

Turning The Clock Back In Jarvis

later time he built the large brick house, now owned by Mr. Klaas Druyff.

The front part of the Presbyterian manse was built in 1859. The brick was acquired from Captain Rogers' brickyard located west of Jarvis. The back part of the house was built later as evidenced by the different brick.

Mrs. R. A. Millers' home was built by Dr. William Howell. The lot was a wedding gift to Dr. Howells' bride from her family, the Grahami's. Since this marriage took place in 1860, it would seem probable that the house was built soon after. Dr. Ross Howell was born in this house. It is of interest to note that the late Dr. Jacques interned with Dr. Howell, sleeping in the rooms over the office. Dr. Ted Howell, brother of Dr. Wm. Howell, also practiced there. While the Howell's did not live continuously in this house, it remained in their possession until sold by Dr. Ross Howell's son Wm. in 1951.

Another old home is the Abraham home, now vacant. This was built by Mr. Charles Yocom Sr. A few years later, the home of the late Mrs. Meredith was built by John Glanfield, but probably neither of these are century houses.

The late Mrs. Wm. Fallis's family, the Bourne, moved into what is now Dave McBrides' house 96 years ago. Since this house was erected before that we may assume that this is a Century House. Many houses seem to date from the early 1870's. Of these we can list the home of the Davidson Brothers, originally the Sils home. Dr. A. R. Coleman settled here in 1876. His home is now occupied by David Wilson Jr.

A carriage maker Wm. Chambers, who settled in 1870 built the house next to the municipal offices. The neighbouring house occupied by Bill Reynolds. The I.O.O.F. Hall and Nick Montague's home are from the same period.

The house at one time owned by Dr. Leatherdale was probably also built about 1870.

Reference is made in the early atlas to the handsome brick buildings that were erected

after the devastating fire of 1873.

There are probably more that are century houses or very close to being 100 years old. The United Church parsonage was built between 1872 and 1874.

In the surrounding area we have some Centennial Farms, namely those owned by Clarence Swing, Bill Williamson, Clarence McSorley, Bill Ineson and Bob Fallis. Bill Williamson's grandfather, James Williamson settled there between 1860 and 1864, coming here from Scotland and buying the farm from his friend Mr. Bethune who had received the land from the crown in 1811. The two families had been friends in Scotland. Mr. Bethune was the father of Rev. Bethune, a minister at the Stone Church. At the time Mr. Williamson bought the farm, it was all cleared but ten acres.

Bill Ineson's grandparents settled on his farm after several of his great uncles had become discouraged with Walpole Clay and returned to Scarboro.

The Fallis Family came from Milton and settled on the farm now owned by Mr. John Hogeterp, when Robert Fallis married on March 17, 1859 they began to clear the farm where Bob Fallis now lives.

These are a few facts about our older homes. There are probably many I have missed. As we view these fine reminders of the past, we are reminded of the poet's words - "Grow old along with me - The best is yet to be."

Note: These articles on the history of Jarvis have been contributed through the kindness of Mrs. R. A. Miller.

Industries

by Myrtle Johnson
1870 - One of the first industries in Jarvis was a foundry located where Craddock and Phibbs Garage stands today. There pumps and ploughs were made by Charles Yocom and his father. Their ploughs were characterized by iron handles.

1900 - Mr. Louis Miller, a native of Alcade - Loraine also made ploughs. He had his plough patented and

sold the patent to the Massey Harris Co. Modern Ploughs are adaptations of this early Miller Plough.

1874 - The making of carriages cutters and buggies was important. The old three storey town hall was built by Mr. Chambers, who with his son-in-law Mr. Sutor made carriages in the bottom floor. The second floor was the town hall and the third floor was rented out (Oddfellows had it for many years). Mr. Sutor next went into business with Mr. Dan Steel and they made buggies in a shop located where Mrs. Art Phillip's house stands. Mr. Sutor went to Hamilton to work as an agent for International Harvester Company about 1906.

1910 - A wagon and carriage business was carried on by Alan Ross on the present location of the Bank of Com-

merce. This shop was later run by Mr. Albert Booth and Mr. N.R. Pond. In later years Mr. Booth made butter prints at that same location.

1897 - In 1897 Jarvis also contained a sash and door factory operated by A. J. Campbell and Company.

1900 - The Johnson Bros. built an evaporator to dry apples for Champagne. When the building burned they built a pickle factory and this building still stands along the railway tracks. Just outside Jarvis at the corner of No. 3 Highway and the Nanticoke Side road was located a butter factory operated by the Parkinsons.

1850 - West of Jarvis, a brick kiln was started. This was operated by Captain John Rodgers, grandfather of Mrs. Ida Fulson. It was located on the John Parsons farm

west of the present Highway No. 3. Such high grade brick was made that brick was sold throughout the entire Niagara Peninsula. Some of these bricks are still in use in parts of Cayuga. The Brick Kilns were operated until about 1906.

1875 - A cheese factory was built on the J.J. Parson's Farm. This building was demolished in 1922 after the land had been expropriated for the widening of the highway.

There were later two brickyards both west of Jarvis operated by the sons of John Rogers. William Rodgers father of Mrs. Selina Rodgers Irwin last one North of the Talbot Road where hard bricks were made and Edward Rodgers last one South of Talbot Road (No 3 Highway) grandfather of Mrs. Mary Keen.

They were taught brickmaking by a Mr. Henderson from Scotland whence came the necessary machinery. These bricks were used in the early churches, the Courthouse Cayuga and Judges Residence. The Presbyterian manse has both types of brick. It was built in 1869. Soft brick was used for insulation and hard brick on outside walls.