

The Churches.

LET THY BLESSING REST UPON US

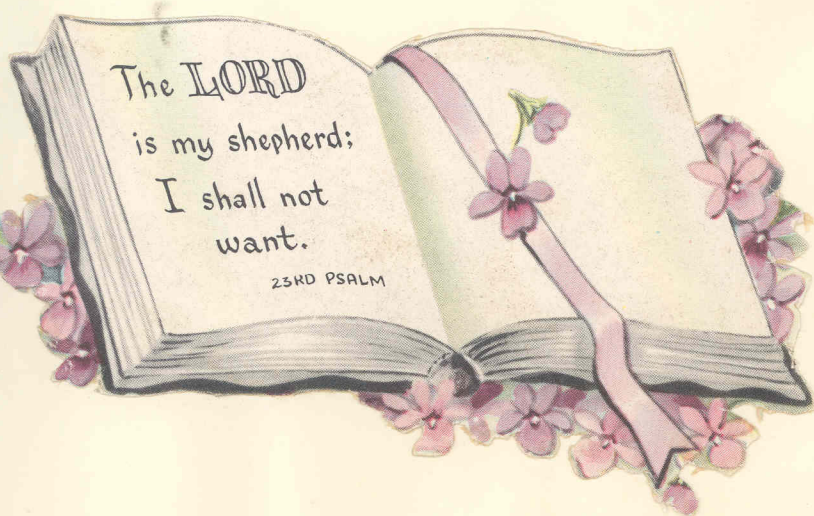
Let Thy blessing rest upon this church, O Lord.
Out from the by-roads, out of our care-filled days
We come, an earnest throng, to hear Thy word,
To offer Thee our sincere, heartfelt praise.
We come to seek Thy steadfast guiding power,
We come to lay our burdens at Thy feet;
We seek the calming quiet of this hour
Away from the clamoring throng, the crowded street

Let Thy blessing rest upon this church, we pray,
Upon a people in their vital need;
Be Thou our helper, be our guide and stay,
And be our wine, the bread on which we feed.
Lord God, for every church in every land,
We crave a blessing from Thy mighty hand.

Grace Nell Crowell



“**I** said to a man who stood at the gate of the year, ‘Give me a light that I may tread safely into the unknown,’ and he replied ‘Go out into the darkness and put your hand into the hand of God. That shall be to you better than light and safer than the known way.’”





Little was it thought, when George Fox, the founder of the Quaker Sect, began his teaching in Wales in 1650 that the results would be so far reaching, and that his followers would be among the first to carry the convictions of the Quaker movement to the wilderness of Upper Canada. The heroic endurance with which these people persisted, in the face of long continued persecution, marks them as a people of great courage and determination. Their profound belief that, before God, all must appear at the final judgment without external trappings, ranks or honours, forced them to adopt the plainest of dress, modes of living and method of speech, preaching of equality of all people and taking no part in any seditious movement. They shunned all form and ritual in their worship and accepted the Bible as containing all revelations suitable to the understandings of the people who received them. In their place of worship they waited in silence for individual guidance and inspiration, and believed that without good works, religious experiences were sham and sentimental. Their Church contained no pulpit, no special ministry, no sermon, no Scripture reading and no song - only the silent waiting for a Spiritual Message. In fact, so set were they in their belief, that when David Willson suggested "that joy abound with music" at a meeting at the first Church at Newmarket, he was expelled from the Society for daring to suggest religious reform. Five families withdrew with him and this small group formed the nucleus around which the "Davidites" or "Children of Peace" was formed, who were instrumental in building the Temple at Sharon which took six years to build and was completed in 1831.

So convinced were they in their opinions and emphasizing the matters over which differences had arisen in the parent Church, they determined to adopt many changes. The Quakers shunned all symbolism, even wedding rings. The Davidites expressed symbolism by building their Temple representing the Trinity, within which was an altar of innumerable pieces put together without nails. The Quakers eschewed both art and music. At Sharon the first pipe organ in Canada was built in the Temple. The Quakers did not wear mourning or erect tombstones. From Sharon four silken banners on golden spear shafts led a procession of Davidites to the old grave yard and chisled names on the stones of their departed brethern. The Quakers did not observe any feast days but in the Meeting House at Sharon was held the first Thanksgiving Supper in Upper Canada when people flocked from miles around to share the bounty of good things and to hear David Willson, his sweet singers and his cornet band.



After Willson's death in 1866, the Children of Peace were left without a leader and by 1880 most of its' members had strayed to other faiths. Another cycle was completed but Davud Willson is remembered by his industry, his tolerant spirit, his benevolence to those in need, his pipe organ and his joyous Thanksgiving, and Sharon Temple remains today a monument to the quiet spoken Christian who influenced the lives of others for good, and a fitting Museum for the fine collection of Canadiana that preserves the life story of our early pioneers.

It was in 1802 that Timothy Rogers a pious Quaker from Connecticut, opened a wagon road up Yonge Street, then known as the Conestoga Trail, and founded the first successful settlement in King and Whitchurch Townships, settling on their homesteads in and around the town of Newmarket. There were twenty-seven families in all bearing such familiar names as Proctor, Lepard, Doane, Shrigley, Gorman, Phillips, Lloyd, Heacock, Webb and Van Horn. They were all Friends, called by the world "Quakers", and among those early settlers were the ancestors of many present day residents of York County. Those were the people who founded the first Quaker Meeting House on Yonge Street, just west of Newmarket. That quaint old building surrounded by the simple and quiet burying ground is still preserved and kept in its' original condition by the present "Society of Friends" with headquarters in Toronto and who journey at least once a year to hold a meeting there.

Those pioneers, who had the courage to endure hardships and loneliness to establish homes in a free country, were indeed both adventurous and industrious and chose the sights of their new homes with extreme care. Some, who were dissatisfied with Whitchurch Township, spread westward and we find such names as Davis, Lloyd, Phillips and Wilson common in the vicinity of Schomberg and Lloydstown. Having become established here they felt the need of their Meeting House and it was with difficulty they attended the monthly meetings at Yonge Street. No doubt, serious thought was given to the erection of a new Meeting House close at hand, but as early as 1833 their decision had been made and following is an exact copy of the Indenture:

"Bargain and Sale of the piece of ground which is the site of the present Meeting House or (Quaker Church as we know it), that stands on Lot 33, Highway 27, directly east of the Village of Schomberg -

Dated April 18th, 1833

Made between John Watson, of the Township of King and Ann Watson his wife - the owners of Lot 33, Concession 9, and the Trustees for the Yonge Street Monthly meeting of the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers - Cyrus Dennis of the Township of Whitchurch
Amos Armitage of the Township of West Gwillimbury
Abraham Brown of the Township of Whitby
Joel Hughes of the Township of King,

this Committee of Trustees being appointed at the Yonge Street Monthly Meeting held at Pickering, was empowered to take conveyance of the land required for the Church purposes, said land to be conveyed and witnessed by John Watson in consideration of the sum of Five Hundred Dollars paid by the above named Trustees of the Yonge Street Meeting of the Society of Friends, the land so conveyed being situate in the Township of King on the North East corner of Lot 33 in the 9th Concession comprising 16 roods in front and extending 10 roods from the Concession line, this parcel of land to be released and forever to be quit claimed unto the above named Trustees and their successors as chosen by the majority of the members of the Yonge Street Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends. All Dower Rights in this land, held by Ann Watson, wife of John Watson, were released on receipt of five Shillings paid by the aforesaid Trustees, and the Indenture was signed and sealed in the presence of Samuel Phillips of the Township of King and Peter Wilson of the Township of Whitchurch and the memorial of the execution of same was registered on the 10th day of June, 1834."

This authoratative information is accompanied by an excerpt from the Minute Book of the Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends dated the 13th day of the 4th month, 1839 which directs as a quota of 50 Pounds to be paid to assist in the building of a Meeting House in King Township near to the village of Schomberg.

The original Meeting House followed the exact pattern of the one on Yonge Street and was placed with the long side running North and South. It was of frame construction and had two entrances facing East because the men and women entered at separate doors and sat on separate sides of the Church on plain wooden benches, the men's seats elevated on a platform.

Around the year 1890 the building was in need of some repair and it was thought wise to turn it around facing east and west. The verandah like projection was removed and the entire building bricked and a small portion at the front partitioned off as a Sunday School room for no conversation could take place in the Meeting room, but as time went on fewer and fewer meetings were held, but additional ground was purchased for the burying ground, the original west boundary of which may still be recognized by the straight row of eleven small headstones bearing the name "Wilson".

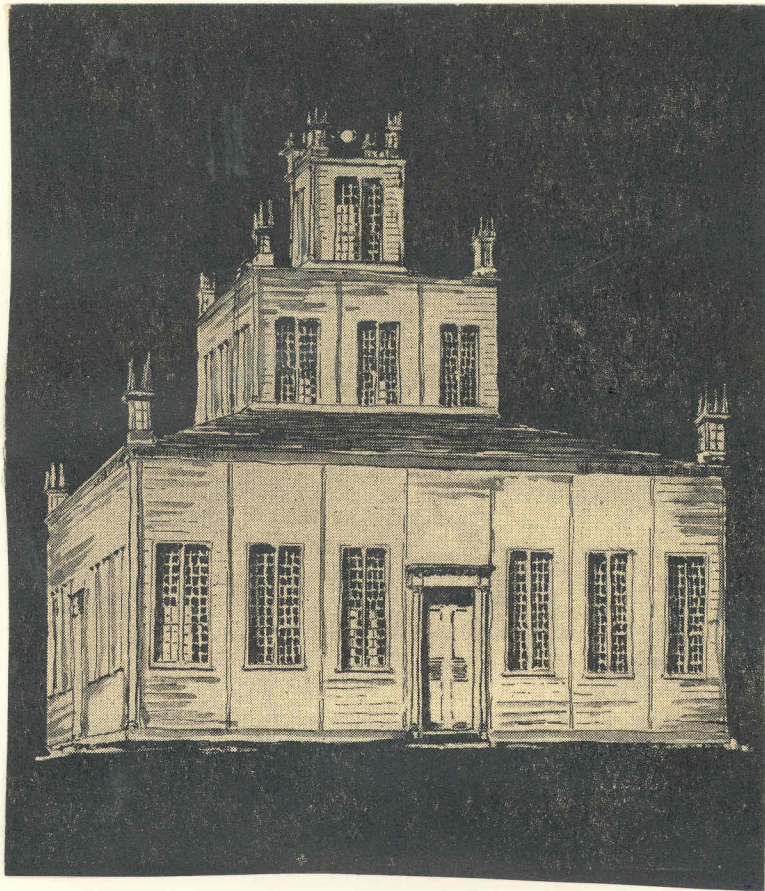
In the Management of the Cemetery was placed in the hands of a Board of Trustees and became a Community Cemetery and in 1957 permission was granted by the Society of Friends, through M. Earle Toole of Pine Orchard, to have a vault placed in the basement of the main portion of the Church which has been painted and made suitable for Committal Services. This was completed and opened in 1958 and made possible by generous contributions of relatives of those laid to rest in the peaceful and well kept little Cemetery. The local Horticultural Society are gradually adding a little beauty by planting bulbs, shrubs and flowers each year and the small Sunday School room is being made into a suitable waiting room for friends using the original little stove for heat and some of the original seats complete with long cushions.

In addition to this, through the efforts of some of the descendants of those loyal pioneers, a beautiful Memorial Gate was erected in 1932 at the top of the steps leading to the Cemetery and bearing the following inscription -

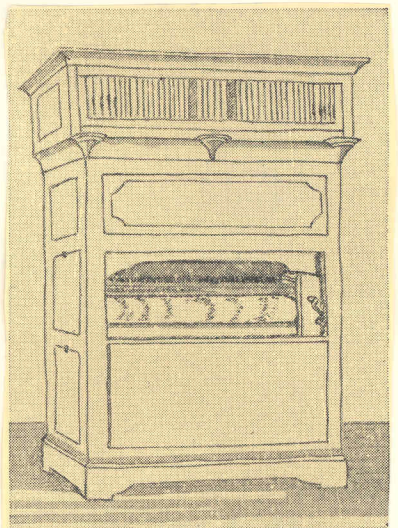
"Erected to the memory of the pioneers and early members of the Religious Society of Friends, who founded and built upon this site the first Friends Meeting House and dedicated it to the worship of God and the Glory thereof."

Among the remaining descendants of those pious Friends, or Quakers as we know them, who were responsible for the erection of the gate were those of the late Charles and Bartley Davis whose wives were both staunch and faithful members of the Women's Institute, but who have passed to their reward.

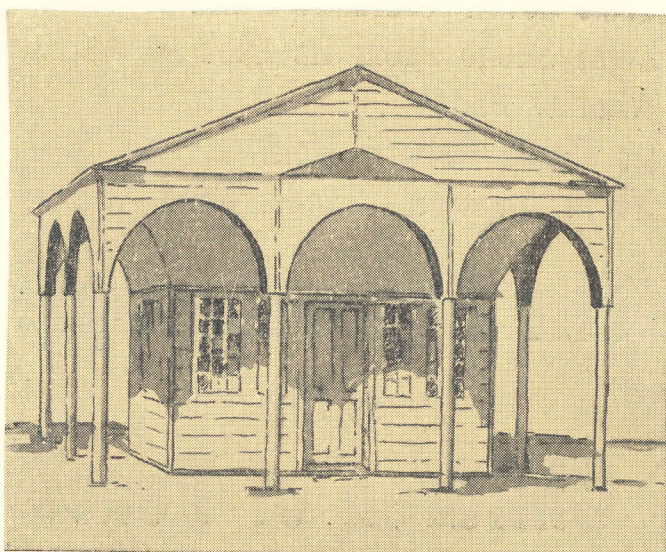




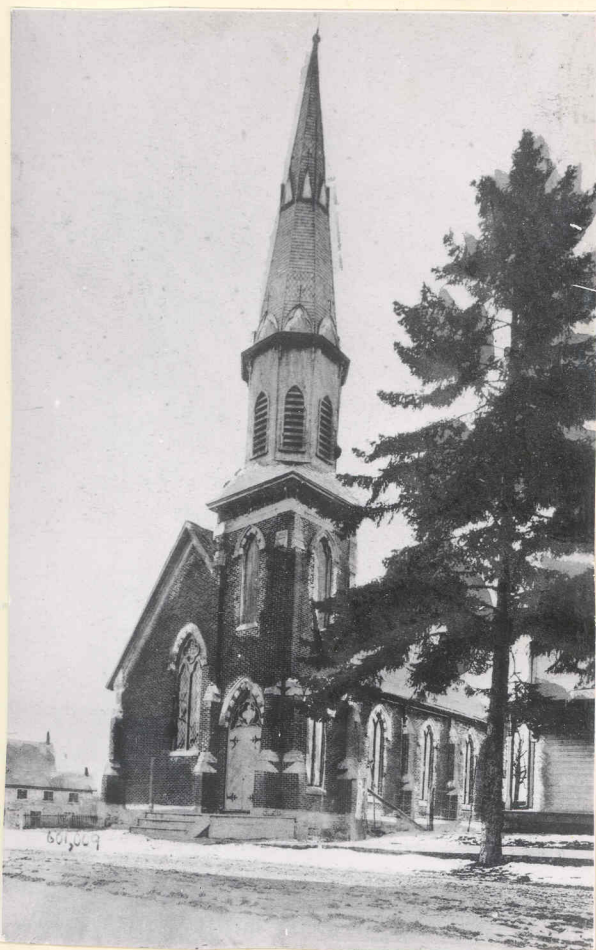
DAVID WILLSON,
Founder of the Children of Peace.



FIRST CHURCH ORGAN



DAVID WILLSON'S STUDY



METHODIST CHURCH 1881 - 1925



PRAISE GOD FROM WHOM ALL BLESSINGS FLOW,
PRAISE HIM, ALL CREATURES HERE BELOW.
PRAISE HIM ABOVE, YE HEAVENLY HOST,
PRAISE FATHER, SON AND HOLY GHOST.



The first record available of the United Church is that of the Union Sabbath School of Brownsville in May 1856. The Sabbath School and church services were held in a one roomed building that stood on the site now occupied by Mr. William Crane's house. This building was formerly a school house and stood on the ninth line of King on a piece of land now included in the farm of Mr. Stephen Leonard and was moved when the frame school house was built on the site of the present school. Rev. James Caswell, who was stationed at Aurora, conducted a series of revival services in this building, resulting in many being brought into the church.

Later, the new Connection Church was built almost on the site of the present Presbyterian Church. This was a wooden building and was often spoken of as the Sugar Bowl due to it's shape. Some time later, the Wesleyan Methodists built the church that is now known as the Masonic Hall. The Sabbath School was a Union School and was held in the upper part of the Temperance Hall that stood where the present Market Hall stands.

The Methodist Church was built in 1881 and was formerly opened in March, 1881, with Rev. David Cattnach as Pastor. The following is a list of the ministers of this church:

Rev. David Cattnach	1881 - 1882
Rev. Wallace Stewart	1882 - 1885
Rev. George Brown	1885 - 1888
Rev. Herman Moore	1888 - 1891
Rev. Alfred Bedford	1891 - 1894
Rev. Reuben Toye	1894 - 1897
Rev. G.W. Robinson	1897 - 1900
Rev. Hugh Brown	1900 - 1902
Rev. Asher P. Latter	1902 - 1903
Rev. George Hewitt	1903 - 1904
Rev. J.H. Stonehouse	1904 - 1905
Rev. W.H. Madden	1905 - 1908
Rev. John Humphries	1908 - 1912
Rev. J.A. Petch	1912 - 1913
Rev. Thomas Scott	1913 - 1916
Rev. F.A. Mourse	1916 - 1919
Rev. Wm. R. Clements	1919 - 1922
Rev. George R. Kitching	1922 - 1925

About the year 1901 the Methodist Church in Lloydtown was closed and the congregation united with this Church.

In June 1925, during the Pastorate of the Rev. George Kitching, the Methodist Church entered the Union with the Congregational Church and many of the Presbyterian Churches in Canada to form what is now known as the United Church of Canada, so that the Rev. George R. Kitching was the last Methodist Minister and the first Minister of the United Church of Canada in Schomberg. Other Ministers since that time were:

Dr. J.T. caldwell	1925 - 1928
Rev. Wm. Mair	1928- 1931
Rev. T.R. White	1931 - 1933
Rev. W.A. McKay	1933 - 1936
Rev. R.S. McMillan	1936 - 1938
Dr. Mercer	1938 - 1938
Rev. John McEwen	1939 - 1947

Rev. J.C. McLean came as Minister in 1947 and it was early in his Pastorate that the Church building was condemned and the present church was erected and dedicated on May 19th, 1948. The building Committee being Harvey Leonard, Dr. Kay, Burnel Graham and John Rainey.

The following Ministers have since served:

Rev. J.C. McLean	1947 - 1950
Rev. Gordon Hunter	1950 - 1953
Rev. W.M. Lee	1953 - until the present time

It seems worthy of noting that the Union Sabbath School of 1856 was the commencement of the United Church of Canada in this village.

In 1958 Mr. Lee retired from the Ministry and left Schomberg to reside in Alliston, Ontario. He had been an enthusiastic member of the Lions Club, and an ardent sportsman. He was succeeded by Rev. Sheridan Bole who came here from Smithville, and who along with Mrs. Bole has taken up the duties of the large congregation and a Sunday School numbering over one hundred.



the old rectory after Mrs. Manning, but the following names do come to mind: Wells, Dowds, Grant, and Jos. Morrissey from whom the present owner, Mr. Art Gray, purchased it in 1946. Being an ardent collector of books he converted part of the house into a home library type of book store and remodelled the remainder into a charming old home. In 1959 it was all destroyed by fire and with it went this precious collection of books.

Mr. Gray's great love of good books prompted him to begin again , and he not only built a beautiful home on the same site, but he converted the old barn that had been built in 1854, to house the rectors' horses, into amost interesting book shop with the pleasant, friendly atmosphere that invites people to brouse and enjoy his excellent collection of some twenty thousand books.

I am sure if any of the old rectors has been asked to choose an ending for this wonderful old building site, they could not have suggested anything more fitting, for cheap fiction and trashy literature has no room on Mr. Gray's shelves.



Continued

Compiling local history is a never ending process and stories already written must be added to as information trickles in from most unexpected sources. To all those kind people I extend my appreciation and hope that on this page I may do justice to facts I had neglected.

I had neglected to include the following facts about the Old Church Bell that summoned the congregation to Church at St. Mary Magdalene's for many decades. It was not until 1903 that a bell was purchased for the tower that had remained empty for sixty years. This bell was brought from Menelly Company of Troy, New York and cost the sum of \$64.00 F.O.B. Aurora. It weighed Two Hundred and Five pounds. In 1925 it was moved and placed in the tower of the new Church, where it is seldom heard for congregations are not summoned to Church in this generation.

Another interesting story is told about the old Church. The interior furniture was all hand made by a devout Anglican named Mr. Walter Wregett. While he was making the pews a dispute arose which resulted in his withdrawal from the Church. He became a Methodist and is buried in the old Community Cemetery.

Since the writing of the History of the Church, many changes have taken place - chief among them is the honour of having two more of our young members enter the Ministry, namely, Rev. Howard Matson and Rev. Robt. Hulse. Mr. Hulse is Rector of "Saint John the Evangelist" in Elora, Ontario, and Mr. Matson, former Rector of "St. Phillips" Church, Weston and with permission to officiate in the Diocese of Toronto.

My story ended with Mr. Vollick's incumbency which ended in 1967 when he was succeeded by Rev. Arthur Allerton, who is the present incumbent. In 1972 it was decided to erect a rectory on the lot donated by Mr. Fox for this purpose. The old rectory was sold and the new building was ready for occupation the end of the year.



Congregational Picnic at Jackson's Point, 1909, during the incumbency of Rev. J.E. Gibson, seen in the centre of the flock. Picnics were not easy to arrange in those days. The whole party travelled by the old steam railway to Schomberg Junction and then by Radial to Jackson's Point. It was indeed a gala occasion.



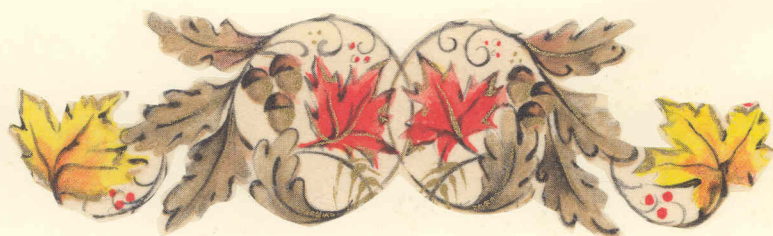
Sunday School Picnic at Roches Point, 1910, when the children had their once-a-year outing. Rev. J.E. Gibson keeps an eye on his young charges.

THE CAIRN



Although the old church was reverently abandoned after eighty-two years of faithful service, as a memorial to those pioneers who have crossed the Great Divide, and seemed appropriate as an ancient and honourable landmark surrounded by the tombstones that mark the last resting place of those faithful pioneers, yet it was reasonable to concede that to stand in disuse would mean ultimate crumble and decay. Largely through the efforts of one staunch pioneer, Mr. Edward Marchant, it was thought advisable to take the old building down and replace it with a suitable cairn to mark the spot whereon it stood. Consequently a beautiful cairn of large brown stones used in the foundation of the first church in 1842 was erected by Mr. Richard Oldfield. The inscription reads:

"To the Glory of God and in Memory of the Pioneers of Lloydtown and Vicinity"



Mrs. Edward Marchant and Mrs. Robt. Hulse - both members of the original church for over half a century - unveiled the cairn at a dedication service held July 29th, 1940 during the rectorship of Rev. F.V. Abbott and on the occasion of the Lloydtown Old Boys Reunion when hundreds of sons and daughters of those early settlers returned to the little town for a one day celebration. A suitable background of various coloured shrubs form a beautiful background and the little cemetery around remains well kept and peaceful on the historic hillside in a once thriving village - and now a quiet hamlet.





We are indebted to Mr. Alden Winter for this very fine picture taken in 1938, and which has inspired me to research all available information about it, as it was certainly one of the very old houses in the village.

Although the Church was built in 1843 it was not until 1853 that the first movement was made toward the building of a rectory. For those ten years Rev. Osler lived in Bond Head and travelled by horse back to serve the parish of Lloydtown. In 1854 four and one-half acres were purchased adjoining the Church property from Mr. T.W. Tyson, for the sum of Four Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and on it was built the parsonage pictured here. It was a spacious two story building 38' by 28', and cost, including the fence surrounding the lot, the sum of Two Thousand Dollars. A large summer kitchen and woodshed were added a little later.

Sixteen rectors and their families occupied it until the new Church was built in Schomberg in 1925. At this time the rectory was sold to Mrs. Manning for Eighteen Hundred Dollars and the Rev. and Mrs. Robinson, who were incumbents at that time, moved to the house purchased from Mr. Harry Amey only two doors east of the new Church. A complete record is not available of the number of families who occupied

November 6th, 1963, was a very special day in the lives of the Members of St. Mary Magdalene's Women's Auxiliary when seventy-five years of service in the Missionary work of the Church was celebrated when visiting Church women from the village and friends from greater distances, gathered with us for a service of Thanksgiving and Joy. The accompanying pictures show the attractive setting in the Parish Hall which added character and charm for the occasion.



PAINTING & LITERATURE



1969 "Return from the Harvest Field"
Canada's first full colour
art stamp.



1970
Group of Seven 50th Anniversary
Arthur Lismer's "Isles of Spruce"



Paul Kane painter peintre Canada 7



1871-1945 EMILY CARR painter peintre Canada 6

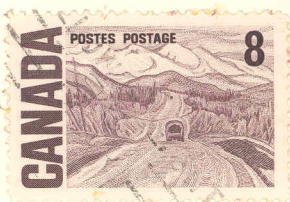


Canada CORNELIUS KRIEGHOFF painter peintre 1815-1872 8

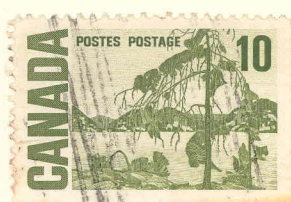
1971 "Indian Camp on Lake Huron" Paul Kane 1815-1872
1871-"Big Raven" Emily Carr 1871-1945

1972 "Blacksmith Shop" Cornelius Krieghoff 1815-1872

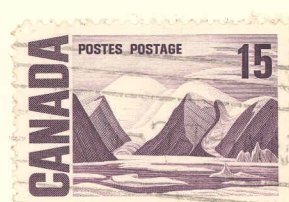
1967 Centennial Issue



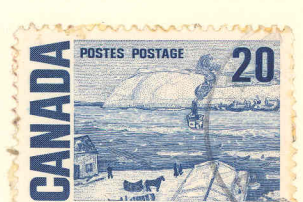
Alaska Highway
A.Y. Jackson



The Jack Pine
Tom Thomson



Bylot Island
Lawren Harris



The Ferry, Quebec
James W. Morrice



Summer Stores
John Ensor



Imp. Wildcat
H.G. Clyde



The Solemn Land
J.E.H. MacDonald



1969
S. Leacock
1869-1944



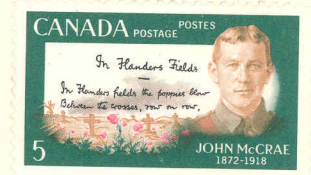
1965
Sir W. Churchill
1874-1965



1960
P. Johnson
1861-1913



1968
H. Bourassa
1869-1952

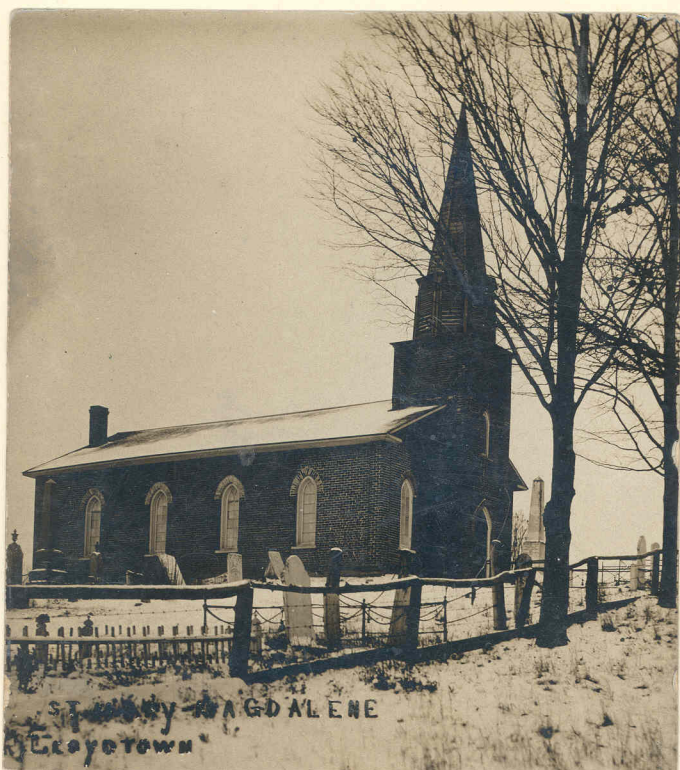


1968
John McCrae
1872-1918



1968 Hon. George Brown 1818-1880

ST. MARY MAGDALENE ANGLICAN CHURCH



WE LOVE THE PLACE, O GOD,
WHEREIN THINE HONOUR DWELLS
THE JOY OF THINE ABODE,
ALL EARTHLY JOY EXCELS.



The story of the beginning of this old, historic Parish dates back to 1837. Lloydtown, at that time, was the most thriving town in the area and was headquarters to the people who took part in the rebellion. The Government built barracks for the accommodation of a Company of Volunteers under the command of Captain Armstrong, and the Rev. F.L. Osler, who was then Minister at the Church at Tecumseth, came over to Lloydtown from time to time to give services of the church to the volunteers.

In 1842 an acre of ground was given by T.W. Tyson Esq. as a site for a church. With great enthusiasm the people began immediately to erect this church. The building was of mud brick, 50' x 30' and stood on the brow of the hill overlooking the entrance to the village. The church, although unfinished, was opened the first day of January 1843 and in the fall of that year the Rev. H.B. Osler, brother of Rev. F.L. Osler, was ordained and appointed Missionary to the Townships of King, Albion and parts adjacent. The path this beloved man trod was not an easy one for the territory he travelled to visit sick and well, and in fact, to bring comfort and cheer to all with whom he came in contact, was rough and uncleared. He conducted services in houses, school houses and even barns throughout his vast territory, beginning services in Nobleton in a barn and in later years in a house in Bolton and Sandhill. His transportation was on foot or on horseback. His labor of love claimed the best years of his life, for he was Rector for a continuous period of thirty-one years, when he was transferred to York Mills in 1874. Such was the Ministry and such was the man, who so profoundly affected the life of the Lloydtown community more than a century ago, laying the foundation of better things in the lives of all with whom he came in contact.

In 1854 a piece of land adjoining the church property was purchased and the Rectory was built. It cost, including the fence around the lot, the sum of \$2,000. This building still stands and is in good condition. In 1859 the mud brick on the church was all hewn down to the foundation and replaced with burnt brick and ten years later the interior was completely renovated and new seats were installed. The congregation truly loved their church and tell stories of how the ladies would pack a lunch and spend all day at the church making garlands of grain and flowers and decorating the entire church for Harvest Thanksgiving. There was a thriving Sunday School, a good Bible Class and a mid-week Prayer Service. For over eighty years the old church served the people under the following Rectors:-

Rev. H.B. Osler
Rev. E. Hoskin
Rev. C. Dundas
Rev. E. Soward
Rev. H.D. Cooper
Rev. E.W. Sibbald
Rev. T.L. Williams
Rev. J.E. Hand

Rev. C.J. Batstone
Rev. R. Perdue
Rev. H.C. Aylwin
Rev. J.E. Gibson
Rev. J.H. Colclough
Rev. W. Newman
Rev. A.C. McCollum
Rev. E.G. Robinson

During the incumbency of Rev. J.H. Colclough the congregation began to discuss the need of a new church. Since Schomberg had gradually become the busiest centre of the community it was thought advisable to move the Parish centre there. In 1919 Mc. Colclough inaugurated a building fund and not until 1924 was any further activity shown. At that time, two building lots, well situated between the two villages, were generously donated for a church and Rectory by Mr. Harold Fox and Mrs. Peter Muirhead.

In May 1925 excavation for the new church was begun under the Rectorship of Rev. E.G. Robinson. The laying of the corner stone took place July 29th of the same year.

Using a silver trowel, presented to him by Mrs. Robt. Hulse, a pioneer and at that time President of the W.A., the stone was placed by Ven. Archdeacon Warren. The new church was opened for Divine Worship on Sunday, December 13th, 1925 by Right Rev. J.F. Sweeney, who also preached the sermon.

The new church is very beautiful and a tribute to the zeal of those who contributed to and carried out it's erection. It has many beautiful stained glass windows which have been placed to the Glory of God and in memory of devoted members and pioneers of other days. The two in the west end honour the glorious dead who fell in the Great War. It is furnished throughout with matching light oak, the pulpit, lecterns, Holy Table and pews being gifts from the women of the congregation.

On November 25th, 1931, six years after it's erection, the new church was duly consecrated by the Rt. Rev. J.F. Sweeney, Lord Bishop of Toronto, following the discharge of the mortgage the previous

Easter. Three members of one family have served with honour in the Ministry of this church - the late Venerable Archdeacon N.I. Perry, M.A., the late Rev. T.H. Perry, M.A., and the late Rev. R.J.W. Perry, and at the present time Dr. Edwin Abbott and his wife, Dr. Vivien Abbott are serving their second term as Missionaries in India.

Many outstanding Ministers followed Rev. Osler in the old church, but adequately outstanding have been the men who have labored in the new one - Rev. Mr. Robinson was followed by Rev. K.C. Evans, who is now the Bishop of the Diocese of Ontario and resides in Kingston. Rev. H.R. Hunt followed Mr. Evans and after serving in St. John's West Toronto and the Church of the Redeemer, Bloor Street, has been made Secretary of the General Synod Board in Toronto. In 1935 following Mr. Hunt's departure, Rev. F.V. Abbott came to Schomberg from the Parish of Ivy. For seventeen years he, and his gracious wife and family served the Parish faithfully; endearing themselves to the whole community, regardless of creed. On his retirement in 1952 Rev. W.R. Symons came from Caledonia to succeed him. His work with the children has been outstanding. He has built up an active Sunday School and trained a Junior Choir of twenty members who are outstanding for a rural church choir.

Truly, the Parish of Lloydtown still stands as a monument to Christian endeavour.

In June 1962 Rev. Mr. Symons was transferred to Alliston. Rev E. C.Vollick succeeded him in Dec. 1962

"Friend, there is a welcome in this Church for thee.
Come in and rest and think and kneel and pray.
What men have builded for God's glory, see,
Give thanks, and so in Peace - go on thy way."



The Romance of His Majesty's Mails

Too frequently we accept the services of public institutions with little thought and less gratitude. Deprived of the same institutions we deplore our lot and rail at the Government. I would here like you to consider with me one of our most valuable public services, and the legislation that has brought it to its present state of perfection.

Even at as late a date as 1758 letters were transmitted, as a rule, only through the medium of travel. It is true that for centuries, kings and Government officials had couriers who carried letters great distances. These were the first Royal Mails but carried no private letters. London, England was the scene of the establishment of the post. This was a private speculation at a penny a letter. It was such a successful venture that the government took it over and placed it's operation in charge of postmaster-general.

In Canada for many years, the post office was under this British supervision, but after the British Conquest of 1763 Benjamin Franklin came north and established post offices at Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal. After the Declaration of Independence the first deputy postmaster general was appointed for Upper and Lower Canada and the Maritimes. He took his instructions from London, and only large centres had offices so as to make the service pay. For example- settlers in Barrie had to go to Newmarket for their mail. That was one hundred years ago. Then too, the rates were exorbitant, it cost nine pence to send a letter of one page from Toronto to Montreal and over five shillings from Toronto to England. So great was the discontent that in 1851 the British Government finally yielded the control to the colony. There was quick legislation and the number of post offices quadrupled in fifteen years. The rates were reduced one third and the postage stamp introduced. Hitherto the receiver paid the postage. The evils of this method was obvious and yet the public received the stamp with reluctance. Nowadays we take it for granted and large business concerns use what is known as the meter system whereby the charges for postage are recorded by a machine. In 1867, under the British North America Act, post offices of Canada were placed in charge of the postmaster-general of the new Dominion and was made a member of the cabinet. Great changes have since been made. There is now no community, outside the Arctic Circle lacking a post office, Mail delivery has been speeded by railway, motor vehicle and aeroplane. In 1897 through the instrumentality of York County Sir Wm. Mulock penny postage was introduced and later parcel post and special rates for books. Newspapers are delivered at less than cost because of their educational influence. In 1908 rural mail delivery was introduced until to-day there are more than 300,000 rural mail boxes. These have been of inestimable value to thousands of rural dwellers.

Composed by B.E. Marritt

Read at the Women's Institute by
Mrs. M.K. Dillane.



OPENING OF SCHOMBERG'S NEW POST OFFICE MARCH 6, 1965



At 11 o'clock on the morning of March 6, 1965 the children of Schomberg School Junior Classes assembled in front of the new Post Office and under the leadership of their teacher, Mrs. Kelly, sang O Canada.

Mr. Irving M. Saunders, Toronto District Architect, introduced the distinguished guests.

The Invocation was taken by Rev. E.H. Costigan of King.

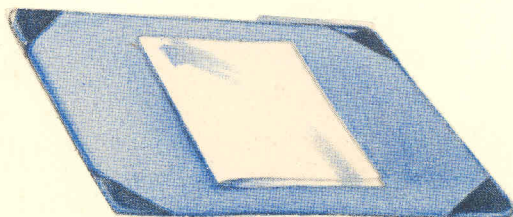
Reeve J.R. Jennings brought greetings from King Township Council and introduced the next speaker, Mr. John Addison, M.P. Mr. Lex MacKenzie, M.P.P. was the next speaker.

The former Post Master General, the Honourable J.R. Nicholson, P.C., O.B.E., M.P., and now Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, gave a very interesting talk on mailing and delivering of letters since "mailing" first began.

Rev. Gordon Elliot of Schomberg United Church pronounced the Benediction.

The Honourable Mr. Nicholson then cut the ribbon on the fine new building and declared the Schomberg Post Office officially opened.

This building has the distinction of being the first Government owned building in King Township.



POSTAGE STAMPS

The world's first adhesive postage stamps were issued in Great Britain, in 1840, through the efforts of Roland Hill. Before that time the person receiving a letter paid postage according to the distance the letter had travelled and its weight. Stamps were first issued in Canada in 1851. As Lloydtown had a post office in 1831, all Canadian stamps issued could have been purchased in this community.

The following pages show some three hundred of the stamps issued from 1851 to 1972. They are arranged under subject headings and the year of issue is shown, indicating interests and occurrences at different times. Commemorative stamps recall our history. Topical headings are as follows:

A. Early Canadians	G. Painting & Literature
B. Canadians (continued)	H. Christmas Stamps
C. Wild Life	I. Confederation Centennial
D. Communication & Organization	J. Symbolic Canadian Stamps
E. Development	K. Royalty
F. Health & Sport	L. Royalty (Queen Elizabeth II)

Under Royalty, Queen Victoria, a stamp marked Xmas 1898 shows a map of the British Empire with the caption 'WE HOLD A VASTER EMPIRE THAN HAS BEEN'.

These stamps would not have any value as a collection. Stamps should not be torn, thinned, creased, heavily postmarked or dirty. Valuable stamps are handled with tweezers and kept in position with stamp hinges or under plastic bands. Collections take many forms, according to the collector's interests. They may be topical, such as 'A History of Wheat' or 'Churches' and include stamps from many countries: they may be from one country and organized, perhaps, according to date of issue. They may be collected new or used, as singles, blocks of four, plate blocks, panels, sheets, rolls, booklets and series of souvenir cards.

Most of these stamps are used and only singles are displayed except a block, Sir Wm. Osler, page F and a corner plate block, Queen Elizabeth II, page L. Corner plate blocks were available in local post offices until 1958. Since that date they may be obtained only from the office of the Postmaster General. Some collectors mount all four corners as a group, others collect only one corner block.

The serious collector uses a magnifying glass and special lighting to examine stamps. Perforations on all sides, watermarks, errors or oddities affect the value and forgeries are sometimes detected. An example of an error is the issue without Postage Postes, page K.

POSTAGE STAMPS (continued)

First day covers, (envelopes stamped and cancelled on the first day of issue) are also collectors' items. Specially prepared envelopes with some of the history of the stamp printed on them may be purchased. A self-addressed envelope may be sent to the Postmaster General, Ottawa, to be stamped and cancelled with the 'First Day of Issue' stamp.

We are all familiar with the postmark giving the date and place of posting. In early years mail was also stamped with place and date by the receiving post office and sometimes by other post offices where it was re-sorted. Sometimes the postmark at point of origin cancelled the stamp but stamps exist cancelled with pen or pencil, with hand stamps and with many other devices, some of which printed a message.

A series of ninety different Canadian scenic post cards with the stamp a miniature of the face were issued in 1972. Three sets of five cards each which show Ontario scenes are available in Ontario post offices. The other sets may be obtained from Ottawa. The card below is a sample.



Stamps recognizing women are throughout the collection. Girl Guides, A.C.W.W., Women's Franchise, Pauline Johnston and the painting, Big Raven, by Emily Carr are featured on stamps. Men and women appear together on some stamps and both Queens and Princesses have their place in Royalty.

No stamp honouring Sir Wm. Mulock, 1843-1944, who was born in Bond Head and served as Member of Parliament for this area, and who, as Postmaster General, was responsible for many improvements in postal service has, as yet, been issued.

ROYALTY

QUEEN VICTORIA 1851-1902



KING EDWARD VII 1902-1910



KING GEORGE V 1910-1936



1932 Edward
Prince of Wales

KING GEORGE VI 1937-1952



1937 Coronation

1939 Royal Visit



1942 War Issue



1949 with Postes and Postage



1950 without Postes and Postage



1848 1948

SYMBOLIC CANADIAN STAMPS



1951-Three Penny Beaver of 1851



1954-Beaver

1972-Maple Leaf in 4 Seasons



1966-Coat of Arms of Canada

1935 Royal Canadian Mounted Police

1964-Unity

1964
-
1966



Newfoundland



Prince Edward Island



Nova Scotia



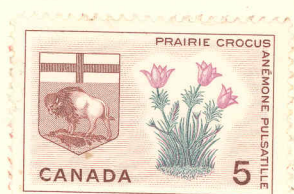
New Brunswick



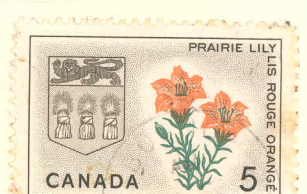
Quebec



Ontario



Manitoba



Saskatchewan



Alberta



British Columbia



Yukon



Northwest Territories

1967
-
1970



Eskimo Dogs



Totem Pole Pacific



Oil and Harvesting Prairie



Seaway Lock Fishing Village



Atlantic Coast

Regions- Northern

Mid-Canada

QUEEN ELIZABETH 11 , 1952-



1848



1939 Royal Visit



1951 Royal Visit



Coronation 1952

1952



1953

1966



1957 Royal Visit



1959 Royal Visit



1969 Royal Visit



1967 Royal Visit



CENTENNIAL 1967



1968

1971

1972



CANADIAN BANK NOTE CO., LIMITED.
OTTAWA N94

CONFEDERATION



1946 Citizen



1927 Commemorative
of Confederation 1867



1967 50th Anniversary
of Women's Franchise



1964



1964



1965



1966

Commemoratives of Conferences leading to Confederation



1917



1927

Fathers of Confederation



1935



1968

150th anniversary of the birth
of two fathers of
Confederation.
Hon. Geo. Brown 1818-1890
Sir Oliver Mowat 1820-1903



1970

Prime Ministers of Canada 1867-1948



Sir John A. Macdonald
1867-'73, 1878-'91

Sir John Abbott
1891-'92

Sir Mackenzie Bowell
1894-'96

Alexander Mackenzie
1873-'78

Sir John Thompson
1892-'94

Sir Charles Tupper
1896



Sir Wilfred Laurier
1896-1911

Hon. Arthur Meighen

Hon. R.B. Bennett

Sir Robert Borden
1911-'20

Hon W.L. Mackenzie King
1921-'26, 1926-'30
1935-'48



Centennial
Exposition
1967



Centennial Exposition
1967

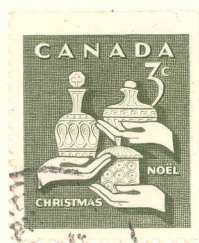
1969 Vincent Massey- Canada's 18th Governor General 1887-1967

1967 George P. Vanier- 19th Governor General for Canada 1888-1967

CHRISTMAS STAMPS



First issued in 1964



1965

1966

1967



Eskimo Carvings 1968

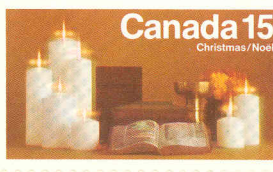
1969



Children's Award Winning 12 Drawings 1970



1971



1972