



FINDING AID 521

FONDS 521
UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA CHURCH UNION COLLECTION FONDS

UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA

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UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA CHURCH UNION COLLECTION FONDS. – 1885-1968. – 14.5 m of textual records.

The Dominion Act uniting the Methodist Church (Canada), the Canadian Congregational Union, and the Presbyterian Church in Canada came into force 1925 June 10, the day the inaugural service of The United Church of Canada was held in Toronto. This event had been preceded by thirty years of proposals and negotiations, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Union after 1904. Within the Presbyterian Church, the years between 1910 and 1925 were particularly marked by controversy over the legitimacy of the union proposals and the efforts of a determined minority to preserve its traditional church structure; and about one-third of the Presbyterians did not join into the union of 1925.

Fonds consists of a collection bringing together records from three uniting denominations, a Joint Committee on Union made up of the three same denominations, as well as records of the newly-created Church, especially its Committee on Law and Legislation. The collection is divided into two series; Series 1, Records of the Union Committees (1889-1927) consists of records relating to the Joint Committee on Church Union, the denominational committees on union, the non-concurring Presbyterians, the local union churches of Northern Ontario and Western Canada, and the Bureau of Literature and Information, and includes minute, reports, literature and newspaper clippings; Series 2 relates primarily to the work of the Committees on Law and Legislation, and contains reports of the parliamentary activity on behalf of the union in the federal and provincial legislatures, and the legal memoranda, correspondence and reports dealing largely with the division of property brought about by the split in the Presbyterian Church.

Microfilm copy on 59 reels: positive does not correspond to the original material/finding aid in its present state. It has been withdrawn from circulation.

Some restrictions may apply.

See also Walter Charles Murray fonds 3352 for records relating to Church Union.

SERIES 1: RECORDS OF THE UNION COMMITTEES. --1889-1931, predominant 1904-1925. -- 8.6 m of textual materials.

A Joint Committee on Church Union was formed in 1904 and within this framework and with Church Union Committees of their own, the denominations (Presbyterians, Congregationalists, and Methodists) worked toward Church Union. Presbyterian opponents of the union plan, organized into the Presbyterian Church Association for the Continuance of the Presbyterian Church, continued their attacks on the plan in the years after 1920. The Joint Committee established the Bureau of Literature and Information to respond to the Association and promote Union through pamphlets, speeches and newspapers between 1923 and 1925.

Series consists of the following subseries; 1) Records of the Joint Committee on Church Union, 1893-1925, 2) Records of the Methodist Church (Canada) Committee on Union, 1904-1924, 3) Records of the Presbyterian Church in Canada General Assembly, 1904-1925, 4) Records Relating to Presbyterian Non-Concurrence, 1910-1931, 5) Records Relating to Congregational Union of Canada, 1873-1955, 6) Records Relating to Cooperation and Local Union, 1885-1968, 7) Records of the Bureau of Literature and Information, 1923-1928, 8) Records Relating to Other Union Negotiations, 1905-1927, and 9) Newspaper Clippings, n.d.

SERIES 1\Subseries 1: Records of the Joint Committee on Church Union. –1893-1925.

The Joint Committee on Church Union was formed in 1904. It established the Bureau of Literature and Information to responds to attacks by the Presbyterian Church Association and promote union through pamphlets, speeches and newspapers between 1923 and 1925.

Subseries consists of minutes of meetings, 1904-1909, 1914-1916 and 1921-1925; minutes of Sub-Committees: Administration, 1904-1908, Doctrine, 1905, and Law, 1908; minutes of the Finance

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Committee, 1923-1925; cash book, 1916-1919; circulars and reports of the Subcommittee on polity, 1905-1906; copies of the Basis of Union, 1915, 1922, and 1924, including historical statements; reports of the interim committees on the settlement of ministers for proposed conferences; minutes, reports and papers of the subcommittee to prepare for the first General Council; materials from the Church Union Committees of the several provinces; and resolutions re Church Union, 1893-1923.

Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
83.063C	1-1	Minutes	Apr 21, 1904,
	Reel 34		Dec 21, 1904
	1-2	A brief sketch of the negotiations for union together with the official report of the first conference of the three union committees (Toronto)	Jan, 1905
	1-3	Minutes of Executive of Joint Union Committee	Dec. 19, 1905
	1-4	Proceedings of the Second Conference of the Joint Committee on Church Union. (Toronto,)	Feb, 1906
	1-5	Proceedings of the Third Conference of the Joint Committee on Church Union (Toronto)	Feb, 1907
	1-6	Proceedings of the Fourth Conference of the Joint Committee on Church Union	Sept, 1907
	1-7	Minutes, and Motions from Fourth Conference	Sept, 1907
	1-8	Proceedings of the Fifth Conference of the Joint Committee on Church Union (Toronto)	Dec, 1908
	1-9	Report of the Committee on Church Union	1908
	1-10	Memoranda of Meeting of Laymen in the interests of church union (Toronto)	Feb. 3, 1909
	1-11	Proposed Basis of Union... (Sent to Methodist Ministers),	Nov, 1909
		Documents agreed upon... (Sent to Presbyterian Congregations)	Jun, 1909
	1-12	Minutes re: meeting of the Joint Committee on Church Union.	Sept. 29, 1914, October 28, 1914
1-13	Proceedings of the Joint Committee on Church Union, [bound]	1904, 1914, 1916, 1931-1925	
1-14	---	1921-1925	
83.063C	2-15	Minutes and Proceedings of the Joint Committee on Church Union	1914-1916
	Reel 34		
	2-16	---	1921-1923
	2-17	---	1924
	2-18	---	1925
	2-19	Notes for meeting of.	July 16, 1923
	2-20	Correspondence	1908
	2-21	Suggestions for consideration by Sub-Committee.	1906
2-22	Sub-Committee on the Ministry. This Sub-Committee did not consider the nature of the ministry, which was alluded to in Article XVI in the Basis of union. It dealt with the pastoral office (including the problem of the call vs. the settlement committee) Training for the ministry, and relations of a minister to the doctrines of the church. (involving problem of creeds as test) Silcox, CUC, PP 238ff)		
83.063C	2-23	Sub-committee on Administration: Minutes, Correspondence, etc.	1904-1908, n.d.
	2-24	Sub-committee on Doctrine: Minutes, Reports, etc.	1905
	2-25	---: Miscellaneous papers	

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Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
	2-26	Sub-committee on Law [4 pages not filmed]	1908
	2-27	Sub-committee on Polity; circulars and reports	1905-1906
	2-28	Special Committee on Union Congregations	1912
	2-29	Committee on Church Survey Minutes and Reports	1914
	2-30	Survey of Church Condition in the Dominion of Canada made by joint committee of the Methodist, Congregational and Presbyterian churches.	1914
	2-31	Documents agreed upon ... as amended,	Dec. 1914
	2-32	"Basis of the Union" With a brief historical statement	1915
	2-33	Cash Book	1916-1919
	2-34	Synopsis of Action.... Developments	1914-1921 (Oct. 1921)
	2-35	Basis of Union...	1922
	2-36	Advertisements.	1923
	2-37	Finance Committee Statements and Minutes	1923-1925
	2-38	Papers dealing with Finances of Joint committee	
	Reel 35		
	2-39	"Basis of Union"... Historical statement	Jan, 1924
	2-40	"Basis of Union"... historical statement [Only title page filmed].	Nov, 1924
	2-41	A call for a day of Prayer with suggested programme	Dec. 18, 1924
	2-42	Committee on taking the vote	
	2-43	Committee appointed to assist in the direction of Mr. Woodside's work: minutes	1924-1925
83.063C	3-44	J.W.Woodside. Correspondence and Papers	1924-1925
	3-45	Sub-committee on ministerial standing. [concerns the status of unionist ministers in non-concurring congregations]	1924
	3-46	Interim committee on the settlement of ministers: minutes	1924-1925
	3-47	---	
	3-49	---: Montreal and Ottawa section	
	3-49	---: Toronto and Kingston section	
	3-50	---: Hamilton and London Section	
	3-51	---: Alberta Section	
	3-52	Meetings of secretaries representing the Congregational, Presbyterian and Methodist Churches, regarding the United Churches Maintenance and Extension Fund.	1925
	3-53	Regarding colleges	
	3-54	Sub-committees to prepare for the First General Council: 1. Agenda. 2. Rules of Procedure 3. Order of Service 4. Representatives from Parent Churches 5. Local Arrangements	
	3-55	--- 1.Agenda	
	3-56	---: 3. Sub-committee for the Order of Service: James Endicott, Convenor	
	3-57	---: ---: Inaugural Service of the united church of Canada	
	3-58	---: 4. Representatives from Parent Churches	
	3-59	---: 5. Local Arrangements: correspondence	
	3-60	---: ---: ---	
	3-61	---: ---: Publicity, billeting, entertainment, pulpit	

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Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
		supply, finance	
	3-62	---: ---: Members of General Council	
	3-63	---	
	3-63a	Synopsis of findings of Secretaries representing 3 churches	
	3-64	Suggested Inaugural service of Congregations	
	3-65	Maritime Church Union Committee	
	3-66	Polity Committee	
	3-67	Church union committee, Province of Quebec	1923-1924
	3-68	Provincial Committee, Membership	
	3-69	Central Ontario Conference Committee	
	3-70	Western Ontario Committee	
	3-71	Manitoba Committee	
	3-72	Saskatchewan Committee	
	3-73	Alberta Union Committee	
	3-74	British Columbia union Committee	
	3-75	Resolutions re Church union: Presbyterian church, 1899-1923, Methodist church, General Conference, 1902-1922; Joint Committee on Church Union, 1904-1923; Congregational Union of Canada, 1901-1923 [Bound Volume]	1899-1923
83.063C	4-76	Duplicate copy of Resolutions re Union (Bound)- See File 75	
	4-77	---	
	4-78	---	
	4-78a	List of Special Grants paid to Ministers distressed by union	
	4-78b	Minutes and lists of ministers distressed by union	1925
	4-78c	Letter to editor of New Outlook re- ministers loyal to union whose charges voted against it (undated)	

SERIES 1\Subseries 2: Records of the Methodist Church (Canada) Committee on Union. –1904-1924.

After the major unions within Canadian Methodism of 1874 and 1884, the General Conference appointed committees (1886, 1890) on union with the Canada Conference of The Evangelical Association, though such a union, had it taken place, would still have been within the Methodist family.

The chairmen of the Committee on Church Union were Charles Stewart (1890), J. Laterhn (1894), George Richardson (1898), W.I. Shaw (1902), John Potts (1906), Chancellor Burwash (1910), Cyrus A. Birge (1914, The Committee was sometimes called the Committee of Sixty from this year), W.A. Cooke (1918), and W.R. Young (1922).

Subseries consists of records of the Methodist Church (Canada) Committee on Union, including minutes, 1904 and 1914-1924; reports from Annual Conferences on union vote, 1912; and controversial pamphlets, letters and speeches on union from T.A. Moore, S.D. Chown and others, 1911-1924.

See also Appendix A for a history on Methodist Church (Canada) and Union, and S.D. Chown's The Story of Church Union in Canada (Ryerson, 1930), S.D. Chown fonds 3009, and papers of T.A. Moore.

Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
83.063C	5-79	Minutes and Resolutions of the Committee	1914-1921

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Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
	5-80	---	
	5-81	---	
	5-82	Notice of Meeting of Committee on union	
	5-83	Proposed "Basis of Union", sent to Ministers by the General conference Executive acting for the Methodist Section of the J.C.C.U.	November, 1909
	5-84	General Conference Resolutions re Basis of Union	1910?
	5-85	John Staples, letter against union; actually a vigorous attack on the decline of the Methodism he had known, conversion centred, led by laymen, unused to the Sacerdotalism that, for example put flowers on the preaching platform. The letter was addressed to the General Conference, which was about to meet in Mr. Staples home city of Victoria. BC	1910
	5-86	George Washington, "Why as a Methodist I cannot accept the Basis of Union", Washington was superannuated minster	1911
	5-87	Church union: Documents approved... as a Basis of Union. This pamphlet was to be supplied to every family in the church in preparation for the vote on union.	1911
	5-88	Chancellor Nathanael Burwash, articles on church union, from the Christian Guardian. Burwash was then chairman of the committee on church union. Also letter to Rev. Dr. L.F. Barber.	1912
	5-89	Blank ballot and report form for vote on Church union.	
	5-90	Report of Vote: Newfoundland Conference	1912
	5-91	---: Nova Scotia Conference	1912
	5-92	---: New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Conference	1912
	5-93	---: Montreal Conference	1912
	5-94	---: Bay of Quinte Conference	1912
	5-95	---: Toronto Conference	1912
	5-96	---: Hamilton Conference	1912
	5-97	---: London Conference	1912
	5-98	---: Manitoba Conference	1912
	5-99	---: Saskatchewan Conference	1912
	5-100	---: Alberta Conference	1912
	Reel 35		
	5-101	---: British Columbia Conference	1912
	5-102	"Actions of the Methodist Church, Regarding Church Union",	1914
	5-103	Report of a committee appointed by Montreal Conference to formulate a recommendation on the subject of union to be forwarded to the General Conference.	Jun 15, 1914
	5-104	Letter, W. McIntosh to S.D. Chown. The writer was a lay member of the Methodist union committee and urged that they should be prepared to unite with the Presbyterian Majority even if the opposition gained the name and property of the church.	Apr 24, 1915
	5-105	S.D.Chown: to Christian Guardian, re Union	1916
	5-106	---: address to Toronto Conference	1921
	5-107	---: address to General Conference Special	1921

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Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
		Committee	
	5-108	---: Article on church union	1922
	5-109	Reports and Paper re-union	1922
	5-110	S.D.Chown, Forward to the Methodist Year book	1923
	5-111	The Church Union Fund: Sir Joseph Flavelle chaired this committee and the Rev. S.W. Dean was treasurer. These papers relate to a campaign to raise an amount of \$178,000 from 1923-1924; although it appears that only about 30% of this amount was received	1923-1924
	5-112	Form letters from T. Albert Moore dealing with Properties held solely for the benefit of a congregation (non-denominational interest).	
	5-113	S.D. Chown, church Union: a New year's Message from the General Superintendent, Evangelism and Social Service. Form letters	Jan. 1, 1924
	5-114	from Moore explains the Methodist Church's desire, with the Congregationalists, to cooperate in a Presbyterian series of studies for expository preaching, which has been going on for five years; and <u>A Suggested Course of Intensive Study and Expository Preaching. Theme:" The Fruit of the Spirit of Jesus"</u> (for the end of 1924). <u>Studies on the message of the prophet's in relation to present Day problems</u> (for the start of 1925)	1924-1925
	5-115	Form letter from Chown and Moore urging Congregation to write to their federal and provincial members and to press for support of Church union; Replies from congregation outside of Ontario.	
	5-116	---: Replies to above circular from Ontario.	1924
	5-117	J.M. Arnup, May 24, 1924, letter defending union; Dr. W.L. Armstrong, Jan. 1925, draft of sermon or pamphlet supporting union	1924-1925
	5-118	J.R. Patterson, "The Well-meant but gratuitous invitation to remain", Article suggesting official Boards actions in inviting a minister to remain were an unnecessary and misleading hang-over from the Methodist itinerant system.	1926-1927
	5-119	Correspondence and Resolutions. Letter of T. A. Moore June 1924, wrote cooperation between the boards or committees of the various churches. Vote about union committee meeting (October). Letter from R. T. Wilson to District Chairman (August). Letter of Chown (Feb. 1925), about Presbyterian Unionist minorities, and local union congregation. List of key y Methodist men in Ontario constituencies.	1924-1925

SERIES 1\Subseries 3: Records of the Presbyterian Church in Canada General Assembly. -- 1904-1925.

After the 1889 Conference on Unity, the Committee on Union was reappointed, with Caven as Convenor, in 1890. No mention is made of it, however, in the minutes of the 1891 or 1892 Assemblies.

As a result of conversations between the Congregational Church and the Presbytery of Toronto, the 1893 Assembly appointed a Committee on Union with other Evangelical Churches, with Caven as Convenor again. It was re-appointed in 1894 and 1895. In 1896 it spoke of talks about a Federal Court to oversee co-operation. The Committee was reappointed each year until 1902, though

it had no further occasion to meet. In that year, thought the occasion was about to arise, and though there was much discussion about co-operation and the friendly relations between churches, the Assembly does not seem to have reappointed the Committee.

In 1903 the Committee on Correspondence with other Churches reports its representation at the Winnipeg General Conference and submitted the resolution on the Conference that broached the subject of organic union. On motion of Robert Campbell, the Committee was empowered to give attention to the matter.

In March of the following year it met with the committees of the other churches in Toronto, and at the 1904 Assembly recommended the appointment of a Committee on Union to carry on these negotiations. This was done. Dr. Caven was appointed Convenor, but died before the Committee met. It's Vice-Convenor, R. H. Warden, report its meetings – alone, and in Joint Committee – to the 1905 Assembly. His report stressed the caution with which the subject was being approached. Dr. Warden himself died later that year.

The new Convenor, William Patrick, report the progress of the Joint Committee to the 1906 Assembly. A motion by John MacKay “that any further negotiations may be in the line of Federal or Cooperative Union” was defeated, 22-179. The 1907 Assembly sent down the Joint Committee’s report to Presbyteries, Sessions and Congregations, and invited any suggestions related to the subjects under examination, through MacKay’s proposed amendment seeking opinions “on the whole question of Union” was defeated, 60-124. The 1908 Assembly also rejected a motion, by Robert Campbell, that would have the Joint Committee consider co-operation rather than union.

Patrick was convenor of the Committee on Union until his death in 1911. C.W. Gordon acted in his place until W. J. Clark was appointed later that year. Clark held office until 1916, and was followed by Sir Robert Falconer (1916-1921) and G.C. Pidgeon (1921-1925).

Subseries consists of records of the Presbyterian Church in Canada General Assembly, including minutes and reports of the Committee on Church Union, 1904-1925; resolutions, reports and debate of Assembly re union, 1904-1925; remits on Basis of Union from Presbyterians, 1911 and 1916, including returns by Presbyteries; records and returns from congregations voting on union, including replies to request for suggestions on amending the Basis of Union, 1912 and 1915; documents and Basis as amended, 1915; controversial works on church union, 1922-1924; correspondence of Secretaries of the Committee and Clerks of the Assembly, 1912-1925; reports from the Synod Committees on Union; and minutes and correspondence of the Church-Union Movement Committee.

Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
		Actions re Union, 1904-1912	
83.063C	6-120	Resolutions adopted by General Assembly, union,	1904-1908
	6-121	Halifax General Assembly	1910
	6-122	Remits re union, from Presbyteries to General Assembly	1911
	6-123	---	1911
	6-124	---	1911
	6-125	Returns to General Assembly of remits re union	1911
	6-126	Overtures to General Assembly from Presbyteries re co-operation and federation	1911
	6-127	Church Union: Documents approved by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in Canada as a Basis of Union	1911
	6-128	Form Letters from John Somerville, joint clerk of assembly, to ministers and clerks of Presbyteries, with voting instructions	1911
	6-129	Record of sending of ballots to congregations	1911
	6-130	---	1911
	6-131	Form letter from R.P. Mackay, Moderator of General Assembly explaining that a new ballot was being sent out, including the question “Have you any suggestions or alternatives to offer?”;	Dec, 1911

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Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
	6-132	copies of original and amended ballots 1912 Vote: Returns from the Synod of the Maritime Provinces and Synod of Montreal and Ottawa	1912
	6-133	---: Returns from the Synod of Toronto and Kingston and Synod of Hamilton and London	1912
	6-134	---: Returns from the Synod of Manitoba and Saskatchewan	1912
	6-135	---: Returns from the Synod of Alberta and British Columbia	1912
	6-136	Replies to " Suggestions" Question,	1912
	6-137	---	1912
	6-138	---	1912
	6-139	---	1912
	6-140	Summary of 1912 vote	
		Actions of General Assembly re Union, 1913- 1925	
83.063C	7-141	1913 General Assembly, reports re union	1913
	7-142	Letter from the joint Clerks of the General assembly to Presbyteries, asking for suggested amendments to Basis of Union	Jun, 1913
	7-143	Remits from Presbyteries on the Basis of Union	1913
	7-144	Deliverance of the Presbyterian church in regard to church union	1908-1914
	7-145	1914 General Assembly (Woodstock): Union report	1014
	7-146	1915 General Assembly (Kingston): Resolution suggesting the war has created a new situation in which union is more possible and more urgent (showing triviality of matters that once divided men), approving the "Basis of Union" and submitting it to the presbyteries, and calling for a vote of the membership.	1915
	7-147	Church union : Documents approved by a vote of the general Assembly ... as a basis of union ...",	1915
	7-148	Results of 1915 vote: a list of returns from the Congregations	1915
	7-149	---: ---	1915
	7-150	---: ---	1915
	7-151	1916 General assembly (Winnipeg): Newspaper reports	1916
	7-152	T.J.S. Ferguson. The Assembly and church union. J. D. Byrnes, How shall I vote? Pamphlets addressed to commissioners of the General Assembly, 1916, from North Bay.	1916
	7-153	Letter from the Joint Clerks of the General Assembly to the Clerks of Presbytery, Tabulating results of the 1915 vote	
	7-154	Remits from Presbyteries on the Basis of Union	1916
	7-155	---	1916
	7-156	Address by the Moderator (A.B. Baird) on Union,	1916
	7-157	Overtures re union to General Assembly. Resolution urging the end of the controversy over union, halting further action on union until the end of the war, and confining the work of the union committee to superintendence of co- operation	
	7-158	Overtures to General Assembly not concerned with Union	

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Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
	7-159	Returns to Remits re Basis of Union	1917
	7-160	1921 General Assembly (Toronto): newspaper reports of the assembly which resolved to consummate union	1921
	7-161	Overtures to the 1922 General Assembly from the Presbyterian Church Association of the Maritime Provinces and from Red Deer Presbytery, asking for another vote and Algoma calling from a speedy consummation of union	1922
	7-162	Remits re union	1923
	7-163	1923 General Assembly (Port Arthur): Bound volume Containing the Debate on Church Union	1923
	7-164	---: ---	1923
83.063C	8-165	Resolutions re Church union, with equivalent material for other united denominations	1899-1923
	8-166	Church Union expense fund. Papers and correspondence relating to this fund, established in 1923 by the General Assembly to pay the expenses of its committee on Church Union. Previously these had been included in the budget of the General Assembly, but no support was sought from congregation and presbyteries (partly to counter the misconception that monies intended for mission has been used for the union committee's expenses.	1923-1925
	8-167	Statement re Assembly's action on Union by Gandier and Pidgeon	
	8-168	1924 General Assembly (Owen Sound): re union.	1924
	8-169	1925 General Assembly (Toronto): re union	
	8-170	Women's Missionary Society	
	8-170a	"The Executive of the General Board now Unanimous" (undated)	
		Presbyterian Church, Vote on Union:	
	8-171	---: 1. Sydney Presbytery	
	8-172	---: 1. Sydney Presbytery	
	8-173	---: 2. Inverness Presbytery	
	8-174	---: 3. Cumberland Presbytery	
	8-175	---: 4. Pictou Presbytery	
	8-176	---: ---	
	8-177	---: 5. Wallace Presbytery	
	8-178	---: 6. Truro Presbytery	
	8-179	---: ---	
	8-180	---: 7. Halifax Presbytery	
	8-181	---: ---	
	8-182	---: 8. Lunenburg and Yarmouth Presbytery	
	8-183	---: 9. St. John Presbytery	
	8-184	---: ---	
	8-185	---: 10. Miramichi Presbytery	
	8-186	---: ---	
	9-187	---: 11. Prince Edward Island	
	9-188	---: 12. Quebec Presbytery	
	9-189	---: 13. Montreal Presbytery	
	9-190	---: ---	
	9-191	---: 14. Glengarry Presbytery	
	9-192	---: ---	

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Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
83.063C	9-193	---: 15. Ottawa Presbytery	
	9-194	---: ---	
	9-195	---: ---	
	9-196	---: 16. Lanark and Renfrew Presbytery	
	9-197	---: ---	
	9-198	---: 17. Brockville Presbytery	
	9-199	---: ---	
	9-200	---: 18. Kingston Presbytery	
	9-201	---: ---	
	9-202	---: 19. Peterborough Presbytery	
	9-203	---: ---	
	9-204	---: 20. Lindsay Presbytery	
	9-205	---: ---	
	9-206	---: 21. Whitby Presbytery	
	9-207	---: 22. Toronto Presbytery	
	10-208	---: ---	
	10-209	---: ---	
	10-210	---: 23. Orangeville Presbytery	
	10-211	---: ---	
	10-212	---: 24. Barrie Presbytery	
	10-213	---: ---	
	10-214	---: 25. North Bay Presbytery	
	10-215	---: ---	
	10-216	---: 26. Timiskaming Presbytery	
	10-217	---: 27. Sudbury Presbytery	
	10-218	---: ---	
	10-219	---: 28. Algoma Presbytery	
	10-220	---: ---	
	10-221	---: 29. Owen Sound Presbytery	
	10-222	---: ---	
	10-223	---: 30. Saugeen Presbytery	
	10-224	---: ---	
	10-225	---: 31. Guelph Presbytery	
10-226	---: ---		
10-227	---: 32. Hamilton Presbytery		
10-228	---: ---		
10-229	---: ---		
10-230	---: 33. Paris Presbytery		
10-231	---: ---		
83.063C	11-232	---: 34. London Presbytery	
	11-233	---: ---	
	11-234	---: ---	
	11-235	---: 35. Chatham Presbytery	
	11-236	---: ---	
	11-237	---: 36. Sarnia Presbytery	
	11-238	---: ---	
	11-239	---: 37. Stratford Presbytery	
	11-240	---: ---	
	11-241	---: 38. Huron Presbytery	
	11-242	---: ---	
	11-243	---: 39. Maitland Presbytery	
	11-244	---: ---	
	11-245	---: 40. Bruce Presbytery	

United Church of Canada. Church Union Collection fonds.

Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
	11-246	---: 41. Superior Presbytery	
	11-247	---: 42. Winnipeg Presbytery	
	11-248	---: ---	
	11-249	---: ---	
	11-250	---: 43. Rock Lake Presbytery	
	11-251	---: 44. Glenboro Presbytery	
	11-252	---: 45. Portage La Prairie Presbytery	
	11-253	---: 46. Dauphin Presbytery	
	11-254	---: 47. Minnedos Presbytery	
	11-255	---: 48. Birtle Presbytery	
83.063C	12-256	---: 49. Brandon Presbytery	
	12-257	---:50. Yorkton Presbytery	
	12-258	---: 51. Kamsack Presbytery	
	12-259	---:52. Abernethy Presbytery	
	12-260	---: ---	
	12-261	---: 53. Qu'Appelle Presbytery	
	12-262	---: ---	
	12-263	---: 54. Arcola Presbytery	
	12-264	---: ---	
	12-265	---: 55. Alameda Presbytery	
	12-266	---: 56. Weyburn Presbytery	
	12-267	---: 57. Assiniboia Presbytery	
	12-268	---: ---	
	12-269	---: 58. Regina Presbytery	
	12-270	---: ---	
	12-271	---: 59. Moose Jaw Presbytery	
	12-272	---: ---	
	12-273	---: 60. Saskatoon Presbytery	
	12-274	---: ---	
	12-275	---: 61. Prince Albert Presbytery	
	12-276	---: ---	
	12-277	---: 62. Battleford Presbytery	
83.063C	13-278	---: 63. Kindersley Presbytery	
	13-279	---: 64. Swift Current Presbytery	
	13-280	---: 65. Vermillion Presbytery	
	13-281	---: ---	
	13-282	---: 66. Edmonton Presbytery	
	13-283	---: 67. Peace River Presbytery	
	13-284	---: 68. Lacombe Presbytery	
	13-285	---: 69. Red Deer Presbytery	
	13-286	---: ---	
	13-287	---: 70. Castor Presbytery	
	13-288	---: 71. Calgary Presbytery	
	13-289	---: ---	
	13-290	---: 72. Medicine Hat Presbytery	
	13-291	---: 73. High River Presbytery	
	13-292	---: 74. Macleod Presbytery	
	13-293	---: 75. Kootenay Presbytery	
	13-294	---: 76. Kamloops Presbytery	
	13-295	---: ---	
	13-296	---: 77. Cariboo Presbytery	
	13-297	---: 78. Westminster Presbytery	
	13-298	---: ---	

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Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
83.063C	13-299	---: 79. Victoria Presbytery	
	13-299a	---: Incomplete Totals	
	14-300	Dissident Congregations: Maritime Synod	
	14-301	---: Montreal and Ottawa Synod	
	14-302	---: Toronto and Kingston Synod	
	14-303	---: Hamilton and London Synod	
	14-304	---: Manitoba Synod	
	14-305	---: Saskatchewan Synod	
	14-306	---: Alberta Synod	
	14-307	---: British Columbia Synod	
	14-308	---: Correspondence, R. J. Wilson	
	14-309	---: Correspondence R.J. Wilson	
	14-309a	Church Union vote in Congregations in P.C.C- New Outlook 10 th March, by R. J. Wilson	10 March 1926
		Presbyterian Church. Committee on Church Union.	
	14-310	Record of the Proceedings of the Committee on Church Union appointed by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. Vol.1	
	14-311	---: Vol. 2	
	14-312	Record of the Proceedings	1904-1912
	14-313	Minutes of the Committee on Church Union. [minutes from 1916 -1924 on MF reel 59]	1913-1916
	83.063C	15-314	Minutes
15-315		---	1922-1925
15-316		Resolutions and Sub-Committees Concerning Union.	
15-317		Explanatory statement prepared by the General Assembly's committee on Union with other Churches	1906
15-318		Report of the Committee on Union.	1907
15-319		---	1908
15-320		Suggestions Concerning the Basis of Union and Church Union Document approved by General Assembly in 1911	1912
15-321		Resolutions of the General Assembly	1912
15-322		Report to General Assembly	1912
15-323		Remits from Presbyteries re the Basis of the Union	1912-1915
15-324		Report of the committee on Union	1913
15-325		"Suggested Amendments to the Basis of Union", December.	1913
15-326		Resolutions of the committee on Union adopted by the General Assembly, June 14.	1916
15-327		A Message to sessions from the Church union committee of the General Assembly, Sept.	1916
15-328		Controversy about the cost of Church Union Committee	1916
15-329	Report of the Committee on Church Union	1922	
15-330	A message from Scotland: A personal Letter... from D. Cathels, Moderator of the Church of Scotland to Sclater.	1924	
15-331	"Presbyterians stand by Union", April 12.	1924	
15-332	Report of the Committee on Church Union.	1924	
15-333	"A Message from the Committee on Church Union..." 1 st Oct.	1924	

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Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
	15-334	"A Message from Scotland, letter favourable to union published by the Committee on Church union	
	15-335	Carson, George. The Valley of Decision. Nov. 13.	1924
	15-336	The Fate of Anti-Unionism	
	15-337	The Final vote, Issued by Committee on Church Union	
	15-338	The Gospel of Anti-unionism	
	15-339	You Will Agree; The effect of Independence	
	15-340	W.J. Clarke, Convenor of the P.C.C.U., 1912-1916, correspondence	1913-1917
	15-341	E.D. McLaren, Secretary of committee until 1912; Correspondence.	1914
	15-342	J.H. Ratcliffe, Correspondence	1913-1916
	15-343	John Somerville: Correspondence	1911
	15-344	---: ---	1912
	15-345	---: ---	1913-1914
	15-346	---: ---	1915-1917
83.063C	16-347	R.P. MacKay Correspondence. [elected Moderator in 1911]	
	16-348	George Pidgeon: Correspondence. In 1917, after an earlier hesitancy about union, Pidgeon was appointed to the executive of the Presbyterian Church Union Committee and in 1921 became Convenor of the Committee. For his part in the union movement see: J.W. Grant, George Pidgeon, Ch.6-8	1922.
	16-349	---: ---	1923
	16-350	---: ---	1924-1925
	16-351	---: Statement given with the P.C.C.U's report to the General Assembly, Winnipeg.	1922
	16-352	---: "The Proposed Dominion Act re Church Union" and reply to criticism of D.J. Fraser (published in the Presbyterian Witness, 1922)	1922
	16-353	---: Statement to the Church during the Debate in the House of Commons re union bill	
	16-354	---: Sermon delivered at Montreal, 10 June 1926. "The City Without walls".	
	16-355	---: Three Articles on church union on Evangelism; (Printed in The Christian Herald, 1929)	
	16-356	---: Three Articles on church Union and the General Assembly, 1912, 1922, 1923.	
	16-357	---: Seven Short Pamphlets on Union	
	16-358	---: Minorities non-concurring Congregations	
	16-359	---: Church union in Canada	
	16-360	---: The Union of Non-Episcopal Churches	
	16-361	---: Articles and Letter to editors	
	16-362	---: Articles and Papers	
	16-363	Minutes of Executive and Sub-committee on Publicity	
	16-364	Correspondence: Jan to August	1916
	16-365	---: Sept. 1916	1916
	16-366	---: Oct.1916	1916
	16-367	---: Nov.1916	1916
	16-368	---: Dec. 1916	1916

United Church of Canada. Church Union Collection fonds.

Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
	16-369	---	1917
	16-370	---	1918-1921
	16-370a	---: 3 letters re- vote	1923-1925
	16-371	Suggestion for Union Publicity	
	16-372	John H. Edmison: correspondence	1921-1922
83.063C	17-373	---: ---	
	17-374	Correspondence re special property of certain congregations, 1923. It had been intended to append to the act a schedule listing property held by congregations solely for their own benefit. These special cases would then be unaffected by the bill. A letter was send to the clerks of Presbyteries asking for information about such properties. Later it was decided first to make a general statement assuring the protection of these rights (section 8 of Act). Correspondence did, however, arrive concerning the following places: Almonte, Bridgeburg, Clayton, Dundas, Edmonton, Forest, Grafton, Granton, Halbrite, Jarvis and Walpole, Lyleton, Millerton, Mosa, Nesbitt, Olds, St. Thomas, Sarnia and Welland	
	17-375	Correspondence with J. W. Woodside (1925) re unionist Minorities	
	17-376	---	
	17-377	J.H. Edmison: correspondence: re Prince Edward Island	
	17-378	---: ---: re Nova Scotia	
	17-378a	---: ---: ---; various papers, letters	
	17-379	---: ---: re New Brunswick	
	17-380	---: ---: re Quebec	
	17-381	---: ---: ---	
	17-382	---: ---: re Ontario	1923-1924
	17-383	---: ---: ---: Jan	1925
	17-384	---: ---: ---: Feb	1925
	17-385	---: ---: ---: Mar-Apr	1925
	17-386	---: ---: ---: May- Sept	1925
	17-387	---: ---: re Manitoba	
	17-388	---: ---: re Saskatchewan	
	17-389	---: ---: re Alberta	
	17-390	---: ---: re British Columbia	
	17-391	The Presbytery of Montreal through its church union committee placers the issues of the vote before the members of the congregations within its bounds. Read and decide.	
	17-392	Church Union and the Church Courts	
	17-393	Church Union and the Local Congregation	
	17-394	You will agree	
	17-395	Presbytery of Montreal	
83.063C	18-396	Committee for the promotion of church union in the Synod of Toronto and Kingston	
	18-397	Committee on Church Union in Synod of Toronto and Kingston	
	18-398	Committee on Church Union in Presbytery of Toronto	
	18-399	Committee on Church Union Synod of Saskatchewan	
	18-400	Resolutions in Favour of Union, 10 th Feb. 1925	

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Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
	18-401	Statement of Doctrine: The United Church of Canada	
	18-402	<u>An Solus Iuil</u> , V.1 No. 1-3; German, Cape Breton, Pro-union Publication	
	18-403	<u>Anonadh nan Eaglaisean</u> . (Union of churches) issued under the Authority of the union committee. W.T. Herridge, <u>An Address on Church Union</u> , 17 Nov. 1924. Richard Roberts, <u>The task of Unity</u> .	17 Nov. 1924
	18-404	J.R.D. Sclater, <u>An Address on Church Union...</u>	Nov.18, 1924
	18-405	The Presbyterian Church Union Movement Committee: Minutes, Etc.	1923
	18-406	---: correspondence: Dec. 1922- Jan 1923	1923
	18-407	---: ---: Feb. 1-11, 1923	1923
	18-408	---: ---: Feb. 12-28, 1923	1923
	18-409	---: ---: March , 1923	1923
	18-410	---: ---: April 1 – May 1923.	1923
	18-411	---: Papers concerning 1922 Correspondence re 1915 vote. Ephraim Scott, in a number of letters to editors in 1922 attempted to indicate that Presbyterians voted against the one Big Union in 1915. This file contains one such letter, some replies and material on which the replies were based.	
	18-412	Statements in Favour of Union, Dec.1922.	1922
	18-412a	Notes for address to Congregation (n.d)	
	18-413	Overtures to 1923 General Assembly – Vote on	
	18-414	---	
	18-415	Finances of Committee	
	18-416	Press releases and letter to Newspapers	
	18-416a	Presbyterian Church Behind Church Union-clarification (U.D.)	
	18-417	Address by Rev. E. H. Oliver... at complimentary banquet given by Sir James Woods, Jan.1923.	1923
	18-418	<u>Another vote on Church union: A Catechism on Church union in Canada has Dr. Drummond found the way</u>	
	18-419	<u>How far has the church gone towards Union? If Church union is not consummated Now-what?</u>	
	18-420	A Group of Presbyterians, The Need of Church Union	
	18-421	B.P. Stouffer, Notes about Methodists and Colleges	
	18-422	Memos for the Union Committee, J.W. Gordon Why I am a Unionist	
	18-422a	Letter from Presbyterian Church of Australia	
	18-422b	Synod of Manitoba- reaffirmation of Support for Union	
	18-422c	Division of Assets, Church boards,etc.,	
	18-422d	Resolution, n.d.	

SERIES 1\Subseries 4: Records Relating to Presbyterian Non-Concurrence. –1910-1931.

Subseries consists largely of controversial pamphlets and speeches, with a small amount of correspondence.

See also Appendix B of this finding aid for a history on Presbyterian Non-Concurrence.

Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
83.063C	19-423	Baird, Frank, Our Inheritance. Sermon Preached at Knox Church. Toronto	Jun 3, 1931
	19-424	Blakely, M.D.M., A Breach of Faith in Church Union Negotiations	Oct 16, 1922
	19-425	British Columbia Branch, Letter to Members of Legislature and Parliament. Brown, W.G., Is the West Solid for union.; Meeting of Anti-Unionists in Victoria, B.C.	Nov, 1924
	19-426	Brown. W.G: Reports, Clippings.	
	19-427	---: <u>Why I remained with the Presbyterian Church in Canada.</u>	
	19-428	Bulletin: News items re the continuing Presbyterian Church	
	19-429	Campbell, Robert: <u>Church Union, Union or Co-operation- which?</u>	1910
	19-430	---: Correspondence	1912
	19-431	---: Reviews of The Relations of the Christian Churches	1913
	19-432	---: Correspondence,	1914- 1915
	19-433	---: ---	1916
	19-434	---: ---; Miscellaneous papers	1917
	19-435	Chrysler, F.H., Address at Stewarton Presbyterian Church, Ottawa, 1923; Address re the Dominion Union Bill.	
	19-436	<u>Church Union – A Dialogue; Church union in Canada; Church Union Short Answers to Big Questions; Clark, W.M., an address, 1916.</u>	
	19-437	Dickle, R.W., <u>A Challenge to Choose between Presbyterianism and unionism; Get Together; Will the united Church be Financially Solvent?</u>	
	19-438	Drummond, D.H., <u>Is there Not a way out? ;</u> Duncan George, Address.	May 25, 1923
	19-439	Duncan, George, Address at Knox Church, Toronto, February, 1923; Address at Kitchener, Feb. 1923; <u>Final issues on Church Union</u>	
	19-440	Eakin, Thomas, Address, Feb. 1925; Presbyterian church Association ballots and Enrollment Cards.	1925
	19-441	Farley, Samuel an Horne, H.R., <u>Presbyterians and Church Union</u> , Jan, 14, 1926; Fraser, Daniel, Address to the Women's League of the Presbyterian Church Associations, Knox Church, April 23, 1923; Addresses and Lectures by Fraser; Fraser. J. Kiel, Sermon in Bloor St. Church, Feb.3, 1924; The Church Union Situation, August 31, 1924; Pastoral Letter, Galt; Address to the American General Assembly, May 24, 1926.	
	19-442	Galoska, James, <u>Organic Church Union, 1924, Boon or Conspiracy? A Group of Presbyterians, The Need of the Presbyterian Church.</u> Notes made by C. E. Silcox of an interview with Rev. W.F. McConnell.	
	19-443	<u>Keeping Pace with the Budget (1927);</u> Lafleur, Eugene, Address on Bill 47, May 7, 1924, also in French; MacBeth R.C., Church Union McConnell, W. F. , Addresses.	
	19-444	McLeod, <u>The Present duty to Preserve the Presbyterian Church;</u> McMillan, T., <u>Our Church</u>	

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Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
		<u>and the Proposed Substitute, Address, Oct. 12, 1922.</u>	
	19-445	Manitoba Branch, P.C.A., Broadsheets and Clippings	
	19-446	<u>The Message</u> ; Synod of Montreal and Ottawa Branch, P.C.A., Clippings and Statements; <u>The Mother Church</u> (1925)	
	19-447	Nelson, J. Banks, Address at Knox Church, March 12, 1923; New Brunswick Branch, P.C.A., Memorandum regarding the Objections of Presbyterians to the Proposed... legislation, 1924, (Judge Crockett); Newspaper Advertisements.	
	19-448	Ontario Branch, P.C.A., Statements; Memorandum as to the Proposed Legislation in Ontario, March 12, 1925.	
	19-449	Letter to the members of the Ontario Legislature with a statement of the union vote, March 14, 1925.	
	19-450	<u>Organization for the preservation and Continuance of the Presbyterian Church in Canada; Our Church crisis</u> ; Stuart Parker, Address in Victoria Church, West Toronto, Nov. 29, 1923; Address in Deer Park Church, Jan. 10, 1924; <u>How shall I vote on Church Union; The Survival of Presbyterianism.</u>	
	19-451	A Prayer for the use of the United Church only (Frank Baird); P.C.A Reply to Proposed amendments, May 19, 1924; <u>The Presbyterian Church in Canada; Its preservation and continuance</u> , 1913; Presbyterian Convocation, Oct. 1916.	
	19-452	Presbyterian Convocation, Toronto, Oct. 12-13, 1922.	
	19-453	<u>Presbyterian Facts vs. Unionist Statements; The Presbyterian Standard.</u>	
83.063C	20-454	<u>Presbyterians Beware of the Unionist Statement; There will be no Change</u> ; Cape Breton, United Churches built to compete with the Presbyterian Churches; E. Scott, <u>Why we remain Presbyterian</u> ; Quebec, <u>what about your church property</u> ; The Real situation regarding Organic Union; W.M. Rochester, <u>A Prophet from Chicago and his Canadian Sponsor</u> (1928); St. Andrew's Church Magazine.	
	20-455	E. Scott, <u>The "Church Union" Bill; Continuing the Presbyterian Church in Canada</u> ; letters to an <u>Inquirer; How shall I vote on Church union; The Presbyterian Church in Canada</u> (1914); Some reason why we should vote to continue the Presbyterian church	
	20-456	Statements re opposition to Church union; Stenhouse, John, <u>Junkerism in the Presbyterian Church</u> ; Suggestion to Congregations; Taylor, T.W., <u>Church Union and Church Law; Things New and Old; Church Union and the proposed Bill</u>	
	20-457	<u>The Wee Free Story; What will your Congregation be? Who have the right to vote on church union? Will the Presbyterian Church in</u>	

Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
		<u>Canada "Cease to Exist"</u> ; Addresses and Papers of the Women's League.	
	20-458	The Women's League, Conference, Knox Church, Toronto, November 13. 1924; <u>A writ and statement of Claim</u> issued by Anti- unionists against members of the Union committee.; Speeches by McConnell and Parker, Jan.8, 1914; Miscellaneous papers.	
	20-458a	Memo re voting (Mr. Chrysler, Mr. Lefleur, Mr. McQuestin) n.d	

SERIES 1\Subseries 5: Records Relating to Congregational Union of Canada Union Committee. --1873-1955.

Congregationalists: For a group whose polity in theory was based on local autonomy, Canadian Congregationalists were surprisingly enthusiastic about schemes of co-operation and union, both amongst themselves and with other churches. Perhaps their constant financial need explains this enthusiasm in part. In 1853 the Churches in Ontario and Quebec amalgamated their two unions, and the following year spoke of the possibility of "amalgamation with any of the Evangelical denominations."

Probably looking forward to the Conference on Unity, the Union appointed a committee to confer with other churches on the matter. Although they did not attend the 1889 Conference, perhaps an oversight on the part of the Anglican hosts, the Union again appointed a committee on union. In 1892, fraternal delegates from the General Assembly spoke of closer co-operation or union, and in the following year, some conversations on the subject took place with the Presbytery of Toronto.

The 1903 meetings of the Union of Ontario and Quebec expressed the desire to co-operate "in every movement that promises to further the unity of Christ's Church", and appointed a committee to deal with the matter. It was unanimously in favor of Union, and when it made its report in 1904, the Union of Ontario and Quebec expressed its unanimity in adopting the report.

In 1906 the Congregational Union of Canada came into being.

In 1909, the Congregational Union seemed pleased with the course of negotiations, and ordered a vote to guide its churches. When this was taken the following year, about half the membership voted, and about 80% of these favoured union. The congregations ultimately decided whether or not to enter the union, thought a few stayed out, none asked for any share of the denominational funds.

Congregationalists were small in number (0.35% of Canada's population in 1921). They had some influence on the shape of the new church, stressing the autonomy of the local church, and demanding that only "substantial agreement" to creedal statements be required of ministers. But "for them the union was in large measure absorption". (Silcox, Church Union in Canada).

Subseries consists of minutes and correspondence, and some pamphlet material; records relating to the reconstitution of the Canada Congregational Foreign Missionary Society, particularly with reference to the Mary Smith Estate.

Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
83.063C	20-459	Minute book of the Committee on Church Union for the Congregational Union of Canada	
	20-460	Letter to the Members of the Joint Committee on Union; A copy of S. Jackson's Handbook of Congregationalism (1894) was also enclosed; Correspondence and Papers of Committee;	
	20-461	The 1910 vote; W.H. Warriner, Church union; Extracts from the diary of Enoch Barker, 1893, re union; re Co-operation with the Baptists of Nova Scotia.	
	20-461a	"Church Union: Form of Procedure in Securing action by the Churches". (Resolution –blank form)	1923
	20-462	Congregational Union of Ontario and Quebec,	

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Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
	20-463	meetings of the conference on Organic Union/Committee on Union, 1893. Conference on Organic Union consists of Committee of the Toronto Presbytery and Certain Congregational Ministers.	
98.090C	1-6	Church Union Negotiations between the Presbyterians and Congregationalists. Includes diary Extracts of R. Barker and Report on Church union Negotiations by H.W. Barker (1873-1927) pre-dominant 1893-1894. " Congregational Documents for the Church union Legislation Committee', re Congregational Union of Canada, Congregational Union of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, Congregational College of Canada, Canada Congregational Missionary Society. Also Blank indenture forms. 19_?	
98.090C	1-7	Documents re wind-up of Congregational Provident Fund Society and Canada Congregational Missionary Society. (Including Letter from H.W. Barker) 1930-1932	
98.090C	1-7	Records of Canada Congregational Foreign Missionary Society (Post 1925, reconstituted to deal with Matters re Mary Smith Estate), including: Minutes (copies) and reports of Board of Directors, Financial documents and correspondence re Mary Smith Estate, 1952-1955. Treasury Dep't memo re " CCFMS and Mary Smith Estate", 1981	
94.048C/TR		Minute book of Canada Congregational Foreign Missionary Society.	1952-1953

SERIES 1\Subseries 6: Records Relating to Cooperation and Local Union. -1885-1968.

Subseries consists of reports and correspondence on and of Union Churches of Western Canada, 1913-1925; minutes and general correspondence re cooperation in the home mission work, 1885-1923; agreements for cooperative work, 1903, 1911, 1917, and 1923; lists of union charges, 1921-1924; minutes and correspondence, Joint Committee on Cooperation in non-Anglo-Saxon work in northern Ontario and Prairie Provinces, 1919-1925. In addition there is material on cooperation, arranged by province; Maritimes: correspondence, 1920-1925; Ontario and Quebec: correspondence, 1902-1924; Ontario: minutes, Committee on Cooperation, 1912-1923; Manitoba: minutes, Commission on Cooperation, 1916-1918; correspondence, Joint Committee, 1916-1924, and miscellaneous papers and reports on cooperation; Saskatchewan: minutes of Cooperative Committee, 1911-1925, and correspondence, 1913-1924; Alberta: minutes, Joint Committee, 1911, minutes of Provincial Committee, 1921, and correspondence, 1903-1924; and British Columbia, correspondence, 1921-1924.

See also Appendix C of this finding aid for a history of Co-Operation and Local Union.

Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
		Provincial Files	
83.063C	21-462	Maritime Provinces. One of the members of the 1899 conference on Christian Unity spoke of a Methodist-Presbyterian Agreement not to intrude on one another's home mission's fields in the Maritimes. This file contains correspondence with Dr. Edmison and Manning in the five years before union,	

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Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
		describing the state of co-operation in the Maritimes.	
	21-463	Appeal vs. The giving of Corporate powers to the Inter denominational Committee of Montreal	
	21-464	Ontario and Quebec. Correspondence and papers, including Circular letter to pastors in Northern Ontario with fields assigned to Methodist and Presbyterian churches.	1902-1924
	21-465	Ontario: Committee on Cooperation: Minutes,	1912-1917 (April)
	21-465a	---: ---: --- re New Ontario.	
	21-466	---: ---: ---	1917 May-1923
	21-467	---: <u>Co-operation in New Ontario</u> . Clippings re joint works in the north.	
	21-468	Manitoba. Digest of Minutes of Commission on Co-operation, 1916.	
	21-469	Minutes of Commission on Co-operation, 1916-1918	
	21-470	Manitoba: Minutes of Commission on Co-operation	1916-1918
83.063C	21-471	---: ---	
	21-472	---: Joint committee on Co-operation. Minutes, January 8, 1918; <u>Statement on Co-operation; A statement of Policy.</u>	
	21-473	---: Correspondence of Joint Committee	1916, June to Sept
	21-474	---: ---	Oct-Dec, 1916
	21-475	---: ---	Jan-Apr, 1917
	21-476	---: ---	May, 1917
	21-477	---: ---	Jun-Dec, 1917
	21-478	---: ---	1918-1924
	21-479	---: Report of Committee on co-operation of the Synod of Manitoba, Presbyterian Church; Basis of Union; suggested Basis of union in the Portage Area. (1924); clippings	1924
	21-480	---: Miscellaneous papers re local co-operation	
83.063C	22-481	Saskatchewan: Co-operative Committee, Minutes	1911-1925
	22-482	---: Re Frobisher Union church: Incorporation, etc.,	
	22-483	---: Correspondence re co-operation	1913, 1921-1922
	22-484	---: Plan of Union, Regina Area; This suggested plan of Union, 1921; Amended, 1922	
	22-485	---: Interview with notes by Rev. George Dorey.	
	22-486	Alberta. Minutes of Joint Committee, 1911; Minutes of the Provincial Committee, 1921; Historical Sketch of the cooperative movement in home mission work in Alberta.	
	22-487	---: Correspondence	1903-1924
	22-488	British Columbia. Correspondence re local union and co-operation, 1921-1924.	
		General Files	
83.063C	22-489	The Union Churches of Western Canada; The union Churches of Canada, Reports and Correspondence	1913-1925
	22-489a	---	
	22-490	General Correspondence re co-operation	1902-1923

United Church of Canada. Church Union Collection fonds.

23

Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
	22-491	Joint Committee of Presbyterians and Methodists, Minutes of Meeting held in Toronto (March 17, 1903) re co-operation in Home missions work; extracts of Minutes and correspondence re co-operation and union, 1885-1922.	
	22-492	Agreement for co-operation in Home missions work	1911
	22-493	Methodist section of Committee re co-operation and union churches, Minutes of meeting, January 2, 1917; <u>Agreement for co-operation</u> , 1917; <u>Suggested plan for Local union Churches</u> Jan, 1917.	
	22-494	<u>Co-operation and Union</u> , 1923, Co-operation in the Various fields of church work	1923
	22-495	Lists of Union Charges	1921-1924
	22-496	S.D. Chown, Memorandum concerning Local Union churches in Canada. A list of Local union Charges	
	22-497	Memorandum "Cooperative work in the Board of Sabbath Schools and young People's Societies".	
	22-498	Co-operation in non-Anglo-Saxon work in Northern Ontario, Minutes and reports	1921
	22-499	Co-operation in non-Anglo-Saxon work in Prairie provinces: Correspondence	1920-1924
	22-500	---: Minutes of Joint Committee: Part 1	1919-1925
	22-501	---: ---: Part 2	1919-1925
	22-502	---: Survey of the Churches serving this population	1920
	22-503	Maps of Local Union Charges, Various	
	22-504	Historical Memories of Local Union Churches	1968

SERIES 1\Subseries 7: Records of the Bureau of Literature and Information. --1923-1928.

This section of the Church Union Collection: 1925 also contains the papers of The Presbyterian Church-Union Movement Committee.

In the year immediately preceding church union, the movement towards union was threatened by an increasing barrage of hostile publicity. This attack was to a large degree an organized one, the work of the Presbyterian Church Association. Although the group had been founded in 1916, it was not active during the truce of 1917-1921. When discussion of union was revived, the unionists felt the need for an equally organized defence (or counter attack).

Late in 1922, a number of supporters of church union organized a group which was later named The Presbyterian Church-Union Movement Committee. The committee was not an official part of the Presbyterian Church or of the Joint Committee on Church Union, and depended for its financial support on individual contributions. J. Lewis Milligan was employed as its Publicity Agent, and the Rev. R. J. Wilson was persuaded to act as its Secretary, from the beginning of 1923.

The Committee, and later the Bureau of Literature and Information, were very much shaped by the work of the Secretary. A native of Bondhead, Ontario, Robert J. Wilson (1872-1941) was an M.A. of the University of Toronto and a graduate of Knox College (from which received an honorary degree D.D. in 1914). He was ordained in 1903, and in 1923 was minister of Chalmers Church in Kingston, much involved in working with the students of that city, when he was called to the new work of publicity. Though he thought this work would last only three months, he continued to act as a publicist for the United Church until 1929. Later, he worked in the College Street congregation and in the St. Christopher Social Settlement.

At first Dr. Wilson was reluctant to become engaged in publicity work. He continued to preach in Kingston each Sunday, while carrying on the work of the Committee during the week. The work

involved both discovering and shaping the opinion of the church before the discussions at the Port Arthur General Assembly. He selected key men in each presbytery to keep him informed (he was able to predict the General Assembly vote within three votes), and the union cause was defended by pamphlets, newspaper releases, and correspondence.

After the General Assembly, Wilson was given a new task, this time under the authority of the J.C.C.U. At a meeting on July 17, 1923, he was requested to organize joint committees in each of the four Western provinces, "for the purpose of cultivating the field for Union". (Wilson, "Report of Visit to Western Provinces", August 1923). A committee was appointed to prepare a similar plan to cover Ontario, the Maritime provinces, Newfoundland and Bermuda.

Later that date, at a meeting of the J.C.C.U. Sub-Executive, a committee was named to oversee the establishment of a Joint Central Bureau of Literature and Information. This bureau was established in September, 1923, and Mr. Milligan was engaged to assist in the office. Dr. Wilson was appointed its Secretary, on a full-time basis from the start of October. The Chairman of the former Presbyterian Church-Union Movement Committee, the Rev. Dr. J.H. Turnbull, was a member of the new Committee on Literature and Information until his death late in 1923; and the Publicity Chairman of the former group, Mr. J.F. MacKay, became Chairman of the new Committee.

The Bureau was occasionally called the Bureau of Literature, Information and Public Meetings, and this title fairly accurately described its functions. It published a great deal of literature; pamphlets citing the theological, moral and practical reasons for joining the churches, and replies to objections to the union. It sent samples of this literature to the minister and/or to a prominent unionist in each Presbyterian congregations, and sometimes to the congregations of all three churches.

Subseries consists of minutes of the Committee on Literature, Information and Public Meetings, 1923-1928; reports of the Committee, 1925; correspondence of union propagandists (S.D. Chown, John H. Edmison, T.A. Moore, and others), general correspondence, and correspondence with foreign churches, 1923-1929; correspondence arranged by province, 1923-1929; reports of congregational votes, by province, and press releases on same, 1925; circulars and letters sent to newspapers, 1923-1925; Proceedings of the First General Council, 1925; controversial literature, correspondence, and circulars sent to congregations and the public, 1923-1925.

Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
83.063C	23-505	Visit to western Canada by R. J. Wilson, Correspondence, itinerary and Report (Summer).	1923
	23-506	Minutes of Committee on Literature: Information and Public Meetings	1923-1924
	23-507	---: ---	1925-1928
	23-508	Reports of Committee	-Jun 10, 1925
	23-509	Report and Memo Urging continuance of Publicity work after union	
	23-510	Reports of Committee	Jun 10, 1925-
	23-511	Memorandum for Dr. Gunn, re closing of Dr. Wilson's office.	
	23-512	"Re R. J. Wilson and The United church of Canada"; Memo re united Church of Canada	1927
	23-513	Brief Historical sketch of the leaders in the Church union movement of the Presbyterian Church	1923
	23-514	Straw vote, among Presbyterians	1924
	23-515	Investigations regarding a list of straw votes against union issued by the Presbyterian church Associations	
	23-516	Draft Pastoral letters	
	23-517	Memorandum for Interviews re church union; Analysis of union vote	1927
	23-518	Letters describing work on mission charges	1927-1928
	23-519	Survey by Conferences of amalgamations	1928
	23-520	"The Name and Continuity of the Presbyterian Church in Canada "	1928
	23-521	Wilson's reflections on the Anglican, J.E. Ward's suggestions for a national Church	1929
	23-522	Articles by R.J. Wilson	
	23-523	Various articles and note re union	
	23-524	---	
	23-525	Itineraries for speakers re-union	
	23-526	Correspondence re Federal Legislation on Union	
	23-527	List of Presbyteries with Convenors of Committees on Church Union.	
	23-528	Mailing Lists	
	23-529	---	
	23-530	Correspondence : S.D. Chown	
	23-531	---: John H. Edmison	
	23-532	---: ---	
83.063C	24-533	---: James Endicott	
	24-534	---: McCulloch(Brampton)	
	24-535	---: Dr. Malcolm McGillivray (Kingston)	
	24-536	---: Clarence MacKinnon (Halifax)	
	24-537	---: J.A. Mitchell (Public Archives re collections)	
	24-538	---: T. Albert Moore	
	24-539	---: S. S. Osterhout	
	24-540	---: George and Leslie Pidgeon	
	24-541	---: P.T. Pilkey (Owen Sound)	
	24-542	---: H. C. Sutherland(Lancaster)	

United Church of Canada. Church Union Collection fonds.

Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
	24-543	---: J.R. Watts (Ottawa)	
	24-544	---: Prof. R. G. Walsh (Montreal)	
	24-545	---: R. B. Whitehead, Re Law and Legislation	
	24-546	---: A.J. Wilson (Napanee)	
	24-547	---: John W. Woodside	
	24-548	---: re books by Morrow and Silcox on church union	
	24-549	---: Re clarifying the voting results	
	24-550	General Correspondence	1923
	24-551	---	Jan-Jun, 1924
	24-552	---	Jul-Dec, 1924
	24-553	---	Jan-Jun, 1925
	24-554	---	Jun-Dec, 1925
	24-555	---	1926-1928
	24-556	---: about advertising	1923-1924
	24-557	---: (Foreign)	
	24-558	---: and articles: British Weekly (London)	
	24-559	---: Ireland	
	24-560	---: Scotland	1924-1927
	24-561	---: ---	1928-1929
	24-562	---: United States	1923-1926
	24-563	---: ---	1927
	24-564	---: ---	1928
83.063C	25-565	---: ---	1929
	25-566	---: and articles, The Christian Century	
	25-567	---: and articles The Christian Herald (New York)	
	25-568	---: Ontario	Jul-Oct, 1923
	25-569	---: ---	Nov-Dec, 1923
	25-570	---: ---	Jan-Sept, 1924
	25-571	---: ---	Oct-Dec, 1924
	25-572	---: ---	Jan-Mar, 1925
	25-573	---: ---	Apr-Dec, 1925
	25-574	---: ---	1926-1929
	25-575	---: Replies to Letter of April 4, 1924 about members of the Ontario Private Bills Committee who voted for an unfavourable amendment.	
	25-576	Correspondence: Ontario, requests for literature	
	25-577	---: --- donations	
	25-578	---: --- with newspapers	
	25-579	Papers related to public meetings	
	25-580	Correspondence: Ontario, re Public speakers, 1923.	
	25-581	---: --- re Public speakers	Jan-Sept, 1924
	25-582	---: ---: ---	Oct, 1924
	25-583	---: ---: ---	Nov, 1924
	25-584	---: ---: ---	Dec, 1924
83.063C	26-585	---: ---: Avonmore	
	26-586	---: ---: Galt	
	26-587	---: ---: Hamilton	
	26-588	---: ---: Kingston	

United Church of Canada. Church Union Collection fonds.

Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
	26-589	---: ---: London (MacGregor)	
	26-590	---: ---: Lucknow and Sault Ste. Marie	
	26-591	---: Prince Edward Island	
	26-592	---: New Brunswick	1923
	26-593	---: ---	Mar, 1924-1925
	26-594	---: ---	1925-Apr, 1928
	26-595	---: Nova Scotia	1923-1924
	26-596	---: ---	1925-1929
	26-597	---: Quebec	1923
	26-598	---: ---	Jan-Apr, 1924
	26-599	---: ---	May-Dec, 1924
	26-600	---: ---	1925-1929
	26-601	Correspondence: Manitoba	1923-1924
	26-602	---: ---	1925-1929
	26-603	Correspondence: Saskatchewan	1923-Sept, 1924
	26-604	---: ---	Oct, 1924-Apr, 1925
	26-605	---: ---	May, 1925-1929
83.063C	27-606	---: Alberta , 1923-1924 (March)	Mar, 1923-1924
	27-607	---: ---	Apr-Dec, 1924
	27-608	---: ---	1925-1929
	27-609	---: British Columbia, 1923-1924	1923-1924
	27-610	---: ---	1925-1929
	27-611	---: Newfoundland, 1923-1929	1923-1929
	27-612	Reports of Vote: Prince Edward Island	
	27-613	---: Nova Scotia	
	27-614	---: New Brunswick	
	27-615	---: Quebec	
	27-616	---: Ontario	
	27-617	---: Saskatchewan	
	27-618	---: Alberta	
	27-619	---: British Columbia	
	27-620	Press Release on the Vote, Summaries of Voting	
	27-621	---	
	27-622	---	
	27-623	---	
	27-624	Summaries of Voting	
	27-625	---	
	27-626	---	
	27-627	---: in Self-Sustaining Charges	
	27-628	---: in aid-receiving Charges	
83.063C	28-629	---: by congregations	
	28-630	---	
	28-631	Voting returns disputed by Antis	
	28-632	Verification of Voting returns	
	28-633	---	
	28-634	List of vote by Congregations (incomplete)	
	28-635	---	
	28-636	Presbyterian Congregation not entering the	

United Church of Canada. Church Union Collection fonds.

Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
		U.C.C	
	28-637	Preaching stations in 1924 Assembly Report having members not included or fully included in that report.	
	28-638	---	
	28-639	Circulars and letters sent to Presbytery Church union convenors and Key individuals	
	28-640	Circulars and letters sent to Congregations, etc.	
	28-641	Circulars and letters sent to Newspapers	1923
	28-642	---	1924
	28-643	---	Jan-Jun 10, 1925
	28-644	---	
	28-645	---	
	28-646	---	Jun 10, 1925-
	28-647	---	
83.063C	29-648	Broadsheets and articles re-union	
	29-649	Strife Making Mergers, 1926; Canada's experiment in Church Unity: World Movements toward Protestant Reunion. 1929	
	29-650	W.T. Gunn, Church union in Canada, 1930; order form for leaflets; Analysis of votes on Church Union and Numerical strength of the United Church of Canada	
	29-651	Bulletins on Church union	1923-1925
	29-652	Catechisms on Church union, draft of #IV	1924, 1925
	29-653	A choice and a challenge : A clear call to Presbyterians in the Day of a great Advance: The Church and the Spirit; Church union and the Bill: A Popular Digest and discussion 1924;	
	29-654	Church union, extracts from Minutes of Presbyterian General Assembly, 1915-1917; The fundamentals: William Gunn, Uniting Three United Churches 1924	
	29-655	Legislation and the Basis of Union; Maps showing location of Pre-1925 union churches and cooperation; McNeill, J.T. Church union in Canada, an estimation of Dr. Morrow's book	
	29-656	The cry for another Vote: Reasons why there cannot and Ought not to be another vote on Church Union; Our Congregation and the United Church; Outline Sermons and addresses on Church union and the U.C.C.1924	
	29-657	John Sclater, An Address on Church Union at St. Andrew's, Toronto, 1924; J.M.Shaw, A Scottish Presbyterian and Church union in Canada, St. John, N.B. 1925; Statement of Doctrine of the U.C.C; The united church of Canada, 1926	
	29-658	A vision of Unity; A writ and statement of claim issued by Anti-Unionist Leaders against members of the Union Committee, 1925; Notes for a review of Ephraim Scott's "Church Union".1928	1928
	29-659	Addresses on Ordination and the Sacraments in the Congregational and Methodist Traditions	

United Church of Canada. Church Union Collection fonds.

Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
	29-660	Reasons why a Presbyterian congregation should go into the U.C.C.; E. H. Oliver, the Mingling of Three Stream of Tradition and influence, 1923	
	29-661	Greetings to the First General Council from Missions and other Churches.	
	29-662	---	
	29-663	Address on Church union, 1924 or 1925; Birks, Conversation with Dr. Scott about waste in Home Missions work through duplication e.g. at Schreiber; Reply to article by Richard Davidson	
	29-664	Alfred Gandier, articles on Union; Prof. Law, Addresses on Church union	
	29-665	John T. McNeill, Notes on history of church union; Leslie Pidgeon, why a reference on church union to the people at this state is a mistake; D.L. Ritchie, Spiritual Freedom.	
	29-666	Richard Roberts, Memorandum on Spiritual Freedom.	
83.063C	29-667	John Sclater, Noes on the relation of the Scottish Church to the position taken up by the Anti-Unionists; J.P. Rose Communion Sermon, June 10, 1925; James Smyth, Church union.	
	29-668	The Spiritual Gains of Church Union; The Spiritual Significance of Church Union; Survey of History of church union Movement.	
	29-669	T.P. Taylor, Church union and Religious Education, 1923; W.A. Wilson, what effect will church union in Canada have upon Foreign missions; R J. Wilson, Church union in Canada; Two years progress in the U.C.C., 1928	
	29-670	R J. Wilson, Church union in Canada; After Three years and correspondence re Pamphlet	
83.063C	30-671	Correspondence about criticisms of material to be published, 1924 and about printing, 1924-1926	
	30-672	Material re union rallies and services	
	30-673	General Review of Anti and Pro union publicity	
	30-674	List of Presbyterian Congregations where no recorded ballot was taken	
83.063C	30-675	---	
	30-676	---	
	30-677	---	
	30-678	Presbyterian Congregations entering the united church	
	30-679	---	
	30-680	Draft of book on the First General Council	
	30-681	First General Council: Inaugural Service, Copy of proceedings	
	30-682	---: Proceedings of the afternoon Session, June 10, 1925	1925
	30-683	---: Proceedings of the evening service: June 10, 1925	1925
	30-684	---: ---: June 11, 1925	1925
	30-685	---: Address of Principal D.L. Ritchie	

United Church of Canada. Church Union Collection fonds.

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Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
	30-686	---: Messages to the United Church of	
	30-687	Material re church union Society of Canada	
	30-688	W.T. McMullen, Interview and reminiscences of earlier union; Result of Church union	
	30-689	Rebuttal of Ephraim Scott's Criticisms of union vote	
	30-690	Literature send to various congregations	
	30-691	Church union Question box, Broadsheets	
	30-692	Literature to congregations; Brantford, Zion; Montreal, St. Andrew's and St. Paul's; Owen sound, Knox; Peterborough, St. Paul's; Quebec, St. Andrews.	
83.063C	31-693	Literature to Congregations: Toronto: Bloor Street; Seaforth, First Presbyterian	
	31-694	---: ---: Bonar, Deer Park, Dover court Road	
	31-695	---: ---: Eglinton, Emmanuel Presbyterian, Kew Beach, North Broadview	
	31-696	---: ---: St. John's, Victoria, Westminster; Woodstock; Knox	
	31-697	Rumor about taxing united church congregations; open letter condemning Clayton Morrison' s statement about continuing Presbyterians in Christian Century; Five points of church polity	
	31-698	Translation of article from German periodical, of the present World Protestantism; The United Church of Canada.	
	31-699	Suggested activities for consulting the Committee on Union; Interim financial Statements; Hasty notes re union.	
	31-700	Material related to Presbyterian for Union; Letter to editor of Presbyterian Witness; objections to the Unfriendly amendments to the Ontario Union Bill	
	31-701	United Strength of Three churches, 1923; Various articles, poetry, statements and clippings re union.	
	31-701a	Relations of the United Church of Canada with the Church of Scotland and the United Free Church of Scotland. (Rev. Robert Laird)	1927
	31-701b	General Summary- Church union figures	Jan 13, 1927

SERIES 1\Subseries 8: Records Relating to Other Union Negotiations. --1905-1927.

Subseries consists of correspondence and reports on Other Union Negotiations, including unions in foreign countries, earlier attempts at union in Canada, Christian unity and the Church of England in Canada (Anglican).

See also Appendix D of this Finding Aid for a history of other union negotiations.

United Church of Canada. Church Union Collection fonds.

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Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
83.063C	32-702	1893 Conference on Organic Union between Toronto Presbytery and Certain Congregational Churches; Early statements by Presbyterian re union	
	32-703	Papers related to the church of Scotland and the United Church, 1927; Memorandum, relations between the U.C.C. and the church of Scotland and the United Free church of Scotland.	
	32-704	An Act to provide for the settlement of certain Questions between the Free Church and the United Free church in Scotland, 1905	
	32-705	Union Negotiations: Baptists; Evangelical Church	
	32-706	---: Cuba	
	32-707	---: India	
	32-708	---: Australia	
	32-709	---: Scotland	
	32-710	---: United States	
2017.019C	TR-1	Correspondence minutes, reports re: Church Union with Church of England in Canada (Anglicans)	1908-1923

SERIES 1\Subseries 9: Newspaper Clippings. –n.d.

Newspapers played an important role, both in reporting the events leading to church union, and in expressing, and allowing expression of opinions on the controversy.

Subseries consists of newspaper clippings from Canadian and foreign newspapers re Church Union; and early Christian unity. The detailed reports printed in the various papers are where possible fitted into the files dealing with the matters reported on. The material in this part of the collection consists of clippings gathered into files, arranged by newspaper.

See also Appendix E of this Finding Aid for a history of the papers and union/anti-union work.

Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
83.063C	33-711	Newspaper Clippings- Foreign Press	
	33-712	Foreign Press	
	33-713	Canadian Press Despatches	
83.063C	33-714	The Charlottetown Guardian	
	33-715	Halifax – The Morning Chronicle	
	33-716	---	
	33-717	Halifax – The Herald	
	33-718	---	
	33-719	The Eastern Chronicle	
	33-720	The Glasgow Evening news	
	33-721	Various Nova Scotia Papers	
	33-722	Various New Brunswick Papers	
	33-723	Montreal, Le Devoir	
	33-724	Montreal, The Gazette	
	33-725	---	
	33-726	Montreal, The Herald	
	33-727	Montreal, The Daily Star	
	33-728	---	
	33-729	Montreal, Witness and Canadian Homestead	
	33-730	Various Quebec newspapers	

United Church of Canada. Church Union Collection fonds.

Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
	33-731	Hamilton Spectator; Hamilton Herald	
	33-732	Kingston, The Daily British Whig	
	33-733	Lindsay, The Daily Post	
	33-734	Ottawa, The Citizen	
	33-735	Ottawa, The Journal	
	33-736	Peterborough, The Evening Examiner	
	33-737	Toronto, The Globe	
	33-738	---	
83.063C	34-739	Toronto, The and Empire	
	34-740	---	
	34-741	---	
	34-742	Toronto, Saturday Night	
	34-743	Toronto, The Daily Star	
	34-744	---	
	34-745	---	
	34-746	---	
	34-747	---	
	34-748	---	
	34-749	Various Ontario Newspapers	
	34-750	---	
	34-751	Winnipeg, Free Press	
	34-752	---	
	34-753	---	
	34-754	---	
	34-755	Winnipeg, Evening Tribune	
	34-756	Various Manitoba Newspapers	
	34-757	Various Saskatchewan Newspapers	
	34-758	Edmonton, Evening Bulletin	
	34-759	Various Alberta Newspapers	
	34-760	Victoria Daily Colonist	
	34-761	Various British Columbia Newspapers	
83.063C	35-762	The Presbyterian Witness	
	35-763	Clippings, No source	
	35-764	---	
	35-765	---	
	35-766	---	
	35-767	Scrapbook of Clippings	
	35-768	---	
	35-769	---	
	35-770	---	
	35-771	---	
	35-772	---	
83.063C	36-773	---	
2017.019C	TR-2	Bound Newspaper Clippings	1889-1892
2017.019C	TR-3	---	1891-1893

SERIES 2: RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEES ON LAW AND LEGISLATION. --1901-1946, predominant 1922-1931. --6.2 m of textual records.

A Subcommittee on Law (after 1921 Law and Legislation) was appointed by the Joint Committee on Church Union in 1904 to recommend the general form and procedures for Union, and as Union approached to assist the passage of the legislation through the various federal and provincial parliaments and legislatures. A Committee of Law for the Church (after 1926 Committee on Law and Legislation) continued to take charge of legal problems following Church Union. The Committee was largely concerned, in the early post-Union period, with questions concerning property, especially as they related to the continuing Presbyterian Church. The Committee was disbanded in 1942; its work continued by Sessional Committees on Law and Legislation which met during General Councils.

Series consists of the following subseries; 1) Records Relating to Administration and Federal Legislation, 1901-1942, 2) Records of the Dominion Commission on Church Property, 1925-1927, 3) Papers of Gershom W. Mason, 1922-1946, 4) Records Relating to Provincial Property and Legislation, 1923-1933, 5) Legal Documents, 1926-1941.

Microfilm copy on 33 reels : positive does not correspond to the original material/finding aid in its present state. It has been withdrawn from circulation.

See related materials in the following fonds: See also United Church of Canada Committee on Law and Legislation series (fonds 501/199) for records of this Committee. See also United Church of Canada Division of Finance fonds (519) for records relating to property and estates of antecedent denominations.

SERIES 2\Subseries 1: Records Relating to Administration and Federal Legislation. --1901-1942.

The papers of the first part of this collection consists mainly of the correspondence of R.B. Whitehead, who was appointed Legal Secretary of the Committee in October, 1923. When he resigned to become general solicitor for the Massey Harris Co., he was succeeded by his brother, A. T. Whitehead. There is also much correspondence of G.W. Mason, who was asked in June 1922 to prepare the legislation, and who represented The United Church in many cases. The Papers of Newton Wesley Rowell, who was chairman of the committee, and W. R. Motherwell, who defended the legislation in the House of Commons, are also gathered separately in this section.

Subseries consists of records relating to administration and legislation, including minutes of the Committees of Law and Legislation, 1921-1933; copies of The United Church of Canada Act (Dominion), 1924, and similar legislation for the provinces, Newfoundland and Bermuda; correspondence re passage of the legislation; copies of the House of Commons debates, 1924; general correspondence, 1922-1942; accounts, 1923-1930; correspondence re use of the name "Presbyterian Church in Canada"; papers of the Committee Chairman, Newton Wesley Rowell, 1921-1929, and of W.R. Motherwell, a defender of the legislation in the House of Commons, 1924-1925; and "Resolutions re Church Union of Presbyterian General Assembly, 1899-1923; of the Joint Committee on Church Union, 1904-1923; Methodist General Conference, 1902-1922; and of the Congregational Union of Canada, 1901-1923: a compilation with index (94.167C).

See also Appendix F of this Finding Aid for a history on Administration and Legislation.

Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
83.063C	37-1	The united Church of Canada Act, Presented to Private Bills Committee of House of Commons on April 30, 1924: Vol. 1	
	37-2	---: Vol. 2	
	37-3	Federal Union Legislation	
	37-4	---	
	37-5	Church Union Legislation: Newfoundland	
	37-6	---: Bermuda	
	37-7	---: Prince Edward Island	
	37-8	---: Nova Scotia	
	37-9	---: New Brunswick	

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Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)	
83.063C	37-10	---: Quebec		
	37-11	---: Ontario		
	38-12	---: ---		
	38-13	---: ---		
	38-14	---: ---		
	38-15	---: --- Stone Church, Beaverton, St. Andrew's, Owen Sound; St. Andrew's Grafton, 1927-1928		
	38-16	---: Manitoba		
	38-17	---: Saskatchewan		
	38-18	---: Alberta		
	38-19	---: British Columbia		
	38-20	The basis of the union	1922	
	38-21	Debates in the House of Commons	1924	
	38-22	---	1924	
	38-23	---	1924	
	38-24	Debates in the House Senate,	1924	
	38-25	Committee on Law and Legislation: Minutes	1921-1924	
	38-26	---: ---	1925-1933	
	38-27	---: Reports		
	38-28	---: Membership of the Committee	1904-1925	
	38-29	References made by the General Council and Executive Committee to the Committee on Law and Legislation	1926-1927	
	38-30	Memorandum as to the legal status of, and legislative requirements as to the Presbyterian Church in Canada. Tilley and Cassels	June 1, 1922	
	38-31	Memorandum of Questions submitted for the opinion of counsel as raised at the meeting of the joint committee on Church union	1922	
	38-32	Reprint of Proposed Legislation and Report of Counsel	1922	
	38-33	Memorandum showing proposed changes in the draft legislation, June 1, 1923; Report of the Sub-committee on Law and Legislations to changes in the draft Legislation, September 27, 1923.		
	83.063C	39-34	Memorandum of progress of bills through the different provincial legislatures and the Dominion Parliament, 1924.	
		39-35	Review of Legislation	1924
		39-36	Memorandum, Reason why minorities in Congregations cannot be given share of the congregational property	Dec, 1927
		39-37	Memorandum, Re legislation for Newton Wesley Bowell	
		39-38	Memorandum Concerning the jurisdiction of sessions	
		39-39	Memorandum by J. T. Mitchell on the unofficial Status of the Appendix to the Roll; Judgement in the wee Free Case, Scotland; Memorandum on Legislation, how the wee free case is different to that of the Canadian minority	
39-40		Memorandum of churches made available for non-concurring minorities in each province		
39-41		General Correspondence	1922 - Jun 10, 1925	
39-42		---	Jun 11, 1925-1926	
39-43		---	1927	

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Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
	39-44	---	1928
	39-45	---	1929
	39-46	---	1930-1931
	39-47	---	1932-1933
	39-48	---	1934-1942
	39-49	Telegrams from the legal secretary of the Joint Committee on Church union, 1923	
	39-50	Mr. A. T. Whitehead's Cash book, Expenses	
	39-51	Mr. A. T. Whitehead's journal of outgoing Letters	
	39-52	Accounts	1923
	39-53	---	Jan-Jun, 1924
83.063C	40-54	---	Jul-Dec, 1924
	40-55	---	1925
	40-56	---	1926
	40-57	---	1927
	40-58	---	1928-1930
	40-59	Mr. A. T. Whitehead: expenses	
	40-60	---: ---	
	40-61	---: ---	
	40-61a	---: Legal Questions- rough notes	
	40-62	Petitions to the various Provincial and Federal Governments Praying for Legislation on Church union	
	40-63	Material relating to dispute with non-concurrent keeping pre -1925 Presbytery records, 1925-1926	
	40-64	Memorandum on the relationship between U.C.C. and P.C.C. 1925?	
	40-65	Resolution of G.C. Executive Committee, June 18, 1925, re the name "The Presbyterian Church in Canada", sent to Secretary of state and provincial Secretaries; re use of name Presbyterian church in Canada.	
	40-66	The name and continuity of the Presbyterian Church in Canada	
	40-67	Memorandum re use of name, Presbyterian Church in Canada	
	40-68	Correspondence re use of name P.C.C	1924-1927
	40-69	---	1928-1929
	40-70	---	1930-1933
	40-71	Correspondence re attempt to incorporate trustees for a church in Oxford, Nova Scotia, " in connection with the Presbyterian Church in Canada	1927
	40-72	Correspondence re an attempt to incorporate a church in Springhill, Nova Scotia, "in connection with Presbyterian Church in Canada	1928
	40-73	Correspondence re an attempt to incorporate Knox Church, Halifax, "in connection with Presbyterian Church in Canada"	1930
83.063C	41-74	Newspaper Clippings describing the relations between the P.C.C and U.C.C.	1930-1932
	41-75	Correspondence re an agreement over use of the name The Presbyterian Church in Canada; and Act to Amend the U.C.C. Act, allowing non-concurrent to use the name; Act to incorporate the Trustee Board of the Presbyterian Church.	1937-1946
	41-76	Correspondence and Acts, Minutes, etc., re use of	

Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
		name, The Presbyterian Church in Canada by non - concurrent	
	41-77	Questions from W.C. Wallace about the Church and Manse Board, 1925; Relations with other Presbyterian Churches, 1926-1927	
	41-78	Retrospect and Prospect (G.W. Mason, 1928?)	
	41-79	Re Maritime home for Girls, Truro, Nova Scotia, 1926-1937 (This home was originally sponsored by the Methodists and Presbyterians, and later, around 1923, by the Baptist and Anglican Churches as well. Union gave the United church a preponderance or the board of governors, and raised the question of whether the non-concurrent should share in the work. An act passed in 1927 provided or participation of The Presbyterian church in Canada, but Objections by the U.C.C to this description prolonged the discussion over the entry of the non-concurrent for a further ten year's)	
	41-80	Summaries of voting by congregations	
	41-81	Correspondence to Leslie Pidgeon re church union	
	41-82	Newton Wesley Howell Papers	1921-1922
	41-83	---	Jan-Sept, 1923
	41-84	---	Oct-Dec, 1923
	41-85	---	Jan-Jun, 1924
	41-86	---	Jul-Dec, 1924
	41-87	---	Jan-Jul, 1925
	41-88	---	Aug-Dec, 1925
	41-89	---	Jan, 1926
	41-90	---	Feb-Apr, 1926
	41-91	---	May-Dec, 1926
	41-92	---	Jan-Aug, 1927
83.063C	42-93	---	Sept-Dec, 1927
	42-94	---	1928
	42-95	---	1929
	42-96	---: re the preparation for the First General council	1925
	42-97	---: re the Dominion Commission	1926-1928
	42-98	W.R. Motherwell Papers: Correspondence [Motherwell was minister of Agriculture in the Federal Cabinet and defended the union bill in the House of Commons. The Papers are photocopies of material from the Archives of Saskatchewan]	1923
	42-99	---: ---	Jan-Mar, 1924
	42-100	---: ---	Apr-May, 1924
	42-101	---: ---	Jun, 1924
	42-102	---: ---	Jul 1924-1925
	42-103	Proposed Provincial Legislation	Sept.15, 1922
	42-104	Reprint of Proposed Provincial Legislation, as amended	Sept. 28, 1922
	42-105	Correspondence and papers re Provincial Legislation	1923
	42-106	Correspondence re Petitions to Legislatures, [for Petitions, see Box 4, Law and Legislation, file 62]	1924

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Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
	42-107	Memorandum re amendments to Provincial Acts	Jun, 1925
	42-108	Legislation respecting the United Church of Canada, Bound volume of Federal and Provincial Legislation, G.W. Mason's copy.	
	42-109	Pamphlets issued by the Joint Committee on Church union on the Method of Taking the vote in each province	
	42-110	Method of Taking the vote in the different Provinces	
	42-111	---	
	42-112	---	
83.063C	43-113	Correspondence re legislation	1922
	43-114	Proposed Act	Sept 12, 1922
	43-115	Reprint of Proposed Act	
	43-116	Correspondence re Legislation	1923
	43-117	Select Standing Committee, House of Commons	1923-1924
	43-117a	Reactions to the Bill – J.R. Watts	1923
	43-118	Reports re changes in draft legislation	1923
	43-118a	Proposed Amendments (approved in Part)	Dec 5, 1923
	43-119	Correspondence re legislation	Jan, 1924
	43-120	Petitions to Governor General, House of Commons and Senate, 1924, Praying Legislation be introduced	
	43-121	Correspondence re Legislation	Feb, 1924
	43-122	---	Mar 1-19, 1924
	43-123	---	Mar 20-31, 1924
	43-124	Forms for congregational Petitions to the House of Commons and the Senate to pass the bill	
	43-125	Correspondence re Legislation	Apr 1-15, 1924
	43-126	Draft statement by the heads of the three uniting Churches after the Ontario Bill was withdrawn (April 9, 1924), While the Dominion Bill was before Parliament	
	43-127	Bill 47 (Dominion Legislation) first Reading	Apr 10, 1924
	43-128	Correspondence re Legislation	Apr 16-30, 1924
	43-129	Memorandum of Non-concurrent to the Private Bills Committee	Apr 28, 1924
	43-130	The United church of Canada Act, Presented to Private Bills Committee: Vol.1	
	43-131	---: Vol.2	
83.063C	44-132	Correspondence re Legislation	May 1-15, 1924
	44-133	Petitions for and against the Bill	
	44-133a	Various Papers re Federal Bill	
	44-134	Reasons why the amendment proposed on May 21, 1924, is Objectionable to the proponents of the Bill.	
	44-135	Correspondence re Legislation	May 16-31, 1924
	44-136	---	Jun 1-30, 1924
	44-137	Bill 47 reprinted as amended and reported by the Select Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills	
	44-138	Correspondence re Legislation	Jul, 1924
	44-139	Bill 47 as passed by the house of Commons	Jul 4, 1924

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Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
	44-140	14-15 George V, Chap. 100. An Act incorporating the United Church of Canada. Assented to July 19, 1924. Marked to show Amendments made	
	44-140a	Question on the Act	
	44-141	Correspondence re Legislation	Jul, 1924
	44-142	Members of the house of Commons, Private Bills Committee, Senate, indications of their views	1924
	44-143	Arrangements for M.P.'s who added in the passing of the Dominion Bill to attend the Inaugural Service and 10 th anniversary of Church union	
	44-144	Comparison of the 1874 Ontario Presbyterian Union Act and the proposed Dominion Bill	
	44-145	Correspondence re denominational colleges for schedule C. of property of United Church	1923-1924
	44-146	Memorandum of changes made in the act since the act was submitted to the Presbyterian General Assembly in June 1923.	
83.063C	44-147	Circulars sent to the M.P.s regarding the church union	
	44-148	Memorandum on Speech of Mr. Eugene Lafleur before the Private bills Committee , prepared by Geoffrion and Mason	May, 1924
	44-149	Points raised at Ottawa in opposition to the passage of the Church union Bill	
	44-150	Questions to be put to Presbyterian witnesses	
	44-151	Early drafts of Dominion Bill	
	44-152	Proposed Amendments to Dominion Act	
	44-153	Dominion Bill , Notes and Papers	
	44-154	Interpretation of Dominion Act	
	44-155	Cunningham, et al. v. Pidgeon et al. [On Jan, 25, 1924, a number of the Presbyterian Committee on Writ against the members of the Presbyterian Committee on church union, to enjoin them from petitioning parliament to pass the bill. This attempt to delay passage of the bill as to have been heard in the Supreme Court of Ontario. But, although half as a threat while the bill was being considered by Parliament, the action was never proceeded with, the writ and statement of claim prepared by the opponents of union, outlining the history of the union movement and seeking to indicate changes towards Methodist polity and doctrine that would be affected by union, was considered good propaganda for union, and was reproduced by the Bureau of literature and information without comment]	
	44-156	Cunningham et al. v. Pidgeon et al	
	44-157	Robert Falconer, The spiritual Independence of the Church; Walter Murray, Presbyterian Church Government	
	44-158	First Drafts of the Federal and Provincial Legislation	
83.063C	45-159	Memorandum re church-state relationship	
	45-160	Memorandum of cases bearing on Church union- Judicial Committee	
	45-161	Extracts from the reasoned judgment of Justice Miller	
	45-162	Are the rights of minorities properly guarded by the bill? Is the Bill Constitutional? What will be the position in Quebec and other provinces	

United Church of Canada. Church Union Collection fonds.

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Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
		that have not passed similar legislation as to the solemnization of marriage?	
	45-163	Why should the churches considering non-concurrence in the united church of Canada at a meeting instead of by distributed ballot: Why should the name remain The United Church of Canada, not in? Why should there not be another vote in the Presbyterian church	
	45-164	Memorandum accompanying a letter to Rev. Dr. Pidgeon dealing with some observations on the proposed legislation, by Rev. Mr. MacKeigan; Memorandum on superannuation Fund under the Basis of the Union	
	45-165	Memorandum on church union	
	45-166	Rev. Principal Grant's remarks before the private bills committee in 1882 re bill to unite the Presbyterian churches	
	45-167	Memorandum re Fire insurance legislation form of Congregationalist Deed	
	45-168	Dominion Bill , Variations and amendments	
	45-169	---	
	45-170	Straw votes, against church union	
		Files of R.B. Whitehead, Legal Secretary of Committee on Law and Legislation	
94.167C	1-1	Resolutions re church union of Presbyterian General Assembly, 1899-1923, Joint Committee on Church union, 2904-1923, Methodist General Conference, 1902-1922, Congregation Union of Canada 1901-1923 a compilation with Index	1899-1923
	1-2	Legislation respecting the United Church of Canada; Published copies of bills and acts re national and Provincial Legislation with annotations	1924-1925
	1-3	Reprint of Proposed Dominion and Provincial Acts	1922
	1-4	Copies of reports including " Report of the Committee on Law and Legislation to the Executive Committee of the General council	1926,1928
	1-5	Reports on Legislation and Passage through Parliament	1924
	1-6	Letters, Reports Judgement of the Ontario church Property commission	n.d.
	1-7	Church union in Canada from a Layman's viewpoint	1929
	1-8	Reports re anti- unionists and the continuation of the Presbyterian Church in Canada	
	1-9	Summary documents re Church union, Including "A Catechism on Church Union.	
	1-10	Record of Proceedings... First General Council with annotation	1925
2008.042C	TR	Presbyterian General Assembly debate on Church union, June 7 th to 12 th 1923.	1923

SERIES 2\Subseries 2: Dominion Commission on Church Property. --1925-1927.

The Dominion Commission (Properly: The Commission appointed pursuant to The United Church Act, chapter 100 of the Statutes of Canada, 1924) consisted of three members appointed by the United Church of Canada:

Isaac Pitblado, K.C., a Winnipeg Lawyer
 Walter C. Murray, President of the University of Saskatchewan
 Rev. John W. MacMillan, Professor at Victoria University

Three appointed by the non-concurring Presbyterians:

Rev. Thomas Eakin, Knox College
 Thomas McMillan
 G. Tower Ferguson

It was agreed formally by both The United Church and The Presbyterian Church that the three neutral members (all Anglicans) should be:

Rt. Hon. Lyman P. Duff, a judge (chairman of the commission)
 Dyce Saunder, K.C., Toronto lawyer
 Thomas Perry Galt, Toronto lawyer

The appointments were made by the Chief Justice of Canada (Mr. Justice Anglin).

Subseries consists of records of the Dominion Commission on Church Property set up to distribute property held by the centrally held property, including Proceedings, 1925-1927; correspondence on valuation of properties; correspondence re home mission properties, benevolent funds, and theological colleges, legacies; records of the Joint Advisory Committee to the D.P.C.; declarations of non-concurring ministers organized by Conference; and records relating to foreign missions; letters, reports, judgments of the Commission (94.167C).

See also Appendix G of this Finding Aid for a complete history of the Dominion Commission on Property: foreign missions (inc. fields transferred to non-concurring Presbyterians, fields remaining under the care of the United Church).

Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
83.063C	46-171	The Royal Commission on Church property appointed pursuant to the united Church of Canada Act, 1924. First session, 1 st Day	Jun 28, 1926
	46-172	1 st Day Copy 2	Jun 28, 1926
	46-173	2 nd and 3 rd day	Sep 14-15, 1926
	46-174	---: (copy 2)	
	46-175	4 th day	Sep 17, 1926
	46-176	---: (copy 2)	Sep 17, 1926
	46-177	5 th day	Sep 18, 1926
	46-178	---: (Copy 2)	Sep 18, 1926
	46-179	6 th day	Sep 20, 1926
	46-180	---: (Copy 2)	Sep 20, 1926
	46-181	7 th and 8 th Days	Sep 21-22, 1926
	46-182	---: copy 2	Sep 21-22, 1926
	46-183	9 th day	Nov 15, 1926
	46-184	---: (copy 2)	Nov 15, 1926
	46-185	10 th day	Jan 17, 1927
	46-186	---: (copy 2)	Jan 17, 1927
	46-187	11 th and 12 th Days	Jan 18-19, 1927
	46-188	---: (copy 2)	Jan 18-19, 1927
	46-189	12 th day	Jan 19, 1927

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Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
83.063C	47-190	13 th day	Jan 20, 1927
	47-191	15 th day	Jan 21, 1927
	47-192	---	Jan 22, 1927
	47-193	The United Church of Canada Act, Orders of the Commission.	
	47-194	Communications send to the commission	
	47-195	Petitions 1-10 sent to commission	
	47-196	Petitions 11-20 sent to commission	
	47-197	Petitions 21-30 sent to commission	
	47-198	Petitions 31-40 sent to commission	
	47-199	Petitions 41-50 sent to commission	
	47-200	Petitions 51-60 sent to commission	
	47-201	Petitions 61-70 sent to commission	
	47-202	Petitions 71-80 sent to commission	
	47-203	Petitions 81-90 sent to commission	
	47-204	List of Exhibits used by commission	
	47-205	Vote Returns used by commission	
	47-206	---	
	47-207	---	
	47-208	Exhibit 1: Finances and Assets of the Presbyterian Church	Jun 10, 1925
	47-209	---: (Cont'd) Finances and Assets of the Presbyterian Church as of June 10, 1925; Assets and liabilities of the Presbyterian Church as amended as of June 10, 1925	
	47-210	Exhibit 2: Objections to Exhibit 1.	
	47-211	Exhibit 3: Statements respecting the work of the Presbyterian Church in Canada.	
	47-212	Exhibit 5: List of Securities held by the Royal Trust for account of the Presbyterian College, Montreal as of July 1926.	
	47-213	Exhibit 6: Notifications and Protest at the request of the Presbyterian College, Montreal et al. upon Ross et. All.	
	47-214	Exhibit 7: Statement of votes for and against union prepared by Mr. MacDonnell.	
	47-215	Exhibit 10: Statement respecting the Forward Movement Peace Thank offering; Exhibit 11: Analysis of votes on Church union; Exhibit 12: Supplementary figures for Exhibit 11.	
	47-216	Exhibit 13: Statement of Church and Manse Boards Loans and assets; Exhibit 14: Copy of Quebec Church union Act.	
	47-217	Exhibit 15: Modes of Computation of Proportions; Exhibit 16: letters agreeing to division of Foreign Missions fields; Exhibit 17: Commission's Instructions to Valuator of College properties	
	47-218	Exhibit 18: Combined Statements of Assets and Liabilities	
83.063C	48-219	Exhibit 19: Valuation of Manitoba College; Presbyterian College, Montreal; Knox College, Toronto	
	48-220	Exhibit 20: Agreement to division of Home mission properties	

United Church of Canada. Church Union Collection fonds.

Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
	48-221	Exhibit 21: List of properties for which amount invested cannot be ascertained	
	48-222	Exhibit 22: Report on Aged and infirm ministers and widows and orphan's fund; Exhibit 23, Knox college Balance sheet, June 10, 1925.	
	48-223	Exhibit 24: Summary of Net Assets of Presbyterian Church by departments as of June 10, 1925.	
	48-224	Exhibit 25: Report re valuation of Pine Hill College; Exhibit 26, Agreement as to extent of Congregational Properties.	
	48-225	Exhibit 27: Report on Valuation of College Lands, etc.; Exhibit 28: Summary of Foreign Mission Budgets; Exhibit 29: General Summary of Church union Figures.	
	48-226	Exhibit 30: Extracts from minutes of General Assembly Exhibit 31: Standing of Continuing Presbyterian church, Dec.21, 1925; Exhibit 32: Distribution of non-concurring congregations.	
	48-227	Exhibit 33: Extracts from minutes of Presbyterian College Exhibit 34: will of Joseph MacKay and gifts to Presbyterian college; Exhibit 35: Balance Sheet of Presbyterian College. At May 31, 1926.	
	48-228	Exhibit 36: Quotation from Knox college Board of Management, 1867-1868; Exhibit 37: Basis of Union and Historical Statement	
	48-229	Exhibit 39: Contributions from non –concurrent' s after June 10, 1925 to budget up to June 10, 1925; Exhibit 40: Statement re Knox College; Exhibit 41: memorandum re Trusts	
83.063C	48-230	Exhibit 42: Application by Montreal Presbytery re Presbytery funds; Exhibit 43: Statement of costs of Knox college; Exhibit 44: allocation of Assets	
	48-231	Exhibit 45: Unpaid legacies as of January 17, 1927; Exhibit 46: Amounts received on account of legacies after June 10, 1925.	
	48-232	Claim of non-concurring Presbyterians as to division of assets and the united church' s memorandum re that claim	
	48-233	Preaching stations in Assembly Report of 1924 having members not included or fully included in that report	
	48-234	Congregations of the Presbyterian Church not entering the united church	
	48-235	Congregations of the Presbyterian Church entering the united church	
	48-236	---	
	48-237	Contributions by unionist in non-concurring congregations(to the budget)	
	48-238	Summary of expenditures in connections with properties to be transferred to the non-concurrent' s	Jun 10, 1925- Mar 31, 1927
	48-239	Presbytery Funds	
	48-240	---	
	48-241	---	
	48-242	Sir Robert Falconer- Questions and answers	
	48-243	---	
	48-244	Home and Foreign Mission properties	

United Church of Canada. Church Union Collection fonds.

Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
83.063C	48-245	Matters to be discussed by the commission	
	48-246	Widows and Orphans fund- reply to Questionnaire	
	48-247	Papers related to college evaluations	
	49-248	Memoranda re - colleges	
	49-249	Correspondence re college evaluations	Apr-Oct, 1926
	49-250	---	Nov, 1926
	49-251	---	Dec, 1926
	49-252	---	1927
	49-253	Knox College Toronto: Correspondence	1925-1927
	49-254	---: Valuations	
	49-255	---: papers related to the school	
	49-256	General Correspondence	1925-1926 (May)
	49-257	---	Jun, 1926
	49-258	---	Jul, 1926
	49-259	---	Aug, 1926
	49-260	---	Sept, 1926
	49-261	---	Oct-Dec, 1926
	49-262	---	Jan-Feb, 1927
	49-263	---	Mar-Apr, 1927
	49-264	---	1927-May, 1929
	49-265	C.H.A. Armstrong [Secretary to Dominion Commission]: Correspondence (Secretary to Dominion commission Correspondence, 1926 June-Aug.	Jun-Aug, 1926
	49-266	---: ---	Sep-Dec, 1926
	49-267	---: ---	Jan, 1927
	49-268	---: ---	Feb, 1927
	49-269	---: ---	Mar-Apr, 1927
	49-270	---: ---	1927-May, 1928
	83.063C	49-271	Commission Accounts
50-272		---	
50-273		Correspondence re Home Missions	Aug-Sep, 1926
50-274		---	Oct, 1926
50-275		---	Nov-Dec, 1926
50-276		---	1927
50-277		Valuation of properties held by Board of Home Missions	
50-278		---	
50-279		Division of home mission properties	

United Church of Canada. Church Union Collection fonds.

Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
	50-280	---	
	50-281	Statements from church workers about home mission properties likely to be affected by the Dominion Commission.	
	50-282	Documents re home mission work among the Indians	
	50-283	Home Missions- lists of aid receiving charges and Mission fields	
	50-284	Correspondence- Quebec. The Commission required the United church to assign mortgages and to transfer property titles of various properties to the non-concurrent. These files contain material dealing with such transfers. Most of this property was previously held by the church and Manse Board New Carlisle, Quebec. Correspondence re the valuation of the New Carlisle School home and its transfer to the non-concurrent, plus information re cooperation with the Anglicans	
	50-285	Correspondence re property to the non-concurrent' s in Ontario	
	50-286	Correspondence re the transfer to the non-concurrent of Rossburn, four properties at Birtle, Brandon, (St. Andrew's) Weston Church and manse, in Manitoba	
	50-287	Correspondence re transfer of properties in Saskatchewan- Canora Girl's home , new deed had to be executed	
	50-288	Correspondence re transfer of property in Alberta- Wainwright, (St. Andrew's), Vegreville Boy's home, Beverly, Chauvin, Eckville, Edmonton (Westmount and Highlands), Lloydminster, Lousana, Rock Mountain house, Sylvan Lake, plus mortgage to First Ruthenian Presbyterian church in Edmonton.	
	50-289	Correspondence re transfer of property in B.C. Chinese Mission in Victoria and Vancouver, Burnaby (Broadview) Coghlan, Edmonds, (Gordon), Prince Rupert, Rand, Strawberry Hill, Sooke, Victoria (St. Paul's), Vancouver, (St. Columba, St. Paul's)	
	50-290	General correspondence re Benevolent Funds	1925-Aug, 1926
	50-291	---	Sep-Dec, 1926
83.063C	51-292	---	1927
	51-293	---	1928
	51-294	---	1929-1934
	51-295	Correspondence re Particular Ministers [This correspondence deals with the adjustments that had to be made in particular cases. This was made difficult in some cases, where a minister entered the United church and then accepted a call to a non-concurring congregation]	1926-1928
	51-296	Correspondence re Particular Ministers	Mar-Dec, 1928
	51-297	---	1929
	51-298	---	Jan-Mar, 1930
	51-299	---	Apr-Dec,

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Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
			1930
	51-300	---	1931
	51-301	---	1932-1936
	51-302	Various Papers re Benevolent Funds	
	51-303	---	
	51-304	The Federal Act required ministers not intending to enter the U.C.C. to declare this to the Secretary of General council. Some declarations were received from men who were never ordained, or who were under discipline. As these would influence the division of certain property by the commission, information was sought about all ministers who aligned with the non-concurring church. Correspondence, 1925-1926.	
	51-305	Intentions of minister's re-entry into the U.C.C by Presbytery.	
	51-306	---	
	51-307	---	
	51-308	---	
	51-309	Declarations of minsters not intending to enter the U.C.C. and information about non-concurring ministers that might be of value before the Dominion Commission, for the Maritime Conference.	
83.063C	52-310	Declarations and information re non-concurring ministers: from Montreal and Ottawa conference	
	52-311	---: ---	
	52-312	---: from Toronto and Bay of Quinte Conference (Original Presbyterian Synod of Toronto and Kingston).	
	52-313	---: ---	
	52-314	---: from Hamilton and London Conference	
	52-315	---: ---	
	52-316	---: from Manitoba Conference	
83.063C	52-317	---: from Saskatchewan Conference	
	52-318	---: from Alberta Conference	
	52-319	---: from British Columbia Conference	
	52-320	Money Invested in and operating costs of home missions services and establishments (Used for Exhibit 1)	
	52-321	Presbyterian Publications, Presbyterian Witness, (used for Exhibit 1, PP. 87-89)	
	52-322	Appraisal of furniture in Presbyterian church offices	
	52-323	Pointe-aux Trembles school, Montreal, and St. Pierre School, Hull, Valuations	
	52-324	Pointe-aux Trembles school, Montreal, Detailed Valuation	
	52-325	Presbyterian College, Montreal , Valuation	
	52-326	---	
	52-327	Presbyterian Missionary and Deaconess Training home ,Toronto Valuation	
	52-328	St. Andrew's College Saskatoon, Valuation	
	52-329	Robertson College, Edmonton, Valuation	
	52-330	Church and Manse Board, Titles and funds, Hunter Church Building Fund	

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Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
83.063C	52-331	Church and Manse Board, Titles	
	52-332	Women's Missionary Society Property Valuations	
	53-333	Forward Movement Funds	
	53-334	Estates, Correspondence	
	53-335	---	
	53-336	Summary of Assets of Presbyterian Church	
	53-337	Summary of work and Assets of Presbyterian Church	
	53-338	Memorandum on Division of Assets of Presbyterian Church	
	53-339	Award of Dominion Commission re Presbyterian assets	
	53-340	Orders of Commission	
	53-341	Various Papers of Dominion Commission	
	53-342	J.W. Woodside: Correspondence: re Union and Dominion Commission	Oct-Nov, 1924
	53-343	---: ---	Nov-Dec, 1924
	53-344	---: ---	Jan 1-13, 1925
	53-345	---: ---	Jan 14-Jun, 1925
	53-346	J.H. Edmison: Correspondence: re Union and the Dominion Commission, Chalmers House, Montreal.	
	53-347	---: ---	Feb 1924-1925
	53-348	---: ---	Mar-Dec, 1925
	53-349	---: ---	Jan-Feb, 1926
	53-350	---: ---	Mar-Sep, 1926
53-351	---: ---	Oct, 1926-1927	
83.063C	54-352	Declaration of Missionaries re Concurrence in Union	
	54-353	---	
	54-354	Trinidad, Information about the mission, mainly re assets and property	
	54-355	North Formosa	
	54-356	Central India	
	54-357	North China- Honan	
	54-358	Shanghai	
	54-359	British Guiana	
	54-360	---	
	54-361	North Korea	
	54-362	South China	
	54-363	Gwalior Mission (India)	
	54-364	---	
	54-365	Canadian Properties of the Foreign Mission Board (Chinese Missions, B.C.; Llewellyn Hall, Oshawa).	
	54-366	Memorandum for the Dominion Commission	

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Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
	54-367	Correspondence on Foreign Mission	1925-Apr, 1926
	54-368	---	May-Sep, 1926
	54-369	---	1926-Oct, 1927
	54-370	Bequests and various papers on Foreign Missions	
	54-371	Summary of Foreign missions property Valuations	
98.090C	1-1	Orders of the Dominion Property commission; Correspondence and other documents relating to decision of commission, particularly as re Knox college	1924-1929
	1-2	Minutes of the Joint Advisory Committee to the Dominion Property commission	1927-1966
	1-3	Correspondence and document re Home missions Properties to be sold for benefit of both churches. (Includes Correspondence of J. H. Edmison. Secretary of Board of home missions	1925-1941
	1-4	Correspondence and various document, including list of unpaid legacies, re work of Joint Advisory committee (include Correspondence to treasurer)	1927-1948
	1-5	Correspondence and memos of Treasure Department re home mission's estates and properties held under order s of Dominion property commission.	1970-1981

SERIES 2\Subseries 3: Papers of Gershom W. Mason. --1922-1946.

Gershom W. Mason was a Toronto lawyer hired by the Committee on Law and Legislation, and later retained by The United Church, to deal principally with questions of property.

The Collection deals with relations with the Dominion Commission and church union in general. However, the latter half of the papers relate to the general work of the church after union has been consummated. It relates to opinions sent by the General Council to the committee on Law and Legislation about legal interpretation of the Basis of Union, about questions submitted by the local congregations re property matters and interpretation of church law.

This latter part of the collection has been retained here only to keep Mason's papers together.

Subseries consists of papers of Gershom W. Mason, lawyer dealing with church union property issues, and also later legal questions around the definition of the newly evolving Church courts and The Manual; and "Church Union in Canada From a Layman's Viewpoint," 1929 (94.167C)

See also Gershom W. Mason fonds 3261.

Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
83.063C	55-372	Correspondence	Jun-Aug, 1922
	55-373	---	Sep-Dec, 1922
	55-374	---	1923
	55-375	---	1923
	55-376	---	1924
	55-377	---	1925
	55-378	---	1926
	55-379	---	1927

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Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
	55-380	---	1928
	55-381	---	1929-1930
	55-382	---	1931-1946
	55-383	Correspondence re Ontario Churches: Barrie, Buttonville, Belleville , Coldwater, Dalkeith, Dewan's Corners, Elmira, Elmvale, Englehart, Freelon, Glasgow station, Lavendale, Mt. Pleasant, Niagara falls- Morrison Street, Ottawa-St. Andrew's Owen Sound- Telford and Birnie, Pembroke, Seaforth, Stirling, Sulphide church, Teeswater, Torbolton & Fitzroy, Toronto-Central Methodist, Westmeath, Windsor, Woodstock-Chalmers	
	55-384	Correspondence with Rev. A. J. Lewis re assistance	1932
	55-385	Reports, Memoranda, Correspondence re actions of U.C.C.	1926
	55-386	Church Union in Canada : From Layman's Point of View" by Mason	
	55-387	Re Committee on Economy	1932
	55-388	Re Committee on the Manual	1933-1934
	55-389	Re Committee on Women Workers	
	55-390	Re congregational Provident Fund Society	
	55-391	Re Deaconess Training Home, Coursel St. Montreal	
	55-392	Re Dudgeon, V. Botley, 1934, Mulmer Church	
	55-393	Re Election and Ordination of Women	
	55-394	Re Federal Jurisdiction in Temperance Legislation	
	55-395	Re Fetzer Mortgage, 1929	
	55-396	Re Fourth General Council , 1930	
	55-397	Re General Council Committees	
	55-398	Re General Council Committees	
83.063C	56-399	NO FILE	
	56-400	Re Ina Grafton Gage Home	
	56-401	Re Incorporation of Wesleyan Methodist Church of America	
	56-402	Re Insurance in Ontario	
	56-403	Re interpretation of Manual	1927-1929
	56-404	---	1930-1931
	56-405	---	1932
	56-406	---	1933-1943
	56-407	Re Knox College and Principal's Residence (North House)	
	56-408	Re New Vote in Ontario Churches	
	56-409	Re Ninth General Council, Changing Location of	
	56-410	Re Oka Indians	
	56-411	Re Port Stanley United Church (Ontario)	
	56-412	Questions re Union legislation	
	56-413	Re Royalties for Book of Common Praise	
	56-414	Re Salaries of Church Officers, 1937	
	56-415	Re Settlement of Ministers	
	56-416	Re Sale of Silverthorne Church Property	
	56-417	Re Termination of Church Boards	
	56-418	Re Titles, Sales, etc., of Property of Congregations of U.C.C	

Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
	56-419	Re Toronto Home Missions Council	
	56-420	Re Union Votes	
	56-421	Re Women's Missionary Constitution	
	56-422	Various Legal Memoranda	
	56-423	Various General Notes	

SERIES 2\Subseries 4: Records Relating to Provincial Property and Legislation. --1923-1933.

Subseries consists of records relating to Provincial property commissions and legislation, arranged by province, including files on individual charges and congregations (the largest section is devoted to Ontario).

Bermuda and Newfoundland

In Newfoundland, the Congregationalists, unlike the other two groups, were connected with the English rather than the Canadian church of their denomination, and they chose to remain with that connection in 1926. It appears that an overture was made early in the 1930's for the Congregationalist Church in St. John's to come in to the United Church, but this came to nothing. A few years later, they joined the non-concurring Presbyterians.

The Presbyterian position was uncertain. As late as January, 1924, they had no representative on the Newfoundland Committee on Law and Legislation, although the Rev. R. J. Power later became a member. At the end of December, he wrote to Pidgeon that writing "is the best policy. I am still optimistic as ever and hope to carry Presbyterianism in Newfoundland into the Union". His optimism was misplaced, and except for a co-operative venture with the Methodists in the Bay of Islands Church, Presbyterians stayed out.

The Methodists came into union as a body. Their complaint that they were being neglected by church officials in Toronto had some justification, and the bill was only introduced and passed on May 20, 1926. The bill was passed based on the Dominion Act with some minor changes.

In Bermuda, the Presbyterian Church in Canada had only one congregation: St. Andrew's, in Hamilton. Its minister, Dr. D.B. Marsh, was unsympathetic to union, but felt it was perhaps demanded by the times. The legislation did not affect his church.

On December 4, 1924, Drs. Chown and Laird were appointed by the Committee on Law and Legislation to have a local church union committee organized. The Rev. Norman F. Guy, chairman of the Bermuda District, and then the Rev. C.A. Munro, who replaced Guy as chairman in mid-1924, guided the Canadian officials.

"The Wesleyan Methodist Church Act, 1880" described in connection of that church with the Methodist Church of Canada. It had been drafted by Sir Reginald Gray, who in 1926 was Speaker of the House. Gray acted as solicitor for the church, although his place was later taken by R.C. Hollis Hallet, who drafted the bill. Guidelines were arranged for the legislation at the Montreal General Council of 1926. Local approval was obtained before the bill was presented; and it passed on July 28, 1930. Its provisions for holding property were based on the laws of Bermuda, and were quite different from the Dominion of Canada Act.

Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
83.063C	57-424	Rules and Orders for the Proceedings of the House of Assembly of Newfoundland.	
	57-425	Newfoundland Education Act and Amendments	
	57-426	Newfoundland Correspondence	1923-1924
	57-427	---	1925
	57-428	---	1926-1927, 1933
	57-429	Newfoundland legislation re Church union	
	57-430	Newfoundland Presbyterian Attitudes to union in St.	

	John's Harbour Grace and Grand falls	
57-431	Newfoundland, Various Legislation and Notes	
57-432	Bermuda Correspondence	1923-1927
57-433	---	1928-1930
57-434	Bermuda Union legislation, etc.	

Prince Edward Island

In this Province, Albert C. Saunders, who had recently been Premier, was appointed legal counsel. Shortly afterwards, he became leader of the Liberal opposition. The bill was introduced in the House by Harry McLean, a Conservative, and a close friend of Premier Stewart. There was little declared opposition to the bill among the members of the House, and the Premier, who was to become a non-concurrent, would not oppose the request of the churches. The Bill was passed by the Legislature in March and April of 1924 with little difficulty, and with only two minor amendments (the omission of clauses 26 & 27 -- the latter would probably have conflicted with Provincial law).

Lt. Governor Murdoch McKinnon, an anti, "withheld his assent", although the constitutionality of this action was questioned and a protest lodged with Prime Minister King. When the legislature passed the bill again during the next session (March 31, 1925), the Lt. Governor was constitutionally bound to assent. During the interim, however, the anti-union feeling had been worked up largely through the efforts of the Charlottetown ministers G.C. Taylor and W.O. Mulligan. Several churches voted against union, and this time the bill was hotly discussed and was amended to include provision for a property commission. The United Church appointed Neil MacLeod as their representative and the non-concurrents appointed Kenneth M. Martin. An Anglican, H. James Palmer was later appointed chairman.

There were technical problems about the appointment and remuneration of the commission, and at least one judge was suspicious that the United Church did not desire it to function. In the last Minutes of the 1926 Session, and in the absence of many unionist supporters (due to a snow storm), there was passed "An Act to Amend The United Church of Canada Act" (assented to March 31, 1926), more closely outlining the powers of the commission. It provided for the allocation of property to minorities where this could be done without unreasonably depriving the majority, for dealing with property held in trust for two or more churches which voted differently on union, and for assuring access to cemetery property.

After the passing of the bill, Mr. MacLeod resigned from the Commission and W.E. Bentley was appointed in his place. The Act made provision for a Commission of ten men to seek amicable adjustments to a case before it was sent on for adjudication to the Commission of three; but the ten were unable to accomplish anything. Bentley held that congregational property rights were guaranteed by the United Church of Canada Act, but his two fellows felt that Methodist properties could be awarded to Presbyterian minorities. This power was peculiar to the Prince Edward Island Commission, and gave rise to much bitterness. Bentley, too, was the only member to recommend joint use of the same building to both United and continuing Presbyterian congregations in certain cases, despite Palmer's apparent sympathy with the idea during the hearings. Palmer and Martin consulted frequently before submitting their findings, and they agreed in all but, four cases.

Twenty-seven applications had been made to the commission, though it dealt with only twenty-three. The non-concurrents were awarded four Methodist and six Presbyterian churches, as well as two Methodist parsonages and two Presbyterian manses.

The Court of Appeal in Equity had to "vary, alter or confirm" any "findings, declaration or award" of the Commission. It consisted on the Chief Justice (Hon. J.A. Mathieson, a non-concurrent), the Master of the Rolls of the Court of Chancery (Hon F.L. Haszard, an Anglican), and the Vice-Chancellor (Hon. A.E. Arsenault, a Roman Catholic), and met in March 1927. These men did not share the opinion of counsel for the United Church that the commission's actions were unjust and they were inclined to interfere as little as possible. The court held that its powers were so defined that it could only act where the commission had made an award, but not where each commissioner had a separate finding. The Chief Justice also insisted that to "vary" or "alter" an award meant only to deal with petty details like lot boundaries, and not to change it in substance, i.e. allow joint usage. In effect, the court did nothing. The United Church, though dissatisfied with the results of the Commission and the Court, decided not to take the matter any further in the courts.

Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
83.063C	58-435	Rules of the Legislature of Prince Edward Island	1922
	58-436	Drafts of Legislation	

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Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
	58-437	Correspondence re Legislation	1923-Feb, 1924
	58-438	---	Mar-Apr, 1924
	58-439	---	May 1924- Feb, 1925
	58-440	---	Mar-Aug, 1925
	58-441	---	Sept, 1925- 1926
	58-442	Inquiries re Legal matters	
	58-443	Inquiry about the Legality of the vote of Zion Presbyterian Church, Charlottetown.	
	58-444	The United Church Act, April 9, 1925, Amendments, March 31, 1926.	
	58-445	Correspondence Re Property	Jan-Jul, 1926
	58-446	---	Aug-Dec, 1926
	58-447	---	Jan-Feb, 1927
	58-448	---	Mar, 1927- 1928
	58-449	R.B. Whitehead, Brief Before the Property Commission	
	58-450	Information re The applications to the Property Commission	
	58-451	Reasons given by the three commissioners for their findings, declarations and awards	
	58-452	---	
	58-453	Summary of Applications and decisions of the court of Appeal	
	58-454	Trustees of lot 14, United Church, Summerside, v. Montgomery et. Al	

Nova Scotia

Hector McInnes of Halifax was retained as legal counsel after a prolonged discussion between the local and central church over who should nominate the lawyer (local committee did not want to give offense to those not nominated). Much opposition was expected in the 53 member House of Assembly (15 of the members were Presbyterians), where the forces against union were led by the Hon. R.M. MacGregor of Pictou and the Hon. D.A. Cameron, the Provincial Secretary. Even more opposition was expected in the Legislative Council which consisted of 5 Presbyterians, 1 Methodist, 3 Anglicans and 5 Roman Catholics.

The Hon James C. Tory, General Manager of the Sun Life Assurance Company, was to have introduced the bill, he was not sure he could be present so the Committee on Law and Legislation suggested that John B. Douglas, the member for Halifax and a Presbyterian, introduce it in Tory's name. Such a course, however, might have offended tradition, so to avoid controversy Douglas tabled the bill in his own name. This would also allow Tory to speak after McGregor, to "steady the house". Douglas and Tory sought the support of the 10 Roman Catholic members and particularly sought to counteract rumours that Dr. Chown wanted the union in order to produce a "religio-political machine", since this might be viewed the Roman Catholics as a threat to the influence of their church. In the Private Bills Committee, however, all the Roman Catholic members sided against the unionists except for MacDonald, who refused to vote. In the Committee of the Whole, MacDonald voted with the unionists, as did the Hon. W.J. O'Hearn, the Attorney-General. O'Hearn, however, opposed the bill on the third reading, making solid the opposition of his fellow church-members in the house.

The bill was introduced on March 17. In the Private Bills Committee, an amendment was made, and numerous others were rejected by only one vote. Before the final reading on April 29, nine amendments were proposed in the House, and the important ones were lost sometimes by as few as six votes. Once the bill had been accepted by the Assembly, it was considered by the Legislative Council, where it encountered further difficulty, and where its main champion was a member of the Church of England. Tory indicated to the Council, which was composed completely of Liberals, that if they rejected the bill it would be brought back in the next session, during an election year and cause the government much embarrassment. The Council tried to impose many amendments on the bill, and a conference was arranged with the Assembly to solve their disagreements. Messrs. Douglas, Sperry and Smith represented the House, and since they led the forces which wished to abolish the Upper House, they would tolerate little interference from that body.

Shortly before the legislature was to be prorogued, both sides agreed on an amended version of the bill. In the 1925 session, Mr. Cameron introduced a bill to amend the act in regard to voting and this passed. Another amendment proposed in May, 1925, was not pressed. Nova Scotia had no Property Commission.

Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
83.063C	59-455	Correspondence re Legislation	Jan, 1923- 1924
	59-456	---	Feb-Mar, 1924
	59-457	---	Apr-May, 1924
	59-458	---	Jun-Oct, 1924
	59-459	---	Nov-Dec, 1924
	59-460	---	Jan-Aug, 1925
	59-461	---	Sept, 1925- 1939
	59-462	Petition of the three churches to the Nova Scotia Parliament praying for the passing of the Union	

Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
		Legislation (January 15, 1924.) This was not required (see McInnes letter of March 17, 1924)	
	59-463	Draft of Legislation	
	59-464	Union Bill with amendments written in to show the bill as it passed, May 10, 1924.	
	59-465	The same bill, with the amendments proposed by the non-concurrent.	
	59-466	Official and Printed copies of the Act.	
	59-467	Method of Taking the vote in Nova Scotia	
	59-468	Act to amend the Union Legislation, introduced by Cameron	May 7, 1925
	59-469	Inquiries from Nova Scotia re legal matters, from files of R. B. Whitehead	1923-Nov, 1924
	59-470	---	1923-Nov, 1924
	59-471	Inquiries from Nova Scotia re Legal Matters, from files of Gershom W. Mason (Gordon U.C., Cape Breton; Covenanter's Church, Grand Pre; Hantsport; and Yarmouth.	
	59-472	Boulardarie Congregation. Financial help to congregation because a matter of principle was involved. (Use of Community hall which non-concurrent's claimed by squatter's rights).	
	59-473	East River, St. Mary's (Pictou Presbytery), Correspondence re voting.	
	59-474	Glenbard (Pictou Presbytery), 1927 action for a declaration that the congregation was part of the United Church.	
	59-475	Halifax, valuation of Presbyterian College, incorporation of Pine Hill.	
	59-476	Scotsburn, court required congregation to hand their records to non-concurrents but gave no reasons. Law and Legislation committee paid part of cost of action.	
	59-477	Tatamagouche (Pictou Presbytery). Estate of Eliza Patriquin. McLellan V. Fraser. The deceased, a non-Concurrent, made her will before union, leaving a gift to Tatamagouche Presbyterian Church. The legacy was claimed by both the United and Presbyterian Church as well as by Sedgwick Memorial Hospital and her next of kin. The case was appealed to first the Nova Scotia and then the Supreme court of Canada.	
	59-478	Tatamagouche, Patriquin estate, printed case on Appeal and Appellant's factum.	
	59-479	Whycocomagh (Macmillan v. Morrison et al.; non-concurrents take an action to set aside the vote.	
	59-480	Chebogue, estate of Captain Thomas E. Kelly	1926-Oct, 1927
83.063C	60-481	---	Nov, 1927- 1928
	60-482	---	1929-1931
	60-483	---	1932
	60-484	---	1933-1934

Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
	60-485	---	1935
	60-486	Saltsprings: Cameron et al v. Trustees of St. Luke's Presbyterian Congregation of Saltsprings, in the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia in Banco, Appeal. [for a summary of this dispute between unionists and non-concurrents which was taken to the Privy Council over the validity of a second vote (as allowed by the Nova Scotia Legislation) see Silcox, Church Union in Canada, PP. 372- 377]	
	60-487	---: Appeal to Supreme Court of Canada	
	60-488	---: case to Judicial Committee of Privy Council	
	60-489	---: Correspondence	1925-1927
	60-490	---: ---	1928-Feb, 1929
	60-491	---: ---	Mar-May, 1929
	60-492	---: ---	Jun-Dec, 1929
	60-493	---: ---	Jan-Feb, 1930
	60-494	---: ---	Mar-Dec, 1930
	60-495	---: --- Plus documents and Judgements	1932
	60-496	Springhill, St. David's Presbyterian Church Act of incorporation	
	60-496a	Bill 75- 1928. An Act to vest certain lands and premises at Wallace in the county of Cumberland in the Trustees of the United Church of Canada at St. John's Church, Wallace, N.S.	
	60-496b	General Correspondence re: Nova Scotia, 1926, u.d.	

New Brunswick

On the advice of the Maritime Church Union Committee, the Committee on Law and Legislation retained Ivan C. Rand, of Moncton, as legal counsel. Minor changes were required in the draft legislation (e.g. because of Provincial law relating to holding of property and to persons allowed to perform marriages). Mr. A.F. Bentley of St. Martin's introduced the bill. Little difficulty was expected, although the unionist cause was given a troublesome time by the antis in the Private Bills Committee. (See Leslie Pidgeon letter, March 29, 1924) Mr. Rand, a young lawyer, made his reputation by his handling of this bill. It was passed on April 15, 1924 without the amendments proposed by the non-concurrents.

At the next session (1925) of the legislature, the antis proposed an amendment with respect to the provisions for holding the vote. Rand suggested Peter J. Hughes of Fredericton (a Roman Catholic) to be appointed counsel to oppose this. - Hughe's contention that the amendment was ultra vires now that the Dominion Act had been passed was accepted by the Private Bills Committee. New Brunswick was one of the Provinces without a Property Commission.

St. James' church in Newcastle had voted into union under both the New Brunswick and the Dominion Act, In. November 1925, however, a number of anti-union pew holders (John Ferguson et al.) had a writ served on the minister (Lachlan H. MacLean) and other officials of the congregation. They contested the validity of the vote, and claimed that the incorporation of the congregation gave the body the right to decide its fate, despite Dominion legislation. For a summary of the pleadings see Mason's letter of October 2, 1928. The unionists would have no difficulty in obtaining a favourable decision from St. James' congregation; but if a precedent were set, it would be different in many other incorporated congregations. They knew that the non-

concurrents regarded the matter as a test case, and that they had the financial backing of Lord Beaverbrook (his brother appeared with F.R. Taylor for the plaintiffs; when Taylor died, Eugene Lafleur aided in the case). They feared that the contest might be taken to the Privy Council.

The congregation retained Peter Hughes, and the United Church, although not a party to the matter, sent Mason to assist him. The Chief Justice, Sir Douglas Hazen, found that the vote was legal, but that another vote was needed to transfer the property. The U.C. took the case to the Supreme Court of N.B., Appeal Division, (November, 1929), which allowed their appeal. When the non-concurrents' appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada failed (October, 1930), they decided not to carry the case further. The Toronto authorities disagreed with the congregation about legal expenses, each side insisting that the other was the major benefactor.

Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
83.063C	61-497	Drafts of Provincial Legislation	
	61-498	Correspondence re Legislation	1923-Feb, 1924
	61-499	---	Mar-Apr, 1924
	61-500	---	May, 1924- Apr, 1925
	61-501	---	May-Dec, 1925
	61-502	---	1926-1929
	61-503	Legislation introduced by Bentley, Passed April 17, 1924.	
	61-504	Instructions for Voting; Method of Taking the vote	
	61-505	Amendments to Legislation proposed by W.E. Foster, March, 1925	
	61-506	Dalhousie, Possible court action over method of voting	
	61-507	Millerton, legal Matters	
	61-508	Newcastle Case: Correspondence	1925-1928
	61-509	---: ---	Jan-Jul, 1925
	61-510	---: ---	Aug-Dec, 1925
	61-511	---: ---	1930
	61-512	---: --- and arguments	1931
	61-513	Appeal in the court of Chancery	
	61-514	Appeal in Supreme Court	
	61-515	Decision in Appeal in Supreme Court	
	61-516	Redbank, Congregation voted union by a small majority, antis sought a new vote under Dominion legislation	
	61-517	Southampton, re use of a Church by non-concurring minority	

Quebec

Senator Lorne C. Webster was chairman of the Legal Committee named for Quebec, but on his departure for Europe much of Whitehead's early correspondence was with the Secretary of the Quebec Church union committee, Mr. D.A. Budge. Following the non-concurrent example of hiring a French-speaking Roman Catholic (Lafleur), the unionists retained Aime Geoffrion as legal counsel. A Congregationalist member of the Joint Union Committee, Dr. W.D. Lighthall, K.C., assisted the lawyers.

Premier Taschereau met with Drs. Gandier and Gunn, Principal Smyth and Mr. Geoffrion on March 8, 1924 and the union leaders seemed pleased with the course of the interview.

However, anti-unionists were active in lining up opposition to the bill in the legislature. Their chief argument was spoliation of the minority. It was expected that the Premier would follow the lead of the Protestant legislators, as would most Roman Catholic members, if they voted at all. They would probably have followed the lead given by Ontario, had that House met before the Quebec Legislature. As it did not, the church union committee canvassed the English-speaking M.L.A.'s for their support. These members generally seemed favorable to the proposed legislation, with the exception of General Smart in the Legislative Assembly and George Bryson in the Legislative Council.

In the Assembly, the bill was presented by William S. Bullock (Sherrord), and in the Council by the Hon. Henry Miles. In February, 1925, the Private Bills Committee considered it and sent it to the House with neither approval nor disapproval. The support of Quebec Protestants was not enough to reassure the Premier and his co-religionists, so when the bill came before the Assembly for third reading (March 12, 1925), that body unanimously passed an amendment:

that this bill be not now studied in committee of the Whole nor read a third time, but that this House will be ready to adopt the principle of the bill and to give effect to the federal legislation enacting the union of Protestant Churches, provided that the Province of Ontario, the province which owing to its large percentage of Protestant population is most interested in such Union, ratifies herself the Union Act as adopted in the Parliament of Canada.

This delay embodied a principle suggested in the Private Bills Committee by one of the non-concurrent's counsel, Mr. Louis St. Laurent.

E.G. Place, K.C. was retained (December, 1925) to assist Geoffrion when the bill next came before the legislature. Lafleur and George Campbell were the lawyers for the non-concurrents. (Mr. Campbell, who was the son of the Rev. Robert Campbell, later represented non-concurrents in a number of matters in Quebec). They failed to get a clause demanding a 2/3 vote to take congregational property into the United Church, but they did demand, citing the Ontario precedent, a property commission and possession of the Presbyterian College in Montreal. The unionists prevented the College from retaining its representation on the McGill Joint Theological Board, and its endowments were to be arbitrated.

The Quebec commission was composed of Leslie Pidgeon, Gregor Barclay, and the chairman, Sir Arthur Currie. The non-concurrents failed to have it given authority over Methodist property; and it would not investigate voting irregularities. When the non-concurrents complained that the Ontario commission's recommendations had often only moral authority, Premier Taschereau said he would agree to legislation where moral authority was not reasonably respected. Later they applied to the legislature to make certain recommendations of the commission obligatory, but did not press the matter.

The commission met over the summer of 1926 and considered 43 applications (11 of them from unionist minorities) With the exception of the Valleyfield decision, the United Church was generally satisfied with its recommendations. At Valleyfield, the commission investigated the vote -- which was beyond its authority -- and claimed that a number of Methodists who years before had become communicant members of the Presbyterian Church should not have voted.

Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
83.063C	62-518	Correspondence re Legislation	1923-Feb, 1924
	62-519	---	Mar-Oct, 1924
	62-520	---	Nov-Dec, 1924
	62-521	---	Jan, 1925
	62-522	---	Feb, 1925
	62-523	---	Mar, 1925
	62-524	---	Apr-May,

Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
			1925
	62-525	---	Jun-Dec, 1925
	62-526	---	Jan-Feb, 1926
	62-527	---	Mar, 1926
	62-528	---	Apr, 1926- 1927
	62-529	Manual of Rules for Private Bills in the Legislative Assembly for Quebec, 1920	
	62-530	Drafts of Legislation re union for Quebec	
	62-531	Petition of the three churches praying for the passing of the Union Legislation; Method of Taking the vote in the Province of Quebec	
	62-532	Mr. Bullock's 1925 bill (a short version compared to that introduced in other legislatures, simply confirming the Dominion Act in the Quebec jurisdiction with provision for civil registers, American Presbyterian society and non-concurrent determining their own fate).	
	62-533	Bill 130, long version with appendices, English and French: "An Act respecting the United Church of Canada".	
		Quebec Church Property Commission	
	62-534	Correspondence	Apr-May, 1926
	62-535	---	Jun-Dec, 1926
	62-536	---	1927-1928
	62-537	Decisions of the Property commission re: Asbestos, Athelstan, Beech Grove, Buckinham, Calvin-Westminster, Cote St. Gabriel, Cote St. George, Dundee, Hemmingford. Howick, Kinnear's Mills, Kingsbury, Lachine, Lachute, Lake Megantic, Lingwick, Livingstone, Lochaber Bay, McIver's Church, Melville- Westmont, Montreal East, Montreal West, New Carlisle, Ormstown, Montreal Presbytery.	
	62-538	---: Richmond, Rockburn, Rosemount, St. Andrew's and St. Paul's – Montreal, St. Andrew's East, St. Lambert, St. Therese, Scotstown, Shawville, Valleyfield, Verdun	
	62-539	Inquiries re legal matters, mostly concerning technicalities re voting	
	62-540	---	
83.063C	63-541	<u>Hemmingford</u> : In 1901, Miss B. M. Marlin in order to execute the last wishes of her father, made a gift of \$1000/- to the trustees for the Presbyterian congregation at Hemmingford. When the Congregation entered the United Church, she sought to recover the money, but withdrew her case with costs.	
	63-542	<u>Lachine</u> : St. Andrew's, This congregation voted 26—95 for union. There was a bitter split; the non-	

Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
	63-543	concurrent began holding services in the Masonic Hall, and threatened legal action to regain the property, on the basis that the 1932 deed require conformity to Church of Scotland laws. The commission had no power to decide if trust had been violated, None of the three United Churches could be made available to the minority without creating greater hardship for the majority. Though the non-concurrent renovated a hall, their numbers declined <u>Lachute</u> : Correspondence re pamphlet by local Presbyterian Church Association, A Brief Summary of the situation as regards church union in Lachute. The Rev. G. A. MacKinnon also wrote Whitehead that there were four properties but one Congregation. There was only 1 communion roll. Whitehead therefore recommended that the vote should be taken only in Lachute, with the result of the 358-229 for union. After the case before the Property Commission, the unionists offered to deed the Presbyterian church at Upper Lachute outright. And to lease the Methodist Church at Lachute and Brownsburg for 25 years at 1.00 per year. Currie felt they should offer the Lachute church outright, but Pidgeon did not agree. In 1927, the non-concurrent bought the former Lachute Methodist church and parsonage for \$13, 500	
	63-544	<u>Montreal</u> : American Presbyterian Church. Includes Charter of the Trustees (revised, 1915). Correspondence about the legal technicalities involved in that congregation's entry into the United church, since it was connected with the Presbytery of New York. Also Contains pastoral letter.	
	63-545	---: Italian Mission. The Amherst Square Property belonged to the Church and Manse Board of the P.C.C. The mission entered the U.C.C. without a vote and the Dominion commission awarded the property to the U.C.C. The congregation "soon became dissatisfied with the treatment they received "(Acts and proceedings, 1930, Pp. 12). This may be a reference to an attempted amalgamation with the Italian Methodists; the Minister, R. De Pierro, complained that the U.C. C was not abiding by Presbyterian Standards. The minister and congregation were received into the non-concurring church and attempted to retain the property. After repeated efforts to take possession of the building, the U.C. resolved to go the court. Before the trial, the matter was resolved when the non-concurrent acknowledged the U.C. as owners and the later cancelled their claims for rent. M. De. Pierro carried on the mission in rented halls until a church (Beckwith Memorial) was acquired in 1941.	
	63-546	---: The Dominion Commission ordered that certain loans owing to the Church and Manse Board should be the property of the non-concurring church. This	

Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
		correspondence deals with the four of these loans to churches in the Montreal area: Viz., Fairmount, Kensington, and Outremont.	
	63-547	---: The Presbyterian College. Papers Regarding a valuation of the college for the Dominion Commission	
	63-548	---: St. Andrew's Church. Correspondence, 1925-1926 (May). This congregation voted against union, 29-26 under the Dominion Act, But some members said they had been misinformed about the consequences of such a vote, and requested the session to allow the congregation to reconsider. The session made provision for this, but the non-concurrent refused to acknowledge the legality of this action. Congregational meeting on July 19, 1925 decided to affiliate with the U.C.C.; and the united church Executive accepted the congregation – a fact which later compromised its "independent" status in the eyes of the court. The Unionists had possession of the manse; the antis of the church. A further vote held after the passing of the Quebec Act Confirmed the desire of the congregation to remain independent of the non-concurring church. Because of a technical difficulty, yet another vote was taken (May 1926) with the same result. Both Sides claimed possession of both church and manse. The conflict was brought to a head when the antis claimed the unionists trespassing. They brought action against the minister charging him with rent for the manse. A.C.M. Thomson was retained by the U.C. C. The congregation, technically independent, was supposed to appear to retain him, but its representatives admitted its connection with the U.C.C. when Judge Belleau found against the independent congregation, no appeal was launched because the property was of little value despite the feeling that they had a good technical case	
	63-549	---: St. Andrew's Church, Correspondence	Jun-Jul, 1926
	63-550	---	Aug 1926- Feb, 1927
	63-551	---	Aug, 1926- Mar-Sep, 1927
	63-552	---: St. Andrew's Cemetery. In 1928 the son of a unionist died and difficulties were raised over his burial in the family plot (non – concurrent). Similar situations seem to have arisen on both sides in Quebec and both Mason and Cassels objected to such incidents	
	63-553	---: Thomson and Neilson bequests, transferred to the non-concurring church in 1927.	
	63-554	Various papers and notes re Commission in Quebec	

Ontario

In February of 1924 the heads of the three churches interviewed W.B.N. Sinclair (leader of the Liberal group), the Hon. Manning Doherty (leader of the Progressive group, a Roman Catholic) and the Hon. W.E. Raney (a Presbyterian). Attorney-General Nickle felt that, as a member of the Private Bills Committee, he could not give such an interview. Nickle was a non-concurrent, but United Churchmen joined in the general applause at his attempts at fairness. The bill was introduced on 27 Feb. by a Methodist (Charles R. McKeown, Cons., Dufferin), seconded by a Presbyterian (A.M. Rankin, Conservative, Frontenac), and given first reading. The Private Bills Committee began its hearings on the matter on Thursday 26 March, when outside speakers for the bill were mainly heard. The following morning, debate continued, mainly against the bill. Saturday was devoted to discussion by members of the committee, which rejected (26-25) an amendment for another vote in the Presbyterian Church before union. Many complaints were heard from the pulpits on Sunday, that M.P.'s criticized the churches' bill; and when the Private Bills Committee met again on April 1st, many complaints were heard that the churches criticized the members' actions. The Committee decided (36-26) for Mr. Findlayson's amendment that the law clerks redraft the bill so as to provide for the continuation of the three churches, congregations of which might vote into the United Church.

The churches' representatives did not feel that this was adequate, nor would they accept a proposal providing for a United Church where dissenting Methodist or Congregationalist congregations would vote out, and concurring Presbyterian congregations vote in. McKeown withdrew his bill (9 April).

On 17 Nov. 1924, the Law and Legislation Committee set up a Committee to formulate plans as to the best method of canvassing MLA's before the opening of the next session:

Chairman: Sir Wm. Hearst
 Secretary: R.B. Whitehead
 The Rev. W.R. Young
 The Rev. T.A. Moore
 The Rev. R.J. Wilson
 J.J. Gibson
 The Rev. J.H. Edmison

The Committee met shortly afterward.

In Feb. 1925 the non-concurrents advertised that they were preparing a bill for confirmation of title of property held by them, which would involve a two-thirds majority for "transfer" of congregational property. It was introduced by Finlay Macdiarmid (11 March).

This time the unionist bill was introduced by a Presbyterian (Rankin). With both bills before the House, Nickle held a meeting (16 March) of both sides, in an attempt to arrange a settlement. The disposition of Knox College was the major object of contention. The Private Bills Committee appointed a sub-committee of 9 which amended the bill for the Private Bills Committee to report to the house (2 April).

The House passed the bill at 1.30 in the morning of April 9th, after 5 hours of strenuous debate. One major amendment provided revisionary rights for congregational property to the non-concurring church, should, e.g. a church which had voted against union decide to go in. Many congregations had understood they could remain independent for a year or two to make up their minds. The United Church had such a revisionary clause and "what's sauce for the goose" pointed out one anti-MLA (Col. Currie) "is sauce for the gander".

The Act provided for an "Ontario Church Property Commission" to function during the first year of the United Church's existence, to award church buildings to minorities [Section 9(f)], to apportion trusts [Section 9(g)], to investigate irregular votes [Section 9(h)], and to recommend remedies for cases of extreme hardships [10]. The commissioners consisted of a Hamilton lawyer (W.H. Wardrope, K.C.) representing the United Church, a non-concurrent lawyer (R.S. Cassels, K.C.), and an Anglican as chairman (J.D. Falconbridge, K.C., principal of Osgoode Hall Law School). A.C. Clark, a Toronto barrister, was appointed secretary of the commission.

There were a number of cases which the Commission had considered without making a

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recommendation (Beaverton, Tilsonburg, Beamsville, Grimsby, etc.). In 1926, a bill was introduced by A.C. Lewis for the amendment of the United Church of Canada Act, which would enlarge the powers of the OCPC.

The Private Bills Committee, meeting 25 March, indicated an unwillingness to re-open the whole question; on 30 March it recommended that a committee, chaired by Nickle, try to bring the two sides to some settlement in the outstanding cases. This met, and 1 April Mr. Nickle reported that an adjustment had been made at Beamsville (where \$5000 of the Morrow Fund was given to the minority), Pembroke, Grimsby, Tilsonburg, Avonbank, Motherwell, St. George, and Kintore. An amended bill was passed, calling for a new vote at Dalhousie Mills, South Lancaster, Conn, Richmond Hill, Burlington, and Maple Valley.

The 1925 Act had provided that any order of the O.C.P.C. should be binding, and the 1926 Act provided that no action questioning the validity of any vote should be brought after 1 March 1926. But since then an election had taken place, in which many United Church ministers had taken a stand against the proposals for government control (a liberalization of the temperance laws). Conservative members thus felt unsympathetic to the United Church. In this atmosphere, the non-concurrents introduced 3 bills in 1927. M.B. Tudhope, of Orillia, was retained to represent the interests of the union congregations before the legislature. Bill No. 32, asked for a new vote to be taken at Wick, and No. 20, asked for the Old Stone Church at Beaverton and the Knox Church manse. Bill No. 54, Martintown, asked for possession of the Burns Church (the O.C.P.C. had recommended it be given to the non-concurrents, but the unionists preferred to rent it to them). Although the non-concurrents had just built a church hall, the bill was passed. The Beaverton bill was also passed, although a court order had to be given to decide what constituted "church furnishings", and even then the two sides did not readily agree as to how its findings should be understood.

Mason felt that, on the basis of the Great West Saddlery case (in which the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council held that a province could not prevent the carrying out of the powers of a Dominion corporation), the Wick bill was ultra vires. If it were considered constitutional, he suggested that no new vote should be held unless a Judge decided the voting list had been irregularly drawn up. The bill was passed (18 March). Judge Orde heard the case argued (24 Sept. & 19 Oct.) by Mason and J.R. Robinson of Toronto for the non-concurrents. Orde found (23 Jan. 1928) that the voter's list should have been different. The non-concurrents arranged a vote that resulted in their favour, but the United Church held that it was technically invalid.

Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
83.063C	64-555	Correspondence re Legislation	1923-Jan, 1924
	64-556	---	Feb-Mar, 1924
	64-557	---	Apr-Aug, 1924
	64-558	---	Sep-Nov, 1924
	64-559	---	Dec, 1924
	64-560	---	Jan, 1925
	64-561	---	Feb 1-14, 1925
	64-562	---	Feb 5-28, 1925
	64-563	---	Mar, 1925
	64-564	---	Apr, 1925
	64-565	---	May, 1925
	64-566	---	Jun, 1925
	64-567	---	Jul-Aug,

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Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
	64-568	---	1925 Sep-Oct, 1925
	64-569	---	Nov-Dec, 1925
	64-570	---	Jan-Feb, 1926
	64-571	---	Mar, 1926
	64-572	---	Apr-Aug, 1926
	64-573	---	Sept-Dec, 1926
	64-574	---	1927
83.063C	65-575	--- and Memoranda	1928
	65-576	--- and Memoranda	1928
	65-577	--- about remaining independent	
	65-578	--- Irregular votes	
	65-579	Members of the Legislative Assembly, etc.	
	65-580	Bill #19, 1924, Feb. 26, First Reading	
	65-581	Method of taking the vote in Ontario; No state interference re Private Bills committee amendments	
	65-582	Presbyterian Church Association statement about vote in Ontario, and amendments, with annotations by R. J. Wilson	
	65-583	Memorandum re Ontario Church union Bill, March, 1925	
	65-584	Bill #18 (1925), reprinted with amendments suggested by the subcommittee of the private bills committee, March 1925.	
	65-585	Bill # 18 as passed , 3 rd reading,	April 9, 1925
	65-586	Bill #22, 1926, Act to Amend United Church Act	1925
	65-587	Notes re Legislation	
		Ontario Property Commission	
	65-588	Ontario Property Commission: Correspondence	1924-1927
	65-589	---: Applications and Sitings	
	65-590	---: Summary of Judgements	
	65-591	---: U.C. C. Statistics, Memoranda Legislation, Amendments etc.	
	65-592	---: Notes	
	65-593	---: ---	
	65-594	<u>Agincourt</u> , (S.10), Knox Church, Scarborough, had for about three quarters of a century been the only church in this village of 500 Until, about five years before the Union, an Anglican church was built. The congregation regarded itself as a community church, and felt it natural to enter the united Church. A minority was formed (including some former Methodists and an Anglican) worshipped in the Church of England building, and claimed hardship. The commission found that even if the claim could be upheld, there was no property which could be given	

Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
		to them.	
	65-595	<u>Ahmic Lake</u> . Croft church in this town in Parry Sound District had been Presbyterian, but it was put in charge of the Methodists in 1916 when division of field in Northern Ontario was taking place. The people objected, and the mission (5 of its 7 members) voted against union. The minister contended that the vote was technically illegal so the non-concurrent applied to the commission. The U.C. did not contest the application. The Manse at Magnetwan was also discussed.	
	65-596	<u>Alliston (9f)</u> . The town (Pop. 1300) had Anglican, Roman Catholic, Methodist and Presbyterian Churches. The last voted for union 144-63, and the minority organized, worshipped in the Town Hall, and appealed for the church claiming the former Methodist building was adequate for both union congregations, and complained of an irregular vote. In 1939, the two U.C. Congregations did unite and the non-concurrent bought back Knox church	
	65-597	<u>Almonte</u> . From the 1860's until 1912 there were two Presbyterian Churches in Almonte: St. Andrew's and St. John's. In 1912, the two congregations were unwillingly united by the Presbytery of Lanark and Renfrew, worshipping in St. Andrew's and known as the Almonte Presbyterian church. The congregation voted for union (271-128) and became known as Bethany U.C... The minority organized and asked for the \$5800 gained from the sale (1918-1919) of the St. John's building and manse and requested a change in the control of cemetery property. They were worshipping in a theatre and claimed extreme hardship, while a Mr. Gomme had rebuilt and refurbished the old St. John's church for them (it had been used as a warehouse)	
	65-598	<u>Armow</u> . Chalmer's Church voted for Union (29-18), although in the earlier two votes it had voted against. Armow Methodist Church, about 1¼ miles east closed and its congregation came to Chalmer's. Mrs. O. Fraser promoted an attempt to gain Chalmer's, while the U.C. Offered to sell or rent Armow church. No recommendation was made by the commission.	
	65-599	<u>Arnprior</u> . Application withdrawn. File contains correspondence re union in Arnprior	
	65-600	<u>Ashburn</u> . A unionist petition was withdrawn	
	65-601	<u>Auburn</u> . 1928. The non-Concurrents asked for the former Methodist church and the U. C. congregation sold it to them for \$250/-	
	65-602	<u>Avonbank and Motherwell</u>	
83.063C	66-603	<u>Bala</u> . The committee did not consider that the applicants had proven an irregular vote had taken place. Local arrangements proved difficult to work out, and the non-concurrents built a stone church on Portage Island between the Bala falls.	

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Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
	66-604	<u>Banks.</u> This congregation voted for union by a narrow majority and was joined the three former Methodist congregations. The non-concurrents at Banks sought to bring the congregation along with it church and manse into the non-concurring church. At the end of 1928, R.J. Wilson was able to suggest: "if a policy of co-operation would be inaugurated with the non-concurring Presbyterian church of Canada, it might be possible in the course of a year to rearrange the field, give the Banks section into the care of the Non-concurring congregation.	
	66-605	<u>Bayfield.</u> The minority of St. Andrew's Church, which voted for union 46-40 claimed to be in hardship. The local unionists were not intending to use the former Methodist church, but to use its material for a nearby building. They were, however, willing to sell or lease it. The applicants wanted it free, and the commission made no recommendation.	
	66-606	<u>Beachburg.</u> When St. Andrew's church voted for union 195-43, the minority organized, kept the church records, began to worship in the town hall, and applied to the commission. No recommendation was made.	
	66-607	<u>Beamsville.</u> The minority in this village claimed there had been an irregular vote (108-84 for union) and that it was a hardship. The commission recommended that the Morrow fund (\$8000) be given to the non-concurrent, despite Mason's contention that the act was solely concerned with church property. Under pressure for possible legislation, the congregation agreed in 1926, to pay \$5000 to the minority.	
	66-608	<u>Bear Creek.</u> Payment to this congregations equity in the Brigden Manse was arranged	
	66-609	<u>Beaverton:</u> In 1914, St. Andrew's and Knox Congregations joined together (also Gamebridge Congregation). In 1918, the Methodist joined in a union church, in affiliation with the Presbyterian church in Canada and the Methodist building was sold. The minority claimed that the Methodists had no right to vote, and that a new ballot should be taken, even though a majority of Presbyterians had favoured union. Though the commission agreed that the vote was irregular, two of the three felt a new vote was unnecessary. A claim of hardship by the non-concurrent was accepted only by Mr. Cassels. In 1926, the non-concurrent rejected an offer arranged by the committees from the two churches to sell Knox church and manse. The antis built a new church and the united church no longer felt it need to use Knox. Correspondence 1925	
	66-610	---: Correspondence	Jan-Feb, 1926
	66-611	---: ---	

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Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
	66-612	---: ---	
	66-613	---: ---	
	66-614	<u>Belgrave</u> . Knox Church voted for union (77-58). The Methodist congregation joined with it, planning to sell their church and parsonage to pay for repairs to Knox united church. The minority, worshipping in the Forester's Hall, appealed to the commission on grounds of hardship.	
	66-615	<u>Belmore</u> . About 5 years before union, the Methodists here had joined with Knox church, and their building was sold for a community hall. The congregation voted for union (85-51). Pleading hardship, the minority was offered use of the U. C. at certain time.	
	66-616	<u>Bentpath and West Dawn</u> . Knox Church, west Dawn voted against union (5-15). Calvin Church, Bentpath voted for union (11-10), but held a second vote which decided 19-11 against union. Although the minister (Hugh Craig) was a unionist, he felt the second vote better expressed the mind of the congregation, the Secretary of the London Conference felt that Mr. Craig had been influenced by anti-propaganda and had overemphasized the opposition strength in Bentpath.	
	66-617	<u>Binbrook</u> . The Black Heath congregation (union) requested compensation for their share in the manse at Binbrook, where the congregation voted 49-17 against union. Agreed.	
	66-618	<u>Bishop Mills</u> . The congregation voted 25-15 for union. The Minority held no services of its own but appealed for the Methodist church building.	
	66-619	<u>Blenheim</u> . Erskine church voted 152-73 for union. The minority began renting the Baptist church for worship, claiming hardship. The commission did not feel they proved their case and made no recommendation.	
	66-620	<u>Bluevale</u> . No recommendations was made	
	66-621	<u>Bondhead</u> . The Presbyterian Congregation voted 56-32 for union, and there was a Methodist congregation in the town. The minority, worshipping in the Orange hall, claimed hardship. By the end of 1925, the two union congregations had decided to join and they offered the use of the former Presbyterian church to the non-concurrent for \$1.50 per Sunday. At the suggestion of the commission, it was agreed to rent the church for 5 years for 1.00 per year, with a revisionary clause. When the case was to be renewed in 1930, the union congregation wanted to raise the rent to \$50.00 per year.	
	66-622	<u>Bookton</u> . This church voted 21-20 for union, and the minority claimed to hold the sympathy of the community, applying to the commission on grounds of hardship. The early optimism of the united church as to its ability to keep the congregation faded, and agreement was reached before the commission by	

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Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
83.063C	66-623	<p>which the non-concurrent were to lease the church at \$1.00 per year <u>Bowmansville</u>. No recommendation re minority claim at St. Paul's church.</p>	
	66-624	<p><u>Bracebridge</u>. Knox church, until shortly before union, had a very anti-union minister, and his successor could not counteract the influence. The church voted 59-61 against union, and kept a record book with historical material relating to many congregations in that area. The minority claimed hardship and asked for manse</p>	
	66-625	<p><u>Brantford</u>. Minorities applied for remedy from their hardships. Cassels alone felt the commission should recommend that a church or some monies be given them. In 1927, Pilgrim Church (formerly Congregational) considered becoming part of the non-concurring church</p>	
	66-626	<p>---: Correspondence, 1926 -1927</p>	
	66-627	<p><u>Brigden</u>. This church voted for union and the minority claimed hardship and asked for the Presbyterian church and manse (there was a Methodist Church and Parsonage (union) joined and used the Presbyterian Church to which an addition was made in 1928.</p>	
	66-628	<p><u>Brighton</u>. No vote was taken in St. Andres's church because the session felt that none had been properly requested. (Cassel's Contended that the right to vote had been barred). The minority began worshipping in the Town hall, and applied to the commission for relief. The commissioners made no recommendation, but expressed the hope that the two union congregations, St. Andrew's and Trinity Methodist, might join together and leave a church for the non-concurrent.</p>	
83.063C	67-629	<p><u>Brougham</u>. St. Joh's Church voted 201-18 for union, and the former Methodist Congregation joined with them. The commission recommended that the Methodist building he rented to the non-concurrent (not holding services) at \$1.00 per year for 5 years. The offer was not accepted.</p>	
	67-630	<p><u>Burk's Falls</u>. St. Andrew's Church voted 66-50 for union, and joined with the Methodist Congregation, worshipping in the Latter's building. (St. Andrew's was used for Sunday school). The minority, who held no services, applied for relief. The commission recommended terms be reached for the minority to use St. Andrew's. In 1926, the unionists sold them the church.</p>	
	67-631	<p><u>Burlington</u>. Knox church voted 109-90 for union. The minority claimed hardship, but the commission could only suggest that it be given free use of the Presbyterian church at set hours until the end of the year. The Minority also claimed that, because the ballot was signed, the vote was irregular. The commission agreed; a revised list was settled by</p>	

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Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
		judge order, and the new vote went against union (139-102).	
	67-632	<u>Camden East.</u> In 1920, the Presbyterian and Methodist Congregations joined under the co-operative scheme. An irregular vote decided against union (9-1) and the united church applied for the property.	
	67-633	<u>Carleton Place.</u> St. Andrew's and Zion churches voted for union, and the minority applied for one of these churches. It was agreed before the commission to sell St. Andrew's for \$6000/-	
	67-634	<u>Chatsworth.</u> It was agreed before the commission that the united church would sell the Methodist church to the non-concurrent for \$2500/-	
	67-635	<u>Claude.</u> Falconbridge and Cassels felt that, considering all the United Church Buildings in the area, including former Methodist buildings, the church and manse here should be awarded to the minority, but Wardrope did not feel the commission should even recommend in this case. Falconbridge and Cassels also agreed (May 4, 1926) that two commissioners could issue an order. Eventually Claude manse was auctioned and the proceeds divided.	
	67-636	<u>Clifford.</u> The Methodist and Presbyterian Congregations joined together and worshipped in the latter building. A minority application for the Methodist church was made too late to be considered. The file also contains correspondence about changing the trustees for the Presbyterian property since of the 3 were non-concurrent	
	67-637	<u>Clinton.</u> The commission recommended that Negotiations between the two sides continue.	
	67-638	<u>Congregational Churches.</u> Re Bethel church, Kingston; Bond St. & Broadview churches, Toronto; Pilgrim church, Watford.	
	67-639	<u>Corbetton.</u> The Methodist and Presbyterian congregations joined, thinking of building on the latter's property. Wardrope suggested that the nearby Riverview Church be given to the non-concurrent; the other commissioners would award the Borbetton Presbyterian Church provided the minority gave the union congregation a comparable lot. Their orders were later amended, giving them use of the Presbyterian building until the U.C. wanted to build, at which time the minority would have to move the church from the lot.	
	67-640	<u>Dalhousie Mills and Cote St. George (Quebec).</u> These two congregations had one roll, one Board of Managers, etc. and so votes as one body, using a signed ballot. Because of the signed ballot the commission declared the voted invalid. In 1926, a non-concurrent bill was passed providing for a new there, on the grounds that the two bodies had voted as one. The Cote, St. George vote was disputed	

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Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
		before the Quebec commission.	
	67-640a	<u>Delaware (and South Delaware)</u>	
	67-641	<u>Delhi.</u> The minority of Chalmer's Church asked for the church and manse, claiming the former Methodist Building was adequate for the unionists. No recommendation was made.	
	67-642	<u>Dorchester, Melbourne & Wardsville.</u> Bill 60 (1928). The non-concurrent asked for the former Presbyterian Churches there. At the suggestion of the private bills committee, the U.C. agreed to deed half of the Dorchester drive shed to the non-concurrent for \$1500. The U.C. Board rejected the further suggestion that the Wardsville church be sold for \$400/-	
83.063C	67-643	<u>Dunwich.</u> The minority withdrew their application for Chalmers church and manse when an agreement was reached before the commission, whereby the U.C congregation would lease the use of the church at set times to them.	
	67-644	<u>Durham.</u> Knox voted for union 218-165 and the minority worshipping in the Town Hall, applied for relief. No recommendation was made.	
	67-645	<u>East Adelaide and West Williams.</u> No equity in Manse	
	67-646	<u>East Oxford.</u> The Bishop Mills (union) and East Oxford (Anti) Congregations agreed before the commission to divide the proceeds of sale of manse. It proved difficult to get a buyer.	
	67-647	<u>Embro.</u> See: Silcox, Church union in Canada PP. 363-364	
	67-648	<u>Ernestown.</u> The 1819 deed gave prior claim to the property to the Lutheran church, and then to the Wesleyan Methodists and Presbyterians. For a long time there had been no Lutherans in the area. In 1921, the Congregation adopted the plan of the Co-operative scheme. The Presbyterian section, however, took a vote which decided against union 22-1. Belleville Presbytery of the U.C. appealed to the commission that the property should be theirs; while the non-concurrent claimed the right to prevent them from holding public services. An Agreement was reached by which the trustees would hold the property for both congregations each having equal rights and obligations	
	67-649	<u>Essex.</u> The congregation voted 73-56 for union and joined with the former Grace Methodist Church, retaining two ministers for the time. An agreement was reached locally whereby the church was transferred to the non-concurrent and the manse retained by the union congregation	
	67-650	<u>Fallowfield.</u> Application was made by the unionist Presbyterian congregations here and in "the Lock" for equity in the manse at Richmond, held by the non-concurrent. An order was granted giving them 1/16 the proceeds from the sale of the manse although	

United Church of Canada. Church Union Collection fonds.

Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
83.063C	68-651	<p>there were difficulties in carrying it out. <u>Fitzroy Harbour</u>. The non-concurring minority (18-11), who were not organized or holding services, asked for the Presbyterian building (Value at \$6000), claiming the majority could be accommodated in the Methodist church which was not being used (and which they valued at \$1000/-</p>	
	68-652	<p><u>Flesherton</u>. 1928, The Non-concurrent asked for Chalmers church, but the U.C. claimed they had no cause there.</p>	
	68-653	<p><u>Fletcher and Tilbury East</u>. The former congregations concurred in Union, the latter did not. The commission ordered the manse sold and the proceeds divided.</p>	
	68-654	<p><u>Fort Frances</u>. Knox Church voted 73-71 for union. The minority, worshipping in the Town hall, suggested the unionists in town could all be accommodated in Knox or Grace Methodist Church and asked for relief. The U.C. offered to rent the Methodist Church at stated times, for \$25.00 per Month for 5 Year. No accepted? Property Sold?</p>	
	68-655	<p><u>Fredericburg</u>. McDowall Memorial Church (Pres.) at Sandhurst became a Co-operative charge in 1921, served by the Methodist Minister. Later in the year, the building was destroyed by fire. A trust fund was made to keep the Cemetery in repair; and the congregation joined with the Methodist church. The non-concurrent appealed for the Cemetery but the Commission would not entertain their claim.</p>	
	68-656	<p><u>Galt</u>. Knox, Central, and St. Andrew's voted against union; First church voted in favour. The unionist of Galt asked to be given Knox or Central, but then decided not to go through with their appeal.</p>	
	68-657	<p><u>Glengarry Presbytery</u>. The non-concurrent applied for funds and property held in trust for the presbytery.</p>	
	68-658	<p><u>Gorrie</u>. The congregation voted for union (57-31) and joined with the Methodists. The commission suggested the non-concurrent have the right to buy the Presbyterian church for \$1000/- it was bought for \$900/-</p>	
	68-659	<p><u>Grafton</u>: St. Andrew's voted 49-30 for union. The commission recommended that the non-concurrent accept the offer to lease the Methodist building for \$100/- per year. The offer was rejected; the minority continued to worship in the Anglican Church. In 1928 they asked for St. Andrew's church (the former Methodist Church had already been sold). But as an action was taking place in the Supreme Court, The private bills committee refused to act on the proposed bill.</p>	
	68-660	<p>--- Non – concurrent injunction dismissed and appealed</p>	1927
	68-661	---	Jan-Feb, 1928

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Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
	68-662	---	Mar-Apr 5, 1928
	68-663	---	Apr 5-30, 1928
	68-664	--- Record of Trial, Part 1	1928
	68-665	--- Record of Trial, Part 2	1928
	68-666	---	May, 1928
	68-667	---	Jan-Apr, 1929
	68-668	---	May, 1929-1932
	68-669	--- Indentures, Notes, re trial	
	68-670	<u>Grattan.</u> St. Andrew's Church voted against union 14-12 and Zion Church, Douglas voted 45-17 for union. St. Andrew's applied for Equity in the manse property at Douglas and received \$750.	
	68-671	<u>Grimsby.</u> The commission suggested the majority of St. Johns church make available a lot to the non-concurrent or a comparable sum of money, to be used for building. They settled on \$1500/-	
	68-672	<u>Guthrie.</u> The union majority 55-49 refused to allow the minority use of the church for public worship, although the latter were willing to accept any hours or conditions set by the U.C.C (Hillsburg was an opposite Situation) The Commission expressed dissatisfaction with the unionists attitude, but could not order relief. Application was also made by two non-concurrent congregations for an equity in the Guthrie Manse; this was agreed to, but there were further complications	
83.063C	69-673	<u>Hamilton.</u> General Correspondence	
	69-674	--- Bethel church. Rumour that this which had been almost a union church before union, might be claimed by the non-concurrent. 1926	
	69-675	<u>Hanover & Hampden.</u> Settlement of equity in the manse	
	69-676	<u>Heathcote.</u> The Congregation, having a tie vote 16-16, went into the union, and the antis claimed hardship. The commission recommended use of church as set times, but the congregation evidently decided to stop holding services	
	69-677	<u>Hensall.</u> Minority accepted Methodist church	
	69-678	<u>Highgate</u>	
	69-679	<u>Hillsburg.</u> Unionist Minority	
	69-680	<u>Huntsville.</u> Invalid vote. Unionist minority	
	69-681	<u>Ivan, Uderton and English Settlement.</u>	1925-Mar, 1926
	69-682	---: ---	Apr, 1926-1931
	69-683	<u>Kars.</u> Equity in Manse	
	69-684	<u>Keene</u>	

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Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
	69-685	<u>Kilmaurs</u>	
	69-686	<u>Kinburn</u>	
	69-687	<u>Kingston. Queen's university</u>	
	69-688	<u>Kinlough & Riversdale</u>	
	69-689	<u>Kintore</u>	
	69-690	<u>Laird</u>	
	69-691	<u>Lakefield</u>	
	69-692	<u>Lansdowne part 1</u>	
	69-693	--- part 2	
	69-694	<u>Laurel</u>	
	69-694a	<u>London: Dorchester United church</u>	
	69-695	--- St. James Presbyterian Church	
	69-696	<u>Lyn, Caintown, Mallorytown and Yonge Mills</u>	
	69-697	<u>Magnetwan</u>	
	69-698	<u>Manotick</u>	
83.063C	70-699	<u>Maple Valley</u>	
	70-700	---	
	70-701	---	
	70-702	<u>Markdale</u>	
	70-703	<u>Markham</u>	
	70-704	---	
	70-705	<u>Martintown</u>	
	70-706	<u>Meaford</u>	
	70-707	<u>Melbourne</u>	
	70-708	<u>Mervale</u>	
	70-709	<u>Mimico</u>	
	70-710	<u>Moorefield</u>	
	70-711	<u>Moose creek</u>	
	70-712	<u>Mount Pleasant</u>	
	70-713	<u>Nicolston</u>	
	70-714	<u>North Augusta</u>	
	70-715	<u>North Bay</u>	
	70-716	<u>North Bruce and St. Andrews</u>	
	70-717	<u>North Ekfrid</u>	
	70-718	<u>North Luther and Conn.</u>	1925
	70-719	---	Jan-Apr, 1926
	70-720	---	May-Sep, 1926
	70-721	--- and Notes	Oct, 1926- 1927
83.063C	71-722	<u>North and South Nissouri</u>	
	71-723	<u>Oakwood</u>	
	71-724	<u>Ompah</u>	
	71-725	<u>Orangeville</u>	
	71-725a	<u>Orangeville Presbytery</u>	
	71-726	<u>Oshawa</u>	
	71-727	<u>Ottawa: General</u>	

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Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
	71-728	--- St. Andrew's	
	71-729	--- Westminster	
	71-730	<u>Owen Sound: Church Members</u>	
	71-731	---	Sept, 1924- 1925
	71-732	---	Oct-Dec, 1925
	71-733	--- & Arguments	1926
	71-734	--- Application by Non-concurrent and reply	
	71-735	---	
	71-736	--- Legislation and Notes	
	71-737	<u>Paisley</u>	
	71-738	<u>Pakenham</u>	
	71-739	<u>Palmerston.</u>	
	71-740	<u>Palmerston. Lawyer's briefs</u>	
	71-741	<u>Parkhill</u>	
83.063C	72-742	<u>Pembroke</u>	
	72-743	<u>Pickering</u>	
	72-744	<u>Pittsburg</u>	1925
	72-745	---	1926
	72-746	---	1927-Jul, 1928
	72-747	---	Aug-Dec, 1928
	72-748	<u>Plainfield.</u>	1919-Mar, 1926
	72-749	---	Apr, 1926- 1930
	72-750	<u>Pleasant Valley and South Mountain</u>	
	72-751	<u>Port Arthur</u>	
	72-752	<u>Port Credit</u>	
	72-753	<u>Port Elgin</u>	
	72-754	<u>Priceville</u>	1925-1927
	72-755	---	1938-1932
	72-756	No files	
	72-757	---	
	72-758	---	
	72-759	<u>Renfrew</u>	
	72-760	<u>Richmond Hill</u>	1925-1926
	72-761	--- & Notes	1927
	72-762	<u>Ripley</u>	
	72-763	<u>Rockwood</u>	
	72-764	<u>Rodney</u>	
83.063C	73-765	<u>Rodney & Aldborough</u>	
	73-766	<u>Russell (& Metcalfe)</u>	
	73-767	<u>Rutherford</u>	1925-1927
	73-768	---	1928
	73-769	<u>St. Anna (Lincoln County, Gainsborough Twp.)</u>	

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Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
	73-770	<u>St. George</u>	
	73-771	<u>St. Helen's</u>	
	73-772	<u>Sault Ste. Marie</u>	
	73-773	<u>Sharbot Lake</u>	
	73-774	<u>Sheffield</u>	
	73-775	---	
	73-776	---	
	73-777	---	
	73-778	---	
	73-779	---	
	73-780	<u>South Delaware</u>	
	73-781	<u>South Gloucester</u>	
	73-782	<u>South Lancaster</u>	
	73-783	---	
83.063C	74-784	<u>South Plympton (& Wyoming)</u>	
	74-785	<u>Spencerville & Ventnor</u>	
	74-786	<u>Starks Corners</u>	
	74-787	<u>Stella (Amherst Island) St. Paul's</u>	
	74-788	<u>Stewartville or Galsgow station</u>	
	74-789	<u>Stouffville</u>	
	74-790	<u>Stratford</u>	
	74-791	<u>Strathroy</u>	
	74-792	<u>Stroud</u>	
	74-793	<u>Sudbury: St.Andrew's</u>	
	74-794	<u>Sunbury</u>	
	74-795	<u>Sutton</u>	
	74-796	<u>Tait's Corners & Duffs</u>	
	74-797	<u>Tillsonburg</u>	
	74-798	---	
	74-799	<u>Torrance</u>	
	74-800	---	
	74-801	<u>Toronto: Fairbank</u>	
	74-802	---: ---	
	74-803	---: ---	
	74-804	---: ---	
83.063C	75-805	---: Knox	
	75-806	<u>Vyner</u>	
	75-807	<u>Warwick</u>	
	75-808	<u>Waterloo</u>	
	75-809	<u>West Lorne & Argyle</u>	
	75-810	<u>West Williams & East Adelaide</u>	
	75-811	<u>Westwood</u>	
	75-812	<u>Wick.</u>	Jan-Mar, 1927
	75-813	---	Apr-Dec, 1927
	75-814	---	1928
	75-815	---	1938-1930

Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
	75-816	--- Documents	
	75-817	--- Documents	
	75-818	--- (Blackwater)	
	75-819	<u>Webbwood.</u>	
	75-820	<u>Williamstown.</u>	
	75-821	<u>Winchester</u>	
	75-822	<u>Wyevale.</u>	
	75-823	<u>Wyoming.</u>	
	75-824	<u>Ziska</u>	
		Ontario Property Commission. R. B. Whitehead	
		Notebooks	
83.063C	85-1003	Notebook.	
	85-1004	--- Index.	
	85-1005	--- Entries 1-49	
	85-1006	--- Entries 50 to 87	
	85-1007	--- Entries 106A to 149	
	85-1008	--- Entries 150 to 197	
	85-1009	--- Entries 201 to 249	
	85-1010	--- Entries 250 to 299	
	85-1011	--- Entries 300 to 327	
	85-1012	--- Entries 364 to 394	

Manitoba

The Provincial Executive of the Joint Committee on Church Union appointed (Nov. 1923) the following Provincial Comndttee on Law and Legislation:

- Chairman, E.R. Chapman (a Methodist lawyer).
- Secretary, Major G. Harold Aikins.
- Issac Pitblado, K.C., LI.D. (a member of Westminster Presbyterian Church, Winnipeg).
- F.C. Hamilton
- Dr. A.B. Baird (Prof. of Church History, Polity and Missions at Manitoba College).
- The Rev. Hyslop Dickson (a Presbyterian, minister of Cypress River Independent Local Union Church).
- Dr. A. Cooke (pastor of First Methodist Church, Brandon)
- The Rev. Geo. Laughton (of Central Congregational Church, Winnipeg).

This committee advised the retention of MT. Pitblado as counsel, and this was done. With the help of E.K. Williams, Pitblado reviewed the legislation and suggested minor amendments. He sought advice as to how to counter the arguments of opponents to union (like Judge H.A. Robson) that, in order to protect trusts, property should be retained by "the persons who adhere to the original doctrines of the voluntary religious society for whose benefits the properties were devised..." (Robson to Attorney-General R.W. Craig, 27 Dec. 1923). The bill was introduced by A. McGregor (Govt. member for Gladstone), and Manitoba was the first legislature to consider church union. Difficulties arose as a result of speaker Talbot's ruling (24 Jan.) that Gandier's name was signed to the petition as an individual, since the P.C.C. was not an incorporated body. J. T. Haig (Conservative, Winnipeg), a law partner of Pitblado, argued that the Manitoba House had on previous occasions recognized the P.C.C., and that the General Assembly had authorized the petition. The labor leader, John Queen, was alone in his stand that the bill should be withdrawn until the Ontario courts had decided whether Candler spoke for the church. Although he called who did not have anything to do with churches, he raised considerable objection to the church union bill. A further technical problem was caused by the bill's statement that the churches "have petitioned" the Parliament of Canada, before the petitions had in fact been filed.

The bill received first reading 31 January, while the Manitoba Branch of the Presbyterian Church

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Association petitioned the legislature to defer action until the Dominion Act be passed; Drs. Gandier, Chown & Gunn visited Premier Bracken with some of his cabinet, and concluded that the whole Government was favourable to the bill. A similar deputation to the premier, led by Banks Nelson, presented the case for the bill's opponents. Despite a spirited attack by an Independent M.P. (J.K. Downes), the bill received second reading 14 February, and passed to the Law Amendments Committee, where it was defended inter alia by Gandier. The legislature gave 2nd reading, after the Labor Members expressed their opinions about the churches' attitude to the workers.

The bill went to the Law Amendments Committee, where it was the subject of "strenuous" debate. Pitblado and E.L. Pidgeon defended the proposed legislation, and one of the former's letters describes the main arguments given on either side. On 13 March it got 3rd reading without amendment, although many had been proposed during the earlier clause by clause reading. Assent was given 5 April by Lt. Gov. Sir James Aikins (a member of the Methodist Committee on Church Union).

The following year the non-concurrenents applied to parliament for an amendment to the act. (The application was made by A.C. Campbell.) It sought to change details in the vote (which in Manitoba was to take place after 10 June 1925), to allow non-concurring ministers to perform marriages, and to appoint a property commission. In spite of the bill's defence by Craig, who dealt himself a unionist Presbyterian wishing to protect the rights of minorities, it was defeated on motion for second reading (March 17).

Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
83.063C	76-825	Drafts of Legislation	
	76-826	Bill #32 (1924).An Act respecting the Union of Certain churches.	
	76-827	An Act respecting the Union of Certain Churches, Cap.129.	
	76-828	Correspondence. Re legislation	1923
	76-829	---	Jan, 1924
	76-830	---	Feb, 1924
	76-831	---	Mar-Dec, 1924
	76-832	---	Jan-Jun, 1924
	76-833	---	Jun 11, 1925-1927
	76-834	Correspondence of R.B. Whitehead: re voting and Occupation of Churches by non-concurrence	1924-1927
	76-835	---: dealing with Dryden, Oberon, Parkdale, Warrenton, Winnipeg (Central Congregational Churches.)	1924-1928
	76-836	Brandon, St. Paul's Church (Curries v. McDiarmid)	
	76-837	---	
	76-838	Roland, (United church v. Ross)	
	76-839	---	
76-840	---		
76-841	---		
83.063C	77-842	Winnipeg, Manitoba College. Valuations	
	77-843	---	
	77-844	Manitoba. General	
	77-845	Church and Manse Board: General	
	77-846	---: Titles	

Saskatchewan

The Saskatchewan Legislative Legal Committee was elected (8 Nov. 1923) by the Provincial Church Union Committee:

Chairman: Dr. Chas. Endicott, Saskatoon (M)
 President W.C. Murray, Saskatoon (P)
 Dr. M.A. McKinnon, Regina (P)
 Mr. J.A.M. Patrick, K.C., Yorkton (M)
 Rev. W.H. Hughes, Regina (Union Churches)

James Balfour, K.C., and D.J. Thom, both of Regina, were nominated at the same meeting as co-operating counsel (that is, to co-operate with the committee), and the former accepted.

The local authorities were perhaps more confident here than in any other province, and they expected little active opposition in the legislature. The main objection (and Premier Dunning was sympathetic to it) was that the minority should be provided a "church home" in large cities like Regina, even if each congregation were to vote for union. Drs. Gandier, Chown, and Gunn presented their case to members of the government (8 Feb. 1924). Although amendments were suggested in the private bills committee and in the house, the bill passed 3rd reading (22 March) with no basic changes.

The act was to come in force after passage of the Dominion legislation. At this point (Nov. 1924), non-concurrents sought to amend it so that voting would be more as outlined in the dominion act. Some members of the government were anxious to placate them: a compromise was reached; and Lt. Gov. Newlands proclaimed the bill (24 Nov.).

On Nov. of 1926 the non-concurrents gave notice that they would apply to the legislature for a property commission to remedy hardships. Early hopes that negotiations might lead to settlement in such places (e.g. Moosomin, Indian Head) were not realized. Saskatchewan Conference appointed a Special Committee to resist attempts to amend the act, consisting of Oliver, Endicott, Dr. A.J. Tufts, J.A. McKernan and Balfour. A meeting between the two sides to discuss the hardships (20 Jan. 1927) did not dissuade them from trying to get legislation. Whitehead came out for the meeting of the private bills committee (and his notes of that meeting are on file). The bill was rejected. The committee accepted the United Church's argument that all other avenues of adjustment had not been exhausted, and suggested the two sides make further effort to adjust their differences. A voluntary commission of six considered 10 of the 18 claims made by the non-concurrents (the United Church refused to consider cases where monetary considerations were involved, or where there had been a local union congregation before 10 June 1925). There was agreement over the recommendations in most cases; it was usually recommended that the minority buy, rent, or sell a property, although the Tisdale United Church congregation was asked to donate \$700 to the non-concurrents.

Again in 1928, the non-concurrents sought an amendment to the United Church of Canada Act, to create a mandatory property commission. Successful objection was made to the petitioners' claim to be the Presbyterian Church in Canada. After much debate, the private bills committee decided not to report the bill. It did recommend that the government consider the remaining difficulties; and, with the agreement of both sides, Premier Gardiner appointed a fact-finding commission (Chief Justice Haultain and Mr. Justice W.F.A. Turgeon) to investigate 14 cases of alleged hardship. The early fears that Haultain would not deal with the legalities of the cases, but recommend solely on the basis of "hardships", were not realized. Although the wording of the commission's report was often sympathetic to the non-concurrents, its recommendations were satisfactory to the U.C. In Strasbourg, Regina, Saskatoon, Kinistino, Swift Current, Estevan, Qu'Appelle, and Indian Head the commission made no recommendation; in Broadview, Moosomin, Fleming, Kinderley, Luseland it recommended further negotiations; Moose Jaw withdrew its request. In no case did the recommendations of the Haultain-Turgeon Commission go beyond those of the Voluntary Commission of 1927. The act exempted some congregational property from the control of presbytery, and when, in 1934, the Tugaskie congregation took out a mortgage without the knowledge of presbytery, conference officials considered amending the act so as to prevent this in future.

In 1926, the committee on Law & Legislation decided to make a test case for recovery of presbytery records where they were held by the non-concurrents. Where this situation existed, in Ontario, the non-concurrents had been in the majority, so it was decided to choose a Sask. case for a

test. There was difficulty, however, in finding a suitable instance.

Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
83.063C	78-847	Drafts of Legislation	
	78-848	Bill #8 (1924), Cap. 64. An Act respecting Church union	
	78-849	Bill #3 (1927), Cap. 64. An Act to Amend the U.C.C. Act.	
	78-850	Correspondence. Re legislation	1923
	78-851	---	Jan, 1924
	78-852	---	Feb, 1924
	78-853	---	Mar, 1924
	78-854	---	Apr, 1924-
			Jun 10 1925
	78-855	---	Jun 11, 1925-Jan, 1927
	78-856	---	Feb-Sep, 1927
	78-857	---	Oct, 1927-1928
	78-858	Inquiries	Jun 10, 1924- 1925
	78-859	---	Jun 11, 1925-1933
	78-860	Correspondence re Haultain- Turgeion Commission,	1928-1930
	78-861	Saskatchewan Church Property Commission: Brief	1928
	78-862	---	
	78-863	---: Report.	
	78-864	Church Titles and Tugaske, Saskatchewan	
	78-865	Recovery of Presbytery Records	
	78-866	Saskatchewan, General	

Alberta

Principle A.S. Tuttle, M.A., D.D., of Alberta College, was Convenor of the Alberta Legal Committee, which consisted of three Presbyterians, three Methodists, and one representative each for the Union congregations and for the Congregationalists. On the advice of the provincial church union committee, the Hon. R.D. Bennett, K.C. was retained. As he lived in Calgary, however, two Edmonton lawyers (C.F. Newell and S.A. Dickson) did much of the legal work.

Bill no. 7 was introduced by the member for Macleod, Mr. W. Shields, a farmer; it received second reading 29 February 1924. The Premier and most of his cabinet were favorable to the bill, and the unionists feared possible opposition from only two of their number (the Hons. Alex Ross and H.G. Reid). Although the Attorney-General, J.E. Brownlee, provided some of the main support for the bill, two former holders of that office were opposed to it (C.*J. Cross (Lib.), and J.R. Boyle, who was then leader of the Opposition, and who was assisted in his fight by Dr. MacQueen). The major amendments Proposed suggested that the provincial house should wait for passage of the Dominion bill before acting, and that a ballot vote should be required in each congregation. But the greatest difficulty seemed to be simply in getting the act proclaimed on time. Assent was given 15 April 1924.

In 1925 the non-concurrents attempted to have a property commission set up, and their counsel (S.H. McCuaig) cited the case of the minority at Wetaskiwin as an example of where

grievances might be considered. The government, however, hoped that the United Church might come to an amicable settlement in such cases.

In 1926 the question of a commission was again considered. Brownlee, who had become Premier, favored the idea of a voluntary body, while the non-concurrents pressed for a government commission. The former prevailed, and a board was appointed by order-in-council without legislation, and with no compulsory powers. The board consisted of three representatives for the United Church (Principal Tuttle; C.E. Wilson of Edmonton; and J.E.A. McLeod, K.O., a Calgary barrister who acted as chairman), and three for the Presbyterians (the Rev. D.G. McQueen; S.H. McCuaig, an Edmonton barrister who acted as secretary; and H.J. Montgomery, the mayor of Wetaskiwin). In some of the 13 cases it considered, the commission made no recommendation, or made one agreeable to both sides. But in four cases it recommended the minority be given some Methodist Property, or be given a cash payment, and these suggestions were rejected by the majorities.

In 1928 the non-concurrents introduced a bill to give the Board of Public Utility Commissioners power to enforce the recommendations of the 1923 Voluntary Commission: to give the non-concurrents Methodist Property at Vermillion and High River; to give them some vacant lots and a cash payment at Lethbridge; and to give a cash payment at Killam and Edmonton South (the recommendation for this last place was made only by the three Presbyterian commissioners). The legislature refused to do this or to appoint a new, mandatory commission, and the bill was withdrawn.

At the 1929 meetings of the Alberta Conference of the United Church, it was resolved that the President name a committee to make recommendations about property adjustments.

Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
83.063C	79-867	Drafts of Provincial Legislation	
	79-868	Bill #7 (1924). An Act respecting union of Churches Cap. 41 (1924). An act Respecting union of Churches.	
	79-869	Methods of Taking the vote. Bill to amend the Ordinance incorporating The Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian Church in Canada (1922)	
	79-870	Correspondence Re Legislation	1923
	79-871	---	Jan-Mar, 1924
	79-872	---	Apr, 1924- Jun 10, 1925
	79-873	---	Jun 11-Dec, 1925
	79-874	---	1926
	79-875	---	1927
	79-876	---	1928
	79-877	Inquiries re union	
	79-878	Banff, Property transferred to non-Concurrent	

British Columbia

This province had a very large union Law and Legislation Committee, chaired by Principal A.M. Sanford, with the Rev. J.P.. Robertson as its secretary. Originally R.W. Harris, K.C., had been retained as counsel. As he was in England when the bill was to be brought before the legislature, his place was taken by J.B. Clearihue, who had lost his seat in the recent Provincial election, although his party (Liberal) won. He had been chairman of the Private Bills Committee, and knew most of the M.P.P.'s. Early hesitancy about his ability on the part of some B.C. unionists developed over time into admiration.

The House seemed favorable to the bill: Premier Oliver was a strong unionist, and most of the members appeared sympathetic. The sympathy was increased by the respect felt for Brig. Gen. Victor Odlum, the publisher of the Vancouver Sun, who introduced the bill. The most formidable opponent was Attorney General A.M. Manson. Captain Ian Mackenzie (Liberal, Vancouver) was the most fiery and

most frequent speaker against union; he was a Highland Wee Free, but he hadn't been to church for 23 years. Since many lawyer members opposed union, and only one was an active supporter, the unionists were at a disadvantage in debating the legal points of the bill. This was unfortunate in view of the fact that so many members "seemed... not to know that there was any difference between the Church and a Joint Stock Company...." (W.H. Smith to G. Pidgeon). Most of the labor men opposed the bill. The Anglican members tried to be impartial, and many were impressed by the claims of the minority.

The Private Bills Committee heard arguments from W.H. Smith and Leslie Pidgeon, and from Dr. Clay. It moved in favor of compensating minorities of congregations, if practical. Various proposals were made for a commission with extensive powers over congregational property, and these were strongly opposed by the unionists. The Private Bills Committee finally proposed a commission to settle disputes over the property of any Presbyterian congregation. Even this seemed to the framers of the bill to deny a congregation the right to decide the fate of its own property. The Law and Legislation Committee had telegrams sent to B.C. M.P.P.'s by persons it felt might influence them, asking that the amendment be struck out in the House. At the suggestion of Clearihue, the Committee on Law and Legislation gave its assurance that the United Church would be willing to make unused church buildings available to the minority. Eventually the bill passed second reading (18 December 1924), with provision for a commission of three to gather information, and to report to the next session what amendments, if any, should be made for equitable adjustment of congregational property. The following morning the bill received third reading (with further minor changes), and was assented to.

During the debates the provincial committee on law and legislation seems to have been more active than in the other provinces. Distance from Toronto made reliance on the central church authorities for direction difficult. Amendments were constantly being proposed at short notice, and the provincial committee often had to decide whether they would be acceptable (for example, it had to decide to accept the commission as finally proposed).

By September 1925 two Vancouver lawyers (F.D. Russell and J. Baird) had been named by the churches as their representatives on the commission. But the government was unenthusiastic about the commission, and appointed no judge to chair it. In December ten men representing the two churches met and felt they could settle their differences amicably. The Lieutenant-Governor agreed that they could act in place of the commission. They heard 30 applications for relief, arranged private settlements in 17 of these cases, and made recommendations for the remainder which were adopted by the legislature (1927) in an amendment to the act.

Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
83.063C	80-879	Drafts of Provincial Legislation	
	80-880	Bill #55 (1924). Church union Act. Method of taking the Vote in British Columbia.	
	80-881	Correspondence. Re legislation.	1923-Aug, 1924
	80-882	---	Sep-Oct, 1924
	80-883	---	Nov, 1924
	80-884	---	Dec. 1-15, 1924
	80-885	---	Dec. 16-31, 1924
83.063C	80-886	---	Jan-Jun 10, 1925
	80-887	---	Jun 11, 1925-1927
	80-888	Inquiries re legislation	
	80-889	Kamloops Property	
	80-890	Nanaimo, St. Andrew's	1921-Sep,

Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
	80-891	---	1925 Oct, 1925- 1927
	80-892	Vancouver: Livingstone Memorial Church	
	80-893	---: Mount Pleasant Church (St. Giles U.C.) Little Estate.	
	80-894	---: Union College of British Columbia	
	80-895	---: Westminster hall	
	80-896	Re amendments to Marriage Act in British Columbia	
	80-897	British Columbia General	

SERIES 2: Subseries 5: Legal Documents. --1926-1941.

Subseries consists of legal documents (primarily wills) and correspondence, largely relating to disputes over bequests to the Presbyterian Church in Canada which had been made before Church Union-- arranged alphabetically, by name of benefactor, 1926-1941.

Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
83.063C	81-898	Abraham, Sarah, Estate (Jarvis)	1926
	81-899	Aikins, Sir James (Winnipeg) Will. Correspondence re Aikins Estate in Box 37	1929
	81-900	Margaret W. Baptie, Knox College	1926
	81-901	Thomas Baty (London)	1929
	81-902	Hiram David Brinkley (Ancaster Twp)	1930
	81-903	Annie H. Blair (Guelph)	1926
	81-904	Margaret Boak Estate (Manor, Sask)	1927
	81-905	Robert James Brebner (Fort William)	1926
	81-906	J.C. Brennan (Ottawa)	1928
	81-907	Mrs. Brown (Burlington, Kansas)	1926
	81-908	Susan Clarke Brown (St. Mary's)	1931
	81-909	Jane Bruce (Kansas City, Missouri)	1931
	81-910	Buckle Estate	1935
	81-911	William Burnett	1928
	81-912	Annie Campbell (Dartmouth)	
	81-913	Mary Coad	1927
	81-914	Catherine Courtney	1932
	81-915	Mary Crawford	1932
	81-916	Jane Creasor (Manitoba)	1927
	81-917	Ebenezer Cumminger (Nova Scotia)	1929
	81-918	Mary Douglas Currie (Halifax)	1926
	81-919	Alice Day (Ingersoll)	1936
	81-920	Andrew Denholm	1936
	81-921	Emma M. Desilets (Vancouver)	1929
	81-922	Durie Estates (Ottawa)	1937-1938
	81-923	---	1937-1938
	81-924	Caroline L. Earl	1928
	81-925	Janet C. Easdale (Almonte)	1930
	81-926	Margaret Edmonston (Alliston)	1927
	81-927	William James Emerson (Toronto)	1926

United Church of Canada. Church Union Collection fonds.

81

Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
	81-928	John Ferguson (Toronto)	1926
	81-929	John Lincoln Ferguson (Aurora)	1928
	81-930	Catherine J. Findlay (Smith's Falls)	1919
	81-931	Archibald J. Geike (Hamilton): Annie P. Glennie, Rev. Andrew Gray (Pictou)	1928-1929, 1927
83.063C	82-932	Jessie Gray	
	82-933	---	
	82-934	---	
	82-935	---	
	82-936	Mary J. Gunn	1937
	82-937	Joseph and Elizabeth Hagan	1926, 1928
	82-938	J. B. Hamilton (Dundas)	1929
	82-939	George Harrison (Kitchener)	1927
	82-940	Robert J. Harrison (Huron Co.)	1936
	82-941	Charles John Hayes (Parkhill)	1929
	82-942	Mary Hembrow	1929
	82-943	Margaret Henderson	1927
	82-944	Timothy E. Hixson (Welland Co)	1927
	82-945	Elizabeth F. Hobart	1935
	82-946	Hoitt Estate (Oshawa)	1929
	82-947	S.R. Hostead (New Brunswick)	1937
	82-948	Mary B. Holding	1928
	82-949	James Howard (Vancouver)	1935-1936
	82-950	Edward Jost (Halifax)	1927
	82-951	D.S. Keith Estate	1937
	82-952	Thomas Kent (London)	1912-1914
	82-953	Kent Estate (Laird V. McKay)	
	82-954	---	
	82-955	---	
83.063C	83-956	J. F. Kern (London)	
	83-956a	D. G. Kirk (Nova Scotia)	
	83-957	Jinnie Inlay Laing, etc.	1927-1934
83.063C	83-958	Ada J. Loggie (Frederickton)	1927
	83-959	Mary A. Lowery	1930
	83-960	W.G. Luke (Oshawa)	1928
	83-961	Robert Edward Main (Galloway, N.B)	1931
	83-962	William D. Main (Galloway, N.B)	1931
	83-963	Annie Malcolm	1924-1925
	83-964	Elizabeth Jane Marr (Malahide Twp.)	1929
	83-965	John Marr (London)	1928-1930
	83-966	W.M. Mitchell (Victoria)	1927
	83-967	Jane Moffatt	1935
	83-968	Helen Moir	1940
	83-969	Thomas, George and Mary Morgan (Markham)	1930
	83-970	John E. Murphy (Yarmouth)	1930
	83-971	Grace Lumsden Macdonald (Toronto)	1928-1932
	83-972	Robert Macdonald ; Sarah G. Macdonald	1927

Acc. No.	Box-File	Title	Date(s)
	83-973	Martha G. McGaffin	1935
	83-974	Annie McGee	1927
	83-975	James McLaren McGregor	1928
	83-976	William James McKay (Embro)	1929
	83-977	Frances M. McKee (Toronto)	1935
	83-978	John McLean (1926); M. J. McNally (California, 1929-1931)	1926, 1929-1931
	83-979	Katherine McNaughton (Peterborough)	1936
	83-980	Margaret McPherson (St George)	1926
	83-981	Katherine Pates	1936
	83-982	John Pettigrew (Norwood)	1930
	83-983	Robert Rennie Phillips (Cainstown)	1928
	83-984	Effie S. Porter (St. Thomas)	1934
	83-985	Annie M. Prentice (Hamilton)	1926
	83-986	Barbara Robb	1927
	83-987	John Robertson	1928
	83-988	Jeanie Ross	1926
	83-989	Saulter Trust (Toronto)	1927
	83-990	Isabelle Mary Jane Sapulding (Watford)	1936
	84-991	Mary Jane Stephens (Shemogue)	1930-1931
	84-992	James Stewart	1926
	84-993	Robert Sutherland (West Branch, N.S)	1930
	84-994	Annie Sarah Taunton (P.E.I)	1929
	84-995	Mary Tocher	1928
	84-996	Lillian Frances Massey Treble (Toronto)	1926-1927
	84-997	William Trousdale (Jarvis)	1936
	84-998	J.C. Wardell (Port McNicoll)	1931
	84-999	Elizabeth Watson	1927
	84-1000	Miscellaneous and General Correspondence Re Wills	
	84-1001	Memoranda on Specific Wills	
	84-1002	General Memoranda on Wills	

APPENDIX A: METHODIST CHURCH (CANADA) AND UNION

Methodist Church (Canada), Newfoundland, Bermuda: After the major unions within Canadian Methodism of 1874 and 1884, the General Conference appointed committees (1886, 1890) on union with the Canada Conference of The Evangelical Association, though such a union, had it taken place, would still have been within the Methodist family.

At the 1889 Conference on Union it was the Methodists (Principal Stewart, Drs. Dewart and Sutherland) who were hesitant about the advisability of organic union. The following year the Committee on Church Union suggested "occasional interchange of pulpits, and the recognition of a common brotherhood at the Lord's table" It was wary of Anglican insistence on the historic episcopate, but rejoiced that "in reference to the Presbyterian Church...some progress (has been) made during the past Quadrennium in the direction of union". Methodists were concerned primarily however, with the possibility of co-operation, for example in home missions. This concern is reflected in the 1894 General Conference's proposal for a federal union.

After the 1889 Conference on Union, however, the Methodists' maintained their committee to consider any overtures on this subject, though it had no occasion to act for over a decade. At the 1898 General Conference, Carman compared the committee to "the empty, silent cannon on the quiet forts in times of profound peace. Ready! Aye ready!" (*The Christian Guardian*, 1898, pg. 565). Principal Caven, one of the Presbyterian delegations to the Conference, "cautiously" suggested the subject of union, though he felt the churches could not unite in practical work. Conversation with Carman suggested that the two men shared this attitude. When the 1902 General Conference responded to the suggestions of fraternal delegates by proposing organic union with the Presbyterian and Congregationalist churches the resolution was passed with surprisingly little discussion or opposition.

In 1910, the General Conference declared its approval of the Basis, rejecting a move to qualify this approval, and it had the Basis sent out more widely in the church for consideration. Only Newfoundland of the 11 Annual Conferences opposed union. The Special Committee decided to submit the question as well to official boards and to members of the church. Since it was not felt practical to distinguish (as the Presbyterian Church did) between considering the Basis of Union itself, three churches on the Basis prepared by the Joint Committee? A large percentage of people voted, and voted in favor.

It was now a matter of waiting for the Presbyterians. Waiting was difficult, and in 1918, the Saskatchewan Conference memorialized the General Conference to go ahead and organize the United Church, with or without the Presbyterians. Rather than adopt the memorial, however, the General Conference counselled "patience...and always a loyal devotion to the work of Christ committed to our Church". Chown's address reinforced this attitude: "While doing our own work with energy and faith, we have stood in respect to the coming day of larger union in Canada, as silent watchers in the dawn."

The chairmen of the Committee on Church Union were Charles Stewart (1890), J. Laterhn (1894), George Richardson (1898), W.I. Shaw (1902), John Potts (1906), Chancellor Burwash (1910), Cyrus A. Birge (1914, The Committee was sometimes called the Committee of Sixty from this year), W.A. Cooke (1918), and W.R. Young (1922)

APPENDIX B: HISTORY OF PRESBYTERIAN NON-CONCURRENCE

As union conversations progressed, some Presbyterians were heard to question "this particular union" (perhaps suggesting they had more in common with Anglicans than Methodists), to decry the methods of unionists, or to oppose aspects of the basis of Union. Yet one of the first objections recorded in the Minutes of General Assembly asked that the presbyteries, sessions and congregations of the whole church be asked their opinion "on the whole question of Union, and especially as to the desirability of organic Union" (1907, p.41, proposed by John MacKay and W.A.J. Martin). The major argument of the opponents to union came to be that the Presbyterian Church would cease to exist by entering a union, and that the General Assembly had no right to authorize such a course. Debate about the details of union might win sympathy to their cause, but the cause itself was grounded on the simple fact that many Presbyterians did not want their church to enter an organic union.

Often a federal union was proposed as an alternative. The Presbytery of Saugeen, for example, suggested this in an overture to the 1907 General Assembly. This was the proposal, too, of the Presbyterian Association for the Federation of the Churches of the Protestant Denominations, a loosely organized group whose members aroused the main opposition to organic union in the votes of 1911-1912. Some men, like W. G. Brown, seemed genuinely enthusiastic about the possibilities of federalism. Others espoused it as a plug to draw support from the case for organic union. As late as 1922(?), Dr. R. Drummond felt a federal union could be a via media by which 'both unionists and their opponents could be reconciled. The discussion sparked by his pamphlet, Is There Not A

Way Out was the last time either side considered the possibility at all seriously.

Many Scottish Presbyterians felt that their church was not only superior, but also that their race was. There were exceptions, but the tendency in name-calling was for antis to equate "foreign" with "not Scottish; (One Nova Scotian asked how Sir Robert Falconer could speak for the Presbyterian Church, and doubted if he really had any Scottish blood), and for unionists to equate "foreign" with "not Canadian". How could such a recent arrival as Stuart Parker appreciate the situation in Canada?).

Coercion became a battle-cry and the foe was what Fraser McConnell labelled "the ear of hierarchy". "Anti" Presbyterians might see in their union committee a foretaste of life in the new church, an authoritarianism that would be bolstered by the traditions of Methodism. The difference between the two churches is sometimes, however, overstated, for where Presbyterians had no office of bishop or General Superintendent. men like Patrick or Campbell would be just as surely superior in station as Carman. [C.F. Bryden, p.61].

There were some grounds for fear. Despite the strong temperance resolution of the non-concurring to A of 1925, that body tended to attract those who had no objection to alcohol. They had been deprived by temperance legislation, largely the result of Methodist pressure, and they would understandably be uneasy about what power Methodists would wield within the United Church. They feared absorption, with the loss of such distinctive features as the call and presbyterian government. Most of these fears were not in practice realized, but reassurances were not enough to coax the wary into what unionists described as the great "experiment".

After the 1913 General Assembly resolved to proceed toward union "with no unnecessary delay", committees were formed by the opponents of this action, for the preservation and continuance of The Presbyterian Church in Canada. While the minority Report of the Union Committee proposed leaving the question of organic union in abeyance and working rather towards co-operation [Blue Book, 1913, appendices, p 315.], The (anti-union) joint committees resolved "to take all necessary steps" towards "defending" their church. An "Organization for the Preservation and Continuance of the Presbyterian Church in Canada" was formed to pursue this more active opposition, and among its leading officials were John Penman, C.J. McDonald and the Rev's Andrew Robertson, R.G. MacBeth, and T. Wardlaw Taylor. This group arranged a Presbyterian Convocation which met in St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, 17-19 October 1916, at which "The Presbyterian Church Association for

the Continuance of the Presbyterian Church in Canada" was formed. Principal Fraser was-elected President, and Robertson First Vice-President, and nine Provincial Vice-Presidents and a Central Executive were elected. It would seek to work through the official courts of the church rather than set up rival organizations such as a sustentation fund for ministers, though it planned to establish a weekly paper to present its views. A few issues of The Message were published, and the Association had a Publishing Company incorporated around March 1917. A "solemn league and covenant" was signed at the convocation and latter circulated throughout the church. Early in 1917, public meetings were being planned.

In that year, however, a truce was called on both sides, which lasted until 1920. Over the years 1921-1923, the opposition sought to prevent the General Assembly from authorizing union legislation. The Presbyterian Church Association was revived, and T. W. Macamara appointed its executive secretary in January 1922. When the Port Arthur General Assembly approved the legislation, and those who had sought merely to delay matters were faced with the inevitability of union in the near future, the chance of reconciling the two sides within one body disappeared. If opposition was to continue, then a split in the church would necessarily take place. Much was made now of the argument that nobody had the authority "to put an end to the Presbyterian Church". The P.C.A. now hoped to acquire the constitution and organization of the denomination, and to influence Presbyterians and the public in their favour Major the Rev. W.F. McConnell was employed as general organizer to oversee a vigorous campaign against the union cause. The bulk of the material in this section of the church union collection consists of speeches and pamphlets used in the 1923-1925 campaign.

APPENDIX C: HISTORY OF CO-OPERATION AND LOCAL UNION

Co-operation in home missions took a long time to develop in Canada before it flourished in the developing west in the years before 1925. There was some co-operation, but little precedent for the formal union of congregations of different denominations which would eventually take place. The "Union" church at Kingston, e.g., was owned by Congregationalists, Methodists, and American Presbyterians. Each group held its own services, but by 1830 the Congregationalists had obtained full ownership. A "Free Church" in Ancaster in the 1820's could be used by any Protestant preacher who wished to hold services there. At Fitzroy Harbour, a combination church and school building erected in 1832 by a Presbyterian, was made available to Anglicans, Methodists and Roman Catholics. An even more informal form of "co-operation" took place when isolated settlers attended the religious services of whatever denomination offered them.

Congregational polity may account in part for the initiative taken by that denomination in promoting missionary co-operation, since it would not insist on such close ties to a higher ecclesiastical authority as would other denominations. This group, and particularly Henry Wilkes, was instrumental in the founding of "The Canada Education and Home Missionary Society" in 1827. Composed as well of Presbyterians and Baptists, the Society was impressed by "the destitute state of Canada," and proposed to provide means of educating pious young men for the ministry, and acting as a Home Missionary Society for Canada.

It had some success in bringing missionaries to Canada, but was short-lived. [See H. Wilkes, "Canada Education and Home Missionary Society, 1827-1836," The Canadian Independent, XIII, 443-445.] Congregationalists took the lead again when, at their Union meeting in 1866, they were asked to consider ways of abating "the unseemly rivalry between different churches, particularly in new ground." Small towns were divided by competing sects, each spending missionary monies to maintain their presence, when they could support one or two men and thereby free ministers and money to provide for remoter areas. [See the report of the meeting in The Canadian Independent, XIII, 25.] Though this represented the attitude of some influential Congregationalists, [See *ibid.*, 165] nothing came of the proposal. The suggestion may have been primarily a defense to ward off encroachments on places where they already were; at that time too, Congregationalists were speaking of consolidating rather than expanding their work.

The subject of co-operation "in thinly settled districts of country, for the joint management of weak congregations and stations, by agreement with other Christian denominations" was revived by an overture of the Presbytery of Brockville to the Presbyterian General Assembly in 1885. After remitting the question to the presbyteries, the General Assembly in 1887 approved the principle, but left any action up to the presbyteries and synods.

The Methodist General Conference's Committee on Church Union suggested an arrangement regarding mission fields to "prevent any unseemly rivalry, and the unnecessary expenditure of men and means, especially in the sparsely settled district of Nipissing, Algoma, Manitoba and the North-west." [Journal of The Methodist General Conference, 1890, p. 172.] Again, nothing came of the suggestion. Nor did Principal Caven's conversations with Dr. Carman at the General Conference of 1898, or the re-appointment of the General Assembly's Committee on Union in 1899 and 1900, lead to any more concrete action. Finally, at the General Conference of 1902, the Committee on Missions recommended conference with the Presbyterian Church "with a view of devising a plan whereby Home Mission work can be carried on in friendly co-operation." [Journal of the Methodist General Conference, 1902, pp. 124-125.]

At last official discussions began to take place, and elementary guides for co-operation were given at a meeting (1903) attended by all the missionary superintendents of the two churches. Definite principles were laid down, but it was left up to the missionary superintendents to see them carried out. A Presbyterian initiative was made in 1908, towards

working for a more systematic way of achieving co-operation. Only after Alberta had led the way, however, did a joint dominion committee of the three denominations come to an agreement (1911) to set up the machinery to oversee co-operation.

The agreement was revised in 1917, this time being prodded by the development of independent local union churches. The Committees on Local Union Churches (in the case of the Presbyterians and the Congregationalists, they were the same as their committees on co-operation) tried to offset the development with a Suggested Plan for Local Union Churches that provided for congregations to organize on the Basis of Union and to be affiliated with a parent denomination.

A revised Plan was drawn up in 1922 by the Committee on Union Churches of the J.C.C.U. [Cf., its minutes for 21 October 1921; 22 September 1922]. It followed the lead of Saskatchewan and Manitoba in providing for the affiliation of congregations with more than one parent body.

The independent union churches joined together in a General Council (1912), which later formed three presbyteries (1916). Though their minute books seem to have been lost, some papers survive. They gained representation of the J.C.C.U., but seem to have made little use of it. [Much of the meeting of 21 October 1921, when they gained representation, was devoted to the local union churches; but 16 October 1924 seems to be the only other time when they took part. Most of the meetings of the J.C.C.U., however, were of the executive or sub-executive, which the local union churches did not have a member.] In 1925, they supplied 10 members to the General Council; their chairman (a Baptist, the Rev. C. S. Elsey) signed the Basis of Union in that capacity; they were presented at the inaugural services of the United Church as a separate body coming in to the union, bringing the inheritance of "the manifestation of the Spirit in the furtherance of community-life within the kingdom of God, and of the principle, in things essential unity and in things secondary liberty...." The independent union churches, however, legally came into the United Church as separate congregations after 10 June 1925.

In Newfoundland there was little overlapping to begin with, and little competition for the Methodists from the 700 Congregationalists and 2000 Presbyterians (1922). At Bay of Islands, a form of co-operation was worked out when the Presbyterian manse burned, but the Presbyterians were generally wary of union.

In New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, despite extensive overlapping, little co-operation had been achieved by 1922. One field (E. St. John) was allotted to the Baptists (who also had four joint pastorates with the "Christians" in Prince Edward Island). In Nova Scotia [illegible]...

At the 1899 Conference on Christian Unity, Cochrane spoke of an agreement which had been made between Methodist and Presbyterians not to interfere in one another's home missions fields in the maritimes.

Co-operation in New Ontario (here, the Districts of Bracebridge, Parry Sound, North Bay, New Liskeard, Cochrane, Sudbury, and Sault Ste. Marie) began around early 1919. Matheson was one of the first cases. At first this was worked on a six month informal basis. By 1913, however, the churches began signing agreements to formalize their decision. A month after the January 1917 meeting in Toronto, a plan for co-operation or union was agreed upon in North Bay for New Ontario. When worked out in more detail, it involved Methodist withdrawal from 32 church buildings and Presbyterian withdrawal from 35. The saving of men was particularly important when so many were away at the front. By 1925 there were only nine Presbyterian congregations in four New Ontario presbyteries (the Presbytery of Barrie was no longer considered part of New Ontario) not working on a union basis.

The first local union church in Manitoba was probably that formed in 1913 in MacGregor. In 1915 the Manitoba Methodist Conference appointed a Commission to investigate independent local union churches. Its minutes and some of the correspondence of its secretary have survived. The Conference declared in 1917 that

the Commission has most fully justified its...mission
by the splendid services it has rendered in saving to
our Connexional Funds hundreds of dollars, and the
fostering of amicable feelings between the union churches
and the parent bodies.

[Minutes of the Manitoba Methodist Conference, 1917, p. 298.]

Those indeed had been the original objects of the Commission, but it soon found itself charged with another task. Congregations asked it to undertake the work of establishing Local Union Churches. After an initial reluctance, it co-operated with the Home Missions Committees of the presbyteries concerned in this work. Most of the union congregations resulting from this joint commission were not independent on but were affiliated with a parent church. The work of this joint commission was taken over by another joint commission (which went under many different names) representing the Presbyterian Synod of Manitoba and Manitoba Methodist Conference, which first met early in 1918. This commission in turn set up 8 districts to carry on the work locally, and instructed them to be fair in the assignment of congregations. It also sent out a pamphlet which stressed the agreements against independent union congregations.

After Saskatchewan adopted a double affiliation scheme, but before the National Committees did, Manitoba allowed for multiple affiliation.

Co-operation was easier in Saskatchewan than in the east or even in Manitoba, since much of the province was settled after the 1911 Agreement. After a delay in setting up the local district committees and getting them working [cf. letter in The Christian Guardian, 24 April 1912, pp. 20-21], consultation helped to prevent overlapping in the small communities. In the southern part of the province, for example, in 1918 there was overlapping in only 20 of 370 congregations. [1918 Year Book, Appendices, P.7.] A union was formed in 1918 at Grand Coulee on a "Double Affiliation" basis, that is, it maintained affiliation with both parent churches, and had separate, as well as a united membership roll. The Grand Coulee congregation worked this out in practice by having a minister of one denomination for four years and being in affiliation within the other for the next four, reversing the situation. Other churches e.g., Craik, Davidson, and Maryfield, followed this example. The Regina local sub-committee adopted this plan 14 December 1920, and on 8 February 1921 it was adopted the Provincial Committee. This lead was followed by Manitoba, and eventually (22 September 1922) by the Joint Committees for the country as a whole. At Carlyle, here the two churches carried on side by side, there was in 1916 "a union stable." [MFP, 26 January 1916.]

In 1914, the Evangelical Association of the Congregationalists took part in the meetings of the co-operating committee. The home missions work of the Congregationalists in the west, however, was actually and potentially so small that they were not then allotted any area of responsibility. They did develop fields at Landis and Cando, and in 1921 asked for an exclusive territory. The Richard field was assigned them, but they thought it too small. Negotiations to expand into Presbyterian, then into Methodist territory, seem to have come to nought. [See the minutes of the Saskatchewan Co-operating Committee, 8 February 1921; Congregational Year Book, 1921, p.51; 1922, p.50.] Around the start of 1922, the Landis congregation voted to withdraw from the Congregational Union, and it became affiliated with the Local Union Churches.

The Presbytery of Red Deer overturned the Synod of Alberta (March, 1910) to counteract overlapping. It is interesting that the presbytery's home missions convenor W. G. Brown, was so influential rousing the churches to implement co-operation, while being so active in opposing organic union. In less than a year, a constitution, a provincial committee, and nine district committees had been set up. This preceded the 1911 agreement made by the central authorities of the three churches, while the national agreement was made in turn the basis of co-operation in Alberta (23 May 1911).

Presbyterians and Methodists were assigned an equal number of townships and ranges. Where there was overlapping, it was cut down by one denomination withdrawing from the town where it existed (e.g., Methodists from Morningside, Erskine, Acme, Longdon, Gleichen, Exshaw, Blackfalds, Yougstown, Penhod; Presbyterians from Bawden, Shepherd, Bow Island, Strathmore, Ponoka, Darysland, Airdrie, Coronation.)

Some churches included the word "union" or "united" in their name, so persons not of the denomination to which it was affiliated would feel at home (e.g., Drumheller, South Calgary, Ogden, Nobleford).

In 1921, Independent Union Congregations were formed in Vegreville and Viking. Some Congregations, e.g., Blairmore, included Baptists.

APPENDIX D: OTHER UNION NEGOTIATIONS

Jesus' dying prayer that we all might be one (John 17: 20-23) has been before the Church for hundreds of years, weary years." "What we want to do is to become one - not in some distant or abstract sense - but really one, corporally, one..." Bishop Baldwin (Huron) used these words in the opening address of the Conference of Committees of the Church of England and Presbyterian and Methodist Churches on the Subject of Unity, in Toronto in April 1889.

The Conference was the first occasion in Canadian history when official delegations of different denominations met together to discuss corporate unity. Unions had taken place within denominations, such as the Methodist unions of 1874 and 1884, and the Presbyterian union of 1875. Discussions about denominational co-operation had taken place, e.g. the Evangelical Alliance began around mid-century for this purpose. Some co-operative agreements had even been reached, such as the respect of Maritime Methodists and Presbyterians for one another's home missions fields. This Conference seemed to many delegates to be a natural consequence of what had already happened.

In 1880 the subject of reunion was raised at the Provincial Synod of Canada, but no action was taken until six years later (setting a precedent from the very start for Anglican slowness in union negotiations), when a committee was appointed to investigate the matter. This Conference, held at the invitation of Anglicans, and with discussion centering around papers read by members of the Anglican committee, was the result.

Among Anglicans elsewhere, this subject had already been broached. During the same year that the Canadian Synod appointed its committee (1886), the American General Convention voted to enter into conference with other Christian bodies "seeking the restoration of the organic unity of the Church", and set up four standards-- relating to the scriptures, the Apostles' Creed, the two sacraments, and the historic episcopate as the essentials for a reunited Christian church. This Quadrilateral was adopted by Lambeth Conference in 1888, where the matter of reunion was considered.

A major factor in the recent Methodist union had been the pressure of providing for Canada's expanding frontier, and the waste of congregations competing in small towns. Though the Anglican delegates to the conference hoped for practical gains from union, this was not their primary motivation. Rather they shared the attitude of John Carry, who was considered "perhaps the most widely read and accurate theologian in the Canadian Church. The previous July Dr. Carry had voiced the opinion that "far beyond those prudential considerations in favour of unity..., are the theological reasons derived from the nature and functions of the church, and expressed in the very letter of Scripture."

These theological reasons were perhaps particularly pressing for Anglicans who, under the influence of the Oxford Movement, were re-emphasizing the doctrine of the church as the body of Christ, and were hearking back to the ideal of the primitive, undivided church. Baldwin described the goal as the church becoming itself in obedience to her Lord; "Just as the whole corporate body comes near the living Christ, it comes near in its integral parts to the whole and to each other", Bishop Sweatman (Toronto) spoke of striving for "that unity which is set forth in Scripture, when it represents the members of the Church of Christ as members of one body." Provost Body (Trinity College) affirmed that most Anglicans concerned with the question "have felt that the great stress... lies upon our conviction that it is in obedience to our blessed Lord's will and command that corporate union should be realized." The Rev. E.P. Crawford spoke of aiming at the ultimate corporate union of the body of Christ" as an external expression of the internal spirit of unity. Bishop Hamilton (Niagara) later that year gave his reasons for concern; "once the Bible truth is generally and intelligently accepted, the Church is...in a true and a real sense, the body of Christ...corporate, organic unity will be recognized as a necessity."

Canadian Anglican involvement in the Movement Toward Church Union

Although the Conference was intended to concentrate on the points of agreement between the churches, some difference were also made apparent. The Methodists insisted on the parity of presbyter and bishop. Though the Presbyterians accepted the scriptural nature of the Historic Episcopate, they felt the Nicene

Creed was not a "sufficient statement of the Christian Faith".

The Methodist Committee described the Anglicans' strong and unanimous favor of union, and said that they and the Presbyterians did not have the same coincidence of thought and opinion (without mentioning that they-- the Methodists were least enthusiastic of all). Although each church re-appointed its committee, none took the initiative to arrange further discussion.

In 1902, a Presbyterian delegate to the Methodist General Conference again raised the question, and in two years a Joint Committee of Presbyterians, Methodists and Congregationalists had been organized. In June, 1906, Bishop Williams (Huron) addressed the Presbyterian General Assembly meeting in London and suggested that the scope of the joint Union Committee invited Anglicans, through their bishops, to join the conversations. Although eleven bishops responded, none could act on his own authority. They had to wait until the next General Synod (1908), whose Committee on Christian Union felt "that there is no serious obstacle to union as regards the first articles of the Lambeth Quadrilateral, and believes that the time has come... to find out the possibility of the acceptance by these communions of the historic episcopate." Though the Anglicans were willing to appoint a committee to enter the negotiations, the Joint Committee felt this would require a prior acceptance of a narrow conception of the episcopate, and agreed to let the matter stand.

When General Synod met in Hamilton in 1921, it adopted the recent Lambeth "Appeal to All Christian People" on union, which was again based on the Quadrilateral. The Primate (Matheson) came very close to arranging a meeting with the Presbyterians in September 1922 (he wrote to Dr. G. Pidgeon that his "Most ardent wish is to begin with your church but the Presbyterians decided they could not act apart from the Methodists and Congregationalists). Both sides seemed ready to arrange such a conference in 1923, but it seems Matheson preferred to wait till after the bodies already negotiating had achieved union.

Even at the last moment, Bishop Lloyd (Saskatchewan) suggested that Anglicans, and if possible Lutherans and Baptists, join the union. Future ordinations would be done jointly; towns that could afford only one church could alternate liturgical and non-liturgical services; and the technical details could be worked out afterwards. His views, however, were untypical.

Just after the birth of the United Church of Canada in 1925, they and the Anglicans appointed committees which met a few times to discuss a wider union, but there is no record of these talks or of why they ended.

The next step was taken in the Jubilee Year of General Synod (1943), when that body invited others to explore the subject of church unity. The United Church responded; conversations were held, proposals made and dropped, until the 1958 General Council bluntly asked the point of going on. The General Synod Executive was emphatic that discussions should continue. In 1965 the

Principles of Union were agreed upon, and by the end of the following year the two churches had joined a covenant to continue negotiations until full organic union be achieved.

Many more "weary, weary years" have passed since Bishop Baldwin's remarks to the 1989 Conference. Even the achievement of full organic union between the United and Anglican churches would be but a step toward the ultimate goal of the corporate union of the Body of Christ. Baldwin suggested that union would be a product of our growing obedience and closeness to Christ. Perhaps we shall find that the forces work both ways, that the oneness of the body will produce a greater obedience and closeness to Christ.

APPENDIX E: NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS

Many papers had an observable bias, which could often be traced to particular members of their staffs. Methodists like J.E. Atkinson, President of The Toronto Star; John Dafoe, editor of The Manitoba Free Press; and J.W. McConnell, President of The Montreal Star [Montreal Star subscriptions dropped about 4,000 because of Presbyterian cancellations]; and Victor Odium, publisher of The Vancouver Sun seemed to influence their papers for union. R. J. Wilson wrote to Atkinson that the Star had more to do with bringing about the union than any other newspaper in Canada. [24 June, 1925. Wilson Correspondence- Ont.]. On the other hand, the Toronto Globe [Wilson to B.H. Robinson, Leamington, 20 Jan. 1925] and The Ottawa Free Press were antagonistic to Methodism, and thus to union. Although the latter's paper publisher and chief editorial writer, favored union, the editor didn't like Methodists, felt their "experience meetings" made for the rankest kind of hypocrisy, and editorialized against union. [Smith to R.D. Fraser, 6. Nov, 1916]. The publisher (P.D. Ross) was an Anglican and the chief editorial writer (Grattan O'Leary) a Roman Catholic. The editor (E. Norman Smith) was a member of St. Andrew's Church. Smith's reference to experience meetings suggests he had a rather antiquated picture of Methodism in the Ottawa area.

Montreal papers seemed favorable. A letter from the Herald expressed the writer's desire "in a legitimate effort to assist to the fullest possible extent in my power, the Union Movement." [A.C. Morton to R. J. Wilson, 29 Jan. 1925]. Local initiative was important and the chairman of the Montreal Church Union Committee reported "We have been reasonably successful here in getting the two leading dailies, The Star and The Gazette to insert all the news items we care to give them...both papers have their reporters call our office for a weekly statement. They refuse to go near the anti-office because of ungracious treatment." [Wm. Munroe to R. J. Wilson, Feb. 1925].

The Bureau of Literature and Information sought to secure a favorable press, and on 14 Jan. 1925, made this report of the situation:

"The Telegram has four men, with a Presbyterian Minister at the head, detailed to gather and write material from an Anti-Union point of view. We have been able to keep some of this out of the Globe by effective methods. We have in Toronto an unfavorable press, with the exception of the Star. The Mail and Empire have treated us with fair consideration. [Wilson later felt that the Mail had been "trying to be neutral but had not succeeded of late. It's items have had a strong Anti-Union flavour, although they did publish our store on the Arena meeting of the General Council at our urgent request and strong protest [Letter to R. M. Dickey, 30 May 1925]. The other papers have cut our material or hidden it in obscure corners of the paper...our Clip Service reveals the fact that we have sent nothing out that has not for the most part been generally used in all parts of Canada."

Unusual difficulties sometimes arose. The advertising manager of The Hamilton Spectator, for example, was opposed to union, and unionists found it hard to buy space [McQueston to Wilson, 30 June 1925]. The papers were much used to shape public opinion, and especially to shape the opinion of Presbyterians who might be called to vote on the question, and of legislators. It was felt that the anti-union editor of The Halifax Morning Chronicle, for example, by parading the Ontario government's rejection of the bill as proposed, helped give the union cause a difficult time in the Nova Scotia house. [Letter of MacKinnon, 5 April 1924].

APPENDIX F: ADMINISTRATION AND LEGISLATION/COMMITTEE ON LAW AND LEGISLATION

The legislation was prepared by G.W. Mason and McGregor Young, who began their work in the early part of 1922. The progress of the bills, from when they were drafted until they became enacted, is described in Mason's book on Church union. The major problem was how to provide for the Presbyterian minority, and how to prevent that minority from getting more than the majority was willing to give, particularly since they felt their provisions were generous. At the initiative of Dr. George Pidgeon, counsel from both sides met late in 1923 to see if some agreement could be reached, but the question as to whether the Presbyterian Church would enter union as a corporate body was raised by the non-concurrents to be decided first, and the general discussions got nowhere.

In January, 1924, unionists put their case before the Prime Minister, Mackenzie King, the Minister of Justice, E. Lapointe, and the Leader of the Opposition, Arthur Meighen. On January 31, 1924, petitions were filed. The bill was to be presented in the Commons by Robert Forke, leader of the Progressive Party (Brandon). The Hon. Sir James Loughheed, Leader of the Opposition in the Senate, was asked to introduce the bill there, but because of his official position, he felt it better to ask his desk mate, Gideon Robertson, to do this. An Ottawa barrister, Alexander Smith, was retained to act locally for Mason and Young. The bill's opponents had eight such agents.

Federal members were canvassed locally by churchmen who lived in their ridings. They were also visited in Ottawa, particularly by the Rev. Drs. W.R. Young (M), E. Leslie Pidgeon (P) and W.T. Gunn (C). They received petitions from both sides to present to the House. The visits by unionists sought to influence, and at least, ascertain, the members' stand on the bill.

One of the first obstacles was whether publication of notice that the bill was to be presented had been adequate. The Committee had taken great care to assure that sufficient advertising had been done, but Mr. Chrysler, an opponent of union, objected that there had not been enough. (F.H. Chrysler was an elder of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Ottawa. Along with Eugene LaFleur, K.C., he represented the opponents of the bill). The unionists followed the example of their opponents in hiring an able French speaking Roman Catholic to help sway the French-Canadian members -- Mr. Aime Geoffrion. The Standing Orders Committee met on Tuesday, April 8, and reported the bill to the House on Thursday. It found that sufficient notice had been published, but left open the question of whether the Moderator had authority to sign for the Presbyterian Church. This latter question had been raised when some opponents of the bill sought an injunction to restrain the Presbyterian Church Committee on Union from purporting to act for the P.C.C. (See *Cunningham v. Pidgeon*). Second reading of the bill was given on April 11, 1924. Mason wrote two M.P.'s, Edwin Proulx and Aurelien Belanger, asking if they would accept retainers to present the United Church's case to the French Canadian members of the House, and especially the Private Bills Committee, and Proulx accepted.

The Private Bills Committee met to consider the bill on April 30 -May 9, in the largest room at their disposal (the Railway Committee Room, which seated 400) in the presence of an overflow crowd of spectators (mainly unionists who came to show their strength). Both sides found members to put forward their position when the witnesses were questioned: Dr. Muray MacLaren, Gordon Wilson and William Duff for the opponents, and the Revs. J.L. Brown and A.J. Lewis for the unionists.

When the Private Bills Committee resumed consideration of the bill on May 21, Mr. Duff moved an amendment that would have prevented the bill from coming into force until the courts affirmed its legality. Though it was ruled out of order, a sub-committee was appointed to confer with both sides to consider the effect of the amendment, and to see whether there were any possibilities of agreement. It met that evening and reported the following morning that no agreement was reached, and that the amendment would leave the bill at the mercy of present or even future court action. Mr. Duff then substituted an amendment that would have delayed the coming into force of the act until July 1, 1926, unless it was declared unconstitutional in whole or in part. A false rumour that the Prime Minister favoured this amendment was part of the reason for its passage (27-23). The unionists circulated a statement opposing the amendments and the Owen Sound General Assembly of the P.C.C. on June 9, 1924, declined to accept the amendments, (426-96).

On June 23, the Prime Minister gave notice of a motion that, considering questions as to Parliament's

power, the provisions of the act would be sanctioned, "in so far only as it is competent to the Parliament so to do". On the 24th of June, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill and Mr. Brown moved to strike out the Duff Amendment. Discussion took place then and again on 26th when (around midnight) both the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition spoke in favour of the bill. The Duff amendment was defeated (110 - 58). On June 27 and 30, the consideration of the bill in Committee of the Whole was completed, after amendments proposed by Mr. Duff providing for delivery or mailing of congregational ballots, and for giving non-concurring members as well as congregations a share in the property division were rejected.

On the evening of July 1, Mr. Forke moved 3rd reading, while Mr. Duff countered with a motion referring it back to the House, and substituting the word "in" for "of" in the name, The United Church of Canada. If it had passed Provincial Legislation, already secured, could not take effect without having new legislation passed. This last ditch attempt to frustrate the bill, though most of the members who spoke favoured it, was negatived (90-58; This minority included two ardent unionists, Motherwell and Sinclair, who voted by mistake). At this point Duff pointed out that time allotted for consideration of Private Bills had expired, and refused consent to 3rd Reading at that time (needed unanimous support).

On July 4, 1924, 3rd Reading was again moved. An amendment referring the bill to the Supreme Court to decide whether the General Assembly had power to agree to the union was negatived, as was Duff's attempt to require a ballot vote and the Third Reading carried.

The Senate amended the bill to provide for congregational voting by ballot (rather than at an open meeting), and the House accepted it.

Royal Assent was given on July 19, 1924.

APPENDIX G: DOMINION COMMISSION ON CHURCH PROPERTY, FOREIGN MISSIONS

It was felt that the division of foreign missions fields should be decided by the churches themselves. The funds of the Board of Foreign Missions and of the W.M.S. were eventually apportioned by the Dominion Commission.

The concurring and non-concurring Presbyterians met (23 Sept. 1925) to discuss possible division of foreign mission work, and agreed "that the first consideration must be given to the welfare of the work and the wishes of the workers with due regard to the desires of those who have supported the work". [cf. file 13 under that date] A later meeting (29 Oct.) reaffirmed the agreement that the work was paramount, but there was disagreement as to whether the division of work should be based on the relative strength of the two churches at home, or on the attitude to union of the foreign missionaries. The attitude of the non-concurrents was expressed at a later joint conference (26 April 1926) by their Chairman of the General Board of Missions, N.H. McGillivray:

"The Church overseas belongs not to the Missionaries, but to the Church at home, therefore, the Foreign Mission assets are the property of the home Church and in the final analysis, the problem of Foreign Missions is the problem of the home Church"

During the course of 1926, the division was settled, and finally ratified in an agreement of 31 March, 1927. The North Formosa, British Guiana, Gwalior and South Bhil and West Nimar districts in India, (Amkhut, Alirajpur, Jobat, Mendha, Sardi and Barwani) fields were allotted to the continuing Presbyterians. Adjustments were made for amounts spent on transferred fields after 10 June, 1925.

Before the Dominion Commission, Tilley argued for the United Church,

"that the object for which the money was raised should be more the controlling feature, and that the Church that in the future carries out and performs the burden is the one which should receive the funds." [202-203]

While McCarthy generally argued that monies should be divided on the basis of the number of Presbyterians in either church, he seems to have conceded in the matter of foreign missions. In the end, it is difficult to see what basis the Dominion Commission used for making its division, and the Commission did not offer reasons for its decisions. The transferred fields represented about 29% of the F.M. property; over the five years before union these fields had had spent on them about 20% of the F.M. budget and 10 1/2% of the W.M.S. budget; and about 25% of the F.M. budget was awarded to them by the Dom. Corn. The W.M.S. had reached an agreement on their own.

With constant changes in the staffs of the missions, it is difficult to give an exact number of unionist and non-concurring missionaries. Out of about 321, (112 men, 101 wives, 108 single women), [Figures given in brackets after a total number of missionaries will indicate the number of men, wives, and single women respectively.] 31 (13, 12, 6) voted non-concurrence, while 14 of these were willing to continue working under the United Church.

Fields Transferred to the Non-concurring PresbyteriansA: North Formosa

On the North Formosa field, the native pastors and preachers "invariably expressed their lack of sympathy with the sectarian spirit" [1926 Year Book, p. 304]. Its 27 missionaries were, then the exception of Mr. & Mrs. G. MacKay, in favour of union. When the mission was transferred, the non-concurrents supported a staff of 19. Ten of these had been there in June, 1925; and of them, 'remained missionaries of the United Church, while four more had declared in favour of union [Dr. & Mrs. Gushue-Taylor, Rev. & Mrs. H.A. MacMillan; Mrs. W. Gauld, Miss G. Gauld, Miss H.

Connell, Miss M. G. Glazie]. Six former staff members [Rev. & Mrs. D. MacLeod, Rev. & Mrs. D.F. Marshall, Miss L. Adair, Miss I. Elliot] moved to the English Presbyterian Church Mission in South Formosa, as missionaries of the United Church of Canada. The Rev. & Mrs. W.G. Coates, and Misses J.M. Kinney and M.T. Haig, after furlough in Canada, went to Japan. Dr. & Mrs. D.M. Black went to Lungchingsun, Manchuria, in the North Korean Mission. Some former staff members returned to Canada [e.g. the Rev. & Mrs. G.A. Williams, who resigned because of her health]. Miss J. Hotson, a kindergarten teacher, was only in Formosa a short time, and returned to Canada. Miss A. Senior returned to her home in England. And Miss F. Gauld married Dr. Little and went to Hong Kong.

B: Central India

As it was agreed to divide the Central India field, it was relatively a simple matter for the 89 missionaries to work in a field run by their own church. All were in favour of union with the exception of Dr. & Mrs. J. Buchanan, the Rev. & Mrs. D.E. McDonald, and Miss Bertha Robson. Unionists on that part of the field transferred to the non-concurrents could, like Mr. & Mrs. H.H. Colwell, Mr. & Mrs. A.R. Graham, and Miss B. Manarey, move to the part that remained under the direction of the United Church; although the Rev. & Mrs. W.J. Cook did return to Canada from Barwani (he later joined the non-concurring church).

The mission in India had already experienced a degree of church union. It was one of four groups which in 1904 joined a two-year-old union of two other groups, forming "The Presbyterian Church in India". The southern synod of this church was released in 1908 to join an interdenominational union. The northern body was joined by the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists in 1921. Around the start of 1924, the Presbyterian Church in India adopted a new constitution with the aim of facilitating union with other evangelical churches, and with the result that it joined, in December of that year, with the Union of Congregational Churches in Western India to form the United Church in India (North) [Later called the United Church of Northern India]. The Central India mission of The United Church of Canada worked within this body. On the non-concurrent field, however, the "missionaries and congregations and groups of Christians....voted to withdraw from the United Church of India North," [1928 Presbyterian Year Book, p. 56] and to ask the General Assembly to form the mission into a presbytery of the Presbyterian Church in Canada [Presbytery of Vindhya and Satpura Mountain Bhil]. Later, in 1944, they came in to the United Church of India North.

After the heat of controversy about church union had died down, the two Canadian missions got along well together, holding joint conferences, co-operating in theological teaching, and simply visiting back and forth. It could seem, according to Dr. Thomas Buchanan, almost the same as before 1925.

C: British Guiana

All the members of the British Guiana mission staff were in favour of the union. At a meeting of their council, however, they offered, in the hope of conciliation, and "under a strong sense of duty to the cause we have helped to establish here, to continue to carry on the work for the non-concurring Church for a short time, while they find their own staff." As the problem of language there was not so great as in India or China, they felt the non-concurrents could man this mission earlier than most others.

In June, 1925, there were 8 persons on the staff. When the non-concurring Presbyterians took over the mission, they supported 10 persons, with three missionaries under appointment. Three of the ten [Rev. Dr. & Mrs. J.B. Cropper, and the Rev. R.G. Fisher] were unionists who stayed to continue their work (Mr. Fisher had come to British Guiana in the mid-1890's as a Wesleyan Methodist minister, and had entered the work of the mission after the death of the Rev. J.D. Mackay in 1905). The Rev. N.M. Rattee went with his wife to Martintown, Ont. The Rev. J.A. & Mrs. J.A. Scrimgeour went to the United Church Mission in Trinidad.

D: Gwalior

The Gwalior mission (Jhansi, U.P.) had 8 persons on its staff in June, 1925. Six of these did not enter the union [Rev. Dr. & Mrs. J. Wilkie, Mr. & Mrs. A. Hawtin, Rev. & Mrs. C.P. Young]. Miss C. V. Baxter went to the Dhar station of the United Church Central India mission; and Miss K. Caswell to the Indore station of the same mission. The Hawthins were the only veterans to remain on the non-concurring staff

(Dr. Wilkie died in 1928, and the Youngs moved to the Bhil Field), while 5 new members brought the number of workers up to seven.

Fields Remaining under the care of the United Church.

A: Trinidad

The oldest mission still in operation was in Trinidad, which had been started in 1867. Here there were no non-concurents among the 18 missionaries (3, 3, 2). All were in favour of union, including the widow and the son of the mission's founder.

B: Central Indian Mission

Most of the missionaries of the Central India mission were in favour of union, and when the field was divided, most of the property remained under the care of the United Church. [see above]

C: North-China, Honan and Shanghai

There were 95 persons (33, 29, 33) on the staff of the North China--Honan and Shanghai missions. (Only the MacGillivaries were in Shanghai, working for the Christian Literature Society.) Of these four were non-concurents: the Goforths and the Luttrells. Mr. Luttrell was not an active member of Presbytery, but was employed by a mine at Chiao-tso where he acted as a social worker. By this time too, Dr. Goforth was not engaged in the work of Presbytery, or in work specifically in Honan. There was talk of a division of this field, to give the non-concurents a share in the work in China, but Dr. Goforth came to agree with the other Honan missionaries that the work should not be divided. After seeking five other Chinese fields, Dr. Goforth started up a mission in Manchuria. The non-concurents had another part in the work in China, for they were persuaded by Dr. MacGillivary to support the Rev. Z.K. Zia of the Christian Literature Society, in Shanghai.

D: North Korea

On the North Korea mission there was a staff of 49 (17, 15, 17), nine of whom were opposed to union. Of these, Dr. & Mrs. S.H. Martin and the Rev. & Mrs. R.M. McMullin remained at the mission and entered the United Church. The Rev. & Mrs. F.G. Vesey went to Parkdale Church, Toronto, and the Rev. D.W. McDonald took a church in New Dublin, Nova Scotia. The Rev. & Mrs. L.L. Young began a mission to Koreans in Japan.

E: South China

The South China mission had a staff of 22 (7, 7, 8), seven of whom were non-concurents [the Rev. & Mrs. B.D. Armstrong (who went to the church in Durham, Ontario), Dr. Jessie McBean (who worked as a missionary of the non-concurents at Hackett Medical College, Canton), Miss L. Crockett (who went to Manchuria), Miss E. Reid (who worked with the Chinese in Montreal), Miss A. Dulmage, and Miss B. Baty]. The mission was involved in a Chinese ecumenism, and in 1927 its evangelistic work was handed over to the Church of Christ in China, with the hope that it would later take over its educational and medical work.

