

BIOGRAPHY OF WILLIAM TERRYBERRY (1779-1847) AND WIFE ANNIE (HANNAH) YOUNG TERRYBERRY (1782-1869)

Background: Terryberry is an “Americanized” surname, altered from the original German DURRENBERGER (still used on occasion in New Jersey, USA). Prior to Hans Stophel “Stephen” Durrenberger and wife Anna Clara Dufford immigrating to New Jersey in 1738, the Terryberry family lived at Mertzwiller, Bas-Rhin, Alsace, France. They were originally a Swiss family from small villages in the German – speaking part of the Basel area; and their direct lineage has been traced in that region to the 1500s: Hans Stephan Durrenberger (1711 Mertzweiler to 1776 NJ) son of Hans Peter Durrenberger (1685 Mertzwiller to after 1749 NJ) son of Christian Durrenberger (1640 Reigoldswil, Canton Basel – Landschaft, Switzerland to 1719 Mertzweiler) son of Elizabeth Durrenberger (1609 Reigoldswil to 1652) who married Romey Durrenberger (1603 Bretzwil to 1665 Mertzweiler). Elizabeth was the daughter of Johannes “Bogenthal” Durrenberger (1591 to 1638 Bogenthal, Canton Basel – Landschaft, Switzerland).

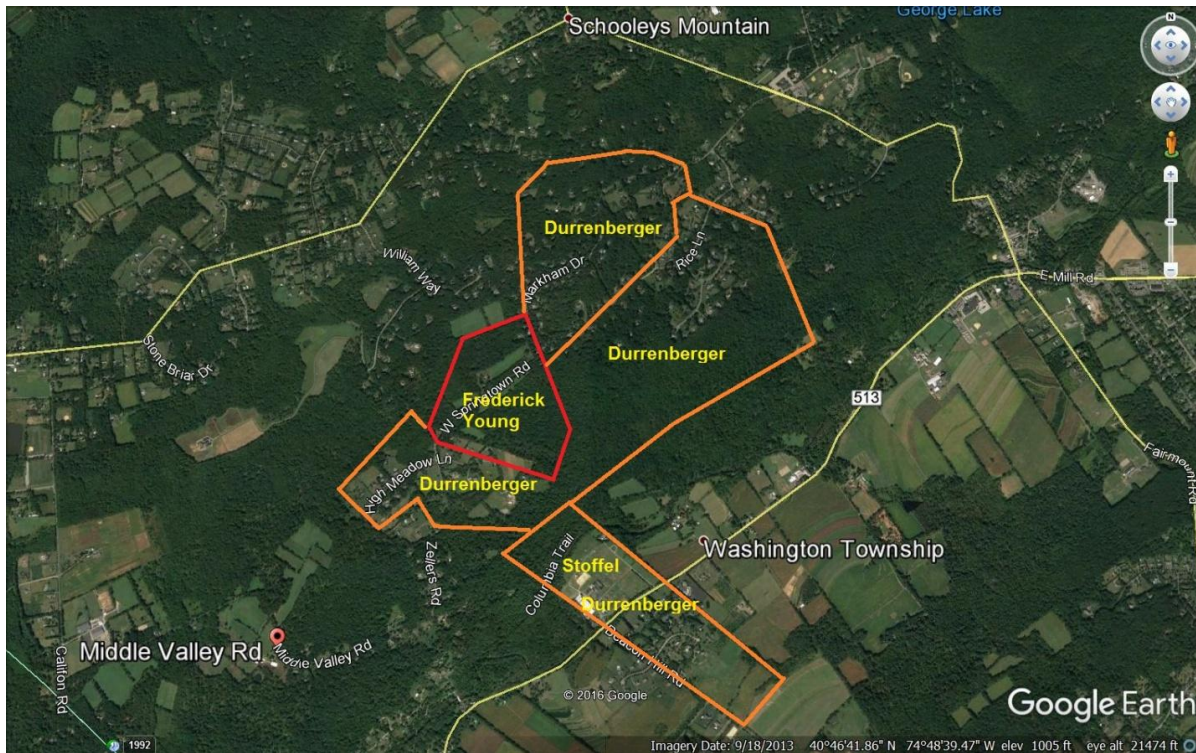
Stephen Terryberry built a large home in Middle Valley, Washington Township, Morris County, New Jersey, in the shadow of Schooley’s Mountain, as seen below:



Two years after arriving in NJ, a son Philip Terryberry was born 27 February 1740. Philip married Dorothy Swackhammer and had 11 children, 10 of whom were sons.

Son William Terryberry was born on 1 March 1779 at the home near Schooley’s Mountain. William married Annie (Hannah) Young, the daughter of Frederick Young (who came to Ancaster Township, Wentworth County, Ontario in 1806, and died there in 1820) and Sophia Young (daughter of Peter Young / Jung and Anna Trimmer). Annie was born 1782 in Washington Township, in the vicinity of Schooley’s Mountain. They married there 31 October

1799 and had 5 children, all except the youngest (born 1813) were born in the Schooley's Mountain area of NJ. The Durrenberger and Frederick Young lands in NJ are shown in the map below from Thomas M. Nelson.



Emigration to Ontario (Upper Canada): For reasons that are not clear, over a period of 10 or more years, 7 sons and the one daughter of Philip Terryberry came to Ontario after 1800 to make their permanent home. They settled in various parts of the Niagara Peninsula from Fonthill near St. Catharines, to Glanford Township south of Hamilton. Two settled in Barton Township, Wentworth County – David Terryberry (born 1770) and his brother William Terryberry (born 1779). David (who died in 1834) married twice and had a large family. The brothers left many descendants who are today still found in Barton Township (Hamilton) and surrounds (e.g., Haldimand County). William Terryberry arrived in 1806, and David in 1817. The focus of the present study is on the life of William Terryberry and his wife Ann (Young) Terryberry. A secondary goal here is to present evidence to determine the number and locations of the Inns owned by William, as well as his brother David (both were innkeepers; although William branched out to become a very wealthy farmer and land owner).

Descendants of William TERRYBERRY and Annie YOUNG

1. **WILLIAM¹ TERRYBERRY** was born on 01 Mar 1779 in Schooley's Mountain, Washington Township, Morris County, New Jersey, USA. He died on 26 Mar 1847 in Barton Township, Wentworth County, Ontario, Canada. He married Annie (Hannah) YOUNG, daughter of Frederick YOUNG and Sophia YOUNG, on 31 Oct 1799 in Washington Township, Morris County, NJ. She was born in 1782 in Morris County, NJ. She died on 27 Oct 1869 in Barton Township, Wentworth County, Ontario, Canada.

William TERRYBERRY and Annie (Hannah) YOUNG had the following children:

i. ELIZABETH² TERRYBERRY was born on 02 Dec 1799 in Morris County, New Jersey, USA. She died on 05 Sep 1887 in White Oak Springs, Lafayette, Wisconsin, USA. She married Stephen Leeming BLACKSTONE, son of Stephen Foot BLACKSTONE, on 14 Jan 1818 in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. He was born on 16 Mar 1794 in Madison County, New York. He died on 05 Dec 1878 in White Oak Springs, Lafayette, Wisconsin, USA.

ii. JACOB TERRYBERRY was born on 01 Oct 1806 in Schooley's Mountain, Morris County, New Jersey, USA. He died on 03 Nov 1885 in Hamilton, Wentworth, Ontario. He married Barbara BRINK on 13 Nov 1826 in Ontario, Canada. She was born on 26 Dec 1807 in New Jersey, United States. She died on 22 Apr 1899 in Hamilton, Wentworth, Ontario.

iii. SOPHIA TERRYBERRY was born on 27 Jan 1807 in Morris County, New Jersey, USA. She died on 02 Apr 1887 in Barton Township, Wentworth County, Ontario, Canada. She married Isaac BLAIN on 25 Feb 1826 in St. Andrews, Grimsby, Ontario, Canada. He was born on 25 Feb 1792 in USA. He died on 23 Apr 1854 in Ryckmans Corners, Hamilton Municipality, Ontario, Canada.

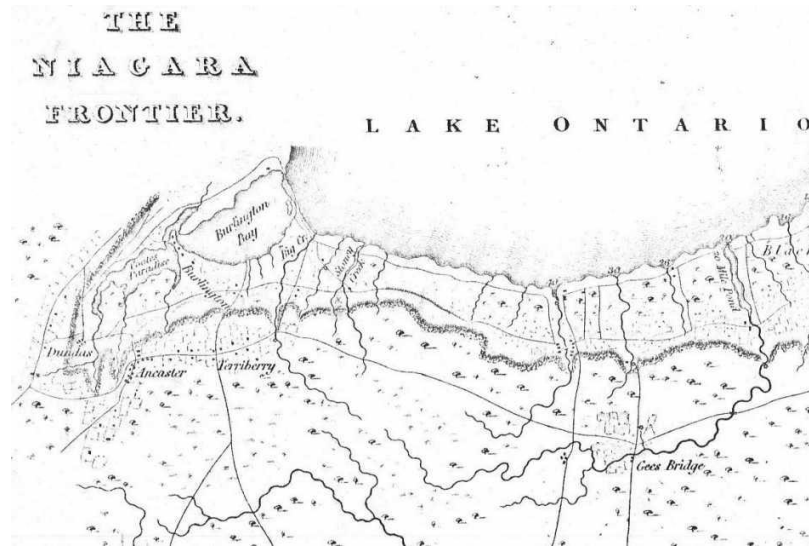
iv. MARY TERRYBERRY was born about 1809 at Schooley's Mountain, Washington Township, Morris County, NJ. She apparently died between 1861-1871 in Wentworth. She married GEORGE YOUNG. He was born in 1796 in Barton Township, Wentworth County, Ontario, Canada. Neither are found in the 1871 Census of Ontario. They had five children all born on land owned by William Terryberry in Seneca Township, Haldimand County, Ontario; and all died in Barton Township, Wentworth County, Ontario except a daughter who died in adjacent Glanford Township, and the youngest son who was found guilty of murder and hung at the jail in Cayuga, Haldimand County, Ontario in 1876.

v. MARGARET TERRYBERRY was born on 29 Aug 1813 (date given by Methodist Minister when Margaret baptized as an adult) in Barton Township, Wentworth County, Ontario. She died on 05 Jan 1882 in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. She married (1) JOHN WARTMAN SECORD on 08 Sep 1829 in St. Andrews, Grimsby, Ontario, Canada. He was born in 1804. He died on 28 Jun 1842 in Barton Township, Wentworth County, Ontario, Canada. She married (2) JOHN LEE SPOHN on 08 Jun 1844. He was born in 1805. He died on 08 Oct 1852 in Hamilton, Wentworth County, Ontario, Canada.

Barton Township and the Terryberry Inn: It appears that William began exploring the opportunities Barton Township had to offer about 1806 (arrival date from the 1842 census records), but would return to NJ (likely to plan for a permanent removal) until by 1812 (when his daughter Margaret was born in Barton Township) at which point his wife and family had joined him in Barton. By that time he owned an Inn along Mohawk Road which would make him locally famous. It would appear that the success of the inn (location, location, location) allowed him to increase his land holdings.

The location of the inn can be shown or inferred via various maps to have been on Mohawk Road, west of West 5th Street. The first map, dated 1816, is by Francis Hall, "*Travels in Canada and the United States in 1816 and 1817*", (London: Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme and Brown), 1819.

1816 (North ^)



Above: First is a general map of the Niagara Peninsula, and below a close up of the area known as "Terriberry", with the inn west of the junction of the road from the Grand River to Burlington Bay (south to north), now West 5th Street, and the Mohawk Trail (now known as Mohawk Road)

which runs east to west leading to Ancaster. However, was William's Inn in 1816 the black "dot" on the north or the south side of Mohawk Road, or elsewhere?

War of 1812 and Damage to Inn by British Troops: According to the WikiTree research by Brenda Rutherford, during the War of 1812, William Terryberry served as a private in the 5th Lincoln Militia. He served from November 17 to 24, 1812 in Captain Daniel Young's Company. He deserted from November 25 to December 16, 1812 from the same company. Desertion was common during the winter of 1812. Many men were not equipped for winter duty. Oddly in the midst of all this, on April 5, 1813, he was issued a tavern license. He was stationed at Burlington Heights from September 17 to October 6, 1813 with Captain Charles Depew's Company. He served from September 1 to 14, 1814 in Lieutenant Ephraim Land's Detachment. It appears, however, that he needed to spend time at his Inn to help prevent the British soldiers from destroying his property.

Unfortunately William's Inn, out buildings and property suffered damage by the British troops. After the War he submitted a claim for losses of, *1400 fence rails, 250 stakes, eighty bushels of oats, twenty-four of wheat, six of peas, seven hogs, three sheep, a cow, and sixteen tons of hay. Damage was also done to his stables. John Shackman, David Kribs, and Samuel Hess of Ancaster Twp. certified the claim.* Click [here](#) for sources. On 5 August 1823 he resubmitted his claim for losses of 170 pounds, 15 shillings; for which he received 111 pounds, 13 shillings, and 9 pence compensation from the British Colonial Government (A.O.13, Series II, piece 140).

When war broke out in 1812, militia troops stayed at the property to conduct drill exercises and await orders, and the site was a rest stop for American prisoners being transported to the jail in Ancaster. Historians say the first official public meeting in Upper Canada was held at the Inn in 1816. For decades after the war, the Terryberry Inn hosted travelers on the Mohawk Trail between Ancaster and Niagara, and on the southbound Caledonia Road [West 5th Street, but after 1845 Upper James – Plank Road]. The Inn became well-known and was said to host the social life of the times, with dinners, dances and gatherings filled with warmth and cheer. Click [here](#) for source.

More specifics re the above public meeting are found on the plaque outside the Terryberry Library which states, *On 4 May, 1816, the first public meeting of the voters of the Gore District took place at the Terryberry Inn.*

However, there is a problem, the evidence shows that **there was more than one Inn owned by members of the Terryberry family.** It appears that when David Terryberry came to Barton Township, a few years after his brother William (in 1817 according to the 1842 census of Barton) he also established an inn along Mohawk Road. So where were each of these inns

located? Much of this biography will be devoted to answering this question since over the years many assumptions have been made – some apparently erroneous.

Location of William Terryberry's (1779-1847) Inn:

Records from 1812 to 1842: While it is commonly assumed that the original Terryberry Inn, owned by William Terryberry (1779-1847), was at a location on the south side of Mohawk Road, there are lingering doubts. There is no record (among dozens of sources) as to the precise location of his Inn. In all the maps, census, and assessment records from 1816 to 1861 there is no document which shows that the Inn depicted in ruins in pen sketches of 1896 (see later) was the inn believed to be located almost opposite to where today's Neyer Street intersects (but a few houses east) Mohawk Road. In addition, there is some lack of clarity as to whether the inn in this location belonged to William Terryberry or his brother David Terryberry and their descendants.

Since the focus here is on William Terryberry (1779-1847), it is important to explore further evidence as to where the inn owned by him was located – however it is very difficult to disentangle the evidence relating to William and his brother David. Also, it is important to note that William may have leased land initially, and his inn may have been on property registered to another.

William made his first recorded purchase of land in Lot 16, Concession 6 beginning in 4 May 1812 when he bought 24 acres on the south east part from Aaron Kribs (Instrument number A-76). From that date until 1820 his occupation was consistently “innkeeper”. However after 1820 he never gave his occupation as “Innkeeper”, but rather as “farmer” or “yeoman”. He may have leased the inn out (e.g., to John Wartman Secord his son-in-law). It is known, however, that he did own a 2 story house, according to the 1815 Assessment of Barton Township (see 1875 Atlas of Wentworth County), presumably his then inn. However all available assessment records from 1816 (Hamilton Public Library, Special Collections) to 1827 record that while William owned many houses (e.g, 5 in 1818), none were 2 stories. However in 1827 he had seven parcels of land in Barton comprising 454 acres total with five houses under 2 stories, and “1 framed brick or stone of two stories with not more than 2 fireplaces – 1 additional fireplace”. His brother David, however, is only shown as having 50 acres at the southwest corner of Lot 16, Concession 6 BUT lives in a 2 story home (however we will see that 5 of the 50 acres are in a location not yet plotted). William and David were the only individuals recorded as having 2 story homes in this census / assessment. There is no mention of any inn in the 1827 assessment. It appears that at this time inns were simply listed as houses in the assessment / property tax records.

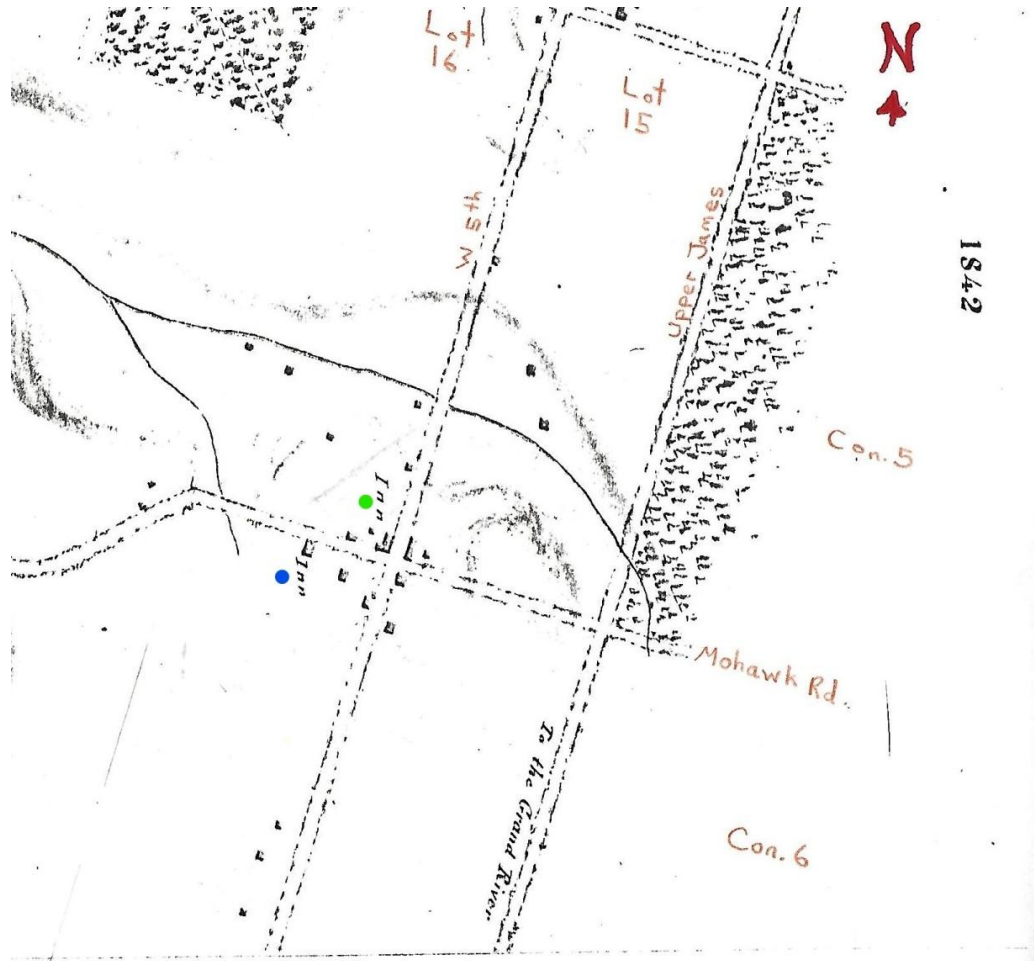
The original deeds in the land records pertaining to Lot 16, Concession 6 are very difficult to interpret – even using a protractor and compass to attempt to reconstruct the location of the land parcels from directions, and number of acres, chains and links. Also, even though David Terryberry (who died in 1834) and his son William Miller Terryberry consistently claimed 50 acres on this Lot, the land records show that on 14 January 1826 David purchased 44 acres plus at the south west side of the Lot from David Kribs for £250 (Instrument number E-120). Then on 30 April 1834 he purchased 5 acres from Harmanus Smith for the rather princely sum

(relatively speaking) of £350 (Instrument number K-297). The location of the latter purchase would need to be explored by examining the original instrument.

A map from 1842, and the Ontario Census of Barton Township for 1842 are among the best documents to assist in the quest.

1842 Map:

1842 (North ^)



Key: Green Dot = Inn at North East corner of Mohawk Road and West 5th, Lot 16 Concession 5. Blue Dot = Inn located in the middle of Lot 16, Concession 6, fronting South side of Mohawk Road.

The above map of 1842 (Hamilton Public Library, Special Collections) shows the intersection of Mohawk Road and West 5th with the two Terryberry Inns depicted, both west of West 5th, one on the north side of Mohawk Road (Lot 16, Concession 5) where the Terryberry Library is now situated. The other is on the south side of Mohawk Road (Lot 16, Concession 6) opposite the intersection of Neyer Street (see Google map below).

So, which inn was that owned by William Terryberry (1779-1847); and which was owned by his brother David Terryberry (1770-1834)? A partial answer is found in the:

1842 Census of Barton:

Admittedly this record leaves much to be desired. Here we find listed, with a dash under both Concession and Lot, John W. Secord [son-in-law of William Terryberry (1779-1847)] occupying land owned by “Wm. Terryberry”, occupation “Innkeeper”, with a dash under “Houses Inhabited”. The next individual listed lived on Concession 6, Lot 16 – Margaret Terryberry [doubtless the widow of David Terryberry]. Under the owner category there is simply a dash. For occupation there is a “do” (ditto) noted directly under the entry for the above John W. Secord (meaning that she too was an Innkeeper). Also noted was “1 house inhabited”, as well as the household including 4 natives of Canada of British origin, 3 natives of the U.S.A. and that they had been in the Province for 25 years. Following the entry for Margaret we find two more dashes for Concession and Lot and the name Conrad Reed, a farmer, occupying land owned by “Wm. Terryberry”. The occupants included 3 natives of Canada of British origin. The above “Wm. Terryberry” was likely William Terryberry “Sr.” (1779-1847) not his nephew William Miller Terryberry (1815-1865). More certain is the “Wm. Terryberry”, farmer, listed further down the page occupying property on Concession 5 (a dash for the Lot number) owned by “Wm. Terryberry”, with 3 houses inhabited, and including 1 native of Canada of British origin, and 2 natives of the U.S.A. who had been in the Province for 36 years. Hence at this time William Terryberry and his wife Ann were living on one of their properties in the 5th Concession, whereas the widow of his brother David Terryberry was residing on Lot 16 of Concession 6 and was an Innkeeper. It seems likely that John W. Secord, the Innkeeper son-in-law of William Terryberry was occupying the inn on Lot 16 Concession 5 (where the Terryberry Library is currently located). The 1851 Census of Barton only seems to confuse the matter.

1851 Census of Barton:

Below is a cluster of individuals living in the same house in 1851, with the head of household (at least listed first) being William Miller Terryberry (1815-1865). He is listed as a “farmer” here, and in every other document the author has viewed.

49	William M. Terryberry	Farmer	6.11 ✓	80	9	1
50	Angeline Terryberry		W. J. ✓		38	
			2.11 ✓		4	29

... .., NO. 1

Names of Inmates.	Profession, Trade or Occupation.	Place of Birth.	Religion.	Residence if out of limits.	Age next birth day.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Margaret C. Terryberry		U.S.			
2 George Terryberry		U.S.			10
3 Catharine Whitcombe		U.S.			8
4 Ann Terryberry		U.S.		Fort Erie	30
5 William Secord		U.S.	U. Presbyterian		19
6 Conrad Reid		U.S.			15
7 Susannah Reid		U.S.		4	35
8 William P. Reid		U.S.		4	37
9 Anna M. Reid		U.S.			13
10 Mary E. Reid		U.S.			8
11 George V. Reid		U.S.			3
12 Elizabeth Reid		U.S.			1
13 Lawrence C. Sullivan	School Teacher	U.S.	U. Methodist	W	79
14 John Cook	R. T. C.	U.S.	U. Baptist		26

In addition to William Miller Terryberry and his family, we see his aunt Ann (Young) Terryberry (1782-1868) and members of her family (including William Secord, her grandchild). The census indicates that the cluster includes two families (apparently one extended family except for the school teacher) living in a 2 story frame structure. It appears that Conrad Reid and his family were considered as the second family. The will of William Terryberry (1779-1847) names Conrad Reid as his nephew (his mother Ann Elizabeth (Terryberry) Reid is also residing here). 15 people were living under one roof in this home. The house must have been very large and so may well be the 2 story Inn seen in the 1896 sketches depicted below.

The Agricultural Census for 1851, however, adds a little more information. Conrad Reid, no occupation listed, is shown as having 152 ½ acres in Concessions 5 and 6, Lots 15-16-17; whereas William M. Terryberry, farmer, has 50 acres located at Concession 6, Lot 16. They are shown as sharing a frame 2 story house.

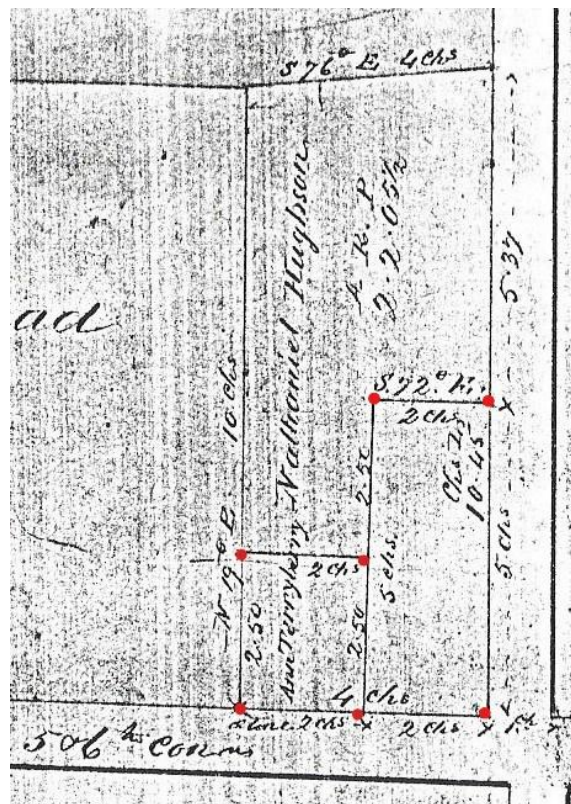
10	Jacob Rymal	8	19-20	200
11	Phoebe Lampson	8	21	100
12	Margaret Rymal	7	20-20	200
13	Jacob Terryberry	7	17-18	200
14	George base	7	14	8
15	Peter Filman	7	15-17	300
16	James Hill	6	16	1 1/2
17	William Terryberry	6	16	50
18	Conrad Reid	5-6	15-16-17	152 1/2
19	John Cook	5	16	75
20	William Cook	5	13-14-15	229
21	Joseph Burrows	6	15	33

Since William Miller Terryberry is listed at the head of this household, it is likely that he is residing in the same home owned by his now deceased mother Margaret (Welsh) Terryberry in the 1842 Census – she being an innkeeper. The residence would seem to conform to what we know of the Inn located on Lot 16, Concession 6 in the 1842 Census.

To shift gears to a related subject, a contemporary map will help turn the focus on the inn on the other side of Mohawk Road (where the Terryberry Library is presently located), and shown in the 1842 map above.

1852 Map:

1852 (North ^)

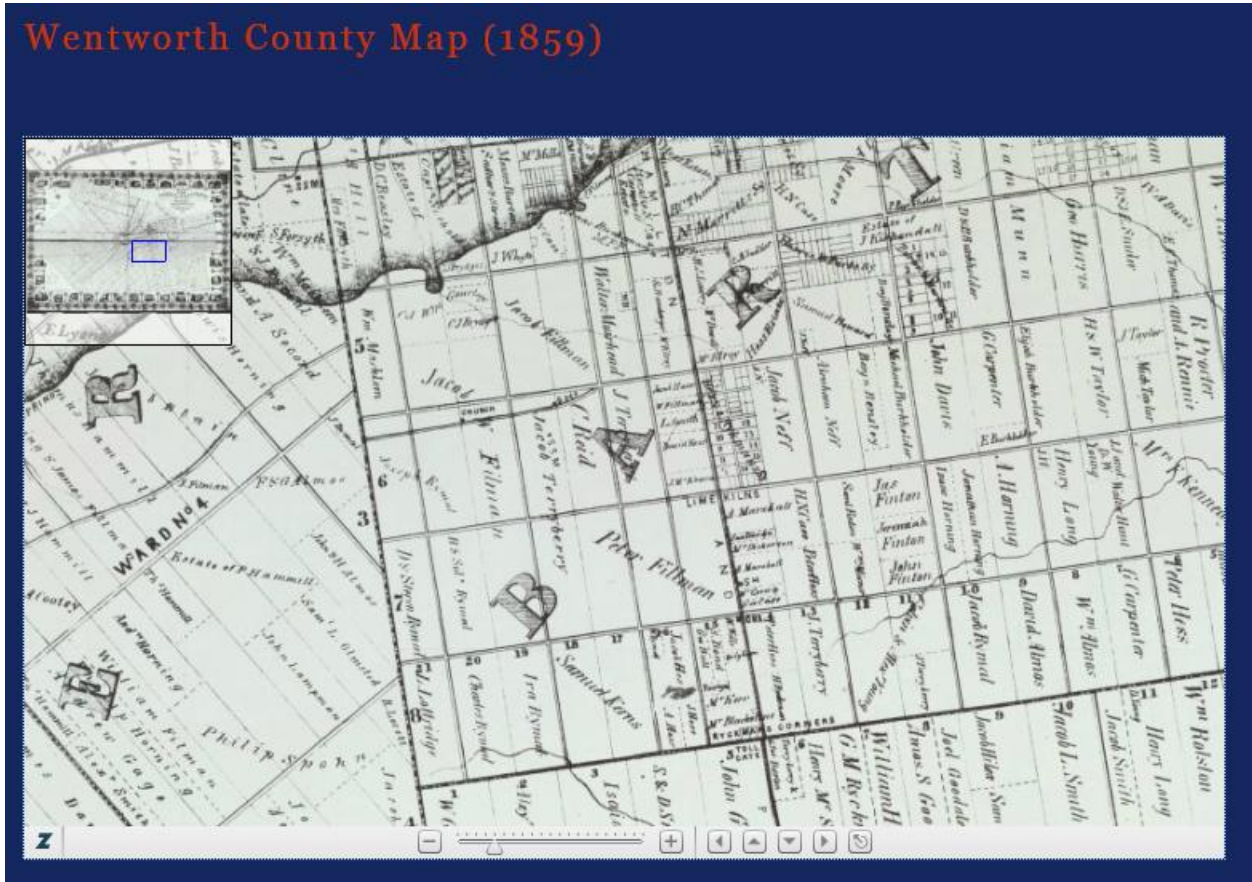


A similar version of the above map (McMaster Special Collections, Acc. No. 7482) can be found [here](#). The bottom right shows the north west intersection of West 5th (south - north) and Mohawk Road (east – west).

It would seem likely that William and Annie Terryberry were residing on the above lot (of the many they owned), Lot 16, Con 15 at the time of the death of the former. It includes the lands where the Terryberry Library is presently situated, plus the parking lot to the immediate west along the north side of Mohawk Road. The Land Registry Office, Barton Book 20, p. 188 for Lot 16, Concession 5 (and the associated instruments) shows the following. The 1 acre parcel where the Library is located was sold in 1820 by David Kribbs to William Terryberry

“Innkeeper” (Instrument H-958). That on the west (with “Ann Terryberry” inscribed on it) of about half an acre was sold to William Terryberry (“Yeoman”) and his son-in-law John Secord by David Kribbs in 1836 (Instrument I-76); and in 1867 transferred by Annie Terryberry to her son Jacob.

1859 Map:



The above Surtees Map can be found [here](#). Some observations will help put context to the chronology, and alas add further uncertainties. In 1859, no Mrs. W. Terryberry listed, in Lot 16 Con 6, only J[acob] Terryberry (see 1875 map below). Jacob also owned Lot 18 in both Con 6 and Con 7. In 1859, Conrad Reid (Wm’s nephew) owned the bulk of Lot 17, Con 6 (south of the Mohawk Rd curve). Isaac Terryberry (son of Jacob Terryberry) was not in the vicinity of Mohawk and West 5th in 1859, but was to the southeast in Lot 13, Con 8. A close-up of the Mohawk and West 5th area is found below.



1861 Census:

Here William Miller Terryberry, farmer, with his wife and 3 children were residing in a frame building of 2 stories on Lot 16, Concession 6. All the other persons living with him in the 1851 Census had died or moved elsewhere. Turning to the 1861 Agricultural Census of Lot 16, Concession 6 we find Jacob Terryberry (son of William Terryberry 1779-1847) owning 150 acres here (although probably an error that should read Lot 17), his son Isaac Terryberry owning 100 acres, and Wm. [M.] Terryberry owning 50 acres. Since these Lots were all 100 acres, the math does not add up – adding to the confusion, and calling into question the accuracy of these records. It is interesting that there are at least 6 “Hotel Keepers” living in the vicinity at this time, but it would seem that the old Terryberry Inn was by then converted to a private residence.

The next document of interest is the map of Barton Township from the Page and Smith Atlas of Wentworth County, published in 1875.

1875 Map:

1875 (North ^)



The totality of the evidence would best support the assertion that the Inn in the above pen sketches was where, in the above map, the black rectangle, in the red circle, is shown on Lot 16, Concession 6 (belonging to “Mrs. W. Terryberry”) in 1875 (Historical Atlas of Wentworth County, Page and Smith, Toronto, 1875). An important question however is, was “Mrs. W. Terryberry” Ann (Young) Terryberry (1782-1869) widow of William Terryberry (1779-1847) but who had died 6 years before the 1875 Atlas was published; or Angeline (Wintemute) Terryberry (1821-1921) the widow of William Miller Terryberry (1815-1865)? It is important to note that there are no homes on the south side of Lot 16, Concession 6 (where Limeridge Road runs east – west) and so William Miller Terryberry must have resided on the north end of the lot. As mentioned before, the land records for Lot 16, Concession 6 are very difficult to decipher – both David Terryberry and his brother William Terryberry owned bits and pieces of this Lot, and piecing things together in a way that makes sense is admittedly very difficult.

Doubts have largely evaporated as to the location of the large Terryberry Inn – but an element of uncertainty remains as to ownership. However the inn where the Terryberry Library and parking lot is located, as seen in the 1842 map above, was almost certainly that of William Terryberry (1779-1847), and was situated on land purchased by William Terryberry in 1820 (but perhaps leased earlier), and later owned by Ann (Young) Terryberry, his widow, after his death.

As noted previously, in the long list of lands possessed in Barton, Glanford, Ancaster and Caledonia, there is no mention of any lands owned by William in Lot 16, Concession 6 (the apparent location of the old inn) at the time of William's death in 1847 (listed in the Inventory to his will).

Images and Descriptions of Terryberry Inn on Lot 16, Concession 6 in 1896: It is fortunate that just before the old inn was demolished in 1897, Alma Dick-Lauder included some sketches (dated to 1896) of the inn in ruins, as well as a description via a personal visit, in the publication, "*Wentworth Landmarks*", (Spectator: Hamilton), 1897.



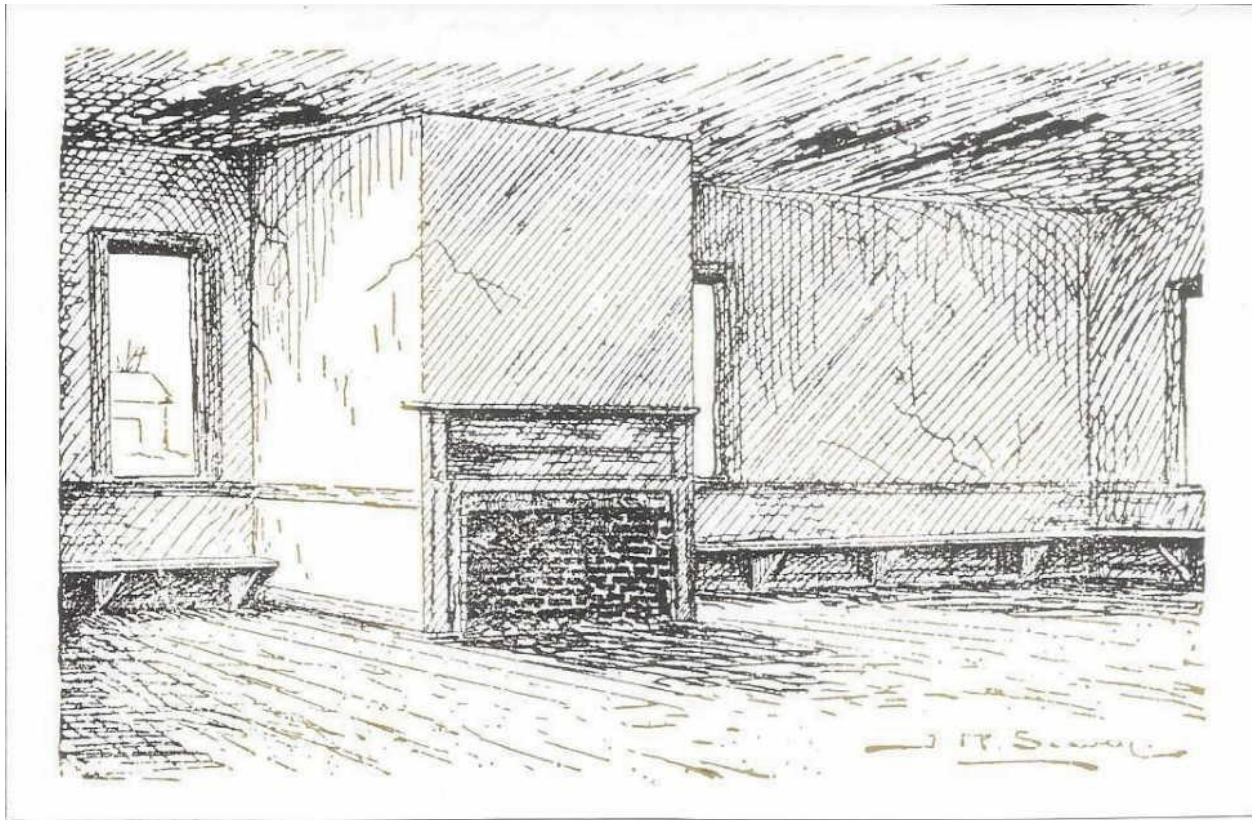
“William Terryberry Inn”

Above is a frontal (looking south from Mohawk Road) view of the Terryberry Inn. Clearly it was 2 ½ stories and made entirely of wood. It appears (rough estimate) that there were at least 16 rooms for “guests” to stay in. In “Wentworth Landmarks” (p. 43) the author indicates that at the time (1896) there was an old stable on the west side of the building, that was apparently a mere vestige of the structure that once stood there to house the guest’s horses. Also noted is the old well “*lying in a corner of the yard near the house*” – in sad shape, and very unappealing, at the time.



The Ruined Porch

“Wentworth Landmarks” (p. 44) states that, *“The porch is a perfect curiosity in itself, being Grecian in design and lathed and plastered beneath the peat – red dome and flat side pieces.”*



Interior of the Ballroom

As to the interior, the author spoke of, *“all the tall windows, and the splendid wood fires that roared up the chimneys in all the rooms but one must have kept life fresh and healthy. The hall is broad and long, running back through the entire length of the house, and the stair is broad and low – stepped, and apparently once boasted handsome banisters up the side and all along the upper hall; but like the frames of the windows, they are gone, and only the top railing and curious old posts remain to show what was. On the left – hand side of the entrance is the most old – fashioned room in Canada. Low, and wainscoted in dark wood, except where a large break in the wall lets in old Boreas “fra’ a’ the airts the wind can blow,” and framed the face of a large white cow who looked so ghostly in the gloamin’, and seemed to take such an interest in our proceedings that we set her down as the reincarnation of the original Terryberry. Above the old fireplace were a couple of those quaint chimney cupboards, in which the early builders seem to have delighted, and where they kept their wills and their ‘baccy. From here the prose becomes excessively “flowery”, so only a few excerpts will be added here – those that help us better picture the old Inn. “On the left hand side a big cupboard runs from the ceiling to the floor”. The author describes more cupboards and entering, “a large room which had suffered the loss of its fireplace, as the chimney,” which had collapsed down to the hearth. “A window, also, opposite the fireplace, looked out to the south, across the brown fields to lacey silhouettes of trees against the paling sky”. “Over the hall from the bar – room were two more good – sized, well lighted rooms, containing curious corner fireplaces (and cupboards, it goes without*

saying). Through them we passed into the back of the hall, under the broad staircase”, where the visitors appear to have found themselves in a cellar. Ascending once again, the un named participants found that, “It was easier to ascend the bannisterless stairway to the second story, where the first thing noticeable was the charming broad landing in front of a big window Here on the right hand are three rooms, more cupboards, and a mysterious look down at the back of one fireplace, through a hold made doubtless by that chilly chimney in its descent to the room below. A large attic seemed to extend the whole size of the house, and was well lighted by several windows, and the huge gaps which the departed chimneys had omitted to take with them in their downward flight.” Due to the loss of the stairs to the upper story, the visitors, “Turning left at the head of the stairs, we passed in at the shaky grey door – and,” found a place where the thought that came to mind was, “What a charming drawing room this would make! – for behold a large, long room, still pinky with the last flush of sunset, towards which its four tall windows gaze. Out of the center of the room a huge old fireplace stuck its feet, and round three sides ran the rickety remains of a low fixed fender”. Alas to a historian much of the prose was so “flowery” and “speculative” as to render much of the “description” of dubious utility. However, between the verbal descriptions, and the sketches, the old Inn begins to take on something of a 3D aspect that might allow a computer animator to create a simulation and virtual tour of the place in its heyday. Any volunteers from Mohawk Collage or McMaster University?



Old Fashioned

Fireplace

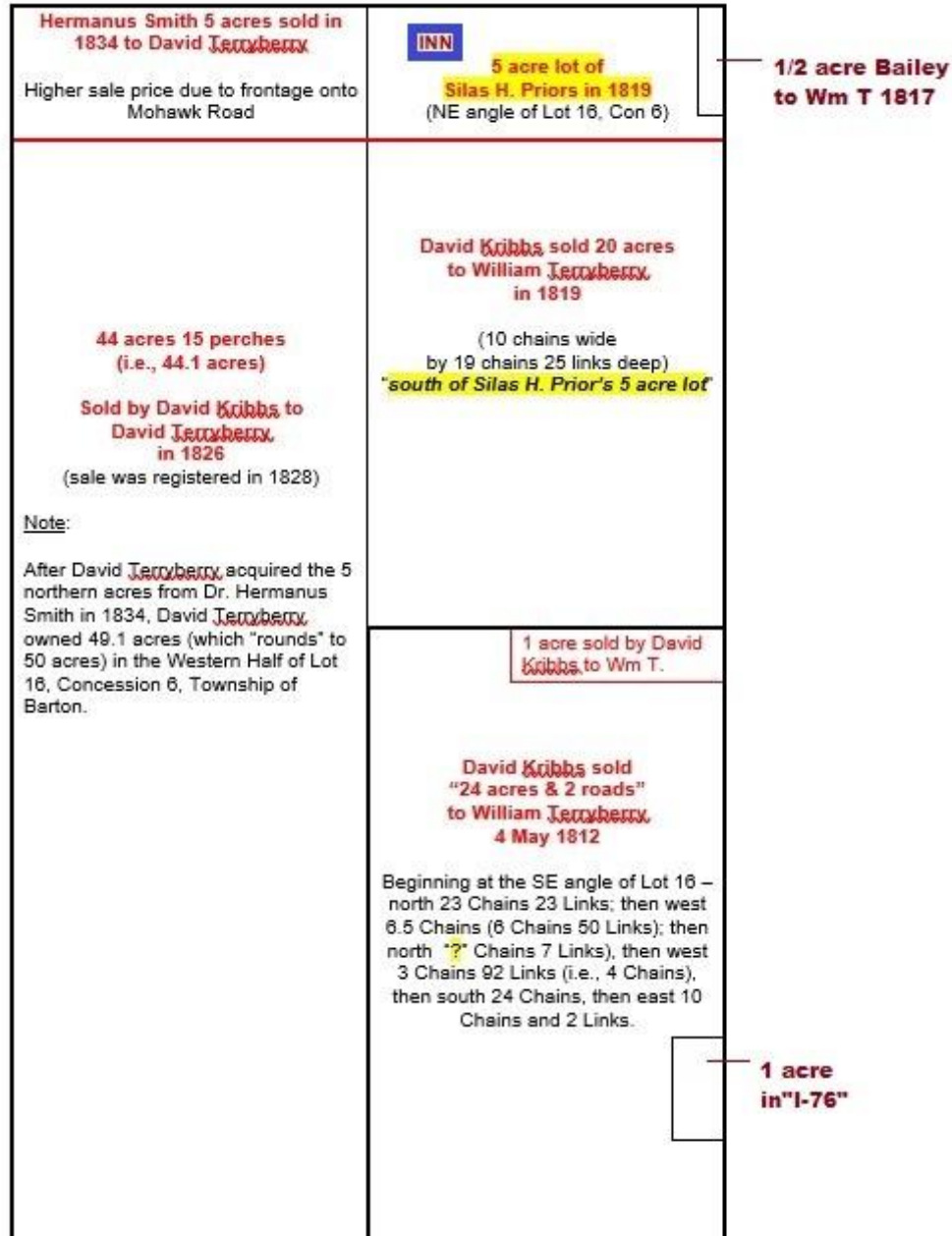
The old Inn across from Neyer Street was demolished in 1897 (Karsten and Raymond, 2016, pp. 115-116, click [here](#)).

The Inconsistencies and Unknowns Re the Location of the Inn on Lot 16, Concession 6:

Lot 16. Concession 6, Barton Township

A Lot in a Concession comprises ±100 acres. Each Lot is 20 Chains wide by 50 Chains Deep. Eastern and Western halves each comprise about ±50 acres. The western half comprised 49.1 acres (49 acres 15 perches = 49.1 acres which would "round" up to 50 acres for assessment).

Each quadrant (NE, SE, NW, SW) are each ±25 acres and are 10 Chains wide by 25 Chains Deep.



Above map and research was accomplished by Thomas M. Nelson. This document highlights the specific research questions which remain to be answered to determine who owned the Inn.

Present Location of Terryberry Inn(s):

Thomas M. Nelson has used the modern digital technology (Teranet) to determine where the inn on Lot 16, Concession 6 was located. What follows are maps plotting the location, and a picture of the home closest to the site of the inn.



Below is a closer view of the location, and the present day house numbers associated with the property.





The above maps and satellite images show house numbers 109 and 145 where the inn was situated. Also note the Terryberry Library on the East half of Lot 5, Concession 16; as well as (in the bottom right corner) house number 481 which lot was owned at one time by Isaac Terryberry, and where his grandmother Ann (Young) Terryberry died in 1869.

The home most directly fitted to the old inn site on the East half of Lot 16, Concession 6 (Lot and Concession reversed in this map) is as follows.



It appears to be considerably older than the adjacent homes (which were built in the 1950s), and may incorporate parts of the old inn that were salvageable – including part of the foundation.

Socioeconomic Status - Land and Possessions: A good snapshot of the wealth of William Terryberry can be seen in the Barton Township Assessment Rolls (Hamilton Public Library, Special Collections). These data show that from **1818** William Terryberry was in possession of property resulting in the highest assessment in the Township. The assessment for **1827** was very detailed, and William then had 236 uncultivated acres, and 218 cultivated acres. He also owned various lots, including Lot 18, Con 7; NW corner of Lot 15, Con 6; NE corner of Lot 16, Con 6; SW corner of Lot 15, Con 5; SE corner of Lot 16, Con 5; Lots 17 and 18, Con 6; SW corner of Lot 18, Con 5. In the same year he owned the following homes: 3 framed houses under 2 stories; 1 framed brick or stone of one story with not more than two fireplaces; and 1 framed brick or stone of two stories with not more than 2 fireplaces – one additional fireplace. His assessment rating at £587.4 was the highest in the Township, the next being Michael Hess (another innkeeper) with £458.

The best source for answering this question (how wealthy was William Terryberry?) is the Inventory referred attached to the William's will of **1847**. Here we learn that William possessed a large inventory of farming equipment (e.g., Thrashing machine) as well as produce such as 292 bushels of wheat and 150 bushels of rye, but also items such as a buggy wagon worth £10, and a carriage worth £25. The latter no doubt refers to the item reported stolen by William 5 November 1841 being, "a large grey horse of approximately 5 years of age plus a dark buggy wagon with silver mountings". Clocks and looking glasses may not have been found in the "everyman" inventory, but were possessed by William. However there was nothing listed that could be tied to owning an inn (hotel) at this time. For example, no casks of whiskey and such items related to the consumption of alcohol (which would be typical for an inn).

William Terryberry's lands were assessed at £7147, which in today's terms would be a rather large fortune.

Land Owned at Demise: The first parcel of land purchased by William Terryberry AND registered, was on 4 May 1812, rear end of Lot 16, Con 6, Barton from Aaron Kribs. In the early days land was often purchased but not registered until part of the estate was sold by the heirs. Perhaps the most useful document listing the land owned by William Terryberry is the **1847** Inventory to his Will:

Ancaster:

- Lots 56, Con 2: 25 acres. Note, during the 1840s William bought out the interest (1/5) of each child of Frederick Young (his father-in-law) to own the entirety of this property.

Glanford:

- Lot 8, Con 3: 38 acres
- Lot [15], Con 1: 25 acres

Village Lot Caledonia

Barton: As discussed earlier, William Terryberry owned two small lots, on Lot 16 Con 5. These are probably part of the 45 acres noted below. However nothing on Lot 16, Concession 6 is listed in the Inventory.

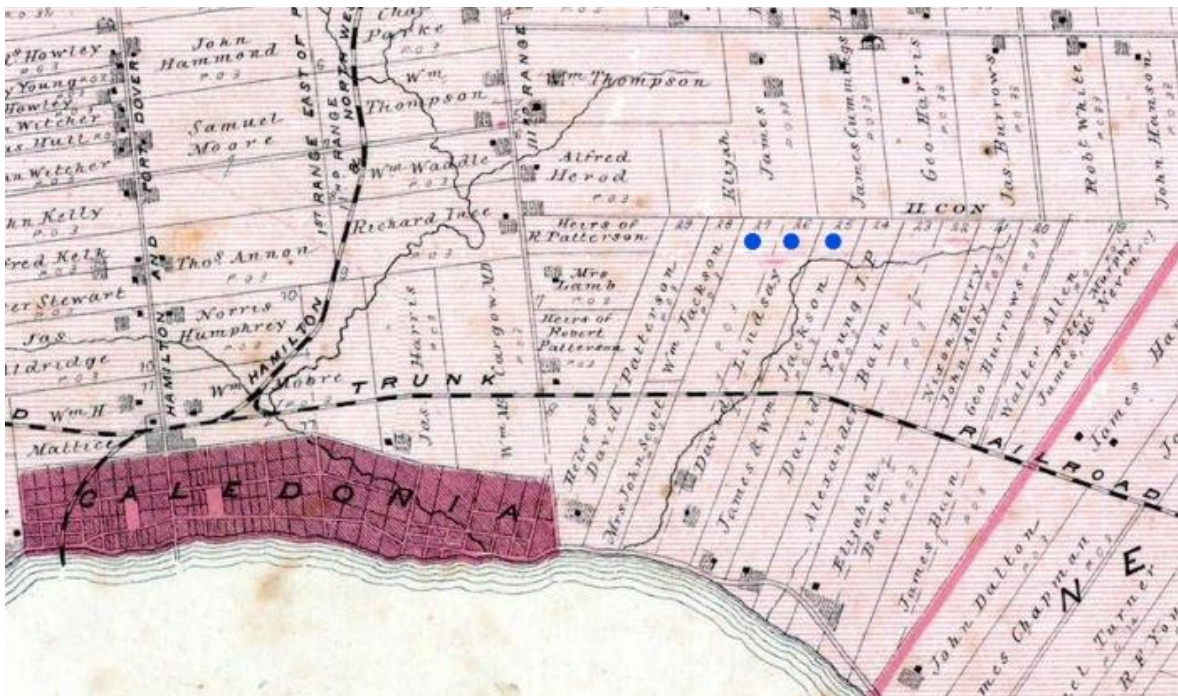
- Lot 5, Con 4: 100 acres
- Lots 11 & 13, Con 8: 144 acres
- Lot 14, Con 6: 8 acres
- Lot 14, Con 5: 1 acre
- Lot 15, Con 5: 1 acre
- Lot 15, Con 6: 45 acres
- Lot 17, Con 6: 100 acres
- Lot 18, Con 6: 100 acres
- Lot 18, Con 7: 100 acres

It should be noted that over the years William bought and sold various parcels of land. Just considering the property near the Village of Caledonia, in Seneca Township, during the 1820s William purchased "River Lots", Lots 25, 26, and 27 but the former was by 1845 in the possession of John Jackson who purchased Lot 25 from "George Young, Terryberry's son-in-law" (LAC, RG10, Land Inspection Returns for Onondaga and Seneca 1845-52). A contemporary map shows that Terryberry owned the entire lot in each parcel. The Thorburn Papers at the Archives of Ontario gives the date of sale of Lots 26 and 27, with "Mr. Terryberry" executing a quit claim 7 July 1846. It was rather convenient that William owned Indian lands in the 1820s since his son in law George Young AND his daughter Mary (Terryberry) Young, were charged with larceny (theft of butter) and banished from the Province for 7 years upon pain of

death (hanging). Apparently residing on Indian lands was an acceptable venue in the eyes of the Court (or they did not know Young was residing here).



Land Inspection Returns Seneca and Onondaga 1845 (North ^)



1879 Atlas Seneca Township

The first map (black and white) above shows the lands possessed by William Terryberry in Seneca Township (orange dots) from about **1825** to **1846**. On Lot 25 William's daughter Mary (Terryberry) Young and son-in-law George Young resided during the term of their banishment from the Province and sold the property to John Jackson before returning to Barton Township. The map below it (in colour) shows in greater detail the lands possessed by William Terryberry near Caledonia as above (using blue dots). The present author frequently walks the extent of these lots along the old River Road past Lot 25 where his 3rd great grandmother Elizabeth Matilda (Young) Young, daughter of George and Mary (Terryberry) Young, was born on **28 February 1827**. At the time of William's purchases of land here, the old road from Burlington Bay passed through Lot 27 to end at the Grand River there; however in 1834 an act was passed authorizing the construction of a "Plank Road" almost directly north – south from Hamilton to Port Dover (bypassing the road which ran through the Terryberry property); and the Plank Road was completed by 1845 – likely explaining why by 1846 Terryberry had sold his interest in these properties (also by then his daughter Mary and son in law George Young were free to return to their home in Barton without the prospect of being strung up hanging over their heads).

Court Dealings: It seems unusual and perhaps ironic that from almost the moment he set foot in the Province, William Terryberry was constantly in trouble with the legal system. Here follows a chronological overview of the cases recorded in the surviving records, where William was charged with offences from nuisance to murder (seldom is anything but bare bones information included in the records). The following entries are from Archives of Ontario, MS 704(1), RG22, Series 131, Court of King's Bench. Judgement Docket books 1796-1830 (CKB); Hamilton Public Library, Gore Gazette (GG); Archives of Ontario, MS 530(2), RG22, Court of Oyer and Terminer. Minute Books 1810-1835 (COT):

- 1) 19 Aug 1819: "*The King Versus William Terryberry*" – "*The defendant being in Court was taken into the custody of the sherriff by order of the Grand Jury*". "*Indictment murder. The prisoner being arraigned Pleaded Not Guilty and put himself on is Country – Jurors sworn to try*" "*Verdict Not Guilty – Verdict on Inquest of coroner 'Not Guilty'*". "*William Terryberry bound in 500 pounds, William Ramble of Barton 250 pounds, Frederick Young of Ancaster 250 pounds. Conditioned that the first bounded in Wm. Terryberry shall keep the peace towards all his Majesty's subjects within the Province of Upper Canada for the space of one year from this date*". (COT)
- 2) 2 Oct 1819: William Terryberry Against "*John Doe on the Demise of John Ryckman*" – "*Judgement final for the defendant after verdict on issue in ejectment for fifteen pounds, four shillings, and eight pence. Costs*". (CKB)
- 3) 15 Nov 1820: William Terryberry Against Daniel McIntosh – "*Judgement on ? for ? in a plea of trespass in case for four hundred eighty five pounds seven shillings. Damages & Costs*". (CKB)
- 4) 9 Sept 1826: "*The King Versus William Terryberry*". **Assault**. *Arraigned and pleaded not guilty (went to trial). Verdict Guilty – sentenced to be imprisoned three calendar months and to pay a fine of 25 pounds to the King and to stand committed till fine be paid*". (COT)
- 5) 13 Sep 1828: "*The following prisoners were tried and acquitted William Terryberry and Frederick Young, for larceny*". (GG)
- 6) 23 Sept 1829: "*The King Versus William Terryberry*". **Riot**. (COT)

- 7) 29 Aug 1831: “Grand Jury came in and presented William Terribury for a **nuisance** – issued bench warrant. William Terribury and Joseph Roleston recognized in 50 pounds each – Condition that William Terribury appear during the present Court of Oyer & Terminer and General Gaol Delivery to take his trial on an indictment to be defended against him for a misdemeanour and shall not depart the Court without leave.” (COT)
- 8) 1 Sept 1831: “The King Versus William Terribury” – **Nuisance** – a true bill & also reported on the State of the Gaol”. (COT)
- 9) 3 Sept 1831: “The King Versus William Terribury” – “**Nuisance** – arraigned – pled not guilty”. Went to trial. “Verdict Not Guilty”. (COT)
- 10) 22 Sept 1832: “William Terrebery bound to appear at the present assizes to answer to any bill Indt to be prepared against him for **nuisance** himself bound 50 pounds and his bail Abner Everett & P. Cooley in 25 pounds each”. “Presentments against William Terrebery – **Nuisance**. Issued Bench Warrant against Wm. Terrebery – **Nuisance**”. (COT)
- 11) 24 Sept 1832: Wm. Terrebery a **juror** in Rex Vs. Jacob Cooley & Abraham Decatur – uttering false coin”. (COT)
- 12) 28 Sept 1832: William Terreberry and David Terreberry served as **jurors** in felony case of Thos Whitehead Douglas. (COT)

It is extremely odd that William was asked to be a juror two days after being charged with a crime.

Death: It may be that William moved around from home to home over the years, but according to the 1842 census he was living on one of 3 houses he owned (on small lots) in Concession 5. The above map of 1852 shows the most likely (now demolished) home at the time of his death (in 1847) – immediately west of the Terryberry Library.

In his **will** dated 25 December 1846, William Terryberry of the Township of Barton, yeoman, gives to “my dearly beloved **wife Annie**” all his land in Lots 15, 16, 17 and 18 in the 5th and 6th Concessions of Barton – plus various valuable possessions, “subject to a provision hereafter mentioned in favour of my Daughter Mary Young”. He makes specific bequests in favour of his **son Jacob**, and also two **grand children William and Angus Secord** who are assigned half each of Lot 56 in the 2nd Concession of Ancaster Township [obtained originally from Annie’s father Frederick Young]. He also makes a gift of land in Glanford Township to his **nephew Conrad Reid**. William then makes what seems to be an unusual bequest to his **daughter Mary Young**, “after the demise of her husband, the use of thirty acres of land during her life – being part of Lot Number 16 in the Sixth Concession of Barton and forming part of that already bequeathed to my dearly beloved wife”. William further bequeaths a sum of money to his **daughter Sophia Blain**. William also assigns the role of executor to his will to his son Jacob, “and my **Son in Law Stephen Blackstone** both of Barton Yeomen”.

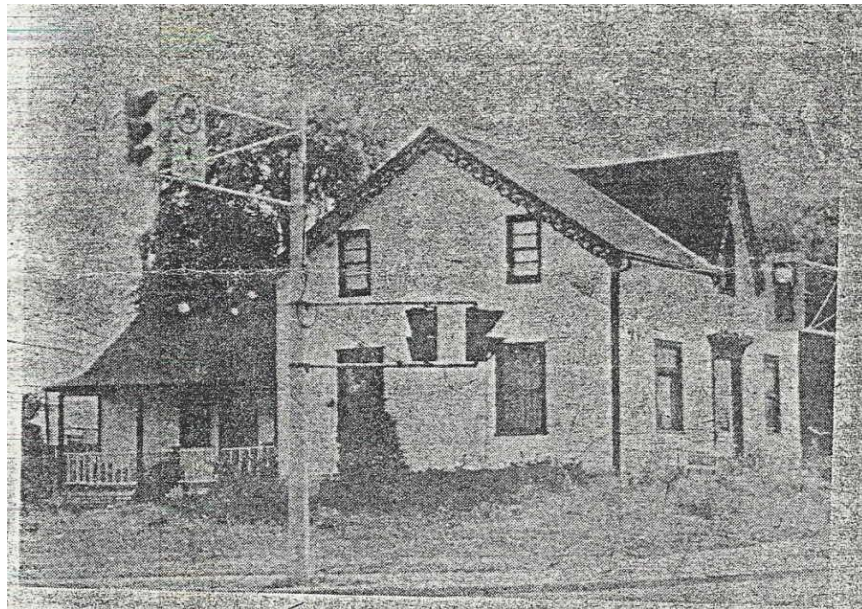
His obituary is as follows:

Hamilton Spectator

Deaths 1847

March 31, 1847: *TERRYBERRY* - Died at Barton, on Friday evening, Mr. William Terryberry, an old and respected inhabitant. His funeral was attended by a most numerous train of friends and relations. William Terryberry died **29 March 1847.**

William's widow Annie died on **27 October 1869.** In the 1861 census year Ann (Young) Terryberry was living with her grandson Isaac Terryberry and his family in a 1 ½ story frame home. There is data that strongly suggests that the latter house, 481 West 5th Street (demolished circa 1980) was located at the north west corner of Lot 15, Concession 6, across the road and slightly to the east of the Terryberry Library. In the 1875 Atlas, "I.T." was shown as owning this parcel, as well as more extensive lands across West 5th in Lot 16, Concession 6. A photo of the home from the Hamilton Spectator (undated) is shown below:

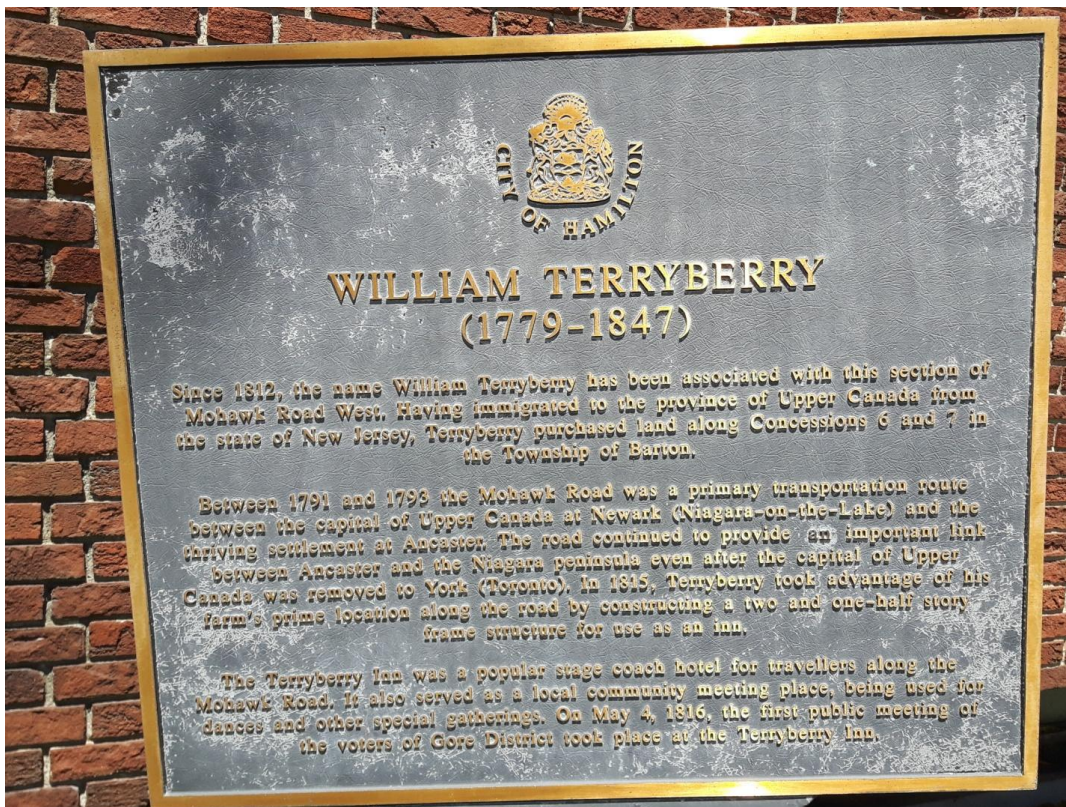


Legacy of William Terryberry: Clearly William Terryberry has not been forgotten or faded into the dust of history. There are tangible memorials to his contribution to the history of Hamilton (in addition to his many descendants from here who are proud to call him an ancestor). For example the library in the Hamilton Public Library system which is closest to the old Inn, and the home where William and Annie resided at one time, has been named the Terryberry Library. Apparently this was somewhat happenstance as there were a number of names in the running but when children were asked, they all spoke up to the effect that "Terry berry Lib er ary" was their choice.



View of the Terryberry Library

In addition, the City of Hamilton has placed a plaque dedicated to William Terryberry on the east side of the main entrance door to the building from Mohawk Road:



William Terryberry Plaque (pole bent)

Terryberry Artifacts - Clock: On a recent visit to the Terryberry Library, the librarian showed the author a grandfather clock (in pieces) and an old steamer trunk that was given to the Library by a descendant from California who believed that these artifacts belonged in Hamilton.

Below is a photo of the clock cabinet and the clock face (the other pieces are wrapped and in a cardboard box with the face). Research on its provenance will be needed.



The above grandfather clock came from the family of **Albert Edward Terryberry (1861 – 1915)**. Albert Edward Terryberry was the son of **Isaac Terryberry (1836 – 1919)**, who was the son of **Jacob Terryberry (1806 – 1885)**, who was the son of **William Terryberry (1779 – 1847)**. At this point there is no indication as to the age of the artifact, something only an expert on the subject of old clocks could pin point.

Among the other items donated to the Library (in an old steamer trunk) is a “*Copper luster sugar bowl. Belonged to Barbara Brink Terryberry (m. Jacob Terryberry, Nov. 1826)*” as recalled by Wilfred W. Terryberry the son of the above Albert Edward. An inventory of all the items in the trunk is available at the Library, listed as **TERRYBERRY FAMILY ITEMS**.

Terryberry Artifacts - Tombstones – Original and Replacement:



Original Tombstones of Annie (Young) Terryberry and William Terryberry



Current Granite Tombstones of Annie (Young) Terryberry and William Terryberry in Barton Stone Church Cemetery

The author took the photographs seen above of both stones in the 1980s when they were situated in their original position prior to removal. The current granite replacement stones are seen below the originals.

The late Gordon Allison set about ensuring that each tombstone in Barton Stone Church Cemetery was upright, and those which were “too far gone” were replaced with granite monuments in the same position as the old marble or sandstone ones. Clearly the stone for William Terryberry was in many pieces lying on the ground and the marble was turning to something resembling “soap”. Thus the present author told Gordon that he would be happy to give a home to the stone for William’s wife, Ann (Young) Terryberry since it was in fine condition (except broken at the bottom) – as well as two other stones, including that of William Miller Terryberry (1815-1865).



Discarded tombstones from Barton Stone Church Cemetery. Left to right, Elizabeth (Young) Swift; William Miller Terryberry (1815-1865) the nephew of William Terryberry and son of David Terryberry (1770-1834); Ann (Young) Terryberry (1782-1868) the widow of William Terryberry (1779-1847).

The stones are now in the possession of Debra Mills (who had purchased the author’s home in Hagersville in 1997, where the stones had been left). By a series of fortuitous circumstances, the location of the stones became known to Kathie Morrison Kohut of California (a distant cousin of the author and his research collaborator and close cousin of Thomas M. Nelson) and we all agree

that it would be worth considering using the stones as a focal point for a display of Terryberry artifacts and information if space could be found within the Library. Negotiations on this matter are ongoing. Also, it would appear that the artifacts donated by the family of Albert Edward Terryberry would make a meaningful addition to the proposed display. We will see where all this goes.

Thanks to Thomas M. Nelson for invaluable assistance at all stages of this production. Thanks also to Robert Williamson whose articles in “The Mountain News” and “The Sachem” helped to publicize the “travelling stones”, and also to provide a well researched perspective on the Inn and the family.

Dr. David K. Faux
Caledonia, Ontario
Cypress, California

13 July 2018. Revised 2 March 2019.