment for 300 Lions and their wives from all parts of the district. There were 22 Charter members, with Scotty McIntyre as Lion Chief, and Bud Landsborough as Lion Secretary.

Since its beginning, the club has undertaken many worthwhile projects such as awards to deserving students, Easter Seal Campaigns, Christmas parcels to the needy, and 4-H Club Achievement banquets. The Club's outstanding achievement has been the development of the Lion's Club Park. To raise funds for its projects, the Club has sponsored such things as: draws, bingos, peanut day, booths at the fair and an ice derby. It has also sponsored the Schneider Orpheus Choir Concert here, and has produced a Minstrel Show of local talent that met with the highest acclaim from the public. As a contribution to the Grand Valley Centennial celebration the Lions Club has undertaken the project to raise money for the installation of flood-lighting for their park. The present membership of the Club is twenty, with David McCleary as Lion Chief, and Hector Irvine as Lion Secretary.

The Grand Valley Recreation Committee

The Grand Valley Recreation Committee was organized in Sept., 1950, with Mr. Allan, the Chairman, and Mrs. Jean McArthur the Secretary. Grand Valley is the smallest village in Ontario to have an organized Recreation Committee. The committee has served the community well by providing skating in the winter and swimming in the summer. Since 1954 they have provided a qualified swimming instructor, and practically all the youth of the village and surrounding district have received certificates from the Red Cross. In 1958 the committee assisted the Lions Club in the construction of a cross-walk bridge over the dam to connect the Lions Park and the swimming area. Facilities for games for the men were provided, and also organized was a "Teen-Town". Eddie Birkland is now the chairman, and Mrs. Dorelle Ritchie, the Secretary.

Boy Scouts

Several times in the village, Boy Scout troops have been organized, and functioned very successfully. The first one was conducted by Rev. Glynn Lloyd, rector of the Anglican Church who was here from 1915 to 1919. The organization of Boy Scout troops depended on the availability of some one in the village to give it leadership. The boys who have had the advantage of Scout Training were fortunate, and sincerely appreciated the time and efforts of their Scoutmaster. During the thirties "Scotty" McIntyre gave leadership to a large and successful Boy Scout troop. The last time that Boy Scouts and Cubs were

Boy Scouts, 1918



Front Row—Lloyd Dickson, Harry Richardson, Billy Ahern, Bill Mann, George Ahern.

Second Row—John Berwick, Bernard Hastilow, Howard Lindsey, Bill Black, Rev. Glynn H. Lloyd, Frank Wansborough, Russell Duke, Nolan Rounding.

Back Row—Allan Moss, Gordon Sime, Alfred Arnott, Cecil Simpson, Cecil Baxendale, Mervin Craig, Tommy Campbell, Fred Wandsborough.

organized was in 1950, with 18 boys in the Scouts, with Joe Barrett as Scoutmaster and 12 younger boys in the Cubs, under the leadership of Leon Boswell.

Girl Guides

Girl Guide groups have been organized in the village on a few occasions.

The Canadian Girls in Training

The Canadian Girls in Training is a non-denominational group which has been operating most successfully since Mrs. George Leck and Mrs. Art Blair of the United Church, started a group in 1953.

The Grand Valley Dramatic Club

The Grand Valley Dramatic Club had eight or ten years of successful productions with Mr. Wm. G. Jenkins as director, actor and painter of stage scenery. Their first play was "Ten Nights in a Bar Room" in 1908 with the following cast: Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins and daughter, Hazel, Dr. Amos Cain,

Grand Valley Dramatic Club—1907 cast of characters in their first play, "Ten Nights in a Bar Room"



**Front Row—Dr. Alex. McFadzean, Miss Scott (school teacher), Lewis Menary, Sr., Wm. Buchanan.
Standing—Mr. And Mrs. W.G. Jenkins and daughter, Hazel, Amos Cain, Dr. G.I. Campbell, Mrs. David Brawley, Will Scott.**

Dr. G.I. Campbell, Mrs. David Brawley, Will Scott, Dr. Alex. McFadzean, Miss Scott (a teacher), Lewis Menary, Sr., and Mr. Wm. Buchanan. Quote, Orangeville Sun, 1916: "Grand Valley should feel proud of their Dramatic Club, for they have a troupe that performs much better than the professional travelling artists."

The Horticultural Society

The Horticultural Society was organized in Grand Valley in the early thirties with Mrs. Ed. McIntyre and Mr. John Stevenson as leaders. The Society was quite active for some years, taking the responsibility of landscaping and beautifying the Memorial grounds with shrubs and flower beds. Perhaps its chief accomplishment was that of getting residents of the village to take an interest in improving the appearance of their homes and grounds.

Do You Remember When?

A village storekeeper wagered a new suit of clothes to a local man, whose wife had just given birth to a set of twins, that they couldn't do it again within a year...and they did.

A HISTORY OF GRAND VALLEY

Alex Cotton got the first buggy with the fringe on top?

Farm families came to church in a democrat in the summer, and in a bobsleigh in the winter time?

Ladies of the village put notices in The Star and Vidette that they would be "At Home" on a certain day? Those calling would leave their card.

The storekeepers wore a black sleeve covering over their forearm?

Dr. Campbell had a big black bear for a pet in his backyard. When showing the bear to an intoxicated caller, the doctor for a lark, locked him in with the bear, which rising its hind legs, scared the chap so badly that he sobered up instantly and scrambled out over the wall?

The excitement over the 1911 local option campaign ran so high that at meetings in the Methodist Church even the gallery was filled to capacity?

Great crowds of young people would walk to the C.P.R. station to meet the incoming evening train? Did you have the thrill of a ride on the "jigger" in 1912?

Five village boys were fined 50c each for throwing snowballs on Main Street?

Ed. Rodgers won a \$5.00 wager by carrying a 98 lb. bag of flour from Monticello to Grand Valley on his shoulders in 2 hours and 48 minutes, on March 13, 1913?

Twenty ladies of the village organized a walking club in 1913?

Bill Watson and Dr. Berwick were building the town's first radio sets?

As many as 700 people would go on a Sunday School excursion to Erin by train?

The kids hitched rides on sleighs in and out of town and the pitch-holes.

The Black Bridge collapsed while being crossed Aug. 6, 1928, by a bus load of Militia volunteers returning from the Niagara camp? A few suffered minor injuries.

A HISTORY OF GRAND VALLEY

The sink hole on No. 9 Highway caved in on Aug. 2, 1930? Cavity was 75 feet deep.

The Chatauqua put on a week of wonderful entertainment in Carnegie Hall during the winters of 1930-31 and 32?

The severe earthquake shock which occurred during the night of Hallowe'en, Oct. 31, 1935?

The Orange Celebration in Grand Valley in the midst of an all time record heatwave of July, 1936, when temperatures exceeded 100 deg. Fah. for six consecutive days?

Three men were trapped in the Moose River mine 5 days before being rescued.

The weekly Saturday Night quiz show, was conducted on the vacant lot where the Co-op store is now, with G.H. Hardy as Master of Ceremonies?

The dark day of Sunday afternoon, Sept. 24, 1950, when house and car lights were needed because of darkness caused by dense smoke from Alberta fires?

Your parents or grandparents talked of a similar "dark day" from a Michigan fire in 1882.

The bread price war of Dec. 1932, when a 24 oz. loaf sold for 4c?

Sixteen village homes were supplied with water piped from a overflowing well on the property where Hugh Bates lives today?

Bill and Margaret Gamble delivered milk to the homes in little pails on a child's wagon, or on a hand sleigh?

(For the younger generation): Do you remember the name of Mr. John White's mare which drew the milk wagon for over 21 years?

Every store would have a clerk take a lady customer's horse and buggy around to the shed, and bring them back again when she was ready to go home?

The first train arrived in Grand Valley on March 26, 1904, after a 6 weeks' snow blockade

More recently, during the winter of 1947, Grand Valley was without a train a total of 18 days; while the highway to Orangeville was blocked a total of 8 days, and the section to Arthur for 34 days?