



## *Ontario History*

Scholarly Journal of The Ontario Historical Society Since 1899

---

*Papers and Records* [called *Ontario History* after 1946]

### **Volume VII, 1906**

Published by The Ontario Historical Society, 1906

---

#### **The Ontario Historical Society**

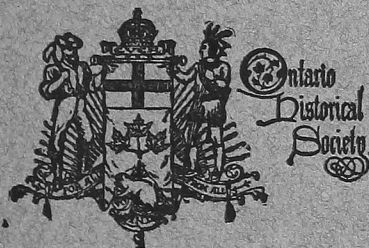
Established in 1888, the OHS is a non-profit corporation and registered charity; a non-government group bringing together people of all ages, all walks of life and all cultural backgrounds interested in preserving some aspect of Ontario's history.

Learn more at [www.ontariohistoricalsociety.ca](http://www.ontariohistoricalsociety.ca).

Ontario Historical Society.

PAPERS AND RECORDS.

VOL. VII.



TORONTO:  
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY.  
1906.

### CORRECTION FOR VOL. I., PAGE 18.

---

Rev. Canon Jarvis, of Napanee, has recently pointed out an error to be found on page 18 of Vol. I. of the Papers and Records. The last entry on that page is printed to read as though the Rev. R. Pollard and Miss Smith were married by the Rev. G. O'Kill Stuart. By reference to the original now in the vault of the Diocese of Ontario at Kingston it is found that this line should read, "by me, R. Pollard, curate and *missionary*." The confusion of "Miss Smith" and "missionary" is curious. The full record reads as follows:

"A.D. 1814, Dec. 23, married John Abraham and Rachel Snider, spinster, both of this township, were married by license on the twenty-third day of December, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, by me, R. Pollard, curate and miss'y. Witnesses present, Abram Snider, father; Rachel Snider, mother; Jonas Snider and Mary Snider."

Attention might be called to the fact that the Rev. Richard Pollard was the Church of England clergyman at Sandwich, and it would thus appear that when the troubles occurred on the Detroit River, Mr. Pollard was sent for a time to carry on the work at St. John's Church, Bath, after the departure of Rev. John Langhorn in 1813. Rev. Canon Jarvis reports the discovery of another Langhorn register for 1787 in addition to that printed in Vol. I.

Ontario Historical Society.

PAPERS AND RECORDS.

VOL. VII.



TORONTO :  
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY.  
1906.



## CONTENTS.

---

	PAGE
The First Chapter of Upper Canadian History. Avern Pardoe . . . . .	5
In the Footsteps of the Habitant on the South Shore of the Detroit River. Margaret Claire Kilroy . . . . .	26
Births, Marriages and Deaths recorded in the Parish Registers of Assumption, Sandwich. Francis Cleary . . . . .	31
The Pennsylvania Germans of Waterloo County, Ontario. Rev. A. B. Sherk . . . . .	98
Black List . . . . .	109
An Old Family Account Book. Michael Gonder Sherk . . . . .	120
The Origin of the Maple Leaf as the Emblem of Canada. Janet Carnochan . . . . .	139
Testimonial of Mr. Roger Bates, of the Township of Hamilton, District of Newcastle, now living on his farm near Cobourg . . . . .	146
Reminiscence of Mrs. White, of White's Mills, near Cobourg, Upper Canada, formerly Miss Catherine Chrysler, of Sydney, near Belleville, aged 79 . . . . .	153
Memoirs of Colonel John Clark, of Port Dalhousie, C.W. . . . .	157
The Origin of the Names of the Post Offices in Simcoe County. David Williams . . . . .	193
Address to Col. E. Cruikshank . . . . .	237

## THE FIRST CHAPTER OF UPPER CANADIAN HISTORY.

On Certain Obscurities Therein.—The Quarrel between the Governor-in-Chief and the Lieutenant-Governor.—Disagreement as to Their Powers and Unsuccessful Attempt of the Foreign Secretary to Reconcile Them.—Resignation of Both Governors and What May Have Caused it.—Important Historical Documents Now First Published.

BY AVERN PARDOE, LIBRARIAN TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.\*

Brief as has been the separate existence of Upper Canada, the student who attempts to trace the early history of the Province finds almost insurmountable obstacles in his path. At the very outset of his task he is confronted with difficulties which his guides, the historians, have found it impossible to solve, and therefore have simply dodged or ignored.

For instance, the very first thing of which the student would wish to assure himself would be the extent of the autonomy conceded by the Act which set apart Upper from Lower Canada. He would refer to the creating Act, 31 Geo. III., c. 31, 1791, the "Act making further provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec." This is generally cited as the Act dividing the Province of Quebec into two Provinces. It is in reality nothing of the kind. It recites that—not Parliament, but—His Majesty (acting, of course, under advice) has been pleased to signify his Royal Intention to divide the Province of Quebec into two Provinces to be called Upper and Lower Canada. Whereupon Parliament enacts that in each of the new Provinces to be created by the King there shall be a Legislative Council and an Assembly; and that the laws to be passed by these bodies and assented to in the name of His Majesty by such person as shall be appointed Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, shall be good laws. Other clauses authorize the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor to district the Province, call the Legislature together, and so on. But not one word can be found in the Act authorizing the appointment of a Governor or a Lieutenant-Governor, and not one word as to where the authority of each of these high officials begins or ends. If we go back to the earlier legislation, we get no more light. The first document issued after the cession of Canada to Britain, the Proclamation of 1763, mentions the Governor as being already *in esse*, and as having had certain duties cast upon

\* Toronto, January, 1906.

him. And in the Quebec Act, 1774, there is mention of an already existing Governor.

It is clear that the Governor does not receive his powers from Parliament, for Parliament does not create him nor attempt to define his powers and duties, but from the Crown, which does. It appears, then, that the Crown, immediately on the cession, appointed an official whom it called "Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over Our Province of Quebec in America and of all our Territories dependent thereupon," and under him created a Lieutenant-Governor who was simply the deputy of the Governor-in-Chief, to assume the duties of the latter on his incapacity or in his absence. When the Province was divided, these same offices were continued, except that there were two Lieutenant-Governors appointed, one for each Province. Of course there must have been some change in the duties of all of them consequent on the division of the Province, but search will be made in vain through all the ordinary sources in the endeavor to find out what those changes were. Not from any printed document can it be found to what extent the powers of the Crown were delegated to the Governor-in-Chief, to what extent to the Lieutenant-Governor, or to what extent they were not delegated at all. The powers conferred on the respective officers will be what are to be found in the documents appointing them, and the appointing power in those days was under very few restraints, and those not statutory, as to what powers might be conferred and what retained. The powers of the Governor-in-Chief and Lieutenant-Governor might vary greatly not only as between different times and places, but as between different individuals, and these powers may be in process of extension at one time and place and in process of limitation at another. The powers of each official will be ascertainable only from his Commission, and these may not be the same as those of his predecessor or of his successor. And even more important than the powers given in the Commission will be the powers conferred in the instructions which accompany the Commission or which may follow and modify it at any time.

In order to get a fair start in our history we need at the very first to examine the powers of the Governor-in-Chief and Lieutenant-Governor, and this has hitherto been impossible. Very few of the Upper Canadian Commissions can be found in print, and as to the Instructions, it was formerly the practice to keep them as profoundly confidential documents. It is difficult to imagine what would have happened if a member of the Family Compact had been asked in the House to bring down a copy of His Excellency's Instructions. As to

Lower Canada, the darkness is not so dense, for some of the early Commissions are to be found in a Collection printed by Baron Maseres, once Attorney-General of the Province, in 1772; and, besides, much more printed material for the early history of the Lower Province exists than for that of Upper Canada. Because of this lack of foundation material, the inner history of the most important events in the first years of Upper Canada has yet to be written. Why did this Province lose the services of Gen. Simcoe, who was an ideal man for the place, and was at first extremely well pleased with his duties? It was from his suddenly throwing up his office and leaving a land-jobbing successor behind him that some of the bitterest controversies arose which beset the Province's early years.

When Simcoe took office in 1791, Major-Gen. Sir Alured Clark was administering the Governorship-in-Chief, in the absence of Lord Dorchester, Governor-in-Chief (formerly Guy Carleton), who had gone to England. It is probable that Sir Alured, being only *locum tenens*, would not care to meddle with so efficient and positive an officer as Gen. Simcoe; so these two got along not merely without clashing but to the perfect satisfaction of both. In Sept., 1793, Lord Dorchester returned and resumed office. He proceeded almost immediately to reconstruct Simcoe. He publicly mortified the Lieutenant-Governor by compelling him to change the system of contracting for supplies; sent him against his wish and judgment with the Upper Canadian Militia to establish a fort on the Maumee\* River, in what is now the State of Ohio, but was then Indian Territory; overruled Simcoe's choice of a site near London as the Provincial capital; threw upon him the ungracious task of refusing entrance to the Province to its first distinguished foreign visitor, the Duke de la Rochefoucauld-Liancourt; and so on.

Sometimes, in his despatches, Dorchester flung sarcasms at Simcoe, such as, that he will consult the latter whenever he feels himself in need of his advice; and sometimes he snubs him unmercifully, as, for instance, when Simcoe remonstrated against Dorchester's policy of denuding the Upper Province of troops and massing them in Quebec, Dorchester says he is sorry the disposition of the troops does not suit the Lieutenant-Governor, but as long as he, Dorchester, is Commander-in-Chief, he will act on his own judgment.

Passages at arms of this character were followed by letters from

\*There is a general misapprehension as to the situation of the Fort which Simcoe built in the Indian Territory. Because it was called Fort Miami some have supposed it was on that Miami River which is a tributary of the Ohio. The fort was situated on the Maumee River, not far from Lake Erie, into which the river flows. The Maumee is called the Miami on some maps of date subsequent to Simcoe's operations.

both of the Governors to the Duke of Portland, who was then Foreign Secretary and charged with Colonial affairs, in which letters each of the officers complains bitterly of the other's trying to wrest his authority from him. Dorchester says that for him the future depends on whether he is to receive orders from Simcoe, or Simcoe from him. He speaks of the expectations Simcoe must have had of "an independent command in the upper country"—of which statement more anon. Dorchester also complains that he had been slighted by the Duke of Portland, that communications have passed over his head directly between the Government and his inferior officers, and *vice versa*, instead of through him; that power has been withdrawn from him, and his authority weakened, in fact, virtually superseded.

Simcoe, in his letters, states that Dorchester's actions have blighted all his hopes and defeated all his measures—measures which had received the approval of His Majesty's Ministers. Had he known these were to be checked, counteracted and annihilated he would have been positively dishonest not to have resigned. Simcoe also blurted out his dissatisfaction with the Indian Department, which was under Dorchester, and charged it with corruption and incapacity, and declared that his authority had been so weakened by Dorchester that he declined to hold himself responsible for the maintenance of peace.

Both Dorchester and Simcoe asked the Duke to define their powers. In reply to Lord Dorchester, the Duke of Portland wrote a very important letter, a brief summary of which appeared in the volume of the Canadian Archives for 1891. Thanks to the courtesy of Dr. Doughty, Dominion Archivist, I am able to give below the full text of this document, to which I refer the reader. It will be seen to be written in a pacificatory strain, and to bear the interpretation that the Duke is seeking to limit Dorchester's powers to strictly military matters, and to justify his own direct communicating with Simcoe whenever it was on a matter which could be called a civil one.

Now, Dorchester appears to have taken a far more comprehensive view of the powers and authorities entrusted to him, or at least to have assumed that it was his privilege to decide whether a certain matter was a military or a civil one, and as these were war times he seems to have so construed his military powers as to put in his hands the power to decide such purely domestic questions as the location of settlements. He would, in fact, have made Upper Canada a military colony, planting settlers nowhere except in places where they could be defended against the United States, which was not at all Simcoe's idea, as is evidenced by the fact that one of Simcoe's first official acts was to issue a cordial invitation to settlers from the United States, though

between that country and Britain the angriest of feelings still prevailed.

The Duke's letter finished the business. Instead of satisfying his prancing proconsuls, he added to their exasperation. Dorchester peremptorily resigned; on account of old age, he said; and went back to England, where he afterwards held several important military commands, living for twelve years, and then succumbing to an apoplectic attack. And Simcoe obtained leave of absence "on account of ill-health," and immediately took employment in an inferior position at a less salary in that most unhealthy island, San Domingo.

It is quite in accord with the fine traditions of the British Civil Service that not a word of this unpleasantness should have been allowed to become public so long as harm could be done or susceptibilities hurt by the disclosure. Ninety-five years after the resignation of the Governors, Mr. D. B. Read wrote his "Life and Times of Gen. John Graves Simcoe." In it there cannot be found the remotest allusion to the disagreements between the two Governors. At that time nothing had become public on the subject. Soon after, in 1891, a volume of the Canadian Archives was published containing a very condensed account of the correspondence from which I have made the foregoing quotations. Luckily for Kingsford, the volume of his monumental History treating of that period was still on the stocks, and he was able to get in a few pages showing that all was not harmonious between the two Governors. Mr. Duncan Campbell Scott, in his recently published "John Graves Simcoe," in the "Makers of Canada" series, mentions briefly the facts of the quarrel. But neither Scott nor Kingsford, to my mind, attaches sufficient importance to the personal side of the disagreement. They prefer to ascribe Dorchester's resignation to mortification at the Home Government's interference with his Indian policy and Simcoe's to ill-health. But this does not consort with Dorchester's immediate acceptance of other employment under the same Government, nor with his own plea of old age, no more than does Simcoe's pleading ill-health and then going off to San Domingo. As a matter of fact, Simcoe went so far in some of his letters to England as to make it utterly impossible for Dorchester and himself to work together again, and Dorchester's actions towards Simcoe were even more eloquent than his words in expressing his reciprocation of Simcoe's opinion of him. It really seems as if the personal quarrel brought about what was substantially *hara-kiri* on the part of both contestants.

What was the underlying cause of all this quarrelling? We have seen that there was none of it between Clarke and Simcoe. Their official correspondence ends with the heartiest expressions of esteem and



confidence. The quarrel could not have occurred at a period nor with consequences more unfortunate for the country. Dorchester was by far the ablest of the British generals who went through the Revolutionary War. Some military men have said that if he had been in supreme command he would probably have succeeded in postponing American independence. Simcoe was equally well fitted for the Lieutenant-Governorship. Here were two very able men and honorable men, patriots both, if ever there was patriotism, and both thoroughly imbued with a sense of their responsibility. Was it all due to the fact that they were too much alike in disposition and ability to be the one subordinated to the other? Did Simcoe know the extent to which he was subordinated to Dorchester? Had, in fact, either of these satraps a true idea of the extent of his involvement with the other? Simcoe seems to have had the idea that except in actual military operations he was responsible to Great Britain alone; in fact, Dorchester wrote that Simcoe "seemed to think he had an independent command." Dorchester, on the other hand, was quite convinced that Simcoe was his inferior officer.

How did they get these ideas? Plainly from the only proper source for such information to come; from the official source which was open to them, but to no one else on this side of the water; from their Commissions and Instructions. And upon this matter I am able to throw some light.

A short time ago a visitor to the Legislative Library asked me to explain the status of the Lieutenant-Governor in the Province of Upper Canada. I gave him an answer in line with the first part of what I have written above, viz., that there were no printed documents from which he could get the information, but I inferred that the Governor-in-Chief was Commander of the Forces and that the Lieutenant-Governor had the civil authority. As I could not give chapter and verse in support of my opinion, I began looking for the text of the Commissions. I wrote to Dr. Doughty, Dominion Archivist, asking if Simcoe's Commission was among the Canadian Archives. He replied that he had ascertained it was among the Archives still in the custody of the Secretary of State. An application to the latter official brought Simcoe's Commission to daylight for the first time in about a century. Soon afterward, Dr. Doughty's first Report on the Archives appeared. Singularly, he had been working on similar lines. The volume contained the text of the Commissions and Instructions of several of the Governors-in-Chief before the division of the Province. It did not contain, however, the very documents I wanted, which were the Instructions to Simcoe on his first appointment and the Instructions

to Dorchester on his reappointment consequent on the division of the Province. Another application to the Secretary of State's office elicited a copy of Dorchester's Commission and Instructions, and a courteous offer to set on foot an enquiry which will probably result in the corresponding Instructions to Simcoe being found.

Sufficient can be learned from the Instructions to Dorchester wholly to justify his attitude towards Simcoe, however unfortunate may have been the results flowing therefrom. It will be seen from the text printed below that the Instructions—which had the force of law, mind—give him absolute authority over the Lieutenant-Governor, whom he could even dismiss from office without assigning any reason. They give him power to call the Provincial Parliament, to prorogue it or to dissolve it at will; in a word, they enable him at will to convert the Lieutenant-Governor into a simple head-clerk. It is true that some of the powers conferred on Dorchester were latent as to Upper Canada as long as he remained outside the Province. But how as to Lower Canada? Was the Lieutenant-Governor of Lower Canada a nullity as long as the Governor-in-Chief was in Quebec? Or was there a kind of extra-territorial fiction with regard to the presence of the Governor-in-Chief in Quebec? In any event, Dorchester could have reduced Simcoe's civil powers to nought by simply stepping across the border line; and, that being so, he probably felt that he, Dorchester, was in reality responsible for the conduct of affairs in this Province, and so was morally bound to keep a tight rein on his "inferior officer."

It is not to be thought for a minute that a soldier of Simcoe's standing would knowingly have accepted an office placing him in this degree of subordination. The wording of his Commission, printed below, throws no light on the extent of his power. For that we must look to his Instructions, and we are justified in concluding that when they do turn up they will prove to be wholly inconsistent with the Instructions given to Lord Dorchester. The tenor of Simcoe's letters, and the fact that he sent communications directly to England without telling Dorchester anything about them, shows that he had no reason to consider himself "inferior officer" to Lord Dorchester except in strictly military affairs; and even in military matters it appears from Dorchester's letters that Simcoe thought his independence to be much greater than it really was.

I append Simcoe's Commission as first Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada; the Commission of and Instructions to Lord Dorchester on the division of the Province in 1791; and the letter of the Duke of Portland, Foreign Secretary, in reply to Dorchester's asking for a definition of his powers. All of these documents appear in print

for the first time. A perusal of them will, I think, convince any one that North America lost the services of Lord Dorchester, and Upper Canada lost the services of Gen. Simcoe, in consequence of the irreconcilability of the duties assigned to each of them by the British Government. In a word, it was one of those cases of paralysis of the local functions, caused by confusion of the head, of which our early history furnishes any number of examples.

COMMISSION OF GEN. JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE AS FIRST LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF UPPER CANADA.

George, R.

George the Third by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, etc., To Our Trusty and Well-beloved John Graves Simcoe, Esquire, Greeting.

John G. Simcoe  
to be Lieut.  
Governor of  
U. Canada.

We, reposing especial trust and confidence in your loyalty, integrity and ability, do by these presents constitute and appoint you to be Our Lieutenant Governor of Our Province of Upper Canada in America. To have hold exercise and

enjoy the said place and office during our Pleasure, with all rights Privileges, profits, perquisites and advantages to the same belonging or appertaining, and further in case of his death or during the absence of Our Captain General and Governor in Chief of Our said Province of Upper Canada now and for the time being We do hereby authorize and require you to exercise and perform all and singular the powers and directions contained in Our Commission to Our said Captain General and Governor in Chief according to such Instructions as he hath already received from Us and such further Orders and Instructions as he or you shall hereafter receive from Us and we do hereby command all and singular Our Officers, Ministers and loving subjects in Our said Province and all others whom it may concern to take due notice hereof and to give their ready obedience accordingly. Given at Our Court of St. James's the twelfth day of September, 1791, in the thirty first year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,  
(Signed) HENRY DUNDAS.

Endorsed—

"Department of the Secretary of State of  
"Canada, Registrar's Branch,  
"10 Nov., 1905.

"I certify the within to be a true and faithful copy of the Record of the original Commission as entered in Lib. A (Commissions) Fol. 6.

(Signed) "JOSEPH POPE,  
"Dep. Registrar-General of Canada."

COMMISSION OF, AND INSTRUCTIONS TO, GUY, LORD DORCHESTER, AS  
GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF OVER UPPER AND LOWER CANADA, ISSUED  
ON THE DIVISION OF THE PROVINCE.

*Fiat*  
*Recorded in the Office*  
*of Enrollment at Quebec*  
*the 20th day of January,*  
*1792, in the first Regis-*  
*ter of Commissions from*  
*His Majesty, folio 1.*

*Hugh Finlay,*  
*Acting Registrar.*

George the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith and so forth, To Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Guy, Lord Dorchester, Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Greeting, Whereas Wee did by Our Letters Patent, under Our Great Seal of Great Britain, bearing date the twenty second day of April, in the twenty sixth year of Our Reign, constitute and appoint you Guy Lord Dorchester, (then Sir Guy Carleton) to be our Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Province of Quebec in America, comprehending all Our Territories, Islands and countries in North America, then bounded as in Our said recited Letters Patent was mentioned and expressed. Now know ye, that Wee have revoked and determined and by these presents Do revoke and determine the said recited Letters Patent and every clause, article or thing therein contained. And whereas We have thought fit by Our Order made in our Privy Council on the Nineteenth day of August, One thousand seven hundred and Ninety one to divide Our said Province of Quebec, into two separate Provinces to be called the Province of Upper Canada and the Province of Lower Canada, by a line to commence at a stone Boundary on the North Bank of the Lake Saint Francis at the cove west of Point au Baudet, in the limit between the Township of Lancaster and the Seigneurie of New Longueuil, running along the said limit in the direction of North thirty four degrees west to the Westernmost angle of the said Seigneurie of New Longueuil, thence along the North Western Boundary of the Seigneurie of Vaudreuil, running North twenty five degrees East, until it strikes the Ottawa River to ascend the said River into the Lake Tommiscanning and from the head of the said Lake, by a line drawn due North until it strikes the Boundary Line of Hudson's Bay the Province of Upper Canada to comprehend all such lands, Territories and Islands lying to the westward of the said line of division as were part of Our said Province of Quebec and the Province of Lower Canada, to comprehend all such Lands, Territories and Islands lying to the Eastward of the said line of division as were part of Our said Province of Quebec.

And Whereas, by an Act in the present year of Our Reign, intituled an Act to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign intituled "An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of Quebec in North America and to make further provision for the Government of the said Province,"

further provision is thereby made for the Good Government and prosperity of Our said Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada.

Further, Know Ye, that Wee reposing especial Trust and confidence in the prudence, courage and Loyalty of you, the said Guy Lord Dorchester of our especial Grace, certain Knowledge and mere motion have thought fit to constitute and appoint you the said Guy Lord Dorchester to be Our Captain General and Governor in Chief of Our said Province of Upper Canada and of Our Said Province of Lower Canada respectively, bounded as hereinbefore described, And Wee do hereby require and command you to do and execute all things in due manner, that shall belong to your said command and the trust We have reposed in you according to the several powers, provisions and directions granted or appointed you by virtue of this present commission and by virtue of the above recited Act, passed in the present year of Our Reign and of such Instructions and Authorities herewith given unto you or which may from time to time be given you in respect to the said Provinces or either of them under Our Signet or Sign Manual as by Our Order in Our Privy Council and according to such laws as shall hereafter be made and established within Our said Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, under and by virtue of such powers, provisions and directions as aforesaid, And Our Will and pleasure is that you, the said Guy Lord Dorchester as soon as may be after the publication of these Our Letters Patent do take the oaths appointed to be taken by an Act passed in the first year of the reign of King George the First, intituled "An Act for the further security of His Majesty's person and Government and the Succession of the Crown" in the Heirs of the Late Princess Sophia, being Protestants and for "extinguishing the hopes of the pretended Prince of Wales and his open and secret Abettors," as altered and explained by an Act passed in the sixth year of Our reign intituled "An Act for altering the Oath of Abjuration and the assurance and for amending so much of Act of the seventh year of her late Majesty Queen Anne intituled, An Act for the improvement of the Union of the two Kingdoms as after the time therein limited requires the delivery of certain Lists and Copies therein mentioned to persons indicted of Treason or misprision of Treason," as also that you make and subscribe the Declaration mentioned in an Act of Parliament made in the Twenty fifth year of the reign of King Charles the Second, intituled "An Act for preventing dangers which may happen from Popish Recusants," and likewise that you take the usual Oath for the due Execution of the Office and trust of our Captain General and Governor in Chief of Our said Province of Upper Canada and our said Province of Lower Canada and for the due and impartial administration of Justice. And further, that you take the Oath required to be taken by Governors of Plantations to do their utmost that the several Laws relating to Trade and the Planta-



tions be observed, all which said Oaths and Declarations the Executive Councils of Our said Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada respectively or any three or more of the members of either of them have hereby full power and Authority and are required to tender and Administer unto you and in your absence to Our Lieutenant Governor if there be any upon the place, all of which being duly performed, You the said Guy Lord Dorchester, or in your absence Our Lieutenant Governors of the said Provinces or persons administering the Respective Governments therein shall administer unto each of the Members of such Executive Councils as aforesaid, the Oaths mentioned in the said first recited Act of Parliament altered as above, as also cause them to make and subscribe the afore mentioned Declaration and administer to them the Oath for the due execution of their places and trusts, and you shall also administer the above mentioned Oaths and Declarations to Our Lieutenant Governor if there be any within the said provinces wherein you shall reside. And Whereas, Wee may find it convenient for Our Service that, certain Offices or places within Our said Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, should be filled by Our Subjects who may have become such by being naturalized by Act of the British Parliament or by the conquest and cession of the Province of Canada and who may profess the religion of the Church of Rome. It is therefore Our will and Pleasure, that in all cases where such persons shall or may be admitted into any such office or place, the Oath prescribed in and by an Act of Parliament, passed in the fourteenth year of Our Reign, intituled "An Act for making more efficient provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec in North America," and also the usual Oath, for the due Execution of their places and Trusts respectively shall be duly administered to them. And Wee do further give and grant unto you the said Guy Lord Dorchester, full Authority from time to time hereafter by yourself or by any other to be authorized by you in that behalf to administer and give the Oaths mentioned in the aforesaid Acts to all and every such person and persons as shall at any time or times, pass into Our said provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, or shall be resident or abiding there. And Wee do hereby Authorize and empower you to keep and use the publick Seals of Our said Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada for sealing all things whatsoever that shall pass the Seal of our said Provinces respectively and in case of your absence from either of Our said Provinces to deliver the same into the charge and custody of Our Lieutenant Governor or person administering the Government there for the purposes above mentioned until Wee shall think fit to authorize you by an Instrument under Our Royal sign Manual to commit the custody thereof to such person or persons as may be appointed by us for that purpose. And Whereas, by the said recited Act passed in the present year of Our Reign it is enacted that



there shall be within each of Our said Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada respectively a Legislative Council and an Assembly to be composed and constituted in the manner in the said Act described and that in the said Provinces Wee, Our Heirs, and Successors shall have a power during the continuance of the said Act by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Councils and Assemblies to make laws for the peace, Welfare and good Government of the said Provinces respectively, such Laws not being repugnant to the said Act and that all such laws being passed by the said Legislation Councils and Assemblies and being assented to by us, Our Heirs and Successors, or assented to in Our name by such person as Wee Our Heirs or Successors shall from time to time appoint to be Governor or Lieutenant Governor of the said Provinces respectively or by such person as Wee, Our Heirs or Successors shall from time to time appoint to administer the Government within the same are by the said Act declared to be by virtue of and under the Authority of the said Act valid and binding to all intents and purposes whatever within the said Provinces.

Wee do hereby give and grant unto you the said Guy Lord Dorchester, full power and Authority to issue writs of Summons and Election and to call together the Legislative Councils and Assemblies of Our said Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, in such manner as is in the said Act authorized and directed, subject to the provisions and regulations therein contained in that behalf and to such Instructions and Authorities as shall herewith or at any time hereafter be given unto you by us, in that behalf under Our Signet and sign manual or by Our Order in Our Privy Council.

And further for the purpose of electing the Members of the Assemblies of Our said Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, Wee do hereby give and grant unto you the said Guy Lord Dorchester full power and Authority to issue a Proclamation dividing Our said Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada into Districts or Countries or Circles and Towns or Townships and appointing the limits thereof and declaring and appointing the number of Representatives to be chosen by each of such Districts or Countries or Circles and Towns or Townships respectively within Our said Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, and from time to time to nominate and appoint proper persons to execute the office of Returning Officer in each of the said Districts or Countries or Circles and Towns or Townships respectively subject to the provisions, directions and regulations of the said last mentioned Act in that behalf and to such Instructions and Authorities as shall be herewith or at any time hereafter given by us unto you in that behalf under Our Signet and Sign Manual or by Our Order in Our Privy Council. And Wee do hereby give and grant unto you the said Guy Lord Dorchester full power and authority to fix the time and place of holding the said Elections for the said Districts or Countries or Circles and Towns or Townships within Our said Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada and the times and places

of holding the first and every other Session of the Legislative Councils and Assemblies of Our said Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada and to prorogue the same from time to time, and to dissolve the same by Proclamation or otherwise, subject nevertheless to the Regulations, provisions and directions of the said last mentioned Act and to such Instructions and Authorities as in respect of the premises may be herewith or at any time hereafter given by us unto you under Our Signet and Sign Manual or by Our Order in Our Privy Council.

Wee do by these presents authorize and empower you from time to time, with the Advice of the Executive Councils appointed by us for the Affairs of Our said Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada respectively from time to time to form, constitute and erect Townships or Parishes within Our said Provinces and also to constitute and erect within every Township or Parish which now or hereafter may be formed constituted or Erected within Our said Provinces one or more Parsonage or Rectory or Parsonages or Rectories according to the Establishment of the Church of England and from time to time by an Instrument under the Seal of Our said Provinces respectively to endow every such Parsonage or Rectory with so much or such part of the Lands so allotted and appropriated as by the said last recited Act is in that behalf mentioned in respect of any Lands within such Township or Parish which shall have been granted subsequent to the commencement of the same Act or of such Lands as may have been allotted and appropriated for the same purpose by or in virtue of any Instruction which may be given by us in respect of any Lands granted by us before the commencement of the last mentioned Act, as you with the advice of Our said Executive Council of such Province shall judge to be expedient under the then existing circumstances of such Township or Parish subject nevertheless to such Instructions touching the premises as shall or may be given you by us under Our Signet and Sign Manual or by Our Order in Our Privy Council. And Wee do also by these Presents authorize and empower you to present, subject to the Provisions in the above mentioned Act in that behalf, to every such Parsonage or Rectory and to every Church, Chapel or other Ecclesiastical Benefice, according to the Establishment of the Church of England within either of Our said Provinces an Incumbent or Minister of the Church of England, who shall have been duly ordained according to the rites of the said Church and to supply from time to time such vacancies as may happen of Incumbents or Ministers of the said Parsonages, Rectories, Churches, Chapels or Benefices or any of them respectively.

And Wee do hereby give and grant unto you the said Guy Lord Dorchester by yourself or by your Captains and Commanders by you to be authorized full power and authority to levy, arm, muster, command and employ all persons whatsoever residing within Our said

Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada and as occasion shall serve to march from one place to another or to embark them for the resisting and withstanding of all enemies, pirates and rebels both at Land and at Sea and to transport such forces to any of Our Plantations in America, if necessity shall require for the defence of the same, against the invasion or attempts of any of Our enemies and such enemies, pirates and rebels, (if there shall be occasion) to pursue and prosecute in or out of the limits of Our said Provinces and Plantations or any of them and if it shall so please God, to vanquish, apprehend and take them and being taken according to Law, put to death or keep and preserve them alive at your discretion and to execute martial law in time of Invasion or at other times when by law, it may be executed and to do and execute all and every other thing or things which to Our Captain General and Governor in Chief doth or ought of right to belong.

And Wee do hereby give and grant unto you full power and authority, subject, nevertheless to such instructions as Wee may at any time be pleased to give unto you under Our Signet and Sign Manual, or by Our Order in Our Privy Council with the advice of the Executive Councils appointed by us for Our Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada respectively to erect, raise and build in Our said Provinces such and so many forts and platforms, castles and fortifications as you, by the advice aforesaid shall judge necessary and the same or any of them to fortify and furnish with Ordnance ammunition and all sorts of Arms fit and necessary for the security and defence of Our said Provinces and by the advice aforesaid, the same again or any of them to demolish or dismantle as may be most convenient.

And for as much as divers mutinies and disorders may happen by persons shipped and employed at sea, during the time of war and to the end that such shall be shipped and employed at Sea, during the time of war may be better Governed and Ordered, Wee do hereby give and grant unto you the said Guy Lord Dorchester, full power and authority to constitute and appoint Captains, Lieutenants, Masters of Ships and other Commanders and Officers and to Grant unto such Captains, Lieutenants, Masters of Ships and other Commanders and Officers, commissions to execute the Law-Martial during the time of war, according to the direction of an Act passed in the twenty-second year of the Reign of Our late Royal Grand Father, intituled "An Act for Amending, explaining and reducing into one Act of Parliament, the Laws relating to the Government of His Majesty's Ships, Vessels and forces by Sea," as the same is altered by an Act passed in the Nineteenth year of Our Reign, intituled "An Act to explain and amend An Act made in the twenty second year of the Reign of His Late Majesty King George the Second, intituled 'An Act for amending, explaining and reducing into one Act of Parliament the Laws relating to the Government of His Majesty's Ships,

vessels and forces by Sea," and to use such proceedings, authorities, punishments and executions upon any offender or offenders who shall be mutinous, seditious, disorderly or any way unruly either at sea or during the time of their abode or residence in any of the ports, harbours or bays of Our said Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, as the case shall be found to require, according to the Martial Law and the said directions during the time of war as aforesaid.

Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to the enabling you or any by your authority to hold, plea or have any jurisdiction of any offence, cause, matter or thing committed or done upon the high sea or within any of the Havens, Rivers or Creeks of either of Our said Provinces, under your Government by any Captain, Commander, Lieutenant, Master, Officer, Seaman, Soldier or person whatsoever who shall be in Our actual service and pay, in or on board any of Our Ships of War or other Vessels acting by immediate Commission or Warrant from our Commissioners for executing the Office of High Admiral or from Our High Admiral of Great Britain for the time being under the seal of Our Admiralty, but that such Captain, Commander, Lieutenant, Master, Officer, Seaman, Soldier or other person so offending, shall be left to be proceeded against and tried as their offences shall require, either by commission under Our Great Seal of Great Britain, as the statute of the Twenty-eighth of Henry the Eighth directs or by commission from Our said Commissioner for executing the office of Our High Admiral or from Our High Admiral of Great Britain for the time being, according to the aforementioned Act intituled "An Act for explaining, amending, and reducing into one Act of Parliament the Laws relating to the Government of His Majesty's Ships, Vessels and forces by Sea," As the same is altered by An Act passed in the Nineteenth year of Our Reign intituled "An Act to explain and amend An Act made in the Twenty-second year of His late Majesty King George the Second, intituled, An Act for amending, explaining and reducing into one Act of Parliament the Laws relating to the Government of His Majesty's Ships, Vessels and forces by Sea";

Provided, nevertheless, that all disorders and misdemeanors committed on shore by any Captain, Commander, Lieutenant, Master, Officer, Seaman, Soldier or other person whatsoever belonging to any of Our Ships of War or other vessels acting by immediate Commission or Warrant from Our said Commissioners for executing the office of Our High Admiral or from Our High Admiral of Great Britain for the time being under the Seal of Our Admiralty may be tried and punished according to the laws of the place where any such disorders, offences or misdemeanors shall be committed on shore, notwithstanding such offender be in Our actual service and borne on Our pay on board any such our ships of war or other vessels acting by immediate

Commission or warrant from Our said Commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral or Our High Admiral of Great Britain for the time being aforesaid, so as he shall not receive any protection for the avoiding of Justice for such offences committed on shore from any pretence of his being employed in Our service at Sea.

You are to give warrants under your hand for the issuing of public monies for all public services, and Wee particularly require you to take care that regular accounts of all receipts and payments be duly kept, and that there be transmitted, every half year or oftener, copies thereof, properly audited, to Our Commissioners of Our Treasury, or to Our High Treasurer for the time being, to the end that we may be satisfied of the right and due application of the Revenue of Our said Provinces, with the probability of the increase or diminution of it under every head and article thereof.

And Wee do further give to you, the said Guy, Lord Dorchester, full power and authority when and so often as any Bill which has been passed by the Legislative Council and by the House of Assembly of either of Our said Provinces of Upper Canada or Lower Canada shall be presented unto you for Our Royal Assent, to declare according to your discretion (but subject, nevertheless, to the provisions contained in the said recited Act, passed in the present year of Our Reign, and subject also to such instructions, directions and authorities as Wee shall herewith or at any time hereafter give unto you in that behalf, under Our Signet and Sign Manual or by Our Order in Our Privy Council) that you assent to such Bill in Our Name, or that you withhold Our Assent from such Bill, or that you reserve such Bill for the signification of Our Royal pleasure thereon.

And we do by these presents give and grant unto you, the said Guy, Lord Dorchester, full power and Authority, with the advice of the Executive Councils appointed by Us, for the affairs of Our said Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, but subject, nevertheless, to the provisions of the said Act, and to such further powers, Authorities, and instructions as Wee may herewith or at any time hereafter give to you in that behalf, under Our Signet and Sign Manual, or by Our Order in Our Privy Council, to erect, constitute, and establish such court or courts of Judicature and public justice within Our said Provinces as you and they shall think fit and necessary for the hearing and determining of all causes, as well Criminal as Civil, according to Law and Equity, and for awarding execution thereupon with all reasonable and necessary powers, authorities, fees and privileges belonging thereunto, as also to appoint and commission fit persons in the several parts of your said Government to administer the several Oaths hereinbefore mentioned, as also to tender and administer the aforesaid Declaration unto such persons belonging to the said Courts as shall be obliged to take the same. And Wee do



hereby authorize and empower you to constitute and appoint Judges, and in cases requisite, Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer, Justices of the Peace, and other necessary Officers and Ministers in Our said Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, for the better administration of Justice and putting the Laws into execution, and to administer, or cause to be administered, unto them such Oath or Oaths as are usually taken for the execution and performance of offices and places and for the clearing of Truth in Judicial causes.

And Wee do hereby give and grant unto you full power and Authority, where you shall see cause, or shall judge any offender or offenders in Criminal matters, or for any fines or forfeitures due unto Us, fit objects of Our Mercy, to pardon all such offenders, and to remit all such offences, fines and forfeitures, Treason and wilful murder only excepted, in which cases you shall likewise have power upon extraordinary occasions to grant reprieves to the offenders until and to the intent that Our Royal pleasure may be known therein.

And Wee do likewise give and grant unto you full power and authority, with the advice of Our Executive Councils for the affairs of Our said Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, to grant Lands within the said Provinces respectively, which said grants are to pass and be sealed with Our Seal of such Province, and being entered upon Record by such officer or officers as shall be appointed thereunto, shall be good and effectual in Law against Us, Our Heirs and Successors. Provided, nevertheless, that no grants or Leases of any of the Trading ports in Our said Provinces shall, under colour of this authority, be made to any person or persons whatsoever until Our pleasure therein, shall be signified to you.

And Wee do hereby give you, the said Guy, Lord Dorchester, full power to order and appoint Fairs, Marts and Markets, as also such and so many Ports, Harbours, Bays, Havens and other places for the convenience and security of shipping, and for the better Loading and unloading of Goods and Merchandize within Our said Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada as by you, with the advice of Our Executive Council for Our said Provinces respectively, shall be thought fit and necessary for the same.

And Wee do hereby require and command all Our Officers and Ministers, Civil and Military, and all other Inhabitants of Our said Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada to be obedient, aiding and assisting unto you, the said Guy, Lord Dorchester, in the execution of this Our commission, and of the powers and authorities herein contained, and in case of your death or absence out of Our said Province of Upper Canada or Our Province of Lower Canada, to be obedient, aiding and assisting unto such persons as shall be appointed by us to be Our Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief of such Province respectively, to whom Wee do therefore by these Presents, in case of your death or



absence from such Province, give and grant all and singular the powers and Authorities herein granted to be by him executed and enjoyed during Our pleasure or until your arrival within such Province respectively.

And if, upon your death or absence out of Our said Provinces of Upper Canada or Lower Canada, or either of them, there be no person upon the place commissioned and appointed by Us to be our Lieutenant Governor or appointed by Us to administer Our Government within the said Province in case of the death or absence of you and of Our Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, Our Will and Pleasure is that the oldest member of Our Executive Council for Our said Province of Upper Canada or Our said Province of Lower Canada, being a Natural born subject of Great Britain, Ireland or Our Colonies and Plantations and professing the Protestant Religion who shall then be residing within such of Our said Provinces, shall take upon him the Administration of the Government and Execute Our said Commission and Instructions and the several powers and Authorities therein contained and to all intents and purposes as other Our Governors, Lieutenant Governors or persons administering Our Governments until Our further pleasure be known therein.

Nevertheless, as it may happen in case of the death, absence or removal or suspension of Our Lieutenant Governor of either of the Provinces above mentioned, that the succession of such oldest Member as aforesaid to the Administration of the Government may not be for the good of Our Service and the welfare of such Province, We do hereby authorize and empower you in case of such death, absence or removal if it shall appear to you, that it would not be expedient for such oldest Councillor in succession to administer the Government, to nominate and appoint by a commission under the Seal of such Province, you being yourself at the time of such appointment personally resident in it, any member of the Executive Council by Us appointed for Our said Province of Upper Canada or Our Province of Lower Canada respectively, whom you shall judge the most proper and fitting to be Our Lieutenant Governor thereof, such person being a Natural born subject of Great Britain, Ireland or of Our Colonies and Plantations and professing the Protestant Religion until Our pleasure thereupon shall be known, and you are to transmit to us by the first opportunity through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State your reasons for such Appointment.

And We do hereby give and grant unto you the said Guy Lord Dorchester, full power and Authority in case any person or persons commissioned or appointed by Us to any Office or Offices within Our said Provinces of Upper Canada or Lower Canada from which they may be liable to be removed by Us, shall in your opinion be unfit to continue in Our Service to suspend or remove such person or persons from their

several employments, without stating to him or them your reasons for such suspension or removal and We do hereby declare, Ordain and appoint that you the said Guy Lord Dorchester, shall and may hold, execute and enjoy the office and Place of Our Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our said Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, with all its rights, members and appurtenances whatsoever, together with all and singular the Powers and Authorities hereby granted unto you for and during Our Will and Pleasure.

In Witness Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, Witness :

Ourself at Westminster the Twelfth day  
of September, in the Thirty-first year of  
Our Reign.

By the King Himself

(Signed) YORKE. .

Endorsed—

*FIAT.—Recorded in the office of Enrollments at Quebec the 20th day  
of January, 1792, in the first Register of Commissions from His  
Majesty, folio A. Dated 12th September.*

“Department of the Secretary of State, of  
“Canada, Registrar’s Branch  
“Ottawa, 3rd January, 1906.

“I hereby certify the within to be a true and faithful copy of the  
Record of the Original Commission as entered in Liber E Folio 1.

“*Dep. Registrar General of Canada.*”

LETTER FROM THE DUKE OF PORTLAND, FOREIGN SECRETARY, TO LORD  
DORCHESTER, CONCERNING DIFFERENCES BETWEEN  
DORCHESTER AND SIMCOE.

Whitehall, 27 May, 1795.

Right Hon’ble Lord Dorchester.

My Lord,—

No. 15. I have had the honor of laying before the King your  
Lordship’s Letter numbered 22 and 23.

I can assure your Lordship that I felt great concern at reading your  
letter No. 22 and the more so because from the general terms in which  
your dissatisfaction is expressed, it is not in my power to take those  
means of removing it, which a specification of the particular causes to  
which it is owing, would have enabled me to do and which my know-  
ledge of the sentiments of all the King’s confidential servants with

respect to your Lordship authorises me to answer for their desire and endeavors jointly with mine to have seen accomplished.

Coinciding in opinion with your Lordship upon the principle of consolidating as much as possible the strength and interest of His Majesty's North American Provinces, I must notwithstanding avow, that I should have believed, on a fair and candid reference to the correspondence of this Department with those Provinces and to the various circumstances many of them of an urgent and extraordinary nature—under which it has been necessarily carried on, that your Lordship could not have thought—it “A measure of this Office to withdraw all Power from the Person with whom the King's Commissioners have placed it.” And indeed I am most certain, that it never was for a moment in the contemplation of my Predecessors to diminish a particle of that Power in any degree, in which the application of it was practicable.

With respect to your Lordship's Military Authority, which is the first and most important consideration as being most capable of being applied to all the Provinces with a view to their defence and protection, taken separately or jointly, I have only to refer your Lordship to my last Letter on this subject, a Triplicate of which I enclose,—In this capacity your Lordship has ever been considered, as corresponding with, and directing the Commanders in Chief of the Districts or the Lieutenant Governors, as the case may be, in all matters of a military nature in such manner as you shall judge necessary; and I should be sorry to understand that your directions or representations to them, in any case have not been attended to—with respect to such directions of a military nature, as, from the pressure of the occasion, and to avoid circuitry, have been sent from hence to the Commanders in Chief of Districts, or the Lieutenant Governors, it has from the nature of your command, been invariably understood and generally expressed to be communicated by them to your Lordship.

With respect to your Civil Authority as Governor General, I have only to observe, that as by His Majesty's Instructions, the Lieutenant Governor of each Province is vested therewith, except where you are present, it follows, of course, that such Lieutenant Governor must receive his directions from hence, respecting the various concerns of his Civil Government.

At the same time whenever and as often as your Lordship shall require information from any, or all of the Provinces, touching such matters as you shall judge proper to represent to His Majesty, I must take it for granted that the Lieutenant Governors do, as it is their duty, most readily communicate such information to you; and I hope it is unnecessary to add that any representation from you in consequence thereof will always meet with due attention from His Majesty's Confidential Servants.

I have been induced to enter rather more at large into the present subject, from the great respect I bear to your Lordship, and from a wish that you should not continue to entertain an idea so contrary to my sentiments, as that it would ever have passed thro' my mind to embarrass or diminish your authority. From the same respect, I wish to forbear giving an answer to the conclusion of your letter, as I hope mine of the 25th December last, which I observe you have not yet received, will render it unnecessary.

Having already, in several of my letters, expressed my sense of the attention of your Lordship's Government to the Revenue of the Province, I shall not trouble you with a repetition of it, in answer to your letter inclosing the Council minutes on matters of State, from the 18th January to the 14th February last.

The diminution of 38 p. cent. on the collection, by Licenses under the Act of the 14th of His present Majesty demonstrates the expensive system on which this duty is collected, and the saving which may be made by the amount of the Duties being collected under Acts of the Legislature, in effecting which the frequent instances I have had of your Lordship's zeal on similar occasions, assure me of your successfull, as well as your best exertions.

I am, etc.,  
PORTLAND.

Endorsed—Drafted,  
To Lord Dorchester,  
27 May, 1795.

## IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF THE HABITANT ON THE SOUTH SHORE OF THE DETROIT RIVER.

BY MARGARET CLAIRE KILROY.\*

Copy of the names of the contracting parties and of the dates of the marriages celebrated at the Church of the Assumption, "La Pointe de Montreal du Detroit" (Sandwich), 1760-1781.

The priest who received the nuptial vows of the first settlers on the south shore of the Detroit River, was Father Peter Potier, the last of the Jesuit missionaries to the Huron Indians, 1744-1781. Father Potier survived the French Government in Canada, and under British rule exercised the functions of the first pastor of the parish of Our Lady of the Assumption, Sandwich.

The good priest died on July 16, 1781. "The body was interred in the choir of the church of this parish, on the Gospel side. The ceremony was witnessed by a very large concourse of people." In these words the funeral is described in the ancient records written by Rev. John Francis Hubert, pastor of Ste. Anne's Church, Detroit, and later the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Quebec, who sung the requiem mass over the venerable missionary of the Huron Indians of the Detroit. In 1846 Father Potier's remains were transferred from "the old church of the Hurons" to the final resting-place under the nave of the present church of the Assumption, Sandwich.

L'an de N. S. mil septcent soixante et le . . . . de May apres la publication des Bans . . . . entre Franc. Morin, dit Valcour fils de . . . . d'une part, et de M. Magdelene Bouron, fille de . . . . d'autre part; et ne s'etant trouvé aucun empchement; Je susigné, prete, M.S.S. de la Comp. de Jesus, certifie avoir reçu leur mutuel consentement et leur ai donne la benediction nuptiale, et ce en presence de J. B. Rau, de Pierre DesNoyers, de J. B. Giron, de Charl. La Mare, et de J. B. LaPointe, qui ont signe.

PI. POTIER, M. J.

J. B. RAU.  
PIERRE DESNOYERS.  
J. B. GIRON.  
CHARLES LAMARE.  
J. B. LAPOINTE.

May .... 1760. Franc. Morin dit Valcour and M. Magdelene Bouron.

\* Miss Kilroy died at Windsor July 16th, 1906, while this paper was in type.

- Nov. 19th, 1764. Charles Bernier and Marie Louise Gaudet.\*
- Jan. 7th, 1765. Charles Dominique Janson and Marie Anne Binau.
- Jan. 7th, 1765. Jean Baptiste Giolette† and Suzanne Patene.
- June 24th, 1765. Jean Baptiste, R.O., and Marie Jeanne Prud'-homme.
- July 15th, 1765. Charles Gravelle and Marie Joseph Dutau.
- Jan. 7th, 1766. Claude Reaume and Genevieve Janis.
- Jan. 13th, 1766. Francois de Rouillard and Marie Anne Villers.
- Feb. 3rd, 1766. Etienne La Violette and Judith Prud'homme.
- April 8th, 1766. Louis Susor and Marie Joseph Le Beau.
- May 26th, 1766. Francois Le Beau and Marie Joseph Amable Binau.
- June 7th, 1766. Simon Gendron and Genevieve Vanier.
- Jan. 7th, 1767. Bonaventure Reaume and Jeanne Deshetres.
- May 11th, 1767. Thomas Pajot and Marie Louise Villers.
- July 8th, 1767. Antoine Rivard and Felicite Sainte Marie.
- Jan. 23rd, 1768. Jacques Charron and Jeanne Belle-Perche.
- Feb. 9th, 1768. Jean Saliot and Magedilene Jourdain.
- Feb. 15th, 1768. Charles Fontaine and Elizabeth Godefröi.
- Feb. 15th, 1768. Louis Montmeni and Agathe Prud'homme.
- June 16th, 1768. Guillaume Duperon and A.... Clairmont.
- August 31st, 1768. Pierre Tamisier and Marie Jos. Morin.
- Nov 2nd, 1768. Michel Vaudri and Marie Joseph Tourangeau.
- Jan. 2nd, 1769. Etien Jacob and Marie Magdelene Godet.
- Jan. 7th, 1769. Louis Charles Brugiere and Mary MaSrons.
- Feb. 5th, 1770. Francois Langlois and Marie Magdelene Prud'-homme.
- Feb. 12th, 1770. Jean B. Parè and Marguerita Le Beau.
- Feb. 12th, 1770. Francois Choisi and Marie Joseph Revau.
- Mar. 19th, 1770. Jean Baptiste Cuillerier Beaubien and Genevieve Parent
- July 16th, 1770. Alexis Cuillerier and Louise Reaume.
- July 22nd, 1770. Rene Theodore Du Roseau and Jeanne Villers.
- Sep. 5th, 1770. Jean Baptiste Durand and Marie Crépeau.
- Mar. 2nd, 1771. Joseph Mainville and Charlotte Le Duc.
- Sep. 25th, 1771. Joseph de Rouillard and Josette Godefroi.
- Nov. 25th, 1771. Joseph Valade and Theresé Binau.
- Nov. 28th, 1771. Laurent Parent and Marie Magdelene Janis.
- Oct. 31st, 1772. Pierre Becquet and Catherine Potier dit L'ardoile.

\* Godè, called Marentette.

† Giolette or Ouellette, pronounced Willette.



- Mar. 14th, 1773. Antoine L'Anglois and Marie des Anges Rochelot.  
 Mar. 17th, 1773. Joseph Valcour and Josette MaSrons.  
 June 14th, 1773. Louis Brouiller and Marie Louisa Des Noyers.  
 June 30th, 1773. Alexis L'Orangé Maisonville and Marguerite Jon-  
 cair.  
 July 12th, 1773. Charles Renaud and Marie Magdelene Bertrand.  
 Sep. 5th, 1773. Jean Baptiste La Pointe and Catherine Goiau.  
 Oct. 23rd, 1773. Joseph La Pointe and Marie Louise Panisse.  
 Nov. 22nd, 1773. Vital Du Mouchelle and Marie Magdelene Goiau.  
  
 Jan. 10th, 1774. Jean Bapt. L'Antailla and Marie Catherine Ber-  
 geron.  
 Feb. 7th 1774. Antoine Boufar and Angelique Boimie.  
 May 2nd, 1774. Zacharie Cloutier and Thérèse Campeau.  
 Oct. 20th, 1774. Claude Saint Aubin and Marie Jann.  
 Nov. 21st, 1774. Michel Catin and Marie Louise Goiau.  
  
 Jan 9th, 1775. Louis Viller dit St. Louis and Charlotte Auriendo dit  
 Joachim.  
 Feb. 13th, 1775. Michel Vaudri and Elizabeth Drouillard.  
 Feb. 19th, 1775. Joseph Godet and Jeanne Pelette.  
 Feb. 20th, 1775. Jacques Bezer dit L'evieillé and Catherine Meté.  
 Nov. 21st, 1775. Charles Domnique Janson dit La Palme and Marie  
 Gendron.  
 Jan. 8th, 1776. Pierre Campeau and M. Magdelene Godefroi.  
 Jan. 15th, 1776. Ignace Juste and Lisette Le Beau.  
 Jan. 27th, 1776. Francois Pratt and Elizabeth Parent.  
 Mar. 19th, 1776. Jacques St. Aubin and Charlote Belair.  
 May 6th, 1776. J. Baptiste Le Beau and Suzanne Chauvin.  
 May 16th, 1776. Francois Berthelot and M. Louise Godet.  
 July 8th, 1776. Joseph Bertieme and Catherine Pilette.  
  
 Jan. 8th, 1777. Louis Goiau and Therese Janis.  
 Feb. 20th, 1777. Victor Morisseau and Charlote Bergeron.  
 Mar. 10th, 1777. Pierre Charon and Charlote Campeau.  
 Aug. 4th, 1777. Antoine Robert and Theresa Drouillar.  
 Sep. 15th, 1777. Jean Baptiste Rasieau and Appolina Des Lieres.  
 Sep. 22nd, 1777. Jean Bapt. Gignac and Catherine Le Beau.  
 Sep. 24th, 1777. Michel Roy and Marie Jeanne Villers dit St. Louis.  
  
 Oct. 19th, 1778. Charles Drouillar and Marie Louise Quenel.  
 Nov. 9th, 1778. Pierre le Vasseur and Marie Anne Le Sueur.  
  
 Jan. 25th, 1779. Pierre Proue and Marie Joseph Amable Binau.  
 Jan. 30th, 1779. Antoine Rousseau and Mary Joseph Morin.  
 Dec. 20th, 1779. Paul Marsac and Mary Anne Chêne.

Jan. 10th, 1780. Louis Trudelle and Susanne Des Loyers.  
 Jan. 17th, 1780. Jean Baptist Gignac ad Charlotte Bertrand.  
 Aug. 11th, 1780. Jos. Vermet and Josette Campeau.  
 Sep. 21st, 1780. Pierre Reaume and Jeanne Campeau.  
 Nov. 6th, 1780. Jean Bapt. Drouillar and Marie Charlotte Drouin.  
 Nov. 18th, 1780. Charles Fontenai de Quindre and Mary Catherine  
 Chêne.

Jan. 8th, 1781. Joseph de Ganne and M. Magdelene Prud'homme.  
 Feb. 27th, 1781. Jacques Godreau and Thérèse Bertrand.

The records of the Church of the Assumption are written in French; they are consecutive for nearly one hundred and fifty years, commencing in the month of May, when Father Potier wrote, "The year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty, and goes on to record the marriage of Frank. Morin called Valcour and M. Magdelene Bouron in the presence of five witnesses, who are named in the entry and who also sign the register after the officiating priest. A faithful copy of the entry of this first marriage celebrated at the Church of the Assumption is given the reader on the second page of this manuscript.

The lover of history will have noticed the interval of time which intervenes between the date of the first marriage and the date of the second marriage entry. Let him pause to remember that in 1760 the flag of France still floated over Fort Pontchartrain (Detroit); that in 1763, the south shore of the Detroit River was the storm centre of the great Indian conspiracy of Pontiac, having for its object the overthrow of British supremacy in Canada.

During these fateful years, although marriages were rare at the Church of the Assumption, the records were kept, but they were of baptisms. In 1761 there were seven baptized; in 1762 there were sixteen baptized; in 1763 there were twenty-eight baptized, or a total of fifty-one in the three years.

Father Potier wrote in microscopic round hand; every letter was perfectly formed with ink true to its color; each marriage entry occupied about a dozen lines of space and was a fine record of family history. There is the date, the publication of banns, the ecclesiastical dispensation if there is one (usually for consanguinity), the name of the groom and of his father and of his mother and from whence they came (frequently from some parish in France), the name of the bride and of her ancestry; the priest who officiated is described, as well as the church where the ceremony was celebrated; the names of the witnesses,

who also sign the register, sometimes with the mark in legal form. In nearly every case the witness is a man, there is no bridesmaid.

Many of the names written in the old records are well known in history, as in a marriage celebrated on November 18th, 1780, between Charles Fontenai de Quindre, son of Antoine Cesar de Quindre, "ecuyer" (he was colonel of Militia under French rule), and of Francis Marie Anne Piquoté de Bellestre (sister of the last French Commandant at Detroit), daughter of Francois Piquoté, Sieur de Bellestre, and of Dame Catherine Trotier, and Catherine Chêne, daughter of Pierre Chêne and Mary Anne Cuillerier. Witness, Jean B. Le Duc, Madame Trotier La Morandiere, Antoine de Quindre, Charles de Quindre, Joseph Gouin, Jean Louis de Quindre, Madame La Morandiere de Quindre, Mary Catherine Chêne, Charles Gerin.

Father Potier was a Belgian; he was not familiar with the orthography of French names, and in his register, which I faithfully copied in this manuscript, there are many mistakes in spelling names, such as: "Morin" for Morand; "Gaudet" for Godé; "Ro" for Rau; "Janis" for Janisse; "Saliot" for Saliotte; "Goiau" for Goyeau; "Boimie" for Boismere; "Godefroi" for Godefroy; "Fontenai" for Fontenoy; "Rochelot" for Rocheleau; "Des Hetres" for Des Hestres; "Du Roseau" for Du Rocher; "L'antailla" for Antaya; "Giolette" for Ouellette; "Etien" for Etienne (Stephen); "L'Anglois" for Langlois, etc.

The descendants of these first settlers in the parish of the Assumption are numerous in Essex of to-day; they retain the land and the language of their fathers. French sermons are preached on Sunday in many of the churches throughout the county, but in local life the language of the school playground is the language of the people, and that is English.

MARGARET CLAIRE KILROY.

Windsor, Ont., Feb. 1, 1906.

BAPTISMS (1761 TO 1786), MARRIAGES (1782 TO 1786), AND  
DEATHS (1768 TO 1786), RECORDED IN THE PARISH  
REGISTERS OF ASSUMPTION, SANDWICH.

The Essex Historical Society, believing that a perusal of the above would possess more than local interest, applied to the proper authority and were kindly permitted to copy from the parish registers the baptisms, marriages and deaths as therein recorded, and now present a portion for a period of about twenty-five years as above.

Much might be written about this old and historic parish, but a few facts will have to suffice here. Its history is certainly unique, dating back to 1767, and being for many years under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Quebec. It is one of the earliest parishes of the many established by the Jesuit missionaries in the old Province of Canada.

Its origin is connected with a mission of Hurons or Wyandottes which was founded in 1728 by Father Armand de la Richardie, a Jesuit, who had previously started a mission of the Hurons at Detroit to the number of six hundred, all of whom he had converted.

In 1803 the parish was called the Assumption of La Pointe-de-Montreal or L'Assomption du Detroit.

In 1742 the Huron village was removed to Bois Blanc Island, opposite Amherstburg, and in 1744 an assistant was given to Father Richardie in the person of Father Pierre Potier. Father Richardie remained between Detroit and Pointe-de-Montreal until about 1751. It is believed that about this time the first mission house or chapel was erected at the latter place.

In 1767 the mission, including both French and Indians, was erected into a parish under the name of L'Assomption de la Pointe de Montreal or L'Assomption du Detroit. Father Potier remained in charge until his death in 1781. He was succeeded by Rev. M. Jean François Hubert who was sent by the Bishop of Quebec. Shortly after his arrival a new church was built on the land given by the Hurons. On his departure for Quebec in 1788 the parish was under the care of Rev. M. Frechette, parish priest of St. Anne's, Detroit, for a short time, when Rev. F. M. X. Dufaux was appointed and remained for ten years. The present handsome church was commenced during the pastorate of the Rev. Angus McDonell in 1843, and finished a few years afterwards.

The marriages recorded in this parish from 1761 to 1782, during the pastorate of Rev. Father Potier, are not included here, as the same form a portion of a paper read by Miss Margaret Claire Kilroy, at the annual meeting of the Ontario Historical Society at Niagara, 1905, and are given at page 28.

FRANCIS CLEARY,  
*President Essex Historical Society.*

## BAPTISMS RECORDED IN THE PARISH REGISTERS OF ASSUMPTION, FROM JULY 16, 1761, TO SEPTEMBER 14, 1786.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name of Child.</i>	<i>Names of Parents.</i>	<i>Names of Sponsors.</i>	<i>Officiating Priest.</i>
1761				
July 16..	Réné	{ Michel Campeau. Josephine Buteau.	{ René Cloutier Marie Anne Bienvenu.	{ Rev. F. Potier, Ptre., J. M. " "
Aug. 3..	Louise	{ François Le Beau. Josephine Bigra.	{ Etienne Jacob Louise Godet.	{ " " " "
Aug. 23..	Réné	{ René Cloutier Josephine Campeau.	{ Charles La Mare Josephine Buteau.	{ " " " "
Nov. 2..	Charles	{ Simon Bergeron Catherine Le Beau.	{ Michel Vaudri Charlotte Campeau.	{ " " " "
Nov. 3..	Louis Gabriel	{ Gabriel Le Grand Marie Magdelène Chapoton.	{ Louis Jadot Josephine Chapoton.	{ " " " "
Nov. 9..	Jean Baptiste	{ Joseph Pillette Jeanne Belleperche.	{ Jean Bapt. Couture Catherine St. Etienne.	{ " " " "
Nov. 11..	Marie Marguerite	{ Joseph Bourdeau Marie Louise Clermont.	{ Louis Clermont Marie Marguerite Desbutes.	{ " " " "
1762				
Feb. 21..	Michel	{ François Rochelot Josephine Meloche.	{ Michel Vaudri Catherine Meloche.	{ " " " "
Feb. 24..	Marie-Anne	{ Pierre Deenoyers Louise Le Duc.	{ Vital Goyeau Marie Louise Godet.	{ " " " "
Feb. 27..	Simon	{ Simon Rouillard Marguerite Saint-Jean.	{ Joseph Saint Etienne Marie Anne Bienvenu.	{ " " " "
Mar. 8..	Joseph	{ Jean Baptiste De Rouillard Charlotte Bigra.	{ Joseph Charlan. Marie Elizabeth Rapin.	{ " " " "
Mar. 15..	Catherine	{ Charles Campeau Charlotte Monray.	{ Michel Campeau Catherine Meloche.	{ " " " "
Mar. 27..	Catherine	{ Jean Louis Révau. Josephine St. Etienne.	{ Michel Vaudri Catherine Meloche.	{ " " " "
May 18..	Marguerite	{ Louis Clermont Marie Louise Bouron.	{ Jean Bapt. Petit (Dit Millehomme)	{ " " " "
June 1..	Pierre	{ Charles Bouron Marguerite Reaume.	{ Pierre Reaume Marie Magd. Pillette.	{ " " " "
June 11..	Jean Chrysostome	{ Louis Villers Marie Jos. Morin.	{ Jean Chrysostome Thiriot Marie Louise Villers.	{ " " " "

June 12., François Xavier .....	{ François Xavier La Costa (Dit Languedoc)	{ Etienne La Coate .....	{	"	"	"
30	M. Magdelène Bouron .....	Suzanne Bègu (Dit Patène) .....	{	"	"	"
Aug. 11., Jean François .....	{ Louis Joseph Du Saux .....	Jean Bapt. Du Saux .....	{	"	"	"
	{ Marie Louise Des Butes .....	Marie Louise Godet .....	{	"	"	"
Oct. 2., Louis .....	{ Pierre Meloche .....	Louis Clairmont .....	{	"	"	"
	{ Marie Catherine St. Etienne .....	Marie Louise Béquemont .....	{	"	"	"
Nov. 19., Marie Louise .....	{ Jean Baptiste Petit .....	Pierre Meloche .....	{	"	"	"
	{ Marie Josephine Poupart .....	Marie Louise Bouron .....	{	"	"	"
Dec. 5., Etienne .....	{ Robert Thibaut .....	Etienne La Violette .....	{	"	"	"
	{ Marguerite Prud'homme .....	Marie Jeanne Prud'homme .....	{	"	"	"
Dec. 15., Marie Charlotte .....	{ Joseph Derouen .....	Etienne Langeron .....	{	"	"	"
	{ Charlotte Campeau .....	Marie Jeanne Prud'homme .....	{	"	"	"
Dec. 29., René .....	{ Auguste Tremblais .....	Réné Cloutier .....	{	"	"	"
1783	{ Marie Judith La Foret .....	Marie Josephine Courtois .....	{	"	"	"
Jan. 12., André .....	{ Simon Bergeron .....	André Jacob .....	{	"	"	"
	{ Catherine Le Beau .....	Marie Anne Bino .....	{	"	"	"
Jan. 13., Geneviève .....	{ Joseph Amable Bonvouloir .....	Joseph Maillon .....	{	"	"	"
	{ Véronique Denis .....	Geneviève Janis .....	{	"	"	"
Feb. 21., Joseph .....	{ François Rochelot .....	Joseph Le Beau .....	{	"	"	"
	{ Josephine Meloche .....	Charlotte Bigra .....	{	"	"	"
Feb. 28., Guillaume .....	{ Jean Baptiste Ravalet .....	Guillaume Goyau .....	{	"	"	"
	{ Marie Rose Bigra .....	Marie Jeanne Deshêtres .....	{	"	"	"
Mar. 22., Joseph .....	{ Joseph Bordaun .....	Jean Bapt. Petit .....	{	"	"	"
	{ Louise Clermont .....	Louise Bourron .....	{	"	"	"
Apr. 5., Joseph .....	{ Jean Bapt. Goyau .....	Joseph Amable Deslières .....	{	"	"	"
	{ Marie Louise Angélique Deslières .....	Thérèse Meloche .....	{	"	"	"
May 5., Joseph .....	{ Charles Campeau .....	Joseph Pilette .....	{	"	"	"
	{ Charlotte Montrét .....	Marie Louise Béquemont .....	{	"	"	"
May 16., Dominique .....	{ François Gaudet .....	Vital Goyau .....	{	"	"	"
	{ Jeanne Parent .....	Elizabeth Parent .....	{	"	"	"
May 20., Geneviève .....	{ Louis Jadot .....	Pierre Chêne .....	{	"	"	"
	{ Marguerite Desbutes .....	(Dit La Bute) .....	{	"	"	"
		Marie Louise Doyon .....	{	"	"	"



## BAPTISMS—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name of Child.</i>	<i>Names of Parents.</i>	<i>Names of Sponsors.</i>	<i>Officiating Priest.</i>
1763				
June 9..	Charles François	{Dyonée La Ronde Suzanne De Selle	{Pierre Meloche Jeanne Belleperche	{Rev. F. Potier, Ptre., J.M. " " "
June 19..	Cécile	{Christostome Thriot. Julie Campeau	{Jean Bapt. Campeau Cécile Marsac	{ " " "
June 26..	Louise	{Jean Joseph Grenon Marie Amable Hardouin	{Pierre Charles Hardouin Catherine Meloche	{ " " "
June 30..	Pierre	{Pierre Bohéme. Marie Josephine Courtois	{Simon Courtois Marie Anne Villers	{ " " "
July 3..	Joseph	{François Comparé. Marie Tremblais	{Joseph Saucé Marie Tremblais	{ " " "
July 7..	Marie Joséphine	{Réné Cloutier Josephine Campeau	{Michel Campeau Marie Elizabeth De Rouillard	{ " " "
July 11..	Charles	{Charles Dupuis Catherine Saint-Aubin	{Louis Saint-Aubin Agnes Tremblais	{ " " "
July 11..	Charlotte	{Louis Deshêtres Thérèse Louvier	{Charles Moran Marie Geneviève Tremblais	{ " " "
July 11..	Joseph Hector	{Ambroise Tremblais Marguerite Cimar	{Joseph Hector Hévé Suzanne Bey	{ " " "
July 14..	Marie Louise	{Pierre Chêne Marie Anne Cuillier	{Jean Bapt. Cuillier Marie Anne Chêne	{ " " "
July 18..	Joseph	{Nicolas Langlois Marie Magdelène Pilette	{Hyacinthe Deshêtres Marie Anne Pilette	{ " " "
July 21..	Pierre Jean Marie	{Jean Bapt. Cuillier Marie Anne Barron	{Pierre Chêne Marie Catherine Cuillier	{ " " "
Aug. 13..	Jacob	{Antoine Robert. Marie Louise Béquemont	{Jean Bapt. Ro Félicité Sainte-Marie	{ " " "
Aug. 14..	Marie Françoise	{Joseph La Feuillade Marie Anne Hamelin	{François Charpentier Suzanne Bey	{ " " "
Sept. 5..	François Charles	{Charles François Caron Marie Louise Binau	{Jean Bapt. Giron Marie Anne Binau	{ " " "
Oct. 12..	François Xavier Robert	{Robert Navarre Archange Marsac	{Charles Etienne Marin Marie Françoise Navarre	{ " " "

Oct. 26..Françoise .....	{ Jean Baptiste Dubreuil .....	François De Rouillard .....	"	"	"
	{ Catherine De Rouillard .....	Françoise Mini .....	"	"	"
Nov. 27..Gabriel .....	{ Jean Baptiste Drouillard .....	Gabriel Héquet .....	"	"	"
	{ Charlotte Bigra .....	Marie Jeanne Prud'homme .....	"	"	"
1784					
Feb. 16..Joseph .....	{ Simon Rouillard .....	Joseph Rouillard .....	"	"	"
	{ Marguerite St. Jean .....	Marie Louise Clermont .....	"	"	"
	{ (D <sup>ne</sup> Martin)				
Apr. 5..Pierre .....	{ Louis Clermont .....	Pierre Tamizier .....	"	"	"
	{ Louise Bourron .....	Susanne Bey .....	"	"	"
Apr. 23..Françoise .....	{ François Le Beau .....	Jean Bapt. Rouillard .....	"	"	"
	{ Josephine Bigra .....	Josephine Meloche .....	"	"	"
Apr. 23..Charles .....	{ François Dubois .....	Charles La Mare .....	"	"	"
	{ Susanne Du Rivage .....	Marie Catherine St. Etienne .....	"	"	"
June 28..Marie Jeanne .....	{ Michel Campeau .....	Michel Campeau .....	"	"	"
	{ Marie Josephine Dutau .....	Marie Jeanne Prud'homme .....	"	"	"
Aug. 18..Marie Louise .....	{ Robert Thibaut .....	Louis Jadot .....	"	"	"
	{ Marguerite Prud'homme .....	Marie Louise Godet .....	"	"	"
Sept. 29..Marie Magdelène .....	{ Louis Villers .....	François Villers .....	"	"	"
	{ Marie Louise Morin .....	Marie Magdelène Janis .....	"	"	"
Oct. 10..Jacob .....	{ Joseph Pillette .....	Joseph Pongée .....	"	"	"
	{ Jeanne Belleperche .....	Judith Cuillier .....	"	"	"
Oct. 25..Etienne .....	{ Joseph Bourdeau .....	Etienne Jacob .....	"	"	"
	{ Louise Clairmont .....	Marie Jeanne Prud'homme .....	"	"	"
Nov. 9..Dominique .....	{ Jean Bapt. Rouillard .....	Charles Dominique Janson .....	"	"	"
	{ Charlotte Bigra .....	Marie Anne Binan .....	"	"	"
Dec. 1..Nicolas .....	{ Nicolas Langlois .....	Laurent Parent .....	"	"	"
	{ Marie Magdelène Pillette .....	Susanne Du Bey .....	"	"	"
Dec. 3..Joseph .....	{ Charles Bourron .....	Joseph Le Sueur .....	"	"	"
	{ Marguerite Reaume .....	Susanne Du Bey .....	"	"	"
Dec. 27..Etienne .....	{ Pierre Meloche .....	Amable Saint-Etienne .....	"	"	"
	{ Marie Catherine Saint Etienne .....	Marie Josephine Robert .....	"	"	"
Dec. 28..Hypolite .....	{ Fr. Janis .....	Hypolite Janis .....	"	"	"
	{ Thérèse Meloche .....	Marie Jeanne Deshêtres .....	"	"	"
1785					
Jan. 16..Archange .....	{ Louis Joseph Du Saulx .....	Charles Bernier .....	"	"	"
	{ Marie Louise Desbutes .....	Geneviève Gaudet .....	"	"	"

## BAPTISMS—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name of Child.</i>	<i>Names of Parents.</i>	<i>Names of Sponsors.</i>	<i>Officiating Priest.</i>
<b>1765</b>				
Mar. 3	Reine Angélique	{ Jean Bapt. Tourangeau Joseph Pilote. }	{ Jean Bapt. Dufour Josephine Tourangeau. }	Rev. T. Potier, Ptre., J.M.
Mar. 30	François	{ Jean Louis Révau. Marie Josephine Saint-Etienne }	{ Jean Bapt. Leutaine. Marie Josephine Révau }	" "
Apr. 8	Louis	{ Jean Baptiste Bigot. (Dit Patoka) Marie Françoise Mini }	{ Jean Saliot. Marie Anne Villers }	" "
Apr. 14	Marguerite	{ Charles Campeau Charlotte Montrey }	{ Pierre Des Lauriers. Marguerite Saint-Jean }	" "
Apr. 23	Elizabeth	{ Charles François Caron Marie Louise Binau }	{ Jean Bapt. La Haye. Elizabeth Saint-Aubin }	" "
Aug. 11	Marie Anne	{ Jacob André Marie Anne Godefroi }	{ Pierre Janeral. Marie Magdelene Levravau }	" "
Sept. 3	Cécile	{ Pierre La Butte Marie Anne Cuillerier }	{ Louis Cesar De Quindre Marie Louise Robert }	" "
Sept. 11	Marie Marguerite	{ Charles Bernier. Marie Louise Godet }	{ Louis Joseph Du Saulx. Marie Anne Navarre }	" "
Sept. 23	Charles (age, 1 year)	{ Louis Pelichon Marie Thérèse Pinparé }	{ François De Rouillard. Marie Anne Villers }	" "
Oct. 29	Zacharie	{ René Cloutier Josephine Campeau }	{ Zacharie Cloutier. Marie Josephine Robert }	" "
Nov. 4	Marie Louise	{ Joseph Deslières Véronique Denis }	{ Vital Goyau Marie Jeanne Deshétes }	" "
Dec. 8	Alexis	{ Nicolas Langlois Marie Magd. Pilette }	{ Antonio Langlois Marie Anne Chêne }	" "
Dec. 14	Jean Louis	{ Pierre Desnoyers Marie Louise Le Duc }	{ Claude Reaume. Geneviève Janis }	" "
<b>1766</b>				
Jan. 22	Joseph	{ Joseph Maillon Thérèse Le Duc }	{ Pierre Desnoyers Marie Louise Angélique Bonvouloir }	" "
Feb. 11	Jean Baptiste	{ Joseph Bordeau Marie Louise Clermont }	{ Jean Bapt. Tourangeau. Marie Magd. Bourron }	" "
Feb. 15	François Robert	{ Robert Thibault Marguerite Prud'homme }	{ François Prud'homme Louise Godefroi }	" "

BAPTISMS RECORDED IN THE PARISH REGISTERS OF ASSUMPTION. 37

Mar. 14..Nicolas .....	{François Janis .....	Moreau Bonvouloir .....	"	"	"
	{Thérèse Meloche .....	Marie Louise Bonvouloir .....	"	"	"
May 20..Jean Baptiste .....	{Jean Baptiste Goillette .....	Omer Languedoc .....	"	"	"
	{Susanne Faterne .....	Geneviève Godet .....	"	"	"
June 4..Josephine .....	{François Rochelot .....	Simon Meloche .....	"	"	"
	{Marie Josephine Meloche .....	Louise Tourengau .....	"	"	"
July 2..Marie Louise .....	{Simon Rouillard .....	Joseph Rouillard .....	"	"	"
	{M. Magd. St. Jean .....	Marie Louise Campeau .....	"	"	"
July 7..Joseph Louis .....	{Joseph Du Saux .....	Jean Bapt. Tourangeau .....	"	"	"
	{Marie Louise Des Butes .....	Marie Marg. Reaume .....	"	"	"
Sept. 28..Michel Archange .....	{Antoine Robert .....	Charles Fontaine .....	"	"	"
	{Marie Louise Béquembont .....	Marie Louise Campeau .....	"	"	"
Oct. 17..Jeanne .....	{Charles Campeau .....	Charles André Barthe .....	"	"	"
	{Charlotte Montrey .....	Jeanne Pilette .....	"	"	"
Oct. 27..Simon .....	{Pierre Meloche .....	Charles La Mare .....	"	"	"
	{Marie Catherine St. Etienne .....	Catherine Meloche .....	"	"	"
Nov. 7..Geneviève .....	{Claude Reaume .....	Laurent Parent .....	"	"	"
	{Geneviève Janis .....	Marie Louise Reaume .....	"	"	"
Nov. 8..Geneviève .....	{François Rouillard .....	Joseph St. Etienne .....	"	"	"
	{Marie Anne Villers .....	Marie Josephine Morin .....	"	"	"
Nov. 25..Marie Jeanne .....	{Jean Bapt. Rouillard .....	Jean Bapt. Tourangeau .....	"	"	"
	{Charlotte Bigna .....	Jeanne Prud'homme .....	"	"	"
Dec. 3..François Xavier .....	{Jean Bapt. Billiot .....	Jean Louis Révau .....	"	"	"
	{Marie Françoise Mini .....	Jeanne Séguin .....	"	"	"
Dec. 23..Jean .....	{Jean Bapt. Ro .....	(Dit La Deronte)	"	"	"
	{Jeanne Prud'homme .....	François Prud'homme .....	"	"	"
1787		Marie Josephine Pilote .....	"	"	"
Jan. 17..Joseph .....	{François Morin .....	Joseph Bordeau .....	"	"	"
	{Marie Magd. Bouron .....	Suzanne Béqui .....	"	"	"
	(Dit Valcour)	(Dit Faterne)	"	"	"
Mar. 7..Marie Françoise .....	{Jean Louis Leveau .....	Joseph Ste. Marie .....	"	"	"
	{Josephine St. Etienne .....	Marie Françoise Robert .....	"	"	"
Mar. 16..Philippe .....	{Jean Bapt. Tourangeau .....	Etienne Jacob .....	"	"	"
	{Marie Jos. Pilote .....	Judith Prud'homme .....	"	"	"
Mar. 16..Judith .....	{Jeanne B. Tourangeau .....	Jean Bapt. Fauvel .....	"	"	"
	{Marie Jos. Pilote .....	Marie Jos. Meloche .....	"	"	"



July 16.. Jacques.	{ François Godet.	Jacques Parent.	"	"	"
	{ Jeanne Parent.	Marie Marguerite Godet.	"	"	"
Aug. 12.. Louis.	{ Simon Rouillard.	Louis Villers.	"	"	"
	{ Marguerite St. Jean.	Thérèse Cabassier.	"	"	"
Aug. 28.. Pierre.	{ François Morin.	Pierre Morin.	"	"	"
	{ Marie Magdelène Bouron.	Marie Magdelène Langnedou.	"	"	"
Sept. 13.. Marie Des-Anges.	{ Pierre Chêne	François Joncaire Chabert.	"	"	"
	{ (Dit Labute)		"	"	"
	{ Marie Anne Cuillier.	Agathe Française Chêne	"	"	"
Sept. 27.. Jean Baptiste.	{ Jean Baptiste Bertrand.	Réné Théodore Duroseau.	"	"	"
	{ Marie Magdelène Saint-Jean.	Marie Anne Chêne.	"	"	"
Oct. 2.. Marie Joseph.	{ Thomas Pajot.	Pierre Meloche.	"	"	"
	{ Marie Louise Villier.	Marie Joseph Morin.	"	"	"
Oct. 4.. François.	{ François Rouillard.	Louis Villier.	"	"	"
	{ Marie Anne Villier.	Marguerite Saint-Jean.	"	"	"
Oct. 14.. Marie Joseph.	{ Joseph Bourdeau.	Zacharie Cloutier.	"	"	"
	{ Marie Louise Clairmont.	Marie Joseph Le Beau.	"	"	"
Oct. 15.. Marie Joseph.	{ Antoine Rivard.	Charles Bernard.	"	"	"
	{ Félicité Saint-Marie.	Josette Enard.	"	"	"
Oct. 19.. Angélique.	{ Nicolas Langlois.	Jacques Riendeau.	"	"	"
	{ Marie Magdelène Pilette.	Elizabeth Parent.	"	"	"
Nov. 18.. Etienne.	{ Charles Bernier.	Etienne Jacob.	"	"	"
	{ Marie Louise Godet.	Marie Magdelène Godet.	"	"	"
Dec. 30.. Louis.	{ Susor Le Beau.	François Le Beau.	"	"	"
	{ Josette Le Beau.	Jeanne Belleperche.	"	"	"
1768					
Jan. 1.. Louis.	{ Louis Montméri.	Jean Baptiste Ran.	"	"	"
	{ Agathe Prud'homme.	Marie-Louise Villier.	"	"	"
Jan. 20.. François.	{ Jean Baptiste Gollotte.	François Janis.	"	"	"
	{ Suzanne Le Bey.	Marguerite Reaume.	"	"	"
Mar. 15.. Jean Baptiste.	{ François Rochelot.	Réné Théodore Du-roseau.	"	"	"
	{ Marie Joseph Meloche.	Marie Des-Anges Rochelot.	"	"	"
Mar. 27.. Marie-Anne.	{ Charles Campeau.	François Godet.	"	"	"
	{ Charlotte Montrey.	Marie Anne Campeau.	"	"	"
Apr. 14.. Catherine.	{ Pierre Meloche.	Jacques Charron.	"	"	"
	{ Marie Catherine Saint-Etienne.	Marie Louise Campeau.	"	"	"



## BAPTISMS—Continued.

Date.	Name of Child.	Names of Parents.		Names of Sponsors.		Officiating Priest.
1769						
Apr. 22.	Thérèse	{ Jean Baptiste Billond François Mini	{ Jean Baptiste Giron. Joseph Révau	.....	.....	Rev. F. Potier, Ptre, J.M.
Apr. 30.	Marie-Anne	{ Joseph Amable Deslères Marie Angélique Saint-Denis	{ Jean Bapt. Goyeau Anne Chêne	.....	.....	" "
May 11.	Marie-Jeanne	{ Jean Baptiste Rau Marie Jeanne Prud'homme	{ Pierre Prud'homme Marguerite Le Beau	.....	.....	" "
June 14.	Marie-Jeanne	{ Jean Louis Révau Marie Joseph Sainte-Etienne	{ Jean Bapt. Paré. Marie Jeanne Viller	.....	.....	" "
July 14.	Catherine	{ Joseph Bondi Josette Gamelin	{ Jacques Charron. Jeanne Belleperche	.....	.....	" "
July 29.	Pierre	{ Claude Reaume. Geneviève Janis	{ Jacques Babi Anne Navarre	.....	.....	" "
Aug. 11.	Laurent	{ François Godet Marentette. Marie Jeanne Parent	{ Laurent Parent. Marie Magdelène Janis	.....	.....	" "
Sept. 28.	Marguerite	{ Etienne Langeron. Catherine St. Aubin	{ François Closier Magdelène Prud'homme	.....	.....	" "
Oct. 2.	Jean-Charles	{ Robert Thibault. Marguerite Prud'homme.	{ Charles Renaud Marie Joseph Prud'homme	.....	.....	" "
Oct. 7.	Marie Des-Anges	{ Etienne Laviolette. Judith Prud'homme.	{ Jean Baptiste La Pointe. Marie Des-Anges Rochelot	.....	.....	" "
Nov. 14.	Charlotte	{ Bonaventure Reaume Jeanne Deshêtres.	{ Jacques Joachim Marie Louise Reaume	.....	.....	" "
Nov. 26.	François	{ Charles François Fontaine. Elizabeth Godefroi	{ François Langlois Josette Godefroi	.....	.....	" "
Dec. 26.	Noel	{ Hyacinthe Des-hêtres Marie-Anne Pilette.	{ Jacques La Selles Marie Anne Chêne.	.....	.....	" "
1770						
Jan. 4.	Henri	{ Simon Rouillard. Marguerite Saint Jean	{ Louis Blanchette Marie Elizabeth Valet. (Dit Versailles)	.....	.....	" "
Feb. 2.	Catherine	{ René Cloutier Josette Campeau	{ Louis Susor Catherine Pilette	.....	.....	" "
Feb. 18.	Jaques	{ Etienne Jacob Marie Magdelène Godet	{ Louis Joseph Dusault. Marie Jeanne Parent	.....	.....	" "

Feb. 19.. Marie Louise.....	{ Antoine Meloche .....	{ Pierre Meloche .....	"	"	"
	{ Marie Louise Campeau .....	{ Julienne Cuillier .....	"	"	"
Feb. 20.. Pierre .....	{ Pierre Chêne .....	{ Pierre Chêne .....	"	"	"
	{ Marie Anne Cuillier .....	{ Marie Joseph Cuillier .....	"	"	"
Feb. 22.. Basile .....	{ Pierre Desnoirs .....	{ Antoine Guérin .....	"	"	"
	{ Elizabeth Rouillard .....	{ Elizabeth Valet .....	"	"	"
Mar. 11.. Charlotte .....	{ Gabriel Le Grand, Ecuyer .....	{ François Godet Marantet .....	"	"	"
	{ Chevalier de Saint-Bré .....		"	"	"
	{ Veronique Reaume .....	{ Marie Louise Reaume .....	"	"	"
Apr. 26.. Catherine .....	{ Jean Baptiste Billon .....	{ Antoine Mini .....	"	"	"
	{ Françoise Mini .....	{ Catherine Briant .....	"	"	"
May 7.. Marie Joseph .....	{ Louis Susor .....	{ André Pelletier .....	"	"	"
	{ Marie Joseph Le Beau .....	{ Marie Joseph Binan .....	"	"	"
May 20.. Agathe .....	{ Louis Montmeni .....	{ Thomas Pajot .....	"	"	"
	{ Agathe Prud'homme .....	{ Judith Cuillier .....	"	"	"
June 13.. Antoine .....	{ Antoine Rivard .....	{ Etienne Sainte-Marie .....	"	"	"
	{ Félicité Sainte-Marie .....	{ Marie Jeanne Pilette .....	"	"	"
June 13.. Marie Des Angés .....	{ Louis Charles Brugiere .....	{ Charles Bouron .....	"	"	"
	{ Marguerite Makons .....	{ Marie Des Angés Rochelot .....	"	"	"
June 29.. Pierre .....	{ François Rochelot .....	{ Joseph Pilette .....	"	"	"
	{ Josette Meloche .....	{ Marie Magdelène Meloche .....	"	"	"
July 14.. Susanne .....	{ Jean Baptiste Goilette .....	{ Louis Joseph Dusault .....	"	"	"
	{ Susanne Bey .....	{ Marie Magdelène Janis .....	"	"	"
Aug. 8.. Marie Anne .....	{ Jaques Amable De Mers .....	{ Antoine Girardin .....	"	"	"
(age, 19 days)	{ Marie Archange Aubertin .....	{ Marie Anne Le May .....	"	"	"
Sept. 17.. Antoine .....	{ Jaques André .....	{ Antoine Guérin .....	"	"	"
	{ Marie Anne Godefroi .....	{ Marie Joseph Pilote .....	"	"	"
Sept. 30.. Marie Archange .....	{ Thomas Pajot .....	{ René Théodore Duroseau .....	"	"	"
	{ Marie Louise Villier .....	{ Marie Catherine Saint-Etienne .....	"	"	"
Oct. 11.. Marie Louise .....	{ Charles Bernier .....	{ Joseph Godet .....	"	"	"
	{ Marie Louise Godet .....	{ Marie Magdelène Dupuis .....	"	"	"
Nov. 19.. Charles François .....	{ Charles Dominique Janson .....	{ François Le Beau .....	"	"	"
	{ (Dit La Palme) .....		"	"	"
	{ Marie Anne Binan .....	{ Marie Jeanne Pilette .....	"	"	"
Dec. 6.. Marie Catherine .....	{ Jean Baptiste Dufour .....	{ Jean Baptiste Tourangeau .....	"	"	"
	{ Marie Catherine Durand .....	{ Marie Catherine Saint-Etienne .....	"	"	"
	{ (Dit Montmiree) .....		"	"	"

## BAPTISMS—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name of Child.</i>	<i>Names of Parents.</i>	<i>Names of Sponsors.</i>	<i>Officiating Priest.</i>
1770				
Dec. 18..	Salomon .....	{ François De Rouillard. Marie Anne Viller.....	{ Jean Baptiste De Rouillard. Marie Louise Viller.....	{ Rev. F. Potier, Ptre., J.M. " " "
Dec. 27..	Jean Baptiste .....	{ Stanislas Le Vasseur..... François De L'oeil .....	{ Joseph Dusault. Charlotte Carmel .....	{ " " " " " "
1771				
Jan. 6..	Angélique Reine .....	{ Nicolas Langlois .....	{ Joseph Rochelot .....	{ " " " " " "
		{ Marie Magdelène Pilette .....	{ Marie Archange Aubertin .....	{ " " " " " "
Jan. 16..	Joseph .....	{ Philippe Le Duc .....	{ Jean Baptiste Le Duc .....	{ " " " " " "
		{ Josette Pelletier .....	{ Marie Magdelène Janis .....	{ " " " " " "
Jan. 17..	Marie Magdelène ..	{ François Langlois .....	{ François Xavier Godet .....	{ " " " " " "
		{ Marie Magdelène Prud'homme .....	{ Marie Magdelène Godefroi .....	{ " " " " " "
Jan. 28..	Jean Baptiste .....	{ Jean Baptiste Cuillier .....	{ Jean Baptiste Cuillier .....	{ " " " " " "
		{ Geneviève Parent .....	{ Marie Jeanne Cardinal .....	{ " " " " " "
Feb. 11..	Jean Baptiste Gabriel .....	{ Gabriel Charpentier .....	{ François Le Beau .....	{ " " " " " "
		{ Geneviève Amable Bigra .....	{ Charlotte Bigra .....	{ " " " " " "
Feb. 17..	Marie Joseph .....	{ Hyacinthe Desbêtres .....	{ Jean Pilote .....	{ " " " " " "
		{ Marie Anne Pilette .....	{ Marie Joseph Desbêtres .....	{ " " " " " "
Mar. 7..	Jean Baptiste .....	{ Joseph Deslières .....	{ Guillaume Goyau .....	{ " " " " " "
		{ (D <sup>te</sup> Bonvouloir) Véronique Denis .....	{ Josette Godefroi .....	{ " " " " " "
Mar. 21..	Laurent .....	{ Joseph Bondi .....	{ François Godet .....	{ " " " " " "
		{ Josette Gamelin .....	{ Marie Louise Parent .....	{ " " " " " "
Mar. 23..	Laurent .....	{ Laurent Gréfar .....	{ Antoine Boufar .....	{ " " " " " "
		{ Marie Anne Casse .....	{ Catherine Pilette .....	{ " " " " " "
Mar. 29..	Jean Marie .....	{ Etienne Jacob .....	{ François Le Beau .....	{ " " " " " "
		{ Marie Magdelène Godet .....	{ Marie Louise Godet .....	{ " " " " " "
Apr. 2..	Joseph .....	{ Pierre Boémie .....	{ Joseph De Rouillard .....	{ " " " " " "
		{ Marie Joseph Courtois .....	{ Marie Angélique Boémie .....	{ " " " " " "
Apr. 2..	Marie Catherine .....	{ Jean Baptiste Rau .....	{ Jean Baptiste Prud'homme .....	{ " " " " " "
		{ Marie Jeanne Prud'homme .....	{ Catherine Bergeron .....	{ " " " " " "
Apr. 21..	Marie Joseph .....	{ François Choisi .....	{ René Cloutier .....	{ " " " " " "
		{ Marie Joseph Révau .....	{ Marie Joseph Saint-Etienne .....	{ " " " " " "
May 23 ..	Marie Joseph .....	{ Simon De Rouillard .....	{ Louis Blanchette .....	{ " " " " " "
		{ Marguerite Saint-Jean .....	{ Marie Joseph Morin .....	{ " " " " " "

May 29..Laurent	{ Claude Reaume..... { Geneviève Janis.....	{ Laurent Parent..... Marie Magdelène Janis.....	"	"	"
June 14.. Louiae	{ Etienne Buissonnet..... { Catherine Vibrée.....	{ Jean René Le Beau..... Angélique Buissonnet.....	"	"	"
July 5..Catherine	{ Jean Louis Réva..... { Marie Joseph Saint Etienne.....	{ Pierre Meloche..... Catherine Pilette.....	"	"	"
July 30..Catherine	{ André Pelletier..... { Catherine Meloche.....	{ Jacques Boulet..... Marie Joseph Meloche.....	"	"	"
Aug. 3..Pierre	{ René Cloutier..... { Marie Joseph Campeau.....	{ Charles Campeau..... Josette Godefroi.....	"	"	"
Aug. 8..Joseph	{ François Godet..... { Marie Jeanne Parent.....	{ François Godet..... Marie Louise Godet.....	"	"	"
Aug. 10..Etienne	{ Etienne La Violette..... Judith Prud'homme.....	{ Jean Baptiste Tourangeau..... Judith Cuillerier.....	"	"	"
Aug. 23..Louis	{ Charles Fontaine..... { Elizabeth Godefroi.....	{ Louis Odet (Odette)..... Marie Magdelène Jourdain.....	"	"	"
Aug. 31..Marie Francoise	{ Paul Guitarré..... { Marie Angélique La Pointe.....	{ Pierre Meloche..... Marie Françoise Mini.....	"	"	"
Oct. 26..Antoine	{ Pierre Meloche..... { Marie Catherine Saint-Etienne.....	{ Antoine Meloche..... Marie Joseph Saint Etienne.....	"	"	"
Oct. 27..Marie Archange	{ Jean Periau..... { Marie Catherine Perillard.....	{ Charles Valade..... Marguerite La Durantaie.....	"	"	"
Oct. 28..Jean Baptista	{ Jean Baptiste Paré..... Marguerite Le Beau.....	{ Joseph De Rouillard..... Marguerite La Durantaie.....	"	"	"
Dec. 9..Louis	{ Pierre Caillon..... { Véronique Guitarré.....	{ Louis Viller..... Angélique La Pointe.....	"	"	"
Dec. 19..Marguerite	{ Etienne Langeron..... { Catherine Casse (ou Caro).....	{ Jean Louis Réva..... Marie Catherine Mété.....	"	"	"
1772					
Jan. 7..Nicolas	{ Charles Bernier..... { Marie Louise Godet.....	{ Nicolas Caron..... Marie Magdelène Jourdain.....	"	"	"
Jan. 11..Antoine	{ Antoine Meloche..... { Marie Louise Campeau.....	{ Claude Saint-Aubin..... Marie Magdelène Meloche.....	"	"	"
Jan. 21..Marguerite Des-Anges	{ Jacques Amable De Mers..... { Marie Archange Aubertin.....	{ Guillaume Goiau (Goyau)..... Marie Des Anges Rochelot.....	"	"	"
Jan. 23..Laurent	{ Laurent Parent..... { Marie Magdelène Janis.....	{ Laurent Parent..... Thérèse Meloche.....	"	"	"

## BAPTISMS—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name of Child.</i>	<i>Names of Parents.</i>	<i>Names of Sponsors.</i>	<i>Officiating Priest.</i>
1772				
Feb. 14..	Marie Louise Angélique ..	{ Pierre Chêne (Dit La Butte) Marie Anne Cuillier ..	{ Claude Thomas Chêne..... Marie Anne Chêne.....	{ Rev. F. Potier, Ptre., J.M.
Feb. 16..	Marie Thérèse .....	{ Charles Dominique Janson .. (Dit La Palme) Marie Anne Binan .....	{ Simon Droullar..... Marie Thérèse Brossar.....	{ " " " "
Feb. 18..	Marie Catherine .....	{ Antoine Rivard..... Félicité Sainte-Marie .....	{ François Xavier Sainte-Marie..... Catherine Goyau (Goyau).....	{ " " " "
Mar. 11..	Charlotte .....	{ Hyacinthe Desbêtres..... Marie Anne Pilette.....	{ Père Potier..... Marie Magdelène Pilette.....	{ " " " "
Mar. 15..	François .....	{ Louis Montmeni..... Agathe Prud'homme .....	{ François Jouet..... Marie Louise .....	{ " " " "
May 13..	Charles .....	{ Joseph Maillon..... Thérèse Le Duc.....	{ Charles Bourron..... Marie Louise Desnoyers .....	{ " " " "
May 28..	Marie .....	{ Louis Susor..... Josette Le Beau.....	{ Zacharie Cloutier..... Marie Catherine Bergeron.....	{ " " " "
May 28..	Joseph.....	{ Jean Baptiste Goulettes .. Susanne Le Bey.....	{ François Renaud..... Marie Louise Godet.....	{ " " " "
June 30..	Pierre .....	{ Charles Brugiere .. Marguerite Makons.....	{ Louis Blanchette .. Josette Makons.....	{ " " " "
July 22..	Charlotte.....	{ Joseph Deschenne..... Charlotte Le Duc.....	{ Charles Bourron..... Marie Jos. Pelletier.....	{ " " " "
Aug. 19..	Marie Magdelène.....	{ Thomas Pajot..... Marie Louise Viller.....	{ Louis Viller..... Marie Magdelène Goyau (Goyau).....	{ " " " "
Aug. 31..	Archange .....	{ François Godet Marantet .. Marie Jeanne Parent .....	{ Dominique Godet..... Agathe Parent .....	{ " " " "
Sept. 6..	Marie Marguerite .....	{ Jean Salot..... Marie Marguerite Reaume.....	{ Louis Jos. Du Saux..... Marie Marguerite Reaume.....	{ " " " "
Oct. 4..	Marie Catherine .....	{ Joseph Valade..... Thérèse Binan .....	{ Jean Baptiste Valade .. Marie Catherine Mété.....	{ " " " "
Oct. 9..	Marie Magdelène .....	{ Nicolas Langlois .. Marie Magdelène.....	{ Etienne La Côte..... (Dit Languedoc) Charlotte Joachim.....	{ " " " "

Nov. 23.. Jean Baptiste .....	{ Joseph Drouillar .....	Pierre Janeraï (Dit La Debonite)	"	"	"
Dec. 3.. Joseph. ....	{ Josette Godefroi .....	Elizabeth Rapin .....	"	"	"
Dec. 5.. Archange. ....	{ Gabriel Le Grand (Ecuyer) .....	Joseph .....	"	"	"
Dec. 7.. Judith. ....	{ Véronique Reaume .....	Agathe Barrois .....	"	"	"
Dec. 22.. Marie Magdelène .....	{ Joseph Bondi .....	Jaques Belleperche .....	"	"	"
1773	{ Josette Gamelin .....	Catherine Pilette .....	"	"	"
Jan. 14.. Simon .....	{ Jean Périan .....	Louis Viller .....	"	"	"
Jan. 15.. Elizabeth .....	{ Marie Catherine Perillard .....	Judith Prud'homme .....	"	"	"
Jan. 17.. Elizabeth .....	{ Etienne Jacob .....	François Godet .....	"	"	"
Jan. 30.. Denis .....	{ Marie Magdelène Godet .....	Marie Joseph Le Beau .....	"	"	"
Feb. 5.. Marie Joseph. ....	{ Philippe Le Duc .....	Joseph Maillon .....	"	"	"
Feb. 9.. Elyacinthe .....	{ Joseph Pelletier .....	Angélique Pelletier .....	"	"	"
Feb. 13.. Geneviève .....	{ Jean Bapt. Bertrand .....	Simon Drouillar .....	"	"	"
Feb. 16.. François De Sales .....	{ Marie Magdelène Martin .....	Marie Magdelène Bertrand .....	"	"	"
Feb. 27.. Jean Baptiste .....	{ Philippe Bélanger .....	Philippe Le Duc .....	"	"	"
Mar. 25.. Marie .....	{ Elizabeth Valet .....	Elizabeth Drouillar .....	"	"	"
Apr. 5.. François Xavier .....	{ François Drouillard .....	François Viller .....	"	"	"
	{ Marie Anne Viller .....	Catherine Pilette .....	"	"	"
	{ Pierre Cheule .....	Pierre Séra .....	"	"	"
	{ Anne Menard .....	Marie Joseph Poirier .....	"	"	"
	{ Louis Bernard .....	(Dit Coquillard)	"	"	"
	{ Marie Gréte .....	Hyacinthe Deshêtres .....	"	"	"
	{ Claude Reaume .....	Marie Anne Chêne .....	"	"	"
	{ Geneviève Janis .....	Charles Aucher .....	"	"	"
	{ François Langlois .....	(Dit Odienne)	"	"	"
	{ Marie Magdelène Prud'homme .....	Marie Anne Deshêtres .....	"	"	"
	{ Jean Baptiste Dufour .....	Jean Baptiste Gignac .....	"	"	"
	{ Catherine Durand .....	Marie Catherine Bergeron .....	"	"	"
	{ (Dit Mont-Mirel)	Charles Reaume .....	"	"	"
	{ André Pelletier .....	Marie Joseph Pilote .....	"	"	"
	{ Catherine Meloche .....	Vital Desmouchelle .....	"	"	"
	{ Etienne Buissonnet .....	Marie Magdelène Meloche .....	"	"	"
	{ Catherine Saint-Germain .....	François Billet .....	"	"	"
		Marie Angélique Fovel .....	"	"	"



## BAPTISMS—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name of Child.</i>	<i>Names of Parents.</i>	<i>Names of Sponsors.</i>	<i>Officiating Priest.</i>
1778				
Apr. 5.	Gabriel	{ Etienne Buissonnet Catherine Saint-Germain.	{ Etienne Buissonnet Catherine Filette	Rev. F. Potier, Puro, J.M.
May 3.	Thérèse	{ René Cloutier Josette Campeau	{ Pierre Charron Thérèse Campeau	" "
May 5.	Marie Des-Anges	{ Antoine Langlois Marie Des Angs Rochelot.	{ Nicolas Langlois Elizabeth Parent	" "
July 4.	Vital	{ Jaques Amable Du Mété Marie Archange Robertin	{ Vital Desmouchelle Magdelène Goyau	" "
Aug. 28.	Jean Baptiste.	{ Simon Drouillar Marguerite St. Jean. (Di Martin)	{ Jean Bapt. Lantaila Elizabeth Drouillar.	" "
Aug. 30.	Marie Des Angs	{ Joseph Deslières Marie Véroniq. Denis	{ Jean Baptiste Favereau Hypolite Deslières	" "
Sept. 23.	Jean Baptiste.	{ Jean Bapt. Goulette Geneviève	{ Jean Baptiste Favereau Catherine Rochelot	" "
Sept. 28.	Marie Joseph	{ Etienne La Violette Judith Prud'homme	{ Jean Baptiste La Pointe Marie Jos. Pilote	" "
Oct. 11.	Félicité.	{ Antoine Rivaret Félicité Sainte-Marie	{ Jaques Charron Marie Jos. Gamelin	" "
Oct. 13.	François Xavier	{ Pierre Desnoyer Elizabeth Drouillar	{ Philippe Bélanger Catherine Bourassa	" "
Oct. 21.	Anne Ursule.	{ François Sordilier Marie Jeanne Gendron	{ Philippe Déjean Marguerite Joncaire	" "
Oct. 23.	François Xavier.	{ François Choisi Marie Joseph Reveau	{ Joseph Sera (Di Coquillard Elizabeth Reveau	" "
Oct. 24.	Josette.	{ Joseph Drouillar Josette Godefroi.	{ Simon Drouillar Charlotte Bigra	" "
Oct. 28.	Charles Jérôme	{ Pierre Boémie Marie Joseph Courtois	{ Jean Baptiste Jérôme Desrochers Marie Angélique Boémie	" "
Nov. 1.	Toussaint	{ Bonaventure Reaume Marie Jeanne Deslières	{ Vital Desmouchelle Marie Magdelène Janis	" "
Nov. 1.	Elizabeth	{ Charles Fontaine Elizabeth Godefroi	{ Jean Bapt. Gignac Elizabeth Drouillard	" "

Dec. 8..François	{ Joseph Meté	François Villers	"	"	"
Dec. 25..Jean Baptiste	{ Marie Catherine Dufour	Marie Catherine Mété.	"	"	"
1774	{ Louis Susor	Jean Bapt. Bigra.	"	"	"
Jan. 27..Marie Thérèse	{ Josette Le Beau	Marie Catherine Germain.	"	"	"
Jan. 28..Marie Louise	{ Joseph Valade	François Rochelot.	"	"	"
Feb. 1..Jean Baptiste	{ Marie Thérèse Binau	Marie Magd. Levrai	"	"	"
Feb. 3..Joseph	{ Charles Bernier.	Dominiq. La Brosse	"	"	"
Feb. 8..Marguerite	{ Marie Louise Godet.	Marie Louise Godet.	"	"	"
Feb. 11..Jean Baptiste	{ Pierre Meloche.	Pierre Charron	"	"	"
Feb. 14..Antoine	{ Marie Catherine St. Etienne.	Marie Magdelène Meloche	"	"	"
Feb. 16..Angélique	{ Joseph Rouillar	Hyacinthe Deshêtres.	"	"	"
Feb. 20..Marie Catherine	{ Marie Jos. Bleau	Charlotte Joachim	"	"	"
Feb. 23..Jean Baptiste	{ Jean Bapt. Paré	Jean Bapt. Le Beau	"	"	"
Feb. 26..Marie Louise	{ Marguerite Le Beau.	Marie Magdelène Meloche	"	"	"
Feb. 29..Jean Baptiste	{ Louis Montméri	Jean Salot.	"	"	"
Mar. 3..Antoine	{ Agathe Prud'homme.	Judith Prud'homme.	"	"	"
Mar. 6..Marie Catherine	{ Jacques Pelletier.	Antoine Robert.	"	"	"
Mar. 9..Jean Baptiste	{ Marie Magdelène Le Vasseur.	Jannette Pilette.	"	"	"
Mar. 12..Angélique	{ Etienne Jaco.	Benjamin Chapu.	"	"	"
Mar. 15..Marie Louise	{ Marie Magd. Godet.	Angélique Godet.	"	"	"
Mar. 18..Jean Baptiste	{ Laurent Parent.	Pierre Meloche.	"	"	"
Mar. 21..Marie Catherine	{ Magdelène	Catherine Bourasa.	"	"	"
Mar. 24..Jean Baptiste	{ Jean Bapt. La Rue	Jean Bourjou.	"	"	"
Mar. 27..Marie Louise	{ Elizabeth Binau.	Marie Ouilier.	"	"	"
Mar. 30..Marie Catherine	{ Antoine Meloche	Jacques Charron.	"	"	"
Mar. 31..Marie Louise	{ Louise Campeau.	Catherine Meloche.	"	"	"
Apr. 3..Marie Louise	{ Nicolas Langlois	Vital Desmouchelle	"	"	"
Apr. 6..Marie Louise	{ Marie Magd. Pilette.	Marie Jeanne Belleperche	"	"	"
Apr. 9..Marie Louise	{ Jean Bapt. Hoillette.	Charles Bourron.	"	"	"
Apr. 12..Marie Louise	{ Susanne Bey	Thérèse Janis.	"	"	"
Apr. 15..Marie Louise	{ François Le Beau	Jean René Le Beau	"	"	"
Apr. 18..Marie Louise	{ Josette Binau	Marie Catherine Robert-Jann.	"	"	"
Apr. 21..Marie Louise	{ Jacques Parent.	Laurent Parent.	"	"	"
Apr. 24..Marie Louise	{ Catherine Cuillier.	Marie Anne Barron.	"	"	"
Apr. 27..Marie Louise	{ François Godet.	François Godet.	"	"	"
Apr. 30..Marie Louise	{ (Dit Marantet)	Marie Louise Parent.	"	"	"
May 3..Marie Louise	{ Marie Jeanne Parent.		"	"	"

## BAPTISMS—Continued.

Date.	Name of Child.	Names of Parents.	Names of Sponsors.	Officiating Priest.
June 7, 1774.	Marie Anne	{ Etienne Laugeron. Catherine Casse.	{ Parfait Dufour Marie Anne Le Sneur.	Rev. F. Potier, Ptre., J.M.
July 18.	Antoine	{ Antoine Langlois. Marie Des Angos Roachelot.	{ Jean Bapt. Langlois. Catherine Roachelot.	"
Aug. 24.	Marie Magdelène	{ Charles Renaud. Marie Magd. Bertrand.	{ Thomas Pajot. Marie Magd. Martin.	"
Aug. 26.	Charlotte	{ Jean Baptiste Le Duc. Charlotte Bourasa.	{ Joseph Maillon. Catherine Bourasa.	"
Sept. 16.	Agathe	{ Jean Bapt. Reaume. Agathe Barrois.	{ Charles Reaume. Marie Jeanne Belleperche.	"
Sept. 19.	Marie Thérèse	{ Joseph Bondi. Josette Gamelin.	{ Charles Bernier. Marie Louise Godet.	"
Sept. 26.	Marie Magdelène	{ Antoine Morrisseau. Geneviève Grenon.	{ Pierre Coquillar. Marie Magd. Meloche.	"
Sept. 27.	Thérèse	{ Louis Révaux. Josette Saint-Etienne.	{ Joseph Pongée. Thérèse Meloche.	"
Oct. 4.	Catherine	{ Thomas Pajot. Marie Louise Villor.	{ Pierre Villor. Catherine Buissonnet.	"
Oct. 28.	Marie Catherine	{ Jean Bapt. L'Antailla. Marie Catherine L'Antailla.	{ Thomas Pajot. Catherine Le Beau.	"
Nov. 1	Marie Jeanne	{ André Pelletier. Marie Cath. Meloche.	{ Pierre Meloche. Marie Jeanne Belleperche.	"
Dec. 1.	Marie Magdelène	{ Pierre Chul. (Dit Belair)	{ Joseph Cera. (Dit Coquillard)	"
Dec. 7.	Vital	{ Anne Ménard. Vital Desmouchelles.	{ Isabeth Drouillar. Michel Catin.	"
Dec. 12.	Marguerite	{ Marie Louise Goïau. Jean Bapt. La Pointe.	{ Thérèse Meloche. Etienne La Violette.	"
Dec. 26.	Marie Louise (age, 1 month)	{ Catherine Goïau. Louis Bernard. (Dit La Joie)	{ Marguerite Reaume. Nicolas Goïau.	"
Dec. 31.	Marie Angélique	{ Marie Crête. Jean Bapt. Dufour.	{ Marie Louise Goïau. Michel Roy.	"
		{ Catherine Durand.	{ Marie Magd. Meloche.	"

1775

Jan. 5.. Ursule.....	{ Philippe Bélanger. Elizabeth Valet.....	{ Jean Bapt. Hoilette. Elizabeth Rapin.....	"	"	"
Jan. 6.. François.....	{ Claude Reaume. Geneviève Janis.....	{ Pierre Meloche. Thérèse Meloche.....	"	"	"
Feb. 15.. Pierre.....	{ Jean Bapt. Bertrand. Marie Magd. Martin.....	{ Pierre Prone. Charlotte Bertrand.....	"	"	"
Feb. 24.. Thérèse.....	{ François Langlois. Marie Magd. Prud'homme.....	{ Benjamin Chapu. Thérèse Meloche.....	"	"	"
Feb. 28.. Noel-Etienne.....	{ Noel Etienne Chauvin. Jeanne Meloche.....	{ Pierre Meloche. Susanne Pépin.....	"	"	"
Mar. 12.. Antoine.....	{ Louis Montmeni. Agathe Prud'homme.....	{ Antoine Meloche. Elizabeth Godefrol.....	"	"	"
Mar. 16.. Thérèse.....	{ Bonaventure Reaume. Jeanne Deshêtres.....	{ Jean Bapt. Favereau. Thérèse Janis.....	"	"	"
Mar. 31.. Antoine.....	{ Antoine Boufar. Angélique Boemie.....	{ Louis Susor. Marie Jos. Courtois.....	"	"	"
Apr. 6.. Joseph.....	{ Joseph Deschênes. Charlotte Le Duc.....	{ Jean Bapt. Le Duc. Geneviève Janis.....	"	"	"
Apr. 7.. Marguerite.....	{ François Drouillar. Marie-Anne Viller.....	{ Antoine Rousseau. Elizabeth Rapin.....	"	"	"
Apr. 17.. François Xavier.....	{ Etienne La Violette. Judith Prud'homme.....	{ François Prud'homme. Marie Magd. Jourdain.....	"	"	"
May 7.. Joseph.....	{ Joseph Valcour. Josette Makous.....	{ Joseph Maillon. Susanne Bey (Dit Patène).....	"	"	"
June 3.. Louis.....	{ Louis Charles Brugère. Marguerite Makous.....	{ Jean Bapt. Touranjan. Marie Angélique Beauchamp.....	"	"	"
June 4.. Marie Louise. (age, 13 months)	{ Louis Robidou. Elizabeth Chausseau.....	{ Jacques Belleperche. Thérèse Drouillar.....	"	"	"
June 8.. Susanne.....	{ François Sordillet. Marie Jeanne Gendron.....	{ François Janis. Suzanne Desnoyers.....	"	"	"
June 15.. Josette.....	{ Zacharie Cloutier. Thérèse Campeau.....	{ Charles Bernier. Josette Dutau.....	"	"	"
Aug. 12.. Pierre.....	{ René Cloutier. Josette Campeau.....	{ Pierre Campeau. Magdelène Godefrol.....	"	"	"

## BAPTISMS—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name of Child.</i>	<i>Names of Parents.</i>	<i>Names of Sponsors.</i>	<i>Officiating Priest.</i>
1775				
Sept. 13.	Jannette.....	{ Nicolas Langlois..... { Magdelène Langlois.....	{ Jean Bapt. Favereau..... { Jeanne Deshêtres.....	{ Rev. F. Potier, Ptre., J.M. { " " " " " " " "
Sept. 25.	Jean Baptiste.....	{ Jean B. Le Duc..... { Catherine Bourasa.....	{ Philippe Le Duc..... { Thérèse Meloche.....	{ " " " " " " " "
Sept. 27.	Jean Baptiste.....	{ Jean Baptiste L'Antailla..... { Catherine Bergeron.....	{ Simon Bergeron..... { Marie Magdelène Godefroi.....	{ " " " " " " " "
Sept. 30.	Jean Baptiste.....	{ Guillaume Sterlin..... { Agathe Chêne.....	{ Antoine Cuillierier..... { Angélique Girard.....	{ " " " " " " " "
Oct. 7.	Thérèse.....	{ François Choisi..... { Marie Joseph Levrau.....	{ Jean Louis Levrau..... { Thérèse Janis.....	{ " " " " " " " "
Oct. 16.	Philippe Jaques.....	{ Philippe Le Duc..... { Josette Pelletier.....	{ Louis Bourasa..... { Thérèse Janis.....	{ " " " " " " " "
Oct. 20.	Pierre.....	{ Joseph Mété..... { Catherine Dufour.....	{ Claude Reaume..... { Susanne Bey.....	{ " " " " " " " "
Oct. 20.	Joseph.....	{ Joseph Valade..... { Marie Thérèse Binau.....	{ François Villers..... { Magdelène Meloche.....	{ " " " " " " " "
Nov. 28.	Thérèse.....	{ François Le Beau..... { Amable Binau.....	{ Charles Binau..... { Charlotte Bergeron.....	{ " " " " " " " "
Nov. 28.	Marie Louise.....	{ François Le Beau..... { Amable Binau.....	{ Ignace Tuote..... { Joseph Le Beau.....	{ " " " " " " " "
Nov. 29.	Jean Baptiste.....	{ Charles Fontaine..... { Elizabeth Godefroi.....	{ Jean Bapt. Tourangeau..... { Magdelène Godefroi.....	{ " " " " " " " "
Dec. 6.	Marie Charlotte.....	{ Etienne Jacob..... { Marie Magd. Godet.....	{ Charles Bernier..... { Marie Charlotte Goulette.....	{ " " " " " " " "
Dec. 9.	Marguerite.....	{ Antoine Langlois..... { Marie Rochelot.....	{ Vital Desmouchelles..... { Magdelène Pilette.....	{ " " " " " " " "
Dec. 10.	Joseph.....	{ Joseph Godet..... { Jannette Pilette.....	{ François Godet..... { Marie Jeanne Parent.....	{ " " " " " " " "
1776				
Jan. 5.	Charles.....	{ Charles Renaud..... { M. Magdelène Hertrand.....	{ Jean Bapt. Bertrand..... { Josette Piloie.....	{ " " " " " " " "
Jan. 5.	Etienne.....	{ Charles Renaud..... { M. Magdelène Bertrand.....	{ Etienne La Violette..... { Marguerite St. Jean.....	{ " " " " " " " "

Feb. 17, Marie Angélique .....	{ Joseph Drouillar .....	{ Pierre Drouillar.....	"	"	"
	{ Joséphine Godefroi.....	{ Angélique La Badie.....	"	"	"
Jan. 28.. Catherine .....	{ Louis Susor.....	{ René Le Beau.....	"	"	"
	{ Joséphine Le Beau.....	{ Catherine Buissonnet .....	"	"	"
Jan. 28.. Marie Catherine.....	{ Claude St. Aubin.....	{ André Pelletier .....	"	"	"
	{ Marie Catherine Jâne .....	{ Joséphine Jâne.....	"	"	"
Feb. 21.. Charles.....	{ Antoine Meloche.....	{ Charles Campeah.....	"	"	"
	{ Marie Louise Campeau.....	{ Thérèse Meloche .....	"	"	"
Mar. 17.. Pierre.....	{ François Godet.....	{ François Prat.....	"	"	"
	{ Marie Jeanne Parent .....	{ Marie Louise Godet.....	"	"	"
Mar. 22.. Jean Baptiste.....	{ Louis Montmari.....	{ François Prud'homme.....	"	"	"
	{ Agathe Prud'homme.....	{ Marie Catherine Buissonnet.....	"	"	"
Mar. 29.. François.....	{ Charles Bernier.....	{ François Godet.....	"	"	"
	{ Marie Louise Godet.....	{ Marie Charlotte Goulet.....	"	"	"
Apr. 5.. Lambert.....	{ Jacques Parent.....	{ Louis Jos. Du Saux.....	"	"	"
	{ Catherine Cuillerier.....	{ Marie Jeanne Cardinal.....	"	"	"
Apr. 9.. Joseph Toussaint.....	{ Noël Chauvin.....	{ André Pelletier .....	"	"	"
	{ Marie Jeanne Meloche.....	{ Thérèse Meloche .....	"	"	"
Apr. 30.. Louis .....	{ Jean Baptiste Paré .....	{ Pierre Pron.....	"	"	"
	{ Marguerite Le Beau.....	{ Marie Louise Quenel.....	"	"	"
		(Di St. Remi)	"	"	"
May 1.. Marie Magdelène.....	{ Jacques Pelletier.....	{ Joseph Bondi.....	"	"	"
	{ Marie Magdelène Le Vasseur.....	{ Catherine Pilette.....	"	"	"
May 22.. Jean Baptiste.....	{ Jean Baptiste Salot.....	{ Jean Bapt. Gignac.....	"	"	"
	{ Marie Magd. Reaume .....	{ Anne Viller .....	"	"	"
June 23.. Jean Alexis.....	{ Alexis Lorange Maisonneville.....	{ Médard Gamelin .....	"	"	"
	{ Marguerite Philippe Jonquière Chabert.....	{ Marguerite Paul Jonquière Chabert.....	"	"	"
July 23.. Jean Baptiste.....	{ Laurent Parent.....	{ Jean B. Tourneux .....	"	"	"
	{ Marie Magdelène Janis .....	{ Thérèse Janis.....	"	"	"
Aug. 22.. Marie Joseph.....	{ André Pelletier.....	{ Antoine Meloche .....	"	"	"
	{ Catherine Meloche .....	{ Joséphine Pilote.....	"	"	"
Aug. 28.. Anne.....	{ Thomas Pajot.....	{ François Drouillar.....	"	"	"
	{ Marie Louise Viller .....	{ Marie Jeanne Viller.....	"	"	"
Sept. 24.. Marie Catherine.....	{ Jacques Bezer.....	{ Charles François Fontaine.....	"	"	"
	{ Marie Catherine Mété .....	{ Marie Catherine Dufour.....	"	"	"
Sept. 25.. Joseph.....	{ Joseph Bondi.....	{ Pierre Meloche.....	"	"	"
	{ Joséphine Gamelin.....	{ Marie Magd. Le Vasseur.....	"	"	"



## BAPTISMS—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name of Child.</i>	<i>Names of Parents.</i>	<i>Names of Sponsors.</i>	<i>Officiating Priest.</i>
1776				
Oct. 5.	Alexis.	{ François Drouillar. Marie Anne Viller.	{ Antoine Robert. Marie Magd. Meloche.	{ Rev. F. Potier, Ptre., J. M.
Oct. 13.	Pierre.	{ Antoine Boufar. Angélique Boémie.	{ Pierre Boémie. Louise Du Berger.	{ " "
Oct. 28.	Pierre.	{ Pierre Campeau. Marie Magd. Godefroi.	{ René Cloutier. Susanne Pepin.	{ " "
Nov. 4.	Jean Baptiste.	{ Jean Bapt. La Pointe. Catherine Goïau.	{ Hyacinthe Deshêtres. Marie Magd. Goïau.	{ " "
Nov. 7.	Jean Marie.	{ Pierre Meloche. Marie Catherine Saint-Etienne.	{ André Pelletier. Jeanne Meloche.	{ " "
Nov. 13.	François Xavier.	{ François Le Beau. Josette Binau.	{ François Rochelot. Marie Amable Céras. (Dit Coquillard)	{ " "
Dec. 9.	Isaac.	{ Jos. Valcour. Josette Makons.	{ André Pelletier. Josette Pilote.	{ " "
Dec. 16.	Antoine.	{ Claude Thomas Reaume. Geneviève Janis.	{ Antoine Meloche. Charlotte Reaume.	{ " "
Dec. 19.	Lisette.	{ Etienne La Violette. Angélique Prud'homme.	{ Pierre Prud'homme. Marie Joseph Janis.	{ " "
Dec. 22.	Susanne	{ Bonaventure Reaume. Marie Jeanne Deshêtres.	{ Alexis Maisonneville. Charlotte Reaume.	{ " "
Dec. 31.	Charles.	{ Jean Bapt. L'Antailla. Marie Catherine Bergeron.	{ François Victor Morrisseau. Charlotte Bergeron.	{ " "
1777				
Jan. 6.	Joseph.	{ Antoine Langlois. Marie Des-Anges Rochelot.	{ Joseph Rochelot. Marie Jeanne Belleperche.	{ " "
Jan. 11.	Anne.	{ George Gnaggs (Nexe). Rachel Sly.	{ Jean Baptiste Tourangeau. Catherine Meloche.	{ " "
Jan. 14.	Jean Baptiste.	{ Jean Baptiste St. Aubin. Charlotte Beler.	{ Pierre Chélu. (Dit Beler) Marie Catherine Jann.	{ " "
Jan. 22.	Charles.	{ Jean Bapt. Tourangeau. Marie Goulette.	{ Jean Baptiste Reaume. Marie Louise Godet.	{ " "

Jan. 26..Jean-Louis .....	{ Louis Bernard. (Dit La Joye)	Jean Louis Revau.....	"	"	"
Feb. 1..Marie Louise .....	{ Marie Crête. (Dit Baron)	Marie D'ovignon. Louis Goïau .....	"	"	"
Feb. 13..Dominique .....	{ Simon Drouillar .....	Marie Magd. Goïau.....	"	"	"
Mar. 13..Archange.....	{ Marie Marguerite St. Jean. (Dit Martin)	Dominique Godet.....	"	"	"
Mar. 22..Louis .....	{ Jean Bapt. Cuillierier .....	Geneviève Coullier.....	"	"	"
Mar. 23..Paul.....	{ Geneviève Parent.....	François Godet.....	"	"	"
Apr. 10..Agathe.....	{ Louis Viller.....	Marie Louise Parent.....	"	"	"
Apr. 14..Jacques.....	{ Charlotte Riendeau.....	Antoine Langlois .....	"	"	"
Apr. 26..Zacharie .....	{ Philippe Le Duc.....	Marie Jos. Morin.....	"	"	"
May 6..Jean Baptiste .....	{ Josette Feltier .....	Joseph Mété .....	"	"	"
May 5..Jean Baptiste .....	{ Jean Bapt. Reaume.....	Susanne Desnoyers .....	"	"	"
May 7..Marie Thérèse .....	{ Agathe Berrois .....	Charles Chauvin.....	"	"	"
May 11..Catherine.....	{ Joseph Bertome.....	Marie Magd. Meloche .....	"	"	"
June 2..Cécile .....	{ Catherine Pilettes.....	Jaques Charron.....	"	"	"
June 15..Joseph.....	{ Zacharie Cloutier.....	Marguerite Joncaire (Chabert).....	"	"	"
June 18..François .....	{ Thérèse Campeau .....	Réné Cloutier.....	"	"	"
	{ Thérèse Meloche.....	Marie Angélique Beauchamps.....	"	"	"
	{ Joseph Deschênes.....	Louis Joseph Du Saux.....	"	"	"
	{ Charlotte Le Duc.....	Thérèse Meloche.....	"	"	"
	{ Jean Baptiste Le Beau.....	Noël Chauvin.....	"	"	"
	{ Suzanne Chauvin .....	Marguerite La Durantaie .....	"	"	"
	{ Pierre Cheules .....	Jean Baptiste Le Beau.....	"	"	"
	{ Marie Anne Ménard.....	Thérèse Brassar.....	"	"	"
	{ Jean Baptiste Le Duc .....	Thérèse Deschênes.....	"	"	"
	{ Catherine Bourasa.....	Thérèse Le Duc.....	"	"	"
	{ Joseph Godet.....	Joseph Du Saux .....	"	"	"
	{ Marie Jeanne Pilette .....	Marie Jeanne Belleperche .....	"	"	"
	{ François Godet.....	François Berthelet.....	"	"	"
	{ Jeanne Parent .....	Marie Jeanne Cardinal.....	"	"	"
	{ François Prate.....	Dominiq. La Brosse.....	"	"	"
	{ Elizabeth Parent .....	Marie Louise Parent.....	"	"	"

## BAPTISMS—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name of Child.</i>	<i>Names of Parents.</i>	<i>Names of Sponsors.</i>	<i>Officiating Priest.</i>
1777				
June 23	Marie Angélique	{ Jean B. Dufour..... Catherine Montreuil..... }	{ Parfait Dufour..... Marie Angélique Tourangeau..... }	Rev. F. Potier, Ptre., J.M.
June 23	Catherine	{ François Langlois..... M. Magdelène Prud'homme..... }	{ Pierre Prud'homme..... Catherine Buissonnet..... }	"
July 5	Pierre Bonaventure (age, 11 months)	{ Louis Robidon..... Elizabeth Sousereau..... }	{ Charles Dronillar..... M. Louise Quenel..... }	"
July 6	Jeanne	{ René Cloutier..... Josette Campeau..... }	{ André Peltier..... Jeanne Viller..... }	"
July 31	Marie Louise	{ Charles Bernier..... M. Louise Godet..... }	{ Benjamin Chapu..... Françoise Du Saux..... }	"
Aug. 11	Alexandre	{ Jean Bapt. Hollette..... Susanne Bey..... }	{ Alexandre Hollette..... Susanne Desnoyers..... }	"
Aug. 22	Etienne	{ Etienne Jacob..... Marie Magd. Godet..... }	{ Joseph Godet..... Anne Viller..... }	"
Nov. 1	Toussaint	{ Alexis L'oranger..... (Dit Maisonville)..... Marie Marguerite Joncaire..... }	{ Jacques Babi..... (Dit Du Perron)..... Charlotte Reaume..... }	"
Nov. 7	M. Magdelène	{ Louis Susor..... Josette Le Beau..... }	{ Antoine Boufar..... M. Magdelène Godet..... }	"
Nov. 7	Louis	{ Louis Goïau..... Thérèse Janis..... }	{ Vital Desmouchelles..... Geneviève Janis..... }	"
Nov. 30	Elizabeth	{ François Chéisl..... Marie Josette Revau..... }	{ Jean Bapt. Campeau..... Elizabeth Renau..... }	"
Nov. 30	Jacques	{ Joseph Mété..... Catherine Dufour..... }	{ Jaq. Bezer..... Judith Prud'homme..... }	"
Dec. 8	Antoine	{ Jacques Parent..... Catherine Cuillerier..... }	{ Jean Bapt. Cuillerier..... Jeanne Parent..... }	"
Dec. 8	Josette	{ Charles Delille..... Thérèse Campeau..... }	{ Julien Chêne..... Catherine Rochelot..... }	"
Dec. 12	Toussaint	{ Noël Cochon..... (Dit Chauvin)..... Jeanne Meloche..... }	{ Parfait Dufour..... Thérèse Meloche..... }	"
Dec. 20	Marie Charlotte	{ Pierre Charron..... Marie Charlotte Campeau..... }	{ Louis Gaillard..... Marie Joseph Morin..... }	"

Dec. 21.. Thomas .....	{ Antoine Meloche .....	Thomas Pajot.....	"	"	"
	{ Marie Louise Campeau .....	Catherine Saint-Etienne.....	"	"	"
Dec. 28.. Simon .....	{ Jean Baptiste Bertrand .....	Jean Bapt. Buissonnet.....	"	"	"
	{ Marie Magd. Martin .....	M. Angélique Touranjau.....	"	"	"
Dec. 31.. Elizabeth.....	{ Joseph Drouillar .....	Jean Bapt. Drouillar .....	"	"	"
	{ Joséette Godefroi .....	Charlotte Bertrand.....	"	"	"
1778					
Jan. 4.. Catherine.....	{ Antoine Boufar .....	Jaques Belleperche.....	"	"	"
	{ Angélique Boémie.....	Catherine Buissonnet.....	"	"	"
Jan. 5.. Marie Charlotte.....	{ Charles Janson .....	Claude St. Aubin .....	"	"	"
	{ (Dit La Palme) .....		"	"	"
	{ Marie Gendron .....	Charlotte Campeau .....	"	"	"
Jan. 11.. Joseph .....	{ François Sourdillet .....	Joseph Maillon.....	"	"	"
	{ Marie Jeanne Gendron .....	Véronique Le Grand.....	"	"	"
Jan. 31.. Charles .....	{ Bernard La Joie .....	Charles Rivière.....	"	"	"
	{ Marie Crête .....	Charlotte Rindeau.....	"	"	"
		(Dit Joachim)	"	"	"
Feb. 6.. Marie Louise .....	{ Louis Moniméni .....	Victor Morrisseau.....	"	"	"
	{ Agathe Prud'homme.....	Marie Louise Godet.....	"	"	"
Feb. 13.. Marie-Anne .....	{ Jean Bapt. Paré .....	Antoine Descombes .....	"	"	"
	{ Marguerite Le Beau.....	Marie Anne Chêne.....	"	"	"
Feb. 15.. Joseph .....	{ Laurent Parent .....	François Godet.....	"	"	"
	{ Marie Magd. Janis .....	Geneviève Janis.....	"	"	"
Feb. 24.. Jean Baptiste.....	{ Jean B. Bonshomme.....	Simon Drouillar.....	"	"	"
	{ (Dit Gascon) .....		"	"	"
	{ Elizabeth Drouillard.....	Josette Pilote.....	"	"	"
Mar. 1.. Rebecca .....	{ George Gnags (Nexe) .....	André Peltier.....	"	"	"
	{ Rachel Slei.....	Josette Pilote.....	"	"	"
Mar. 9.. Jean Baptiste.....	{ Franç. Le Beau.....	Jean Bapt. Laframboise.....	"	"	"
	{ Jo-ette Binau.....	Catherine Buissonnet.....	"	"	"
Mar. 17.. François .....	{ Louis Charles Brugière .....	Fran. Sordillet .....	"	"	"
	{ Marguerite Makons .....	Thérèse Le Duc.....	"	"	"
Mar. 18.. Charles Gabriel.....	{ Charles Fontaine .....	Charles Binau .....	"	"	"
	{ Elizabeth Godefroi .....	Catherine Buissonnet .....	"	"	"
Mar. 22.. Marie Magdelène .....	{ Vital Desmouchelle .....	Claude Thomas Reaume.....	"	"	"
	{ Marie Magd. Goiau .....	Catherine Goiau .....	"	"	"

## BAPTISMS—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name of Child.</i>	<i>Names of Parents.</i>	<i>Names of Sponsors.</i>	<i>Officiating Priest.</i>
1778				
Mar. 29.	Alexis	{ Guillaume La Foret. Geneviève Amable Bigr.	{ Alexis L'oranger Marie Angélique Ouillier	Rev. F. Potier, Ptre., J.M.
Apr. 22.	François Xavier	{ Alexis Arconet Marguerite La Foret.	{ François Comparé Catherine Valet. (Versailles)	" "
Apr. 26.	Joseph	{ Jean Bapt. Le Beau Jannette Chauvin.	{ Jos. Droullar Marguerite Le Beau.	" "
Apr. 30.	Catherine	{ Jean Saliot. M. Magd. Jourdain	{ J. Bapt. Reaume Cather. Ouillier.	" "
May 3.	Marie-Anne	{ Jacques Peltier. M. Magdelène Levasseur.	{ Pierre Levasseur Marie Anne Le Sueur	" "
May 7.	Jannette	{ Antoine Langlois Marie Des Anges Rochelot.	{ Jean B. Favereau. Jeanne Campeau.	" "
May 18.	Catherine	{ Etienne Robidou. Agathe Soureau	{ Jean B. Droullar Cather. Buissonnet.	" "
July 13.	Angélique	{ Jean B. Le Duc. Catherine Bourasa.	{ René Bourasa Angélique Le Duc	" "
Aug. 9.	Pierre François. (age, 5 years)	{ François Le Blau. Marie Jos. Jourdain.	{ Pierre Janerai Marguerite Saint-Ange.	" "
Aug. 9.	Susanne (age, 18 months)	{ François Le Blau. Marie Jos. Jourdain.	{ Louis Jos. Du Sault. Charlotte Reaume.	" "
Aug. 12.	Guillaume	{ Jean B. La Pointe. Cather. Gôlau	{ Guillaume Gôlau. Thérèse Meloche.	" "
Aug. 13.	Mario	{ Jean B. Pitre. M. Magdelène Saint-Come.	{ Joseph Serré (St. Jean) Jannette Meloche.	" "
Aug. 16.	Marie Joseph.	{ Jean B. Gignac. Marie Cath. Le Beau.	{ Franç. Montmeni Marie Jos. Morin.	" "
Sept. 2.	Thérèse	{ Pierre Campeau. Marie Magd. Godefroi.	{ Pierre Janerai Thérèse Meloche.	" "
Sept. 3.	Jacques.	{ Jaq. Bezer. Catherine Mété.	{ Joseph Mété Judith Prud'homme.	" "
Sept. 4.	Ignace.	{ Ignace Tirot. Marguerite Le Beau.	{ Etienne Jacob. Marie Jos. Binaq.	" "

Sept. 8.. François Xavier.....	{ Michel Pascal Catin. (Barron)	Jean Bapt. Tournoux (Jannette)	"	"	"
Sept. 18.. Isaac.....	{ Marie Louise Goïau..... { André Pelletier.....	Susanne Desnoyers François Janis.....	"	"	"
Oct. 15.. Thérèse.....	{ Catherine Meloche..... { François Bénétan..... { François Gagnon.....	Marie Anne Le Sueur Jean Bapt. Hoilette Thérèse Le Duc.....	"	"	"
Oct. 21.. Cécile .....	{ François Droullar..... { Marie Anne Villers.....	Jean Chrïstome Villers..... Cécile Chêne.....	"	"	"
Nov. 4.. Pierre .....	{ Jean Baptiste L'Antailla..... { Marie Bergeron.....	Jean B. Faignau..... Marie Jos. Morin.....	"	"	"
Nov. 12.. Thomas .....	{ Thomas Pajot..... { Marie Louise Villers.....	Michel Roy..... Marie Joseph Gamelin.....	"	"	"
Nov. 15.. Marguerite.....	{ Joseph Valcour..... { Josette Makons.....	Philippe Le Duc..... Marguerite Reaume.....	"	"	"
Dec. 3.. Pierre François Louis .....	{ Louis Gaillard..... { Marie Marguerite Saint Ange.....	Pierre Janerai..... Geneviève Janis.....	"	"	"
Dec. 11.. Rosalie.....	{ Robert Jann..... { Marie Catherine Reaume.....	François Catin..... Marie Josette Jann.....	"	"	"
Dec. 27.. Jean.....	{ Louis Goïau..... { Thérèse Janis.....	Nicolas Goïau..... Josette Rochelot.....	"	"	"
1779					
Jan. 3.. Thérèse.....	{ Charles Delille..... { Thérèse Campeau.....	Charles Bourron..... Josette Dutau.....	"	"	"
Jan. 9.. Louis.....	{ Claude Thomas Reaume..... { Geneviève Janis.....	François Janis..... Catherine Rochelot.....	"	"	"
Jan. 17.. Cécile .....	{ Noël Chauvin..... { Jannette Meloche.....	Jean Bapt. Le Beau..... Marie Magd. Janis.....	"	"	"
Jan. 18.. Paul .....	{ Bonaventure Reaume..... { Marie Jeanne Deshêtres.....	Paul Desruisseaux..... Magdelène Jôngsaire.....	"	"	"
Jan. 27.. Dominique.....	{ Joseph Bondi..... { Josette Gamelin.....	Dominique Godet..... Véronique Bondi.....	"	"	"
Feb. 10.. Jeanne.....	{ Joseph Godet..... { Marie Jeanne Pilette.....	Jacques Charron..... Catherine Rochelot.....	"	"	"
Feb. 13.. Pierre .....	{ Pierre Charron..... { Charlotte Campeau .....	Joseph Pongé..... Catherine Saint Etienne.....	"	"	"



## BAPTISMS—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name of Child.</i>	<i>Names of Parents.</i>	<i>Names of Sponsors.</i>	<i>Officiating Priest.</i>
1779				
Mar. 13.	Joseph.	{ Joseph Bertome. Catherine Pilette.	{ Joseph Pilette. Catherine Chêne.	Rev. F. Potier, Ptre., J.M.
Mar. 18.	Jean Baptiste.	{ François L'Anglois. M. Magd. Prud'homme	{ Jean B. Montbriant. M. Magdelène Villers.	" "
Apr. 23.	Geneviève	{ Jean B. Cuillier. Geneviève Parent.	{ Jacques Parent. Marie Anne Cuillier.	" "
Apr. 24.	Pierre	{ André Bénéteau Agathe Le Duc	{ François Janis. Catherine Chêne.	" "
Apr. 26.	Elizabeth.	{ Louis Villers Charlotte Riendeau	{ Thomas Pajot. Josette Pilote.	" "
May 3.	Charles.	{ Etienne Jacob. Marie Magd. Godet.	{ Charles Campeau Archange Du Sault.	" "
May 5.	Jean Baptiste.	{ Zacharie Cloutier. Thérèse Campeau.	{ Joseph Pouget. Josette Campeau	" "
May 23.	Pierre	{ Philippe Le Duc Josette Peltier	{ Pierre Desnoyers Thérèse Bourasa.	" "
May 28.	Marie Joseph.	{ Michel Roi. Marie Jeanne Villers	{ Jean Bapt. Touranjan. Marie Jos. Morin.	" "
June 5.	Théodore.	{ François Prate Elizabeth Parent.	{ François Godet Agathe Parent	" "
June 14.	Antoine	{ Jean Bapt. Hollette. Susanne Bey	{ Charles Bouron. Thérèse Le Duc.	" "
June 22.	Thomas	{ René Cloutier. Josette Campeau	{ Thomas Pajot. Françoise Belleperche	" "
Aug. 10.	Alexis.	{ Pierre Meloche M. Cath. Saint-Etienne	{ Pierre Meloche M. Cath. Campeau	" "
Aug. 11.	Susanne	{ Pierre La Perle. Marie Prevot	{ Louis Côte-Noir. Thérèse Peltier.	" "
Aug. 17.	Hypolite.	{ Joseph Deschêne. Charlotte Le Duc.	{ Claude Thomas Reaume. M. Magdelène Goliau.	" "
Sept. 16.	Joseph.	{ Joseph Cuillier. Josette Bondi.	{ Jean Bapt. Cuillier Josette La Chêne.	" "
Sept. 23.	Marguerite.	{ Joseph Droullar. Josette Godefroi.	{ Jean Bapt. Touranjan. Marguerite Droullar.	" "

Sept. 24.. Catherine.	{ Jean Bapt. Paré Marguerite Le Beau.	{ Louis Basile Cousineau. Catherine Buissonnet.	"	"	"
Oct. 5.. Joseph Marie.	{ Guillaume Montforton. Catherine Louise Soumande.	{ Joseph Soumande. Marie Joseph Gamelin.	"	"	"
Oct. 6.. Benjamin.	{ Etienne La Violette. Judith Prud'homme.	{ Benjamin Chapu. Catherine Buissonnet.	"	"	"
Nov. 7. M. Catherine.	{ Jacques Parent. M. Cath. Cuillier.	{ Joseph Cuillier. Marie Louise Parent.	"	"	"
Nov. 7.. Marie Geneviève.	{ Louis Montméli. Agathe Prud'homme.	{ Etienne La Violette. Marie Louise Campeau.	"	"	"
Dec. 1. Marie Angélique.	{ Antoine Boufar. Marie Angélique Bohémie.	{ Joseph Canté. Marie Cath. Campeau.	"	"	"
Dec. 10.. Louis Bernard.	{ Alexis L'Oranger. (Dit Maisonville) Marie Marguerite Joncaire.	{ Louis Côme Etienne Joncaire. Thérèse Goju.	"	"	"
Dec. 18.. Charles.	{ Charles Delile. Thérèse Campeau.	{ Hyacinthe Deshêtres. Cécile Chêne.	"	"	"
Dec. 26.. Catherine.	{ Pierre Prone. Marie Jos. Binau.	{ Michel Roie. Marie Jos. Le Beau.	"	"	"
Dec. 28.. Marie-Louise.	{ Jean Bapt. Bonl'homme. Elizabeth Drouillar.	{ Joseph Bondi. Marie Louise Drouillar.	"	"	"
Dec. 26. Marguerite.	{ Jean Baptiste Bonl'homme. Elizabeth Drouillar.	{ Jean Louis Révau. Reine Angélique Tourenjeau.	"	"	"
1780					
Jan. 1.. Charles.	{ François Sordillet. Marie Jeanne Gendron.	{ Charles Reaum <sup>rs</sup> . Archange Du Saux.	"	"	"
Jan. 2.. Pierre.	{ Jean B. Dufour. Catherine Durand.	{ Joseph Pouget. Catherine Buissonnet.	"	"	"
Jan. 18. Joseph.	{ François Choisi. Josette Révau.	{ Joseph Révau. Thérèse Brosser.	"	"	"
Feb. 6.. Louis.	{ Jean B. L'Antailla. Marie Thérèse Bergeron.	{ Jean B. Gignac. Louise Campeau.	"	"	"
Feb. 7.. Pierre.	{ Antoine Langlois. Marie Des Anges Langlois.	{ Pierre Thomas Reaume. Marie Catherine Chêne.	"	"	"
Feb. 11. Charles Bonaventure.	{ Charles Bonaventure Drouillar. Marie Louise Quene.	{ Jean B. Drouillar. Marguerite La Durantaie.	"	"	"

## BAPTISMS—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name of Child.</i>	<i>Names of Parents.</i>	<i>Names of Sponsors.</i>	<i>Officiating Priest.</i>
1780				
Feb. 14.	Elizabeth.	{ Jean B. Le Beau. Susanne Chauvin.	{ Charles Chauvin. Elizabeth Révan.	{ Rev. F. Potier, Ptre., J.M. " " "
Feb. 22.	Marie Magdelène.	{ Charles Janson. (Dit La Palme) Marie Gendron.	{ Jacques Gabouri. Charlotte Le Duc.	{ " " " " " "
Feb. 22.	Pierre Laurent.	{ Simon Droullar. Marguerite Martin.	{ Jean B. Beaugrand. M. Louise Droullar.	{ " " " " " "
Feb. 23.	Thérèse.	{ Nicolas Langlois. Marie Magd. Plette.	{ Jacques Charron. Agathe Parent.	{ " " " " " "
Feb. 24.	Antoine (De Padoue).	{ Thomas Peiot. M. Louise Villers.	{ Antoine Rousseau. M. Josephine Morin.	{ " " " " " "
Feb. 29.	M. Marguerite.	{ Vital Desmouchelle. M. Magd. Goïau.	{ Jean B. La Pointe. M. Jeanne Cardinal.	{ " " " " " "
Feb. 29.	Philippe.	{ Théophile Le Mai. Marie Peltier.	{ Philippe Le Duc. M. Angélique Beauchamps.	{ " " " " " "
Mar. 5.	Félicité.	{ Laurent Parent. M. Magdelène Janis.	{ François Janis. M. Louise Parent.	{ " " " " " "
Mar. 6.	Pierre.	{ Pierre Le Vasseur. Marie Anne Le Sueur.	{ Jacques Peltier. Archange Fontaine.	{ " " " " " "
Mar. 10.	M. Louise Geneviève.	{ Louis Susor. M. Josephine Le Beau.	{ Ignace Thuot. Charlotte Bigra.	{ " " " " " "
Mar. 11.	Louis.	{ Ignace Thuot. M. Louise Le Beau.	{ Louis Susor. M. Magdelène Godet.	{ " " " " " "
Mar. 28.	Antoine.	{ Jacques Bézer. Catherine Mété.	{ Antoine Soumande. Archange Du Saux.	{ " " " " " "
Apr. 20.	Jean Baptiste.	{ Charles Renault. M. Magd. Bertrand.	{ J. B. Gignac. M. Catherine Bergeron.	{ " " " " " "
May 6.	Thérèse.	{ Charles Brugière. Marguerite Makons.	{ Jacques Charron. Thérèse Meloche.	{ " " " " " "
May 8.	Jeanne.	{ Nicolas Petit. Elizabeth Charron.	{ Hypolite Janis. Jeanne Campeau.	{ " " " " " "
May 9.	Marie Claire.	{ François Prate. Elizabeth Parent.	{ Jacques Parent. Marie Louise Godet.	{ " " " " " "

BAPTISMS RECORDED IN THE PARISH REGISTERS OF ASSUMPTION. 61

May 10..Jean Baptiste.....	{ Louis Goïau..... Thérèse Janis.....	{ Charles Bourron..... M. Magdelène Janis.....	"	"	"
June 22..Marie Angélique .....	{ Charles Fontaine..... Elizabeth Godefroi.....	{ Charles Pinel..... Marguerite Bernier.....	"	"	"
July 11..Elizabeth .....	{ André Peltier..... Catherine Meloche.....	{ Benoît Chapoton..... Marie Louise Meloche.....	"	"	"
July 28..Thérèse.....	{ Antoine Robert..... Thérèse Drouillar.....	{ Jos. Bondi..... Charlotte Bigra.....	"	"	"
July 29..Simon .....	{ Etienne Jacob..... M. Magd. Godet.....	{ Simon Bergeron..... M. Marguerite Bernier.....	"	"	"
July 30..M. Magdelène.....	{ François La Tour..... M. Marguerite Meloche .....	{ Jos. Bondi..... M. Angélique Tourrenjeau.....	"	"	"
Aug. 10..M. Angélique.....	{ Jean Saliot..... M. Magdelène Jourdain.....	{ Charles Campeau..... M. Angélique Tourrenjeau.....	"	"	"
Aug. 11..Pierre .....	{ Pierre Campeau..... M. Magdelène Godefroi .....	{ Joseph Drouillar..... M. Elizabeth Godefroi.....	"	"	"
Aug. 13..Marie Louise.....	{ Jean Baptiste La Pointe..... Catherine Goïau.....	{ Pierre L'etourneau..... M. Louise Goïau.....	"	"	"
Aug. 13..M. Angélique .....	{ André Bénétan..... Agathe Le Duc.....	{ Jean B. Hoilette..... Marguerite Reaume.....	"	"	"
Aug. 23..Véronique .....	{ Charles Bernier..... M. Louise Godet.....	{ Jean B. Du Saut..... Véronique Bondi.....	"	"	"
Sept. 30..Cécile .....	{ Joseph Pouget..... Françoise Belleperche.....	{ Pierre Meloche..... Marie Jeanne Belleperche .....	"	"	"
Nov. 1..Charles.....	{ Bonaventure Reaume..... M. Jeanne Deshêtres.....	{ Charles Reaume..... Thérèse Meloche.....	"	"	"
Nov. 13..François Xavier.....	{ Louis Viller..... Charlotte Riendeau.....	{ François Drouillar..... M. Jeanne Belleperche.....	"	"	"
Nov. 14..Marie .....	{ Louis Gaillard..... M. Marguerite Chamenbar.....	{ Jacques Parent..... M. Catherine Cuillierier.....	"	"	"
Nov. 21..Marie Louise Angélique..	{ Guillaume Monforton..... M. Louise Cath. Soumande .....	{ Antoine Soumande..... M. Angélique Tourrenjeau.....	"	"	"
Nov. 23..Cécile .....	{ Joseph Valcour..... Josette Makons.....	{ Jean B. La Pointe..... Catherine Meloche.....	"	"	"
Dec. 7..Joseph.....	{ Jean Bapt. Pître .....	{ Joseph Pouget.....	"	"	"
Dec. 21..Angélique .....	{ Marie Anne Saint-Come..... Joseph Godet.....	{ M. Angélique Beauchamps..... Joseph Pilette.....	"	"	"
	{ M. Jeanne Pilette.....	{ Geneviève Godet.....	"	"	"

## BAPTISMS—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name of Child.</i>	<i>Names of Parents.</i>	<i>Names of Sponsors.</i>	<i>Officiating Priest.</i>
1781				
Jan. 6.	François Laurent	{ Alexis L'oranger. (Dit Maisonville) M. Marguerite Joncaire.	{ Joseph Porlier. (Benac) Angélique Godefroi	Rev. F. Potier, Ptre., J.M.
Jan. 9.	Anne	{ Jean B. Hoilette. Susanne Bey	{ Etienne Languedoc Agathe Le Duc.	"
Jan. 13.	Louis	{ Jean B. Le Duc. Catherine Bourassa	{ Louis Bourassa. Catherine Lotman. (Dit Barrois)	"
Jan. 19.	Michel	{ Michel Roye Jannette Viller	{ Thomas Pajot. Angélique Peltier	"
Jan. 31.	Geneviève	{ Antoine Meloche Marie Louise Campeau	{ Jean René Le Beau Catherine Campeau	"
Feb. 6.	Susanne	{ Louis Trudelle. Susanne Desnoyers.	{ Pierre Desnoyers Thérèse Le Duc.	"
Nov. 10.	Joseph.	{ Joseph De Gannes. Marie Magdelène Prud'homme.	{ François Prud'homme. Marie Catherine Mété.	Rev. Father Hubert, Pte., V.G.
Nov. 23.	Marie Catherine	{ Nicolas Petit. Elizabeth Cabana.	{ René Drouillard. (Laprise) Marie Catherine Meloche	"
Nov. 25.	Jacques	{ René Cloutier. Marie Joseph Cloutier.	{ Jacques Belleperche. Marie Magdelène Meloche	"
Nov. 27.	Jacques	{ Louis Montmeri. Agathe Prud'homme.	{ Jacques Prud'homme. Angélique Lemai	"
Dec. 2.	Antoine	{ Antoine Chasserau. Catherine Parnier.	{ Joseph Parnier. Marie Magdelène Goyau.	"
Dec. 4.	Joseph.	{ Joseph Bondy Marie Jeanne Meloche.	{ Gabriel Bondy Marie Magdelène Meloche	"
Dec. 10.	Joseph François Xavier	{ Joseph Godet. Jeanne Pilet.	{ Joseph Berthiaume. Marguerite Bernier	"
Dec. 8.	Marie	{ Pierre Proulx. Amable Binau.	{ Michel L'Espérance. Joseph Bissonnet.	"
Dec. 20.	Jean Baptiste	{ Jean Bapt. Drouillard. Marie Dronien.	{ Jean Bapt. Drouillard (Grandfather of the child) Françoise Belleperche	"

BAPTISMS RECORDED IN THE PARISH REGISTERS OF ASSUMPTION. 63

Dec. 25..Charles.....	{ Jean Bapt. Dufour Catherine Durand..... }	Joseph Lajeunesse Jeanne Campeau..... }	"	"	"	"
1782						
Jan. 1..Geneviève .....	{ Vital Dumouchelle. Marie Magdelène Goyau..... }	Nicolas Goyau. Geneviève Bonvouloir..... }	"	"	"	"
Jan. 20..Jean Chrysostome.....	{ Thomas Pageot..... Marie Louise Villers..... }	Jean Chrysostome Villers. Marguerite Bernier..... }	"	"	"	"
Jan. 30. Félicité.....	{ Pierre Levasseur .....	André Pelletier..... }	"	"	"	"
	{ Anne Le Sueur .....	Marc Louise Beumont..... }	"	"	"	"
Feb. 1..Joseph.....	{ Louis Villers..... Charlotte Riendeau..... }	Marc Bruton..... Marianne Villers..... }	"	"	"	"
Feb. 6.. Marie Jeanne.....	{ Jean Baptiste Le Beau..... Suzanne Chauvin .....	Joseph Serra..... (Dit Coquillard) Marie Louise Drouillard..... }	"	"	"	"
Feb. 14.. François De Sales.....	{ Jacques Parent..... Catherine Cuillier..... }	François Pratte..... Marianne Chêne..... }	"	"	"	"
Feb. 16.. Dominique.....	{ François Pratte..... Elizabeth Parent..... }	Dominique Godet..... Magdelène Janis..... }	"	"	"	"
Feb. 19..Joseph.....	{ Etienne Jacob..... Marie Magdelène Godet..... }	Jean François Dussault..... Josephine Bissonnet..... }	"	"	"	"
Feb. 27..Antoine .....	{ Louis Goyau .....	Jean Baptiste La Pointe..... }	"	"	"	"
	{ Thérèse Janis..... Jean Baptiste Audet..... }	Geneviève Bonvouloir..... Louis Goyau .....	"	"	"	"
Mar. 11.. Catherine.....	{ Catherine Goyau..... François Bénétiau..... }	Catherine Meloche..... Charles Bouron..... }	"	"	"	"
Mar. 20..Charles.....	{ Françoise Gagnon..... Jean Baptiste Paré..... }	Suzanne Patel..... Jacques Robert..... }	"	"	"	"
Mar. 30.. Véronique .....	{ Marie Françoise Pelletier..... François Mouton..... }	Geneviève Comparé..... Charles Baubin..... }	"	"	"	"
Apr. 7..Adelaide..... (Born on the 6th Sept. of the preceding year)	{ Charlotte Duroseau .....	Jeanne Viller..... }	"	"	"	"
Apr. 9.. Pierre .....	{ Jean Baptiste Sans-Crainte..... Marguerite Golo..... }	Pierre Martin..... Cécile Labutte..... }	"	"	"	"
Apr. 23.. Catherine.....	{ Pierre Belair..... Jeanne Ménard..... }	François Belair..... Catherine Bissonnet..... }	"	"	"	"



BAPTISMS—Continued.					
Names of Child.		Names of Parents.		Names of Sponsors.	
Date.	Name of Child.	Names of Parents.	Names of Sponsors.	Names of Sponsors.	Officiating Priest.
1782					
June 4..	Antoine .....	{ Antoine Robert..... Thérèse Drouillard.....	Jean Baptiste Drouillard..... Marie Josephine Gamelin.....	Rev. Father Hubert, Pt., V.G.	
June 4..	Marie Joseph.....	{ François Cadoret..... Ursule Bigra.....	Pierre Prud'homme..... Marie Josephine Lajeunesse.....	" "	" "
June 16..	Louis .. (age, 21½ months)	{ Etienne Robidou..... Agathe Suzeran.....	Joseph Mailloux..... Geneviève Deshères.....	" "	" "
July 17..	Jacques .....	{ Charles Fontaine..... Elizabeth Godfroi.....	Jacques Belleperche..... Madame Charlotte Mouton.....	" "	" "
July 24..	Gervais.....	{ Charles Brugière..... Marguerite Macons.....	Gervais Hodiène..... Thérèse Le Duc.....	" "	" "
July 29..	Charles Dominique .....	{ Théophile Le Mai..... Angélique Feltier.....	Charles Reaume..... Dame M. Louise Gaudette..... (Widow Berthelette)	" "	" "
Aug. 12..	Marie Josephine .....	{ Philippe Le Duc..... Josephine Feltier.....	Claude Reaume..... Thérèse Le Duc..... (Veuve Maillon)	" "	" "
Aug. 14..	Louis George .....	{ Alexis Maisonneville..... Dame Marguerite Joncaire.....	Isidore Chêne..... Thérèse Béquet.....	" "	" "
Aug. 25..	Isaac Louis.....	{ Louis Gailliard..... Marie Marguerite St. Ange.....	Jean Bte. Oualet..... Thérèse Le Duc.....	" "	" "
Aug. 27..	Jean Baptiste.....	{ Jean Bte. Gignac..... Charlotte Bertrand.....	Jean Bte. Antaia..... Marguerite St. Jean.....	" "	" "
Aug. 29..	Cécile .....	{ Charles Delisle..... Thérèse Campeau.....	Louis Brudel..... Cécile Campeau.....	" "	" "
Sept. 12..	Thérèse .....	{ Jean Saliot..... Magdelène Jourdain.....	Antoine Robert..... Marie Angélique Beauchamp.....	" "	" "
Sept. 12..	Dominique.....	{ Laurent Parent..... Marie Magdelène Janis.....	Jacques Parent..... Dame Veuve Berthelet.....	" "	" "
Sept. 14..	Catherine .....	{ Pierre Meloche..... Catherine Campau.....	Joseph Pouget..... Catherine St. Etienne.....	" "	" "
Sept. 16..	Hyacinthe .....	{ Louis Robidou..... Elizabeth Sousseran.....	Joseph Bondy..... Charlotte Bigra.....	" "	" "
Sept. 16..	Elizabeth.....	{ Nicola Mignerau..... Marguerite Robidou.....	Amable Mailloux..... Elizabeth Drouillard.....	" "	" "

BAPTISMS RECORDED IN THE PARISH REGISTERS OF ASSUMPTION. 65

Sept. 17.. Louis.....	{ Louis Brudel.....	Pierre Desnoyers.....	"	"	"
Sept. 17.. Jean Baptiste.....	{ Suzanne Desnoyers.....	Geneviève Bonvouloir.....	"	"	"
Sept. 17.. Antoine.....	{ Jean Bte. Hiax.....	Michel Hiax.....	"	"	"
Sept. 23.. Claude.....	{ Reine Chrétien.....	Reine Chrétien.....	"	"	"
Sept. 27.. René.....	{ Louis Vessière.....	Simon Gendron.....	"	"	"
Oct. 3.. Philippe.....	{ Catherine L'Esprit.....	Jeanne Cardinal.....	"	"	"
Oct. 11.. Louise Catherine.....	{ Bonaventure Reaume.....	Claude Reaume.....	"	"	"
Oct. 12.. Joseph.....	{ Marie Jeanne Deshêtres.....	Marie Catherine L'Espérance.....	"	"	"
Oct. 12.. André.....	{ Ignace Thiot.....	Réné Le Beau.....	"	"	"
Oct. 15.. Marie Louise.....	{ Marie Louise Le Beau.....	Josette Bissonnet.....	"	"	"
Oct. 16.. Pierre.....	{ Philippe Labombarde.....	Geneviève Bonvouloir.....	"	"	"
Oct. 26.. Geneviève.....	{ Marie Marguerite Briette.....	Sieur Joseph Pouget.....	"	"	"
Oct. 27.. Pierre.....	{ Josephine Godfroy.....	Dame Louise Catherine Soumande.....	"	"	"
Nov. 3.. Suzanne.....	{ Jean Bapt. Le Duc.....	Joseph Mailloux.....	"	"	"
Nov. 6.. Thomas (Born Nov. 1)	{ Catherine Bourassa.....	Thérèse Meloche.....	"	"	"
Nov. 16.. Jean Baptiste.....	{ Jean Bapt. Antailla.....	André Bergeron.....	"	"	"
Nov. 26.. Geneviève Amable.....	{ Marie Bergeron.....	Marie Josette Pageot.....	"	"	"
Nov. 26.. Joseph.....	{ Louis Suzor.....	Benjamin Chapu.....	"	"	"
	{ Josette Le Beau.....	Marie Louise Gaudet.....	"	"	"
	{ François Latour.....	Pierre Janerai.....	"	"	"
	{ Marguerite Meloche.....	Françoise Belleperche.....	"	"	"
	{ Marie Jeanne Gendron.....	Geneviève Drouillard.....	"	"	"
	{ Antoine Bouffard.....	André Peltier.....	"	"	"
	{ Angélique Boismier.....	Pierre Boismier.....	"	"	"
	{ Catherine Meloche.....	Joséphine Bissonnet.....	"	"	"
	{ Jh. George Knaggs.....	Suzanne Meloche.....	"	"	"
	{ Rachel Slie.....	Joseph Dussault.....	"	"	"
	{ Joseph Valcour.....	M. Josephine Gamelin.....	"	"	"
	{ Josette Lafontaine.....	Joseph Mété.....	"	"	"
	{ Paul Campau.....	Geneviève Bonvouloir.....	"	"	"
	{ Geneviève Amable Bigra.....	Alexis Arconet.....	"	"	"
	{ Joseph Côté.....	Charlote Campan.....	"	"	"
	{ Magdelène St. Jean.....	Benjamin Chapu.....	"	"	"
		Marguerite Drouillard.....	"	"	"

## BAPTISMS—Continued.

Date.	Name of Child.	Names of Parents.	Names of Sponsors.	Officiating Priest.
1782				
Dec. 9.	Catherine	{ Joseph Berthiaume { Catherine Pilet.	{ Sieur Maisonneville. { (Capitaine de Milice)	{ Rev. Father Hubert, Pt., V.G.
Dec. 10.	Charles	{ André Bénéteau { Agathe Le Duo.	{ Charles Bouron { Suzanne Desnoyers	{ " " "
Dec. 10.	Louis	{ Jean Baptiste Chapoton. { Thérèse Pelletier.	{ Louis Peltier { Angélique Chapaton.	{ " " "
1783				
Feb. 7.	Jeanne	{ Michel Roy { Jeanne Villers.	{ Chrysostome Villers. { Angélique Le May.	{ " " "
Mar. 2.	Pierre	{ Antoine Chazerau. { Catherine Pernaen.	{ Vital Dumouchelle. { Suzanne Desnoyers.	{ " " "
Mar. 8.	Joseph	{ Zacharie Cloutier { Thérèse Campau.	{ Joseph Pouget. { Josette Cloutier.	{ " " "
Mar. 9.	Marie Françoise	{ Jean Louis Révau. { Marie Jeanne Campau.	{ Joseph Campau. { Françoise Révau.	{ " " "
Mar. 15.	Hubert	{ Nicolas Petit. { Elizabeth Charon.	{ Charles Baubon. { Catherine Pilet.	{ " " "
Apr. 1.	Catherine	{ Pierre Amable Girard. { Josette Révau.	{ Pierre Fouran { Josette Suzor.	{ " " "
Apr. 30.	Jean Baptiste.	{ Joseph Godet. { Marie Jeanne Pilet.	{ Jean Bapt. Pilet. { Angélique Godet.	{ " " "
May 19.	Marie Louise	{ François Gaudet. { Marguerite Bernier.	{ François Gaudet. { Marie Louise Gaudet.	{ " " "
May 21.	Charlotte	{ Antoine Meloche { Marie Louise Campau.	{ François L'Espérance { Charlotte Du Roseau.	{ " " "
May 22.	Jean Baptiste.	{ Charles Renauld. { Marie Magdelene Bertrand.	{ Jean Baptiste L'Antaia. { Marie Louise Villers.	{ " " "
June 23.	Thérèse	{ Louis Bourassa. { Thérèse Meloche.	{ René Bourassa. { Catherine St. Etienne.	{ " " "
June 23.	Antoine.	{ Antoine Soumande. { Angélique Guyet	{ Thierry Soumande. { Marie Joséphine Pilote.	{ " " "

July 11.. Louis Bernard .....	{ Joseph Deschênes. Charlotte Souigny..... }	Sieur Maisonville. De, Marguerite Chabert..... }	"	"	"
July 16.. Antoine .....	{ Joseph Degannes .....	Jean Baptiste Ro .....	"	"	"
July 18.. Cécile .....	{ M. Magdelène Prud'homme..... }	Judith La Violette..... }	"	"	"
July 19.. Hyppolite .....	{ Jean Baptiste Paré..... }	Jean Longpré..... }	"	"	"
July 22.. Paul .....	{ Marie Françoise Peltier .....	Thérèse Le Duc..... }	"	"	"
July 23.. Marie Catherine .....	{ Claude Reaume..... }	Louis Goyau .....	"	"	"
July 23.. Joseph .....	{ Geneviève Janis..... }	M. Magdelène Jourdain..... }	"	"	"
Aug. 7.. Pierre .....	{ Jean Baptiste Drouillard..... }	Paul Campan .....	"	"	"
Aug. 23.. Jean Baptiste .....	{ Marie Louise Drouen..... }	Marie Thérèse Drouillard..... }	"	"	"
Sept. 5.. Elizabeth .....	{ Sieur Charles Stanislas De Quindre .....	Sieur François De Quindre .....	"	"	"
Sept. 27.. Véronique .....	{ Dame Marie Catherine La Butte .....	Dame Marie Anne La Butte .....	"	"	"
Oct. 3.. Thérèse .....	{ Louis Montméri..... }	Joseph Degannes .....	"	"	"
Oct. 27.. Jean Baptiste .....	{ Agathe Prud'homme..... }	Magdelène Gaudet..... }	"	"	"
Nov. 2.. Joseph .....	{ Pierre Reaume .....	Réné Campan..... }	"	"	"
Nov. 5.. Charles .....	{ Jeanne Campan..... }	Suzanne Meloche .....	"	"	"
Nov. 6.. Suzanne .....	{ Jean Baptiste Descomtes Labadie..... }	Alexis L'Abadie..... }	"	"	"
Nov. 13.. Alexis .....	{ Cécile La Butte..... }	Marie Anne Cuillier..... }	"	"	"
Nov. 15.. Marie Jeanne .....	{ Louis Gaillard..... }	Jean Baptiste Oualet..... }	"	"	"
	{ Marie Marguerite St. Ange..... }	Magdelène Goyau..... }	"	"	"
	{ Joseph Beaubien..... }	Jean Baptiste Beaubien .....	"	"	"
	{ Josephite Bondy..... }	Véronique Bondy .....	"	"	"
	{ Joseph Vernet..... }	Pierre Charron .....	"	"	"
	{ Rose Campan..... }	Thérèse Campan..... }	"	"	"
	{ Augustin Pimparé..... }	Jean Baptiste Bonsour..... }	"	"	"
	{ Marie Goulet..... }	Marguerite St. Jean .....	"	"	"
	{ René Cloutier..... }	Sr. Joseph Bondy..... }	"	"	"
	{ Marie Jos. Campan .....	(Négociant) De, Marie Angélique Beauchamp..... }	"	"	"
	{ Alexis Arconet..... }	Charles Rousseau..... }	"	"	"
	{ Marguerite Laforet .....	Marguerite L'Enfant..... }	"	"	"
	{ François Drouillard..... }	Simon Drouillard .....	"	"	"
	{ Anne Villers..... }	Charlotte Joachim .....	"	"	"
	{ Antoine Langlois .....	Charles Delisle .....	"	"	"
	{ Marie Des Anges L'Espérance..... }	M. Louise Thérèse Bertrand..... }	"	"	"
	{ Joseph Bondy..... }	Joseph Bondy .....	"	"	"
	{ Jeanne Meloche .....	Marie Catherine St. Etienne..... }	"	"	"

## BAPTISMS—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name of Child.</i>	<i>Names of Parents.</i>	<i>Names of Sponsors.</i>	<i>Officiating Priest.</i>
1783				
Nov. 20.	Marie Catherine.	{ Jean Baptiste Paré. Marguerite Le Beau.	{ Jean Chrisostome Villers. Marie Catherine Bergeron.	{ Rev. Father Hubert, Pt., V.G. " " " "
Nov. 29.	Thérèse.	{ Jean Baptiste Le Beau. Suzanne Chauvin.	{ Charles Reaume. Thérèse Drouillard.	{ " " " " " " " "
Dec. 8.	Marie Angélique.	{ Sieur Guillaume Monforton. Dame Louis Catherine Soumande.	{ Sieur Thierri Soumande. De, M. Angélique Morand.	{ " " " " " " " "
Dec. 13.	Elizabeth.	{ Jean Baptiste Bonzour. Elizabeth Drouillard.	{ Pierre Proulx. Marie Goulet.	{ " " " " " " " "
Dec. 29.	Jeanne.	{ Louis Villers. Charlotte Riendau.	{ Jean Baptiste Montbriand. Jeanne Villers.	{ " " " " " " " "
1784				
Jan. 6.	Marie Louise.	{ Louis Bazile Cousineau. Marie Davignon.	{ Antoine D'avignon. Louise Bissonnet.	{ " " " " " " " "
Jan. 12.	Jacques.	{ Louis Goyau. Thérèse Janis.	{ Jacques Charron. Thérèse Meloche.	{ " " " " " " " "
Jan. 21.	Geneviève.	{ François Janis. Geneviève Bonvouloir.	{ Louis Goyau. Thérèse Meloche.	{ " " " " " " " "
Jan. 26.	Jacques.	{ Pierre Levasseur. Marianne Levasseur.	{ Jacques Meloche. Geneviève Deshêtres.	{ " " " " " " " "
Jan. 28.	Basile.	{ Jean Baptiste Andet. (Dit Lapointe) Catherine Goyau.	{ Vital Dumouchelle. Agathe Parent.	{ " " " " " " " "
Jan. 28.	Pierre.	{ Pierre Proulx. Josette Le Beau.	{ Gabriel Bondy. Marie Suzor.	{ " " " " " " " "
Jan. 28.	Angélique.	{ Pierre Demers. Angélique Ménard.	{ Joseph Carrier. Marie Louise Godet.	{ " " " " " " " "
Jan. 31.	Marie Josette.	{ François Latour. Marguerite Meloche.	{ René Cloutier. Josette Pilote.	{ " " " " " " " "
Feb. 1.	Thérèse.	{ Noël Chauvin. Jeanne Meloche.	{ André Peltier. Suzanne Meloche.	{ " " " " " " " "
Feb. 2.	Marie Des Anges.	{ Thomas Pajot. Marie Louise Villers.	{ Jean Baptiste Ro. Marie Josette Pajot.	{ " " " " " " " "
Mar. 2.	François-Xavier.	{ Jean Baptiste Dufour. Catherine Durand.	{ François Rivard. Marguerite St. Jean.	{ " " " " " " " "

BAPTISMS RECORDED IN THE PARISH REGISTERS OF ASSUMPTION. 69

Mar. 9. Elizabeth	{ François Pratte. Elizabeth Parent	{ Sieur Maisonneville Louise Parent.	"	"	"
Mar. 11. François	{ Joseph Parnier. Catherine Lavière	{ François Prud'homme Catherine Mété.	"	"	"
Mar. 12. Josette	{ Joseph Valcour Josette Makons	{ Joseph Mailloux Marguerite L'Enfant	"	"	"
Mar. 27. Louis	{ Etienne Jacob M. Magdelène Godet	{ Louis Suzor. Jeanne Villers	"	"	"
Apr. 1. Pierre	{ Pierre Meloche Catherine Campan.	{ Antoine Meloche Françoise Belleperche.	"	"	"
Apr. 6. Jean Baptiste	{ Charles Dumouchelle Magdelène Goyau.	{ André Peltier Louise Le Clerc	"	"	"
Apr. 7. Charles	{ Joseph Bondy Josette Gamelin.	{ Antoine Robert. Catherine Bondy.	"	"	"
Apr. 11. Chrysostome	{ Jean Bapt. l'Antail. Catherine Bergeron.	{ Chrysostome Villers. Josette Suzor.	"	"	"
Apr. 17. Alexis	{ Louis Trudel. Suzanne Desnoyers.	{ Alexis Delisle. Thérèse Meloche.	"	"	"
Apr. 18. Jean Baptiste	{ Antoine Boufford Angélique Boismier	{ Jean Bapt. Bigra Françoise Belleperche.	"	"	"
May 5. Josette	{ Charles Bernier. Marie Louise Godet.	{ Joseph Pouget (fils) Josette Suzor.	"	"	"
May 9. Thomas	{ Jean Baptiste Gignac. Charlotte Bertrand.	{ Thomas Paget. Magdelène St. Jean.	"	"	"
May 9. Pierre	{ Bonaventure Reaume Marie Jeanne Deshêtres.	{ Pierre Charon. Geneviève Deshêtres.	"	"	"
May 9. Pierre	{ Jacques Belleperche. Cécile Lauzon.	{ Joseph Pouget. Angélique Chevalier.	"	"	"
May 14. Archange	{ Antoine Roberre Thérèse Drouillard.	{ Jean Bapt. Bigra Catherine St. Germain.	"	"	"
May 26. Archange	{ Joseph Mini. Archange Dussault.	{ Joseph Dussault. Elizabeth Parent	"	"	"
June 1. Geneviève	{ François Rivard. Josette Godefroy	{ Charles Reaume. Geneviève Janis	"	"	"
June 10. Monique	{ Robert Navarre. Marie Louise Marsac.	{ Jacques Gagnier Angélique Campan.	"	"	"



## BAPTISMS—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name of Child.</i>	<i>Names of Parents.</i>	<i>Names of Sponsors.</i>	<i>Officiating Priest.</i>
1784.				
June 13.	Angélique	{ Pierre Dumais. Angélique Le May.	{ Jean Bapt. Peltier. Josette Dumais.	{ Rev. Father Hubert, Pk., V.G.
June 21.	Jacques	{ Joseph André. (Dit l'Italien) Josette Dumais.	{ Pierre Dumais. Marie Anne Martin.	{ " " "
June 22.	Dominique	{ Philippe Le Duc. Josette Peltier.	{ Joseph Mailloux. Suzanne Ouallet.	{ " " "
June 25.	Angélique	{ Philippe La Bombarde. Marguerite Briette.	{ André Peltier. Geneviève Deshêtres.	{ " " "
July 11.	Archange.	{ Louis Bernard. (Dit La Joie) Marie Crête.	{ Charles Reaume. Catherine Campan.	{ " " "
July 14.	Alexis.	{ Charles Drouillard. (Born Mar. 5, 1782, at Sandusky) Marie Louise Quénel.	{ Dominique Drouillard. Josette Bissonnet.	{ " " "
July 16.	Alexis.	{ Michel Catin Baron.	{ Jean Bapt. Audet. (Dit Lapointe)	{ " " "
July 16.	Reine	{ Marie Louise Goyau. (Nicola Petit. Elizabeth Charron.	{ Jeanne St. Bernard. Joseph Charron. Marie Petit.	{ " " "
July 21.	François	{ François Campan. Marie Catherine Ro.	{ Paul Campan. Marie Catherine Bergeron.	{ " " "
July 22.	Catherine	{ Antoine Chozeran. Catherine Pernier.	{ Joseph Pernier. Marguerite Drouillard.	{ " " "
Aug. 20.	Josephite	{ Jean Salliot. Magdelène Jourdain.	{ Jean René Le Beau. Catherine Bondy.	{ " " "
Aug. 21.	Genéviève	{ Michel Tremblay. Louise Toulouse.	{ René Tremblay. Geneviève Comparé.	{ " " "
Aug. 23.	Joseph.	{ François Bénétiau. Françoise Gagnon.	{ Joseph Mailloux. Angélique Langlois.	{ " " "
Aug. 25.	Jean Baptiste.	{ Augustin Guérin. Marie Toker.	{ Etienne Jacob. Marie Josette Binan.	{ " " "
Aug. 26.	Alexis	{ Théophile Le May. Angélique Peltier.	{ Alexis Peltier. Marie Josette Pageot.	{ " " "

BAPTISMS RECORDED IN THE PARISH REGISTERS OF ASSUMPTION. 71

Sept. 3.. Victoire .....	{ Mons. Alexis Maisonneville (Capitaine)	{ Mons. François Perthus.	"	"	"
Sept. 5.. Alexis .....	{ Sr. Jacques Parent. Catherine Beaubien	{ De. Marg. Levrard Alexis Maisonneville	"	"	"
Sept. 10.. Pierre .....	{ Charles Delisle Thérèse Campau	{ Pierre Charron Geneviève Deshêtres.	"	"	"
Sept. 27.. Archange .....	{ Joseph De Gannes. Magdelène Prud'homme.	{ Théophile Mété. Marie Petit.	"	"	"
Oct. 11.. Joseph .....	{ Ignace Thuot. Marie Louise Le Beau.	{ Joseph Ste. Marie. Magdelène Goyau.	"	"	"
Oct. 23.. Cécile .....	{ Claude Du Chêne. Jeannette Bitou.	{ Caetan Séguin. Cécile Hiax.	"	"	"
Oct. 26.. André .....	{ Sr. François Marantette. (Godet)	{ Joseph Dufaux	"	"	"
Oct. 29.. François Xavier .....	{ Jeanne Parent. Charles Fontaine	{ Marguerite Bernier François Rivard.	"	"	"
Oct. 31.. Elizabeth .....	{ Elizabeth Godefroi. Alexis Descomptes Labadie.	{ Marie Anne Godefroi. Pierre Lévrier.	"	"	"
Nov. 6.. Jean Bazile .....	{ Marie Françoise Robert. Jean Bapt. Tourneux	{ Elizabeth Labadie. François Marantot	"	"	"
Nov. 7.. Jean Baptiste .....	{ Agathe Parent. Antoine Soumande.	{ Elizabeth Parot Jean Bapt. Guet.	"	"	"
Nov. 8.. Catherine .....	{ Reine Angélique Guet. Jean Marie La Douceur	{ Josette Bissonnet. Pierre Réaume	"	"	"
Nov. 8.. Toussaint .....	{ Josette Drouin Louis Cousineau	{ Catherine Pilet Martin Desrochers	"	"	"
Nov. 28.. Joseph Marie .....	{ Marie D'avignon. Joseph Vermet.	{ Josette Cloutier. Vital Dumouchelle.	"	"	"
Dec. 8.. Julien .....	{ Marie Rose Campau. Julien Chêne.	{ Marie Jos. Deshêtres. Joseph L'Espérance.	"	"	"
Dec. 15.. Jean Baptiste .....	{ Catherine L'Espérance. Charles Drouillard	{ Marie Anne Oullier. Jean Baptiste Paré.	"	"	"
	{ Marie Louise Quenel	{ Charlotte Fovel.	"	"	"
1785					
Jan. 1.. Marie .....	{ François Blais Magdelène La Ouille.	{ Séraphim Lauzon. Marie Petit.	"	"	"

## BAPTISMS—Continued.

Date.	Name of Child.	Names of Parents.		Names of Sponsors.		Officiating Priest.
		{	}	{	}	
1785		{	}	{	}	
Jan. 2.	Louis	{	} Louis Révau.	{	} Louis Révau.	Rev. Father Hubert, Pt., V.G.
		{	} Jeanne Campau.	{	} Françoise Belleperche.	"
Feb. 7.	Marguerite	{	} Françoise Gaudet.	{	} Jacque Gaudet.	"
		{	} (Marantet)	{	} (Francheville)	"
		{	} Marguerite Bernier.	{	} Archange Gaudet.	"
Feb. 8.	Cécile	{	} Louis Bourassa.	{	} Antoine Meloche.	"
		{	} Thérèse Meloche.	{	} Catherine Bourassa.	"
Feb. 13.	Louis	{	} Charles Renauld.	{	} Jean Bapt. Bertrand.	"
		{	} Marie Magdelène Bertrand.	{	} Marie Archange Pageot.	"
Feb. 18.	Siméon	{	} André Peltier.	{	} Jean Bapt. Meloche.	"
		{	} Catherine Meloche.	{	} Marie Catherine Goyau.	"
Feb. 21.	Marie	{	} Pierre Amable Girard.	{	} Alexandre Forel.	"
		{	} Marie Josette Révau.	{	} Marie Jeanne Révau.	"
Feb. 28.	Pierre	{	} André Bénéteau.	{	} Jean Bapt. Oualet.	"
		{	} Agathe Le Duc.	{	} Thérèse Le Duc.	"
Mar. 6.	Thérèse	{	} Laurent Parent.	{	} Sieur Pratte.	"
		{	} Marie Magdelène Janis.	{	} Thérèse Meloche.	"
Mar. 9.	Marie Des-Anges	{	} Michel Roy.	{	} Charles Réaume.	"
		{	} Marie Jeanne Villers.	{	} Marie Louise Villers.	"
Mar. 19.	Joseph	{	} Jean Bapt. Laforet.	{	} Jean Bapt. Oualet.	"
		{	} Marie Louise St. Aubin.	{	} Thérèse Meloche.	"
Apr. 1.	Louis Joseph	{	} Jean François Dussault.	{	} Joseph Dussault.	"
		{	} Marie Jeanne Ro.	{	} Archange Godet.	"
Apr. 11.	Julien	{	} Julien Parent.	{	} François Marantet.	"
		{	} Suzanne Meloche.	{	} Françoise Lauzon.	"
Apr. 12.	Catherine	{	} Joseph Gaudet.	{	} Charles Bernier.	"
		{	} Jeanne Pilet.	{	} Catherine Pilet.	"
Apr. 25.	Alexis	{	} Joseph Beaubien.	{	} Monsieur Maisonneville.	"
		{	} (Josette Bondy)	{	} (Capitaine)	"
Apr. 25.	Marie Françoise	{	} Zacharie Cloutier.	{	} De Catherine Beaubien.	"
		{	} Thérèse Campau.	{	} René Cloutier.	"
Apr. 27.	Bazile	{	} Late Charles Brugière.	{	} Marie Françoise Révau.	"
		{	} Catherine Makous.	{	} Louis Goyau.	"
		{	}	{	} Marie Louise Bertrand.	"

BAPTISMS RECORDED IN THE PARISH REGISTERS OF ASSUMPTION. 73

May 25.. Pierre .....	{ Joseph Côté.....	Joseph Drouillard.....	"	"	"	"
May 26.. Petagu.....	{ Magdelène St. Jean .....	Maria Josette Pagcot .....	"	"	"	"
May 27.. Pierre .....	{ Charles Stanislas Fontenay De Quindre .....	Jean Bapt. Descomptes .....	"	"	"	"
June 17.. Marie Geneviève .....	{ Marie Catherine Chêne .....	Dlle. Marie Des Anges Chêne .....	"	"	"	"
June 24.. Celeste.....	{ Etienne Jacob .....	Réné Cloutier.....	"	"	"	"
July 12.. François Xavier.....	{ Marie Magdelène Godet.....	Maria Jeanne Ro .....	"	"	"	"
July 24.. Antoine .....	{ Jean Bapt. Drouillard.....	Jean Bapt. Charbonneau.....	"	"	"	"
Aug. 3.. François Xavier.....	{ Marie Drouin.....	Charlotte Bigra.....	"	"	"	"
Aug. 4.. Vital.....	{ Pierre Labombarde.....	Nicolas Jania.....	"	"	"	"
Sept. 15.. Pierre .....	{ Marguerite Brouillet.....	Angélique Langlois .....	"	"	"	"
Sept. 19.. Agathe.....	{ Jacques Meloche.....	François Meloche.....	"	"	"	"
Sept. 20.. Michel.....	{ Marie Bernard.....	Maria Campeau.....	"	"	"	"
Oct. 16.. Charles .....	{ Joseph Berthiaume.....	Jean Bapt. Pilet.....	"	"	"	"
Oct. 20.. Suzanne .....	{ Catherine Pilet.....	Françoise Belleperche.....	"	"	"	"
Nov. 5.. Suzanne .....	{ Catherine Rivard.....	Joseph Drouillard.....	"	"	"	"
Nov. 20.. Catherine.....	{ Françoise Godfroy.....	Catherine Dufour.....	"	"	"	"
Dec. 8.. Joseph.....	{ Louis Gaillard.....	Vital Dumouchelle .....	"	"	"	"
Dec. 10.. Josette .....	{ Louis Montmari.....	Geneviève Bonvouloir.....	"	"	"	"
	{ Agathe Prud'homme.....	Jean François Dussault.....	"	"	"	"
	{ Antoine Bouffard .....	Marguerite Mété.....	"	"	"	"
	{ Angélique Boismier.....	Joseph Bissonnet.....	"	"	"	"
	{ Pierre Reaume .....	Thérèse Pouget.....	"	"	"	"
	{ Jean Baptiste Labady .....	Antoine Charron.....	"	"	"	"
	{ Cécile Labady .....	Angélique Langlois .....	"	"	"	"
	{ Claude Reaume.....	Charles Dequindre .....	"	"	"	"
	{ Geneviève Janis.....	Charlotte .....	Rev. P. Fréchette, Ptre., Miss.	"	"	"
	{ André Hagnuis.....	Hypolite Janis .....	"	"	"	"
	{ Magdelène St. Aubin.....	Charlotte Reaume.....	"	"	"	"
	{ Joseph Bondy.....	Charles Lozon.....	"	"	"	"
	{ Janette Meloche .....	Catherine Peltier.....	"	"	"	"
	{ François Janis.....	Louis Meloche.....	"	"	"	"
	{ Geneviève Bonvouloir.....	Catherine Bondy.....	"	"	"	"
	{ Chrysostome Villers.....	Claude Reaume .....	"	"	"	"
	{ Josette Suzor.....	Thérèse Mailloux .....	"	"	"	"
		Jean Bapt. Fovel.....	"	"	"	"
		Louise Villers.....	"	"	"	"

## BAPTISMS—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name of Child.</i>	<i>Names of Parents.</i>	<i>Names of Sponsors.</i>	<i>Officiating Priest.</i>
1785				
Dec. 12	Catherine	{ François Campeau. Catherine Reaut.	{ J. Baptiste Reaut. Judith Lavolette	{ Rev. P. Fréchette, Ptre., Miss.
Dec. 13	Charlotte	{ Louis Villers. Charlotte Riendeau	{ Pierre Villers. Magdelène Plotte	{ " " "
Dec. 13	Jean Baptiste	{ Jean Baptiste Le Beau. Suzanne Chauvin	{ Joseph Pouget. Magdelène Jourdain	{ " " "
Dec. 21	Basile	{ François Drouillard. Marie Anne Villers	{ Jean Baptiste Labady. Geneviève Drouillard	{ " " "
Dec. 23	Thérèse	{ Jean Bapte, Sanscrainte. Marguerite Solo	{ Alexis Solo. Thérèse Descomtes	{ " " "
1786				
Jan. 6	Basiliqne	{ Charles Bénétéau. Jeanne St. Bernard	{ Jacques Meloche. Marie Thérèse Peltier	{ " " "
Jan. 16	Marie Joseph	{ Baptiste Dufort. Catherine Moutmirel	{ Joseph Drouillard. Josette Godefroi	{ " " "
Jan. 17	Cécile	{ Antoine Descomptes. Charlotte Descomptes	{ J. Baptiste Chapoton. Cécile Labutte	{ " " "
Jan. 24	Marie Angélique	{ Benjamin Cheput. Josette Rocheleau	{ Laurent Parent. Marie Angélique Beauchamp	{ " " "
Jan. 25	Cécile	{ Julien Labutte. Catherine Labutte	{ Alexis Labutte. Angélique Langlois	{ " " "
Feb. 5	Basile	{ Nicolas Petit. Marie Anne Charon	{ Louis Bernard Lajoie. Magdelène Goyau	{ " " "
Feb. 10	Julien	{ Antoine Langlois Marie Des Anges L'Espérance	{ Julien Labutte Angélique Langlois	{ " " "
Feb. 14	Marie Joseph	{ Jean Baptiste Gignac. Charlotte Bertrand	{ Jean Bapte, Bertrand Marie Jos. Choisie	{ " " "
Feb. 18	Isaac	{ Joseph Deschênes. Charlotte Le Duc	{ Gervais Godienne. Charlotte Godienne	{ " " "
Feb. 21	Angélique	{ Louis Goyau. Thérèse Janis	{ Hypolite Janis. Angélique Langlois	{ " " "
Mar. 1	Marguerite	{ Joseph Tourangeau. Marguerite Drouillard	{ Antoine Soumande. Marguerite St. George	{ " " "

BAPTISMS RECORDED IN THE PARISH REGISTERS OF ASSUMPTION. 75

Mar. 7..Pélagie.....	{François Pratte..... Elizabeth Parent.....}	Jean Bapt. Tournoux Catherine Beaubien.....	"	"	"
Mar. 17..Marie.....	{François Latour..... Marguerite Meloche.....}	Charles Pouget..... Marie Reaume.....	"	"	"
Mar. 22..Thotiste.....	{François Bénéteau..... Françoise Gagnon.....}	Vital Dumouchel..... Geneviève Deslières.....	"	"	"
Mar. 23..Charlotte.....	{Pierre Villers..... Charlotte Mouton.....}	François Mouton..... Josette ———— Joseph Jobin.....	"	"	"
Mar. 31..Antoine.....	{Jean Bapt. Lapointe..... (Dit Hodet) Catherine Goyau.....}	Catherine Peltier..... Michel Chardonnet.....	"	"	"
Apr. 2..Michel.....	{Julien Parent..... Suzanne Meloche.....}	Dame Janis..... Joseph Duseault.....	"	"	"
May 11..Julie.....	{Jean Bapt. Tournoux..... Agathe Parent.....}	Catherine Beaubien..... Joseph Pageot.....	"	"	"
May 19..Marie Archange.....	{Jean Bapt. Antaya..... Marie Bergeron.....}	Marie Archange Pageot..... Joseph Lajeunesse.....	"	"	"
May 28..Marie Louise.....	{Jean Louis Lajeunesse..... Marie Louise Campeau.....}	Joseph Lajeunesse..... Marie Louise Meloche.....	"	"	"
June 1..Antoine.....	{Louis Trudel..... Suzanne Desnoyers.....}	Joseph Beauchamp..... Marie Josette Pelletier.....	"	"	"
June 4..Marie Jeanne.....	{Jean Baptiste Paré..... Marguerite Le Beau.....}	Joseph Serra..... (Dit Coquillard) Marie Jeanne Lajeunesse.....	"	"	"
June 6..Jean Baptiste.....	{Noël Chovain..... Jeanne Meloche.....}	Jean Bapt. Meloche..... Catherine Beaubien.....	"	"	"
June 8..Jean Baptiste.....	{Alexis Aronnet..... Marguerite Laforet.....}	Jean Bapt. Labady..... Agathe Chêne.....	"	"	"
June 11..Marie Thérèse.....	{Jean Baptiste Valade..... Marie Louise Drouillard.....}	Simon Drouillard..... Marie Thérèse Ménard.....	"	"	"
June 22..Joseph.....	{Jean Baptiste Chovin..... Thérèse Trambé.....}	Joseph Tremblé..... Catherine Révard.....	"	"	"
June 22..François Xavier.....	{Claude Duchêne..... Jeanne Billoux.....}	François Xavier Forton..... Archange Solier.....	"	"	"
July 3..Antoine.....	{J. Baptiste Chapoton..... Thérèse Peltier.....}	Charles Lamarche..... Marie Jos. Pelletier.....	"	"	"



## BAPTISMS—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name of Child.</i>	<i>Names of Parents.</i>	<i>Names of Sponsors.</i>	<i>Officiating Priest.</i>
1786				
July 23.	Alexis	{ Bonaventure Reaume. Marie Jeanne Deshêtres.	{ Alexis Chêne. Charlotte Reaume.	{ Rev. P. Fréchette, Ptre., Miss.
July 3.	Archange.	{ Louis Trambé. Josette Rémon.	{ Paul Poisson. Archange Gaudet.	{ " " " "
July 7.	Archange.	{ Joseph Mailloux. Geneviève Deshêtres.	{ Yacinthe Deshêtres. Thérèse Le Duc.	{ " " " "
July 23.	Marie Louise.	{ Joseph Deganne. Marie Magdelène Prud'homme.	{ Jacques Prud'homme. Marie Louise Bissonnet.	{ " " " "
Aug. 15.	Archange (age, 15 days)	{ Simon Drouillard. Archange Laforet.	{ Simon Drouillard. Geneviève Amable Bigra.	{ " " " "
Aug. 17.	Cécile	{ Louis Chapoton. Marie Cath. Meloche.	{ Jean Bapte. Meloche. Marie Jos. Chapoton.	{ " " " "
Aug. 27.	Elizabeth.	{ Guillaume Monforton. Marie Louise Soumande.	{ Gabriel ———. Elizabeth Parent.	{ " " " "
Aug. 31.	Joseph.	{ Louis Gaillard. Marguerite Gaillard.	{ Joseph Beauchamp. M. Josette Deshêtres.	{ " " " "
Sept. 6.	Susanne	{ Simon Meloche. Angélique Boyer.	{ André Peltier. Thérèse Boyer.	{ " " " "
Sept. 9.	Marie Anne	{ George Maldraivy. Angélique Chapoton.	{ Benoit Chapoton. Elizabeth Chapoton.	{ " " " "
Sept. 9.	Marie Françoise	{ Jean Bapte. Paré. M. Françoise Peltier.	{ Michel Bondy. Marie Thérèse Paré.	{ " " " "
Sept. 14.	Alexis	{ Louis Basil Cousinau. Marie D'vignon.	{ Jean Bapte. Brisbois. M. Magdelène Pageot.	{ " " " "
Sept. 17.	Marguerite, (born on the 5th)	{ Jacques Peltier. Magdelène Levasseux	{ Charles François Girardin Dame St. Jeanbert	{ " " " "
Sept. 24.	Jean Baptiste	{ François Contant. Angélique Brillant.	{ Jean Bapte. Cochois. Thérèse Saint Aubin.	{ " " " "
Sept. 26.	Marie Rose, (age, 4 months)	{ Joseph Vermet. Marie Rose Campeau.	{ Joseph Tourangeau. Marie Louise Drouillard.	{ " " " "
Sept. 27.	Antoine	{ Charles Delisle. Thérèse Campeau.	{ Antoine Langlois. Dame Janis.	{ " " " "

Sept. 27.. Philippe ..	{ Philippe Fry .....	Robert Navarre....	“	“
	{ Dame Navarre.....	Marie Julie Hay .....	“	“
Sept. 28. Michel .....	{ Pierre Levasseur.....	Pierre Réaume .....	“	“
	{ Marie Anne ——— .....	Catherine L'Espérance.....	“	“
Oct. 1. Jean Baptiste ..	{ François Tramblay.....	Jean Bapt. Créquey .....	“	“
(age, 1 month)	{ Magdelène Mini.....	Archange Socier .....	“	“
Oct. 2.. Marie Josette ..	{ Charles Fontaine .....	Joseph Bérac.....	“	“
	{ Elizabeth Saint-George.....	Josette Drouillard .....	“	“
Oct. 11. Julien .....	{ Julien Forton.....	Antoine Mini .....	“	“
	{ Thérèse Billoux.....	Josette Gagnou .....	“	“

## MARRIAGES RECORDED IN THE PARISH REGISTERS OF ASSUMPTION FROM JANUARY 28, 1782, TO OCTOBER 9, 1786.

<i>Date.</i> 1782	<i>Contracting Parties.</i>	<i>Names of Parents.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Witnesses.</i>	<i>Officiating Priest.</i>
Jan. 28.	Paul Campau. Geneviève Amable Bigra (widow of Guillaume Laforet)	Paul Campau. Charlotte Des Moulins.		Joseph Pouget. Jacques Belleperche. Jean Bapt. Drouillard. Nicolas Drouillard.	Rev. Father Hubert, Pt., V.G.
Feb. 4.	Joseph Côté. Marie Magd. Martin (widow of J. B. Bertrand)	Charles Côté. Late Marguerite Fiset.	Of Ancienne Lorette, P.Q.	Joseph Pouget. Antoine Boufard. Etienne Fahan.	" " " "
Feb. 11.	Le Sieur Antoine Soumande. Reine Angélique Guét. (Dit Tourangeau)	François Soumande. Late Charlotte de Varenne. Jean Bapt. Guyet. (Dit Tourangeau) Marie Josephine Pilotte.	Of Varenne, P.Q.	Joseph Drouillard. Joseph Bondy. Jean Bapt. Guyet. Georges Nexé. Baptiste Dufour.	" " " "
Feb. 11.	Louis Révau. Marie Jeanne Campeau.	Jean Bapt. Révau. Josephine Saint Etienne. Charles Campeau. Charlotte Montrai.		Jean Bapt. Tourangeau. Antoine Meloche. Pierre Amable Girard. Joseph La Jeunesse.	" " " "
Apr. 8.	Joseph Meny. Archange Dussault.	Antoine Meny. Late Jeanne Séguin. Joseph Dussault. Late Louise Desbutes.	Parish of St. Anne, Detroit.	Antoine Meny. Charles La Marche. Jh. Dussault.	" " " "
Apr. 25.	Jean Bapt. Des Comptes Labadie. Cécile Chêne Labute.	Antoine Des Comptes Labadie. Angélique Campeaux. Pierre Chêne Labute. Marianne Cuillerier.		Sieur Antoine Des Comptes Labadie Alexis Maisonneville, (Capitaine de Milice) Pierre Chêne Labute.	" " " "
May 13.	François Godet. Marguerite Bernier	François Godet. Jeanne Parent. Charles Bernier. Marie Louise Godet.		François Godet. Jacques Parent. Françoise Pratt.	" " " "

July 22. Pierre Foncreau .....	Late André Foncreau.....	Parish of St. Philippe, Pierre Prud'homme. Montreal.	"	"	"	"
Elizabeth Révau.....	Late M. Josephine D'agneau. (Dit Lajeunesse) Jean Louis Révau. Joseph St. Etienne.		"	"	"	"
Aug. 19. Simon Drouillard.....	Simon Drouillard.....		"	"	"	"
Archange Laforet.....	Marguerite St. Martin. Late Guillaume Laforet. Marguerite Tremblai.		"	"	"	"
Aug. 28. François Trudel.....	François Trudel.....	Batiscan, P.Q.	"	"	"	"
Josette Fovel (Dit Bigna) (widow of André Boismenu)	Suzanne Le Febure.		"	"	"	"
Sept. 2. Louis Bourassa .....	Réné Bourassa.....		"	"	"	"
Thérèse Meloche.....	Late Anne Chevalier. Pierre Meloche. Catherine St. Etienne.		"	"	"	"
Sept. 23. Le Sieur Antoine Ignace Dufresne	Late Nicolas Dufresne.....	Montreal Parish	"	"	"	"
Louise Gaudet .....	Agathe Le Duc François Gaudet. (widow Berthelet)		"	"	"	"
Nov. 5. Jean Baptiste Valade .....	Charles Valade.....	Parish of Soulange; P.Q.	"	"	"	"
Marie Louise Drouillard.....	Simon Drouillard. Marguerite St. Jean.		"	"	"	"
Dec. 30. Charles Baubien.....	Hubert Baubien.....	Mr. Monforton.....	"	"	"	"
Catherine Bissonnet.....	M. Cath. Roy. Etienne Bissonnet. Cath. St. Germain.	(Cap. de Milice) Michel Roy. Etienne Cloutier. Joseph Pouget. Antoine Bouffar. Joseph Bissonnet.	"	"	"	"

## MARRIAGES—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Contracting Parties.</i>	<i>Names of Parents.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Witnesses.</i>	<i>Officiating Priest.</i>
1783					
Feb. 10.	François Janis.	Late Franç. Janis. Thérèse Meloche. Joseph Deslières. Véronique Denis.		Pierre Beaugrand. Jean Bapt. Tourneau. Louis and Guillaume Goyau. Joseph Mailloux.	Rev. Father Hubert, Pt., V.G.
	Geneviève Deslières. (Dit Bonvouloir)				
Apr. 7.	Joseph Gamelin.	Late Sieur Laurent Gamelin. Josette Dudevior. Pierre Chêne Labute. Marie Anne Cuillierier. (Labute) (widow of Paul Marsac)	St. Anne, Detroit.	Chevalier De Celoson. Chevalier Chabert. Pierre Labute.	" " "
May 5.	Pierre Demers.	Jacques Demers. Marie Chevalier. Marie Angélique Le May. Théophile Le May. Angélique Peltier.	St. Anne, Detroit.	Jean Bapt. Reaume. Charles Reaume. Théophile Le May. Réné Cloutier.	" " "
June 9.	Jean Bapt. Beauparlant.	Late Jean Bapt. Beauparlant. Marie Jos. Moreau.	Parish of Maskinongé.	Nicolas Frérot. André Lafleur. Anable Bigra.	" " "
	Jeanne Roy. (widow of Jean Binau)		Parish of St. Anne, Detroit.		" " "
June 23.	François Campan.	Paul Campan. Charlotte Desmoulins. Late Jean Bapt. Ro. Jeanne Prud'homme.		Paul Campan. J. B. Drouillard. Etienne La Violette. François Prud'homme.	" " "
Aug. 23.	François Rivard.	Antoine Rivard. Geneviève Brisson.	Parish of Batiscan.	Charles Reaume. Pierre Barron. Amable Bigra. Alexandre Fovel.	" " "
	Josette Godefroi (widow of Joseph Drouillard)				
Sept. 29.	Joseph Ivon.	Joseph Ivon. Françoise Du Jurean. François Sordillet. Marie Jeanne Gendron.	Batiscan.	François Sordillet. Joseph Deschêne. Charles La Palme.	" " "

Oct. 23..	Jean Bapt. Tournoux	Jean Bapt. Tournoux	St. Laurent, Montreal.	Marantet.	“	“	“	“
	Agathe Parent.	Marie Anne Fleuri.		Laurent and Jacques Parent.	“	“	“	“
		Laurent Parent.		Vital Desmouchelles.	“	“	“	“
		Jeanne Cardinal.			“	“	“	“
Nov. 4..	Jean François Dusault.	Joseph Dusault.		Jh. Dusault	“	“	“	“
		Louise Des Butes.		Etienne La Violette.	“	“	“	“
		Jean Bapt. Ro.		Louis Montmeni.	“	“	“	“
		Jeanne Frud'homme.		Amable Bigra.	“	“	“	“
1784					“	“	“	“
Jan. 19.	Julien Chêne Labutte	Pierre Labutte.		Alexis Labutte	“	“	“	“
		Marie Anne Cuillerier.		Garnelin.	“	“	“	“
	Catherine Rocheleau L'Esperance.	Joseph L'Esperance.		Maisonville.	“	“	“	“
		Late Catherine Pilet.		Jh. L'Esperance.	“	“	“	“
				Joncaire.	“	“	“	“
Jan. 26..	Jean Marie Ladouceur.	Late Jean Marie Ladouceur.	Quebec.	Joseph Berthiaume	“	“	“	“
		Angélique Le Beau.		Pierre Charron.	“	“	“	“
		Joseph Drouin.		Joseph Pilet.	“	“	“	“
		Charlotte Campau.		Antoine Charron.	“	“	“	“
Feb. 23..	Bernard Campau	Late Nicolas Campau.	Parish of St. Anne.	Sieur Chevalier Chabert.	“	“	“	“
		Agathe St. Aubin.		Alexis Delisle.	“	“	“	“
		Joseph Bondy.		Joseph Bondy.	“	“	“	“
		Josette Gamelin.		Bazile Campau.	“	“	“	“
Apr. 20..	Julien Parent.	Late Julien Parent.		Frs. Marantet.	“	“	“	“
		Late Jeanne Cardinal.		Frs. Meloche.	“	“	“	“
		François Meloche.		Pierre Réaume.	“	“	“	“
		Françoise Lauzon.			“	“	“	“
Aug. 23..	Jean Bapt. Fovel	Late Jacques Fovel		Amable Bigra.	“	“	“	“
	(Dit Bigra)	Angélique Clément.		Joseph Pouget.	“	“	“	“
		Pierre Meloche.		Antoine Meloche.	“	“	“	“
		Catherine St. Etienne.		Louise Meloche.	“	“	“	“
Sept. 10..	Pierre L'Etourneau	Late Joseph L'Etourneau.	Parish of Longueuil,	André Peltier.	“	“	“	“
		Late Angélique Bouthieiller.	P. Q.	Charles Bénéteau.	“	“	“	“
		Joseph Deslières.		Jean Bapt. Lapointe.	“	“	“	“
		(Dit Bonvouloir)		Vital Dumouchelle.	“	“	“	“
		Late Véronique Denis.		Louis Goyau.	“	“	“	“

## MARRIAGES—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Contracting Parties.</i>	<i>Names of Parents.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Witnesses.</i>	<i>Officiating Priest.</i>
1784					
Sept. 20.	Joseph Guet. ( <i>Dit</i> Tourangeau) Marguerite Drouillard.	Late Jean Bapte. Tourangeau. Marie Josette Pilotte. Simon Drouillard. Marguerite St. Jean.		Pierre Desnoyers Bapte. Dufour. François Rivard. Jean Bapte. Tourangeau. Antoine Soumande.	Rev. Father Hubert, Pt., V. G.
1785					
Feb. 7.	Pierre Villers. ( <i>Dit</i> St. Louis) Charlotte Mouton.	Late Louis Villers. Josette Morin. François Mouton. Charlotte Duroseau.		Thomas Pageot. Louis St. Louis. François Drouillard. François Mouton. Michel Roy.	" " " "
Feb. 8.	Chrysostome Villers. ( <i>Dit</i> St. Louis) Josette Suzor.	Late Louis Villers. Josette Morin. Louis Suzor. Josette Le Beau.		Louis St. Louis. Pierre St. Louis. Thomas Pageot. Louis Suzor. Amable Bigra. Baptiste Bigra.	" " " "
Apr. 4.	Benjamin Chapu Josette Rocheleau. ( <i>Dit</i> L'Esperance)	Late Jacques Chapu. Geneviève Laframboise. François Rocheleau. ( <i>Dit</i> L'Esperance) Late Josette Meloche.		Jacques Prud'homme. Antoine Meloche. Michel Rocheleau.	" " " "
Apr. 18.	Etiénne Johan ( <i>Dit</i> Laviolette) (widower of Judith Prud'homme) Angélique Descomptes. ( <i>Dit</i> Labadie) (widow of Martin Levrier)			Monsieur Maisenville (Capitaine) Laferé. Réné Cloutier. Amable Bigra.	" " " "
July 6.	Louis Desauniers Charlotte Bourassa. (widow of François Marsac)	Late Joseph Desauniers Josette La Course.	Parish of Yamachiche, P. Q. Parish of St. Anne.	Joseph Berthiaume J. Bte. Belleperche. Amable Bigra.	" " " "



MARRIAGES RECORDED IN THE PARISH REGISTERS OF ASSUMPTION. 83

Oct. 3.	Joseph Drouillard.	Simon Drouillard.	Rev. Payet, Pt., Miss.
	Marguerite St. Jean.	Jean Bte. Dufour.	
	Catherine Dufour.	Jean Bte. Montniel.	
Jan. 2.	Sieur Gervais Godienne.	Parish of Montreal.	Rev. Father Fréchette, Pt., Miss.
	Marguerite Lavan.	(Captain of Militia)	
	Joseph Minvil.	Jacques Parent.	
	Charlotte Souliguy.	Jacques Charon.	
Feb. 3.	Hyacinthe Deshêtres	Demonchel.	" " "
	(widower of Marie Anne Pilet)	Alexis Labutte.	" " "
	Marie Petit.	François Gaillard.	" " "
	Nicholas Petit.	Jean Bte. Roncourt.	" " "
	Marie Elizabeth Charon.		" " "
Feb. 20.	Joseph Pouget.	Sieur Bondy.	" " "
	Françoise Belleperche.	Sieur Boufford.	" " "
	Late Etienne Bissonnette.	Jacques Prud'homme.	" " "
	Catherine St. Germain.	Amable Bigra.	" " "
Feb. 27.	Augustin Boulet.	Parish of St. Thomas.	" " "
	Louis Boulet.	Jean Bte. Tournoux.	" " "
	Geneviève Boulet.	Louis Bernard Lajote.	" " "
	Marguerite Boulet.	Charles Bouron.	" " "
	(widow of Louis Brugière)	Bazil Cousineau.	" " "
Apr. 24.	Joseph Mailloux.	Amable Bigra.	" " "
	Thérèse Le Duc.	Louis Trudel.	" " "
	Hyacinthe Deshêtres.	Alexandre Fovel.	" " "
	Marie Anne Pilet.		" " "
May 8.	Alexandre Fovel.	Christostome Villers.	" " "
	Marie Josette Cloutier.	Louis Basil Cousineau.	" " "
	Marie Josette Campau.		" " "
June 12.	Alexis Séguin.	Parish of St. Anne.	Rev. Father Fréchette, Pt., Miss.
	Agathe Cousineau.	Claude Campeau.	
	Antoine Descomptes.	Pierre Robert (father).	
	Late Angélique Campeau.	Pierre Robert (son).	
		Joseph Robert.	
		Paul Lasaline.	

## MARRIAGES—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Contracting Parties.</i>	<i>Names of Parents.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Witnesses.</i>	<i>Officiating Priest.</i>
1786					
Aug. 14.	Martin Nodeault.	Late Jean Bte. Nodeault. Marthe Fournier.	Parish of St. Pierre.	Charles Réaume. Joseph Poupart.	Rev. Father Frechette, Pt., Miss.
	Marie Reaume.	J. Bte. Réaume. Agathe Barrois.	Parish of St. Anne.	Alexandre Fovel. Alexis Bienvenu.	
Aug. 28.	Alexis Pelletier.	Jean Bte. Pelletier Dame Josette Cornet.	Parish of St. Anne.	Joseph Voyer. Joseph Pouget.	
	Agathe Reaume.	Joseph Réaume. Late Charlotte Levasseur.		——— Bondy.	
Sept 5.	François Chortier.	Late Joseph Chortier. Late Marie Lamarche.	Parish of Montreal, P. Q.	Louis Tremblay.	
	Amable Remon.	Jean Bte. Remon. Josette Desarrois.	Parish of St. Anne, Detroit.	Ignace Le Beau.	
Oct. 9.	Hypolite Janis.	Late François Janis. Thérèse Meloche.		Laurent Parent.	
	Angélique Langlois.	Nicolas Langlois. Magdelène Pillet.		Joseph Mailloux. Vital Dumouchel.	
Oct. 9.	Pierre Foucher.	Jacques Foucher. Marie Lafleur.	St. Sulpice Parish, Paris.	Etienne Latour. (Dit Ballard)	
	Françoise Bleau.	François Bleau. Catherine Gallisau.	Parish of St. Joseph, Point Levy, P. Q.	Louis Gendron. Jean Bapte. Prud'homme.	

DEATHS RECORDED IN THE PARISH REGISTERS OF ASSUMPTION FROM MARCH 20, 1768, TO SEPTEMBER 14, 1786.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name of Deceased.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Names of Parents.</i>	<i>Witnesses.</i>	<i>Officiating Priest.</i>
1768					
Mar. 20.	Charlotte Chevalier.....	62 years			Rev. F. Potier, Ptre., J.M.
Apr. 24.	Jean Baptiste Le Duc.....	70 years			"
May 6.	Jean Baptiste Goïau.....	74 years			"
May 6.	Belle Amour (drowned).....	54 years			"
Sept. 29.	Louise Godefroi.....	16 years			"
1769					
June —.	Jean Bapt. Roehelot.....	3 months			"
Sept. —.	Jean Bapt. Le Beau.....	21 months			"
Oct. —.	Elizabeth André.....	6 months			"
1770					
Feb. —.	Noël Deshêtres.....	1 month.			"
June —.	Henri Droullar.....	3 months			"
July 10.	Angélique Langlois.....	21 months			"
Nov. 15.	Marie Anne Le May.....	22 years			"
1771					
Jan. 21.	Marie Louise Chêne.....	7 yrs. 6 mos. 27 dys.			"
May —.	Catherine Droullar.....	25 years			"
July 22.	Jean Baptiste L'Allemand (drowned).....	25 years			"
Aug. 14.	Joseph Godet.....	9 days			"
Aug. 24.	Jacques André.....	10 months 27 days			"
Sept. —.	Angélique Buissonnet.....	14 years			"
Sept. —.	Catherine Grenon.....	13 years			"
Oct. 19.	Etienne Bréban.....	50 years			"
Dec. 15.	François Janis.....	61 years			"
Dec. 28.	Marie Angélique Periau..... (Dit Va De Bon Coeur)	2 months			"

## DEATHS—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name of Deceased.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Names of Parents.</i>	<i>Witnesses.</i>	<i>Officiating Priest.</i>
<b>1772</b>					
Feb. 7.	Pierre Cloutier	7 months 3 days			Rev. F. Potier, Ptre., J.M.
Feb. 20.	Laurent Parent	28 days			" " "
Aug. 27.	François Drouillar	4 yrs. 10 mos. 22 dys		Pierre Janerai Nicolas Petit.	" " "
Sept. 5.	Louis Saint Côte	1 month and a few days		Pierre Janerai Dominique Godet.	" " "
Sept. 24.	Marie Anne Filette	25 years		" "	" " "
Oct. 17.	Marianne Binou	25 years		" "	" " "
<b>1773</b>					
May 24.	Marie Thérèse Janson. (Dit La Palme)	15 months		" "	" " "
May 29.	François Xavier Buissonnet	1 month 24 days		" "	" " "
July 26.	Jacques Amable Du Metz	22 days		" "	" " "
July 28.	Charles Maillon	14 months		" "	" " "
Sept. 7.	Marie Véronique Denis	38 years		" "	" " "
Sept. 25.	Geneviève Saliot	14 months		" "	" " "
Sept. 26.	François Prud'homme	60 years		" "	" " "
Nov. 8.	Toussaint Réaume	6 days		" "	" " "
<b>1774</b>					
Jan. 14.	Marie Magd. Langlois.	1 yr. 3 mos. 9 dys.		" "	" " "
May —.	Joseph Rouillar.	3 months		" "	" " "
May —.	Catherine Valade.	20 months		" "	" " "
June 19.	Marie Anne Langeron	12 days		" "	" " "
Sept. 2.	Sieur Toussaint Vari	24 years		" "	" " "
Sept. 27.	Charlotte Le Duc	1 month		" "	" " "
Oct. 21.	Judith Cuillerier	60 years		" "	" " "



## DEATHS—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name of Deceased.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Names of Parents.</i>	<i>Witnesses.</i>	<i>Officiating Priest.</i>
1776					
Nov. 11.	Catherine Dufour	22 months		Pierre Janerai Jaques Godet.	Rev. F. Potier, Ptre., J.M.
Nov. 16.	François Xavier Le Beau	4 days		"	"
Dec. 9.	Marie Anne Chauvin	14 years		Pierre Janerai Dominique Godet.	"
1777					
Jan. 7.	Lisette La Violette	10 days		Pierre Janerai Jaques Godet.	"
Jan. 13.	Anne Knggas (Nexe)	2 days		Pierre Janerai Jean Bapt. Touranjuan.	"
Jan. 14.	Marie D'Arragon	82 years		Pierre Janerai François Godet.	"
Feb. 18.	La Petite Saint-Remi	10 years		Pierre Janerai Laurent Godet.	"
Feb. 20.	Child of Lajoie.	26 days		Pierre Janerai Dominique Godet.	"
Feb. 26.	Charlotte Belair	17 years		"	"
Mar. 11.	Charles Touranjuan	1 month 17 days		Pierre Janerai Hypolite Janis.	"
Apr. 8.	Child of Noël Chauvin.	1 year		Pierre Janerai Jaques Godet.	"
May 2.	Zacharie Cloutier	6 days		Pierre Janerai Jaques Godet.	"
May 21.	Jean Bapt. Le Beau	15 days		"	"
May 21.	Catherine Le Duc.	9 days		"	"
June 28.	François Maisonneville	5 years		"	"
July 4.	Joseph Godet	18 days		"	"
Aug. 12.	Marie Louise Bernier	10 days		"	"

Sept. 21., Marie Louise Catin .....	8 months	"	"
Oct. 10., Antoine Langlois .....	10 months.	Pierre Janerai Louis Gaillard.	"
Oct. 14., Pierre Campeau .....	11 months 19 days.	"	"
Oct. 16., Julienne Ouillier .....	65 years	Pierre Janerai Jaques Godet.	"
Dec. 23., Catherine Dufour .....	39 years	"	"
<b>1778</b>			
Jan. 14., N., daughter of Nicolas Langlois. 1 year. ....		Pierre Janerai Louis Gaillard.	"
Jan. 22., Josette Deille .....	45 days.	"	"
Jan. 22., Elizabeth Drouillar .....	22 days.	Pierre Janerai Jaques Godet.	"
Feb. 1., Toussaint Cochon. ( <i>Dit</i> Chauvin)	1 month 20 days.	Pierre Janerai Louis Gaillard.	"
Feb. 1., Alexandre Hoilette .....	4 months.	"	"
Feb. 19., Marie Charlotte Janson. ( <i>Dit</i> La Palme)	14 days.	Pierre Janerai Jaq. Godet.	"
Feb. 19., Joseph Hoilette .....	6 years	"	"
Mar. 9., François Le Beau. (died suddenly)	48 years	Pierre Janerai Pierre Meloche.	"
Apr. 6., Paul Campeau .....	63 years	Pierre Janerai Louis Gaillard.	"
Apr. 15., Joseph Godet. (drowned)	3 years	Pierre Janerai Jaq. Godet.	"
Apr. 22., Marie Charlotte Charron , .....	3 months	"	"
Aug. 21., Marie Catherine Le Beau .....	42 years	"	"
Sept. 14., Jean B. Pommeville. (died suddenly)	48 years	Louis Gaillard Jaq. Godet.	"
Sept. 22., Jean Bapt. Goïan .....	30 years	Pierre Janerai Jaq. Godet.	"



## DEATHS—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name of Deceased.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Names of Parents.</i>	<i>Witnesses.</i>	<i>Officiating Priest.</i>
1778					
Sept. 28.	Marie Anne Paré	7 months	Pierre Janerai Jaq. Godet.	Pierre Janerai Louis Gaillard.	Rev. F. Potier, Ptre., J.M.
1779					
Jan. 8.	Thérèse Delille	5 days		Pierre Janerai Louis Gaillard.	" "
Mar. 1.	Pierre Bénétéau	7 days		" "	" "
May 3.	Catherine Boufar	14 months		" "	" "
May 3.	Elizabeth Villers	9 days		" "	" "
July 13.	Antoine Hoilette	29 days		" "	" "
July 18.	Jean Goïau	7 months		" "	" "
Sept. 2.	M. Magd. Viller	15 years		" "	" "
Oct. 16.	Ambroise Beaubien	22 years	Noël Chauvin Louis Gaillard.	" "	" "
Oct. 23.	François Marantet	(Newly born)		" "	" "
Dec. 23.	Marie Jos. Gignac	14 months	Pierre Janerai Jos. Soumande.	" "	" "
1780					
Feb. 14.	François Langlois	40 years		Louis Gaillard Jaq. Godet.	" "
Feb. 24.	Pierre Laurent Drouillar	2 days		Louis Gaillard Jos. Soumande.	" "
Mar. 22.	François Choisi	45 years		Louis Gaillard Jaq. Godet.	" "
Mar. 23.	M. Magd. La Palme	1 month		Louis Gaillard Jos. Soumande.	" "
Apr. 12.	Nicolas Langlois' child	6 months	(No witnesses)	" "	" "
July 20.	Philippe Le Duc's daughter	16 years	Pierre Janerai Louis Gaillard.	" "	" "

Sept. 12., ——— Bernier's child.....	17 days.....	Jos. Soumande.....	“	“	“
Sept. 16., Pierre Campeau.....	1 month 8 days.....	Louis Gaillard. Pierre Janerai Louis Gaillard.	“	“	“
Sept. 19., Madame Choisi's child.....	7 months .....	Louis Gaillard Jos. Soumande.	“	“	“
Oct. 12., Laviollette's daughter .....	11 years .....	Pierre Janerai Louis Gaillard.	“	“	“
Nov. 3., Jeanne Cardinal.....	63 years .....	“	“	“	“
Nov. 6., Charlotte Campeau .....	25 years .....	Jean B. Roncont. Nicolas Goïan.	“	“	“
Nov. 15., François Viller..... (Du St. Louis)	3 days.....	Pierre Janerai Louis Gaillard.	“	“	“
Nov. 22., Jean Bapt. Bertrand.....	50 years .....	Louis Gaillard Jaq. Godet.	“	“	“
Nov. 24., Marie Vigé..... (De La Perle)	42 years .....	Louis Gaillard Laurent Godet.	“	“	“
Dec. 12., Pierre Gautier .....	55 years .....	Louis Gaillard Jaq. Godet.	“	“	“
1781					
Jan. 15., Angélique Godet.....	25 days.....	Louis Gaillard Pierre Janerai.	“	“	“
Jan. 15., Jean Bapt. Jupin.....	48 years .....	Louis Gaillard Jaq. Godet.	“	“	“
Jan. 20., Louis Le Duc.....	7 days.....	Pierre Janerai Jaq. Godet.	“	“	“

The following six inhumations were certified to by Louis Gaillard, choir-master of the parish, as having been made at Assumption Parish on the date and year herein stated: Hubert, Pt. V.C.

1781

Aug. 5., A young daughter of Joseph Drouillard.....  
Sept. 4., Madame Ste. Marie.....

## DEATHS—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name of Deceased.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Names of Parents.</i>	<i>Witnesses.</i>	<i>Officiating Priest.</i>
1781					
Sept. 4.	Madame Widow Laforet.				
Aug. 16.	The child of Jacques Parent and Catherine Baubien				
Oct. 8.	The child of Monsieur Latour				
Oct. 17.	Magdelène Godfroi, wife of Pierre Campau				
July 18.	Burial of Rev. Father Potier, for 37 years missionary of the Jesuit Order, aged 73 years and 3 months. He died on the 16th of said month from the effects of a fall from a horse, according to the certificate of Monsieur Anthony (physician). Signed, HUBERT, Pt., Vic.-Gen.				
Nov. 14.	Jean Bapt. Arconette	7 years	Michel Arconette. Marie Anne La Forêt.	Pierre Janerai Jaques Gagner.	Rev. Father Hubert, Pt., V.G.
1782					
Apr. 7.	At about 6 p.m. Jh. Labreque, born at (St. Jean, Isle d'Orlean), age about 30, helper in Fa. Bénétéan's harness shop, was drowned returning from the fort. HUBERT, Pt., Vic.-Gen.				
May 13.	Gabriel La Violette	23 years			
June 12.	Angélique Le Duc	4 years	Jean Bapt. Le Duc Catherine Bourassa.	Amable Bigra. Jacques Gagner.	
June 14.	Renault	60 years		Amable Bigra. Nicolas Langlois.	
July 19.	Joseph François Godet	7 months	Joseph Godet. Jeanne Pilette.	Amable Bigra. Jacques Gagner.	
Aug. 10.	Pierre Gaillard	3 years 8 months	Louis Gaillard. Marie Ange Gaillard.	" "	
Oct. 10.	Joseph St. Etienne	54 years	(Names of parents not given).	Amable Bigra. Jean Bapt. Drouillard.	
Dec. 9.	Geneviève Amable Campeau	1 day		Amable Bigra. Jacques Gagner.	
Dec. 20.	Philippe Labombarde	2½ months	Philippe Labombarde. Marguerite Briette,	Laurent Godet. C. Francheville.	

DEATHS RECORDED IN THE PARISH REGISTERS OF ASSUMPTION. 93

Dec. 27..	Agathe Sousseran. (wife of Etienne Robidou)	36 years.	Louis Gaillard Amable Bigra.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Dec. 31..	Pierre Latour. François Latour. Marguerite Meloche.	2½ months	Amable Bigra. Jacques Gagner.	"	"	"	"	"	"
1783									
Jan. 5..	Alexis Beaubien.	18 months	Louis Gaillard Amable Bigra.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Jan. 27..	Joseph Drouillard.	43 years	Jean Bapt. Simon. François and Pierre Drouillard.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Apr. 3..	Marie Geneviève Montmeni.	3 years	Louis Montmenie Agathe Prud'homme.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Apr. 4..	Pierre Chausseau.	1 month	Antoine Chausseau. Catherine Ferrier.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Apr. 4..	Joseph Le Duc	6 months	Jean Bapt. Le Duc Catherine Bourassa.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Apr. 9..	François Belaire.		Pierre Belaire Amable Bigra.	"	"	"	"	"	"
July 29..	Cécile Paré.	11 days	Amable Bigra. Jacques Gagner.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Oct. 6..	Reine Trotter (wife of Joseph Céaire)		"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Oct. 21..	Antoine Dégaunes	3 months	Joseph Dégaunes Magdelène Prud'homme.	"	"	"	"	"	"
Nov. 20..	Marie Anne Lemieux.	14 years 9 months.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Nov. 23..	Pierre Bertrand.	8 years	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1784									
Jan. 3..	Jean Bapte. Pinparé. (Dit Tourangeau)	2 months	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Jan. 3..	Child of Simon Drouillard.		"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Jan. 13..	Marie Louise Cousineau	2 days	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Feb. 21..	Hyacinthe Robidou. (died at Sandusky)	15 months	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Mar. 11..	Elizabeth Pratte	1 day	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

## DEATHS—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name of Deceased.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Names of Parents.</i>	<i>Witnesses.</i>	<i>Officiating Priest.</i>
1784					
Mar. 12.	Josette Makons. (wife of Joseph Valcour)	36 years	.....	Amable Bigra Jacques Gagner.	Rev. Father Hubert, Pt., V.G.
June 14.	Jean Baptiste Guet. (Dit Tourangeau)	60 years	.....	"	"
June 21.	Josette Valcour.	3 months	Joseph Valcour. Late Josette Makons.	"	"
June 26.	Geneviève Rivard.	26 days	François Rivard. Josette Godefroy.	"	"
July 2.	Charles Arconet.	8 months	Alexis Arconet. Marguerite Laforet.	"	"
July 14.	Jean Baptiste Prud'homme.	9 months	Jean Bapt. Prud'homme. Marie Delard.	"	"
July 15.	Philippe Le Duc.	55 years	.....	"	"
Aug. 2.	Pierre Deschênes	3 years	Joseph Deschênes. Charlotte Souigny.	"	"
Aug. 14.	Jérôme Delisle.	1 month	Jean Delisle. Angélique Boiscler. Parish of St. Anne, Detroit.	"	"
Aug. 20.	Angélique Labombarde	2 months	Philippe Labombarde. Marguerite Briette.	"	"
Aug. 27.	Dominique Parent.	2 years	Laurent Parent. Marie Magdelène Janis.	"	"
Aug. 31.	François Parent.	2 years	Jacques Parent. Catherine Cuillerier.	"	"
Sept. 4.	Josette Bernier	4 months	Charles Bernier. Marie Louise Godet.	"	"
Sept. 10.	Antoine Rousseau. (Dit Lafond)	68 years	.....	"	"
Sept. 13.	Suzanne Patelle. (wife of Jean Baptiste Oualet)	35 years	.....	"	"

Oct.	4..	François Campan	2 months	François Campan Marie Cath. Ro.	"	"	"	"	"
Oct.	13..	Joseph Brugières	About 40 years		"	"	"	"	"
1785									
Jan.	1..	Time, 8 a.m. Ménard, wife of Bélair, was drowned with Demers' little girl while crossing the river in a cutter. Demers' wife, who held her one-year-old child in her arms, was rescued, and also the child, by her husband. Were rescued also, Bélair and Duroseau, who hung on to Demers' cape. HUBERT, Pt., Vic-Gen.							
Jan.	16..	A child of Louis Suzor and Born yesterday. Josette Le Beau.			Amable Bigrà	Jacques Gagner.	"	"	"
Jan.	20..	Paul Drouillard.	1½ years	Jean Baptiste Drouillard. Marie Louise Drouin.	"	"	"	"	"
Mar.	9..	Valcour.	3 years	Joseph Valcour. Josette Makons.	"	"	"	"	"
Mar.	17..	Joseph Le Sueur Parish of De Boucherville, P.Q.	6½ years		"	"	"	"	"
Apr.	6..	Two twin children.		Michel Arconet. Marie Anne Laforet.	"	"	"	"	"
Apr.	23..	Charlotte Oualette.	3 years	Alexandre Oualette Angélique Bourassa.	"	"	"	"	"
May	24..	François Godet. (Marantet) (husband of Jeanne Parent)			Monsieur Labrosse. Jacques Parent. Laurent Parent.	"	"	"	"
June	5..	Lisette Campan and child. (wife of Antoine Meloche)	36 years		Amable Bigrà Jacques Gagner.	"	"	"	"
July	10..	Michel Roy. (husband of Jeanne Villers)	32 years		Thomas Pageot. Louis Villers.	"	"	"	"
July	12..	A child		François Sourdillet Josette Gendron.	"	"	"	"	"
July	14..	Josette Gendron (wife of François Sourdillet)	40 years		Amable Bigrà Jacques Gagner.	"	"	"	"
July	14..	François	8½ months	Charles Fontaine. Elizabeth Godfroi.	"	"	"	"	"

## DEATHS—Continued.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name of Deceased.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Names of Parents.</i>	<i>Witnesses.</i>	<i>Officiating Priest.</i>
1785					
July 24..	Celeste.....	1 month	Pierre Labombarde Marguerite Brouillet.	Amable Bigra Jacques Gagner.	Rev. Father Hubert, Pt., V.G.
Aug. 10..	A child.....		Pierre L'Etourneau Louise Bonvouloir.	" "	" " "
Sept. 4..	Charlotte Campau. (wife of Drouin)			Amable Bigra François Campau.	" " "
Sept. 19..	Pierre Reaume Of St. Anne's Parish,	77 years		Mr. Payet (Curate of St. Anne) Monsieur Maisonneville.	" " "
Sept. 24..	—— Bénéteau	5 years		Amable Bigra — Girardin.	" " "
Sept. 27..	Joseph Bénéteau.....	13 months		Amable Bigra Jacques Gagner.	" " "
Oct. 4..	Archangel Lajoie.....	14 months		" " "	Rev. Father Payet, Ptre., Miss.
Oct. 17..	Louis Drouillard.....	3 years		Amable Bigra — Girardin.	Rev. P. Fréchette, Ptre., Miss.
Oct. 21..	Vital Gaillard.....	2½ years		" " "	" " "
Nov. 30..	Etienne Ripus.....	104 years		— Gaillard Amable Bigra. — Girardin. — Dechêne.	" " "
Dec. 14..	Pierre Meloche.....	18 months	Pierre Meloche	Amable Bigra — Girardin.	" " "
Dec. 20..	Joseph Picotte.....	58 years		— Peltier Amable Bigra. — Parent.	" " "
1786					
Jan. 7..	Magdelène Jacob.....	14 years		Amable Bigra — Dussault. — Girardin.	" " "



DEATHS RECORDED IN THE PARISH REGISTERS OF ASSUMPTION. 97

Jan. 12.. Marie Louise Valade.....	2 years 3 months.....	Jean Bapte. Valade..... M. Louise Drouillard.	Amable Bigra — Girardin.	"	"	"
Jan. 13.. Jean Bapte. Semande.....	1 year.....	"	"	"	"	"
Jan. 14.. Catherine Meloche..... (wife of André Peltier)	36 years.....	"	— Badichon — Reaume. — Chapoton.	"	"	"
Jan. 19.. Jean Bapte. Gaudette.....	3 years.....	"	Amable Bigra — Girardin.	"	"	"
Jan. 19.. Catherine Valcour.....	6½ years.....	"	"	"	"	"
Jan. 21.. Chrysostome Pagéot.....	4 years.....	"	"	"	"	"
Feb. 10.. Jacques Berthiaume.....	9 years.....	"	— Maisonneville — Pillet. — Deshêtres.	"	"	"
Feb. 17.. A child.....	1 year.....	Joseph Hivons..... Marguerite Sordillet.	Amable Bigra — Hivons.	"	"	"
Feb. 25.. Catherine Thérèse Langlois.....	11 years.....	"	Amable Bigra — Peltier. — Gaillard.	"	"	"
Apr. 9.. Jean Bapte. André.....	8 years.....	"	— Girardin..... Amable Bigra.	"	"	"
May 9.. Antoine Berthiaume.....	1 year.....	Joseph Berthiaume..... Catherine Pilet.	Amable Bigra — Girardin.	"	"	"
July 30.. A child.....	".....	Pierre L'Etourneau..... Louise Bonvouloir.	"	"	"	"
Aug. 18.. Charles Meloche.....	12 years.....	"	J. B. Bigras..... — Cloutier. Etienne Meloche.	"	"	"
Aug. 20.. Pierre Desnoyers.....	66 years.....	"	— Lajoie..... Jacques Parent. — Marantet.	"	"	"
Sept. 20.. Alexis Paré..... (killed by lightning in his father's house)	".....	"	Baptiste Pilet..... Joseph Réaume. Réné Cloutier.	"	"	"

## THE PENNSYLVANIA GERMANS OF WATERLOO COUNTY, ONTARIO.

BY REV. A. B. SHERK.

The historic sense of the people of Ontario has been slowly awakening, and is keener now than ever before. It is only when this sense becomes active that a people will begin to inquire for the facts on which the history of their country is based. It will prompt them to ask: Who were the fathers of the country? Whence did they come? Why did they come? When did they come? In what sections of the country did they first locate? What was the condition of the country at that time? What do we find as to their industrial, social and religious life? What traditions have been handed down from them? What material have they left in written records, letters, accounts, notes, contracts, pamphlets, books, newspapers, implements, etc.? To get a satisfactory answer to the questions proposed it will be necessary to make a special study of the separate settlements of the country. Each settlement has an individuality all its own, and the particular features of that individuality we need to know. The material we thus gather from the settlements will be the fibre out of which to weave a correct narrative of the whole country.

Our Province of Ontario is full of historic interest, and rich in historic material; and it is a pleasure to know that much is being done to gather and preserve this material. The future historian and archaeologist will need all we can treasure up and leave behind. Add to this the fact that we still have persons in our country whose fathers and mothers were brought here when the first settlements were being formed. These persons are living links between the original pioneers and the present generation, and are prepared to help us to correct data on many things that relate to the early past.

When the War of the American Revolution ended and the revolting colonies got their independence, the exodus of the U. E. Loyalists at once began. The beginning of this exodus is the beginning of the history of our Province. A little later in the closing years of the same century another class of refugees came to seek shelter and a home under the folds of the Union Jack. These refugees were the Pennsylvania Germans, commonly known as "Pennsylvania Dutch."

The Pennsylvania Germans who settled in Canada at an early day were mostly of the Mennonite faith. They were called Mennonites

because they adhered to the doctrinal teachings and discipline of Menno Simons, a Holland Reformer and cotemporary of Martin Luther. The sect spread rapidly through Holland, Germany, Switzerland and other districts of Europe. Many, on account of their unswerving fidelity to the principles they had espoused, suffered martyrdom. The Mennonites, like the Friends, refuse to bear arms, to take an oath at law, or to engage in litigation under any circumstances. Their ethical system is found in the fifth, sixth and seventh chapters of St. Matthew's Gospel, called the "Sermon on the Mount."

These peace-loving people suffered persecution in all the countries of Europe to which they had gone; and were long sighing for a spot where they could live unmolested in the exercise of their peculiar opinions. In the course of years the way opened. William Penn, the eminent Quaker, and founder of the colony of Pennsylvania, invited them to join his colony. Many gladly accepted the invitation. The first company crossed the Atlantic in 1683, and settled near Philadelphia. The place, because of the nationality of the first settlers, was called Germantown, and is now a suburb of the city. The migration of this people from Germany to Pennsylvania continued till after the middle of the eighteenth century. Here they were under British rule, and enjoyed the freedom for which they had been sighing. They loved the soil, were quiet and industrious, and occupying the rich valleys of Southern Pennsylvania, many of them became wealthy. The Mennonite Church grew rapidly in numbers, and in time became a ruling element in the rural districts of the colony. But the War of the Revolution unsettled everything, and at its close there was universal unrest, and no one knew what next to expect. The thirteen colonies were so many disconnected states whose future was as yet in the balance. It seems to have been at this juncture of things that the Mennonites began to think of seeking a home in Upper Canada. Three causes have been suggested as influencing their decision.

First, the report that there was plenty of good land; secondly, the assurance that they would have religious freedom; and thirdly, the exodus of the U. E. Loyalists. It is not probable that they were greatly influenced by the first consideration, for Ohio was then in the market with plenty of good land, and could be more easily reached than Canada. Religious freedom, however, they prized very highly, and knew it would not be endangered under British rule; but they were not so sure what the new Republic might do. The settlement of the U. E.'s in the wilderness of the north opened the way for others, and the Mennonites, who had no sympathy with their expulsion, took advantage of

the opening and followed their steps. Some class them with U. E.'s, others speak of them as late U. E.'s, since they did not come to Canada till some years after the great U. E. exodus. These people were in full sympathy with British institutions, and came here to enjoy their benefit. We must also keep in mind that many of the Pennsylvanians who settled here were British by birth, being born before the revolt of the colonies. They and their families were Britons, and came here to claim their rights as Britons.

The beginning of the migration of the Pennsylvania Germans to Upper Canada dates from the closing years of the eighteenth century, some say as late as 1798. It is difficult to settle on the year when the first ones came, neither are we able to ascertain how many came; but the number was large enough to form three good-sized colonies or settlements.

First, the *Niagara colony*. The settlers of this colony were scattered along the Upper Niagara; along Black Creek, an affluent of the Niagara; along Lake Erie, and near "Sugar Loaf," in the vicinity of Port Colborne. There were also a few small groups of families in the "Short Hills," south of St. Catharines, and a large settlement on the Twenty-mile Creek, west of St. Catharines. The second was the *Markham colony*. This colony had its beginning about the time of the Niagara colony. It was called Markham after the township in which the first settlers located. As the settlers multiplied they spread into Whitechurch, Vaughan, etc., so that this became a large and influential colony. The third was the *Waterloo colony*. The township again suggested the name. Besides the families in these colonies there were others scattered in small groups throughout the country, but in the course of years they were absorbed by other nationalities, and are mostly forgotten. It is the larger groups that retained and developed distinct peculiarities, and call for attention as noticeable factors in the making of our country.

The Waterloo colony, to which we are now to give our thoughts, had its beginning in a small way. The colony took its start with the century. In the fall of 1799, Samuel Betzner and Joseph Sherk crossed the Niagara River at Black Rock and entered the new Province of Upper Canada. They were brothers-in-law, and came from Chambersburg, Franklin County, Pennsylvania. There was no Buffalo then, not even the sign of a village. J. Sherk and his family found winter quarters in the vacant house of another Pennsylvanian who had preceded them and taken up land on the Niagara River, a few miles from the International Bridge. S. Betzner pushed on to Ancaster and win-

tered there. The site of the city of Hamilton was at that time a dismal swamp, covered with heavy timber; Dundas had a small mill and one dwelling; Ancaster had a few houses, and was considered to be on the outermost limits of civilization. These two simple-minded Pennsylvanians came to this new country with their wives and little ones on a venture; apparently they had no definite idea where they would find a suitable spot to locate. But the report had gone abroad that there was a fine tract of land about thirty miles beyond Ancaster, in the valley of the Grand River. There was, however, an almost impenetrable wilderness to pass through to reach this land of promise. Early in the spring of '1800, Betzner and Sherk went in search of the far-off country. They found it, were greatly pleased with it, and selected lots for future homes. Betzner chose a lot on the west side of the Grand River, four miles from Galt, where the village of Blair is located. Sherk chose a lot on the east side of the river, directly opposite the village of Doon, and within two miles of Preston. The two pioneers then returned to Ancaster, settled for their lots, and got their papers. The land they bought was a part of what was known as the "Beasley Tract," but originally belonged to Joseph Brant, the great Mohawk chief, and was deeded by him to Richard Beasley, James Wilson and John B. Rosseau. The whole tract comprised 94,012 acres.

J. Sherk bought a yoke of oxen and a sled, and with this conveyance took the women and children, and a few household goods and other necessities, through thirty miles of forest to their new home in the "Bush." When these two families settled on their lots they were two miles apart, and shut out from the rest of the world. Waterloo was at that time further from the frontier than any other settlement; it was the first colony in the interior of the country. The Markham colony was only twelve or fifteen miles from the lake, with Yonge Street on the west as a way out. All the other colonies bordered on the great lakes and rivers and had ready access to the outside. It is true the Waterloo pioneers had the Grand River, along whose banks they planted their homes, but they were seventy-five miles from its mouth, and could not use it as a way to the front. Their natural and direct line to the front was Lake Ontario, and to it they had to make a way, at least as far as Dundas or Ancaster.

The two families who first took peaceful possession of Waterloo Township were just the vanguard of a great army of invasion; the main body soon followed, and kept up the march for half a century. Late in the season of 1800 three more families came from Pennsylvania, which brought the number up to five the first year. Let us follow the fortunes of this little settlement for the

*First Twenty-five Years.*

The later history of a people is often full of interest, but usually the greater interest centres in pioneer life and deeds. This applies to the Waterloo colony—we want to know something about its pioneer days. A few led the way, numbers soon followed. In 1801 seven new families were added, which brought the number up to twelve the second year of the colony's history. In this company was Jacob Bechtel, the first Mennonite preacher of Waterloo. The pioneers at this time had close living, and they well knew that there were no reserve resources on which to depend. In the winter of this year they saved even the potato peelings so as to have seed for spring planting. In 1802 there was a still larger accession of families. E. Eby, in his "Biographical History of Waterloo," says: "This year a little school was started near where the village of Blair is now situated, a person by the name of Rittenhouse being the first teacher in the county of Waterloo." The name Rittenhouse holds a high place in the annals of the Pennsylvania Germans. William Rittenhouse was the first Mennonite preacher in Pennsylvania, and built the first paper-mill in the United States; and David Rittenhouse was a distinguished mathematician and astronomer, an intimate friend of Benjamin Franklin, and his successor in the presidency of the American Philosophical Society. Waterloo was honored in having a Rittenhouse for its first school-teacher, and so helped to perpetuate the memory of the name. The opening of a school in the third year of the colony's history is quite significant; it shows that these plain country people did not wish their children to grow up in ignorance. Can any of the pioneer districts of our Province show a better record than this? Another much-needed boon came to them this year in the shape of a small grist mill. The mill was built at Galt by one John Miller, of Niagara. One by one the blessings of civilization were added.

But early in the year 1803 a dark cloud came over the young colony, and put a check to its growth and prosperity for a few years. The settlers learned that the land they had bought, and for which they held deeds, was encumbered by mortgage. The mortgage covered a large area of land, and amounted to \$20,000. To meet the difficulty a Joint Stock Company was suggested. The suggestion met with favor, and two of the settlers were appointed to visit the Mennonite churches of Pennsylvania and ask their help to lift them out of their difficulty. The effort met with success, \$20,000 was subscribed, and a company, called the German Company, was formed. The \$20,000,



all in one-dollar silver coin, was packed in boxes and placed on a light waggon furnished by the stockholders. The money was entrusted to two men, one from Waterloo, Canada, and the other from Pennsylvania. These two men carried this immense sum of money (for that day) five hundred miles, most of the way through "bush" roads, and made the journey unarmed. It was a big undertaking, full of risks, but it illustrates the pluck and determination so characteristic of these people. The Hon. Wm. Dickson, of Niagara, prepared the necessary papers, the money was paid over, the mortgage cancelled, and the German Company came into possession of 60,000 acres of land in the township of Waterloo.

The German Company soon made some needed changes. They called for a new survey of the land they had taken over and introduced a new order of things. As for the roads of the township, they seem to have been run to suit the wishes or whims of the settlers. Very likely the settlers brought their ideas of roads from Pennsylvania, for they certainly resemble the serpentine roads of the old Keystone State. The legal difficulties now being removed, immigration set in afresh, and the Company's lands found a ready market. Every year added new settlers in increasing numbers.

The War of 1812 greatly interfered with the growth of the Waterloo colony, as it did with every other section of the country. Many of the Waterloo young men were pressed into service. Those who were not church-members were called out with the militia; but those who were *bona fide* members of the Mennonite Church were asked to do duty as teamsters. To this they made no objection. As soon as matters were adjusted between the two countries the stream of immigration from Pennsylvania again commenced, and kept up for years; and when land in Waterloo became scarce, or too high in price, newcomers pushed into the border townships and extended the boundaries of the Pennsylvania German colony.

Up to 1816 all within the sphere of the influence of the Waterloo colony were Pennsylvania Germans except a few families of other nationalities who had settled among them. By this time they were a strong, vigorous and influential settlement, just beginning to reap the fruit of their toils and sacrifices. But in the year 1816 the Scotch formed a settlement in the township of Dumfries, the township that borders Waterloo on the south. The moving spirit in this settlement was Absalom Shade, also a Pennsylvania German. This brought a fresh element into close touch with the Waterloo Germans and German and Scotch have been the ruling elements in the county of Waterloo



ever since. The two have given a prominence and prosperity to Waterloo that is probably not excelled by any other section of Ontario.

Here we must make a pause and take a backward glance in the history of this colony, so as to get a clear view of all the phases in the life of this peculiar people. The pioneers of Waterloo had large families, and this suggests the question: What was done to meet the mental, moral and other needs of the youth of that day? The first school, as we have already learned, was formed in 1802, when the colony was but two years old. In 1808 another school was opened, a little south of Berlin. This school was taken to the very edge of Berlin a year or two later, and the Mennonite church, the best place available, was used for a schoolroom for some years. The schools were all voluntary, and new schools were formed as the people of the different localities saw they needed them. German and English were usually taught in the schools, the German at first taking the lead. This practice continued for half a century, although in time the English gained the first place. Defective as these schools were, they did much for the pioneer families of Waterloo, and kept the people from relapsing into absolute ignorance, as was feared by Governor Simcoe might be the case in the early settlements of Upper Canada. We are prepared to say for the people of Waterloo that there was scarcely any illiteracy in the generation that came up then. With few exceptions they could read and write, and some of them could do so in two languages.

The pioneers of Waterloo were men of thought as well as action, and were a good deal given to reading. This remark especially applies to the leaders among them. Their reading was mostly that of standard German books on the practical phases of the Christian life. Some had a large stock of books that they brought with them from Pennsylvania, and occasionally there was one that had come from the "Fatherland." These books were freely loaned, passed from one to another, so that large numbers got the benefit of a few books. The intelligence of these people was of a much higher order than has commonly been assumed. Their simple life, unpretentious appearance, industrious habits and close economy, has led many to suppose that their mental horizon had a very limited range. This is a misjudgment.

The language of the Waterloo pioneers is known as "Pennsylvania Dutch." We cannot find much fault with the use of the word "Dutch," for it comes from the German word "Deutsch," and applies to all branches of the great Teutonic family. The Pennsylvania Dutch is German, but it has dialectic peculiarities, just as the spoken language of the shires of England is English, but differs from

the language of the schools. The Pennsylvania Dutch was at first brought from Europe, but some new words were incorporated with it both in Pennsylvania and in Canada. (Properly speaking it is just as much Canadian Dutch as Pennsylvania Dutch). It is not the German of literature, but those who use it understand the proper German. The Pennsylvania Germans were proud of their distinctive dialect, just as the Scotch are proud of their broad Doric accent. Who will blame them? The thing is bred in the bones.

A noticeable characteristic of this people was their cheerfulness, we may say they were *eminently social*. Being full of life and energy they gave free expression to their social natures. Their meetings for worship were great social occasions. The families living in the vicinity of the churches always prepared royal entertainment for the throngs of friends that looked for refreshment after the morning service. This might not accord with our view of Sabbath propriety, but they thought otherwise. Indeed, there was a constant intermingling of the people, and social culture was promoted.

The Waterloo Germans excelled in the *domestic virtues*. Family life was free and easy, and characterized by what we might call patriarchal simplicity. Even domestics were treated, not as subordinates, but as members of the household, and were expected to join in its councils when found worthy of confidence.

Here we must emphasize the fact that the early history of Waterloo is essentially linked with the history of the Mennonites. The Mennonite Church was at first and for many years the supreme power in the colony. All were not members of the church, but as a rule those who were not members were adherents, and under the influence of the church. We might call the colony a moderate theocracy, but not like the theocracy of the Puritans in the early days of New England, when "the ministers were in reality the chief officials of State" (Art. Theocracy, in Standard Dict.). Parkman says this was "one of the most detestable theocracies on record." We have called the Mennonite Church of the early days of the Waterloo colony a moderate theocracy, for everything on which the people differed or needed advice was referred to the church for counsel, adjustment, or adjudication. And yet nothing was done to interfere with individual rights or private judgment. It was an admirably conducted community, and if we are right in calling it a theocracy, it was a theocracy to which there could be no reasonable objection.

The life and manners of such a community are deserving of study.

Their very dress was intended to distinguish them from the outside. The men dressed in uniform style, and so did the women; and both men and women appeared very much like the old-time Friends. This uniformity in dress was especially noticeable at church, where the men and women sat apart. Let us bear in mind that back of this plainness, this severe uniformity, there was conscience—they did all from a sense of Christian duty. This loyalty to conscience, in what most regard as a matter of indifference, characterized the whole life of this people, and did much to foster and develop those high moral qualities which they were known to possess. There was no section of the country where the morals ranked higher than in the Waterloo colony, but there were many places where the morals were much lower. Even petty offences were rare, magistrates had little to do, and lawyers would have starved in the community.

At this point we will introduce the most prominent personality in the early history of Waterloo, viz.:

*Bishop Benjamin Eby.*

The Bishop was identified with Waterloo nearly half a century. He came here in 1806, and settled on a farm on the south side of Berlin. In 1809 he was made a preacher of the Mennonite body, and three years later, in 1812, he became bishop of the Waterloo churches. When he became bishop there were no church buildings in the township, all the meetings were held in private houses. The shrewd bishop saw that the time had come when churches were necessary to the permanency of the cause. Through his influence and energy a log church was built on his farm in 1813. This was the first church in the township, and the third church, a fine brick building, is now standing on the same lot.

The Bishop was a great friend of the public school. For some years the school of the district was held in the church on his farm, and for a number of winters in succession he did the teaching. The Bishop was also greatly interested in the industrial prosperity of the place, and was always ready to help those who wished to open up new lines of activity.

Bishop Eby did much for the Mennonite denomination, not only in Waterloo, but in Canada. He compiled a hymn-book, which was universally adopted by the churches. The hymns of the Eby collection were selected from the best German composers. He also prepared a church directory. The Bishop exercised a wide influence, not alone in his own communion, but in others as well, and was highly esteemed for

his many noble qualities. He was so intimately associated with the Waterloo colony, almost from its beginning, that we might speak of him as the father of the colony. He was to the pioneers of Waterloo what Addison was to the pioneers of Niagara. I am sure it is not too much to claim Bishop Eby as one of the historic figures in the early history of our Province. We have now come to the

### *Transition Period*

in the history of the Waterloo colony, and will not need to make any further reference to the Mennonite Church. About the close of the first quarter of the century there was a large influx of Pennsylvanians to Waterloo, but soon the tide ebbed, and after this now and then a family came. A new element, however, was introduced by the incoming of European Germans. These had their measure of influence even on the conservative Pennsylvanians, and no doubt helped them to a broader outlook, in some respects at least.

A new phase in the life of Waterloo at this period was

### *The Advent of the Press.*

The first newspaper in Waterloo Township was issued at Berlin, August 27, 1835. It was printed in German, and called "*Der Canada Museum*." The editor was H. W. Peterson. Fortunately, a few years ago, in looking over a large collection of newspapers of an early date, at the house of a friend, I found a copy of the "*Museum*." It is No. 36 of the first year's issue, and the day of issue was Thursday, June 23. Peterson was a Pennsylvanian German, educated as a clergyman, and entered the ministry of the Lutheran Church. He drifted into politics, was elected to a seat in the Upper Canada Assembly, and took an active part in the debates of the House. Later he received the appointment of Registrar of the County of Wellington, and lived many years in Guelph.

The "*Museum*" was the pioneer newspaper of Waterloo, and the pioneer German newspaper of our Province. It had a short history, but had as its successor a German paper called "*Der Deutscher Canadier*." The proprietor and publisher of the "*Canadier*" was Henry Eby, a son of Bishop Eby. The paper was well patronized, had a large circulation, and did good pioneer service among the German-speaking population, and was for years the only paper that entered many homes. Eby was an enterprising publisher.\* The historian

\* Lately, through H. M. Bowman, of Berlin, I have learned of another early German paper called "*Der Morgenstern*." Its life covered a period of two years, from September, 1839, to September, 1841. It was published at Waterloo village. The proprietor and editor was Benjamin Burkholder.

Eby says, Henry Eby "published many books and all kinds of English and German literature." The writer can well remember when a German spelling-book, from the Eby press, Berlin, was used in the public schools of the township of Waterloo. Here we have one of the proofs that the Waterloo people had some enterprise at an early period in their history. This brings us to what I shall call the

### *Intellectual Awakening*

of the Waterloo Germans. The press was, no doubt, one of the factors in this awakening, and so was the increased industrial activity, and the gradual opening and outlook for a larger life in the country, but to my mind the chief factor was improved schools and better qualified teachers. These teachers inspired the young with ambition for wider culture. The influence touched the parents, and soon young men began to push to the schools for advanced education. This awakening came in the closing period of the second quarter of the last century, and to-day no people in our Province take a deeper interest in educational matters than the people of Waterloo.

The Waterloo pioneers laid an enduring foundation. Many of the old peculiarities are passing away, a thing that was to be expected; but the lofty ideal they sought after and taught in regard to life and morals has left an influence that will be felt by generations to come. Rural Waterloo is still mostly in the hands of the descendants of the Pennsylvania Germans. The villages and towns have a large foreign population, but the Germans continue to hold the chief place. Everywhere, whether in town or country, you can see the impress of the old Pennsylvania German characteristics. And these people have always been loyal to the country of their adoption; sedition has never had a breeding-place among them.

In studying the early history of this Province we need to take account of the German element. Let us not stop with the Pennsylvania Germans, but in our estimate take in the Germans of the other settlements. When the canvass is finished we will be surprised to find how large a proportion of the early settlers of Upper Canada were Germans. No nationality was more largely represented than they. In the wonderful social evolution of our Province many elements have been at work, and in making reckoning with these elements we must not forget that one of the most potent elements that entered into its life at the very start, was good, wholesome German blood.

One of the publishing firms of this city (Toronto) is issuing a series of volumes on the "Makers of Canada." Some numbers of this series

have already been given to the public. We cannot overestimate the work of the men whose history is reviewed in these volumes. They helped to solve the problems that agitated and vexed the country; in many cases they brought order out of confusion and put the affairs of the country on a secure basis. But the men who went into the forest and turned the wilderness into fruitful fields, and opened new avenues for trade, did just as great and important a work as the champions of political, social, educational and religious reform. They, too, were "makers of Canada," and in this category we include the Pennsylvania Germans of Waterloo.

---

## BLACK LIST\*

A list of those Tories  
who took part with Great Britain

In the Revolutionary War  
and were attainted of

—:HIGH TREASON:—

Commonly called the

—:BLACK LIST:—

to which is prefixed the legal  
opinions of

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL McKEAN & DALLAS,  
etc.

---

PHILADELPHIA,  
PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETOR.

---

1802.

*Copyright secured according to Law.*

\* Contributed by Mrs. J. Rose Holden, of Hamilton.



*The Legal Qualifications of Voters.*

See Read's Digest, page 100, sect. I. See also the act of February 15th, 1799. (Vol. IV., page 332.)

First, that he is a natural-born citizen of this state, or was settled therein on the 28th day of September, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six; or, having been a foreigner, who since that time came to settle therein, he had taken an oath or affirmation of allegiance to the same, on or before the twenty-sixth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, agreeably to the then existing constitution and laws; or, secondly, that he is a natural-born citizen of some other of the United States, or had been lawfully admitted or recognized as a citizen of some one of the said states, on or before the twenty-sixth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety; or, thirdly, that having been a foreigner or alien he hath been naturalized conformably to the laws of the United States. That as evidence of his being naturalized agreeably to the laws of the United States, he shall produce a certificate thereof, under the seal of the court wherein such naturalization took place; that as evidence of his being a natural-born citizen of this state, or resident therein, on the twenty-eighth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, or a natural-born citizen of some other of the United States, if required by any Inspector or Judge of the election, he shall be examined on his oath of affirmation; that as evidence of his having taken an oath or affirmation of allegiance to this state, on or before the twenty-sixth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety; or, of having been lawfully admitted, or recognized as a citizen of some other of the United States, on or before the said day, if required by an Inspector or Judge of the election, he shall produce a certificate in due form, from some Judge, Prothonotary, or Clerk of a court, Mayor, Alderman, Recorder or Justice of the Peace; or shall be examined on his oath or affirmation; and if by such certificate or examination as aforesaid, it shall appear that he is a citizen of this state, qualified to elect, agreeably to the provisions of this act, his vote shall be received by the Inspector of the Township, Ward, or District in which he resides.

*The Legal Opinion of Messrs. Dallas and McKean, on the Duty of Inspectors of Elections, and Qualifications of Voters.*

We are of opinion, that the officers of the Election have a right, and are in duty bound, to ascertain by every legal test, the qualification of the Electors; and that the vote of an Elector, who refuses to depose, or affirm, to his qualifications, upon a question that does not tend to criminate himself, may be, and ought to be, rejected.



We are of opinion, any inhabitant of Pennsylvania (whether a native or not,) who made his choice to the British cause at the commencement of the Revolution, thereby became a British subject, and that such choice might be manifested by joining the British forces, or taking an oath of allegiance to the king of Great Britain.

We are of opinion, that in order to ascertain, whether an Elector is a British subject, or an American citizen, upon the principle above stated, the officers of the Election may, and if they doubt, must ask him, whether, during the Revolution, he joined the British forces, or took the oath of allegiance, to the king of Great Britain, and at what period? Nor can such a question tend, in our opinion, to criminate him.

We are of opinion, that no man who has been attainted during the American Revolution can be entitled to vote at an election, unless the attainder has been reversed, or a pardon has been granted, by the proper authority of the government.

J. B. MCKEAN.

A. J. DALLAS.

Philadelphia, October, 12th, 1801.

*Question.*

Are those persons who took the Oath or Affirmation of allegiance, or joined or adhered to the King of Great Britain, after the 4th day of July, 1776, and now resident in Pennsylvania, to be considered as citizens of Pennsylvania, and entitled to elect or be elected members of Assembly, etc.?

*Answer.*

Upon every change of government by a majority of the citizens, either by the formation of a new system of government, or the resolution of the citizens, to submit to a foreign power, or no longer to be subject to a monarch, those who are averse to the change or disapprove the system adopted by the majority, have a right to leave the society and settle elsewhere. The election to expatriate must, however, be made within a reasonable time, and, once made, the party cannot regain the rights of a citizen, without complying with the forms prescribed for the naturalization of foreigners, by the society which he has deserted. The election may be evinced, by the declaration of the party, by an act of the party, or by a departure and joining another State, by taking an oath of allegiance to, or aiding, or assisting another State, at war with the State or society he has left; but those who continue to reside and exercise the rights and privileges of a citizen, after a reasonable time allowed for their departure, are considered as having made their

election to submit, and owe allegiance, to the government in which they reside, and cannot afterwards expatriate themselves, *flagrante bello*, by taking an oath of allegiance to or joining the enemy.

Previous to the Declaration of Independence, we were in a state of civil war, then each individual had a right to choose his side; after that Act we assumed the character of an independent nation, the majority of the people refusing longer to be subject to a monarchical government, till the formation and organization of the State governments, any individual was at liberty to make his election. The Government of Pennsylvania may be considered as completely organized on the 11th February, 1777, when an Act passed, declaring who should owe allegiance to Pennsylvania, and what should be treason. It may, therefore, be proper to subdivide the question and consider,

1. The situation of those who, previous to the 11th February, 1777, adhered to the King of Great Britain.

2. The situation of those who, after that time, took the oath of allegiance, or joined the British and have been attainted of high treason.

3. Of those who, after 11th February, 1777, took the oath of allegiance to, or joined the British armies, and were *not* attainted of treason.

1. With respect to those who, previous to Feb. 11th, 1777, made their election, and adhered to the British, I conceive there can be no doubt, they became British subjects, and could not afterwards become citizens of Pennsylvania, but by complying with the forms, etc., prescribed in the Acts for the naturalization of foreigners. This principle seems to be settled by the case of the Commonwealth against Chapman, determined in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in April, 1781.

2. With regard to those who, after February, 1777, joined the British, and were attainted of treason, where the attainder has not been reversed or a pardon procured, they cannot be considered as restored to the rights of citizenship. The treaty of peace did not operate as a reversal of the attainder nor as a pardon, but only protects the persons from further prosecution or punishment.

3. As to the third class, who, after the 11th February, 1777, took the oath of allegiance to the King of Great Britain, or joined the British armies, and were not attainted, they cannot be considered as expatriated; though such acts might be deemed overt acts of treason, they must still be considered as citizens, and entitled to the rights of citizenship. Till attainder, their rights were not forfeited. The test

laws have now no operation on the question, unless to show the sense of the Legislature in support of the above principle. By the eleventh section of the Act of 5th December, 1778, it is enacted that those who had taken the oath or affirmation of allegiance to the State, and afterwards to the King of Great Britain, should be incapable of election, etc., until they should take the oath therein prescribed by the Act of 13th March, 1789, all the test laws were repealed, and the oath of allegiance, etc., rendered unnecessary. So that those who took an oath of allegiance to the King of Great Britain, joined his banner, or committed any other treasonable act, are not disfranchised unless attainted.

J. B. McKEAN.

## AN ALPHABETICAL LIST

### *Of All Persons Attainted of HIGH TREASON,*

IN PURSUANCE OF THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF  
PENNSYLVANIA.

Allen, John, died before the day limited for the surrender.	Anderson, William.
Allen, Andrew.	Biddle, John.
Allen, William, Junr.	Bartram, Alexander.
Austin, William.	Biles, Samuel.
Armstrong, Francis.	Bulla, Thomas.
Armstrong, William.	Braken, James.
Airey, John.	Brooks, Boyer, surrendered and discharged.
Allen, James, surrendered and died.	Badge, Thomas.
Allen, Isaac.	Bulla, John.
Adams, John.	Bray, John.
Arthur, Peter.	Bramhall, Thomas.
Apfden, Matthias.	Brown, John, surrendered and discharged.
Arnold, Benedict.	Buckingham, John.
Anderson, Stephen.	Bolton, Joseph, tried and acquitted.
Adams, Jonathan.	Barton, Thomas, do.
Ashbridge, Aaron, discharged by Sup. Court.	Bean, Jesse, do.
Andrews, William.	Butcher, John.
Adams, Susanna.	

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Buffington, Jacob.                                      | Coxe, Daniel.                                 |
| Bullock, Isaac.   | Chalmers, James.                              |
| Burnet, John, surrendered and discharged.               | Couper, Robert.                               |
| Bell, Samuel, do.                                       | Chevalier, John, surrendered and discharged.  |
| Burk, Isaac.  | Club, James.                                  |
| Burns, Thomas.  | Cunningham, John, surrendered and discharged. |
| Bell, William.  | Curry, Ross.                                  |
| Brown, James.   | Craig, James, surrendered and discharged.     |
| Burr, Hudson.   | Connor, Michael.                              |
| Burd, John.   | Coley, Robert, Junr.                          |
| Burkett, John.  | Cable, John, surrendered and discharged.      |
| Burk, John.   | Canby, Joseph.                                |
| Burge, David.   | Canby, Thomas.                                |
| Barrow, Samuel.   | Campbell, Arthur.                             |
| Bryan, Joel, surrendered.                               | Chapman, Samuel, tried and acquitted.         |
| Burns, George.  | Chapman, Amos.                                |
| Balderstone, Mordecai.                                  | Chapman, Abraham.                             |
| Bartlett, John.   | Chapman, David.                               |
| Booth, Benjamin.  | Clark, Abraham, surrendered and discharged.   |
| Bond, Phineas.  | Chapter, Jacob.                               |
| Brown, William.   | Caldwell, William.                            |
| Burrows, Samuel.  | Clark, William.                               |
| Boatman, George.  | Crickley, Michael.                            |
| Brown, Benjamin, carpenter, surrendered and discharged. | Curlain, William.                             |
| Briggs, George, do.                                     | Croghan, George, surrendered and discharged.  |
| Brown, George.  | Colston, John.                                |
| Boyer, Jacob.   | Comely, Joseph.                               |
| Bare, Abraham.  | Campbel, Jchn.                                |
| Buffington, Joshua, tried and acquitted.                | Campbel, William.                             |
| Buffington, Richard.                                    | Campbel, Peter.                               |
| Blackford, Martin.                                      | Clark, John.                                  |
| Carlisle, Abraham.                                      | Crochson, Dennis.                             |
| Clifton, Alfred.  | Corker, William.                              |
| Clifton, William, surrendered and discharged.           | Corbet, Alexander.                            |
| Compton, William, do.                                   |   |
| Corry, Robert, do.                                      |   |
| Christy, William.                                       |   |
| Carver, Nathan.   | Deshong, Peter, tried and acquitted.          |
| Cunrad, Robert.   |   |

Dawson, David.	Eddy, Charles.
Deleplain, James, surrendered and discharged.	Eddy, Thomas.
De Normandie, William.	Erwin, Edward.
Davis, William, tried and acquitted.	Fouts, Christian.
Davis, George.	Ferguson, Hugh Henry.
Duche, Jacob, Junr.	Fisher, Coleman.
Dunn, William.	Fisher, James, surrendered and discharged.
Dunn, Malin.	Fegan, Lawrence.
Davis, James, do.	Fell, William.
Davis, Benjamin.	Featherly, Thomas.
Dove, Robert, surrendered and discharged.	Falkenstone, Abraham.
Doan, Joseph.	Fursuer, Andrew.
Dennis, Henry.	Fields, George.
Dennis, John.	Fields, Daniel.
Doble, Joseph.	Fields, Gilbert.
De Normandie, Andrew.	Furner, Morris.
Dunn, George, surrendered and discharged.	Furner, Edward.
Dennis, John.	Falkenstine, Jacob.
De Long, James.	Fleming, Law.
Dolston, Isaac.	Fox, John.
Dolston, Matthew.	Fairlamb, Samuel.
Dolston, Isaac, Junr.	Fincher, Benjamin.
Dunn, George.	Fox, Joseph.
Evans, Able.	Galloway, Joseph.
Eve, Oswald.	Garrigues, Samuel, the elder, tried and acquitted.
Evans, Israel.	Gregson, James, do.
Evans, William.	Gregory, David.
Evans, Joel.	Gelmore, James.
Easton, Dennis.	Goffing, John, surrendered and discharged.
Elwood, John, tried, convicted and pardoned.	Griffiths, Evan.
Edwards, Joseph, surrendered and discharged.	Green, Isaac, Junr.
Effinger, Henry, Junr.	Gibbs, Benjamin, surrendered and discharged.
Elliot, Matthew.	Gorman, Enoch, do.
Evans, William.	Girty, Simon.
Evans, John.	Green, Thomas.
Elliott, Andrew.	Gibson, Edward.
Ensor, George.	Good, George.
	Gill, Joseph.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| Grissel, Edward, surrendered and discharged.         | Hutchinson, Marmaduke.                         |
| Gordon, Henry.                                       | Hare, Jacob.                                   |
| Gorman, James, surrendered and discharged.           | Hare, Michael.                                 |
| Greswold, Joseph.                                    | Hill, Patrick.                                 |
| Gordon, Thomas.                                      | Hutchinson, John.                              |
| Givin, Hugh.   | Harvey, Samuel.                                |
|  | Housecker, Nicholas.                           |
|  | Hughes, Thomas.                                |
|  | Humphries, James, Junr.                        |
| Hicks, Gilbert.                                      |  |
| Hook, Christian.                                     | Iredale, Robert, Junr.                         |
| Hanlon, Edward.                                      | Iredale, Thomas.                               |
| Hovendon, Richard.                                   | Irwin, Dunning.                                |
| Holden, John, tried and acquitted.                   | Iredale, Abraham.                              |
| Holder, Jacob.                                       | Irwin, Alexander.                              |
| Holder, George.                                      | Inglis, James.                                 |
| Holtzinger, Ingelholt.                               | Ink, John.                                     |
| Humphreys, James, Senr., surrendered and discharged. | Irwin, Francis.                                |
| Hart, John, do.                                      |  |
| Hart, Chamless, do.                                  | James, Jacob.                                  |
| Howard, Peter, do.                                   | James, Abel, surrendered and discharged.       |
| Hathe, Andrew, tried and acquitted.                  | Johnston, John.                                |
| Huntsman, John.                                      | Jefferies, Samuel, surrendered and discharged. |
| Hurst, Timothy.                                      | Jounkin, Henry.                                |
| Hales, John.   | James, Benjamin.                               |
| Henderson, John.                                     | Jones, David, surrendered.                     |
| Hill, John, surrendered and discharged.              | Jones, Edward.                                 |
| Howell, John.  | Jones, Joathan.                                |
| Hendrickson, Jeremiah.                               | Jones, Jesse.                                  |
| Harvey, John.  | Jones, Daniel.                                 |
| Hill, Henry.   | Jones, Holton.                                 |
| Haines, Caleb.                                       | Jones, Hugh.                                   |
| Hart, Samuel.  |  |
| Harnet, James, tried and acquitted.                  | James, Daniel.                                 |
| Henry, William.                                      | Jackson, John.                                 |
| Hardy, Peter.  |  |
| Hughes, Uriah, surrendered and discharged.           | Keen, Reynold, pardoned by Act of Assembly.    |
| Hutchinson, Isaac.                                   | Kucker, Ludwick, surrendered and discharged.   |
| Hutchinson, Thomas.                                  | Knight, Joshua.                                |

Knight, John.	McHugh, Matthew, surrendered and discharged.
Knight, Isaac, surrendered and discharged.	Meng, Melchoir, surrendered and discharged.
Koster, John.	Meng, Jacob, tried and acquitted.
Koster, Samuel.	McMutrie, William, surrendered and discharged.
Knight, Nicholas.	Morris, William.
Kennett, Levy.	Millson, John.
Kennedy, William.	Madock, William.
Kissack, Robert.	Malin, James, surrendered and acquitted.
Kilby, Lawrence.	Miller, Benjamin, do.
Kennard, Joseph.	McClarin, James.
King, Joseph.	Maris, David.
Kesselmun, Frederick, surrendered and discharged.	Morgan, Moses.
Knapper, George.	Marr, Lawrence.
Kearsly, John.	McMichael, Edward.
Kennard, Joseph.	McCart, John.
Leveisly, Thomas, surrendered and discharged.	McKee, Alexander.
Love, William.	Marshall, William, surrendered and discharged.
Lisle, Henry, surrendered and discharged.	Myaer, Jacob, surrendered and discharged.
Life, John, do.	Moran, Charles.
Lisle, Robert, surrendered and discharged.	Michenor, Isaac.
Lewis, Curtis.	McMullan, James.
Loosley, Robert.	Martin, Thomas.
Linden, Hugh.	Moulder, John.
Lindy, Uriah.	Malin, Joseph, surrendered and discharged.
Long, Abraham.	Malin, Elisha, pardoned.
Lawson, James.	Musgrove, John.
Loughborough, John.	Morris, Enoch.
Little, James.	Masee, Henry, surrendered and discharged by the name of Henry Maag.
Land, Robert.	McNeal, Dominick.
Land, John.	Mackinett, John.
Lightfoot, Thomas, surrendered and discharged.	Mackness, Thomas.
Lindsey, Samuel.	Meredith, John.
Miller, Peter, tried and acquitted.	McDonald, Alexander.
Marchenton, Phillip.	McHensie, Kenneth.
Moland, William, surrendered.	McPherson, William.
McCollough, Kenneth.	



- |  |   |
|--|---|
| Nixon, Robert.                               | Romigh, Jacob.                                  |
| Oswalt, Henry.                               | Rodgers, John.                                  |
| O'Kain, Hugh.                                | Rickey, Alexander.                              |
| O'Kain, Darby.                               | Register, Daniel, surrendered and discharged.   |
| Overholt, John.                              | Rymel, John.                                    |
|  | Ross, William.                                  |
| Potts, John.                                 | Russel, Matthew.                                |
| Pugh, James.                                 | Rhoden, William.                                |
| Pugh, Hugh.                                  | Roberts, Nathan.                                |
| Price, William.                              | Robeson, John.                                  |
| Parrock, John.                               | Robeson, Jonathan, Junr.                        |
| Potts, David, surrendered and discharged.    | Roberts, John (Laborer).                        |
| Pastorious, Abraham.                         | Roberts, John (Smith).                          |
| Parker, John.                                | Richardson, Jacob, surrendered and discharged.  |
| Pyle, Caleb, surrendered and discharged.     | Rundle, Daniel, surrendered and discharged.     |
| Pike, John, do.                              | Reid, John.                                     |
| Palmer, John, do.                            | Ross, Alexander.                                |
| Price, Peter.                                | Rankin, William.                                |
| Poor, John, tried and acquitted.             |   |
| Park, Abijah.                                | Story, Enoch.                                   |
| Proctor, Joshua.                             | Stephenson, James.                              |
| Palmer, Richard, surrendered and discharged. | Smith, John.                                    |
| Perlie, Peter..                              | Skyles, Henry.                                  |
| Patterson, John, surrendered and discharged. | Swanwick, John.                                 |
| Piles, William.                              | Sutton, Joseph.                                 |
| Proctor, Joshua.                             | Sanderson, Francis, surrendered and discharged. |
|  | Sproat, David.                                  |
| Rankin, James.                               | Story, Thomas, surrendered and discharged.      |
| Roberts, John.                               | Stephens, James, tried and acquitted.           |
| Rankin, John.                                | Stedman, Charles, Junr.                         |
| Roberts, Owen.                               | Shepherd, John.                                 |
| Reine, George.                               | Sutter, Peter, surrendered and discharged.      |
| Reine, John.                                 | Saur, Christopher, Junr.                        |
| Ross, Malcolm.                               | Saur, Christopher, Senr.                        |
| Roker, Thomas.                               | Shoemaker, Joseph, surrendered and discharged.  |
| Riddle, James, surrendered and discharged.   | Supplee, Enoch.                                 |
| Robeson, Peter, do.                          |   |

Spangler, George.	Thomas, Joshua.
Saur, Peter.	Thomas, Joshua.
Styer, Stephen, surrendered and discharged.	Tittly, Benjamin.
Skelton, William.	Town, Benjamin.
Stackhouse, John.	Taylor, William.
Stackhouse, John.	Taylor, William.
Swift, Joseph.	Tolly, John.
Stroud, William, surrendered and discharged.	Thomson, David.
Supplee, John, do., ignoramus bill.	Taylor, John.
Smith, William, do.	Taylor, John.
Spering, John.	Thomas, Arthur.
Stackhouse, John.	Todd, Cortland.
Stackhouse, Robert.	Taylor, Isaac.
Snyder, Peter.	Talbert, James.
Smith, Alexander.	Thomas, Evans.
Smith, William Drewett.	Turner, John.
Stedman, Alexander.	Vernon, Nathaniel, Junr.
Silkod, Thomas.	Vernon, Nathaniel.
Shaw, Jonathan.	Verner, Frederick.
Styger, Stephen, surrendered and discharged.	Vernon, Gideon.
Stiles, Edward, do.	Vernor, Elias.
Swanwick, Richard.	Vaughan, John.
Skyles, Henry.	Voght, Christian.
Smither, James.	Walton, Allinson.
Stansbury, Joseph, surrendered and discharged.	Willet, Walter.
Smith, Andrew, surrendered and discharged.	Wilson, John.
Stillwell, John.	Welflang, Henry.
Staulks, Henry.	Whitman, Michael.
Strininger, Henry.	Wharton, Carpenter.
Sinclair, George.	Wharton, Isaac.
Simpson, William.	Williams, William.
Shoemaker, Samuel.	William, Ephraim.
Thomas, Arthur.	Wilson, Christopher.
Thomas, Joseph.	Worrall, Isaiah.
Thomas, William.	Wood, Moses.
Talbot, John.	Willis, William.
Trego, Jacob.	Willis, Richard.
	Wilson, John.
	White, Robert.
	Warrel, James.
	Wright, William.
	Weston, Richard.

Weitner, George.	Wright, John.
Wertman, Philip George.	Wright, Joathan.
Williams, Daniel.	
Walker, Isaac.	Young, John.
Warder, John.	Yeldall, Anthony.
Waln, James.	York, Thomas.
Worthington, Joseph.	Young, David.
West, William, Junr.	Yeldall, Anthony.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, LANCASTER.

September 18th, 1802.

I do certify to all whom it may concern, that the foregoing is a true copy of the Original, remaining on file, in the said Office. Witness my hand and seal the day and year aforesaid.

(Sgd.) T. M. THOMPSON, *Sec.*

## AN OLD FAMILY ACCOUNT BOOK.

(With an Introduction and Explanatory Notes, by Michael Gonder Sherk.)

The following accounts were taken from an old account book of Michael and Jacob Gander,\* two of the pioneer settlers in Wil-  
loughby Township, Welland County (at that time part of Lincoln),  
Ontario. The account book was opened in 1802, and has an entry  
as late as 1837. Michael Gander, a U.E. Loyalist, came to Canada  
from Pennsylvania in 1789, when his son, Jacob, was a boy nearly  
thirteen years of age. He lived for a few years in the town of Niagara.  
In 1796 he settled on the Niagara River, six miles above Chippawa.  
The farm he settled on is still owned and occupied by some of his  
descendants. He died in 1813, and was buried in a family cemetery,  
on what is now known as the Stoner farm, in the suburbs of the town  
of Welland. His son, Jacob, was born in 1776, and lived from 1796  
till 1846, the time of his death, on the farm first above mentioned,  
and is buried in the family cemetery. He served as ensign in the  
War of 1812, and was appointed captain in the 3rd Lincoln Militia

\* In the German the name Gander is pronounced Gonder. For half a century or more the descendants of Michael Gander, sr., have been spelling the name that way.

in 1824. His son, Michael Dunn Gander, served in the Mackenzie Rebellion, and succeeded to the command of Captain Edgworth Ussher's company, after the latter's assassination, in 1840. He lived all his life (1804-1886) on the old homestead, and is buried in the family cemetery on the farm. He had a numerous family—eight sons and seven daughters—nine of whom are still living. The writer of this sketch is a son of his oldest daughter.

Michael and Jacob Gander, being Pennsylvania Germans, we commence the copy of the account book with one in that language (the only one in the book). With the exception of those from 1802-08 the accounts all belong to Jacob Gander. They show that he was very particular in business matters, as well as very exact in his dealings. The accounts were simple memoranda for private use, and were not intended for the public eye. We give them as nearly as possible in their original form, and have made no change in spelling and punctuation. To the student of Canadian history they should be valuable, as they will help to illustrate the character of the times, as well as of the currency, which at that period was varied. Halifax currency\* was the "Provincial" currency, but the New York currency† (N.Y.C.) seems to have been the one in common use—particularly so before 1820. It was no doubt introduced into Canada by the settlers from the United States, who came largely from New York and Pennsylvania. It was a modified currency, however, dollars and cents being frequently made use of. The Halifax currency was employed in public and school accounts. In the accounts we have given, it may be taken for granted by the reader that the currency used is the New York currency, unless otherwise specified.

In conclusion, the writer would say that he has, from his knowledge of the locality in which his great-grandfather lived, and with the aid of his aged father and mother, endeavored to make the copy of the old account book as clear as possible, and he trusts that it may give assistance to future historians in studying the early history of our country.

\* In Halifax currency the pound was equivalent to \$4.00, and the shilling to 20 cents.

† In New York currency the pound was equivalent to \$2.50, and the shilling to 12½ cents. Eight shillings (York) equalled a dollar.

		£	s.	d.
1802	Michael Gander schuldner zu David Preisz.			
Im Abrill	Hab David Preisz bezahlt for ein Died in Willobby Thaunschieb: 18 Doller .....	7	4	
	Zu Peter Rossel.			
October 4th	Mer bezahlt for zwehndied zu Peter Rossel die			
1804	sum 41 doller 2 shilling und 6 Bensch.....	16	10	6
1804	bin ich noch schuldich blieben auf ein Halb berl zucker.			
	10 doller.....	4	0	0
October 20th	empfangen von David Preisz in gelt 25 doller ....	10	0	0
1806				
October 15th	empfangen in gelt von Preisz.....	25	0	0
1808				

## TRANSLATION.

1802	Michael Gander debtor to David Price.*			
In April	Paid David Price for a Deed in Willoughby Town- ship 18 Dollars.....	7	4	
	To Peter Russel†			
October 4th	paid for second Deed to Peter Russel the sum of 41 dollars 2 shillings and 6 pence.....	16	10	6
1804	I am still in his debt for half a barrel of sugar. 10 Dollars.....	4	0	0
October 20th	Received from David Price in cash 25 Dollars...	10	0	0
1806				
October 15	Received in cash from David Price.....	25	0	0
1808				
1806	John Wright account with Michael Gander.			
May the 1st	To 196 lb. flour 7 Dollars .....	2	16	
June the 1st	To 195 lb. flour 8 Do .....	3	4	
	To 12 lb. Pork at 1/3 .....		15	
			6	15
1808				
April the 26th	To 5 Bushells oats 4/- .....	1	"	"
	To 4 Bushells Potatoes 4/- .....	—	16	—
	To ½ Bushell flax Seed 8/-.....		8	
			2	4
		£	s.	d.
	Cr. By 3 pair Boot legs .....	1	10	—
	by Chopping 3¼ Cords firewood 3/.....		10	6
		2	"	6

\* David Price was an Indian captive for seven years. After his release he came to Niagara, and was for some years employed by the Indian Department. His knowledge of the language fitted him for this work. He married Michael Gander's daughter Margaret (Peggy).

† Peter Russell, Auditor-General of the Province of Upper Canada. His signature is to be found on many of the old Crown Land's deeds.

May	1813		£	s.	d.
		Credit to David Price by $\frac{1}{2}$ Bushell Buckwheat...	—	4	—
		To 6 Bushell Potatoes 4/- .....	1	4	—
		To — to Street & Clark* for Glass & Pottie....	5	15	—
		To Do James Macklem† for Nails.....	3	2	6
		To paid 4/- in Bacon .....	—	4	—
		To paid — $\frac{1}{2}$ lb Tobacco .....	—	4	—
		To 1 Rule for Carpenters 8/- .....	—	8	—
	1817				
		To 1 Mare 50 Dollars .....	20	—	—
		To Interest for 50 Dollars 5 years & 9 months....	6	18	—
	1837	James Cummings Esqr Dr to John Byers‡ & Jacob Gander			
		To a pump auger & apparatus you Borrowed Several years ago and has not been returned. Said auger Cost when made twelve and a half Dollars Currency ... ..	3	2	6
		Willoughby April the 10th 1837			
	1817	My account with B. Hardison.§ by 3900 Brick at 4 Dollars per thousand			
		To 11 fruit trees 4/- .....	2	4	0
		To 6 by your son .....	1	4	0
		To 4 Bushells Barley 16/- .....	3	4	0
			6	12	0
	1814	Christian Shoup account			
October		To 9 head of Cattle turned in my meadow and kept in untill the grass was all destroyed Likewise horses was shut up in my fields			
	1813	David Price account with Jacob Gander.	£	s.	d.
March		To Cash Lent 17 Dollars.....	6	16	0
		To paid Thomas & James Cummings   .....	0	9	0
		To paid Clark & Street .....	0	3	0
		To Cash paid for Liquer 8/- to .....	0	8	0

\* Street & Clark, merchants at Niagara Falls. The Streets were among the earliest settlers at the Falls. Street's mill at Bridgewater, about a mile above the Falls, was a first-class water power mill, and was patronized by settlers from long distances; people coming from the Long Point country, 75 or 80 miles away, and also from the American side. The islands in the vicinity, at one time called Street's islands, were bought from the Street family by the Provincial Government at the time of the setting apart of the Queen Victoria Park, and re-named Dufferin Islands.

† James Macklem was for many years one of the prominent men of Chippawa.

‡ Byers, one of the Crown Land settlers of Willoughby township.

§ Captain Benjamin Hardison came from the U. S. after the Revolutionary War, and settled on the Niagara. He was a member of the Second Parliament of Upper Canada—served in the War of 1812—died about 1823, and is buried on his farm at Fort Erie.—See "The Second Legislature of Upper Canada," by C. C. James.

|| James Cummings, a son of Thomas Cummings, one of the first settlers of Chippawa. He was for many years a prominent public man in the place.

		£	s.	d.
	To 1 Sheep of Phillip Dunn*	1	12	0
	To paid to the estate John Fanning†	0	13	0
July the 27	To 1 Box Glass	5	0	0
	To 6lb Pottie 2/6	0	15	0
	To 30lb Bacon 1/6	2	5	0
	To 25lb nails 2/6	3	2	6
	To 1 sheep 32/- Phillip Dunn	1	12	0
	To 13 flour Barrells 5/-	3	5	0
1814				
January the 8	To Cash by Dunn for Coffin‡	2	8	0
	To Cash paid Doctor flint for medison	0	10	0
	To 2 Barrells flour 64/-	6	8	0
	To 2 Barrells flour 64/-	6	8	0
	To 1 Barrell Beef	6	8	0
	To paid Bitner§ for Shewing your horse	0	16	0
March the 9	To 2 Barrells flour 64/-	6	8	0
	To 2 pair Corse Shews	1	14	0
	To 6lb Tobacco 8/-	2	8	0
April the 13th	To 3 Barrells flour 64/-	9	12	0
	To 16 Barrells flour 96/-	76	16	0
	To 41lb Fry Bacon }	4	11	6
	To 30lb Beef }			
1814				
October the 16	To 3lb Tobacco 8/-	1	4	0
	To 1 Side Upper Leather	2	0	0
1815				
December	To 1 Side Soal Leather or 11½ lb 3/-	1	15	3
1819				
April 7th	Setled with David Price all the above account except 16 Barrells flour which belonged to the Estate of Michael Gander Deceased and was willed to Michael Gander Junr which is to be accounted for when the heir Come of age, the 16 Barrells of flour mentioned above were Delivered to David Price between the 1st May and 1st July in the year 1813.			

1813

Christian Shoup|| account Cr.

To 1 side uper Leather 32/-	1	12	0
To 10lb Soal Leather 3/- per lb 30/-	1	10	0
To ½ Bushel Buckwheat 4/-	0	4	0
To making 1 pair slippers and found Soal Leather			

\* Phillip Dunn was a brother-in-law of Jacob Gander.

† John Fanning one of the first settlers in Willoughby township.

‡ In the early days, when anyone died, a carpenter or handy man in the neighborhood was employed to make the coffin.

§ Christian Bitner, a son of Mr. Bitner, the blacksmith, is still living in Bertie township, Welland county.

|| Mr. Shoup was one of the first settlers in Willoughby township. He was a farmer, but owned a small saw-mill, and did tanning for the community as well. A great deal of sawing of lumber and the tanning in the early days was done on shares.



## AN OLD FAMILY ACCOUNT BOOK.

125

			£	s.	d.
1814					
Octr the 16	To Side Upper Leather 1 pair Shoes taken out				
Febru the 2d	To 1 Side Upper Leather.....		2	8	0
	To 1 Calf Skinn.....		3	4	0
	To Cash Paid for weaving .....		0	16	0
	To more Cash for weaving .....		2	1	0
1815					
June	To received 2 Calf skins Tanned on Shares .....		1	12	0
November	To 14½lb Soal Leather in Lew of some in the Shares				
1817					
Apr 21	To 1437 feet weather Boards	} 1083 feet ...	7	11	0
	To 1327 feet ½ Inch Boards on Shares				
	To 839½ feet Inch Boards on Shares				
	To 2 Inch Plank				
	To 1 Inch Board				
1821					
May	To 8 Bushells Potatoes 2/6.....		1	0	0
June	To for Diging a ditch and the Priviledge which Mr. Shoup was to saw 12 hundred feet of Boards for				
1813					
April	Account* against David Price for 16 Barrells flour at 12 Dollars.....		48	0	0
1813	Christian Shoup account				
March	To 1 Calf Skin to tan on, shares paid				
	To 1 yearling skin paid				
	To 1 Calf Skin paid				
	To 1 Cow hide.....		2	—	—
	To 1 Calf Skin paid				
July 14	To 1 Sheep Skin paid				
	To Cash to Palmer for Rum 8/- .....		0	8	0
	To Oash to Elisabeth Blair for weaving 16/- ....		0	16	0
	To 1 ox hide 75 lb 1 Steer Hide 55 lb .....		4	10	6
	To 1 Sheep Skin paid				
	To Paid Betsy for weaving.....		2	1	0
	To Brass nob lock† 32/- paid.....		1	12	0
	To 11 lights Glass 2/6.....		1	7	6
	To 3½ Barrells lime 16/- .....		2	16	0
	To 1 hog Skin‡ to Tann				
1815	To 1 Cord Tann Bark.....		1	12	0
November	To 1 horse hide and 3 Sheep Skins				
December 7th	To 1 three year old Steer hide to Tan on Shares 55		1	12	—
1816					
April the 25	To 1 Calf Skin & Sheep Skin Do paid				
May the 1st	To 1 ox hide 80 lb Do		2	12	10
	To 4 Bushells oats at 30 per —				
the 30	To mare to horse				

\* The amount of this account is carried out in Halifax Currency.

† Brass knob locks are to be seen yet in some of the old houses. They are considered valuable as relics.

‡ Hog skins, being thick, were tanned and made into leather for saddles.

		£	s.	d.
August	To 1 Side Soal Leather in Lew of ox hides above 75 & 55			
	To 1 Cow hide to tan of the Black Cow 60 lb October the 28th Recd 1 Side upper			
	To 1 Lam Skin for Elias paid			
October the 25th 29	To 2 Sheep Skins the wolfe killed paid			
	To the large Bull hide 80 lb	2	8	0
	To had of you 1 Side upper Leather of share			
1817				
Jan 1st	To Sheep Skins all paid previous to this Date			
1818	To paid your Tax for the year 1818 1.16. 9 Can Cy	2	18	10
March				
1820	To 1 Steer hide that Broke his neck			
May				
1821	To 18 Large pine trees 16/.....	14	—	—
March	To 1 Day's work making coffin 6/- .....	—	6	—
1824	To 1 Day going to Fort George for witness .....	—	8	—
Phillip Dunn account with Jacob Gander Dr				
1812	To by 10 Bushell Wheat 10/-.....	5	0	0
1814	To for Mr Askins .....	0	10	0
Oct the 10th	To 7½ lb Tallow 2/-.....	0	16	0
	To 1 hankerchief 14/- .....	0	14	0
	To 1 pair Corse Shoes 18/-.....	0	18	0
	To 1 lb Tobacco 8 .....	0	8	0
December the 6th	To cash ten Dollars.....	4	0	0
1815				
Jan the 15	To 20 lb Salt .....	0	16	0
	To 2½ lb Tallow 2/6 per .....	0	6	3
	To by Cash .....	6	18	0
1813	Phillip Dunn account Cr			
	To by 1 sheep 32/- .....	1	12	0
1814	To had Share of Pasture 6¼\$.....	2	10	0
December the 3rd	To 20 Bushells Wheat 20/-.....	20	0	0
	To Cash 10/-.....	0	10	0
	To for Spinning 16 Run 1/- per run .....	0	16	0
1820	John Hardy account			
July	To 1 Cow hide to Tan of Spoted Cow paid December the 10th			
December	To 1 Calf Skin to Tann of Black Calf			
	To 1 ox hide.....	2	1	0
	To 21½ lb Beef 6d .....	—	10	5
1821	by 1 Side upper Leather 40/			
1822	To 1 Sheep Skin by John Mocklehoon			
June	To 1 hog skin			

## AN OLD FAMILY ACCOUNT BOOK.

127

		£	s.	d.
July the 12th	To 1 Cow hide that died in the Sugar Bush paid			
	Decem 13, 1822			
15	To 16½ lb veal 4d .....	5	5	
1823				
Novem	To 1 ox hide 81 lb 6d .....	2	0	6
1821				
Sept	By 6½ lb Soal Leather 3/			
1825				
Jan the 4th	Settlement with Mr Hardy and Balance due me..	2	19	5½

## Abraham Hershey\* account.

	To 1 green ox hide 70 to Tan paid			
	To 1 Dry ox hide weight not known paid			
Nov the 13th	To 1 Calf Skin—paid and Due Mr. Hershey 7/ paid			
1822	To 2 Sheep Skins			
July 13	To 2 Calf Skins to tann paid Decemr 29th			
1823				
Sept 3d	To hide of Price heffer 43 lb to tann paid			
	To 1 Sheep Skin paid			
Nov	By 1 Side of Upper Leather 28/ paid			
1824	To 1 Cow hide 57 lb 6d 28/6 paid			
May 7th	To 1 Cow hide & Calf skin to tann paid			
July 28th	To 1 Calf skin to Tan on shares & 1 sheep skin paid			
Oct the 20th	To 1 yearling & — — all — 1 side October the 12th 1826			
Dec the 18	To 2 Cow hides to tann paid			
1825				
April 9th	To Steer hide & 1 Cow hide & Colt skin to Tann			
June 22d	To paid Cash for Dressing 3 Calf skins 15/- N.Y.C.			
	by 1 Side Bridle Leather £1—6—0 N.Y.C.			
August 1st	To 1 Calf skin & Sheep skin to Tann			
	To 1 Calf skin to tann			
the 12th	received by 18½ lb Soal Leather 2/6 .....	2	5	7½
October	To paid you Cash 1 Dollar 8/			
the 5th	To 1 Cow-hide that died Red cow			
1826				
April 27th	To 1 Calf skin to tan			
August the 12th	To 2 sheep skins & 1 Calf skin to tann			
	To paid you five Dollars Cash .....	2	"	"
December the 8	To 1 hide of spotted steer Beef			
1827				
June 27	To 6 small hides Different siezes to tan			
Nover the 28th	To 1 side upper Leather.			
Novemr 28th	To 1 Beef & 1 Cow hide 110 lb 6d .....	2	15	—
1828				
April 29th	To 1 Cow hide to tann on Shares .....			
October	To Ballance on Pears .....	"	6	"
Decemr	by small Skins tanned 4 in number .....			

\* Mr. Hershey, farmer and tanner. His farm was situated on the river road about three miles above Chippawa.

1827		Abraham Hershey account for Tanning	£	s.	d.
Novemr 28th	received 1 Side Upper Leather for Share				
Decemr 12th	received 1 Side Upper Leather & 1 Calf Skin by J. Byers				
1828	by Kip Skins & 3 Calf Skins & Ballance				
October 5	Due Mr. Hershey on the same N. Y. C.....		12		
1820		David Demute Credit			
July the 1st	by 6½ Days work 8/- }		4	8	"
Sept the 6th	by 4½ Days work 8/- }				
1821					
July 4	by 3¼ Days work 8/- }		3	10	"
the 14	by 5 Days work 8/- }				
July the 3	by making — Smoothing Plains.....		"	16	"
	by 5 days work you and John				
		Dr			
Septer the 6	To 3 Bushells wheat 6/- . . . . .		"	18	"
Octobr the 19th	To 8 Gallons Cider 1/- . . . . .		"	8	"
Decemr	To 1 Bushell apples & Pears . . . . .		—	6	"
the 11th	To 1 Barrell cider 32/- . . . . .		1	12	"
1821					
Jan the 2d	To 1 Barrell cider Racked 32/- . . . . .		1	12	"
March	To 1 Barrel cider 32/- . . . . .		1	13	"
	To 12¼ lb ham 10d & Small pice veal . . . . .		"	12	9
November	To ¾ lb nails for Mr House's Coffin . . . . .			1	6
	To 19¾ lb ham 10d . . . . .		"	16	"
	To 2½ Gallons vinegar 4/- . . . . .		"	10	"
1813		John Hurst account Dr			
Sepr the 2d	To 3 Bushels wheat 16/- . . . . .		2	8	0
1821					
April the 6th	Sold John Hurst 1 mare at twenty Dollars.....		8	"	"
	and providing she shold bring a colt he is to allow ten Dollars more				
July the 27	To 8 Plugs Tobacco with Samuel Hoover 6d....		"	4	"
August 27	To 2 orders on McMicking* to the amount of ....		3	6	6
1822	To 1 Smoothing Plaine . . . . .		"	16	"
	To 2 Dozen Buttens 4/- . . . . .		"	8	"
July	To 1 lb Tobacco by Mr Hoover 1/6				
1821		Archabald Thompson account			
July the 1st	To for three months use of house Settled up to the 31st September . . . . .		3	12	"
	by order on Mr. Mickmicking 14/-				
Decemr the 31st	To three months use of house 24/- . . . . .		3	12	"

\* Mr. McMicking, a storekeeper of Chippawa.

## AN OLD FAMILY ACCOUNT BOOK.

129

		£	s.	d.
1822				
March 14th	To two & half months use of house 20/-.....	2	10	—
	by order on Mr. McMicking £2-12-6			
June the 4th	by Cash 10/6			
	Settlement with A. Thompson and Ballance Due me 30 Dollars & 3s.			

1829	Account of hides to Silas Cortin			
March	1 Calf & 2 Sheep Skins. Sheep Skins returned			
Sept 17	To 1 ox hide—received side Soal Leather in place of same all returned			

1815	Joel Skinner,	Dr.		
Jan	To by Cash 12 Dollars .....		4	16 0
April the 2d	To by more Cash 17½ Dollars.....		6	18 0
	Settlement Joel Skinner and all accounts Paid.			

1815	Joel Skinner account	Cr		
October 21	To 189 feet inch Boards 16/-.....		1	10 0
	To 464 feet $\frac{3}{4}$ Inch Boards 16/- ....	} 15 0 2½	d.	
	To 657 feet $\frac{3}{4}$ Inch Boards 16/- ....			
23d	To 552 feet $\frac{3}{4}$ Inch Boards 16/- ....			
	To 203 feet $\frac{3}{4}$ Inch Boards 16/- ....			
	To 373 feet $\frac{3}{4}$ Boards Rufedge 12/-			
	To 1 fourth of the above Boards is to be Delivered as my own share.			
	Settlement this 24th April 1820 in full of all Book accounts.			

JACOB GANDER  
JOEL SKINNER

1816	Cr. Jacob Horn.			
June	by 820 feet refuse Boards			
Decem	by 332 feet Do Do			
the 2d	by 888 Do Do Do			
	2040			

1810	Jacob Haun* account.	Dr.		
March the 24th	To 2 Bushells Potatoes 4/- .....		"	8 "
April	To 8 lb. flax 2/6.....		1	" "
the 20	To ½ Bushell flaxseed 16/-.....		"	8 "
May the 5	To 4 Bushells Potatoes 4/- .....		"	16 "
	To 1 quart Tarr.....		"	3 "
				2 15
1819 May the 7	To 6 years and 2 months Interest on £2.15 "...		1	" "
1822	To 5 Bushells wheat at 10/-.....		2	10 "
May	To paid your ord to Mr. Sage 43/-.....		2	3 "

\* Members of the Haun family still reside in Welland county.

		£	s.	d.
1825	Mr. Howley account on account of J. Warren*	Pro Curr†		
April 28th	To 4 Bushells Spring Wheat 5/6 N. Y. C. ....	"	13	9
1817	John Atwood‡ account with	Province C.		
April 7	To 1 Penknife§ 1/10½ .....		1	10
	To Quills .....		1	3
	To 1 quire Paper 2/6 .....		2	6
	To 1 pair Corse Shoes 10/- .....	"	10	"
	To 1 lb Tobacco 3/1½ .....	"	3	1½
July the 11	To Paid William Brizzy 4 Dollars 4 Shillings ....		1	9
29	To by Cash 2/6 .....	"	2	6
August 2d	To order on Millmyne Store .....		1	10
3	To Cash .....		11	11½
			4	12 2½
	To board 2 weeks at 10/- .....		1	0
	To 1 quire paper 2/- .....	"	2	3
Sept the 1st	To Leather & thread .....	"	3	"
	To 1lb Tobacco 3/½ .....	"	3	0½
the 8th	To by Cash 6/3d .....	"	6	3
26	To board 3 weeks to the first Sept @ 10/- .....	"	1	10
	To ½ Tobacco 2/9¾ .....	"	2	9¾
Dec 1st	To Goods from Mr. Cumming's store .....	"	18	9½
	To board from first Sept to last Dec, .....		4	0
13th	To 1 pair pantaloons .....		1	12
	To 2 twists of tobacco .....		1	3
1818			14	12 2
January the 4th	To 1½ yards Cambric 3/9 Skeine Silk .....		6	3
	To Sundries from Mr. Maciam .....		12	9½
	to cash 5/- .....	"	5	"
	To 1 Murrey's Spelling book .....		2	9¾
	To 1 lock & 1 pair of H hinges .....		3	9
March the 1st	To 13 week Board 10/- .....		6	10
	To order on Mrs. Bergar Six Dollars .....		1	10
12	To 1 pair of Corse Shoes .....		7	6
30	To by Sundries pr. Kirkpatrick. ....		4	"
	To Seven week Board 10/- .....		3	10
	To 17¼ yards Cotton .....		1	10
	To 1 hatt Case 5/- .....	"	5	"
	To 1 ham 9½ & 8lb 1/- .....		17	6
			35	3 4

\* J. Warren, a prominent resident of Fort Erie, and at one time Colonel of the 3d Regiment Lincoln Militia.

† Pro. Curr. means Provincial (Halifax) Currency.

‡ Mr. Atwood, on coming to the country, taught schools in the locality. The account is a teacher's account. He married Polly Miller, daughter of John Miller, who lived on the river road two miles above Black Creek. Descendants of Atwood still live in the County.

§ Penknives were very necessary for teachers, they using them specially for making and sharpening quill pens, the only pen then in use.

## 131

† We judge that Mr. Nois must have kept a fulling mill, and the soap he bought was probably used in the fulling process.



	1819	William Smith account	N. Y. C.
	June	by 1 lb Tobacco 4/-	£ s. d.
	the 28th	To took house at Waterloo* at three dollars p month	
	October	To 12½ lb Beef Borroghed	
	the 29th	To took the upper house at Waterloo at 3 Dollars a month	
	November	Settlement with Mr W. Smith and Ballance due him	1 10 "
	the 27th	To rent for two houses at Waterloo at 3 Dollars per month from the 1st January 1820	
	June the 16th	the upper house Surrendered 5½ months 24/-	6 12 6
	November	Lower house Surrendered	13 14 "
	the 1st	Deduction of 1 month rent 24/-	
		To 1 Cow & Calf omitted	8 " "
	1821		
	May the 4th	took the upper house again at 3 Dollars per month	
	Sept 11	To by 6 Gallons whiskey 2/6	
		To 12½ lb ham 8d	
		To George, 7 fresh Pork	2 6
		by one Barrell Salt	
	October the 3d	Left the upper house	
	1822		
	April 15	Settlement with William Smith and Ballance due me according to Settlement	2 17 1
		Interest omitted in the Settlement for 1 year on £34-1-5 which would amount to 2 1	2 1 "
		and likewise the use of the upper house from May the 4th 1821 till about the last of September or after about five months 24/	6 " "
	the 20th	To 4½ Bushells spring wheat 4/-	" 18 "
	May the 4th	by your order to Mr. Warren for 18/ by the old Scow for Seven Dollars 2 16 "	
		To Bo — Mr. — 2 Dollars	— 16 —
	November	To 1½ Bushell Potatoes 2/6	— 3 9
	the 2d	To 2 Bushells apples 4/-	
	1820	Levin Levington account	
	Octor	To 5 Bushells Buckwheat 2/6	— 12 6
	1821	To 29 lb Pork 8d per lb	19 4
	Aprill	To 3½ Bushell wheat 4/6	15 3
		To 1 fanning mill	10 8 —
	Decemr	Richard Pendergast Came here to teach School	
	the 1st	keep 1 month on trial and then Continued till 26 March	Prov. Cur.
		To had 1 Cotton Shirt 8/	" 8 "
		To 4 months Board 8/ per week	6 8 —
		by teaching 3 pupils 20/ £3 " "	

\* Fort Erie village was at one time called Waterloo.

1823 May	Balance account	£ s. d.
June	To 1 lb Tobacco 1/3 & 1/2 quire Paper 1/6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> .....	" 2 "
the 24	To Cash half a Dollar.....	2 6
2	To yards Rusia Sheeting 2/6 .....	5 "
	To 1 yard Cotton.....	" 2 "
July	To 2 1/2 yards Cotton 2/- ... ..	5
	2 skanes thread & 2 Sticks twist	
Sept the 20	To Stick twist .....	6
	Settlement in full of all accounts up to this Date	17 9
		N. Y. C.
1823	Settlement Elisabeth Lee and Ballance Due her	
Feb the 21	£0.8.9	
March	To weed for fulling 6/ .....	— 6 —
	To 1 flannel gown for three weeks work	
the 26	To 1 day to Buffalo	
	To 1 day to Mr Millers	
	To 1 pair fine Shoes 16/-	
April 28	To Leather for 1 pair Shoes & making .....	— 6 —
	To 1 Bible 12/6.....	— 12 6
	& 1 Dollar lost	— 8 —
June 6	Settlement with Elisabeth Lee and paid her in full for all her work	
1826	Robert Treffry* account	
Sept 20th	To order for two Dollars on Martin Lewis Buchner	
1821	Adam Beam† account	
June the 12	Settled upaccounts to this date and Ballance Due me & likewise 31lb Salt Lent to be returned paid & uper and Soal Leather for 2 pair shoes	1 19 1 1/2
	To 185lb Peas weighed	
June the 12	To Cash four Dollars .....	1 12 "
Novem 12th	by Cash 16/-	
1822	by 14lb Beef Bouroughed	
April 10	by 6 1/2 lb Iron at Bitners	
June the 4th	by Cash 7/-	
Decem 9	by upper Leather for 1 Pair Shoes	
	by 23lb Salt with a small bag	
May the 10	Settlement with Adam Beam and Ballance Due me	3 3 1/2
	by Cash.....	£1 12 "
the 22	by 7 Bushells Oats 2/6 .....	" 17 6
	by 1/2 Bushell hemp seed 24/- .....	" 12 "
	by Cash.....	— 1 6
		3 3 "

\* Treffry was another school teacher.

† Adam Beam, a son-in-law of Jacob Gander. Descendants of his still own and occupy the Beam homestead on Black Creek.

			£	s.	d.
		Settlement and Ballanced all accounts accepting some Borroughed articles of Adam Beam			
		by 23lb Salt Paid			
1823		& 33 Skanes yarn 10 not each 7lb			
		Lent Sole leather for 2 pair shoes and upper Leather for 1 pair			
June 28		To 2 quarts Port Wine .....	"	16	"
		by 5 Dollars Cash 40/			
		To 3½lb Pork Lent			
		To 3 Dollars Cash .....	1	4	—
		To making Tub			
		To Rimming 1 Riddle } 8/- .....	—	8	—
October the 19th		To 2 Gallons whisky returned to him			
		Settlement in full of all accounnts up to the 19th October 1824			
the 19th		To 105lb flour lent			
		To 100 feet Inch Board & 14½ 2 Inch Plank			
1821		John Brown account			
July 14th		To 1 Bushell Potatoes 3/- & some onions & Latiss.		4	
		To 47½lb veal 6d .....	1	3	8
		To 21½lb ham 10d. ....		17	6
		To 19½lb ham 10d. ....		15	5
		To 11 fowls 1/- .....	—	11	—
the 17		To Some Cherries & onions			
		To 2 Bushells Potatoes 3/- .....	"	6	"
the 26		To 10½lb ham 10d. ....		8	6
		To 4 Doz onions. ....	"	3	"
August the 10		To 20lb ham 10d & 1 Bushell apples 8/- .....	1	4	8
the 27		To a quantity of Plums 8/- Some apples & Pears..	"	14	"
		To Some Beats 4/- .....	"	4	"
29		To 2 Bushells Plums 16/- .....	1	12	"
		To 12½lb Bacon 1/- ..	"	12	3
Sept 15		To apples and Peaches .....	"	8	"
		To Beates & onions .....	"	6	"
17		To 2 Bushells Peaches & necterine by Mr. Brooks.	"	12	"
		To 1 Bushell Pears 8/- and ½ Bushell Apples. ....	"	10	"
the 26		To 1½ Bushell apples & 1½ Bushell Pears .....	"	16	"
		To 10 Gallons Perries Cordial 1/6. ....	"	15	"
		To Pears & apples by Mrs. Gander .....	"	12	"
October the 6		To onions & Beats 4/- Some Peaches 4/- .....	"	8	"
the 13		To 3 Bushells wheat or 162 4/- .....	"	12	"
16		To 3 quarters Beef weighing 141-145-144, 430. ....			
		To 3 Bushells Potatoes 2/- .....	"	6	"
Novemb the 3d		To 53lb Pig 4d & 2 B Potatoes 2/ .....	"	19	9
		To 2 Bushells Indian in the Ear 1/6. ....	"	3	"
the 30th		To 4 Bushells Potatoes 2/- .....	"	8	"
		To 8 Do Indian Corn in the car 1/6 .....	"	12	"
		To 5½lb venison & 4½lb Lard 1/- .....	"	7	6

		£	s.	d.
Decem the 19th	To 406lb Pork 4d .....	6	2	"
	To 12 Bushells oats 1/6 .....	"	18	"
26	To 2 Bushells Potatoes 2/- and 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb Sausages ...	1	13	9
29	To Sundries as by your receipt .....	5	"	7
1822				
January the 2d	To 734lb Pork 5d as by your receipt £9. 3. 6 P. C..	14	17	1
the 14	Settlement with John Brown of all the above account up to this date January 14th 1822			
Februr 14	To 2 Bushells Potatoes 2/- .....	"	4	"
the 4	To Indian Corn & Some Peas .....	1	17	"
the 6	To 2 Bushells Potatoes 2/- .....	"	4	"
March 12	To 5 Bushells apples 3/- .....	"	15	"
April 12	To 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Bushells apples 3/- .....	"	16	6
June the 13	To 2 Bushells oats 1/6 .....	"	3	"
July the 8th	To 6 Bushells oats 1/6 .....	"	9	"
12	To 5 Bushells oats 1/6 .....	"	7	6
15	To 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb veal 5d .....	"	8	6
	To 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Bushells oats to your Driver .....	"	2	6
13	To 2 Bushells oats to your Self .....	"	3	"
20	To 3 Bushells oats to Thomas .....	"	4	6
August 17	To $\frac{1}{2}$ Bushell Plums 12/- & $\frac{1}{2}$ Bushell Potatoes ...	"	8	"
	To Plums & Pears .....	"	8	"
30	To Early Peaches .....	"	4	"
1823				
May 21st	To 6 Bushells Potatoes 4/- .....	1	4	"
	To 5 Cwt & 10 lb hay 5/- .....	1	5	6
August 9	To $\frac{1}{2}$ Bushell early apples 16/- .....		8	
Sepr 9	To 1 quarter of veal 16 lb .....		8	
	the above account is all Settled			
1824				
June 29th	Left a note against Archabold Thompson with Mr. S. Street amount £7-11-10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Currency Dated 27 January 1823			
July the 5th	C. R. note Payable six months after Date			
the 10th	S. C. note Payable 12 D after Date			
1832				
March 27	Clover Seed left with Mr. Duff To 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Bushells at 7 Dollars per Bushell by Cash from Mr. Duff 8 Dollars Balance due 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dollars To left 55 lb Clover Seed with Mr. Duff to Sell paid			
1832				
Decemr 4	Settlement with Henry Shalline and Ballance  Due Jacob Gander by settlement 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ Dollars			
1833				
Janr	by Cash of him 10/- by making 1 Sleigh 5 by making ox sled by 72 lb Iron per Simson 2-16			

		£	s.	d.
	by 1 lb Tea 75			
the 31	To 8 weeks Board from the 4th December.....	4	"	"
February 27th	By 1 lb Tea 6/- per Simson			
March the 4th	To 6 weeks Board .....	3	"	"
	by Spoking and rimming wheel 10/-			
the 29th	by Cash 4 Dollars and Due me yet 14 Dollars			
1822	David Berger account			
Novem the 6	To 86lb Beef 5d. ....	1	15	10
	To Tallow Supposed to be 8½lb 1/- .....	"	8	6
	by 1 furr Bonnett 28/- .....		1	8
	by 1 D D 28/- .....		1	8
			2	16
	To 8lb Butter 1/- .....		8	"
	To 1lb Butter 1/- .....		1	"
March the 19	To 5½lb Butter 1/- .....		5	3
	To 3½lb Butter 1/- .....		3	6
	Ballance Due me .....		6	1
June the 28	by Cash Six Shillings 6/- .....		6	
	which closes all accounts up to this Date .....	0	0	0
1828	Silas Cortin account			
August 20	To 1 Calf Skin & 2 Sheep Skins to tan			
	2 Tame Deer Skins & other Small hides			
	received 1-Calf Skin of Mr. Cortin			
1828				
Sept 17	To 1 ox hide received 1 Side Soal Leather in place			
	of the same			
	To 1 Bull hide omitted above			
1830	Silas Cortin account			
October the 2d	To in Cash 2 Dollars .....		16	
1832				
April the 7th	To Paid Mrs. White 1 Do .....		8	
	To 2 Bushells Spring wheat 8/- .....		16	
May 22nd	To Ballance on my note paid in full of all accounts			
	up to this Date .....	3	3	"
1830	account of hides to Reuben Wait's* to tann			
May	To 1 large ox hide 88lb paid by 1 Side Soal			
	Leather			

\* Reuben Wait came from Vermont early in the century. He married a daughter of Benjamin Baker, a Pennsylvania German settler, and settled on a farm in Markham township, York County. He shortly afterwards exchanged farms with his father-in-law, and came to live on the Niagara, at the mouth of Black Creek, where he also carried on the business of tanning. He, as well as his father Jonathan Wait, was buried in a family cemetery on this farm; his oldest daughter married Jacob Gander's son Michael; his son Benjamin espoused the cause of Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, was taken prisoner and sentenced to be hanged at Niagara, but, through the efforts of his wife, his sentence was commuted to banishment to Van Diemen's Land, from which place he escaped several years later. A book called "Wait's Narratives" was published by him on his return to America, and is extremely interesting.

£ s. d.

June the 12	To 1 Cow hide & 2 Calf Skins to tann
	had paid Febr 25th 1831
Sept 15	To 4 Sheep Skins & 1 small Calf Skin
	Paid August the 10th 1831
	To 3 Damaged Sheep Skins
Novr 6	To 1 Steer hide which died with murren 1 side upper
1831	
Jan 27	To 2 Calf Skins that Died to Tan on Share
August	To 1 Sheep Skin & Colt Skin to Tan
Sept 1	To 1 Cow hide Murren to tann
	To 1 Calf Skin to tann
October the 15	To 1 Heiffer Skin to tann
the 22	To 1 Hide of white heiffer to tann
June the 9th	1 Side of heiffer

to Ruben Wait himself

	1 Cow hide 51lb at 5d	} Amounting to 4 Dollars 95 Cents
	1 Heiffer 33lb	
	2 Calf Skins	
	by one side of upper Leather 2 & 25	
		2 — 70 paid 1 Dollar
May the 15	To 1 heiffer & 1 Calf Skin 16/-	Ballance due me
	\$3.70 to pay in 2 months	

1831

Barnard Roper account

March the 24th	To let you a house at Waterloo at 15 Dollars for one year said Roper to Do all repairs During Summer
----------------	--

1832

Octr	by Cash of Mr. Roper 3 Dollars.....	Prov. Cur.	— 15 —
Janu 3d	by Cash four Dollars .....		1 — —
the 13	by Seven Dollars Ballance of rent for 1 year.....		1 15 —
Feb	by 12 flour Barrels 2/6 York .....		18 9

September 15	by agreement made between Barnard Roper & Harris, Said Harris agrees to pay 3 quarters rent beginning from the 24th June last
--------------	---

June the 24	Harris has paid 1 quarter rent by Shingling house		
1832	To 9 months rent from 24 June to 24 March.....	4	13 9

March 24	To rent from the 14 May to the 14th August 3 months .....	1	11 7½
----------	---	---	-------

1833

	To from the 14 August to the 14 November 3 months rendered .....	1	11 7½
	To from the 14 November to the 14 December 3 months .....	1	11 7½

		£	s.	d.
1831				
May the 14th	Mintor took house at the Ferry 25 Dollars per year			
1832				
May the 14	To 1 years rent.....	6	5	0
1833				
March 14	To 9 months rent.....	4	13	3
	rendered account for £10—19—3			
May the 14th	To 2 months house rent .....	1	1	3
August 14	To 3 months house rent .....	1	11	7½
	To from the 14 August to the 14 November 3 months .....	1	11	7½

	1833	Richard Gositch account	Prov. Cur.
August 24		To 1 Calf Skin and 1 Sheep Skin to tann	
Janry		To 1 Cow hide valued three Dollars 15.....	15 "
		To 2 French Crowns 10 .....	11 "
April the 16		To 1 Cow hide to tann to be done next fall	
		To two poor Sheep Skins	
June the 18th		To 1 ox hide 60lb to tan on shares	
1834			
May 27		To Cow hide of Black Cow & 2 Sheep Skins to tan	
June 26		To 1 ox hide 84lb to tan	
Nov or Dec		To 1 Calf Skin & 1 Sheep Skin to tann on Shares	

	1826	Erastus Parsons account	Dr	N. Y. C.
August the 5		To Some Pears .....	—	6
		by 1 Plough 11 Dollars Payable in Trade		
		To Some Pears.....	"	1 6
Nov. the 17		To 65 lb Pork 3 per lb .....	0	16 "
	1827			1 3 6
June the 18th		Settlement with E. Parsons and Ballance Due him two Pounds and 3½		
		Paid by note		
		To 1st Load of Plough handles .....	—	10 —
		To 2d Load 30 Beam handles & 27 Moled handles		
		To 3d Load 54 Beam & 31 Mold handles		
				redeemed my note of hand and paid the same

	1835	Richard Gossitch account of Tanning	Prov. Cur.
December 26		To 1 Large Cow hide by George to tann	
1836			
January the 9		To 1 Calf Skin by George	
		by 1 Side harness Leather paid by George	
July 9th		To 1 large Calf Skinn	
		To 1 veal Skin & Small Colt Skin } to tan.	
Septr		by 1 Calf Skin two and half Dollars 12/6	
		by Calf Skin tand on Shares his part 3/9	
the 13		To 2 Sheep Skins to tann with wool on	



1837	
Febr the 14	To 1 heiffer hide 4 Sheep Skins by George by 1 Side of upper Leather tanned on Shares
Aug. the 13th	To 1 large ox hide & good Calf Skin to tann Settlement this day 13 August and due of the old account 2 Calf Skins paid Cash for Dressing Skins 3/- N. Y. C. Ballance Due on same 7/- N. Y. C.
1827	Christian Shoup agreed to Saw twelve yearly for Benefit of Cannals Cut through my land to let the water off freely from his Sawmill, for which he done some Sawing while he owned the mill or
1835 March	until he sold it to his Brother Martin Shoup who in 1835 Sawed eleven logs on account of Said Privilidge
1837 March	Martin Shoup Sawed 24 logs for 1836 & 1837

## THE ORIGIN OF THE MAPLE LEAF AS THE EMBLEM OF CANADA.

BY JANET CARNOCHAN.

How many things we take for granted without inquiry, accept without question, never asking the reason. The subject of this short paper is an example in point. Why was the maple leaf taken as the emblem of Canada? When was it so accepted? I confess I had never thought seriously of this till after reading the article by David Boyle, and the newspaper extracts in the fifth volume of the Ontario Historical publications, 1904. This gives extracts from the *Globe* and *Empire*, the first giving an account of the meeting in Toronto, August 21st, 1860, to arrange the manner of processions, when some demanded that native Canadians should take part with distinctive badges, on the arrival of the Prince of Wales, now our King, and it was proposed by Mr. Richardson that they should wear the maple leaf. This was carried out, the native Canadians wore maple leaves on their breasts and carried branches of the tree in their hands, and took the place in the procession allotted to them, while the societies of St. George, St. Andrew and St. Patrick carried their distinctive badges and banners. As showing how opposition often arises against the most reasonable proposal, it was

feared by some that the formation of a society of native Canadians might be found disloyal to Britain. An article in the *Empire* in 1875 again relates the event of 1860, and another in 1890 also refers to the subject. All this set me thinking and wondering if there had been no mention of the maple leaf emblem previous to 1860, and at the Council meeting of the Ontario Historical Society in April, 1905, I asked for information, and to my dismay was appointed to write a paper on the subject. I had always previously selected as the subject of a paper something of which I had at least some knowledge, but here my material was scanty. However, from various sources I have culled information, a little here and a little there, and this slight paper is written hoping that still further light may be thrown on the subject, and that the inquiry may elicit clear and definite statements.

One beam of light had come from an unexpected source. In an old newspaper I had learned of the existence of a Loyal Canadian Society in Grimsby in 1846. I took some trouble to obtain the secretary's book. Meanwhile a banner belonging to the society was discovered having on one side the British coat of arms and on the other the words "Loyal Canadian Society," and painted on the banner were large maple autumn leaves. The next question was, When was the banner made? Calling on a gentleman who had belonged to the Society he pointed to a mantel drape, "There is my silver maple-leaf, which we all wore," but he could not tell me the date. Next the secretary's book arrived, and there I found that in 1853 the president and vice-president were appointed to make a design for a banner to be carried in the procession at the inauguration of the present Brock's Monument, October 13th, 1853, and that fifty badges were to be procured. Whether the silver maple-leaf was such badge, or whether it was a ribbon, I know not. It might, at a future time, be a matter of interest to trace the history of this organization in Grimsby, its aims and object, what it accomplished, but this is an aside.

Many ladies still possess the silver maple-leaf worn by them or their mothers at the balls given in different places in honor of the present King in 1860 when as Prince of Wales he visited Canada.

An earlier date is given me by Mr. H. H. Robertson, of Hamilton, in a letter just received: "I have in my possession a large quarto volume entitled 'The Maple Leaf or Canadian Annual: A Literary Souvenir for 1848, with a view of London, C.W. Published by Henry Rowsell, King St. W., Toronto.' The opening words are: 'When we launched our tiny bark last year and called it by the name of the chosen emblem of Canada.'"

I next visited our own *litterateur*, who we are all sorry to know is now ill. When in doubt on any disputed point of Canadian history, Mr. Kirby is a never-failing source of information. Answering the question, "Can you tell me when the maple leaf was first used as the emblem of Canada?" "Yes, it was used in Lower Canada long before it was used here. On the Festival of St. John the habitants cut down branches of the maple tree and decorate their houses and carry the leaves. When it was proposed to use it in this Province, I wrote an article in the *Niagara Mail*, opposing this as being a purely Lower Canadian emblem, urging that we should have something distinctive of Canada West." Curiously enough Mr. Kirby has himself used the maple leaf as the emblem of Canada. I had a recollection that long ago the *Niagara Mail* had an ornamental heading with maple leaves in profusion; and this morning I examined a *Mail* of 1853 and found that with Mr. Kirby's well-known loyalty, that besides the maple leaves there are emblems *galore*, St. George's Cross, St. Andrew's Cross, the beaver, the rose, thistle and shamrock.

I next wrote to Sir James Le Moine, who has given us his "Maple Leaves," written in such easy, graceful, flowing style, certain that he must be an authority, having made the name so famous. Unfortunately, he was too ill to hunt up his notes, but said the maple leaf was adopted in Quebec at the Festival of St. John in 1835 or 1842, and referred me for further information to Benjamin Sulte, the President of the Royal Society at Ottawa, who has very courteously and kindly given me a number of interesting facts bearing on the subject, taking us back two centuries, both as regards the beaver and the maple leaf. He says: "The beaver is the mark of the staple trade of New France, and in 1673 Frontenac suggested to Colbert the advisability of placing a beaver on the coat-of-arms of Quebec. The medal of 1690, *Quebec liberated*, has a beaver, and after this the precious animal was often represented as the emblem of Canada. Previous to 1690 writers who visited Canada mention with admiration the maple leaf, and I could venture to think that the maple leaf was looked upon as a fit emblem for the Canadians as early as 1700, if not before. The celebration of the 24th June, St. Jean Baptiste, was brought from France, and in 1636 we have the first mention of it in Canada as a popular festival. In 1834 the emblems of St. Jean Baptiste Day were the beaver and the maple leaf. The discovery of the value of the sap of the maple was a great advantage. Dr. Michael Sarrazin showed the people how to make sugar and syrup. *Le Canadien*, 26th Nov., 1806, has five lines

of verse showing that the maple leaf was considered as the mark of the Canadians (French) and the thistle of the Canadians (Scottish). In 1831 *Le Canadien*, enlarged, shows a heading of maple leaves."

Dr. Johnson, the statistician of Canada, who is an authority safe to follow, says, in a memorandum to my friend, Mr. D. Matheson, Ottawa: "*Le Canadien* in 1806 referred to the maple leaf as a suitable emblem for Canada, and in 1834 the St. Jean Baptiste Society adopted it as their chief decoration. In 1826 Hon. D. B. Viger proposes it as the emblem of the Society. It was first formally adopted as the emblem of Canada on the 21st Aug., 1860, at a meeting called in Toronto to arrange for a procession of national societies in honor of the Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII. Dr. Jas. H. Richardson moved a resolution which was carried."

It has been brought to my notice that the china used by the Prince of Wales and his suite on his visit to Canada in 1860 had a mark consisting of a wreath of maple leaves surmounted by a crown and the Prince of Wales' feathers. The china was from the Royal Worcester factory. When this design was made is yet to be learned, and whether it was selected as appropriate to his visit to Canada. Many articles of this set are to be found in Ontario in possession of Mrs. Calderwood, daughter of Chief Justice Harrison, and also Senator Vidal, Sarnia. It is remarkable how almost all these statements from so many different sources agree.

The maple is found in Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, so that it may well occupy the position it does. On the coinage of Prince Edward Island is seen not the leaf alone, but a whole maple tree, and this before Confederation. The maple tree is remarkable for its beauty, whether the tender green of its leaves in spring, its graceful shape and grateful shade in summer, or the glory of its autumn tints of gold and pink and crimson, then in spring the delicious maple syrup and sugar, in early times so useful to the pioneers. Thus the tree was endeared to the people by the sweets drawn from it at a time when their poverty prevented the purchase of sugar. Travellers have described in glowing colors the trees in autumn; artists have placed on their canvas its varied beauties; poets have paid their tribute; so that it is no wonder that the maple leaf has been adopted as the emblem of Canada. Alexander Muir has written a song, which has been sung across the continent, accompanying the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall no doubt in tiresome iteration and reiteration, so that their ears must have wearied of the sound of "The

Maple Leaf Forever"; and our brave Canadian youths, no doubt, when far from the land of the maple leaf made the arid African veldt ring with the sound.

Of the many varieties of the maple order, *Aceraceæ*, the sugar maple, perhaps is the most beautiful. *Acer Saccharinum*, with its long, hairy, thread-like filaments, giving a peculiar graceful appearance; another, *Acer Rubrum*, with its short, red blossoms appearing before the leaves in spring.

In "The Story of the Union Jack," by Barlow Cumberland, may be found some interesting information as to the use of the maple leaf on flags and on military buttons. It is placed on the Governor-General's flag and on that of the Lieutenant-Governor of each Province, on the colors of the 100th<sup>th</sup> Regiment, on the uniforms of the North-West Mounted Police and Canadian Militia, North-West medals and Canada Service, on the helmets of our South African volunteers also. The author relates a pathetic circumstance. A wounded Canadian at Paardeburg said as he touched the maple leaf on his helmet, "If I die, it may help *this* to live."

Instead of the heterogeneous mixture of emblems on the Canadian coat-of-arms placed on the flag, a single large maple leaf would be much preferable.

The early poets of Canada, as well as those of a later period, have referred to the maple. Mrs. Moodie, in "Roughing It In the Bush," in 1832, has a poem called "The Maple Tree, a Canadian Song":

"Hail to the pride of the forest, hail  
To the maple tall and green,  
It yields a treasure which never shall fail  
While leaves on its boughs are seen.  
When the snows of winter are melting fast,  
And the sap begins to rise,  
And the biting breath of the frozen blast  
Yields to the spring's soft sighs.

Then away to the wood, for the maple good  
Shall unlock its honied store;  
And boys and girls,  
With their sunny curls,  
Bring their vessels brimming o'er  
With the luscious flood  
Of the brave tree's blood  
Into caldrons deep to pour."

And our own Roberts speaks of

"Maple forests all aflame,"

and again

"But the tree I love, all the green wood above,  
Is the maple of sunny branches ;  
But the maple it glows with the tint of the rose,  
When pale are the spring time regions ;  
And its towers of flame afar proclaim  
The advance of winter's legions,  
And a greener shade there never was made  
Than its summer canopy sifted ;  
And many a day, as beneath it I lay,  
Has my memory backward drifted  
To a pleasant lane, I may walk not again,  
Leading over a fresh green hill  
Where a maple stood just clear of the wood,  
And, oh ! to be near it still."

And yet again in his "Canadian Streams":

"Oh, rivers rolling to the sea  
From lands that bear the maple tree."

Isodore Ascher thus speaks of the maple:

"And grand old maples upward gaze  
Like sentinels upon the road,  
As if they mused of nature's God  
Who crowned them with a myriad rays."

Miss Machar, from her island in the St. Lawrence:

"The maple glows with dyes,  
Of scarlet, rose and amber."

William Wilfrid Campbell, who describes the varied aspects of nature in Canadian lakes and streams so sympathetically:

"Along the line of smoky hills  
The crimson forest stands ;  
And all the day the blue-jay calls  
Throughout the autumn lands.  
Now by the brook the maple leans  
With all its glory spread ;  
And all the sumachs on the hills  
Have turned their green to red."

Evan McColl, the bard, sings thus:

"Of all the fair lands you can name  
There's one we may all rank the chief—  
This, that we our own proudly claim,  
The land of the green maple leaf."

Mr. Kirby, in his national song, "Canadians Forever":

"And jovial fill the barley mow;  
With sturdy toil  
They till the soil,  
And rest beneath the maple bough,  
Canadians forever.  
Then deck Victoria's regal throne  
With May flowers and the maple tree."

Sangster no doubt refers to the maple tree:

"As Autumn, the rich fancy dyer, comes,  
Puts on his motley Joseph coat of leaves  
And steeps them all in hues of gold and brown  
And glowing scarlet, yellow, green and dun."

Lowell says:

"The maple crimsons to a coral reef."

and Emerson:

"The scarlet maple keys betray  
What potent blood hath modest May."

And in poetical prose two writers thus discourse, Thoreau first:

"Runs up its scarlet flag on that hillside, flashes out conspicuous with all the beauty of a maple."

And Mrs. Keeler, in "Our Native Trees":

"Its first blossom flushes red in the April sunlight, its keys ripen scarlet in early May, all summer long its leaves swing on crimson stems, and later amid all the brilliancy of the autumnal forest it stands pre-eminent and unapproachable."

G. W. Johnson, a poet little known, says:

"And when its leaves, all crimson,  
Droop silently and fall,  
Like drops of life blood welling  
From a warrior brave and tall,  
It tells how fast and freely  
Would her children's blood be shed  
Ere the soil of our faith and freedom  
Should echo a foeman's tread."

"The Khan" in his "Canticles":

"Brown is the hill where the maple grows."

Lampman's sonnet must be quoted more fully in speaking of maple leaves:

"Some have fired the hills with beaconing clouds of flame,  
Some all their cheeks have turned to tremulous rose,  
Others for wrath have turned a rusty red;  
Some have gathered down the sun's last smiles a cold  
Deep, deep into their luminous hearts of gold."



And a humbler versifier in a sonnet:

"Our beautiful Canadian maple tree,  
In varying pomp of rich and rare attire,  
Autumnal tints in turn the forest fire,  
Or summer's glow of quivering leaves we see,  
Or tender vernal green. Thou art to me  
A constant joy. In spring who may aspire  
To paint thy fairy feathery bloom, or hire  
Carmine to give thy hidden tracery?  
As from thy wounds ambrosial sweetness drew  
Our sires, or hewed thee down, we plant once more  
And twine a wreath, beyond Olympian bay  
Prized far, and emulate each day anew  
In our northland, of grace and strength thy store,  
Light, sweetness, help to give like thee we pray."

---

TESTIMONIAL OF MR. ROGER BATES, OF TOWNSHIP  
OF HAMILTON, DISTRICT OF NEWCASTLE, NOW  
LIVING ON HIS FARM NEAR COBOURG.\*

Our family came originally from Yorkshire, in England. They were of the old-fashioned Tory or Conservative school, who looked upon no form of government equal to the British Constitution, founded on the principles laid down by the English barons at Runnymede, when they compelled King John to sign the great charter of liberty.

To the present day all the Bates family follow in the footsteps of their ancestors. As encouragement was held out for loyal British settlers to locate in America, my grandfather turned his attention to the Western hemisphere, and having satisfied his mind that his posterity might become considerable land-owners, he sailed for the New World, and arrived in Boston between the years 1760 and 1770, when he commenced farming, lands at that period being obtained at a very low price to actual settlers.

The troubles commenced in 1774, when all who were loyal to the House of Hanover took up arms in defence of their sovereign. In this conflict my grandfather took a conspicuous part. My grandmother was an active, intelligent woman, wonderfully industrious,

\*The three papers, "Testimonial of Mr. Roger Bates," "Reminiscence of Mrs. White," and "Memoirs of Colonel John Clark," are contained in a collection known as "The Coventry Papers." This collection is in the Parliamentary Library, Ottawa. These three papers are from copies obtained some years ago by the undersigned through the kindness of Mr. L. P. Sylvain.—C. C. JAMES.

who attended to the farming affairs till they were compelled to quit the United States territory, being determined never to side with the Republicans.

Liberal offers were made to the U. E. Loyalists, so the family removed their effects to Upper Canada, where, for their services, the Governor granted them 1,200 acres of land, and 200 acres for each of the children. To the best of my knowledge it was about the year 1780 when they came into the country. My father was then a boy of about thirteen years of age. Before they finally settled down they looked about to ascertain the most favorable location. A vast number went to Prince Edward district, in the Bay of Quinte, and there my grandfather and grandmother, with their young family, went also.

At first they all had to experience great privations, but being possessed of indomitable courage and love for the British Constitution, they soon set to work with the materials they brought with them, and erected a log house, after clearing a few trees, and thus got a shelter from the storms and winds of heaven.

From over-exertion and exposure my grandfather had a very severe attack of ague. It is a most trying complaint, and at that period there seemed to be no cure. It was with great reluctance that he made up his mind to leave this fine locality.

The waters teemed with fish, the air with birds, no end to ducks, the woods filled with deer, beaver, wolves, martens, squirrels and rabbits.

Implements were very scarce, so that at first they adopted many ingenious contrivances of the Indians for procuring food. Not the least simple and handy was a crotched pole, with which they secured salmon in any quantity, the creeks and rivers being full of them.

Skins of animals they obtained from the Indians, who at that period were very numerous throughout the country. With those skins my grandmother made all sorts of useful and *last* dresses, which were most comfortable for a country life and for going through the bush; made leather petticoats for herself and girls, as they could not be torn by the brambles; they made capital dresses; made some for the boys, and at night were extremely comfortable bed-covers.

There were no tanners in those days. Shoes and boots were made of the same useful material.

Finding the ague still troublesome, a batteau was built, with the assistance of the Indians, and one general moving, the whole family departed with their effects, coasting along the shores of Ontario until they reached the present township of Clarke, in Durham County.

The change of air and locality operated favorably, and there they drew their lands and settled.

My grandfather often remarked that for six months he never saw a white person. Their only visitors were Indians, with whom they got along well, and in process of time learned a smattering of their language. Those real owners of the soil being then under British protection were well treated and became firm and loyal to the British cause. In exchange for little presents given to them, they reciprocated by bringing skins of animals, and frequently a deer, so that they got along capitably. Could they rise from their ashes they would be astonished at the flourishing condition of Clarke now.

In process of time other settlers came along. Not the least conspicuous in aftertimes were the Baldwins and the Beards. Robert Baldwin, who was my grandfather's intimate friend afterwards, was a gentleman of good family, the owner of a small property called Knockmore, in the County of Cork, Ireland. He emigrated to Canada at the early period of 1798, in all probability in consequence of the rebellion in that distracted country. From the liberality of Governor Simcoe's proclamation, inviting settlers into the country, he drew lands near my grandfather's and located—calling his clearing Annarva—in the township of Clarke. A stream ran through the property which to this day is called Baldwin's Creek.

A grandfather of the Beards, of Toronto, was also one of my father's neighbors.

As the girls grew up they married. I had five aunts, Betsy, Sally, Huldah, Polly, and Theodosia. The three first married Thomas Barrett, Amos Gills and Joseph Selden, from the United States, where they joined their husbands, who were well-to-do, having good property there, and, though adherents to the new republic, were highly respectable. Sally and Huldah married Stephen Conger, of Prince Edward, and Richard Lovekin, of Newcastle, both staunch Government men, and have remained so, with their families. My grandmother remained on the farm until her death, which took place in 1838, at the advanced age of 96.

My grandfather's death was caused by fright in consequence of a fire, which took place in 1819. He was then a hearty old man, but the above calamity hastened his death, at the premature age of 84. Had it not been for this dire event in all probability he would have reached 100, possessing a wonderful athletic constitution. He was a terrible aristocrat—a regular John Bull to the backbone.

As our family grew up in the Clarke settlement, my grandfather

wished to see them well settled before he died, and an opportunity offered by the purchase of a military grant from George Shaw of six hundred acres of land, which they drew in 1804, in the vicinity of Cobourg. Whilst the lands were being cleared and a log-house erected, they opened a small store close to the property, now possessed by the White family. Here my father, Stoddard Bates, and my uncle, Levi Bates, planted an orchard, and we had a snug temporary residence. This store was supplied with goods by Enoch Wood, who brought the first assortment to Toronto. Everything at that time was very dear, but a system of barter was carried on that was of advantage to all parties. My father made a great quantity of potash, which fetched at that time a good price. This in part paid for his goods.

On referring to the old books, now in possession of my mother, I find some entries that give an idea of the general price of goods which people had then to pay:

1804. Gimblet,  $\$1\frac{1}{2}$ ; padlock,  $\$1\frac{1}{2}$ ; jack-knife,  $\$1$ ; calico,  $\$1\frac{1}{2}$  per yard; board of pigs,  $\$1$  per week; needles, 1d. each; ball of cotton,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.; old axe,  $\$2\frac{1}{2}$  (had to send them to Kingston to be ground); tea, 8s. lb. to 10s., Halifax currency; barrel of pork,  $\$27$  to  $\$30$  per barrel; flannel, 6s. 3d. per yard; salt, 6d. per lb.; mill saw,  $\$14$ .

The first saw-mill erected in the neighborhood was where the present Ontario Mills and Factory stand, and was put up by the father of Colonel McDonald, of Peterboro', in 1803. This was a great boon to the people, who were always in want of a few boards to finish off their shanties.

My father and uncle were partners in this store, which turned out very profitable, as the settlers round were always in want of something or other.

The woods at that time were alive with deer and bears. Many were killed by the Indians, who traded off the skins, dressed by the squaws, which made useful garments.

I find by memorandum in my father's old books, that he was married on Oct. 20th, 1806.

An old family of the name of Hare had located a few miles from our residence, and it was one of that old farmer's buxom daughters that he fell desperately in love with. The mode of courting in those days was a good deal of the Indian fashion. She would run through the trees and bushes, and pretend to get away from him, but somehow or other he managed to catch her, gave her a kiss, and they soon got married, I rather think by a magistrate, clergymen being rare in those

parts. Time was too valuable to make a fuss about such matters; they depended upon their own industry, and got along wonderfully well.

John McCarty was also married by a magistrate; he was an old settler.

For a long time my grandfather had to go, with some of the neighbors, all the way from Clarke to Kingston, 125 miles, with their wheat to be ground there. They had no other conveyance than batteaux, which were commodious, as the journey would sometimes occupy five or six weeks.

Of an evening, putting up some creek, they obtained their salmon with ease, using a forked stick, that passed over the fishes' backs and held them tight as with a spring.

I have often heard my grandfather say that after a few trees were felled they burnt the brushwood and planted the seed between the stumps, which, being planted on virgin soil, turned out most prolific.

Sometimes they were so long gone for grist, in consequence of bad weather setting in, that the women would collect together and have a good cry, thinking the batteaux had foundered. They, however, always turned up in time, taking the precaution to make tents of poles and brush to keep out the bad weather and wolves, which were wonderfully plentiful. When they were gone on these provision journeys the dogs were very useful in finding game. One old dog, in particular, was very smart, evidently having an eye to his own bill of fare. You had nothing to do but tell him you had nothing to eat, and off he would go, driving the deer into the lake, where the youngsters could easily shoot them with an old Queen Anne's musket, the principal fire-arms in use.

The privations they underwent at times will scarce bear mentioning when compared with the early settlers at Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, after the taking of Quebec. From the best authority we have accounts of the privations which the early colonists endured were severe to a degree, of which those who afterwards, and now, plant themselves in a Canadian woods have scarcely a conception. They had not only to suffer the miseries of hunger and the want of almost every convenience of life to which they had been accustomed, but they could scarcely enjoy that relief from toil which sleep usually affords from the dread of being burnt in their habitations by the Indians, or of becoming victims to the tomahawk, so that it required more than ordinary resolution and fortitude to establish themselves in defiance of immense difficulties.

My father said that some of the U. E. Loyalists brought their spinning-wheels and looms with them. All the youngsters learned to weave and to do a bit of sewing. In the back country, out at Keene, there is

an old loom now extant which was in use by my mother fifty years ago, which I have often worked.

Every settlement for years was a sort of Robinson Crusoe life, very healthy. None seemed to suffer from accidents. If they met with any they had many simple remedies that performed many wonderful cures, far more efficacious than the art and mystery of quack doctors, located through the country.

People lived in those days to a good old age. There was no fuss about religion in those days. The families would assemble together on the Sunday, or any evening, to read the Scriptures and sing a psalm or hymn—often found more solid consolation than in our crowded churches now-a-days, fully verifying the truth of the Scriptures, "that when two or three are gathered together." Preachers were rare, and very thinly scattered. The Rev. Mr. Stuart was, I believe, the first Church missionary. He was driven out of the United States after the Declaration of Independence, most cruelly treated, but found a hospitable asylum under British supremacy, which he originally enjoyed. He was recommended to the Mission Society by Sir William Johnson, and arrived at the Mohawk Village in 1770, but had to leave in 1780, and became chaplain to the Royal Yorkers, from which date his field of labor in Canada commences.

The Rev. John Doty, four years before, in 1777, escaped with his family into Canada, and was appointed by Sir John Johnson to a military chaplaincy; but the earliest, I believe, of all was the Rev. John Ogilvie, who attended the Royal Regiment upon the expedition to Fort Niagara in 1759.

The principal settlers being French, of course those rev. gentlemen were not patronized, nor did their labors really commence until the first settlement of Upper Canada by the U. E. Loyalists.

My mother remembers a Mr. Langhorne, an eccentric, good old man, who never would marry any one after 11 o'clock a.m., much to the disappointment of lovers who travelled through the woods on horseback or boat expeditions.

As such occasions were generally holidays, they furnished themselves with tomahawks and implements in case of emergency, so as to camp out if required.

The ladies had no white dresses to spoil, or fancy bonnets. With deer-skin petticoats, home-spun gowns, and perhaps a squirrel-skin bonnet, they looked charming in the eyes of their lovers, who were rigged out in similar materials.

How they managed for rings I know not, but presume the mission-



ary or magistrate was furnished with them as part of their labors of love. Now I think of it, I have heard my mother say that Uncle Ferguson, a magistrate, rather than disappoint a happy couple who had walked twenty miles, made search throughout the house and luckily found an old pair of skates to which a ring was attached. Seizing the glorious prize he went on with the ceremony and fixed the ring on the young woman's finger, reminding her that though a homely substitute, she must continue to wear it, otherwise the ceremony would be dissolved. That curious token was greatly cherished and is still among the family relics.

Before the country was properly settled the marriage ceremony was performed sometimes by magistrates or a stray missionary, an adjutant or surgeon of the regiment, who officiated as chaplain. There were no registry offices, and as the documents were often lost by fires or other contingencies, and as families grew up and increased, there was some demur as to the legality of those marriages. In 1793, therefore, while the Parliament was held at Niagara, in Governor Simcoe's time, an Act was passed legalizing all those marriages, that no demur should hereafter arise to posterity, as to validity of titles to lands and the occupants thereof.

The war with the United States broke out in 1812, which was a source of great consternation to the country at first, a great hindrance to those engaged in clearing their lands. The determined loyalty of the settlers, however, soon changed the gloomy aspect of affairs.

My father at that time had a good team and horses, and as such appendages to a farm were rare, he was employed by the Government in teaming ammunition and provisions to the scene of action, for which he was afterwards liberally remunerated by the Government.

There was but one regular road through the country, called the Danford Road, which led from Kingston to Toronto, and continued thence to Hamilton and Niagara. It was, on a rough scale, similar to the Watling Street road, constructed by the Romans through England. In this vicinity it is still known by the original name.

When we look back and contemplate the last fifty years, it is wonderful to notice the extraordinary change that has taken place in the general aspect of the country. We have now good roads through every part of the Province, comfortable farm-houses, first-rate implements of agriculture, orchards in full bearing, the finest wheat in the world, with the exception of Australia, improved breeds of cattle, fine teams, good oxen, superior sheep, excellent wool, esculants of every description, cider presses, in short, everything that would do credit to the



Mother-country, whose bosom our ancestors left for the wilds of Upper Canada, and with indomitable courage, persevering industry and great labor have now the unbounded pleasure of viewing farms that are a credit to the present generation, who, I trust, will pursue the old beaten path of their forefathers, and forever remain faithful and loyal in defence of those institutions that stand pre-eminent in the annals of nations.

Witness:

(Signed) ROGER BATES.

GEO. COVENTRY.

---

REMINISCENCE OF MRS. WHITE, OF WHITE'S MILLS,  
NEAR COBOURG, UPPER CANADA, FORMERLY  
MISS CATHERINE CHRYSLER, OF SYDNEY,  
NEAR BELLEVILLE, AGED 79.\*

My father and mother came from England, settled in the United States, in St. Lawrence Co., upon a farm which they purchased there, planted some trees, and were beginning to prosper when the Revolutionary War broke out in 1774.

Hearing that sugar was made from trees in Canada, and being thorough Loyalists, and not wishing to be mixed up with the contest about to be carried on, they packed up their effects and came over to Canada. Arrived at Sorel, they stayed some time, but a fire happening at the house they occupied, in which the deed of our land in the United States was destroyed, Guy Carleton, Lord Dorchester, granted them eight hundred acres of land, with some implements to clear away the trees and settle on lands called Sidney, near Belleville.

The country at that time was a complete wilderness, but by energy and perseverance, for a long time, we got on very happily. Many years afterwards my father tried to regain our farm (Chrysler's) in St. Lawrence Co., but the deeds being burned at Sorel he could not do anything, although the American Government would have put him in possession if the deeds had been forthcoming.

In those secluded wilds their trust was in Providence, who blessed their endeavors. They had two sons and five daughters; one of the boys was drowned.

\* See foot note, page 146.

Mother used to help to chop down the trees, attended the household duties, and, as the children grew up, they were trained to industrious habits. We were very useful to her, attended the cattle, churned the butter, making cheese, dressing the flax, spinning—in those days the spinning-wheel looked cheerful—made our own cloth and stockings. I have a gown now in my possession that I made of homespun sixty years ago.

We had no neighbors but an old Englishman, who lived at some distance off, who was an occasional visitor.

Before our crops came around, having brought seed with us, supplied by Government, we had rations from the military posts; also, when these were nearly exhausted, father collected our butter, cheese and spinning, taking them in a batteau to Kingston, which he traded off for salt, tea, and flour.

We had no grist-mill at that time nearer than Kingston. The first mill at Napanee was put up afterwards.

The Bay of Quinte was covered with ducks, of which we could obtain any quantity from the Indians. As to fish, they could be had by fishing with a scoop. I have often speared large salmon with a pitchfork. Now and then provisions ran very scant, but there being plenty of bull-frogs, we fared sumptuously. This was the time of the famine. I think in 1788 we were obliged to dig up our potatoes, after planting them, to eat.

We never thought of these privations, but we were always happy and cheerful; no unsettled minds, no political strife about church, government, or squabbling municipal councils. We left everything to our faithful Governor. I have often heard my father and mother say that they had no cause of complaint in any shape, and were always thankful to the Government for their kind assistance in hour of need. Of an evening my father would make shoes of deerskins for the children, and mother homespun dresses.

We had no doctors, no lawyers, no stated clergy; we had prayers at home, and put our trust in Providence.

An old woman in the next clearing was the chief physician to the surrounding country, as it gradually settled. A tree fell one day and hurt mother's back very much. We sent for the old woman, who came, steeped some wheat, made lye, applied it very hot, in a flannel, and in a very short time she was well as ever.

Flax was cultivated in those halcyon days. One year we grew 700 cwt. We spun and wove it into table linen, wearing apparel; it

lasted a long time. A handy fellow came along and made us our chamber looms, so that we could work away and have no occasion for imported finery, nor, if we had, we could not have procured any.

As the girls grew up, and settlers came round, a wedding occasionally took place. There was but one minister, a Presbyterian, named Robert McDowall, a kind, warm-hearted man, who came on horseback through the woods from Kingston, and where he saw smoke from a house he always made up to the residence, where he was always welcome. He had a most powerful voice; when he became excited he could be heard a mile off. All who were inclined to marry he spliced, with many a kind word to the young folks to be sure to be prosperous by industry and perseverance. He married Mr. White and myself. I have the certificate yet. When the other girls would smirk and look pleasant at him, think he was a great benefactor to the race, he would chuck them under the chin and say, "It will soon be your turn. I am going to Clarke, a long way off, through the woods, with very few settlements on the way, and when I come back, mind and be ready." There was not much trouble in that, for the girls had no dresses but what they spun and made for themselves.

We got along first-rate, so that when any of the girls married afterwards, they each had a portion of one hundred acres, one colt, four cows, a yoke of steers, twenty sheep, and linen which they had spun and wove, some furniture which they made, suited to their log-house. Carpets were not known then, nor were they wanted, as the floors of a farm-house were always scoured by their own industry.

My mother died in 1834. She was blind for several years previous to her death. She was in the 104th year of her age. My father was killed by the raising of a barn.

I was married to Mr. White in 1812, and came to Cobourg in 1813. It was quite a wilderness, but a few small clearings, and only three houses in the place, a rough corduroy road that led to the lake.

We took a clearing made by Mark Burnham, brother to Zaccheus Burnham. We did very well, and as my husband used to go to Montreal in a batteau, which took him three weeks, to buy goods for Burnham's store, which he had opened near the Courthouse, he had many ways, independent of the farm, which he left me to manage.

Mr. Mark Burnham soon became rich, for, as settlers came in, they had plenty of money, which they had earned of the Government, they never cared what they gave for anything so long as they got what they wanted.

During our residence upon the farm the quantity of game was astonishing, rabbits, squirrels, ducks, partridges, woodcocks without end. The brooks were full of fish; if we wanted a salmon for breakfast we had only to go to the brook, and in a minute caught all you wanted. Sometimes we caught a large quantity to dry and smoke. Old Fisher one afternoon speared seventy in the mill stream at Burnham's Mill.

After a time my husband got up a small distillery which proved, at last, to be a curse to the neighborhood. It drew a vast number of Indians, who became very troublesome, who would throw logs of wood at our door to obtain more firewater. It was very profitable, so we managed to put up with this Indian annoyance. Mr. Mark Burnham used to help at the distillery in those days, when my husband went to Montreal. He would be gone some five or six weeks. It was a hard, fatiguing journey. My husband being a thorough Government man, one of the old school, he was well protected and cared for, and was much respected by the Indians, whom he managed very well. The country was full of Indians.

My husband used to bring seeds from Montreal. Here the soil was very rich, and soon we had a very fine garden, which in those days was quite a curiosity. In May we had fine lettuce, and as to onions, they were as big as turnips.

After staying at Burnham's clearing for four or five years, by that time Mr. White had saved enough to buy a farm we have lived upon ever since. I do not know who made the first clearing, but some of the fruit trees were planted when we came to it.

Here we succeeded well, had to work early and late, cared not how the work went. We continued to thrive, and brought up our children industriously.

Land at that time about Cobourg was of very little value. A good-sized block, leading from Smith's building to the English church, could have been bought for a saddle. By degrees others came in, so as to make a snug little community.

My husband, in hopes to benefit himself and family, bought land at Rice Lake, some twenty miles in the back country. Here he built a mill, so that all we gained by farming was lost in this speculation. I did not approve of this speculation, and would not go there to live. The old minister used to say, "Attend diligently to what you once undertake, and do not run from post to pillar."

About fifteen or twenty years ago the country began to be better

known; a great many settlers came with money, which greatly improved the state of things. I never expected to see steamboats to run to and fro to the States, nor railroads to run through our farm. A great many improvements have taken place, both in roads and implements. Yet, I do not think all these tend to make people contented and happy, for the rising generation are not so much so as their forefathers; they have ideas that can never be realized. Give me the social spinning wheel days, when girls were proud to wear a homespun dress of their own spinning and weaving, not thinking of high-heeled boots and thin shoes, nor rigged out in hoops and crinoline; salt-cellar bonnets, which have occasioned a great demand for doctors, which were almost unknown in my young days.

(Signed) CATHERINE WHITE,  
Aged 79 years.

Witness:

J. COVENTRY,  
J. C. WHITE.

---

MEMOIRS OF COLONEL JOHN CLARK, OF  
PORT DALHOUSIE, C.W.\*

I like to look back on the past; it refreshes the mind, and recalls scenes that once gave me great pleasure, and which formed an interesting epoch in the annals of existence.

To trace the gradual change of the wilderness into a comparative cultivated garden, to contrast the native hunters of the forest with the result of the plough and industry, is a pleasing feature in the rise and progress of a new country. When our family first came to the New World they found an immense forest, with a few Indian trails through the bush, here and there a log hut, an endless number of canoes, and around Quebec and Montreal a few small vessels and batteaux to carry merchandise.

From Quebec to Niagara was a fearful journey, almost impossible by land. No towns, no villages, here and there a fort, with a few fur traders around. No steamers, no railroads, no nothing. The only

\* These Memoirs were written in 1860 when the writer was in his seventy-eighth year. They are the Memoirs of an old man and in places appear to be somewhat indefinite and disconnected. (See foot note, page 146-)

accommodation for travellers was confined to the old French settlements around Quebec.

Those who wished to penetrate the country to the Upper Province had to supply themselves with a month's provisions, a tent, a camp kettle, fishing apparatus and a gun, and either hire an Indian with his canoe, or have recourse to rough-built batteaux.

The more commodious and comfortable for a family.

The noble River St. Lawrence, 'tis true, was the great highway, along the margin of which the hardy settler coasted during the day, and at night sought shelter in the woods.

It was a sort of Robinson Crusoe life, providing daily for their sustenance from the woods and waters, which furnished an abundant supply.

There were several old French forts on the route—but no Upper Canada—then all was comprised under one military province, the Province of Quebec. This was the state of things in which my father found it.

My father was born in Somersetshire, England, in the year 1737, of respectable parentage.

At the years of maturity, on leaving England, he married Jemima Mason. They had three children—Peter, Mary and Eliza.

He joined the British Army and came to Quebec, attached to the 8th, or King's Own, Regiment, 1768.

From a non-commissioned officer he was appointed sergeant-major. On their arrival at the station at Three Rivers my mother had another daughter, and, in due time, three other sons, of whom I was the youngest.

All but myself were educated at a French and English Seminary at Quebec, and became good scholars for that period.

In 1776, my father was released from the army movements, and appointed clerk and naval storekeeper at Carleton Island, on the River St. Lawrence, where Government vessels were built for the navigation of Lake Ontario. My sister Sarah and my brother William were born here, and occasionally the other children from Quebec Seminary came home on a visit.

My elder brothers, Peter and James, through my father's interest, turned merchants, having been supplied with an assortment of goods from Montreal, then a rising place.

In 1790, they went into the Indian trade at Kingston, which had a great communication with the back lakes. Soon after this my father removed to the same locality.



I was born at Frontenac, now Kingston, in 1783, and was baptized by the Rev. Mr. Stuart, the earliest church missionary in Upper Canada. He was originally missionary to the Six Nation Indians in the time of Sir William Johnston, Bart.

In 1785, a new settlement sprung up at Fredericksburg, in the Bay of Quinte, where the Government erected a mill for the use of the settlers.

My father removed there, having been appointed to take charge of it in addition to his other appointments.

This mill was erected on the Napanee River, which was a great boon to the people, as vast many U.E. Loyalists drew their lands in this vicinity.

Here my brother, George, was born at Fredericksburg in 1787; at which period I was in the fourth year of my age. Soon after this my affectionate mother breathed her last, and was buried here.

I recollect that event well. The family sleigh was painted black and drawn by our two favorite horses, Jolly and Bonny; the negro, Joe, driving.

She was a great loss to us all, particularly my father.

Our eldest sister, Mary, who was born in England, became to us a mother and housekeeper.

In after years she married Mr. Davidson, of Quebec, but is now dead.

*Government Mill at Napanee.*

I think it was in the year 1785 that this Government mill was erected for the accommodation of the Indians and settlers.

At that period there was no mill nearer than Cataragua Creek, Kingston, which, as the settlers increased, was very inconvenient.

This accommodation, therefore, by the Government was hailed as a great boon, for the location was about three miles from my father's residence at Fredericksburg, and having charge of the same, it gave him a good opportunity of noticing the industry of the settlers, who were constantly going and bringing their grist, chiefly Indian corn, and as the clearances increased, wheat became more plentiful.

Previously the settlers were supplied from the neighboring States with flour, tea and other articles of household necessity.

A small toll was exacted to pay for the daily expenses of the mill; but this was a mere trifle considering the advantages the settlers derived from loss of time in proceeding to Kingston.



When my father was ordered to Niagara, the mill was delivered up to Surveyor Collins, under whose directions it was continued in operation for many years; and then the mill-site became the property of the Hon. R. Cartwright, of Kingston.

This place, Fredericksburg, appeared to my father very lonely after my mother's death, and on representation to headquarters he gained the appointment from the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Dorchester, of Barrack-master at Fort Niagara, then a British possession, contiguous to the United States.

This we all found a more lively situation, as the officers stationed here drew around them all the best society of the neighborhood.

Here my sister Eliza married Francis Crooks, a highly respectable merchant of the firm of Hamilton-Crooks.

No clergymen were stationed in that vicinity at this early period, so the ceremony was performed by the Hon. Robt. Hamilton, a magistrate of the county, at my father's house, authorized by an ordinance of the then Province of Quebec.

In 1796, the frontier adjacent to the present town of Niagara contained a fort, which was occupied by our troops previous to that period.

There were forts also at Oswegatchie, Oswego, Detroit, all the way to Michillimackinac; these, by treaty carried out at that period, were given up, and all our forces removed to the Canadian side.

The town of Newark had gradually increased, it having become the seat of the Upper Canadian Government, so that when my father removed his family over, it had become a considerable place of note.

My father continued at his new post as Barrack-master of the 24th Regiment, under Colonel Peter Hunter, until his death, which took place in 1810, in the 73rd year of his age.

The locality was pleasantly situated and the principal place of intercourse with the United States, and being but a few miles from the whirlpool and falls, rendering the rides and rivers extremely delightful.

When we would occasionally stroll over to Queenston Heights, and look around at the magnificent prospect, little did I contemplate that a battle would ever be fought on that pleasant spot, or that a magnificent monument to a British hero would ever crown those heights.

When we would go on the opposite direction to see the mighty Falls of Water that force their way from the back lakes, we could never contemplate that the two countries would ever be bound together by the tie of the now grand Suspension Bridge that soars above the stupendous chasm beneath.

But time works wonders, and through the short period of one human being's existence what wonderful events have taken place.

Newark, now Niagara, having become a place of British residence, a great change was soon apparent in its general aspect, which is always the case when a place is selected for the seat of Government.

Previous to my father's death, my sister married Surgeon Davidson, of the Canadian Volunteers, stationed at Fort George garrison, Niagara. She died at Three Rivers, Lower Canada, leaving a large family—Henry, the eldest, and two sisters, now residing at Point Levi, Quebec.

On the Constitutional Charter, 31st of the King, granted to Upper Canada, and administered by Governor Simcoe, in 1792, my brother was appointed Chief Clerk of the Legislative Council. He was killed in a duel with Capt. Sutherland, of the 24th Regiment, in the winter of 1795, at Kingston.

My brother, James Clark, was appointed to succeed him by Governor Simcoe. This situation he held for several years, which he afterwards had to relinquish, from habits of indulgence, to the great regret of his family. His son, James W. O. Clark, and two daughters, are still living on a good homestead a few miles from my residence.

He has lately made a tour to Europe and highly delighted with his trip.

In addition to the Barrack-mastership, 1803, my father also held the Sherifalty of Niagara district for some years, and was succeeded therein by Thomas Merrit, Esq., father of my friend, the Hon. Wm. Hamilton Merrit, in 1803.

My sister Eliza, by her first husband, Francis Crooks, had two daughters—Jane and Mary.

Jane married Lieut.-Col. Short, of the 41st, by whom she had a son, who went to India.

Mary married Thomas Arnold, Esq., of the Commissariat Department. Their son, Charles Arnold, is cashier of the Niagara District Bank.

My brothers, William and George, are dead, leaving me the only survivor of my father's family, now in the 78th year of my age, soon expecting to be called hence.

I frequently recur to my early days with wonder and astonishment, when we were located at the old mill at Napanee.

Those unacquainted with the first settlements in the bush would naturally imagine that the settlers would be extremely dull, particularly of an evening. Far from it.

There were always large open-fire places, built up with stones,

found about the fields, where good blazing fires were always kept, to make the inmates cheerful.

Logs two feet thick, and from four to five feet long, piled up with branches of smaller dimensions, lasted till morning. Here the little party would congregate and chat over the various romantic events incident on leaving the Old Country, not even envying the more refined homes, there being an air of Robinson Crusoe independence that at times was truly delightful.

Here all the little plans of future settlement for the children were discussed, whilst various domestic affairs were going on, as there were no tradesmen at hand to mend a shoe or coat, or even needle-woman. Everything was performed by a division of labor, so that all performed their parts, and imbibed a spirit of industry that, in after time, proved extremely useful, where money was extremely scarce.

It was wonderful to see how fast the work rose into Niagara when our troops shifted their quarters. Under the Fort, along the river, were buildings for the accommodation of those belonging to the several Government departments.

My father, the Barrack-master, occupied one of these houses.

The Commissary, McNabb; the Superintendent of the Indian Department, Walter Butler Sheehan and Clerk; Johnson Chew, the Indian blacksmith; Barnabus Cain, boat builder; Crooks & Hamilton, John McFarlane, George Forsyth & Co., Street & Butler were merchants and traders.

On certain days the Indians in the vicinity, I presume of the Six Nations, would flock to the Fort for presents from the Indian store.

Then mothers kept the little children in-doors, lest they should be carried off by the squaws.

On the lake adjacent to the Fort was a fine fishing ground for black bass, and innumerable were the whitefish in the Niagara River; flocks of wild pigeons flying to and fro, besides great abundance of wild fowl in the woods and creeks around.

I recollect that my father employed an Indian hunter to supply his table with wild fowl, which was a great addition to the rations of bread, pease, butter and pork from the King's store.

The chief society for the ladies in those days were the officers in garrison, and I recollect there were dinner parties, tea parties, balls and weddings long gone by never to return.

When the settlers used to assemble at each other's houses to enjoy their social evenings, the greatest hospitality and good humor prevailed.

Before parting a circle was formed of the young men, and the girls were furnished with knee cushions, which they laid down before the young men they wished for partners at the dance, thus betokening their choice.

If agreeable to both parties they would clasp their arms around each other's necks and give a kiss. It was then considered a match.

In the general way they remained together for that evening as a preliminary to future acquaintance, which commonly ended in a marriage when the young man was old enough to have land of his own.

The marriages thus formed generally turned out happy, as all parties were trained and brought up to habits of industry.

Another great meeting used to take place early in the spring, when the sap ascended the trees, with which large quantities of sugar was manufactured.

In a community where it was next to impossible to obtain sugar, being a very bulky luxury and very difficult of access, nature had provided a substitute in the rich sap of the maple tree, generally found on each farm.

The trees were tapped by the young men, and troughs made with the axe to hold the sap.

Fires were then kindled in the bush, over which hung the camp kettles ready to receive the sap.

This was a busy time and required constant watching and attention during the day.

On these occasions they would assist one another, so that a large quantity of sugar was laid up in store sufficient for use until next season. Many had a surplus, which the young people could convey to a store in exchange for some domestic requirement.

At first these wants were few, but if the merchant brought along some dandy bonnets the young girls were not slow in obtaining them, and as fashion is catching almost all the farms obtained surplus supplies, which soon cleared off the enterprising merchant's stock.

In process of time these good old days of Adam and Eve vanished, so that nowadays farmers' daughters are scarcely known from the fashionable ladies of large towns or cities.

Their parents nevertheless refer back to former days with pleasure, and speak of them with delight as the happiest hours of existence, there being no anxiety of mind to obtain money for the new notions of society, which formerly had no existence.

The growth of flax was much attended to, as soon as lands were cleared and put in order.

Then spinning wheels were all the go, and home-made linen, the pride of all families, manufactured substantial articles that would last almost a lifetime.

The young men would know that wherever the spinning-wheel and loom were at work, that family was industrious and prosperous.

A young farmer would often be astonished to find, on his marriage, that his fair partner had got a good supply of linen for her marriage portion.

I have known as much as 60 yards spun and manufactured at one bee, or gathering, without any pay but a simple supper and dance.

The young men would bring the musicians, and then—hurrah for the bush.

The lakes were at that time navigated by Government vessels, which carried troops, supplies and passengers, and merchandise for the posts.

One vessel, the *Ontario*, Captain Andrews master, carrying troops from Fort Niagara to Oswego, was lost on Lake Ontario. Every soul perished. Colonel Burton, of the 8th, or King's Own, commanded the troops.

Captain Andrews, the master, was the grandfather of Walter B. Sheehan, Collector of Dunnville, who married into the family.

My father used frequently to relate to us the particulars of this melancholy event.

It was commanded by Commodore Andrews, of the Royal Navy.

The vessel was going from Fort Niagara to Oswego with a detachment of the 8th Regiment, to which my father belonged. A storm arose which disabled the vessel, and all were lost, from some untoward circumstance that was never ascertained.

Colonel Burton, of the 8th Regiment, was on board with other officers and men, who were never heard of.

I think it was in 1780 or 1781.

There were no newspapers in Upper Canada at that period; it was then a military colony, consequently there is no document extant of this unfortunate circumstance.

Commodore Andrews left a nice family—a widow, one son, Colin Andrews, who returned to Scotland, and three daughters, who all married and settled in Canada.

Eliza married Walter Butler Sheehan, of the Indian Department.

Ellen married Lieut. and Adjutant Hill, of the 5th Regiment of the line, garrisoned at Fort Niagara.

Angelique, the youngest, married Ensign James Givins, of the Queen's Rangers, whose descendants are still living in Canada.

Walter Butler Sheehan, now Collector of Dunnville, is the surviving son of Eliza.

To the present hour no one knows how the disastrous affair happened, as not a soul survived the calamity.

Colonel Burton was a fine, noble character, much regretted by his brother officers and the regiment.

The Warrens, of Fort Erie, are descended from John Warren, of the 8th Regiment, or King's Own, who was one of the unfortunates then on board.

Captain John Turney, who was transferred from the 8th Regiment to Butler's Rangers, settled on the 12-mile creek, Grantham. At the close of the Revolutionary War the remainder of this once splendid regiment returned to Great Britain, leaving a number behind as early settlers in the country.

Captain Coote, from whom Coote's Paradise in Burlington Bay took its name, being a favorite resort for sportsmen, formerly belonged to the 8th Regiment.

Barrack-master Clark, my father, also of the 8th, kept an Indian hunter to supply himself and friends with game.

At that day butchers were unknown. By way of compliment my father sent over a pair of very large, fine wild geese, addressed on cards:

Chief Justice Osgoode, Newark;

Mr. Secretary Littlehales, Newark;

to no small astonishment of those who read the addresses, and even the Chief Justice himself laughed immoderately.

I recollect the loss of the schooner *Speedy*, which happened in 1805.

To the best of my recollection there were on board Judge Cochrane, who was sent out from England the year before; Solicitor-General Gray, a noble character, noted for his sympathy on behalf of abolishing slavery.

A number were brought over and allowed to be kept in this country, but by a law brought in by Governor Simcoe slavery was abolished, and my father, who, with others, had negro servants, emancipated them.

Angus MacDonald, Superintendent of the Salt Works in Louth, was one of the ill-fated passengers.

Jacob Herkimer, a merchant of Toronto, then York, was on board. His family were early settlers.

Thomas Paxton was the Captain.



There were upwards of twenty others, whose names I do not recollect. They were all going to attend the court in the Midland District, and not one of the unfortunate crew or passengers were saved, being lost off Presqu' Isle.

Our nearest settlement in the United States at this time was the Genesee River, from whence drovers used to bring in cattle and horses for the use of the settlers, as well as fat cattle for the use of the troops in garrison. Among those drovers was the father of the late Samuel Street, and another in company. When they had sold their cattle and received the gold for the same they returned homeward. Alighting from their horses at the cold springs to drink, some distance from the Fort, Mr. Street was robbed and murdered by his partner, whose name I do not now recollect.

The first settlement made on the Niagara west side was along the River Road to Queenston. The names of the first settlers there were: Martin McClelland, John Wilson, John McFarland, father to Duncan McFarland, of Port Robertson; Isaac Sweazy, Walter Butler Sheehan, George Adams, John Johnson, Gilbert Field, Joseph Brown, Archibald Cunningham, Isaac Vrooman, Adam Vrooman, James Durham, John Scott (nurseryman), Robert Hamilton, Esq., Elijah Phelps (farmer), William Wynn (ferryman), John Woolman.

The settlers around Niagara and the Four-mile Creek were: Streets, Butlers, Balls, Servos, Pickards, Markles, Lawrences, Youngs, Frys, Thomas, Coxes, Bellinger, de Cows, Clements, Stephens, Smith, Secords.

The Province of Quebec having been divided into Upper and Lower Canada in the year 1791, under the charter 31st, George the 3rd, General Sir John Graves Simcoe was appointed Governor of Upper Canada to administer its government.

His Military Secretary was Major Littlehales.

Provincial Aide-de-Camp—Thomas Tabbot (sic).

Chief Justice—William Osgood.

Attorney-General—John White.

Solicitor-General—Mr. Gray.

Clerk of Executive Council—Mr. Small.

Civil Secretary—William Jarvis, Esq.

Receiver-General—Peter Russell.

Surveyor-General—D. W. Smith.

Asst. Surveyor-General—Thomas Ridout.

William Chewett, Esquires.

The Governor's residence was at Navy Hall, below old Fort



George, where there was a dock at which the shipping was moored when in port. The Council Chamber was a building near to Butler's Barracks, on the hill by the cherry trees, where the Episcopal and Catholic Churches assembled occasionally and alternately. Those were the days of the lion and the lamb associating together.

At this time we had but four Episcopal clergymen in the Province of Upper Canada:

1st. The Rev. Mr. Bethune, father of the Archdeacon Bethune, of Cobourg, for the Eastern District, Cornwall.

2nd. The Rev. John Stuart, Kingston, Midland District.

3rd. The Rev. Richard Pollard, Sandwich, Western District.

4th. The Rev. Mr. Addison, Niagara.

Our first lawyers were authorized by statute of Provincial Legislature. I recollect William Dickson, Esq., Niagara.

Angus McDonell, Esq., Cornwall.

James Clark, Junr., Esq., Niagara.

Allan McLean, Esq., Kingston.

Our first Parliament assembled at Niagara in marquee tents.

Chief Justice Osgoode, Speaker.

Hon. Robt. Hamilton, Home.

Hon. Archibald Grant, Western.

Hon. Richard Cartwright, Midland.

Hon. Richard Duncan, Eastern.

Peter Clark, Esq., C.E.C.

Usher of the Black Rod—George Law.

Speaker of the House of Assembly—John McDonnell, Esq., of Cornwall, father of the late Yates McDonnell, Esq., a Director of the Welland Canal Co.

First Sheriff of Niagara District: Alexander McDonnell, Esq. Second, James Clark, my brother. Third, Thomas Merritt, Esq. Then a division of the Province into blocks, townships, lots and concessions was provided for, and judiciously so, was done and settlement united thereto.

The present town of Niagara was then named Newark by Governor Simcoe. Toronto, altered to York, in compliment to the Duke of York.

The Honorable Robert Hamilton, of Queenston, was *ex-officio* on all occasions at this time, Chairman of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; Lieutenant of the County. He died in 1811, leaving an estate said to be worth £200,000. I believe there is only one survivor of that family at this time—the Hon. John Hamilton.

It was in 1796 that all the frontier posts on the South Side of the lakes were given up to the United States, and occupied by their troops.

Governor Simcoe not desiring his seat of government to be immediately under the guns of the Americans, removed to Toronto, which, I understand to be an Indian name for trees growing out of the water, it being nearly on a level with the lake.

The Governor had explored the western country; set his troops to work to cut a road to the Thames; called Dundas Street after the Home Minister, intending to make the capital at London on the Thames, but it was overruled, although since it has been deemed a highly judicious measure.

After the Governor left Navy Hall for Toronto, my father and family occupied the late residence of the Governor until he provided himself with a new residence in Niagara.

The first rudiments of my humble education I acquired at the Garrison School at Old Fort Niagara.

When we came to the British side of the river in 1796 I went to various schools. The best among them was that of Rich'd Cockerell, an Englishman, from the United States, who left the country during the Rebellion.

I was off and on at these schools until 1800, when a school was established at Kingston by the Honorable Richard Cartwright and Honorable Robert Hamilton, for the education of their sons, with authority to the teacher to take ten additional scholars at £10 each per annum. I happened to be one of those lucky boys, and have since been sorry that I did not stay longer to have completed my studies.

The present Lord Bishop of Toronto was sent from Scotland by a brother of the late Honorable R. Hamilton as the teacher of the school at Kingston. It was the principal seminary of learning in Upper Canada.

The present Chief Justice Robinson was one of my school-fellows, with many others, who have since filled offices of distinction in the Province, some of whom have been gathered to their fathers.

The school was removed from Kingston to Cornwall when I left, and was patronized by other sections of the Province. The Lord Bishop having visited this neighborhood in 1860 kindly called to see me, and before leaving said: "You did not remain long enough at my school." I replied: "I have experienced that, my Lord, to my sorrow."

In the year 1802 I was placed with George Forsyth & Co., of

Niagara, merchants, to learn the art and mystery of commerce. I was then in the nineteenth year of my age. I continued in that capacity for seven years, nothing to complain of, but too indulgent a master for my ultimate benefit.

At this early period all the young men in stores were crazy to become merchants. I, with the late William Johnson, then obtained a letter of credit, furnished with which I proceeded to Montreal, was successfully furnished with goods to open a store; and on my return commenced housekeeping in Niagara, from which I did not get extricated without a considerable sacrifice.

The War of 1812 broke out, when I fortunately was placed on active service, and remained so until the peace of 1815. I was with General Brock when he was killed, and being an eye-witness of the remarkable events of that period shall have occasion to note down my experience hereafter.

After the war I deemed it time to settle down in the world by taking a wife. Most fortunately for myself I was accepted by my present wife, then Miss Sarah Adams, who was a charming girl, and has since proved to me a most excellent wife. We were married in December, 1815, for better or worse.

We have had nine children, all living but one son, William, who died at St. Catharines in the eighth year of his age.

On referring to the past, in our social evening chats, we often recurred to events in the early progress of the country. I am aware that our mails were for many years carried by footmen from post to post, and in winter by small sleighs.

The settlers had only communication with England twice a year, and those periods were hailed with great delight.

I was six years of age when the scarce year of famine, 1789 or '90, took place in Canada, when the inhabitants resorted to the woods for roots and greens for their subsistence. They made their tea from sheerwood, sassafras and hemlock.

I have been informed by old people that this disastrous year was 1789, which has since been corroborated by many. I was then very young, and was doubtless cared for by my kind parents. Since then, in my own experience, I have never known want in my native land—Canada—which I would not exchange for another, except one.

I recollect, before mills were much in vogue, that the settlers pounded their corn and wild-rice in the stump of hardwood trees in order to obtain bread, and the Indians brought us cranberries and maple sugar in barter for other commodities.

Just before the War of 1812 was proclaimed a singular circumstance occurred at Queenston, as if in anticipation of that event. Mr. Phelps, a large farmer at Queenston, sold a cow to Mr. Fairbanks over the river at Lewiston, on the American side, which was sent over in the ferry-boat. The next day cowey, as if not liking her quarters, or preferring the loyalty of the British Government for her headquarters, strolled down to the waterside, and although the current is very swift there, she plunged into the stream and swam over to her old quarters, where she remained until the war was over, being well taken care of by her old master.

It was often a source of great merriment to both parties—bulletins passing to and fro occasionally that her ladyship was in excellent health, and enjoying herself, notwithstanding the roar of cannon and musket balls that kept flying at times over her head. Here she remained until the war was over; then was honorably restored to her owner.

But what was equally singular and curious—an immense emigration of squirrels took place, and so numerous were they that the people stood with sticks to destroy them as they landed on the British shore, which, by many, was considered a breach of good faith on the part of John Bull, who is always ready to grant an asylum to fugitives of whatever nation they may belong to.

Having omitted some memoranda relative to the early settlers, I now with pleasure recur to them.

The first settlers of Niagara District previous to Governor Simcoe's arrival were along the banks of the lake and rivers, those of Niagara and 4-Mile Creek, I have already mentioned.

Next is 12-Mile Creek, from Lake Ontario upwards—Benjamin Pauling, William May, Geo. Read, Jessie Pauling, Peter May, Peter Ten Brock, Nicholas Smith, Jacob Ten Brock, John Hainer, Jacob Dittrick, Robert Campbell, Adam Brown, John De Cow.

Fifteen-Mile Creek—Frederick Schram, Joseph Smith, James Gregory, Phillip Smith, I. Beamer.

Twenty-Mile Creek—Andrew Butler, Peter Hare, William Hare.

Thirty-Mile Creek—The Simmermans, the Petitts, the Conkles, the Henrys.

Forty-Mile Creek—The Nelles, the Andrews, the Wolvertons, the Greens, the Beamers.

Fifty-Mile Creek—The Willsons, the Petitts, and many others, after the division of Upper and Lower Canada in 1791.

Governor Simcoe's enlightened administration of the Government

drew many Loyalists from the United States and British Isles, so that Upper Canada rapidly prospered.

Capt. Peter Hare was one of those who settled near my present residence of Port Dalhousie.

On the 16th of March, 1849, I attended the funeral of Mrs. Mary Brown, relict of Mr. Robert Brown, and daughter of Colonel Peter Hare, who formerly was a Captain in Butler's Rangers, on the half-pay list of Great Britain.

Capt. Hare was in the Provincial service at the time of the Revolutionary War in the British-American colonies, now the United States of America.

Capt. Peter Hare stands favorably reputed as an excellent man and officer, fully entitled to the badge of the unity of the Empire Loyalists. Of modest demeanor, of honorable character, and of true and ardent devotion to his King and country. Had we amongst us more that we can boast of of the real stamp and character of Capt. Peter Hare, Canada might not at this day be engaged in party strife and the passing of rebellion losses bills.

I was among others present at Mrs. Brown's interment to-day. She was buried in the Episcopal Churchyard, Louth, near the residence of Mr. George Reid, U.E.L., on land at one time owned by her husband, Robert Brown, a U.E. Loyalist. They raised a large family between them.

Born to use their energies for their support, their father appears at this time devoid of much worldly property; so it with us poor mortals of this world.

Rich to-day and poor to-morrow, such is the uncertainty of human life. My thoughts recurring to our old settlers, what numerous privations were endured among them, with scanty subsistence, in addition to that torment, fever and ague.

Nevertheless, their determined praiseworthy exertions in subduing the boundless forests of themselves, few are left to witness the benefits derived from their exertions to our common country. Some of their descendants are here yet, among them the present writer. To emulate the sterling character of their fathers in devotion and faithful allegiance to Britain's Crown, and to behold a country owing so much to the industry of their fathers and the unity of the Empire Loyalists.

The breadstuff of the early settlers was chiefly maize, or Indian corn, until they produced other from their clearings. In some instances they obtained a supply from the settlements in the

United States, and without mills to grind their wheat or corn they crushed it by a mortar and lever made in the stump of a tree.

Then there was the scarce summer of 1789, when all were put to their shifts for want of food. They had to resort to the woods in search of roots to sustain nature, although there were plenty of fish in our waters; pigeons and wild fowl in abundance, but these seemed to keep away when most wanted.

When the first settlers began to harvest the wheat crop a paternal and beneficial Government furnished the mill-stones and all necessary machinery, the inhabitants erecting the mill-house of round logs or squared timber. Some of these mills were first occupied by the Secords, 4-Mile Creek; Burch's at the Falls, since belonging to the Streets; the Indian mill at the Mohawk village, Grand River; the Kingston mill on the River Cataraqui; the Fort Erie mill; the Napanee mill, now owned by the estate of the Hon. Richard Cartwright; also the Hamilton mill on the 12-Mile Creek, now owned by the Thomases, Quakers, of Philadelphia from an early period. As the settlement progressed there were many other mills, as the country possessed a good soil and air salubrious. Wheat became our staple commodity.

The Six Nation Indians may be found safely ranked among the United Empire Loyalists. On the separation of the American Colonies from Great Britain in 1775 they left their lands on the Mohawk Valley and followed the British to their new settlement in Upper Canada, where they were amply provided for by a grant of lands on the Grand River, by promise of General Haldimand, afterwards by Lord Dorchester confirmed. Had they preferred it those loyal and faithful red men of the forest could have remained in their possession under the United States Government in the enjoyment of their first homes; but their choice was the Government of their good father, King George the 3rd, of glorious memory, and so it was they followed Britain's standard to the wilds of Canada, and ever manifested themselves faithful and devout subjects.

They well earned the protection of a parental Government, though it is said they occasionally were neglected. They helped us to fight our battles, although not a stone marks the spot where Tecumseh was slain in our cause.

The late Colonel Joseph Brant was their principal chief or sachem. The Mohawks have been a noble race. Sir William Johnson's second family was by a sister of Joseph Brant's, named Miss Molly, who followed the Six Nations into Canada, the family being endowed with



some patrimony from their father's estate, Johnson Castle, on the Mohawk River, in the United States, in addition to large grants of lands from the Government of Canada.

The ladies soon obtained respectable husbands: Captain Farley, of the 60th Regiment; Lieut. Lemoine, of the 24th Regiment; John Ferguson, Esq., Indian Stores; Capt. Earle, of the Provincial Navy; Dr. Kerr, an eminent surgeon. These five daughters all dressed in the costume of the white ladies, and were tolerably well educated.

Miss Molly died at her daughter's, Mrs. Ferguson, of Kingston, 1805.

I recollect my brother, Peter Clark, then in the Naval Department at Kingston in 1793, accompanied Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, and father to our present Queen Victoria, across Lake Ontario on his way to the Falls. They sailed in his boat, fitted up a little extra for the purpose, from the Government stores. They arrived safe at Niagara and were welcomed by Governor Simcoe, who paid the Prince every attention his limited accommodation would allow.

From thence the party proceeded on horseback by the River Road, then partly opened by the troops. I understood it was the intention of His Royal Highness to visit Brant and the Six Nations on the Grand River, which I think he did, accompanied by Governor Simcoe and suite.

After the Prince had completed his visit my brother Peter accompanied him on his return to his regiment at Quebec. On referring to my memorandum I find a further account of the Duke of Kent's visit to Upper Canada.

#### *A Royal Visit to Falls of Niagara.*

Our beloved Queen Victoria's father, and grandfather to the Prince of Wales, who paid us a visit in 1860, arrived from England at Quebec in the year 1791, a short time before the division of the Province of Quebec into Upper and Lower Canada. The Prince was received in due form by the civil and military authorities. In those early days the land carriage between Quebec and Montreal was by Canadian calashe, drawn by a compact French pony, with Jean Baptiste on the box, whip and reins in hand and pipe in his mouth.

His Royal Highness gladly accepted such humble conveyance for himself and suite in preference to going by the more tedious river route; arriving in due time at Montreal—a journey at that period of no small moment; thence to Lachine, 12 miles, where the junction of the Ottawa and Saint Lawrence takes place.



At Lachine he took a Canadian batteaux, manned by hardy voyageurs, to stem the rapids of the mighty Saint Lawrence.

After a strong pull and a pull altogether, they reached still water at Oswegatchie, now Ogdensburg, opposite Prescott, named after General Prescott.

Leaving the delightful scenery of Saint Ann's, commemorated by Moore, the poet, who wrote his Canadian boat song on that lovely spot.

At Oswegatchie the Royal party was met by a pleasure barge from Kingston, manned by seamen and military, accompanied by my brother, Peter Clark, then Clerk of the Legislative Council. From thence they were speedily rowed to Kingston, where the King's schooner, the *Mohawk*, Commodore Bouchette, was in waiting to receive him.

The Commodore was grandfather to the present Commissioner of Customs at Quebec.

The Prince went on board, and after a tedious passage, safely reached Navy Hall, the headquarters of Governor Simcoe. The civil and military authorities, then few in number, courteously received him under fire from the guns at the Fort. As soon as horses, with saddles and bridles, could be mustered, the Royal party wended their way, by narrow river road, on the high banks of the Niagara to the Falls.

The only tavern, or place of accommodation, was a log-hut for travellers of that day to refresh themselves. There the Royal party alighted, and partaking of such refreshments as the house afforded, followed an Indian path through the woods to the Table Rock overlooking the Falls.

There was a rude Indian ladder to descend to the rocks below—160 feet—which our traveller availed himself of, and after having satisfied his curiosity, the party again remounted their steeds and pursued their course back to Niagara.

They stopped at Queenston on their way back, at the Hon. Robert Hamilton's, our greatest man in those days, except Governor Simcoe.

After lunch proceeded to Navy Hall, to be entertained by His Excellency Governor Simcoe; had game and all the dainties of the season that the wilderness could furnish, such as whitefish, trout, game, roast beef, ale, old port and Maderia, of which none can be obtained of so good a quality, in the year 1860.

In the evening the Royal party were wonderfully amused by the young warriors and chiefs of the Six Nations, headed by Brant himself in the war dance. Next day the most youthful Indians enter-

tained His Royal Highness and suite with a game of bandy ball and foot races, on the common of Niagara, after which the Prince crossed the Niagara to the Fort, then occupied by our troops; after which His Royal Highness embarked on board the vessel for his return to Quebec, descended the Saint Lawrence more quickly than when ascending. He was soon after in command at Halifax and Quebec.

The late visit of his grandson, the Prince of Wales, contrasts strangely with the simple, unostentatious way in which his grandfather visited Upper Canada in 1793; showing the wonderful progress the country has made in that short period of 70 years. At this period there were no churches or chapels in Upper Canada. Governor Simcoe was most anxious to extend religious knowledge among the people, but this was a work of time.

In the interim the people performed their devotion in their own quiet way. Each family possessed a Bible, which they read and explained to the best of their ability to their children. They had then more faith in an Omnipotent and Omnipresent power than in the present day. Located in such isolated places they never saw a clergyman, and scarcely knew that such people were in existence.

The prophet Isaiah censured a waste of money on priests and formalities, calling the people's attention to the fountain of living waters, and here in the wilderness his injunctions were strictly carried out. There were then no squabbles about church-wardens or decorations, formalities, divisions of seats, fasts, holidays or particular days. Those residing within a short distance of each other would meet once a week to hold social converse, read the Scriptures, and instil into the minds of the children the principle of dependence upon God.

When a wedding took place they formed a little party and would travel to the nearest Justice of the Peace, who quietly performed the ceremony according to law. Before justices were appointed the Chaplain of the garrison was authorized to tie the nuptial knot. All was primitive simplicity, and in the aggregate such marriages were happy.

When any member of the family died a corner of the farm was selected for interment; a few remarks from the parents completed the ceremony, and many a tear was dropped in silence upon traversing the farm over the remains of one who was once held dear to them all. An ejaculation of "There lies poor Bobby," and the labors of the farm went on again as usual. There were no headstones, no inscriptions; the memory of the deceased was engraven upon the heart.

Such were the movements of our ancestors, but as society increased it was found suitable and proper to erect places of worship

where those of different denominations might worship God in their own peculiar way.

At first a room in the barracks was appropriated for this purpose, but by degrees buildings were erected in locations that had become considerable towns. The Rev. Mr. Addison was the first clergy (sic) in our district who officiated in a room in the barracks.

It was not until the year 1802 that there was a church in the whole extensive district of Niagara.

In 1802, a few years after the removal of the Government to Toronto, a liberal subscription was entered into and a church erected.

This was the first English Church built in the Province, except at Kingston, 1793. Society has since so wonderfully increased and riches so abundant that the original building has terminated in a cathedral without a spire.

I have lived to see one very important change in our church arrangements—burying grounds around the churches have given place to cemeteries situated at some little distance out of town, which adds much to the health of the congregation.

The first settlement in and around Niagara commenced about 1783, by discharged soldiers and pensioned officers, after the Revolutionary War, and was continued by the United Empire Loyalists when the war was over.

The following list shows the origin of many of the families now provided with commodious and comfortable homesteads in the Niagara District:

Wm. May, U.E., Grantham.	A. Stull, U.E., Grantham.
Adam Bowman, U.E., Grantham.	I. Clement, U.E., Grantham.
N. Smith, U.E., Grantham.	I. Dettricksen, U.E., Grantham.
B. Smith, U.E., Grantham.	R. Campbell, U.E., Grantham.
Wm. Read, U.E., Grantham.	I. Hainer, U.E., Grantham.
Geo. Read, U.E., Grantham.	Grapes, U.E., Grantham.
I. Valantine, U.E., Grantham.	Badts, U.E., Grantham.
Jas. Secord, Sen., U.E., Grantham.	A. Stevens, U.E., Niagara.
D. Secord, U.E., Grantham.	I. Clement, U.E., Niagara.
S. Secord, U.E., Grantham.	Jas. Clement, U.E., Niagara.
Jas. Secord, Jr., U.E., Grantham.	D. Hainer, U.E., Niagara.
E. Smith, U.E., Grantham.	Balls, Niagara.
E. Phelps, U.E., Grantham.	Edwards, U.E., Niagara.
W. Osterhout, U.E., Grantham.	Clause, U.E., Niagara.
John Bessy, U.E., Grantham.	Streets, U.E., Niagara.
R. Bessy, U.E., Grantham.	Hitchcocks, U.E., Niagara.
	McMichaels, U.E., Niagara.

Herons, U.E., Niagara.  
 Keefers, U.E., Niagara.  
 Iealers, U.E., Niagara.  
 I. Muirhead, U.E., Niagara.  
 Rev. Addison, U.E., Niagara.  
 Rev. I. Danel, U.E., Niagara.  
 Cassadys, U.E., Niagara.  
 Pickards, U.E., Niagara.  
 Stevens, U.E., Niagara.  
 Woodruff, U.E., Niagara.  
 Ienelds, U.E., Niagara.  
 Sweazys, U.E., Niagara.  
 Clenches, U.E., Niagara.  
 Vanevery, U.E., Niagara.  
 Terney, U.E., Niagara.  
 Sheehans, U.E., Niagara.  
 Burns, U.E., Niagara.  
 McKays, U.E., Niagara.  
 Kerrs, U.E., Niagara.  
 Stewarts, U.E., Niagara.  
 Thompsons, U.E., Niagara.  
 Lamberts, U.E., Niagara.  
 Steadmans, U.E., Falls.  
 Thos. Clark, U.E., Falls.  
 R. Meads, U.E., Falls.  
 I. Burtch, U.E., Falls.  
 H. Wenham, U.E., Falls.  
 Cummings, Chippawa.  
 Muirhead, Chippawa.  
 Macklems, Chippawa.  
 McIntees, U.E., South.  
 Crumbes, U.E., South.  
 Pierce, U.E., South.  
 Coles, U.E., South.  
 Pierce, U.E., South.  
 Coats, U.E., South.  
 Haines, U.E., South.  
 Pattersons, U.E., South.  
 Pauldings, U.E., South.  
 Iabecus, U.E., South.  
 Gregorys, U.E., South.  
 Pirews, U.E., South.  
 Haiers, U.E., South.  
 Butlers, U.E., South.

John Clement, U.E., Niagara.  
 Clarks, U.E., Niagara.  
 Lamberts, U.E., Niagara.  
 Woodmans, U.E., Niagara.  
 Vroomans, U.E., Niagara.  
 Johnsons, U.E., Niagara.  
 Browns, U.E., Niagara.  
 McFarlans, U.E., Niagara.  
 Coons, U.E., Niagara.  
 Carns, U.E., Niagara.  
 Forsyths, U.E., Niagara.  
 Hamiltons, U.E., Queenston.  
 Wynes, U.E., Queenston.  
 Clendenings, U.E., Queenston.  
 Nelles, U.E., Queenston.  
 Hicksons, U.E., Queenston.  
 Nixons, U.E., Queenston.  
 Carpenters, U.E., Queenston.  
 Ieromds, U.E., Queenston.  
 Crooks, U.E., Queenston.  
 Wainens, U.E., Bertie.  
 Powells, U.E., Bertie.  
 Palmers, U.E., Bertie.  
 Heidersons, U.E., Bertie.  
 Thomsons, U.E., Bertie.  
 Forsyth, U.E., Bertie.  
 Wintermatt, U.E., Bertie.  
 Mabees, U.E., Bertie.  
 Petits, U.E., Grimsby.  
 Williams, U.E., Grimsby.  
 Carpenters, U.E., Grimsby.  
 Greens, U.E., Grimsby.  
 Gildersleeve, U.E., Grimsby.  
 Showens, U.E., Grimsby.  
 Westacooks, U.E., Grimsby.  
 Spencers, U.E., Grimsby.  
 Frys, U.E., Grimsby.  
 Sweethorns, U.E., Grimsby.  
 Havens, U.E., Thorold.  
 Rows, U.E., Stamford.  
 McMickings, U.E., Stamford.  
 Bastedos, U.E., Stamford.  
 Rowbacks, U.E., Stamford.

JOHN CLARK,

Col. L. Militia.

Having given a general outline of the state of my country since my birth in 1783, containing many remarkable events of its rise and progress, I now enter a wide field of the War of 1812, which aroused the energies of the people, and terminated in the overthrow of an invasion from the United States, which was a source of great annoyance at the time.

The address of the Canadian Legislature on that memorable occasion, and the celebrated letter of the Rev. Dr. Strachan, now the venerable Bishop of Toronto, should be reprinted and widely circulated for the general information of the rising generation. They are documents worthy of the most renowned British statesman.

I have also received a very interesting letter from my friend, James Cummings, Esq., of Chippawa, a native-born Canadian like myself. It is so full of interest and so graphically written that I am desirous it should be handed down to posterity, as it contains some minutiae of the war at Stoney Creek and elsewhere that belongs to the records of the country. My friend is a true blue in every sense of the word, as the letter itself proves on perusal.

I regret he has not time, with his talent, to give us a longer journal of his experience, but even this I consider valuable:

CHIPPEWA, 11TH MAY, 1860.

*My Dear Colonel—*

Your esteemed favor of the 7th inst. (as the Montreal merchants used to say when they received a remittance from their Upper Canada pack-horses for peddling out their goods for them.) It gives me pleasure to see you write so good a hand, particularly when you say that you use no glasses. I can neither read nor write without them. You mention the death of your friend, John Kirkpatrick, Esq., as one of the veterans of 1812. It was his brother Robert, now in Scotland, that was the man who had a ball put through his lungs at the Battle of Chippawa. He, however, survived, and was much healthier afterwards than before; at last accounts he was alive and well.

John did not come out until the close of the war. He has now run his race, and carried to his long home, to which you and I are fast approaching to our journey's end, and many soon be borne to our last resting-place, numbered with those veterans who have preceded us.

There are very few left to tell what transpired during that eventful period. The old cock'd hat and feathers are still in good preservation. It now hangs up in the office I am now writing in. You are a native-born as well as myself, only four years difference.

You nor me have never aspired to any Order of Knighthood, but have often been benighted, lying on the cold ground, or on the safest plank that we could find, while others reposed on beds of down. What did we ever get for defending our native soil, when I reflect and think of the hardships we had to undergo, and see people come to this once happy country, and immediately placed in some situation of profit and emolument, and the veterans of 1812 looked over and neglected.

Nevertheless, our allegiance and devotedness to our country has in no way shaken our faith, and we stand as firm and true to our sovereign until we draw the last breath of life.

You mention the names of some of the persons of that period. I knew them all well; they have long since finished their course, and rest from the troubles and vexations of this world.

I remember Hegg's well on the mountain, back of Hamilton, the night of the Stony Creek battle; I was with a party of dragoons at Secord's Mills to keep a lookout in case the enemy took that road from Stony Creek to gain the position we held at the cross-roads. When the firing commenced my little party were on the watch, and so soon as light appeared we went to the scene of action, where many of our gallant and noble red-coats lay sleeping in death.

I never boasted (as many have done) of the valiant deeds performed at that time. I shall merely mention a few of the scenes I witnessed, and was personally engaged in:

The Beaver Dam, where Col. Chapin gave me his sword.

The Battle of Chippawa and Lundy's Lane.

The taking of Fort Schlosser, a daring and bold adventure, with the 24th Militia, and six of the 49th, where we took 14 regulars and two officers, with four civilians, one brass six-pounder and three boat loads of stores.

Afterwards, the taking of Black Rock, where Col. Bishop received his wounds, close by where I was.

The only one I now recollect of being there was William Kerby, of Brantford.

I could sit down and give a long and true history of what transpired in those days.

Had Col. Bishop listened to me, as he did when I managed to get the boats for crossing all safely moored on Frenchman's Creek, he would not have lost his life on that occasion.

Had I the time I would relate many circumstances which took place which might amuse you.



The leaves are coming out, and as you remark, we may live to see them wither and fall, and return to Mother Earth, for but "Dust we are, and to dust we must return."

The Prince of Wales, and heir to that great and glorious throne to which we form a link, is to pay Canada a visit. He, no doubt, will visit that wonder of the world, our famous Falls of Niagara, where you may have a chance of seeing the future King of Great Britain. Should he prove as popular in the hearts of his subjects as his mother does, what a blessing it will be to those who may live under his reign.

The County Council in Welland, in session last week, passed an address to His Royal Highness, to be presented by me as Warden, accompanied by the Council, should he visit the Falls of Niagara.

You go too far back for me in 1791, referring to Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, when he visited the Falls of Niagara.

I, however, remember the Indian Ladder (so-called), having often gone down on it, being only a long pine-tree, with the branches cut off, leaving only enough to place your foot on, to hold to, when ascending or descending.

Afterwards, a lady from Boston, visiting the Falls, gave the guide money to get a long ladder made to take the place of the Indian ladder, which lasted for many years.

Look now at the convenience of getting to the Falls, or to the water's edge, not only a tolerable carriage road, but several spiral or winding stairs, with many other attractions for visitors.

Many and many a time I went down the old ladder fly fishing, and fine sport it was. Had I the time I would go on and recount many an occurrence which took place in those primitive days, but I find my sheet is about filled, and must wind up by wishing you may still live to see many happy days.

With kind regards to Mrs. Clark,

Believe me,

My dear Colonel,

Yours most truly,

JAMES CUMMINGS.

I have previously given a statement of the loss of the *Ontario*, commanded by Commodore Andrews, and the date given as mentioned by my father, 1780.

Rev. Mr. Givins, of Yorkville, whose father married a daughter of the Commodore, thinks it was 1780 or 1781.



Mr. Sheehan says in his note, 1783: There were no newspapers then, so they date from family tradition. I subjoin the note, as it fully corroborates the melancholy event:

DUNNVILLE, Apl. 30th, 1860.

Col. Clark—

DEAR SIR,—

My grandfather, the late Commodore James Andrews, of the Royal Navy, was born in the County of Tyrone, Ireland.

He went to Portsmouth, in England, and entered the Royal Navy. He was appointed a first lieutenant in the Royal Navy. He was soon after sent out to Canada, at first Commissioner of the dockyard at Kingston.

A large vessel for him was built, called the *Ontario*. She carried 22 guns. He was appointed Commodore of Lakes Erie and Ontario. On the 23rd day of November, 1783, he took on board Colonel Burton, and a portion of the 8th Regiment, at Navy Hall; also Lieut. Douglas and a company of the Royal Artillery. That night there arose a violent snowstorm, attended with a dreadful hurricane, and that ill-fated vessel was lost, never having been heard of since. A drum and gold-laced hat of the Commodore was washed ashore.

I remain,

Dr. Colonel,

Yours very truly,

W. B. SHEEHAN,

Collector.

I certify to the correctness of this narrative.

JNO. CLARKE.

I have been thinking this morning of old times and the many odd occurrences that took place in my early days, so have noted them down for the benefit of the curious.

Some account of our present worthy member, Thomas Street, Esq.'s, grandfather, and the melancholy end that he came to after receiving a large sum of money from the Commissariat for cattle brought over from the United States.

Previous to the division of Upper and Lower Canada the father of the late Samuel Street, of Niagara Falls, came to Niagara with a drove of cattle from the old colonies, now the United States, for the use of the troops or settlers on the frontier. Having obtained their

value in cash, and returning for another drove for the new settlement of Canada between Fort Niagara and what is, at this time, called Batavia, U.S.A., Mr. Street was murdered and robbed by another drover, who had accompanied him to Canada.

### *Indian Canoes.*

Fleets of Indian birch-bark canoes appeared on our waters emerging from the interior creeks emptying into the broad Ontario, propelled by the Indian paddle and blanket sail, making for Niagara River with game and fish for the settlers and troops.

As also clouds of the wild pigeons passing from east to west in the warm spring months could be knocked down in abundance with clubs in the hands of the boys. And when powder and shot could be expended, there were regular field days with our shooting irons in the hands of the shooting or sporting gentry. In those days we had also the amusement of horse racing, got up by the military gentlemen, and when arrived, a King or Queen's birthday night. The ladies' head-dresses used to exhibit the motto in silver or gold thread, "God Save the 'Queen or King,'" as the occasion might call for.

Those days were in the reign of George the 3rd, and of the illustrious Queen Charlotte, of glorious memory.

Those were the days of firm loyalty. No George Brown or William Lyon Mackenzie from Scotland to sever us from our allegiance, to suit their own ends; no division of parties hostile to Britain's rule.

In those days the officers and governors had fishing and hunting excursions about Lake Ontario.

There was Johnson's Landing on the east, and Coote's Paradise on the west; the first of which took its name from Sir William's first landing to capture Fort Niagara in 1759, and the second, Coote's Paradise, acquired its name from Capt. Coote, of the 8th Regiment, as his shooting rendezvous, which original name is retained to this day.

In the marsh, near the now Desjardins Canal, between Hamilton and Dundas, fine fishing and shooting in those early days, also on the bay and marsh of Toronto.

Another of our amusements in those bygone days was a match of bandy ball by the Indian tribes (resembling cricket), one against the other—that is, Mohawk *vs.* Tuscarora. At these games there was a deal of animation and dexterity displayed on both sides.

Our garrison offered ample scope to contend with each other.

The war dance was wonderfully enjoyed by the natives, at which assembled many spectators. Although the gestures hideous in appearance to a civilized community.

All these amusements are now singularly exploded from our land.

The Indian foot-races were a wonderful matter with the youthful Indians.

On the removal of the seat of government from Niagara to Toronto (then York), the Governor caused to be built on the Don River, about three miles up on a fine eminence, a frame building, which was named Castle Frank, after his son.

When I last visited that castle, in 1829, it was through a delightful road, and was in a most desirable spot for the humming mosquito; and, no doubt, it is at this time within the boundary of the City of Toronto. I recollect a cherrying excursion that all the youngsters from my father's house went to in 1793 or 1794, at Fort Schlosser, about fourteen miles from Niagara, to an old French fortress, then in the hands of an Englishman, named Philip Steadman, on the American side, above the Falls. We went in a waggon, driven by our black man.

On the journey we perceived an immense rattlesnake crossing the road. He looked as if to dispute our right of progress. We all made for the tail of the waggon, and cleared out, leaving Joe to battle with his snakeship the right-of-way. He crossed the road, and we pursued our journey with no further molestation.

Our first clergyman was the Rev. Robt. Addison. He was sent out by the Society in England for the Propagating Christian Knowledge in unknown parts.

He arrived in Niagara 1791, with a sister and two daughters, who married officers in the army in Canada, and died in this country leaving descendants. My father being a Churchman, the Addison family frequently visited at our house.

I recollect dining with Mr. Addison and family at my father's upon wild goose and rice pudding.

The rice was procured from the King's store, the relish of the goose I have not yet forgotten.

The Rev. Mr. Addison visited the Grand River Indians once a year, for the purpose of baptizing them and their children, and solemnizing matrimony by an interpreter.

It was said of the Rev. Mr. Addison that he would make one of a whist table. But this I do not believe. He was a speculator in wild lands.

Our first courthouse and jail was built at Newark, Niagara, in the year 1794 or 1795.

Our first Chairman of the Session was the Hon. Robt. Hamilton; and our first Sheriff, Alexander McDonell, from Cornwall, succeeded by Clark and Merritt.

Our barristers were appointed by statute.

First Clerk of the Peace for Lincoln was Ralph Clench, who remained in this place until his death, 1820.

Some of his children are still living in their native place, Niagara. His youngest son is presiding Mayor of Niagara.

Our first courthouse in Lincoln served for several purposes—a church, etc. Then it might be said of Niagara: "That it was a town without a steeple, boxing magistrates and quiet people," for in reality one of our squires, Dr. Kerr, was a boxing magistrate.

Besides the family of Sir William Johnson, who followed the Six Nation Indians into Upper Canada, there was a family of the Cognac Johnson (an Indian who espoused a white woman) came in at the same time with the Mohawks, and obtained possession of lands on the Grand River, were soon well married (there being a scarcity of ladies in those days), to

Ralph Clench, Dr. Lafferty, Alex. Stewart, an attorney, and Mr. Ruggles, a farmer.

Some of their descendants are still living.

Colonel Brant, the renowned Indian chieftain, had a wicked and dissipated son, Isaac, who made an attempt on his father's life, and in defence the old man shot the son dead. It was considered so well-merited that no notice was taken of it by the authorities.

Our society in early days was much enlivened by the military in garrison mixing with the civilians.

And after the stations on the American U.S. side of the line came in, their sociality was extended to the American officers by British frequenting each other's mess-table and amusements in general, particularly the ball on the King's or Queen's birth-night; that was as it ought to be.

Once a member of the Provincial Legislature, I luckily had the temerity to vote with those wise ones who obtained the first charter for the Welland Canal, which was unpopular at the outset: "Said to be bringing a heavy taxation on the country," by which at the ensuing election, I lost my seat in Parliament, but its effects were so predominant, before another election, by money being then in the country from the canal, that I was again installed in my seat; but for that of the

Welland Canal at that day, few among us having one dollar to rub against another, a ready cash market was found for every article the farm could produce, and it gave to labor its real value.

The farmer redoubled his exertions, and the artisan was not without work or money.

I never did fail in my support of that work, as far as my own humble votes went, and I have no cause to look back with regret with the course I was instigated to pursue in my behalf of my native land.

From 1791 to 1800 our schools were but few and far between; what few were in existence they were confined to the village or town location.

My recollections of the schoolmaster are D'Anovan, of Kingston; Myers and Cockerel, Englishmen; Blany and McMichael, Irish, and Arthur, a Scotchman. Those that were of the town of Newark are included.

In the year, 1799, Mr. Strachan, the present Lord Bishop of Toronto, arrived at Kingston, from Scotland, as teacher for the Hon. Richard Cartwright's family, and he was allowed to take 10 boys besides. I had the good fortune to be one of these boys, and among them was the present Chief Justice Robinson, Chief Justice Macaulay, the Hon. Geo. Markland, late Inspector-General; Archdeacon Bethune, Cobourg; Rev. W. Macaulay, Picton; Capt. England, Royal Engineer, Woolwich, England; James and Samuel Hamilton, sons of the late Robt. Hamilton; Mr. Justice McLean, and the writer, John Clark.

Hon. Robt. Hamilton had previously sent some of his elder sons to Scotland for their education, and other parents who could afford it sent their children to schools in Lower Canada, where they acquired the French language and manners.

Mr. Strachan soon after removed from Kingston to take a more extended school at Cornwall. The Kingston boys followed him, excepting myself, which accounts for my present deficiency.

Many of the scholars from Mr. Strachan's have filled some of the most prominent places in the Province, and some are still living.

Mr. Strachan married a lady at Cornwall—Miss Woods—who is still alive, and had a numerous family.

From this time forward the benefits of education began to dawn in Canada, and for which we are mainly indebted to the Lord Bishop of Toronto, for whom I shall ever entertain respect.

When we meet the Bishop does not forget the days gone by.

Our present enlarged system of education is owing, in a great measure, to the Lord Bishop and Dr. Ryerson.

Education was beyond the reach of our early settlers, but their descendants are now making up for it with very great facilities to acquire knowledge.

The magistrates were allowed to perform the marriage ceremony in early days.

One of them, a wag, being about to marry a couple, assembled some of his young friends, for the fun of the thing; when after getting through the ceremony the groom was told to salute his bride, he said he did not like to do that in the presence of so many. "But you must," the squire says. "But I can't," the groom says. "Only kiss her this time, John, that will do."

I think we wanted schoolmasters in those days.

We were not entirely deficient of politeness in those days.

There were two worthies amongst us equal, if not superior, to beau Nash in olden times.

These were Capt. Cowan, of the Navy, and Staff-Surgeon Fleming, of the Army. They, in every particular, were the essence of politeness.

The Chippawa Bridge in that day was nearer the mouth of the Chippawa River than the present bridge, consequently was of greater span.

One fine morning these two gents, being at Chippawa, were crossing the bridge at opposite ends, and both being somewhat halt in their legs, when they stepped on the bridge, commenced to bow to each other, and did not stop bowing till they met each other in the centre, when they took a most cordial grip and passed on. So much for Capt. Cowan and Doctor Fleming, of bygone days' politeness.

Vessels being scarce for carrying on trade on Lake Ontario, they were more plentiful on Lake Erie. A schooner of about 75 or 100 tons was brought to Chippawa in the fall of 1800, and during the winter of 1801 crossed the portage road on immense runners to Queenston, where she again found her native element in the Niagara River. This vessel was unfortunate in bringing up a cargo of merchandise to Niagara in the autumn of 1804. She was lost on the lake and all on board perished.

In 1824 an old vessel, the *Michigan*, from Buffalo, came down the Niagara River in full sail, with the intention of passing the Falls, with an immense North-west bear on board for pilot; the vessel struck a rock above the Falls, and bruin, being lonely, leaped in the rapids, and struggled for the Canadian shore, which he at length attained, amid the shouts of the numerous spectators that lined the banks.



*Early Shipbuilding in Canada.*

I recollect a Capt. Murney building a schooner in the County of Prince Edward, of red cedar, in the year 1800 or 1801, which vessel was named the *Prince Edward*.

I was on board the following year, and crossed from Kingston to Niagara. He was a noble captain of a staunch, good ship.

I believe Captain Murney married a Miss Smith, of Kingston.

The captain was father of the late Hon. Mr. Murney, of Belleville, showing the rise and progress of the families by industry and perseverance.

In the year 1812, this schooner was in good condition, and was employed as a Government armed vessel on Lake Ontario.

*Slavery.*

My father's wench, Sue, I have a perfect recollection of, and of her leaving us. After the declaration of the United States' independence, drovers used to come in with droves of horses, cattle, sheep and negroes, for the use of the troops, forts and settlers in Canada, and my father, with others, purchased 4 negroes—3 males and 1 female, Sue, who in the American War of 1812 gladly returned to our family, having become old and indigent.

She died in our house at 15-Mile Creek in 1814, and was buried in the church-yard, near my brother George's residence.

Under the first Constitutional Charter in Canada in 1791, slaves were not tolerated, and those who had payed their golden guineas with the impression of George the 3rd thereon, lost their slaves as well as their money, there being no law to retain them in slavery in the British Province of Upper Canada.

Robert Gray, Esq., then Solicitor-General for Upper Canada, was a great friend of the African race, and was the primary cause of a bill being brought into Parliament and passed into law, to prevent any further importation.

That lamented gentleman was one of those who, with Judge Cockrane, and 20 or 30 others, in the *Speedy*, Capt. Paxton, perished in a storm off Presqu' Isle in 1802. Not a soul was saved.\*

*Sheriff of Niagara District.*

My father was appointed to the sheriffalty of the Niagara District, under the Administration of Governor Hunter, in 1800.

\* See article on *Speedy* in Papers and Records, Vol. V.



In 1803, he resigned in favor of Thomas Merritt, Esq., father of the Hon. William Hamilton Merritt.

My father continued in the post of Barrack-master to the forces at Niagara, Queenston, Chippawa and Fort Erie, and until his decease in 1808.

In those days barristers were appointed by statute, amongst whom was my brother James, who succeeded my brother Peter in the Clerkship of the Legislative Council.

The business and litigation of the county has so wonderfully increased since those halcyon days, that lawyers are as thick as inkleweavers, and some are now emigrating for want of employment.

In Peter the Great's time the whole business of Russia was managed by two lawyers, which the great Monarch considered one too many, wishing his subjects to confine themselves to industry and the progress of the Province.

#### *The Six Nation Indians.*

Among the sufferers by the American Revolution, we must never forget the Indians, who proved their loyalty to George by following the fortunes of the exiled U. E.'s into Canada, where a wise and beneficent government provided them with a large tract of land on the Grand River.

The Mohawks, Delawares, Senecas, Onondagas, might not be properly called savages, as they had fixed habitations, cultivated fields, planted with beans, corn, etc. They conducted their wars, treaties and alliances, with deep and sound policy. They had wise, though unwritten laws. In council they were nervous, animated, sonorous, musical and expressive, who possessed generous and elevated sentiments, heroism and unstained probity.

May they never be neglected!

#### *Niagara Assemblies and Amusements in the Olden Time.*

Those were the days of enjoyment to my young mind, springing up into manhood. The officers of the garrison at Niagara gave a tone to society.

The amusements in winter were, assemblies, billiards, dinner parties, sleighing parties—all were wrapped up in furs.

In the more genial season, fishing, fowling, horse and foot races, bandy ball on the common—Indian dances, pic-nics, boating, etc., etc.

On the King's Birthday night, at the assembly in the evening, the mammas would appear with a gorgeous head-dress, encircled with the words in gold leaf, "God Save the King." And when Lord Nelson's victory was celebrated, the motto in gold leaf was, "England expects every man to do his duty."

This was highly prized by the young belles in search of husbands. Such was the loyalty of those days in the County of Lincoln.

The belles of that day were: 2 Miss Kerrs, 3 Miss Clenches, 2 Miss Claus, 2 Miss Merritts, 1 Miss Prendergast, 3 Miss McNabbs, 2 Miss Balls, 2 Miss Tenbrooks, 1 Miss Clement, 3 Miss Symingtons, 3 Miss Secords, 1 Miss Wright, 3 Miss Crooks, 1 Miss Butler, 2 Miss Addisons, 1 Miss Fry, 1 Miss Cummings, 1 Miss Adams, 1 Miss Murray, 1 Miss Ingersoll, 1 Miss Homer, 1 Miss Street, 1 Miss Holt, 1 Miss Tompson.

The above-mentioned young ladies, with their ma's and pa's, brothers, cousins, aided by the garrison, made a pretty large assemblage at their friendly balls.

#### *Schools.*

The recollection of early days are as vivid as ever in my memory, the scenes of which are always pleasing to me.

The proud development of my native country at this day are far beyond my humble conception in earlier life, and the most prominent of her sciences, to my view, is that of her educational system, from which the early settlers and their descendants were doomed to forego for want of time, from their settlement avocations, and competent teachers amongst them.

My father being in a Government situation at Carleton Island, in the River St. Lawrence (then belonging to Great Britain), my senior brothers and sisters say Mary Eliza, Peter, James and William were sent to the seminaries at Quebec and Montreal, and there acquired their education, both French and English. Sarah, George, and the writer had the benefit of the schools then existing in the town of Newark, now Niagara. My recollections best serve me from the year 1791, when we derived from Great Britain our constitutional charter, under the administration of Sir John Graves Simcoe, the Lieut.-Governor of Upper Canada. The first school of any character that I received any instruction at was Kingston, under the supervision of Mr. Strachan (now the present Bishop of Toronto). He came from Scotland in the year 1799, by authority of the Hon. Richard Cart-

wright, of Kingston, and the Hon. Robert Hamilton, of Queenston, as teacher for their sons.

In addition, Mr. Strachan was allowed to take ten other boys, at £10 a year each, and I had the good fortune to be one among the number. I was, however, compelled to leave school and return home before I had completed my education.

It is to the present Lord Bishop of Toronto that Upper Canada owes a deep debt of gratitude for having engendered to her sons the first rudiments of solid education. And to him is materially owing our present system of education. Our first legislative endowment to schools was £100 yearly to each district, there being then eleven districts, which paid the head-master of the district school.

In a later day I think the Duke of Portland's fund was made available to schools in Upper Canada, through the influence of Sir John Colborne. At this moment I feel a proud sensation in contrasting the year of my remembrance, 1791, with the present day, having grown up with the destinies of my native land, Canada. Conceiving in value and improvements which seems beyond the power of human nature to exhibit in so short a period, may this country ever be entitled to the protection of Great Britain, and we sustain the right of British subjects, without that vulgar appellation of "Grit", amongst us, is the fervent prayer.

Governor Simcoe was the first pioneer Governor of Upper Canada, to whose memory Upper Canada is greatly indebted.

I have a perfect remembrance of the first Agricultural Society patronized by Governor Simcoe, who subscribed his ten guineas a year cheerfully. My father was a member, and the monthly dinners given by the members during the season, with the great silver snuff-box, ornamented with the horn of plenty on its lid. I wonder what has become of that box? It most deservedly ought to be kept among the early archives of Canada West. It always remained with the house-keeper who had to supply the next monthly dinner to the Agricultural Society. It was the property of the President *pro tem.* for the year, and at the annual meeting, when a new one was chosen, it passed into his hands. It was a piece of fine workmanship, and I trust it will yet turn up and be handed to the present Society, that it may remain as an heirloom to tell posterity at what an early period the progress of agriculture was followed up and brought to its present high state of perfection. What a comparison between these and our provincial shows at this period.

My wife's father, George Adams, Esq., was a man beloved and respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He was a strict U. E. Loyalist and an ornament to the British Crown.

On first coming into the country he settled at Queenston, and in 1793 established a tannery, which I believe was the first in Upper Canada.

The *Gazette* was published at Newark this year under the auspices of General Simcoe, and there we have an account of the first merchants and traders, in which Mr. Adams stands conspicuous.

In process of time he amassed considerable property, so leaving this lucrative business to others, he purchased two hundred acres of land close by the present town of St. Catharines, which is retained in the family to this day.

Having built a house as the homestead for his rising family, and planted a large orchard, they soon had everything desirable to make life comfortable, and passed a quiet, useful life free from the turmoil and disorder then prevalent in the States, which he had taken leave of forever.

Throughout the Niagara District the farms are proverbial for fine orchards and abundance of fruit. No farm should be without them, for, when settlers get old and unable to work much, there is always a comfortable livelihood from the sale of fruit, not only at home but at Montreal and Quebec.

Here in his hospitable homestead did this fine old Canadian gentleman entertain his friends, and was ever ready to lend a helping-hand to those who occasionally swam in troubled waters. His old friend and companion, the ex-Sheriff Merritt, glided down the stream of time together and quitted this stage of existence, however pleasant at times, in hopes of a brighter existence in eternity.

They had a short way of clearing the land in consequence of the scarcity of laborers, and that was by fire, which at times required great attention. The ashes from the mighty trees of the forest were excellent fertilizers and in a measure accounts for the richness of the soil, which has continued to this day.

Ploughing was at first difficult from the long fibrous roots that extended a considerable distance around the stumps, and many years elapsed ere these hindrances to cultivation were eradicated; but time performs wonders, and the present generation will reap the fruits of their ancestors' perseverance and industry.

From small beginnings this location has gradually increased and

become a large and handsome town, in consequence of the Welland Canal running through it, its great water power for machinery, a central depot for wheat and grain, its extensive mills and manufactures, its foundries and ship-building and, above all, its noble hotels for strangers who come from all parts for the benefit of its mineral waters and springs.

And all accomplished in a life-time. Here the old people of an evening would talk over the wonderful changes that had taken place around them. All this was foreseen by our first able and judicious Governor Simcoe who, when he commenced his government at Newark, made the following speech, which will ever be admired for its perspicuity, liberality, good judgment and remarkable foresight:

*H. E. Lieut.-Governor Simcoe's Speech at the Opening of the First Parliament of Upper Canada. Met at Niagara 17th Sept., 1792.*

*Gentlemen,*—I have summoned you together under the authority of an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, passed in the last year, and which has established the British Constitution and all the forms thereof, which secure and maintain it in this distant country.

The wisdom and beneficence of our most gracious Sovereign and the British Parliament have been eminently proved, not only in imparting to us the same form of government, but also in securing the benefit by the many provisions that guard this memorable Act, so that the blessings of an invaluable Constitution, thus protected and amplified, we may hope will be extended to the remotest posterity.

The great and momentous trusts and duties which have been committed to the representative of this Province, have originated from the British nation upon a just consideration of the energy with which the settlers of this Province have so conspicuously maintained and defended the British Constitution. It is from the same patriotism now called upon to exercise with due deliberation and foresight the various offices of civil superintendency, that your fellow-subjects of the British Empire expect the foundations of that union of industry and wealth, of commerce and power, which may last through all succeeding ages.

The national advantages of the Province of Upper Canada are inferior to none on this side of the Atlantic! There can be no separate interests through its whole extent.

The British Constitution has prepared the way for its speedy colonization, and I trust that your fostering care will improve the

favorable situation and that a numerous and agricultural people will speedily take possession of a soil and climate which, under the British laws and the munificent offers with which His Majesty has granted lands of the Crown, promises such superior advantages to all who shall live under its Governors.

Copy certified true to the Original M.S. in the  
Library of Parliament.

L. P. SYLVAIN, *Asst. Librarian.*

21 Feb., 1903.

---

## THE ORIGIN OF THE NAMES OF THE POST OFFICES IN SIMCOE COUNTY.

BY DAVID WILLIAMS.

The sources of the names of places are almost unlimited. Some are named after their founder or after some place or circumstance germane to him or his associates. Thus, England is the land of the Angles; Nova Scotia is a new Scotland to home-seekers from across the ocean; St. Lawrence commemorates the day of the river's discovery; London, Thames, Stratford, Avon, were named in loving memory of the Home-land. Others are named after some physical feature, as Montreal, the royal mountain; or some incident in their history may have suggested a name that appealed to all and became at once and forever adopted, as Pennsylvania. In Canada many places are named after the original inhabitants, or have retained the name they gave it; as Huron, Penetanguishene.

So, to compare smaller things with greater, we find that all these cases, as well as others of a more official character, have operated in giving names to the one hundred and seventy-three or four mail-distributing centres of the County of Simcoe, the largest county in the Province of Ontario. Many of them are named after the first settlers of the immediate locality, as Fennells, Guthrie, and it is thus that the memory of those who were first to brave the hardships of life in the wilderness is perpetuated; some from the towns or boroughs these settlers had left beyond the seas, as Hampshire Mills, Dalston; others from local peculiarities or incidents, as Glen Huron, Anten Mills; while



not a few were officially named after distinguished men or noted places, as Gowan, Angus; others again from Indian words, as Nottawa, Washago.

The purpose of this paper is to trace the name of each individual place to its original source in such a way as to present as far as possible a view, disconnected though it may be, of the history of the early life of the county. This is no easy task. Though not more than sixty or seventy years have elapsed since the first settlers ventured into the unbroken forests of the county, yet that generation of bold and hardy pioneers who led the van in making this country what it is has passed away and their descendants have in many cases forgotten or neglected to cherish the recollection of the early backwood life of their ancestors, and not unfrequently the first families have become extinct, or their offspring have moved to parts unknown, so that the origin of the names is in some cases clouded in some uncertainty.

One noticeable feature is, that where the original names remain, they are a pretty safe indication of the nationality of the pioneers. Where the names are of Scottish origin, it goes without saying that the locality was first settled by immigrants from Scotland. The same is true of the English, Irish and French names.

It is impossible to return thanks to all who have assisted in this work, either by correspondence or the loan of volumes, but it would be most ungrateful not to mention Simcoe's Grand Old Man, Senator J. R. Gowan, Barrie; H. Robertson, K.C., and F. T. Hodgson, Collingwood; George Hale, Orillia; Rev. Canon Craig of Petrolia, a former resident of the county; A. C. Osborne, of Penetang, and H. F. Gardiner, Principal of the Institute for the Blind, Brantford, and author of "Nothing but Names."

**ACHILL.**—This name was given by the Irish settlers in the vicinity who came from Achill, or Eagle Island, in Connaught, on the west coast of Ireland. The island is small, containing about 2,300 acres, and rises to a height of 1,530 feet above the sea.

**ALLANDALE.**—Upon the completion of the Huron, Ontario and Simcoe Railway—later the Northern Railway, now the Northern Division of the Grand Trunk Railway—to this point in 1854, it was named Barrie Station, a name it retained until the spur was built to the county town. In 1858 the post office was established. The present name was given in honor of Hon. G. W. Allan, who owned land in the vicinity and who was an intimate friend of those engaged in the



promotion and construction of the railway. Mr. Allan was a lawyer. He was born in Toronto in 1822, and was Mayor of his native city in 1865. In 1858 he was elected a member of the Legislature for the York Division, and in 1867, at Confederation, was called to the Senate, where he was Speaker from 1888 to 1891. He gave the Allan Gardens to Toronto.

ALLENWOOD.—The name of this post office, which is one of the pioneer offices of the northern section of the County of Simcoe, was arrived at by combining the surnames of the first and second settlers in the vicinity, William Wood and Thomas Allen. The object was obviously to honor the two pioneers.

ALLISTON.—An early settler and mill owner, William Fletcher, named this place after his native town in Yorkshire, England. The post office is one of the oldest in the south-west part of the county, having been established in 1857. The local poet, Colgan, in an epic thus expresses his admiration of the town:

Hail! Alliston, centre of commerce and trade,  
Young men of Tecumseh, here fortunes are made.

ANGUS.—This is one of the early post offices of the northern section of the county and owes its existence to the extension of the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railway (named after the three lakes on which were its chief objective points) into what was then the wilds of the North. It was established in 1856, the name being given in honor of the late Angus Morrison, who was member of the Parliament of Upper and Lower Canada from 1854 to 1863. Mr. Morrison was born in Edinburgh in 1822, and came to Canada in 1834, settling in Toronto. In 1846 he was called to the bar and was first elected to Parliament in 1854 as a Liberal, defeating the Conservative candidate, James Sanson, of Orillia, by 44 votes. In 1857 he was again elected as a Liberal, this time by acclamation, but before the next general election, which occurred in 1861, he had gone over to the Conservative ranks, largely owing, it is said, to the persuasive influence of the late Sir John A. Macdonald. His change of politics, however, did not keep him out of Parliament, as he was again elected, this time defeating two opponents, the late Thomas D. McConkey, afterwards a member of the Legislature and yet later Sheriff of the County, and Mr. D'Arcy Boulton, a barrister of Toronto. In 1863 he was defeated, Mr. McConkey being elected. At the general election following Confedera-

tion, Mr. Morrison again sought re-election. Those were the days of dual representation and Mr. Morrison was one of those who endeavored to capture two seats, North Simcoe for the newly-formed Legislative Assembly, and Niagara for the newly-formed House of Commons. In North Simcoe he went down before William Lount, afterwards member of the House of Commons for one of the Toronto Divisions, and later Judge, but in Niagara he was successful. After the change in his political views, Mr. Morrison was a faithful follower of Sir John A. Macdonald, though he styled himself a "Baldwin Reformer." He was President of the Dominion Express Co., a director of the Northern Railway, and Mayor of Toronto in 1876-7-8. He died in Toronto.

ANTEN MILLS.—The origin of this name is unique. Anderson and Tennant were mill owners at Hendrie, as the village was called before an office was established. To arrive at a name for the post office, and to do honor to both members of the firm, the first syllable of each man's name was taken, thus, "an" and "ten"—Anten. This may not be the only word of its kind in Canadian geography, but it is one of a very few. The village was originally named after Mr. Hendrie, a contractor who built a section of the railway which passes through the place.

APTO.—It was in 1857 that this office was established, but the village came into existence the year before, being founded by a pensioned soldier named Dennis Gallagher, who had served with Wellington during the Peninsular War. He named it after a town in Spain. For some time after its opening the post office was kept by Charles Stewart, about a mile from the village, but in 1859 it was moved to the then centre of civilization and Mr. Gallagher became postmaster. The name is probably from the Latin meaning, "I fit."

ARDTREA.—W. W. Blair, an early postmaster, named this office after his native town in Tyrone, Ireland. The derivation of the name is "ard," high or height, and "trea," after St. Trea, a virgin saint who is said to have flourished in the fifth century,—"Trea's height." In Irish the "d" is omitted. Some credit the name as an honor to the late Sheriff Thomas D. McConkey, who also came from Ardtrea, in Tyrone, but the first origin given has a greater semblance of being the correct one, the authority for it being the present postmaster. The office was established in 1864.

**ARLINGTON.**—Since its establishment in 1853 this has been a sort of a perambulatory office, being first on one corner and then on another. It was named by a Mr. Kidd, who kept store at the place for some years. After he retired from business the office was moved to a neighboring corner locally known as Sisterville, the old name, however, being retained. Lately it has taken another move and is now situated a short distance from Sisterville. The office was named after Lord Arlington, a leading Minister of the Crown, and a member of the "Cabal" during the reign of Charles II., 1660-1685.

**ATHLONE.**—Named by Irish settlers from Athlone, West Meath, Ireland, and established in 1853. The name is derived from the Irish ford across the River Shannon, "ath," a ford, and "Luan," a man's name—"Luan's ford." The original town is at present chiefly noted for its horse fair, but its past history is worthy of notice, as it and its castle, the latter founded in the reign of King John, figured in the war between William III., King of England, and his father-in-law, the deposed James II. After the battle of the Boyne, William returned to England, leaving his military affairs in Ireland in charge of a Dutch general named Genkill. In June, 1691, General Genkill besieged Athlone, which was thought to be impregnable, yet he carried it in face of James' General St. Ruth, who felt so confident of his position of safety that he said, "His (Genkill's) master should have hanged him for attempting to take Athlone and my master can do the same if I lose it." After his services at Athlone, General Genkill won the battle of Aughrim and was rewarded with the title of Earl of Athlone and Aughrim.

**AVENING.**—This office was named about 1860 after a town in Gloucestershire, England, the native place of F. C. Thornbury, an early settler who built a sawmill and flour mill here. The post office, however, was not established until February 1st, 1864, a son of the founder of the village being largely instrumental in securing it.

**BALLYCROY.**—This is plainly of Irish origin, the name being given to the post office when established, in 1859, by natives of a village of the same name in the county of Mayo, Ireland. In the Irish language the word signifies "The town of the Cross." "Bally," a corruption of the Celtic word "baile," a town, and "croy," or "crois," pronounced "krus," a cross. The original town may have had some specific reason to be designated "the town of the cross," but that does

not appear to have been the case so far as the office under consideration is concerned. It was simply love for the old home.

BANDA.—The story of the selection of this name as given by an old settler is, that John Clemenger, the first postmaster, in seeking for a name, visited the schoolhouse of the section to inspect the maps therein. In looking them over he came across the Banda Islands, a small group of the East Indies, in the Pacific Ocean, and remarked, "there is the name, Banda it shall be." There is also a sea of the same name near the Islands. The office was established in the early sixties and since has been, to a certain extent, a wanderer. It was now in Mulmur, now in Nottawasaga, again in the former township, but to-day it is credited in the official guide as being again in Nottawasaga, hence in this county.

BARCLAY.—Named after George Barclay, the present postmaster. (*See Innisfil*).

BARRIE.—A Muskoka rhymester, who evidently knew of the troubles of the early travellers through the northern part of the Province, forewarned them of a place to rest thus:

"To the west of Lake Simcoe, a good place to tarry,  
On Kempenfelt Bay, is the nice town of Barrie."

But Barrie was not there until about 1830-31, and the post office did not come into existence until October 6th, 1835. The first settlement was a short distance east of the county town along the shore of the bay, known as early as 1797 as Kempenfelt, a name for which Governor Simcoe is responsible, he having given it in honor of Admiral Kempenfelt, who perished on board the English gunboat, *Royal George*, when it sank at Portsmouth Harbor, in the south of England. Upon visiting the settlement in 1797, Governor Simcoe determined to discard the military route between Lake Simcoe and the Georgian Bay via the Coldwater trail and have a new road cut from Kempenfelt, as the settlement was called, across to Penetanguishene. Upon the Governor announcing his decision the place was given some semblance of importance, and shortly a number of settlers came in, among others one Mann, a tavernkeeper, whose name soon overshadowed that of the Admiral, and after whom the village became known as Mann's Point. The Government about this time threw all its influence into making the southern terminus of the new route between the lakes the popular point

of settlement and trans-shipment, and went so far in its efforts in this direction as to issue in 1813 a fiat, "this is a town." The place, however, did not grow very rapidly until after the war of 1812-14, when many half-pay English officers were located by the Government in the vicinity. Among others who came was a Captain Oliver, R.N., who purchased a portion of the Government reserve at the western side of the supposed town. Later, seeing the dissatisfaction in regard to the situation at Kempenfelt, Captain Oliver resold his land to the Government and purchased a greater part of the reserve at the head of the bay and had it surveyed into town lots. For the new town, which was then simply imaginary, Captain Oliver looked about for a name and adopted Barry. This was after a Captain Barry, who was in command of the 15th Regiment of York, while engaged in transporting stores to Penetanguishene, and is not, as generally supposed, after Captain Robert Barrie, who was prominent in the War of 1812-14, and who had command of the British squadron at Kingston at that time. Some good Scot evidently took a hand in the matter later, thus the ending "ie" now in use.

**BATTEAU.**—The time of the first application of this name to the post office, or rather to the village, will probably never be definitely known. In its plural form, "Batteaux," it was in use upon the arrival of the oldest inhabitant of the present day. Officially the post office should be spelled in the singular, the change having been effected by the family of William Bouchier, one of the earliest settlers, and at one time owner of a large part of the surrounding land. What appears to be the most reasonable history of the origin of the name, beyond the fact that it is the French word meaning "boat," is that in early days, when the creek which flows through the village was of greater volume than at present, its outlet at Nottawasaga Bay was a good anchorage for the batteaux of the Indians, but more particularly for those of the soldiers who passed to and fro between Fort Nottawasaga and Michillimackinac before and during the War of 1812. It might be noticed that the outlet of the creek is about half way between the Fort and the Hen-and-Chickens Islands, another point where protection could be procured against the storms of the bay, hence it was in all probability used as a place of safety.

**BAXTER.**—The location of this post office was first known by the settlers as Cob Coy, from the following circumstances: Before the day of barns the settlers erected a kind of building on posts with a roof, but

no siding, which was called a cab-ree-ho, no doubt a corruption of the French *cabaret haut*, "a high cabin." Two visitors came to the settlement, one of whom remarked to the other that he had not previously been in a place where there were so many "cob coys," misunderstanding the right name. The newly-coined expression was thought to be a joke, and was repeated so often that it became the name of the settlement. When the time came for selecting a name to be officially recognized, the majority of the people in the vicinity objected to Cob Coy and agreed upon Essa Centre, on account of the office being located near the centre of the Township of Essa. This name "Essa" is generally credited to have been that of a favorite squaw of Tecumseh, and means "shame on you." Gardiner says that since writing "Nothing but Names" he has obtained evidence that convinces him that it was the name of a city in Syria, not now on the map, but mentioned by Josephus in "Antiquities of the Jews," Book xiii., Chap. 15, Paragraph 3. Owing to the frequency with which the office was confused with Essex Centre, a new name was sought, and Baxter was selected by the postmaster, Jeremiah Baxter Coulson, after his mother's maiden name.

BEETON.—As this office came into existence upon the completion of the Hamilton and North-Western Railway, in 1878, to what was then known as Clarksville, its name is comparatively modern. For many years the post office was three miles from its present location and was called Tecumseth, taken from the township of that name, the origin of which is generally supposed to be from Tecumseth or Tecumtha, the Shawnee chief, who was born in Ohio in 1769, and who allied himself with the British and was killed at the Battle of Moraviantown in 1814. In the Indian language the word signifies "a tiger crouching for its prey"; others say it means "crossing over." Gardiner, in "Nothing but Names," says, "Two vessels built at Chippewa, and called the *Nawash* and *Tecumseth*, were brought to Penetanguishene in 1819 and sunk in the harbor there. Occurring just when it did, this incident may have had something to do with the selection of the township name, for there is no probability that Chief Tecumseth ever visited Simcoe County." Although the post office was moved in 1860 to the village of Clarksville, called after Robert Clark, an early settler, the old name of Tecumseth was retained, and it was not until 1878 when, through Mr. D. A. Jones, who conducted a large apiary there, that a change was effected and the present name adopted. The reason of the name is obvious.



**BELL EWART.**—There are many theories as to the origin of this name, but investigation has made it clear that it was given by one James Bell Ewart, a bank agent who lived in Dundas, but who owned considerable land in this vicinity. The name is commonly spelled "Belle," note the last "e," but sometimes it receives another twist, making it one word, "Bellewart." Both of these are incorrect, as has been proven by a deed held by Mr. H. Robertson, K.C., Collingwood, by which "James Bell Ewart," of the village of "Bell Ewart," transfers two lots in the village of "Bell Ewart" to one Isabella Johnson. Here it might not be out of place to state that one of the theories regarding the name is that Mr. Ewart named the place in honor of Mrs. Johnson and himself, but this is disposed of by the foregoing and also by the fact that Mrs. Johnson's name is perpetuated by one of the streets of the village. The post office came into existence about 1853 with the extension of the railway to Lake Simcoe at that point. For some years it was an important trans-shipping point and bore in railway circles the euphonious title of "The Port of Bell Ewart." Steamers plied between this point and Barrie, Shingle Bay, Orillia and other small places around Lake Simcoe, and did an extensive business while the settlers were going in to take up the country north of the lake. Large sawmills were operated at the village; there were several goodly-sized stores, besides other places of business, and it had every prospect of becoming "a port," but the extension of the railway to Allandale, and later to Barrie and Collingwood, cut short its life and in a few years its greatness had fallen away until it became an almost deserted village. Of late years it has taken on a more lively appearance, especially in the summer months, when it is visited by tourists who spend the heated term on the shores of Lake Simcoe.

**BOND HEAD.**—One of the early governors of Canada, Sir Francis Bond Head, is recalled by the name of this office. It was established in 1837 and named by Joel Flesher Robinson in honor of the Governor. Mr. Robinson was the first postmaster and for some years clerk of the Division Court, being superseded by Thomas D. McConkey, who was appointed by His Honor Judge Gowan. He was, to quote his son, "a Tory of the Tories," which accounts in a measure for the admiration which led him to perpetuate the name of Sir Francis Bond Head, whose friendship for the Family Compact is so well known to readers of Canadian history. Sir Francis was appointed by the Imperial Government in 1836 to succeed Sir John Colborne. Upon his arrival the country was on the verge of rebellion, and his action,



instead of assisting to quiet the people, had a directly opposite effect. He opened the two years in which he occupied the gubernatorial chair by appointing three prominent Reformers to the Executive, but at the same time telling them that they were in no way responsible to the people, but to him only, and that he would not accept their advice except when he should chance to feel that he needed it. The appointees resigned and the Governor at once fell in with the Family Compact, contrary to the desires and instructions of the Colonial Office, which was bent on limiting the tyranny of the Compact and securing for the people some rights. A new Council was formed exclusively Tory and the Assembly passed a vote of censure on the Governor and for the first time in the history of Upper Canada refused to vote supplies. An election followed the dissolution of the House, Sir Francis taking the stump and haranguing as a violent partisan. The supporters of the Compact were returned with a majority and soon the country was in open rebellion. In Roberts' History of Canada, Sir Francis is styled "self-confident and blundering," and in the Life of Sir John A. Macdonald by Mr. Mercer Adam he is described as a "political adventurer," "an autocrat," and a "blockhead." The latter says the qualifications which appear to have commended him to Downing Street as fit to rule a colony were, "he had written several pamphlets, extraordinary for their style, and instinct with fine frenzy," and "twice had he dashed across the South American pampas, from Buenos Ayres to the Andes, on the back of a mustang." Sanderson, in his "British Empire in the Nineteenth Century," says, "Sir Francis was admired for his reliance on the spirit of loyalty in the Province." Having persisted in supporting the Compact in its suppression of the liberties of the people until arms were resorted to and blood shed, Sir Francis Bond Head laid down the mantle which had evidently never fitted him and returned to England, taking his departure without the beating of drums or the splendor of an Alexander with which he had been received only two years before. He was succeeded by Sir George Arthur, who also fell in with the Family Compact and who hanged Lount and Matthews, to the horror of not only all opposed to those in power but of many Tories.

BRADFORD.—This recalls one of the large manufacturing towns of Yorkshire, England, and it was from it the name was taken, by Joel Flesher Robinson, one of the earliest settlers and a storekeeper who came from the English city or its vicinity. The name was given early in the thirties, hence it is found on some of the early maps, yet it was not

until 1853 that it became officially recognized by the Post Office Department. There is in Wiltshire, England, another city named Bradford, of considerable importance as a manufacturing centre, which some have thought to be the original of the Simcoe town, but in doing so they are mistaken.

**BRENTWOOD.**—In the early days the location of the post office of to-day was known to the settlers as Wiggins' Crossing, a farmer named Wiggins owning a farm at the intersection of the concession line and the railway. More settlers coming in, a well-directed effort was made to have a post office, and "Wilmott" was selected as the name by the railway company, presumably after a local lumberman. This name was in use but a short time, when the Post Office Department discovered another place of the same name already in Canada, and raised objection to its use in this instance. Feeling that Mr. F. W. Cumberland, managing director of the Northern Railway, had been a benefactor to the settlers of the district, he was asked to allow the Government to give his name to the office. He very politely declined the proffered honor and to bring matters to a satisfactory conclusion suggested Brentwood, either taking the name from a suburb of London, England, or adopting it from that of a bondholder or an English director of the Company. Wilmott appears on some early maps. The office was commissioned in the early sixties.

**BURNSIDE.**—This office came into existence on August 1st, 1905. The name indicates "beside a small river," "burn" being Scotch for "small river or creek." Its name was taken from that of a farmer, John Burnside, who lives in the vicinity.

**CARLYON.**—North River, from the little river nearby, was proposed as the name for this office upon its establishment in April, 1895. Owing to there already being two offices bearing that name in the Dominion it was not available, and the Secretary of the Post Office Department, of which Sir Adolphe Caron was the head, gave the present name. It is doubtless a modification of "Caerleon," a place of much historic interest in Monmouthshire, Wales. The name "Caerleon" is believed to be a corruption of "Castrum Legionis," meaning "Camp of the (Roman) Legion."

**CASHTOWN.**—This is a modern name, and is said to have originated from the opening announcement of one Elias Leonard, a tavern-keeper of the place, that he would dispense liquors for cash only.

CHRISTIAN ISLAND.—There are several theories as to the origin of this name. By some it is credited to the early missionaries, who, with a desire to honor the King of France, applied part of his title, "Most Christian," to what they believed was the doorway to a newly-found country, which they would devote to Roman Catholicism. Others regard it as quite a modern appellation, this view being held to be substantiated in a degree by the fact that the name does not appear on any of the early maps, namely, Sanson's, published in 1656; Galinee's, published in 1670, from information gathered twenty or twenty-five years before; the Ducreux map, drawn in 1640 and printed in Paris in 1660; La Hontan's, issued in 1687, or that of Upper Canada, made in 1793 for Governor Simcoe. This view is further supported by Parkman, who in 1867, when writing his history, "The Jesuits in North America," speaking of the island, says: "It is one of these *now* known as Faith, Hope and Charity, or Christian." Rev. Father Jones, S.J., of Loyola College, Montreal, who has made a close study of the history of the Indians of this Province, connects the name of the island with the escape in 1649 of the panic-stricken Hurons from the warlike Iroquois after the massacres of Ste. Marie, St. Ignace, St. Louis and other villages, and believes it was adapted from the "Jesuit Relations." In support of his way of thinking he says: "The twelve Huron chiefs who pleaded so eloquently with the missionaries not to abandon, but to follow them to St. Joseph's Island, as it was commonly called by the Fathers, after the patron saint chosen for the country by Father Le Caron, assured them (here he quotes from the "Jesuit Relations") "That all the unbelievers among them who had survived had resolved to embrace the Faith, and that they, the Fathers, would make of this island an island of Christians." The names Faith, Hope and Charity are undoubtedly modern, as they appear only on late maps, and are unquestionably the workings of some intuitive mind who wished to show an acquaintance with the names, at least, of the three Christian virtues. The Hurons knew the island as "Gahoendoe," as it is found on the Ducreux map; "Ohouendoe," as La Hontan makes it, or "Ahoendoë," as given in the "Jesuit Relations." This word, which is Huron, is pronounced ya-when-doe, and by some is translated to mean, "to move from one place to another because of its advantage," and by others "an island." The post office has been in existence only a few years, mail for the inhabitants being previously sent to Penetanguishene and Lafontaine in the winter, and to Collingwood during the season of navigation.

CHURCHILL.—Although this post office, established about 1860, has had but the present name, the village wherein it is situated has

been known by two others. In 1833 John Gimby, an English immigrant, settled at the corner, and thus began the village which was known for some years as Gimby's Corners. In 1842 Churchill was selected, it is said, from the fact that religious services were held at the home of one Sloan, who lived upon a hill nearby. Instead of being a place where quiet and peace reigned, the village was for a time the point of congregation of so great a number of rough characters as to earn the sobriquet of "Bully's Acre." The more refined name, however, has outlived the others.

CLOVER HILL.—So named from a beautiful field of clover on a hill a short distance from what was then, in 1850, the village. The field was then part of the farm of Mr. John Duff, and at the present is the home of Mr. James Stoddart Duff, M.P.P. for West Simcoe.

COLDWATER.—In January, 1830, the Government established this office for the convenience of the military department. The name was first intended to be Colewater, in honor of John Colborne, Governor-General, 1829-1836, but the present name, taken from the river which flows through the village, known by the Indians as "Gis-si-nan-se-bing," meaning "cold river" or "cold water," soon overshadowed the former in the minds of the settlers and it was never revived. The village was on the trail between Lake Simcoe and Gloucester Bay and was therefore in early days quite a busy place. To facilitate their military operations, and also as a convenience to the settlers, the Government built a grist-mill at this point in 1828, the first in that section of the province and probably the first north of Lake Simcoe. Upon the opening of the Penetanguishene Road and the one across the Nine Mile Portage from Barrie to the Old Fort at the head of Willow Creek, the business soon fell away from Coldwater and it became a mere rural hamlet. Within the past decade, however, it has seen a change for the better. The first postmaster was a Captain James Hamilton, of His Majesty's (George IV.) 5th Regiment of Foot, known as the Fighting Fifth.

COLGAN.—The name of a local poet, John Colgan, a native of the place or corners, is perpetuated by this office. Colgan, who wrote under the *nom de plume* of Fagan, had some reputation as a writer among the people of the southern parts of the county. No subject was too difficult for him and as a result skits appeared on various local happenings. Before his death he collected his verses and issued them

in a volume. The word "colgan" is of Irish origin and is thought to be a corruption of Clogan (a little gap), a town in King's County, Ireland.

COLWELL.—Previous to the building of the railway from this point to Penetang, this place was known as Harrison's Crossing, after the owner of the sawmill. The name was later changed to that now in use, after William W. Colwell, who succeeded Mr. Harrison as owner of the mill and who also owned land at the place. Mr. Colwell was well known throughout the northern part of the county, as he had real estate in Collingwood, Nottawasaga and other municipalities. He lived in Toronto, where he died a few years ago.

#### COLLINGWOOD.—

But Nelson, Howe and Collingwood, they held dominion on the seas,  
The sons of the Shamrock, the Thistle and the Rose.—Old Song.

This office is believed to have been originally named after Lord Collingwood, Lord Nelson's chief officer at the Battle of Trafalgar, October 21st, 1805. This is true in a sense, but in reality the name was taken from the neighboring township, in the County of Grey. This township, which was first named Alta, Alba or Atlas, as it appeared on a map printed in 1836, was afterwards re-named Collingwood upon the setting apart of several hundred acres for soldiers of the Peninsular War. According to tradition the Indians who inhabited the section of country in and about the present town of Collingwood before and for many years after the arrival of the white man in the early part of the seventeenth century, knew the shore of Iroquois Bay (See map of Upper Canada, made for Governor Simcoe, 1793), now Nottawasaga Bay, as "Qua-sing-wissin," the place of eating. This is said to be accounted for owing to the quantities of fish, no doubt bass, which were known by the Indians to flourish along the shore inside of the islands. Another story regarding the Indians' knowledge of the shore, which appears more authentic, and which has been verified by two of the most intelligent Indians of the Rama Band of Ojibwas, is that the Indians knew the shore as "Qua-sah-qua-ning," in English, "ice-driven shore and piled upon the shore in a heap." In the Ojibwa language the meaning is even more extensive, "qua-sah," "getting in with great difficulty through the water to the land, just getting to the shore," "qua-ning," "getting into the land over a heap from the water," doubtless alluding to the pulling of the canoe up out of the water over heaps of ice.



Over 150 years elapsed after the Huron tribes were driven out of this section by the implacable Iroquois before settlers arrived to hew homes out of the forest which covered the site of the present town of Collingwood and the surrounding country. At first they came very slowly, and it was not until the opening years of the last century that there was any great movement to the northern part of the present county of Simcoe. About the early thirties the township was surveyed and the site of Collingwood was named Hen-and-Chickens, on account of the number of small islands off the shore. The largest of the group was named White Spruce, which appears on maps as late as 1851. This name was little used and soon lost sight of. In 1904 this island was re-christened Birnie Island, after John Birnie, K.C., who secured a patent for it from the Department of Crown Lands, at Toronto. Between 1848 and 1852 a little settlement had formed on the shore, at a most exposed point, to the east of the business centre of the town of to-day, and took upon itself the name of Hurontario, from the main or Hurontario Street (Huron, name applied to Indians by the French owing to their unkempt hair and o-no-ta-ri-io, Indian meaning "handsome lake"), which extends from the Georgian Bay, in a sense part of Lake Huron, to Lake Ontario. During the next two years the proposition to build a railway from Toronto to Collingwood assumed definite form, and Mr. F. W. Cumberland, Sheriff B. W. Smith, and others interested in the construction of the Northern Railway, came north to locate a terminus for the new line. Upon reaching here in January, 1852, by way of the Scotch Corners, now Duntroon, they were met by the residents of the village of Hurontario, among others Mr. D. E. Buist, and made an inspection of the Hen-and-Chickens Harbor. Upon returning from the trip of inspection they drove across the ice on Sheephead Bay, so known in early days on account of the great quantities of sheephead variety of fish caught there, now commonly called "the Bend." While stopping at a rock which peered above the deep snow, the discussion turned to the name of the new town, for it was to be a town within a few weeks owing to its being selected as a terminus of the contemplated railway. Mr. Cumberland suggested Victoria in honor of our late lamented Queen, others advocated retaining the name Hen-and-Chickens, which met with little favor, while Mr. Buist offered the name Collingwood Harbor, which, in view of the township of that name being so close by, was thought to be fitting and was thereupon selected, Mr. Cumberland withdrawing his suggestion. The word "Harbor" was used more or less until the incorporation of the town on January 1st, 1858, when it was dropped. Turning briefly to Lord Collingwood, we find that he was born in 1750

and died in 1810. He went to sea at the early age of eleven years, served during the revolution of the American colonies, and was at the naval battles of Cape St. Vincent and Trafalgar. At the latter he assumed command upon the death of Nelson and finished the victory over the French fleet. For his services on that occasion he was rewarded with a peerage and a pension of two thousand pounds.

The post office was established in 1853, but even before that there was an irregular office kept in a store at the village of Hurontario, the mail being brought in by way of the Scotch Corners.

COOKSTOWN.—Perry's Corners, after John Perry, a settler who came in 1826, was the first name applied to this place. A few years later a tavern was opened by one Dixon, and the early name was discarded for that of the dispenser of beverages. This continued until 1847, when the present name was given by Hon. W. B. Robinson, M.P., in honor of a settler, Thomas Cooke, who was born in the County of Cavan, Ireland, and who moved to Perry's Corners in 1831. On Henry Creswicke's map of 1856 the name appears as two distinct words, thus, Cooks Town.

CONNOR.—Irish settlers from Connor, in Antrim, Ireland, named this office. In Irish this name is written Condeire, or Condaire, meaning "the oak wood in which dogs and she wolves used to dwell." The office was established February 1st, 1865.

COULSON.—The name of this office is adapted from that of James Coulson, who owned and operated mills in the village for some years.

CRAIGHURST.—This was originally known as Morrison's Corners, after a tavern-keeper, John Morrison, who conducted a hotel known as "Ordnance Arms" on the Penetanguishene Road. Upon rising to the dignity of a post office, about 1834, the name was changed to that of one of the nearby townships, namely Flos, a name which is said to have been adapted from that of one of three lap-dogs belonging to Lady Sarah Maitland, wife of Peregrine Maitland, Governor-General of Canada, 1818-1828. This office was some distance from the present village, being about a quarter of a mile from Hillsdale of to-day. Some years later another change was made, when the name now in use came into existence. This was given by Hon. James Patton, who owned a hundred acres of land, south half of Lot 40, on the south-east side of



the settlement, a part of which he laid out in village lots. The name of Mr. Patton's planned village was given in honor of Squire John Craig, the first postmaster. Hon. James Patton was born in Prescott, in 1824, and practised law in Barrie for some years. In 1852 he founded the *Barrie Herald*, and in 1855 the *Upper Canada Law Journal*. When the Legislative Council, now the Senate, was made an elective body in 1856, and Upper and Lower Canada mapped out into forty-eight electoral divisions with twelve members elected every two years, Mr. Patton was one of the six returned that year for what is now Ontario, and the first representative of the group of counties consisting of Grey, Bruce and North Simcoe, known as the Saugeen Division. In 1862 he became a member of the Cartier-Macdonald Ministry, with a seat in the Executive Council as Solicitor-General for Upper Canada, but upon seeking re-election was defeated by Hon. John McMurich, and with the fall of the Government, a few weeks later, retired to private life. In 1860 he was Chancellor of the Toronto University, and in 1881 was appointed Collector of Customs at Toronto. Mr. Craig settled at Craighurst in 1821.

**CREIGHTON.**—Capt. Creighton, who lived in the neighborhood for many years, is supposed to be honored by this office being named after him. It was commissioned in 1868.

**CRAIGVALE.**—Since its inception in 1860 this office has been known as at present, the name being given in honor of John Craig, an early settler and saw-mill owner, who was Justice of the Peace and also Clerk of the Division Court which sat there. His son, Arthur Craig, was prominent in municipal circles for some years, being Warden of the County, and later Treasurer of the same, holding the latter office at the time of his death in June, 1905.

**CREEMORE.**—Upon a request of a resident of the village, Senator J. R. Gowan, Simcoe's Grand Old Man, as he is often rightly termed, selected this name. Knowing the love of the sons of Auld Scotia for their ain, he selected two words of their language, "cree mohr," meaning a "big heart." The office was established in 1854, but the village was founded some years before.

**CROSSLAND.**—In this office the name of the first postmaster, Henry Crossland, is placed in the official category of the Postal Department at Ottawa.

**CROWN HILL.**—The location is responsible for the name of this post office. It is situated on a range of hills which extend for a distance of two or three miles across the Township of Oro, and has the appearance of being on the crown or top of the same. The name was suggested by a debating society, and agreed to by those living in the neighborhood, among whom were the late Sheriff Drury, his brothers William and Thomas, and Jonathan Sissons, county jailer at Barrie.

**CUNDLES.**—Before the establishment of this post office the place was known as Cundle's School, one Thomas Cundle, a resident and land-owner, having largely interested himself in securing the educational institution. In 1904, when the office was commissioned, Mr. Cundle was again honored by the adoption of his name.

**DALSTON.**—This office took its name from Dalston, a suburb of London, England, the native town of Henry Augustus Clifford, the first postmaster. Mr. Clifford was prominent in educational matters in the county for some years, being Superintendent of Schools for Oro Township until 1846, and occupying the position of District Superintendent of Common Schools until 1849. For many years prior to the issuing of the commission, in 1885, the village was known as White's Corners, after Peter White, J.P., an early settler.

**DEERHURST.**—The first postmaster of this office, who was named Walker, desired to have it known as Walkerville, but objections being raised, the present name was adopted. It probably alludes to the habitation of deer in the nearby woods..

**DE GRASSI POINT.**—Several theories as to the origin of this name are more or less credited, but only two have any semblance of being correct. One of these is to the effect that the point was originally known as "Grassy Point," because of there being four or five acres of ground covered with grass extending to the water's edge. In support of this it is said, and history corroborates the statement, that this special feature of the place was well known, as it was the rendezvous of fur traders and voyageurs passing up and down Lake Simcoe, this being then the chief route to the almost unknown and impenetrable North-West. Proceeding from this point to the head of Kempenfelt Bay (see Barrie), the travellers went on by the Nine-mile Portage, Willow Creek and Nottawasaga River to the

Upper Lakes. The other theory credits the origin of the name, at least that now in use, to a family named De Grassi who resided in Toronto about the time of the Mackenzie Rebellion. One of the family, Alfio, was more or less identified with municipal politics, and was also active in Masonic circles. In 1865 he was District Deputy for the Toronto Masonic district, which at that time included the County of Simcoe. The De Grassi family never lived at the place that now bears their name, but members of it, particularly Alfio, visited thereabouts, for hunting and fishing. The most reasonable conclusion is that the present name is the outcome of a combination of the above circumstances.

#### DUNEDIN.—

Till the oak that fell last winter,  
Shall uprear its shattered stem,  
Wives and mothers of Dunedin,  
Ye may look in vain for them.

—Lord Ayton.

In this we have the early name of Edinboro' inscribed upon the postal list of the County of Simcoe. In early days the site of the present village was known as Bowerman's Hollow or Settlement, after a family of that name, one of whom built the first grist-mill in the Township of Nottawasaga. When official recognition was taken of the settlement, Mr. John J. Carruthers, the first postmaster, suggested Dunedin, which was agreed to by the residents and accepted by the postal authorities. Mr. Carruthers adopted the name from that of a town in New Zealand which he had visited, and which in turn was, doubtless, named by sons of Auld Scotia after their capital city. Translated into English the name means "Edward's fortress," "dun," a fortified rock or hill, and "Edin," a corruption of Edward.

DUNTROON.—This name is a combination of two Gaelic words, "dun," a hill, and "troon," a promontory. The country surrounding this post office was settled in the thirties of last century by immigrants from Islay and Argyleshire. For a few years it was known simply as the "Corners," but as the settlers came in in large numbers the word "Scotch" was soon added. It was later known as McNab's Corners, after a tavern-keeper who followed the settlers. Yet later the name was changed by John Livingstone to Bomore, meaning "Big Cow," after his native village in Islay. Upon the arrival of the late Rev. John Campbell, the first Presbyterian minister stationed in the Town-

ship of Nottawasaga, the name underwent another change, this time to the present appellation, Duntroon, after his native village in Argyleshire, Scotland. The first office, Scotch Corners, was officially opened in 1836, when Mr. Angus Campbell was appointed postmaster. He was a Highland Scotchman who was well versed in Gaelic but could speak little English, and it is said any mail matter not addressed in his native language was left in a small box to be hunted out by the owners when called for, Mr. Campbell's only directions being, "Noo, just help yersel', and dinna tak' mair nor ye can read."

DUNKERRON.—This is named after a town in King's County, Ireland, and was adopted upon the suggestion of the late Col. Tyrwhitt, M.P. for South Simcoe, who is credited with selecting it to please an Irish settler, a native of the Irish town of the same name. It is more probable that it was named in honor of the Governor-General at the time the office was opened, Lord Lansdowne, Baron of Dunkerron.

EADY.—The name of this office was given in honor of Miss Edith Kent, now Mrs. John Walker, the first maiden lady of the place. She is now in her eightieth year and still resides in the village. The office was established in 1884.

EDGAR.—The name of this office is by some derived from that of an early King of England, by others it is said the name was given arbitrarily by the Government, as the people had no special choice, but the correct origin is the name of an early settler, John Edgar. It was established in 1832. Richardson's Corners, also after an early settler, was the first name of the place. The first office in the township of Oro was named Oro after the township, and was situated almost exactly in its centre. This office was later moved a mile west, retaining the old name. Yet later it was again moved, this time two miles further west, when the name was discarded, Edgar being substituted therefor.

EGBERT.—Owing to the physical conditions this place was for many years known locally as Mudtown, but upon assuming the dignity of a place in the postal list of the county a more polished name was thought to be required. At this juncture the loyalty of the settlers to an old line of English kings prevailed and the name of King Egbert was selected. Egbert was of the House of Cedric and ascended the throne of Wessex in A.D. 802, and reigned for thirty-five years.

During Egbert's time Wessex rose to power, the King bringing all the English kingdoms, together with the Welsh, both of Cornwall and what is now called Wales, more or less under subjection. He became King of all the Saxons and Jutes and Lord of the East Angles, Mercians and Northumbrians and by some historians is said to have been the first King who was able to call himself King of the English. He died in 837 A.D.

**ELLIOTT'S CORNERS.**—This office takes its name from the first postmaster, James Elliott.

**ELMGROVE.**—Like Elmvale, this place was locally known as Elm Flats for some years, owing to the land being largely timbered with elm. As in the case of the former village, the word "flats" proved objectionable to the æsthetic taste of the people, and the word "grove" was substituted.

**ELMVALE.**—For many years the country surrounding this place was known as the Elm Flats on account of the low-lying land, which was largely timbered with elm. The village took the same name, but the more euphonistic word "vale" took the fancy of the people and it was substituted for "Flats." An attempt was made to change the name to Saurin by a constructing engineer on the Penetang Railway, James Saurin Murray, but the villagers objected to the proposition. On Dickenson's map of the county, 1878, Saurin appears for this place, but it was never adopted for the post office.

**ENNIS.**—This name is taken from a town in Clare County, Ireland, and was given to this office by early settlers after their home in the Emerald Isle. In the Irish language the word "inís," or "ennis," has two meanings, "an island" and "a meadow along a river." The original town is situated upon the bank of the River Fergus.

**EVERETT.**—This office was named by Thomas Gordon, a storekeeper, after his father's native place in England. It was at first situated on lot 10, Con. 7, Township of Tossorontio, but upon the arrival of the railway in 1878 it was moved about two miles west to its present location.

**FAIR VALLEY.**—In 1879 this office was named by R. C. Hipwell, from the physical conditions surrounding. Previous to being estab-

lished a post office under the present name, the place had several appellations. Captain Elmer Steele, who settled in Medonte in 1832, and who sat for Simcoe in the old Canadian Assembly, 1841-44, named the corner a short distance from the post office of to-day Purbrook, after his native place in Gloucestershire, England. It was later known as St. George's, from the church situated there.

FENNELLS.—This office recalls an early settler, Joseph Fennell, a native of Conva, Kilkenny, Ireland, after whom it was named. Mr. Fennell was prominent in municipal affairs, being Reeve of West Gwillimbury and a member of the County Council.

FERGUSONVALE.—This settlement was first known as Cumming's Corners after John Cumming, who settled there in 1843. In 1868 it was thought desirable that a post office should be established at the corners. John W. Ferguson interested himself in circulating a petition asking the Government for the office and was rewarded by its being named after him.

FESSERTON.—Named after a friend by Baron von Hugel, who was born in Mayence, Germany, and who at one time was President of the Midland Railway. The locality was long known, before the days of the Midland Railway, as Bush's Point, after a settler of that name.

FINTONA.—This office is another of those in the southern part of the county which owe their name to the Irish settlers. It is called after a village in Tyrone, Ireland. In Irish it is called, Fionn-Tamhuach, pronounced Fintowna, meaning "a fair colored field."

FOXMEAD.—This name is the result of a combination of the names of two early settlers, John Fox and J. Mead, the object evidently being to please the most interested ones.

GIBSON.—This name is that of the first postmaster, William Gibson.

GILCHRIST.—A family of early settlers, one of whom, Henry Gilchrist, was the first postmaster, is credited with having given the name to this office. Some of his descendants live in the vicinity at the present day.



**GILFORD.**—This office was named in 1863 by an early settler, Thomas MacConchy, after the town of Gilford, County of Down, Ireland. Mr. MacConchy had mills and other business interests at the village he named.

**GLENCAIRN.**—

The bridegroom may forget the bride,  
Was made his wife yestreen ;  
The monarch may forget the crown  
That on his head an hour has been ;  
The mother may forget the child  
That smiles sae sweetly on her knee ;  
But I'll remember thee, Glencairn,  
And a' that thou hast done for me.—Burns.

Upon reaching the site of this village, about the middle years of last century, Mr. Marshall N. Stephens found it known as "the hog's back," from a nearby hill thought to have a porcine resemblance, lying between two streams, the Mad River and Walker's Creek, flowing side by side, one being twenty feet higher than the other. He disliked the appellation and re-named the locality, which is hilly, Engedi (the fountain of the kid), taking the name from the fortress in the wilderness in which David sought safety from Saul and in which he afterwards had Saul at his mercy, but permitted him to leave unharmed. In 1865, when the office was established, it was desired to have a more popular name, and Mr. Stephens suggested Marshalltown, but owing to there being already such a place in the list of Canadian post offices, the Department raised objections and it was discarded. Mr. Angus Morrison (see Angus), stepped into the breach and named the office Glencairn (glen, a space between hills, and cairn, a monumental pile of stones generally of conical shape), after James, Earl of Glencairn, a benefactor of Scotland's bard, Burns. The Earl of Glencairn takes his title from the parish of Glencairn, Dumfriesshire, Scotland.

**GLEN HURON.**—This is one of the early names of the northern part of the county. Its origin is obvious, being from the glen through which the Mad River rushes on its way to Nottawasaga Bay, some twenty miles further east, and an adaptation of the name of a tribe of Indians who in early days occupied the greater part of the County of Simcoe. The name is believed to have been given by Mr. Hugh M. Frame, an uncle of the late W. J. Frame, Police Magistrate of the Town of Collingwood, a graduate of a Scotch University and a lover of Indian folk lore.

GOWAN.—The name was given to this office by the late F. W. Cumberland, Managing Director of the Northern Railway, as a compliment to his friend Judge (now Hon. Senator) James Robert Gowan, who now resides in Barrie. Senator Gowan was born in Cahore, Wexford County, Ireland, in 1815. He was called to the Bar in Toronto in 1839, and in 1843 appointed Judge of the Judicial District of Simcoe, the largest in Upper Canada. In 1851 he was appointed one of three judges necessary under "the act for assimilating the Canadian Law of Probate and Administration to that of England." In 1858 he assisted in the consolidation of the Statutes, in 1869 in the consolidation of the Criminal Law, and in 1876 in the consolidation of the Statute Law of Ontario. In 1871 he was a member of a commission to inquire into the constitution and jurisdiction of the several Courts of Law and Equity, and in 1873 was appointed on the commission to investigate the Huntingdon charges, otherwise known as the Canadian Pacific Scandal. In 1883 he retired from the Bench after forty years' service and in 1885 was called to the Senate by Sir John A. Macdonald. In the Senate he occupied the position of Chairman of the Divorce Committee for many years. In 1905 Senator Gowan was included in King Edward's birthday honor list, being made a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George (K.C.M.G.).

GRENFEL.—In response to a petition circulated by the village schoolmaster, a Mr. McIntosh, this office was opened in the early seventies. Mr. McIntosh suggested the name now in use, after a place in Scotland. He was the first postmaster.

GUTHRIE.—In this office the name of Duncan Guthrie, an early settler, is handed down to posterity.

HAMLET.—When a post office was about to be commissioned here this name was suggested by a resident and recommended to the postal authorities by W. H. Bennett, M.P. for East Simcoe. It is named after Shakespeare's well-known character, Hamlet, a Prince of Denmark, nephew of King Claudius, who loved Ophelia, but feeling it his duty to avenge his father's death, abandoned the idea of marriage. He treated Ophelia so strangely that she went mad and while picking flowers from a brook fell into the water and was drowned. Hamlet afterwards died from a stab by a poisoned rapier received in a friendly contest with foils.

**HAMPSHIRE MILLS.**—The name of this office was taken from Hampshire, England, whence came William Leef, a pensioner of the British Army and the first postmaster of this place.

**HAWKESTONE.**—In early days the site of the present village was known as Hodge's Landing, one Richard Hodge owning land in the vicinity. At that time the place was one of the competing points for the trade in and out of the country now known as the Townships of Oro and Medonte. Owing to the large numbers of immigrants who went "up country" at that time, the "Landing" was a lively place, but its glory soon faded, Barrie and Orillia securing the business. In 1846 a post office was commissioned and the present name adopted on the suggestion of Hon. James Patton, of Barrie (see Craighurst), in honor of A. B. Hawke, Chief Immigrant Agent for Upper Canada. Mr. Patton was a prominent Conservative of the early sixties. He represented the Saugeen Division, which included the counties of Bruce and Grey and the North Riding of Simcoe, in the Legislative Council prior to 1862, when, although appointed Solicitor-General, he was defeated in a three-cornered contest by Hon. John McMurich by a majority of 750.

**HILLSDALE.**—A tavernkeeper, Alexander Hill, was prominent at this place at the time the office was established, and his name was adopted, the affix being simply to make it more euphonic. It is near the site of the early post office, Flos, which, after being moved several miles, was finally blotted from the map, Craighurst taking its place.

**HOLLY.**—Named by the late W. C. Little, M.P., for South Simcoe, after a village in Gloucestershire, England, of which shire he was a native.

**HOBART.**—Alexander Fowler, a farmer and also a storekeeper on a small scale, was the most active spirit in securing the establishment of the original office bearing this name. Being three miles from a mail distributing centre, he filed an application with the Post Office Department at Ottawa for a new office, suggesting Fowler's Corners as a name for the same. The request for the office was complied with, but the suggested name was passed over, Hobart being substituted therefor. No explanation of the origin of the name was given, but it was probably in honor of Lord Hobart, Colonial Secretary of the Imperial Government in the early years of the nineteenth century. Some years prior

to the commission of this office, issued in 1878, a little settlement had formed two miles distant around a grist-mill built by one Langman. This was known as Langman's Mills, and in later years became of greater importance than Hobart, and upon the application of a Mr. Kennedy, who purchased the mills after Mr. Langman's death, the Post Office Department moved the office thereto, but retained the original name.

INNISFIL.—This office takes its name from the township in which it is situated and comes from Innisfail, a poetical name for Ireland. The name is doubtless a corruption of Innis-fallen, from Inis-Faith-lenn (Fahlen), the island of Faithlenn, a man's name. This was the first post office in the township, and served the settlers for miles around for many years. In 1834 some land-owners attempted to establish a town named Innisfallen on Shingle Bay, Lake Simcoe, but the project failed. On February 1st, 1906, the name of this office was changed to Barclay, after George Barclay, the present post-master. This change was made owing to the similarity of Innisfil with Innisfail, a town in Alberta.

IVY.—Upon petition of the people of the vicinity this office was established in 1858. It was suggested that it be named Lakeview, from its situation near a little lake on the farm of one of the pioneers and petitioners, but there already being an office of that name the postal authorities declined the suggestion and gave the name now in use, apparently for no other reason than that it fits in with Holly and Vine, two neighboring post offices.

JACK'S LAKE.—This place was originally known as "Jacques" Lake, but by common use the French word, meaning James, was transformed into the Anglo-Saxon, Jack. The name was that of an aged Indian, John Jacques, who lived on the shores of the lake for many years, and was adopted for the post office by an informal vote of the people.

JARRATT'S CORNERS.—This office takes its name from an early settler, Charles Jarratt, a native of Kent County, England. Mr. Jarratt settled there in 1831 and was a general merchant in later years. He was also a member of the council of the Township of Oro for several years and a Justice of the Peace. The office was established in the early fifties.

**KEENANVILLE.**—This was named after an early settler, Robert Keenan, a native of Ireland, and was established in 1855. Mr. Keenan was prominent in municipal affairs. In 1846 he was elected a member of the County Council, in which he served for several years.

**KILLYLEAGH.**—A pioneer of the Township of Innisfil, James Scroggie, named this office after his native village, Killyleigh, County of Down, Ireland. It was proposed by the people of the vicinity that the office should be named Scroggietown or Scroggieville, but Mr. Scroggie thought the name too cumbersome and suggested Killyleigh. In Irish its meaning is, kill-church, leigh-field, "the church of the field."

**LAFONTAINE.**—On the migration of the French from Quebec, 1837-40, to Tiny Township, this place came into existence and was known as St. Croix, from the numerous crosses erected here and there throughout the township by Rev. Father Hennepin. A few years later this name was discarded, and that now in use adopted in honor of Hon. Louis Hypolite Lafontaine, a man who was prominent in the years preceding and following the Rebellion of 1837. Mr. Lafontaine was a son of Antoine Menard Lafontaine, who had been a member of the Parliament of Lower Canada from 1796 to 1804, and was born at Boucherville in 1807. He early achieved distinction at the bar. Upon entering politics he was a follower of Papineau, but soon became his rival. During the troubles of 1837 they both fled the country to escape warrants of high treason, but Lafontaine soon returned, having committed no overt act. He soon became the leader of the Reform party, and in 1842 reached the goal of his political ambition by being called to the Cabinet as Attorney-General, East, but with his colleague in the leadership of the Government, Hon. Robert Baldwin, resigned the following year, owing to the Governor-General, Sir Charles Metcalfe, violating what they believed to be a fundamental principle of responsible government, by making appointments to office without the consent of his Ministers. Mr. Lafontaine remained in opposition until 1848, when the Reformers swept the country, the issue being the Rebellion Losses Bill. Upon the defeat of the Tories he was, with Mr. Baldwin, called upon to lead the Government forces, which position he held until 1851. In 1853 he was elevated to the Chief Justiceship of Lower Canada. In 1854 he was created a baronet of the United Kingdom. Mr. Lafontaine is described as a man of commanding appearance, not an eloquent speaker, but a close and cogent reasoner.

He obtained many of his ideas from books, and frequently showed a passion for the impracticable in politics. He was an honorable opponent, but his resentments were as undying as his attachments. While on the bench he lent lustre and efficiency to the judiciary.

LANGMAN.—After Richard Langman, an early settler and first postmaster.

LAWSON.—After Walter Lawson, the first postmaster.

LEFAIVE'S CORNERS.—This office was named after a family who resided in the vicinity.

LEFROY.—This office is one of those which came into existence with the building of the Northern Railway. It was named after General Sir John Henry Lefroy, who had charge of the magnetical observatory at Toronto in 1851-53. He afterwards served in Tasmania and Bermuda. The office was commissioned early in 1854.

LISLE.—Before the present name was adopted this place was first locally known as Forestlea, a name given by a Mr. Thomas Crosbie, who owned land in the vicinity. After the railway was built, in 1878, the name was changed to New Airlie, but this was soon found confusing owing to the village of Airlie being only a short distance away. About this time it was thought desirable to have a post office, and Messrs. Wilmott, Harrison & Hatton, lumbermen, moved in that direction with success. Again a name was wanted, when a Miss Wilmott came to the rescue with "Lisle," taken from a popular song of the day, "Annie Lisle," the chorus of which is as follows:

"Wave willows, murmur waters,  
Gentle sunbeams smile,  
Earthly music cannot waken  
Lovely Annie Lisle."

LOVERING.—This office got its name from W. D. Lovering, a farmer on whose farm the first office was located. He now resides in Coldwater.

LORETTO.—The name of this office recalls "Our Lady of Loretto," in honor of whom the office was designated. The original name is that of an Italian town, a mecca for Roman Catholic pilgrims,



famous for its Holy House. According to the legend the Holy House is the identical house in which our Saviour was born, having been carried from Nazareth by angels upon being threatened with destruction by the Turks. It contains the shrine of Loreto (only one "t" in original spelling), and is noted for its miraculous cures. The post office was named by a shoemaker, P. D. Kelly, and was commissioned in 1864.

**MAIR'S MILLS.**—With this office there has been a case of "off agin, on agin, gone agin," there being a commissioned office, then it was closed, and again re-opened. For many years the village was known as Kirkville, after the late Robert Kirk, who operated a flour and saw mill on the bank of Silver Creek, which flows through the hamlet on its way to the Georgian Bay, a few miles distant. The first and second established offices bore that name, but the third was given the present name after John Mair, son-in-law of Mr. Kirk, who was largely instrumental in having it re-opened, and who operated a flour mill there for several years, conducting the duties of postmaster in conjunction therewith.

**MAPLE VALLEY.**—This office has had several locations, but all within a small radius. It was first in the Township of Osprey, County of Grey, being established in 1850 under the name of that township, so called after a ship of the British Navy in the early part of the nineteenth century. At that time it was the only office between Melancthon Station and Duntroon and served the people of Dunedin, Honeywood, and for miles around. After being moved to and fro among the farmers for some time, the office became located finally in the Township of Nottawasaga, County of Simcoe, Joseph Dick being appointed postmaster. Mr. Dick had moved from Maple, York County, and upon his request the name "Osprey" was discarded and that of his old home adopted. The word "Valley" was added simply to distinguish this office from the former.

**MARCHMONT.**—Between 1833 and 1836 one W. O. Hume settled at this place and gave it the name of his ancestral home in the Emerald Isle. The office was commissioned on October 1st, 1861.

**MIDHURST.**—In 1830 one George Oliver received from the Government a free grant of two hundred acres, Lot 12, Con. 4, Town-

ship of Vespra, including a water power, on condition that he would build a grist-mill and a sawmill. In conjunction with a Thomas Mairs he did so, and the place became known as Oliver's Mills. It was also known as Vespra Mills from the township in which it was situated, the name of which is presumably from the Latin vesper, "evening." In 1841, Mr. H. R. A. Boys, late Treasurer of the County of Simcoe, purchased the property from Mr. Oliver, who had been conducting the mills alone for some time, Mr. Mairs having retired. Mr. Boys continued the milling business, and in addition erected a distillery, at which whiskey was dispensed at the moderate figure of twenty-five cents per gallon. He suggested naming the place Muggleton, probably having in mind the "corporate town" referred to in the annals of the Pickwick Club as "an ancient and loyal borough, mingling a zealous advocacy of Christian principles with a devoted attachment to commercial rights." The people objected to the proposed change and continued to use Oliver's Mills until 1864, when the post office was opened as Midhurst, after a small town in England, the name being given by the postal authorities, probably the inspector of the division, at that time the late Mr. Sweatman.

MIDLAND.—Munday's Bay, so called after two landowners, Israel and Asher Munday, who lived in the vicinity, was the first name applied to the site of the town of to-day. Some years after this name had become of general use one of the great family of Smiths, John by name, a commissariat of the garrison stationed at Penetanguishene, referred to the place as Midland, meaning that it was about half way between Penetanguishene and Victoria Harbor, the two principal places on the bay at that time. In 1872 the Midland Railway arrived, when Heydale, one of the builders of that road, with several others formally named the town Midland, painting the words "Midland Harbor" on a large boulder at the west side of the bay in the hope of giving it permanency. The painted sign has since been obliterated, but the name Midland yet stands. An attempt was made by some to call the place Midland City, but the unfitness of the latter part of the name was so obvious that it was dropped.

MINESING.—This name is generally supposed to be of Ojibwa origin and to mean "Happy Water," but upon consultation with some intellectual members of that tribe it has been learned that they know it as meaning "an island." The story of the application of the name to the post office under consideration, as told by one of the oldest

settlers, is interesting. An earlier settler than our informant, Colin McDougall, brother of the Rev. John McDougall, the pioneer missionary of the Methodist Church in the North-West, made frequent visits to the Indians who lived on the banks of the Nottawasaga River. By them he was told that the place at which he lived was Min-is-sing, in English "an island," and that it was at one time surrounded by water. Mr. McDougall accepted the statements of his dusky friends, and applied the name to the settlement, and it was continued until the establishment of the post office, about 1864, when it became the official name. The physical features of the village would strongly indicate that the Indians were correct in regard thereto. It is situated about the centre of a hill, several miles in circumference, surrounded by what is locally known as Minesing Flats, the soil of which is composed largely of shells, and having many indications of at one time having been the bottom of a lake. The original spelling was "Minising," but the postal authorities changed it to "Minesing."

**MINNICOGANASHENE.**—The association of the Indians with this part of the Province, and the pleasing intonation of their language, is shown by this name. Originally it was "Min-nie-kaig-nan-shene," meaning "the place of the blueberry." It is a summer office and is locally known as Minnacog.

**MITCHELL SQUARE.**—The history of this office is brief. The name was given by the first postmaster, William Mitchell, a native of Scotland, who was born in 1832 and came to the County of Simcoe in 1865. The affix was given to distinguish it from the town of Mitchell in the County of Perth.

**MOONSTONE.**—Early settlers knew this place for years as Medonte, the name having been taken from the township in which it is situated, the word being from the Delaware language, meaning "evil spirit." In Ojibwa the word "Madonon" means "I carry on my back," which Mr. H. F. Gardiner, in "Nothing but Names," says he thinks connects the name with an old portage, which is quite probable, as a trail between Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay passed through the township. In the eighties the present name was substituted for that which had served so long. The new appellation was adopted in honor of Edmund Moon, an old settler, and the first postmaster, the affix alluding to the stony nature of the country surrounding. Mr. Moon was a Justice of the Peace until his death.

MT. ST. LOUIS.—This name is one of the earliest in the County of Simcoe, dating from the arrival of the French in the early years of the seventeenth century. In the village of to-day the name is perpetuated, but the site of the place under consideration is not that of the early St. Louis, as was supposed by the French missionaries who gave the name. That of to-day is situated on the St. Louis ridge, at an elevation of about five hundred feet above the Georgian Bay, hence the addition of the word "Mount." The original St. Louis was nearer the shores of the Georgian Bay and not far from the site of the present town of Midland. It was a palisaded village of the Hurons which in March, 1649, was attacked by the Iroquois. After being twice repulsed the besiegers returned to the attack and succeeded in cutting the defences. Upon entering they captured the survivors, including the two Jesuit priests, Jean de Brébeuf and Gabriel Lalemant. The village was recaptured by the Hurons and again taken by the Iroquois, who took summary vengeance on the prisoners captured in the raid. Brébeuf and Lalemant were horribly tortured, the former being finally placed beyond misery by a blow from a hatchet, while the latter succumbed to the most brutal treatment after seventeen hours' suffering. The name was originally given in honor of the French King, Louis XIII.

NANTYR.—This is one of the few Welsh names in the County of Simcoe. It is taken from the family home of the Tyrwhitts of Nantyr Hall, Denbighshire, Wales. The name was applied to the post office in question by the late Col. Richard Tyrwhitt, who was born in the County of Simcoe in 1844, and who as a Conservative represented South Simcoe in the House of Commons continuously from 1882 until his death on June 22nd, 1900. Col. Tyrwhitt saw active service on the Niagara frontier in 1866 and in the North-West in 1885. In 1886 he was in command of the Canadian Wimbledon team, and in 1897 was present at Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, on the invitation of the Department of Militia. In politics he gained prominence by being one of the "noble thirteen" who in 1889 voted against the Jesuits Estate Bill and by his strong opposition to interference by the Dominion Government with the Manitoba School Act of 1890. He was an advocate of secular schools, and was an Imperial Federationist.

NEW FLOS.—Before the establishment of a post office this place was known as Briggs' Corners, after a family of settlers who still reside there. The present name was taken from the township, which is said

to have been named after one of three pet dogs, Flos, Tiny and Tay, belonging to Lady Sarah Maitland, wife of Sir Peregrine Maitland, Governor-General of Canada, 1818-1828. He died in 1854 and his wife in 1873.

**NEW LOWELL.**—This village is a monument in a degree to the blighted hopes of some of the early men of its commercial life. It was first called Kinburn during the years of the Crimean War, 1854-56, after a Russian citadel near the mouth of the Dnieper River, taken by the allied English and French armies on October 15th, 1855. In 1858 Jacques, Hay & Co. built a turning factory at the place. To purchase machinery for this three men were sent to Lowell, Mass. These were so taken with the New England town that they decided to perpetuate its name by giving it to their new home in Ontario, believing it was the nucleus of another Lowell. That it was not has been amply demonstrated, as it is but little larger to-day than it was half a century ago.

**NEWTON ROBINSON.**—Names have been bountifully bestowed upon this village. Commencing with Latimer's Corners, after a family of settlers, it soon took on Springville, no particular reason being assigned for the new appellation. Later it was changed to Newtown Robinson, after a town in the County of Tyrone, Ireland, and the family of Hon. William Benjamin Robinson. Mr. Robinson was prominent in the political affairs of the County of Simcoe from 1828 until about 1858. At the first election after Simcoe had been set apart as a separate constituency for Parliamentary purposes, held in July, 1828, he was the candidate of the Family Compact, and was opposed and defeated by John Cawthra, of Newmarket, by nine votes. In 1830 he defeated Mr. Cawthra, and in 1834, with Samuel Lount as his colleague, was again elected. In 1836 Mr. Robinson was once more returned, with a Mr. Wickens as his colleague, Mr. Lount being defeated upon this occasion. At the first election for the united provinces, in 1841, Mr. Robinson was defeated by Capt. Elmer Steele, of Medonte. At the general election in 1844 he was again successful, defeating Mr. Wellesley Ritchie, as he was also at a bye-election shortly after, made necessary owing to his acceptance of the Inspector-Generalship in the new Cabinet. This time he was opposed by William Hume Blake, father of Hon. Edward Blake. In 1848 he was returned by acclamation, and in 1851 was opposed by an old-time ally, one Alfred Willson, of Bell Ewart, but was elected by a majority of 759. Before the next general election, which took place in 1854, this county was divided into the

north and south ridings for electoral purposes. Mr. Robinson remained with the southern riding, in which he was elected by acclamation. In 1857 he made his last appeal to the electors of the south riding of this county, when he suffered defeat by Thomas R. Ferguson, who continued as representative until after the general election in 1863. In 1873 Mr. Ferguson was appointed Collector of Customs at Collingwood, and was removed from the office in 1875. Upon his defeat Mr. Robinson retired into private life. Modern spelling has shortened the name by omitting the "w" from Newtown.

NICOLSTON.—In the early days of settlement this place was locally known as Underhill, from its situation in the shadow of two hills. It was then changed to Carluke, after a town in Lanarkshire, Scotland, the birthplace of John Nicol, an old settler. As there was already a post office named Carluke, the postal authorities raised objections to the name and that now in use was substituted, this also being in honor of Mr. Nicol. Mr. Nicol was born in 1820 and came to the County of Simcoe in 1853.

NOTTAWA.—The naming of this village took place in 1853, a year before the establishment of the official post office. The occasion was the erection of the frame work of the first grist-mill, a building that stood for over fifty years, till destroyed by fire in 1904. With an event of such importance, and it was important in those days, came the necessity for a name by which the settlement would become known to the outside world. Several were suggested, one being Melville, after an early settler, but all were discarded for Nottawa Mills, a contraction of Nottawasaga, the name of the township in which the village is situated. The name having been agreed upon, a fitting christening followed, Mr. John Currie—at present, 1906, a storekeeper in the village—being chosen as director of ceremonies. At the appointed time a gale was blowing, but nothing daunted, Mr. Currie in his determination to carry out the pre-arrangements mounted to the highest beam of the mill and there pronounced the name and broke the bottle of whiskey which had been provided for the occasion. When the office was established, the word "Mills" was dropped by the postal authorities. For origin of Nottawasaga see Stayner.

ORILLIA.—The vicinity of this town is historic ground which stands out prominently in the history of the Huron Indians and the missionaries to them in the early part of the seventeenth century. It



is a much disputed question among archæologists whether or not Orillia and Mount Slaven, which is close by, occupy the site of Cahigue or Contarea, the metropolis of the Indians when visited by Champlain in 1615. It, however, is unquestioned that the Indians knew the location of Orillia as Michikaning, or Me-che-kuh-neeng, or Mitchekun, meaning "The place of the fence," the connecting link between Lakes Contarea (Couchiching) and Oentaron (Simcoe), as named on Sanson's map of 1656, or Lacus Ouentaronious, the Latinized form of Ouentaron, Ouentaronck and Oentaronk, used by Ducreux on his map of 1660. Lake Simcoe was also known as Lac Tarontha by Raffeix (see map, 1688), Toronto by Hontan, and by the early French as Lac aux Claies ("Hurdle Lake," or, as translated by some, "The lake of the fish weirs"). The allusions are to the fish fence or weir, composed of small sharpened stakes from six to ten feet in length, which were driven into the bottom of the channel now known as "The Narrows," with twigs woven in back and forth in the form of what is called "wattling," and used by the Indians in catching fish when passing from one lake to the other. Passing from the days of the Indians to a more modern time, it is found that the name "The Narrows" was generally used by the missionaries of the Christian churches and also by the early settlers, mail being directed "The Narrows, Lake Simcoe," the unofficial post office being conducted for some years in connection with the Methodist mission. With the organization of a regularly commissioned office by the Imperial Postal Department, Mr. Gerald Alley was appointed postmaster, and Newtown selected as the name from the fact of its being the newest office in this part of the country. Newtown was used but a few years when the present name, taken from the adjacent township, was adopted. As to the origin of the name Orillia, there is much difference of opinion among the students of onomatology. It is credited with being an Indian word, while it is also said to be a corruption of Orillion, a technical engineering term chiefly used by military engineering corps, referring to a certain class of fortification which the general outline of the shore of the township, viewed from the water, strongly resembles. Another theory advanced is that the name was taken from a plant known to botanists as aureula, a beautiful rose; and yet another is that it was formerly Aurelia, the name of the mother of Julius Cæsar, as in the Act of 1821 naming the townships in the then northern district there is a township named Aurelia, and as in many of the land grants issued in the early days of the nineteenth century the name appears. It is also said that the name was that of Orillo, a magician and robber who lived at the mouth of the Nile, a son of an imp and a fairy, who, when any

of his limbs were lopped off, had the power of restoring it, and when his head was cut off could take it up and replace it. His life lay in a magic hair, which was cut off by an adversary, when Orillo fell dead. Others have it that the name was given in honor of the wife of an officer of distinction connected with British colonial affairs. A more generally credited origin, however, is that it is from the Spanish, meaning a margin or border, and was given by early settlers who were time-expired soldiers from the army of Wellington in the Peninsular War. These men were more or less conversant with the Spanish language, and upon seeing the position of the place between two shores named the greater shore Oro, now the township of that name, and the lesser Orillia. A still further theory is that the name was derived from that of Miss Aurelia Alley, a wealthy sister of the first postmaster, Gerald Alley, who furnished that gentleman with money to settle Orillia.

**ORO STATION.**—The name of this office was taken from the Township of Oro, the word Station being added because of its being on the railway. The office was established in 1870, when the railway was built from Barrie to Orillia. Oro is the Spanish for gold. Gardiner says "it was first applied to Rio del Oro, a river and settlement on the north coast of Africa celebrated for its trade in slaves and gold, and as it was first intended to set apart this township, or a portion of it, for liberated slaves, the African name of Oro was selected." Before the establishment of this office there was a post office a few miles distant bearing the name of Oro, also another, East Oro, but both have been abolished.

**ORR LAKE.**—Upon the establishment of a comparatively large sawmill on the shores of what was locally known as Little Lake, a settlement was formed. Soon the inconvenience of having no regular mail service was felt, and an effort was made to improve matters in this direction. The result was the establishment of a post office, for which the name at present in use was adopted, after a lumberman and mill-owner named Orr. The colloquial term for the lake was later discarded, the name of the post office taking its place.

**PAINSWICK.**—The name of this office was adopted as a compliment to Charles Palling, the veteran clerk of the Township of Innisfil. Mr. Palling was born at Edge, two miles from the town of Painswick, Gloucestershire, England.

**PENETANGUISHENE.**—The euphony and sweetness of the Indian language is illustrated in the name of this place. It is an abbreviation of the Ojibwa expression "pen-e-tang-cog-na-shene," meaning "the place of rolling sand down a high bank to the shore or water's edge," or, more briefly, "rolling or shining sands or shore." The European settlers of the province first became acquainted with this place upon the occasion of the visit of Governor Simcoe there in 1797, when it was designated as the terminus of His Honor's proposed road from Lake Simcoe to the Georgian Bay. Little progress was made by the place until 1818, when it was made the only military and naval depot on the Georgian Bay, the authorities abandoning Fort Nottawasaga, established during the War of 1812-14, and centring there. Even the change did not prove a sufficient incentive to induce settlers to come, consequently the population grew very slowly. In 1828, however, there was a large increase, owing to the transfer of the occupants of Drummond Island thereto upon the cession of that island to the United States. In 1832 it was abandoned as a naval port and shortly after the rebellion of 1837-38 it was turned over by the Imperial authorities to the Canadian Government, which did not continue it as a military centre, evidently concluding that it had outlived its usefulness. The office was commissioned in 1830.

**PENINSULA PARK.**—The origin of this name is obvious, the office being in a park situated on a peninsula which extends into Lake Simcoe. At the present it is only a summer office. It is quite modern, having come into existence upon the recent development of the point as a summer resort.

**PENVILLE.**—The family of Lloyd Penfield, a pioneer of Tecumseth, is honored by the name of this post office.

**PHELPSTON.**—This village was the centre of the lumbering operations of the late O. J. Phelps, M.P.P., and was named after him. Mr. Phelps was born in Onondaga, N.Y., in 1820, and came to Canada in 1832. After spending several years in the employ of the Dominion Government in different positions on the Welland Canal, he entered the lumber business, coming to Phelpston in 1870. In 1872 he was elected Reeve of Flos Township, a position he held for nine years. In 1879 he was a candidate in West Simcoe in the Liberal interests for the Legislative Assembly, but was defeated by Thomas Long, of Collingwood. In February, 1883, he was elected over George Moberly, of

Collingwood, and in December of the same year, in a bye-election, rendered necessary by his being unseated, defeated Dr. Thomas Wylie. In 1886, after the re-distribution, he engaged in his last political fight, contesting Centre Simcoe successfully, defeating William Harvey.

**PORT SEVERN.**—The name of this office is taken from the River Severn, at the mouth of which it is situated. That of the river was originally adapted from the Severn River in the West of England. La Hontan, who was in the country from 1684-1691, gives the name Toronto to the river as well as to Lake Simcoe. He also calls Matchedash Bay, into which the Severn River empties, "The Bay of Toronto" (Arch. Report 1899). The Ojibwa Indians knew the river as "Wa-nant-git-che-ang," "crooked or circuitous river," alluding to its serpentine course from Lake Couchiching—in Ojibwa, couch-iching, "the lake source of a river."

**PRICE'S CORNER.**—The first postmaster, Thomas Price, Sr., is honored by the name of this post office. The family is yet largely represented in the vicinity.

**RANDALL.**—Rev. A. C. Watt, rector of the Episcopal church at this place, who was largely instrumental in securing the establishment of this office, suggested the name to the postal authorities. It is the Christian name of Rev. Randall Thomas Davidson, Archbishop of Canterbury. Dr. Davidson became Dean of Windsor in 1883, and advancing through the bishoprics of Rochester and Winchester, became, in 1903, Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of all England. The office was established on August 1st, 1905.

**RANDOLPH.**—Years before the establishment of this post office the village was known as King's Mills, after the owner of a small saw-mill. This name was also applied to the portage from the head of Penetanguishene Bay to Nottawasaga Bay, traversed by Sir Richard Bonnycastle in 1832, and mentioned in his "History of Travels through Canada." Later the mill was purchased by three brothers, Royal, Oscar and John Randolph, and the village was given their name, which, upon the establishment of the post office, was adopted officially.

**ROMILLY.**—This office was established in 1875. It was named by a settler in honor of Sir Samuel Romilly, an eminent English lawyer, born in London, March 1st, 1757, died November 2nd, 1818. Sir Samuel was called to the bar in 1783 and rose to distinction in the Court of Chancery, and in the last administration of Mr. Fox was made Solicitor-General. He exerted himself in endeavoring to effect a revi-

sion of the criminal code, with a view to the limitation of capital punishment to a few heinous offences. The post office was first in Adjala Township, but is now in Tecumseth Township.

**RUGBY.**—The English city in Warwickshire, famous for its public school, of which the noted Dr. Thomas Arnold was headmaster from 1828-1842, is recalled by this post office. It was named by an ex-resident of the city in England, and established in 1860.

**RUSSELLTON.**—The first postmaster, James Russell, is honored by the name of this post office.

**SAURIN.**—James Saurin Murray, a director of the North Simcoe Railway, named this office after himself. It is said that he desired to have Elmvale called Saurin, but the residents of that village withheld their consent to the proposed change. Being determined to have his name inscribed in the history of this county, he named the next station in accord with his wish.

**SHANTY BAY.**—Many years before 1858, the year in which a post office was established in this place, Col. E. G. O'Brien, father of Col. W. E. O'Brien, ex-M.P. for Muskoka, and a leader of the Equal Rights party in days gone by, had given the name now in use to this village. He is said to have named it from the bay and the number of shanties of the pioneers there. *GOWAN—*

**SHELDON.**—George Parker, who operated a grist-mill at this place for some years, was the prime mover in securing the post office, which was established in 1867. It was first known as Alexander, after a pioneer, Joseph Alexander, who built the grist-mill. Later it was proposed to name the office Newell, after Samuel Newell, who also owned the mill for a short time, but this did not take place, owing to a difference of opinion among the villagers. The present appellation was given by the Post Office Department without explanation. Locally it bore the name of "Pigtown" for many years from the number of those animals in the village.

**SINGHAMPTON.**—In 1852, Cyrus Sing, with his brother, Josiah R. Sing, settled at the site of the village of to-day. At that time the country surrounding was a forest, sparsely settled. He built a saw-mill, grist-mill and carding-mill on the banks of the Mad River, and



laid out the village which is called after him. Locally the place was called Mad River Mills as well as Sing's Mills, but the official adoption of the name now in use soon caused the others to be lost sight of. Mr. C. R. Sing died in Meaford on April 25th, 1904.

SMITHDALE.—Upon the construction of the Hamilton and North-Western Railway, in 1878, this place was named Glen Huron Station, after the village of that name, a mile west. Later the post office was established under the name of Smithdale, after a villager, Charles Smith.

STAYNER.—The extension of the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railway to the Georgian Bay brought the original of this town into existence. An attempt had been made by some interested ones to have a town to be known as Warrington, about a mile from the Stayner of to-day, but their efforts were brought to naught by the railway officials locating at what they pleased to term Nottawasaga Station. This name was adopted from a nearby township, which in turn was taken from the Algonquin words, Nahdoway or Nahdowa, "the Iroquois," and Saga, or Saghi, "outlet of river." Nottawasaga Station was used about two years, when about the time of the establishment of the post office it was changed to Stayner, after Sutherland Stayner, son of Mr. T. A. Stayner, deputy postmaster-general, 1848-49. Mr. Sutherland Stayner owned a large amount of land in the vicinity.

STRONGVILLE.—Until August 1st, 1904, this office was known as Sunnidale, but owing to the confusion caused by the similarity of the name and that of Sunnidale Corners, a change was made. The present name was given in honor of the Strong family, old and well known residents of the locality.

STROUD.—When opened this office was named Victoria, after our late lamented and greatly beloved Queen. There being several offices of that name already established, a change was later decided upon, and the late W. C. Little, M.P., suggested the name of his native town in Gloucestershire, England, which was accepted and which has since been in use. Mr. Little was born in 1820 and settled in the Township of Innisfil in 1847. In 1853 he was elected to the township council, in which he served as councillor, deputy-reeve and reeve until 1879. In 1867 he was elected member of the Dominion Parliament for South Simcoe, which he continuously represented until 1881.



**ST. PATRICK.**—Situated in the little village of Perkinsfield, named after N. A. Perkins, a lumberman, is a Roman Catholic church bearing the name of Ireland's patron saint, St. Patrick. From this church was the name taken for the post office. St. Patrick is said to have been born in France, 372 A.D., and in early years arrived in Ireland. Returning to France he completed his education and again went to the Emerald Isle to enter upon his life's work of lighting the sacred beacon of Christianity. He died, according to Tillemont, in 455 A.D., and according to Nennius in 464 A.D., and was buried at Dun-Patrick, Dun-da-lath-glas, or "the dun of the broken fetters."

**STURGEON BAY.**—Captain William Laughton, a member and manager of the North-West Navigation Co., named this office about 1832 after the bay upon which it is situated, in which the large fish known as sturgeon abounded. The bay was the northern terminus of the Coldwater trail, the connecting link between Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay, and for many years enjoyed a large trade owing to the transfer of furs and supplies to and from the Upper Lakes and later the North-West.

**SUNNIDALE CORNERS.**—Situated in Sunnidale Township, the origin of the name of this post office is obvious. That of the township is said to be from "sunny dale." The story, as given by Gardiner in "Nothing but Names," is that "a member of the staff of Peregrine Maitland got lost in the woods, and coming to an inhabited shanty in a sunny dale was impressed with the surroundings as well as overjoyed at his deliverance from danger and possible death."

**TIOGA.**—Prior to the construction of the Hamilton and North-Western Railway from Beeton to Collingwood, in 1878, this place, or rather the sawmill, was known as Poda Mills, said to have been so called after a popular Yankee employed in the mill owned by one Paul Gallagher. About that time a lumber firm, DePuy & Co., moved from Tioga, New York State, and shortly after secured a post office, which Mr. Ten Eyck DePuy, one of the firm, named after their native town and county. The original town, which is near the southern border of the State of New York, figured in the American Revolution to a small degree, being in 1779 the base of operations for General Sullivan's reprisals on the Iroquois. The name "Pody" appears in Dickenson's map of the County of Simcoe published in 1878, where it was evidently mis-spelled. Poda was one of three mills, the others being locally

known as Port Misery, the allusion said to have been to the unsatisfactory quantity of food furnished the workmen, and Catawampus, from the number of felines in the neighborhood.

**THOMPSONVILLE.**—This office was named after a pioneer family. Besides owning lands they built and operated mills.

**THORNTON.**—The early name of the locality in which this office is situated was Henry's Corners, or Henryville, after a pioneer family. Upon rising to the dignity of a post office the authorities objected to the local name on the ground that there was already an office of that name, and gave Thornton instead, probably after Sir Edward Thornton, later British Ambassador at Washington. The office was established in 1854.

**TOTTENHAM.**—

Of all the happy hamlets here below,  
Where peace and plenty in abundance flow,  
None can compare with famous Tottenham.—*Colgan.*

An Irishman, Alexander Totten, a native of the County of Armagh, settled at this place in the closing twenties of the nineteenth century, long years before the establishment of the post office, which did not come until May 1st, 1858. It was in his honor that the name was given.

**TUAM.**—Patrick Derham named this office after the place of his birth, a market and episcopal city of Galway, Ireland. The city dates from the fifth century, when an abbey was founded there. In the beginning of the sixth century it was raised to a see, and about 1152 to an archbishopric. In 1839, under the Church Temporalities Act, it was reduced to a bishopric, but is yet the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop. The see received its charter about 1616, the eleventh year of the reign of James I., King of England. Tuam-in-Galway, as it is known in the Emerald Isle, in Irish is Tuaim-da-ghualann (Tuam-a-woolan), meaning "the tumulus of the two shoulders," from the shape of the old sepulchral mound that gave the name to the place. The post office of the Simcoe village was established on February 3rd, 1863.

**UHTHOFF.**—Baron Adolphe von Hugel, a former president of the Midland Railway, is credited with having named this office after a place in Germany. He was born in Mayence, Germany, and died in Port Hope, Ontario, in 1901. His connection with the Midland Railway proved very unfortunate, causing him a loss of \$400,000.

**UTOPIA.**—The union of the two Greek words, "ou," not, and "topos," place, and the application of the outcome "Utopia" by Sir Thomas Moore to an imaginary island where everything is perfect, the law, the politics, the institutions, etc., was clever and apt. The adoption of such a term for a post office in the wilds of the County of Simcoe can scarcely be credited to cleverness, but possibly to sarcasm on the part of those who applied it to what was for some years known as Essa Crossing, from the township surrounding. The story told is that a family named Smith left Barrie to go north to seek a home. After travelling a few miles, for this post office is not far from the county town, they came across what they thought to be a good place to live, and believing they had found a land of perfection, one of the party, who, doubtless, was a reader of Sir Thomas Moore's political novel, suggested the name which was adopted and has since been used.

**VAN VLACK.**—An early settler, storekeeper, fisherman and mill-owner, John Van Vlack, named this office. He was also the first postmaster.

**VASEY.**—The first postmaster of this office was one of the early settlers, Mark Vasey, and it is his name which is perpetuated by it. The office is situated in the midst of historic ground, being near, if not upon, the site of the Huron village of St. Ignace, at which the Iroquois massacred the Hurons on March 16th, 1649.

**VICTORIA HARBOR.**—Until the construction of the Midland Railway, in 1871, the location of this office went by the name of Hogg's Bay, the name applied to the harbor after an early Methodist minister. The present name was selected as a mark of loyalty to our late beloved sovereign, Queen Victoria.

**VIGO.**—A Peninsular War veteran, who served in Spain under Wellesley, named this office after a gulf and town on the west coast of Spain. The office was established about 1866.

**VINE.**—The late William C. Little, M.P., is responsible for the name of this post office. He took it from a small town of the same name in Gloucestershire, England, in which shire he was born. The office was established in 1865.

**WARMINSTER.**—The love of his native town in Wiltshire, England, prompted one William G. Deacon to name this office after it. No objections being raised, the postal authorities accepted the suggestion.

WASHAGO.—Wash-a-go-min, meaning “sparkling waters,” was a term applied to Lake Couchiching by the Indians. In the course of time the name in an Anglicized form became associated with the village locally known as Severn Landing, after the river of that name; finally it was adopted for the post office. It is pronounced Washawgo.

WAUBAUSHENE.—The Indians of the early part of the nineteenth century knew this place as Wau-bau-shene, meaning “the rocky shore,” or “the meeting of the rocks.” The first is an allusion to the physical conditions surrounding the village, and the latter to two rocks which occupied prominent positions at the mouth of the North River, on the western bank of which it is situated. In referring to the place many Indians spoke of it as Baushene. The office was first established in 1840, but went out of existence in a few years. In 1851 it was resuscitated upon the erection of a sawmill by William Hall.

WAVERLEY.—After being known for many years as Bannister’s Corners, after a pioneer, John Bannister, this place assumed the dignity of a post office. The old name was then discarded, the postal authorities substituting Waverley, taken from Sir Walter Scott’s first historical novel, published in 1814. The office was established on October 1st, 1858.

WEST ESSA.—The origin of this name is obvious, the post office being situated in the western part of the Township of Essa. For the origin of Essa see Baxter P. O.

WYEBRIDGE.—In 1859 this place, which is on the River Wye, was named Macville by one Angus Grant from Glengarry, in honor of his father-in-law, Michael Macdonell, a retired Hudson’s Bay officer, who owned a large tract of land in the vicinity. In 1859 it was changed to the present name from the fact of a bridge being built across the river at the village.

WYEVALE.—This post office takes its name from the Wye River, which flows through the village. The river was named after the River Wye, in the west of England, which empties into the Severn River at Chepstow. The village came into existence upon the construction of the North Simcoe Railway to Penetanguishene, about 1871.

Collingwood, Ont.

## ADDRESS TO COL. E. CRUIKSHANK.

The following address, beautifully illuminated, was read and presented to Col. Cruikshank at the annual meeting of the Ontario Historical Society in Collingwood, July 20th, 1906, pursuant to a resolution passed at the annual meeting held at Niagara the preceding year.

The appearance of the address was unfortunately omitted from the Annual Report, but it is hoped that its publication here will fully compensate for the inadvertence.

TO LIEUT.-COL. ERNEST CRUIKSHANK,  
Niagara Falls, Ont.

*Dear Sir,*—The Ontario Historical Society takes advantage of its meeting on the Niagara frontier to place on record its high appreciation of the invaluable services you have rendered as the historian of the Niagara Peninsula. This portion of the Province of Ontario is of particular interest to the student of our early history, and in your person has been found one who, with the love of a patriot, the skill of an investigator, and the knowledge of a soldier, has made research into its early annals the subject of devotion and untiring efforts, with the enrichment of our historical literature as a happy result. In this connection your "Documentary History of Niagara" stands as a monument of patient research and discriminating judgment, furnishing material of incalculable value to the present and future reader of the military annals of our past. Your many other publications, forming a long list of original titles, are an evidence of your industry in the field of labor you have made peculiarly your own.

It is gratifying to us that some of this work has been accomplished in connection with the O. H. S., whose objects have had in you an able and constant friend from its inception until now.

For these reasons, and in order to testify to the high position you occupy among the students of the history of this Province, the O. H. S. places this special minute of acknowledgment on the record of its Proceedings.

DAVID BOYLE,  
*Secretary.*

GEORGE R. PATTULLO,  
*President.*

Toronto, July 20th, 1906.