

WATERLOO and area , early 1800's;; by E.A. Cruikshank.
and before

The private soldiers and non-commissioned officers received grants of from 2 to 500 acres, for a location of which they seemed to have drawn lots. Their surnames show that they were nearly all of German stock; for example, Anger: Anguish: Benner: Burger: Greger: House: Huffman: Lutes: Maybee: Putman: Sypes: Windecker: And Wintemute. Intermingled with them were some discharged soldiers of the army , British nativity; who decided to become settlers. Ten years later Simcoe's proclamation, attracted a steady influx of immigrants , from the United States, some being termed "Late Loyalists" from having taken no active part in resting the Revolution, or were Quakers or Mennonites.

The Quakers were nearly all of English origin, and bare such surnames as Burwell, Cutler, Dennis: Havens: Hill: Pound: Schooley: Webster& Willson;

The Mennonites were of German descent as appears by the names: Barnhart: Climenhaga: Danner: Fretz: Hahn: Hershey: Jansen: Kraemer: Misener: Morgentern(Morningstar) Near: Zeff: Sherk: Shisler: Troup: Wilhelm: Winger: Zavitz: They spoke , and some of them wrote the German dialect known as Pennsylvania Dutch.

Both Mennonites and Quakers travelled overland in covered wagons., from Pennsylvania & New Jersey; bringing with them cattle, horses, agricultural implements & furniture. They entered the Ferry at Black Rock, & settled the back parts of Bertie, and the adjacent townships of Sugar Loaf, East & West; afterwards known as Humberstone and Wainfleet. When the Rectory of Waterloo was established, many families had resided in their new homes for more than thirty years

The surnames of Adair, Campbell: Craig: Maxwell: Mc.Crae: Mc. Farlane: Mc.Intosh: Mc.Intyre: Mckenzie: Nair: Peid: & Scott indicate a considerable immigration from Scotland.

Cruikshank:::

The negro and coloured population had grown so that in 1838, it was possible to raise 100 men for a coloured Corps in the Military Service.

VICTORIA:::::

Stehen Jarvis aquired the farm by the Canadian side of the International Bridge and when laying out his plan for the village he gave it the name fo Victoria. Two railway stations were built here : the Grand Trunk called Victoria and The Canadian Southern called Fort erie.

The villagers prefere the name Riverton but it was never accepted. In June of 1894 By Law 623 created the name "INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE". The name was considered too long and shortly after the village be came "BRIDGEBURG".