



## *Ontario History*

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### **The Ontario Historical Society**

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Ontario Historical Society.

PAPERS AND RECORDS.

VOL. VIII.



TORONTO:  
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1907



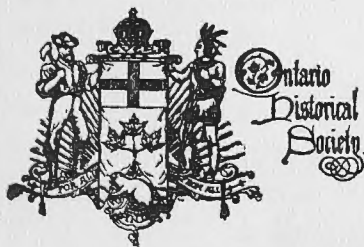
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## I.

### THE INSURRECTION IN THE SHORT HILLS IN 1838.

BY LIEUT.-COL. E. CRUIKSHANK.

(Read at the Annual Meeting of the O. H. S. at Niagara-on-the-Lake, June 8th, 1905.)

The unsuccessful attempt to organize an insurrection at the Short Hills, in the Township of Pelham, in June 1838 is an interesting episode which has received but scant consideration from most historians of that troubled time. Read's account is grotesquely inaccurate while Dent and Lindsay barely refer to it. Kingsford gives it a couple of pages, which it seems scarcely necessary to remark are disfigured by several grievous misprints and errors. Two of the leaders, Benjamin Wait and Linus Wilson Miller, wrote accounts of their captivity, but have little to say about the rising itself, and their statements, for obvious reasons, cannot as a rule be accepted without corroboration.

Navy Island had been evacuated by Mackenzie and his followers on the 16th of January, and although public meetings were subsequently assembled at intervals in most of the American towns and cities near the Canadian frontier to express sympathy and raise money for the refugees, and small bodies of men were reported to be drilling for their service at various places, no further attempt to make an invasion took place for several months. Meanwhile a considerable force of Incorporated Militia was organized for the defence of the Province of Upper Canada by voluntary enlistment, and the First Frontier Light Infantry, composed of ten companies, enrolled in the Niagara District and commanded by Lieut.-Colonel John Clark, was stationed along the Niagara River, in conjunction with some small detachments of regular troops, which had arrived from Montreal. Colonel Hughes, of the 24th Regiment, assumed the command of the frontier, which he retained until May, when he was relieved by Colonel H. D. Townsend, of the 32nd.

On April 4th sentence of death was pronounced at Hamilton upon nine prisoners who had been concerned in Dr. Duncombe's rising near Brantford, three of whom were recommended for mercy and respited. The date of execution of the sentence upon Horatio Hill, Stephen Smith, Charles Walworth, Ephraim Cook, John Tufford and Nathan Town was fixed for the 20th of April. On the 13th of that month

Samuel Lount and Peter Matthews were hung at Toronto. The execution of these unfortunate men naturally excited bitter resentment, not unmingled with apprehensions for the lives of other prisoners, among their friends and sympathizers, both in Canada and the United States. On the following day the Executive Committee of the Canadian Refugee Republican Association met at Lockport, N.Y., where they had established their headquarters, to consider the situation and make arrangements for the forcible liberation of the prisoners at Hamilton. A body of volunteers was easily enrolled for an attack upon the gaol on the night of April 19th, which Dr. J. T. Wilson and Linus Wilson Miller, a hare-brained young law student from Rochester, offered to lead. Upon arriving in Hamilton on the 18th they learned that the prisoners had been reprieved, and found the place thronged with militia, who had been called out to guard the gaol. Reports of preparations for an invasion and of the gathering of bodies of "patriots," as the American newspapers styled the refugees and their sympathizers in Buffalo, Lewiston, Lockport and Rochester, continued to keep the troops on the frontier on the alert. In the beginning of May one small party from Buffalo landed on Point Abino, but hastily re-embarked after remaining there a few hours. On the 12th of that month Charles Durand was formally sentenced at Toronto to be hanged on the 24th and the remainder of the political prisoners awaiting trial were ordered to be discharged upon furnishing sureties for their good behavior for three years. Durand was reprieved, and three months later his sentence was commuted to banishment, upon which he went to join the refugees in Buffalo. On May 30th the steamboat *Sir Robert Peel* was captured and burnt by a party of "patriots" near the mouth of French Creek, in the St. Lawrence, in consequence of which Governor Marcy, of New York, was induced to offer a reward of \$500 for the apprehension of William Johnson, late of French Creek, and \$250 each for the arrest of Daniel McLeod, Samuel C. Frey and Robert Smith, refugees from Upper Canada. Sir George Arthur, the Lieutenant-Governor of that Province, also issued a proclamation, offering a reward for the capture of the offenders, but strictly forbidding any acts of retaliation upon the persons or property of citizens of the United States, of which indiscreet threats had been publicly made. The statutory annual muster of the militia of Upper Canada took place, as usual, on the 4th of June. Colonel James Kerby's report to Colonel Townsend of his inspection of the 2nd Lincoln Regiment has been preserved and has more than ordinary interest from subsequent events.

"DEUMMONDVILLE, 5th June, 1838.

"SIR,—I beg leave to report for the information of His Excellency the Major-General Commanding, that I went to review the Second Lincoln Regiment of Militia at Allanburgh yesterday, the usual place of rendezvous, a regiment I have had the honor of commanding for many years.

"I regret to remark that a rumor of disaffection had prevailed amongst some of the companies residing at Short Hills and on that account I felt anxious to see the regiment and ascertain, if possible, if such a feeling was manifest on their part. I have, however, to assure you that I discovered nothing of the kind. Lieut.-Colonel Rorback, in command, received me at 1 o'clock in a manner most gratifying to my feelings. Every attention was paid me during the time I read the Governor's proclamation relative to the recent acts of outrage, and entreated their forbearance against any act of retaliation being committed by any. I continued in offering a few further remarks and proposed to close the duties of the day by giving three cheers for the Queen and Governor, which was with enthusiasm responded to.

"I have it upon paper that the strength of the regiment was nearly one thousand men—very few guns—and the two companies alluded to were far the strongest. A troop of dragoons, consisting of upwards of fifty, added much to our appearance.

"The utmost good order prevailed during my presence and at 5 o'clock I left the grounds and every person had gone home."\*

Colonel Samuel Street's regiment, the 3rd Lincoln, was inspected at Chippawa, where it turned out in nearly equal strength.

The refugees on the American side, however, were still active and undismayed by the preparations for repelling them. They openly boasted that they could assemble five hundred well-armed men at any point on the frontier in a few hours, and that they had secreted more than twelve hundred stands of arms and six pieces of cannon. At this time the entire force of United States troops available to maintain the neutrality laws on this frontier did not exceed ninety men.

On the night of the 17th of June a body of more than two hundred armed men marched through Lewiston on their way to Clark's Point, on the river, two or three miles below where a small schooner and two scows were moored in readiness to convey them across the river for the attack of Queenston, which was garrisoned by a single company of the First Frontier Light Infantry, under Captain Lewis

\* "Canadian Archives," C. 609-2, pp. 41, 42.

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Palmer. In anticipation of success, the "patriots" had provided themselves with printed proclamations announcing the capture of the two forts at Niagara. When the order to embark was given to this disorderly rabble only twenty-three persons obeyed, and an alarm being spread soon after that the United States troops were marching against them, the whole party dispersed before daybreak. Next day fifty regular infantry and the crew of a revenue cutter arrived from Buffalo and took up their quarters near the landing. Shortly after this a depot of a hundred stand of arms was seized by these troops at Dickenson's tavern, on the Lockport road, and their determination to maintain the neutrality of the country was firmly declared. On the Canadian side William Woodruff, an influential and respected citizen of St. David's, was arrested on suspicion of complicity in this affair, but soon released.

Disconcerting as these events must have been to the refugees, the most sanguine and resolute among them did not abandon their design of entering Canada, and on the 10th of June they reassembled at Schlosser and crossed to Grand Island, where they were supplied with arms and ammunition. That night twenty-six of them, among whom were Alexander McLeod and John James McNulty, who had been concerned in the insurrection at Montgomery's tavern; Jacob Beemer, who had been indicted for participation in Duncombe's rising, and Samuel Chandler, of Pelham, and Benjamin Wait, of Willoughby, who had joined Mackenzie on Navy Island, landed a few miles above Chippawa and encamped for a day or two in a large and dense tamarac swamp, in the Township of Willoughby, where they endeavored to remain concealed until they could make their way further inland. Chandler, who was born in Connecticut, but had been domiciled in Canada for many years as a wagon-maker, and had acquired sufficient influence to be appointed a justice of the peace, seems to have planned the expedition. He possessed a wide acquaintance, and not a little influence among the inhabitants of the Township of Pelham, many of whom, he believed, were ready to co-operate with them, and in evidence of this he displayed a list of not less than five hundred and twenty-six persons whose names had already been enrolled. Wait was quite as hopeful and enthusiastic, and between them they had succeeded in inducing James Morrow, a tanner from Pennsylvania, to join the party. He was a Roman Catholic, of Irish parentage, who possessed some means and had received some military training. It is stated that he was assured that three thousand men were ready to assist in an insurrection. After securing a supply of bread from a baker in Chippawa, who appears to have been a sympathizer, they divided into



several parties and commenced their march for the Short Hills, about fifteen miles distant, which they had selected as their base of operations. They reassembled on June 12th at the barn of Lewis Wilson, who was then a refugee in Buffalo, but soon removed to a commanding position in the woods on the farm of Aaron Winchester, another sympathizer, about three miles from the hamlet of St. John's, and seven miles from St. Catharines, whence they possessed a wide view of the surrounding country in all directions, and a perfect labyrinth of ravines, thickets, and winding roads would favor their operations and render it difficult to take them by surprise. On the same day they notified Major-General Daniel McLeod, the recently-appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Patriot army, who was at Lockport, by special messenger, that they were encamped among the Short Hills, awaiting orders from the "Provisional Government." It was decided that their movement was premature, and might imperil the success of the general insurrection, which was being planned to take place upon "Independence Day," and Linus Wilson Miller, who had been appointed an aide-de-camp to McLeod, with the rank of Colonel, was detailed to proceed to their camp and instruct them to return to the United States. He succeeded in joining them undiscovered, with two companions, when their number was increased to thirty, but although some of the neighboring inhabitants visited them daily and even supplied them with provisions, they resolutely refused to assist them until they were joined by a reinforcement of five hundred men from the American side, of which they had spoken. They had elected Morrow as their commander, with the rank of Colonel, while Wait had been made Major, Beemer and McLeod, Captains, and Chandler, Commissary.

By this time a report that a number of suspicious persons had been seen in the vicinity of Chippawa had reached the ears of James Cummings, a vigilant magistrate at that place, who sent out some men to investigate. Their deserted encampment in the swamp was discovered and the number of its occupants was closely estimated from traces they had left behind. Information was also obtained that their destination was some part of the Township of Pelham, where Mackenzie himself had found shelter and assistance during his flight to Buffalo, and he was still supposed to have numerous wellwishers and adherents.

On the 8th of June a small troop of Provincial cavalry from Toronto, known as the Queen's Lancers and commanded by Lieut. Magrath, had arrived at Queenston for the special duty of patrolling the river more effectively, and now a sergeant's party was detailed to



proceed to Pelham to gain intelligence of the appearance of any suspicious persons.

Meanwhile, Morrow's followers had absolutely refused to obey the militia order from McLeod to return, which Miller read to them, before they had succeeded in "striking a blow," and he had attempted to return to Lockport with this answer, but found the river bank so closely watched that he went back to their camp in the hope of persuading them at least to remain quiet until the fourth of July, when they could join in the general movement arranged for that date. They still remained undisturbed in their encampment and had enlisted a number of new recruits, mostly very young men or persons of no position. Jacob Beemer, for whom Miller had conceived a great dislike, seemed to have gained the ascendant in their councils and directed their operations. On the 20th they were joined by five or six persons from the United States, who confidently assured them that they would soon be followed by Major-General McLeod and three hundred men from Lockport. Encouraged by this information and finding that they numbered forty-nine men, they determined to attack the little party of Lancers which had lately taken up its quarters at Osterhout's tavern in St. John's. This consisted of a corporal and twelve men, commanded by Sergeant Robert Bailey, who, notwithstanding their designation as lancers, were only armed with swords and pistols.

In order to surround the village and prevent the escape of any of this outpost, it was determined to advance in three divisions. At nine o'clock the first of these, headed by Beemer, marched off and on their way broke into the house of Overholt, a very old man, who was obnoxious to some of them, not only because politically he was a Tory, but also because he had served in the Hessian contingent of Burgoyne's army and afterwards in Butler's Rangers during the American Revolution. This man was robbed by them of \$1,000 and his son of \$300 in gold and silver coin. The second band, led by Morrow himself, left camp two hours later, uniting with Beemer's party on the road, but did not arrive at St. John's until about two o'clock in the morning, by which time the third division also came up. A sentry who was posted outside the tavern challenged upon their approach, when he was fired at. He discharged his pistol and ran into the house, alarming Sergeant Bailey, who was in bed. The doors and windows were barricaded and the house was soon surrounded by the insurgents, shouting and discharging their firearms, with which they seem to have been well provided. The Lancers replied with their pistols from the windows of the upper story. About fifty shots are said to have penetrated

the roof and walls, but only one of the defenders was wounded, while they succeeded in shooting two of their assailants and kept them at bay for half an hour when they began to bring bundles of straw, with the avowed intention of burning the building, at the same time raising fierce cries of "No quarter." To avoid this horrible fate, Bailey agreed to surrender. When day broke the prisoners were marched away some distance into the woods and their captors discussed the question what should be done with them in their presence. Beemer and Chandler warmly urged that they should be hung and seven were actually selected for execution. Morrow and Miller, on the other hand, protested against this cruel decision and advised that they should be released after taking an oath not to bear arms again during the contest. Their opinion finally prevailed and the prisoners were formally paroled and released. The number of the insurgents seen by them was roughly estimated to exceed one hundred, and the most exaggerated accounts spread rapidly and created a great sensation on both sides of the frontier.

A correspondent of the *New York Journal of Commerce*, writing from Chippawa that day, June 21st, said:

"I arrived here to-day and found this place in a great excitement, owing to a battle which took place last night at Short Hills, about twelve miles hence, between a mounted troop of 100 British lancers and about 2,000 patriots.

"It resulted in the loss of four lancers and the capture of nearly all the rest. The patriots are fast gaining ground, and will not recede until they succeed or are exterminated. This place is garrisoned with five hundred regulars, the 24th Regiment, and the lancers, besides volunteers. Every person is thoroughly searched before he can leave the place.

"The steamboat which lands the passengers from Buffalo is searched. They very much fear an eruption in this place, and for this reason every hotel is under guard and every passenger searched by armed men."

The editor of the *Lewiston Telegraph*, a pronounced and ardent partisan of the revolutionary movements, furnished his readers on the same day with this account:

"An engagement took place last night at the Short Hills, Niagara District, U.C., between the patriots and a company of the Queen's Lancers. The Short Hills are thirteen miles from Niagara Falls and comprise a district of uneven surface, covered with thick woods and swamps, and admirably adapted to that species of warfare that the

patriots appear to have adopted. It is inhabited by men of a determined character and liberal principles and we have long expected an outbreak in that quarter.

"A company of the Queen's Lancers were sent into that quarter a week ago to put down any demonstration of patriotism. This morning at ten o'clock an express arrived at Niagara, who stated that the WHOLE COMPANY had been surprised and after the loss of a few killed, all who survived were taken prisoners.

"The report was at first doubted and a gentleman of the highest respectability went over to Queenston to ascertain the truth. Captain Palmer, the Commandant at that place, admitted that there had been a skirmish between ten of the lancers and two hundred patriots, in which the former lost their horses and equipments and were all taken prisoners, but were afterwards released.

"The leader of the patriots is said to be Samuel Chandler.

"We believe the whole company of lancers have been taken prisoners and are still retained as such. Philip Bender was the only man who escaped, and he was wounded in the leg. McLeod is supposed to be one of the patriot leaders and Samuel C. Frey is also supposed to be among them. For the last ten days the Canadian refugees have been returning by night in small parties, and we have understood their rendezvous to be in the Short Hills.

"This morning 110 regulars and some volunteers were ordered from Chippawa and Drummondville into that district, but as the patriots have now commenced the war, the woods are alive with them and the regulars will probably be all cut to pieces within twenty-four hours."

The *Daily Buffalonian*, another enthusiastic supporter of the "patriot" movement, announced a few days later that:

"The war in Canada will soon commence in earnest. There is little doubt that the whole London District is in arms. We predicted this when Lount and Matthews fell. That event produced a change in the feelings of the people of Canada, at which the Loyalists trembled. Thousands who before had been moderate or constitutional reformers then became radicals of the deepest dye.

"The silent preparations for the movement have been going on for three months. Arms have been collected and buried at different points, both in Canada and the United States. Several thousands of Canadians on either side of the line have signed the oath of freedom."

These extravagant expectations were, however, doomed to speedy and complete disappointment. The prompt advance of another detach-

ment of the lancers, acting in conjunction with several companies of the Second Lincoln Militia and a troop of local dragoons, upon the 21st of June, caused the insurgents to abandon their camp and disperse in great haste. Several prisoners were taken, among them Samuel Chandler, who was captured single-handed by Cornet Heath of the lancers, while on his way to purchase provisions. He was formidably armed and on his person was found one of the proclamations of June 7th, announcing the capture of Forts George and Missassauga. Lieut.-Colonel Rorback's letter describing the movements of his regiment has never been published.

“STAMFORD, 23rd June, 1838.

“SIR,—On hearing the report of the attack on the men stationed at St. John's, I felt it my duty to wait on you to receive instructions relative to the muster of the men of the 2nd Lincoln Militia for duty should you deem it necessary, and to endeavor to obtain an order for arms. As you directed me to give such directions as might be requisite, I ordered out four companies of the regiment, stationed since on the line between Queenston and Chippawa, and at the different cross roads, and went myself to St. John's, taking Captain McMicking, Captain and Adjutant Gordon, and 44 dragoons, where we remained the night of the 21st, having piquets out in different directions and also a patrol of six dragoons the whole night. Yesterday we proceeded to Rice's, at the Short Hills, near which I met Captain Hepburne with his company, who came to meet me there, as also Captain Bradshaw and his company and some volunteers. We then proceeded on the Canboro road, about four miles, with sixty mounted men and the infantry, about sixty. We took a cross road, about two miles, to where it was said was the encampment of the rebels. I then extended the two companies and went through the bush, directing the cavalry to keep a good lookout at the different cross roads and meet us at Rice's. We made no discovery on going through there, but on coming out got information of another place. We then proceeded to the cross roads and divided. I went to where I had information of some of the arms, etc., taken from our men at St. John's, placing the other party under charge of Captain Gordon, to proceed to the other encampment ground, where they made such discoveries as I presume he reported to you. We then went through the Short Hills generally and returned again to St. John's at 5 o'clock, where we found all quiet.

“The company under command of Captain Amos Bradshaw proceeded from Rice's to Misener's Bridge, on the Chippawa River, for

the purpose of cutting off the communication between the rebels and the Short Hills. The company under the command of Lieut. John Thompson were ordered to remain at Rice's until the morning.

"It gives me much satisfaction to state to you that the whole of the officers and men behaved in the most orderly manner and seemed determined to do their duty.

I have the honor to be,

Sir, etc., etc.,

A. ROBBACK,

*Lt.-Col. 2d Lincoln.*"\*

COLONEL TOWNSEND,

*Commanding the Niagara Frontier, etc., etc.*

The systematic way in which all roads leading to the frontier were guarded and the woods scoured in the vicinity of their late encampment, convinced the insurgents that there was little prospect of escaping across the Niagara and most of them fled westward, with the intention of reassembling at Sloat's tavern, fourteen miles from Hamilton, on the road to Grand River, with the purpose of entering the London District, in the hope of inciting a rising there. This news reached Hamilton on the morning of Sunday, the 24th, when Colonel Allan MacNab instantly ordered out four militia regiments from the Gore District, the 3d Gore, the Beverley regiment, the Queen's Own and the Queen's Rangers, to intercept them. Finding their retreat in that direction cut off, many of them turned back and were captured in detail. Sir George Arthur at once issued a proclamation forbidding all persons from leaving or entering the Province, unless provided with passports, and offered a reward of £250 for the apprehension of Morrow, who was soon after given up to the militia by a Scotch farmer, who found him hiding in the woods. Miller, Wait, Beemer, McLeod and McNulty, were all taken. Six of the insurgents were captured by the Gainsborough militia and some were even found lurking on Gull Island, in Mohawk Bay, near the mouth of Grand River, in the vain hope of getting across Lake Erie. In all, thirty-one persons, including two women, were arrested. Dr. J. T. Wilson was the only person of consequence who escaped. In Wait's possession was found a flag with two stars and the word "Liberty" embroidered upon it. Morrow had some maps and plans, and letters were taken, revealing the existence of a widespread plot.

\* Canadian Archives, Series C, Vol. 610, p. 201.

The *Daily Buffalonian*, of July 2nd, relates that:

"The most extensive conspiracy has been going forward for the last three months, from one end of Canada to the other, from the Thousand Islands, the Pirate Johnson's fastnesses, to Malden. Lines of secret posts have been run and until the skirmish at the Short Hills all was secret. Papers were taken there which let the matter out. The general movement was to have been on the Fourth."

The exasperation of the refugees and their sympathizers in the United States at the mass of the Canadian population, because they refused to be drawn into a revolutionary movement, knew no bounds. The editor of the *Lewiston Telegraph*, in relating the arrest of Morrow, vented his disappointment in these terms:

"Brave and chivalrous himself, he believed the Canadians would rally to the standard the moment it was raised, but he was doomed, and we hope it will be a lesson to Americans not to embark in any similar enterprise for the assistance of that cowardly people. They have shown themselves an inert, stupid mass, without a spark of the fire of seventy-six. A people whom neither the murder of their leaders, the imprisonment of their friends, the loss of their property or the tyrannical acts of a foreign despotism can arouse to resistance, deserve to be slaves, and sympathy and assistance for such a people is utterly thrown away. There are some to whom these remarks do not apply, some who would gladly peril everything for the redemption of their country, but the great mass of the people, who alone can effect a revolution, are stupid and indifferent."

Morrow seems to have maintained a thoroughly defiant attitude for some time after being taken. It is related that on being conducted through Queenston on his way to Niagara gaol, he was offered a glass of wine, which he accepted, and proposed the toast "May Canada never become quiet until the American eagle floats on the Heights of Queenston."

Three of the prisoners, Doan, Hart and Simpson, were admitted as Queen's evidence, and Morrow, Wait, and Chandler were tried at Niagara before Justice Jones, on July 21st. They were convicted and sentenced to be hung on the 30th. Wait and Chandler were recommended for mercy by the jury, the latter particularly, because of "his previous good character and his good feeling and humanity towards his neighbors," and from consideration for his large family. Morrow was duly executed on the day named, but the other two were respited and their sentence was ultimately commuted to one of trans-



portation for life. George Cooley, of New York, was tried and convicted on the day of Morrow's execution, and upon the 1st, 2d and 3d of August Linus Wilson Miller, of New York; William Reynolds, of Pennsylvania; Norman Mallory, of Chicago, and James Gemmill, John Grant, Murdoch McFadden, John James McNulty, Alexander McLeod, David Taylor James Waggoner, Garret Van Camp, John Vernon, George Buck, Jacob Beemer, Erastus Warren and John W. Brown, British subjects by birth or naturalization, were put upon trial. Reynolds, Mallory and Warren pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy. Miller's attorney set up a plea of insanity on behalf of his client, but all were convicted and sentenced to death on the 25th of August. The jury strongly recommended Miller and others for mercy on account of their youth. Miller was only twenty years of age, Reynolds and Buck were eighteen, McFadden but seventeen. Several prisoners were then acquitted. Petitions for clemency for the condemned men were signed by Alexander Hamilton, Sheriff of the Niagara District, and other influential residents of the vicinity, as well as by many inhabitants of the State of New York. The wives of Wait and Chandler made a personal and effective appeal to Lord Dunham, who instantly instructed Sir George Arthur to respite all the prisoners under sentence and send him a full report of their cases, at the same time calling his attention to a despatch from Lord Glenelg, the Colonial Secretary, dated the 21st of April, 1838, announcing "the earnest desire of the Government that the utmost lenity compatible with public safety should be exercised towards the insurgents." In reply, Arthur recommended that the worst offender among the British subjects should be executed and the remainder transported or confined in the penitentiary for a term of years. The Governor-General declined to concur, and reiterated his request for a report, with full information. Accordingly, on the 27th and 28th of August, Arthur convened the Executive Council, of whom Robert Baldwin Sullivan, William Allan, Augustus Baldwin and William Henry Draper attended. They reaffirmed their previous opinion that "prompt and exemplary punishment of the criminals implicated in the late excursion is necessary for the public safety," and recommended that Jacob Beemer should be executed, that Samuel Chandler, Benjamin Wait and Alexander McLeod should be transported for life, and that Erastus Warren should be committed to the penitentiary for fourteen years, and John W. Brown for three years. The Council declined to recommend any of these prisoners for unconditional pardon, and stated "their opinion that the punishment of all these criminals is essentially necessary for the preservation



of the colony and for the purpose of deterring those inclined to enmity with the Province from further reiteration of hostile attempts against it." In respect to Beemer, however, the Governor-General overruled the recommendation of the Executive Council and commuted his sentence to transportation for life.

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ILLUSTRATIVE DOCUMENTS.

*Hon. W. H. Draper to James Cummings, at Chippawa.*

HAMILTON, 4th March, 1838.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have heard that you are conducting an inquiry into the conduct and proceedings of some of the people of Pelham, who are suspected of being no better than they ought to be. The enclosed papers may be useful to you. They were taken among those of McKenzie after our skirmish at Montgomery's on the 7th Dec. last.

Be careful of them and return them at some convenient opportunity.

(From original letter in my possession.)

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*Proclamation by His Excellency Sir George Arthur, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major-General Commanding Her Majesty's Forces therein, etc., etc.*

Whereas, on the morning of the 21st of the present month of June a large body of armed men assembled in the Township of Pelham in the Niagara District and attacked and plundered a house in that neighborhood of a large sum of money and other property and fired upon and overpowered a small detachment of the embodied militia there stationed.

And whereas, information has been received by me that certain evil-disposed persons connected with the brigands who have of late molested and disturbed the peace of the American and British frontiers have crossed the Niagara River and lurk and secrete themselves in parts of the District of Niagara with the knowledge and connivance of some of the disaffected resident inhabitants.

And whereas, it is necessary for the peace and security of the District of Niagara that the ingress and egress of idle and evil-minded

persons should be restrained and prevented and that the perpetrators of the above outrage should be brought to condign punishment.

I do therefore strictly order and command all officers, magistrates, and others whom it may concern, that no person should be permitted to land upon or leave the shore on the British side of the Niagara River coming from or going to the United States territory, unless he can give a full and reasonable account of himself and show that he is coming or going in the prosecution of his lawful affairs and business, which person shall be furnished with a passport to secure him from further hindrance or molestation.

And I do hereby earnestly call upon all magistrates, officers, and other loyal subjects of the Queen for their best and united exertions in restoring the peace and tranquillity of the Province, in the prevention of crime and disorder and in the apprehension of the guilty, and I assure them of every support and assistance which may be required for these purposes to the utmost extent of the civil and military power which Her Majesty has been pleased to place in my hands.

Given under my hand and seal at arms at Toronto this 22nd day of June in the year of our Lord 1838, of Her Majesty's reign the second.

By command of His Excellency,

GEO. ARTHUR.

C. A. HAGERMAN, *Atty.-Gen.*

D. CAMERON, *Secy.*

(From the *Buffalo Daily Star*, June 27th, 1838.)

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PROCLAMATION.

UPPER CANADA.

*By His Excellency Sir George Arthur, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major-General Commanding Her Majesty's Forces, therein.*

Whereas, the body of armed rebels under the command of one JAMES MORREAU who, on the morning of the 21st of this present month, attacked a small advanced post of the Queen's Lancers by whom they were most gallantly resisted, have already fled from the Militia Forces sent in pursuit of them and are seeking to escape the consequences of

disturbing the peace and tranquillity of this Province and of their infatuated and futile attempt to subvert our institutions.

And whereas, these parties have held out expectations of aid and reinforcements from the inhabitants of the United States, not reflecting that there are thousands of British-born subjects who, though emigrants to that country, preserve their attachment to their native land and to their sovereign and who are ready, should occasion require them, to rush forward to support the Government and put down any insurrection here.

And whereas, some of these insurgents have already been taken and from the arrangements now made and from the spirit and zeal displayed in their pursuit by the loyal inhabitants of the country, their escape is rendered almost impossible.

And whereas, there is reason to fear that some persons through ignorance and others from disaffection may harbor, conceal, or assist these fugitives in their endeavors to escape from justice,

Now, I do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS to any person or persons who shall apprehend the said JAMES MORREAU and cause him to be brought to justice, and a free pardon will be given to any of his followers, not being ringleaders or having committed any murder, who shall arrest and deliver up the said James Morreau.

And I do caution all persons not to harbor, conceal, or in any manner to assist these rebels and fugitives, since by so doing they will commit a high crime involving consequences of the most severe and penal character.

And I do further express my warmest thanks and acknowledgments to Her Majesty's loyal and faithful subjects whose exertions against these criminals have rendered their efforts vain and have compelled them to flight and dispersion, hereby assuring them that I am using every power at my command for their safeguard and protection and for the bringing to immediate justice the invaders of their country.

Given under my hand and seal at arms at Drummondville this twenty-third day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight and of Her Majesty's reign, the second.

GEORGE ARTHUR.

By His Excellency's command,

W. H. DRAPER, *Solicitor-General*.

Printed by T. Sewell, *Reporter* office, Niagara.

(From handbill in possession of the Niagara Historical Society.)

## CONFIDENTIAL CIRCULAR.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, 20th June, 1838.

SIR,—In consequence of the various and often contradictory reports of assemblages and meetings of disaffected and evil-disposed persons within the Province, acting in supposed concert with refugees and vagabond foreigners beyond its limits, it has occurred to the Lieutenant-Governor that the sheriffs in their several districts may have it in their power by the exercise of due activity and discretion to obtain extensive and correct information on this subject which might be of great use to the Government.

I am therefore commanded by His Excellency to request that you will, by means of your deputies and by communication with such loyal subjects within your district as you may see fit to consult with, endeavor to gain correct intelligence of any seditious and traitorous projects or designs which may be agitated or discussed by ill-disposed individuals and that from time to time, as occasion may warrant you, report thereupon to me for His Excellency's information.

I beg to add that the Lt.-Governor anticipates very great advantage from your exertions at the present moment.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN MACAULEY.

To the Sheriff of the Niagara District.

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*Circular letter from Alexander Hamilton, Sheriff of the Niagara District, to certain Magistrates of that District.*

QUEENSTON, 27th June, 1838.

SIR,—In furtherance of the within communication from the Government House, I take the liberty of calling upon you to assist me in carrying into effect the views of the Lt.-Governor therein expressed and have to request that you will take every means in your power to discover any such traitorous correspondences or meetings in your vicinity and take such measures in conjunction with any other magistrate or magistrates as you may deem meet or as circumstances may warrant, immediately reporting to me what may have been done.

I would also observe that your assistance is particularly requested

in discovering and apprehending any persons who may have been engaged in the late insurrection at St. John's either directly or indirectly by furnishing the insurgents with provisions, arms, etc., or aiding or abetting them in any way; at the same time I would recommend that great caution may be used in the apprehension of any person without *direct* or at least very strong presumptive proof of their guilt being adduced.

I note below the names of other magistrates to whom I have also written that all may act in concert as also with the commanding officer of the station in your respective neighborhoods to whom the production of this will be a sufficient authority for furnishing such military assistance as may be required.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,  
Sheriff.

P.S.—Please acknowledge receipt of this by return mail communicating with me by the same channel once or twice a week while the present excitement prevails.

George Rykert, Esq., St. Catharines.  
Henry Nelles, Esq., Grimsby.  
David Thompson, Esq., York.  
A. S. St. John, Esq., Dunnville.  
B. Tench, Esq., Port Colborne.  
J. Johnston, Esq., Humberstone.  
William Smith, Esq., Fort Erie.  
James Cummings, Esq., Chippawa.  
John Davis, Esq., St. John's.  
Duncan McFarland, Esq., Port Robinson.

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The Toronto *Patriot* of July 2nd, 1838, contains a list of twenty-four persons taken at or near the Short Hills and sent to that city.

*From Connecticut.*

Samuel Chandler, aged 48, wagonmaker.

*From Pennsylvania.*

James Morreau, aged 38, tanner.

William Reynolds, aged 18, saddler.

*From New York.*

Garret Van Camp, aged 28, laborer.  
Linus W. Miller, aged 20, student-at-law.  
George Cooley, aged 29, farmer.  
Norman Mallory, aged 23, laborer.  
Loren Hedger, aged 27, blacksmith.  
Solomon Kemp, aged 37, shoemaker.

*From Scotland.*

George Buck, aged 18, farmer.  
James Gemmill, aged 22, laborer.  
Murdoch McFadden, aged 19, farmer.

*Canadians.*

Freeman Brady, aged 21, farmer.  
Robert Kelly, aged 30, blacksmith.  
Ebenezer Rice, aged 48, innkeeper.  
David Taylor, aged 24, farmer.  
Abraham Clarke, aged 33, blacksmith.  
John J. McNulty, aged 30, carpenter.  
John Grant, aged 34, wheelwright.  
Street Chase, aged 33, wagonmaker.  
James Waggoner, aged 38, farmer.  
Edward Seymour, aged 26, laborer.  
Alexander McLeod.  
Benjamin Wait.

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*Hon. W. H. Draper to James Cummings at Chippawa.*

TORONTO, 14th July, 1838.

MY DEAR SIR,—As the court for the trial of the Short Hills prisoners opens on Wednesday I am anxious to save time by having the witnesses ready on the first day. Will you do me the favor to request the officer in command to direct the attendance of Cornet Heath, Sergeant Bailey and such of the Lancers as have been used as witnesses in the affair already? Also two of the magistrates taking the examination should be in attendance. Such other witnesses as may be within your reach should be notified. And if Hart and Warren are in a condition to admit of their being removed they should be sent down in



custody to Niagara gaol. You can send a mittimus founded on their own examinations.

I shall endeavor to have the indictment ready on the first day to go before the grand jury.

(From original letter in my possession.)

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*Hon. W. H. Draper to James Cummings at Chippawa.*

TORONTO, 27th July, 1838.

MY DEAR SIR,—May I beg you will see that the rifle, etc., taken from Benjamin Wait are brought down on Wednesday. I shall also require the presence of Richard Savage and generally of all the witnesses in the different cases. Any steps you can take to ensure their punctual attendance will greatly facilitate the proceedings.

Morrow's execution will take place on Monday and I have no doubt the example will be beneficial. I sincerely hope it may prevent a recurrence of these mad attempts and give peace to the country. Most sincerely do I trust that we shall not have any more prisoners to take for new offences but that the punishment of those now in custody will be the last that will be necessary.

(From original letter in my possession.)

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*Brooke Young to James Cummings.*

CULDAFF COTTAGE, GUELPH,  
12th Nov., 1838.

(*Extract.*)

You have been misinformed in the statement that "the property of James Brown was left in my office at the Ontario House *during the examination of the Short Hills prisoners.*" It was a considerable time previous to the attack upon the Lancers that James Brown was apprehended at the Ferry in the act of smuggling across to this side the rifle-barrels, etc., which you have detailed in your letter. He was brought up to Colonel Townsend and the articles taken from him in my presence, and he was distinctly told by Colonel Townsend that they should not be restored to him again as there was but little doubt from his ascertained character and the illegality and suspicious nature of the whole transaction that the implements were intended to be manufactured by him into arms for the use of the banditti then known to be collecting in the immediate vicinity of Brown's residence.

(From original letter in my possession.)



## II.

### THE HAMILTONS OF QUEENSTON, KINGSTON AND HAMILTON.

BY H. F. GARDINER, BRANTFORD.

(Read at the Annual Meeting of the O. H. S. at Niagara-on-the-Lake, June 8th, 1905.)

A prominent man in Queenston a century ago was Hon. Robert Hamilton, descended from Alexander Hamilton, of Silverton Hill, whose brother James, of Cadyow, having been created a Lord of Parliament 28th June, 1445, married Mary, eldest daughter of James the Second, King of Scotland, and became the ancestor, through his daughter Elizabeth, of Henry Stuart, Earl of Darnley, husband of Mary Queen of Scots, and through his son James, Earl of Arran, the ancestor of the Dukes of Hamilton and Abercorn. The brothers, James and Alexander Hamilton, traced their origin to Gilbert de Hameldun, whose name occurs in the Chartulary of Paisley, 1272, and who was the father of

Walter, who swore fealty to King Edward I. of England, 1292, and had two sons,

1. David, ancestor of the Dukes of Hamilton.
2. John, ancestor of the Earls of Haddington.

Fifth in descent from David were Sir James of Cadyow and Alexander of Silverton Hill, above mentioned.

Tenth in descent from Alexander Hamilton of Silverton Hill was John Hamilton, Minister of Bolton, born 1714, died 1797, who married Jane Wright, and had by her three sons and one daughter.

The eldest son of the Minister of Bolton was Hon. Robert Hamilton, of Queenston, Upper Canada, who died in 1809. He is described as a merchant of Niagara, a member of the Land Board at that place, a member of the first Executive Council of Upper Canada in 1791, and first Judge of the District of Nassau, which extended from the River Trent on Bay Quinte to Long Point on Lake Erie. During the American Revolution Mr. Hamilton, in partnership with Richard Cartwright, established a store on Carlton Island, near the military post which was known as Fort Haldimand, and carried on an extensive trade with the Indians. Soon after the close of the war Mr. Hamilton

removed to Queenston, and was appointed one of the local judges, having Lieut.-Colonel John Butler as his colleague on the bench.

Captain Patrick Campbell, who visited Niagara in December, 1790, wrote: "Mr. Robert Hamilton, a gentleman of the first rank and property in the neighborhood, and one of the Governor's Council, came also to wait on me and invite me to his house, an honor I readily embraced. He and Mrs. Hamilton were so very obliging as to go along with me in their oak sled to see the grand Falls of Niagara."

When the Duke of Kent, grandfather of our present King, visited Niagara Falls in 1791, he and his party lunched at Mr. Hamilton's on their way back.

The Duc de la Rochefoucault-Liancourt wrote in 1795: "Mr. Hamilton, an opulent merchant, who is concerned in the whole inland trade of this part of America, possesses in Queen's Town a very fine house, built in the English style; he has also a farm, a distillery and a tan-yard. This merchant bears an excellent character; he is at present in England."

The following entry is found in Mrs. Simcoe's diary, dated at Niagara, 30th July, 1792: "We stopped and breakfasted at Mr. Hamilton's, a merchant who lives two miles from here at the landing, where the cargoes going to Detroit are landed and sent nine miles to Fort Chippewa. Mr. Hamilton has a very good stone house, the back rooms looking on the river. A gallery, the length of the house, is a delightful covered walk, both below and above, in all weather."

J. Ross Robertson writes: "Hamilton built a large stone residence at Queenston, a brewery and a warehouse. In 1791 he was appointed a member of the Legislative Council, an office he retained until his death. For some time he distinguished himself, in connection with Mr. Cartwright, his old partner, also a member, by opposing Government measures, thereby incurring Lieut.-Governor Simcoe's lively displeasure. In one of the Governor's despatches he denounces Hamilton as an avowed Republican, but when it was hinted that certain privileges would be taken away from them, the opposition ceased. Governor Simcoe acknowledged that he had received much valuable information respecting the commerce of the country, and particularly the Indian trade of the far West, from Mr. Hamilton."

John Radenhurst, who was chief clerk in the office of the Surveyor-General for many years, states, in his evidence taken before Lord Durham's Commission in 1838, that the general price paid by speculators for the two-hundred-acre lots granted to the sons and daughters of U. E. Loyalists was from a gallon of rum up to perhaps six pounds,

and he mentions Hon. Robert Hamilton as among the largest purchasers of these lands. Mr. Hamilton's acquisitions amounted to about one hundred thousand acres.

Dr. William Canniff says, in his "Settlement of Upper Canada," page 335, that when Governor Simcoe's scheme for the promotion of higher education was under consideration the Hon. Robert Hamilton, of Queenston, had a brother living in Scotland, and it was through him that an offer was made first to the celebrated Dr. Chalmers. Not desiring to come, he mentioned the name of his friend Strachan, to whom the offer was then made. Mr. Strachan decided to come. Thus it was the veteran school teacher, the divine, the founder of universities was led to Canada to become the occupant of one of the most conspicuous places in the Province of Upper Canada. He arrived at Kingston the last day of the year 1799, having been over four months on the way, but when Strachan arrived Simcoe had been recalled, and his scheme was at least in abeyance. A school was established at Kingston in 1800 by the Hon. R. Cartwright for his sons, having Mr. Strachan for teacher, and among the other pupils were two sons of Hon. Robert Hamilton, James and Samuel.

Hon. Robert Hamilton married, first, Mrs. Robertson, and secondly, Mrs. Catharine McLean, in whose honor the name of the Village of Shipman's Corners was changed to St. Catharines in 1809. (See Biography of Hon. W. H. Merritt, page 49.) By his first wife he had five sons,

1. Robert, who married Mary Biggar and died in 1856, leaving issue.
2. George, of whom hereafter.
3. James, who married Catharine Warren, and had a son Henry and a daughter Catherine.
4. Alexander, who married Hannah Owen Jarvis, and died in 1839, leaving issue.
5. Samuel.

By his second wife Hon. Robert Hamilton had three sons and one daughter.

6. Joseph.
7. Peter Hunter, of whom hereafter.
8. John, of whom hereafter.
9. Mary.

George Hamilton, who died in 1836, married Maria Lavinia Jarvis, who was born 31st December, 1788, and died 13th May, 1829. She was the eldest daughter of William Jarvis, Provincial Secretary of Upper Canada under Governor Simcoe, born 1756, died 1817, a native of Stamford, Connecticut, the fifth son of Samuel Jarvis and his wife Martha Seymour. William Jarvis rose from Ensign to Colonel in the Queen's Rangers, or First American Regiment, that commanded by John Graves Simcoe. He married December 12th, 1785, Miss Hannah Owen Peters, daughter of Dr. Peters, an Episcopal clergyman of Hebron, Conn. The children of George Hamilton were:

1. Robert Jarvis, born 1812, died 1892.
2. Catharine Hannah.
3. Samuel Askin.
4. Maria, who married W. H. Fitzgerald and had issue.
5. George.
6. Augusta Hannah.
7. Catharine, who married Samuel Black Freeman and had issue.
8. Caroline Augusta, who married Alfred Boulton and had issue.

A paper written by one of George Hamilton's granddaughters states that when the war of 1812 broke out he was living at Niagara-on-the-Lake with his wife, and deeming the frontier town an unsafe place of residence, they moved to the head of Lake Ontario. "The young mother, with her baby boy (Robert Jarvis Hamilton) in her arms, rode on horseback all through the bridle paths, till they reached the haven of refuge on the mountain side above the beautiful waters of Burlington Bay, and on the spot now occupied by the handsome residence of Samuel Barker, Esq. (M.P.), the young couple built their log house, a house long famed for its generous hospitality, where even the red men of the forest were welcome guests. George Hamilton was what we would call to-day a public-spirited man, and took a deep interest in those about him. He laid out a number of streets in the town and presented to that corporation the Court House Square, the Wood Market (on John street), and our pretty little Gore Park on King street. He was for a number of years the Treasurer of the Counties of Wentworth and Halton and took an active part in the politics of the day, being for a long period a member of the Parliament of Upper Canada. He served in the militia in the war of 1812, holding the rank of Captain."

The reference to the log house is a bit of poetic license. Mr. Durand occupied a house on that site before Mr. Hamilton's arrival.

Charles Durand, who was born in that house in 1811, and who knew Mr. Hamilton well, writes: "No account of the early settlers of Hamilton would be complete without the mention of George Hamilton, who for over a quarter of a century was the best known man in Hamilton."

His townspeople have not been unmindful of his services. In Hamilton cemetery, that beautiful City of the Dead, situated where Harvey and Vincent had their camp on Burlington Heights when the decisive battle of Stoney Creek was fought, June 5th, 1813, there stands in the vicinity of the chapel a handsome monument of polished granite, erected to his memory in 1894 by the Corporation of the City of Hamilton. What his descendants love best to remember of him was his kindness to the poor and needy. No suppliant was ever turned from his door. The late Major Glasgow told the following story about him:

"In the year 1832 a party of immigrants sailed slowly up the Bay, tired and worn by their long voyage from the Old Land and longing to set their feet once more on the green grass, dreading a longer stay on their infected vessel, for the deadly cholera had sadly thinned their numbers; but as they near the desired haven a new difficulty confronts them. A crowd of townspeople opposed their landing for fear of the dreadful scourge. In this dilemma, a Christian gentleman stepped forth with, 'Friends, we cannot leave these women and children cooped up in yonder boat to die; let us go to work and build them a shelter, and supply their necessities.' That man was George Hamilton. Many hands made light work, and temporary houses were soon erected for the grateful strangers."

George Hamilton had not been long the owner of property in Barton Township before the Gore District was formed, with the Town of Hamilton as its capital. His own residence was close to the base of the "Mountain," on what is now called John street. Then the highway from Niagara to Ancaster followed the line of King street (called the Ridge Road, because it kept to the driest ground) and thence along John street up the Mountain. There was a road allowance, but no road, on James street. The first village lots sold by Mr. Hamilton were on John street, south of King. They belonged to farm lot No. 14, 3rd concession of Barton Township.

The writer has seen a memorandum, in George Hamilton's handwriting, relating to the transfers and titles of the property he acquired

on the site of the present City of Hamilton, from which the following items (without the explanatory notes) are taken:

"Transfer part Lot 11, 4th concession, Barton, 24 acres, 2 roods, 14 perches, John Wedge to James Durand, dower barred, not registered, wife not party." (John Wedge patented 200 acres on the Mountain, south of the Land and Aikman properties, the patents being dated May 17, 1802.)

"Transfer of Lot No. 12, 4th concession, Barton, 100 acres land, Philip and Ann Kribbs to James Durand, dower barred, registered, King's deed wanted."

"King's deed for Lot No. 14, 3rd concession, Barton, 100 acres, to Daniel Springer." (That is the farm bounded by the following streets in Hamilton: Main, James, Aberdeen avenue and the line Mary street would cover if it were extended south of King street to the Mountain.)

"Transfer of Lot No. 14, 3rd concession, no receipt, Daniel Springer to John Springer, registered, dower not barred, wife not party except signature." (The Crown patent for Lot No. 14, 3rd concession, to Daniel Springer, is dated May 17, 1802.)

"Transfer of part Lot No. 14, 27 acres, no receipt, John Springer to Thomas Dexter." (It would appear as if this land was transferred from owner to owner before the issue of the Crown patent, for "The History of Barton Lodge" says, page 127, that "meetings were held at Brother Aikman's until the 12th of March, 1802, at which time the lodge was removed to the house of Brother Dexter, at the forks made by the old road, which turns to the right shortly after the ascent of the Mountain is begun, and the new road, which turns to the left." Robertson's "History of Freemasonry" says, page 665, that the house of Mr. Dexter was on the site of Barker's residence, on upper John street, Hamilton.)

"Transfer of part Lot No. 14, 3rd concession, Barton, 27 acres, Thomas Dexter to James Durand."

"Transfer of the above lots of land (and others not here mentioned), in all 257 acres, 2 roods, 14 perches, James Durand to George Hamilton, not registered, wife not party, nor dower barred." (It would appear that Hamilton bought out all Durand's belongings in that neighborhood.)



Samuel Barker, Esq., M.P., has kindly supplied the following abstract from the papers in his possession :

*Lot 14, 3rd concession, Barton, 100 acres.*

1. The Crown to Daniel Springer, 17th May, 1802.

Daniel Springer, son of a U. E. Loyalist, was grantee of the Crown of 100 acres, being Lot No. 14, 3rd concession, Barton, then in the County of Lincoln, later in the County of Wentworth.

2. Daniel Springer to John Springer, 2nd April, 1803.

Daniel Springer, of Delaware, London District, to John Springer, of Barton, County of Lincoln, in consideration of £50, grants and conveys 100 acres, more or less, composed of Lot 14, in the 3rd concession of Barton.

3. John Springer to Thomas Dexter, 10th November, 1803, two portions of Lot 14.

John Springer, of Barton, husbandman, to Thomas Dexter, of Barton, innkeeper, in consideration of £120, grants two parcels of land, part of the 100-acre lot 14, in the 3rd concession of Barton.

First parcel, 13 ac., 1r., 5p., more or less, commencing at a post marked R S over T S planted at the foot of the Mountain and about fifty links on the east side of the old road leading to Niagara, thence ——— to the corner of the said Thomas Dexter's fence, near his dwelling house, etc.

Second parcel, 14 acres, more or less, beginning at a stake marked W W over T D, planted near a white oak tree, about three rods northerly of a cluster of basswood trees, growing on the western limits of the said Lot 14, thence along the said ——— to a post planted in the western side of a spring run, which passes by the still house, thence ——— to a stake in the lane passing by the said dwelling-house, etc.

4. Thomas Dexter to James Durand, 7th April, 1806, the same two portions of Lot 14.

Thomas Dexter, late of the Township of Barton, husbandman, to James Durand, of the Township of Woodhouse, County of Norfolk and District of London, merchant, in consideration of £312 10s., grants the same two parcels of land as mentioned above.

5. John Springer to James Durand, 28th Dec., 1803, 8 acres, part of Lot 14.

John Springer, of Barton, yeoman, to James Durand, of the



Township of Stamford, County of Lincoln, merchant, in consideration of £40 5s., grants eight acres, etc.

6. John Springer to James Durand, 24th Jan., 1815, Lot 14, 3rd concession, Barton, in consideration of £1 5s. and of facts recited.

John Springer to James Durand, after reciting, "Whereas a deed of B and S for Lot No. 14, in the 3rd concession of Barton, in the District of Niagara, Province of Upper Canada, was entered into between me, J. S., of, etc., yeoman, and Sarah, my wife, of the one part, and James Durand, of the same place, gentleman, of the other part, the full consideration money for which parcel or tract of land I, the said John Springer, and Sarah, my wife, acknowledge to have received from the said J. D., and whereas in consequence of the state of warfare between Great Britain and the United States of America the deed from me, the said John Springer, and Sarah, my wife, to the said James Durand, for the said Lot No. 14, in the 3rd concession of the Township of Barton, is supposed to be lost and the office of enregistration destroyed, and I, the said John Springer, and Sarah, my wife, being called upon to secure the title of the said premises to the said James Durand, by reconveying the said premises," therefore, the said Springer and wife, in consideration of the further sum of 25 shillings, grant and confirm unto the said James Durand, his heirs and assigns forever, all that parcel (the land described and conveyed is the same as that in above memo). Note.—The destruction of the Lincoln County Registry Office during the war doubtless gave a deal of trouble to land-owners.

7. James Durand and Keziah, his wife, to George Hamilton, 25th January, 1815.

James Durand, of Barton, and wife, to George Hamilton, late of the town of Queenston, but now of Barton, gentleman, in consideration of £1,750, grant 257 acres, 2 roods, 14 perches, being composed of:

1st—100 acres, being Lot 12 in 4th concession, Barton. (Philip Crips, or Kribbs, was patentee of Lots 12 and 13, 4th concession, Barton, August 10th, 1801.)

2nd—100 acres, being—here follows description of Lot 14 in 3rd concession, Barton, as above.

3rd—Also one other parcel, 19 acres, being part of Lot No. 13 in 3rd concession, Barton.

4th—Also part of Lot 11 in 4th concession, Barton.

The records of the purchases by George Hamilton will give an idea of land values ninety years ago.

George Hamilton lived to see the village which he had founded become quite a flourishing and important town, doing a large trade with the interior in goods brought to the head of the lake by boat. On his death, Robert Jarvis Hamilton became head of the family. He married, first, Catharine Robertson, and, secondly, Mary Wright. His children by his first wife were:

1. William, who married Mary Myles.
2. Catharine, who married Dr. Charles Donnelly.
3. Agnes, who married Charles Lemon.
4. Henry.
5. Jessie, who married Dr. James Alway.

The children by his second wife were:

6. George, who married Anna Hunter.
7. Maria, who married F. S. O'Connor.
8. Caroline.
9. John Harvey, who married Annie Farmer.
10. Jean Chalmers, who married Charles Wellesley Ricketts.
11. Augusta Mary.
12. May.

Robert Jarvis Hamilton was a prominent and influential citizen of Hamilton, but he did not, like his father, aspire to Parliamentary honors. George Hamilton represented Wentworth in the Upper Canadian Legislature from 1821 to 1830, when he was succeeded by Allan Napier MacNab.

Peter Hunter Hamilton, a half-brother of George, acquired Lot No. 15 in the 3rd concession of Barton, which had been patented from the Crown by Lieut. Caleb Reynolds, March 19th, 1798. The property is now included by James, Main, Bay and Aberdeen Streets in the City of Hamilton. This farm was mortgaged to the Government as collateral security for a loan to the Desjardins Canal Company, in the thirties, and nearly seventy years later a cloud was cast upon the titles of a lot of valuable property, the loan having never been repaid. Peter H. Hamilton's house was on the site of the residence of William Hendrie, senior, on Bold Street. He married, in 1824, Harriett Durand, daughter of James Durand, and sister of Charles Durand, Esq., barrister, who is still living in Toronto, aged 94. He had eleven children.

A full brother of Peter Hunter Hamilton was Hon. John Hamilton, of Kingston, born at Queenston, 1802, died 1882. He was the youngest son of Hon. Robert Hamilton. After a short time at school at Queenston, he was sent to Edinburgh, where he received a classical training at the Academy. At the age of sixteen he was back in Canada. He served an apprenticeship in the wholesale warehouse of DeRiver, Blackwood & Co., Montreal, and returned to Queenston, where he entered upon the business of building and running steamboats. He owned, though he did not build, the *Frontenac*, the first steamer that plied on the waters of Lake Ontario. The fare from Kingston to York (Toronto) was £3, with £1 more to Queenston, and an extra charge of five shillings was made for a dog. Mr. Hamilton built the *Queenston*, the *Great Britain*, the *Lord Sydenham* (which was the first large boat that ever ran the rapids), the *Passport*, *Canada*, *Kingston*, and *Sovereign*; and he chartered many others. For a long time he even made a determined fight against the Grand Trunk Railway, which became a competitor for the carrying trade of Upper Canada. John Hamilton also maintained a line of stage coaches. He was called to the Legislative Council in 1831, and served continuously in the Upper House for more than fifty years. In 1881 his colleagues in the Senate of Canada presented him with a complimentary address, which was read by Sir Alexander Campbell. He was chairman of the Board of Trustees of Queen's College from its incorporation in 1841 until his death. Senator Hamilton's figure was large and well knit; his countenance was marked by singular dignity and benevolence. Intelligence and refinement shone there, and were characteristic also of his manners and conversation. He married in early life Frances Pasia, daughter of David Macpherson, of Inverness, Scotland, by whom he had ten children, several of whom lived to occupy influential positions.

Thus we see that the history of the Canadian branch of the noble family of Hamilton began before the organization of Upper Canada as a separate province, and its members had much to do with the development and progress of the country. The living descendants of Hon. Robert Hamilton are very numerous, and at the meeting of the Ontario Historical Society in this place it is appropriate that a word should be spoken concerning them and their achievements.

### III.

#### THE PETUNS.

BY LIEUT.-COLONEL G. W. BRUCE, PRESIDENT HURON INSTITUTE.

(Read at the Annual Meeting of the O. H. S. at Collingwood, July 20th, 1906.)

Much of the scant material from which the story of the Petun Indians may be drawn has already been utilized by Mr. Connolly, Mr. Boyle, Dean Harris and others who have contributed to the Archaeological Reports for Ontario. All, therefore, that I propose to do, in the present paper, is to give a short outline of the history and national life of the Tobacco Nation, compiled from the stray references of the Jesuit missionaries, the few essays of recent writers, and the traditions of the scattered remnants of the Petuns themselves, and of their successors in the Blue Mountain country, the Ojibways, verified by very incomplete explorations made on the ground where they had attained their highest civilization.

According to the earliest traditions of the Petuns, they came originally from the region known to us as Ungava. They seem to have a hazy national sub-consciousness of long journeys by land and sea, and of intercourse with the little Arctic people, which may point to an early migration from the old world by way of the Aleutian Islands and Alaska. It was not, however, until the time of their residence in Ungava that, as part of the great Huron-Iroquois group of nations, they attained to anything like a settled national life. They called themselves, then and ever after, the Turtle People, and claimed descent from the great turtle on whose back Ataensic obtained a vantage point from which to make the earth.

Long before the white man came to the continent, the whole group of nations had migrated southward and taken possession of the banks of the St. Lawrence. The Senecas occupied the South bank and the Island of Montreal; the Turtle People held the North bank, from the Ottawa to the Manicougan River; while the closely allied Algonquin nations settled on either side of them—the Ottawas to the Westward, along the Ottawa River, and the Delewares to the Eastward, as far as the mouth of the St. Lawrence. Here the Turtle People were known as Tionontates or Kionontates, the name meaning "The waters rushing by," or "The country of the rushing waters." The Indians who met Cartier at Hochelaga were Senecas and Tionontates.

Here they had dwelt together in peace for some hundreds of years, but soon after the visit of Cartier trouble began. As sometimes happens, a woman was at the bottom of it. A Kiononta brave fell in love with a Seneca woman, and, as a slight token of his affection, murdered some Senecas against whom his sweetheart had a clan feud. This brought on a war which lasted for more than a generation and involved not only the Tionontates, but their allies, the Ottawas, as well. A few of the Tionontates, however, refused to take part in the quarrel and migrated westward to the Niagara Peninsula, whence they extended northward and westward, and were afterwards known as the Neutrals. The war went hard against the Northern allies, and first the Ottawas, and then a large part of the Tionontates were driven out. The Ottawas found a home in Northern Michigan; the Tionontates settled in the district between Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay and became afterwards known as the Hurons. The remainder of the Tionontates carried on the war with varying success for many years, but at last, wearied of the strife, decided to join their kinsmen, the Neutrals. They crossed the river at Kingston, and, following the southern shore of Lake Ontario, reached the Niagara River. Here they remained in peace for some length of time, for the Senecas, who had followed them, had found attractive hunting grounds on the banks of the Hudson River. However, as these latter spread throughout the State of New York they began to press upon the Neutral country, and the Neutrals, true to their policy of peace, urged the Tionontates to move on. They therefore crossed the Niagara and travelled around the head of Lake Ontario eastward to Toronto, where they spent five or ten years of the greatest prosperity, and gave the name Toronto, or Land of Plenty, to their new home. They did not remain long unmolested. Their active foes across the lake soon compelled them to make another migration northward and westward, where they came in contact with the Hurons and Algonquins, from whom they finally wrested the eastern slopes of the Blue Mountains, in the present Counties of Grey and Simcoe.

After the war of conquest they lived at peace with their Huron and Algonquin neighbors and cultivated the arts of peace so assiduously that by the middle of the seventeenth century they had attained a much higher point of wealth, prosperity and civilization than any of their kindred people. They found their new country particularly adapted for growing and curing tobacco and made this, after the raising of Indian corn, their chief industry. Hence, they became known to the Jesuit missionaries and to the Hurons as the Tobacco or Petun Nation.

When they came to the Mountains the Turtle People were divided

into nine clans, or, more correctly speaking, gentes, taking their totems from the animals from whom they claimed descent, namely, the Big Turtle, the Little Turtle, the Mud Turtle, the Beaver and the Porcupine, which formed one division or brotherhood of clans; the Deer, the Bear, the Snake, and the Hawk, which formed another brotherhood; and the Wolf, which formed a brotherhood of itself, and bore the relation of cousinship with each of the others.

Marriages never took place between members of the same brotherhood, but a Turtle might marry a Wolf, or a Porcupine marry a Bear. The children were of the clan of their mother. As I have said, they all called themselves the Turtle People and the Turtle clans were considered the most ancient and honorable of all. The head chiefship was originally held by the Turtles, but before the nation came to the St. Lawrence this distinction had passed to the Deer clan, who were by far the most populous and powerful of all the clans. The Wolf clan held the position of mediator or advisers between the others and took direction of affairs of state. They were the politicians and great executive officers. The Deer People were the warriors of the nation *par excellence*, and with the Porcupines and Hawks bore the brunt of battle. The Bear clan were famous hunters and the Beavers claimed superiority as builders. Two other clans, the Striped Turtle and the Highland Turtle, afterwards grew out of the Big Turtle and Mud Turtle clans, respectively. A subdivision of the Deer family took the Snake as its totem and formed a new clan, thus bringing the total number of clans up to twelve. When the nation was on the move from one place to another they always moved under the direction of the Wolf clan and encamped in the form of a Turtle, the Wolfs reserving to themselves the place of the head of the Turtle, or the centre of the place of encampment, the others being arranged from right to left looking outwards in the following order—Big Turtle, Little Turtle, Mud Turtle, Bear, Beaver, Deer, Porcupine, Striped Turtle, Highland Turtle, Snake, Hawk. When they reached the Mountains the Wolfs, being directors, and at the same time good politicians, chose for themselves the valley where Creemore now rests and the slope of the hills which encircle it on the south, west and north. They assigned to the aristocratic Turtles the place of honor towards the south, the direction from which they had come, and laid out the traditional encampment as much as possible in the shape of a Turtle, sending the Bear and the Beaver to the west and bringing the Deer and Porcupine round to their left flank, facing their most recent enemies, the Hurons.

The western clans, not finding the country allotted to them the



most suitable, nearly all moved northwards and took up their encampments along the shore of Georgian Bay amongst the Algonquin villages, as far northwards as the Bruce Peninsula, thus gradually changing the form of the national encampment from that of a turtle to that of a snake. Thereafter, in all their migrations they moved, as they said, "on the trail of the snake."

When they first settled on the Mountains, they were formed into villages according to their clans and naming the villages after the totem of the clan. In process of time, however, it is evident that through inter-marriages there would be perhaps as many of Turtle and Wolf clans in the Deer village as there would be of the Deer clan itself, and the name of the village, therefore, would be no indication of the clans residing within its limits—each village might have members of all the clans. At the head of each clan was a chief. He was, however, merely *princeps inter pares*, for all questions of importance were decided in village council, to which even the women were admitted. There was also a war chief appointed in council as occasion arose. In times of peace this position was assumed by the heir presumptive or probable successor of the clan chief, an arrangement which generally secured a smooth succession. A sort of national unity was attempted to be preserved by occasional conferences of all the chiefs, which were held at the headquarters of the Deer clan. But these conferences were probably nothing more than visits of ceremony, for there is no record or tradition of any national question being decided or even discussed at any of these conferences.\*

At the time the Petuns became known to the Jesuit missionaries there were nine villages, to which the missionaries gave names as follows: St. Pierre and St. Paul, St. Simon and St. Jude, St. Andre, St. Jacques, St. Thomas, St. Jean, St. Jacques et St. Philippe, St. Bartholomew, St. Matthias. At the Wolf village at Creemore was established the Mission of St. Jean, called by the Hurons, *Etherita*, meaning, "the ever principal drying place." The slopes of the hills about Creemore were especially adapted to the curing of tobacco, and this industry was undertaken by them to a larger extent than by any of the other villages. In the Deer village was established the Mission of

\* On Lot 33, Concession 11, of the Township of Nottawasaga, now owned by Mr. Alexander Currie, when the land was first cleared, were found twenty-four stones of nearly equal size, about sixteen inches high, placed at regular intervals in the form of an ellipse about thirty feet in length from east to west. On the stones were rudely carved figures of animals. Unfortunately the stones were built into a river embankment and cannot be identified or examined. Might it be possible that these stones, adorned with the totems of the twelve clans, represented the twenty-four chiefs of the nation, and were used as ceremonial seats in the national conference?

St. Matthias, known to the Hurons as Ekarrenniondi.\* These were the only important missions of the Jesuits among the Petuns.

In December, 1649, the Wolf People at Creemore heard that the Iroquois were on the war path and about to attack them. The Iroquois had burnt several of the Huron villages and their custom had been to raid the Huron country and fall back southwards towards their base. The Petuns therefore expected that they would make the raid into their country also from the south, and on hearing news of the expedition, sent word to the Deer and Northern clans, and themselves gathered all their warriors and set out southward by the Turtle villages at Glencairn and Alliston, to meet the foe. Their scouting service and their intelligence department must have been very bad, however, for the Iroquois came from the direction of Orillia and made their attack from the east. Having learned from some captives that the Wolf warriors had gone off to the south, they raided the village, massacred all the inhabitants, and destroyed the immense grain

\* I am unable to agree with the learned Father Jones who, in a well-reasoned article in the *Archæological Report of Ontario for 1902*, has identified the Ekarrenniondi of the Hurons with the rock on the townline between Nottawasaga and Osprey, for the following reasons: (1) The rock in question, although perhaps forty feet high and fifteen feet square, is not a striking object among its surroundings and being only a detail amongst a mass of rocks of greater proportions would not strike the imagination of the Indians so as to induce them to call it particularly "the rock that stands out." (2) It is too far away from the site of the village which is located beyond all conjecture on Lot 33 in the 11th Concession of Nottawasaga on the banks of Pretty River. (3) The arguments by which the rock is identified apply equally as well to a number of rocks all along the brow of the mountain from Lot 27 to the lake shore. At first I was inclined to agree with Mr. Birch (who contributes a paper to the *Archæological Report for 1903*) that Ekarrenniondi is to be found on Lot 14, Concession 2, Collingwood, where there are remains of an important Indian village and where there is a rock of more massive and striking proportions immediately dominating the village. Then, from where we stand in the town of Collingwood it would seem natural to suppose that the bluff of the mountain range which runs out into the lake might well be called by the Hurons "the rock that stands out," and be a more striking object from a distance than any single rock of forty feet high. There has been discovered, too, near Craigleith, beneath this point the remains of a large Indian village of which no detailed explorations have yet been made. But these latter points would not agree with the distances given by the early writers, nor does their location fit in with the details of the journeys undertaken by the missionaries. But neither of these latter villages, from their location or from their remains which have been found, can compare in importance with the village on the banks of the Pretty river. Besides, there are strongly defined marks of a great trail eastward from the Pretty river towards the land of the Hurons. This trail was well known to the white settlers as recently as fifty years ago for several miles. I have no doubt that it can still be traced across the Nottawasaga into Huronia. Now, from Ossossane, and indeed from every part of the Tiny shore and far inland, there is one point of the Blue Mountains that can be seen distinctly; even when the bluff end of the mountains fades into mist and flatness, this point is clearly defined. It is a white limestone escarpment, free of vegetation, at the very highest point of the hills. This point is immediately to the west and overlooks the village on Lot 33. A person leaving Ossossane, and heading for this point, would, without any trail, reach the village at its foot. It is much more striking forty miles away than near at hand. What more natural than that the Hurons should have called this village by the name of the landmark by which it was reached—"Ekarrenniondi" ("the rock that stands out")?

pits of corn and storehouses of tobacco, leaving the entire village a smoking desolation.\*

From Etherita the Iroquois moved northward along the mountain slope as far as Ekarrenniondi, which they found deserted, and, fearing an ambuscade, they set their faces towards the Huron country.

We do not read of any further molestations of the Petuns by the Iroquois, who thereafter directed their attention solely to the Hurons, but they never recovered from the crushing effect of the Iroquois raid. The head of the snake had been crushed, and though the tail was yet alive and nearly the whole nation remained intact, yet such was the moral influence of the Iroquois terror that, shortly after, the nation, joined by a few of the Huron refugees, set forth again on the "trail of the snake" and reached Detroit. After some time they went down into the Ohio country and there remained until the advancing white civilization again drove them westward to Kansas, where the remnant of the once great Tobacco Nation now awaits, under the name of Wyandots, its certain, if deferred, extinction.

Even from the history of an obscure tribe of Indians mankind may learn the lesson that the Arts of Peace alone will not preserve a nation. The Petuns had been so long untroubled by foreign wars, had grown so wealthy and comparatively luxurious, and had attained such heights of civilization, as to consider war unnecessary, useless and improbable, so that when the first hostile breath of the more barbarous Iroquois touched them, the whole fabric of their nation seemed to collapse. If all mankind advanced equally along the paths of peace and civilization, there would be no need of preparation for war, but as the world now is, those who most desire peace and most appreciate its blessings must remember to guard well what they have achieved, and must stay their progress, even in civilization, to protect themselves from the blood lust of those not so far advanced; otherwise the fruit of centuries may be lost in a day, and human progress blocked by the recurring night of barbarism.

\* On Lot 5, Concession 4, and on Lot 8, Concession 5, of the Township of Nottawasaga have been found immense ossuaries, consisting mostly of the bones of women and children, where must have been buried by the returning warriors of the Wolf clan the unfortunate victims of the Iroquois madness. On Lot 10, Concession 5, has been found an immense ash heap about four feet deep containing great quantities of charred Indian corn, no doubt the remains of one of the vast communal granaries.

#### IV.

### THE NOTTAWASAGA RIVER ROUTE.

By G. K. MILLS, B.A., SCHOOL INSPECTOR, NORTH SIMCOE.

(Read at the Annual Meeting of the O. H. S. at Collingwood, July 20th, 1906.)

From the earliest times of which we have any record in Canada there have been four great highways leading from the great West to the early settlement at Montreal.

The first of these led from the great hunting grounds of the country which is now Michigan and the plains of the West by way of Machilimacinae and Detroit, through Lakes Erie and Ontario, and down the St. Lawrence River.

The second in importance was by way of Sault Ste. Marie and Machilimacinae along the north-eastern shore of Lake Huron and the Georgian Bay, up the French River to Lake Nipissing, by a portage to the Mattawa, and thence down the Ottawa River over numerous portages to Montreal.

The third was from the Georgian Bay to Lake Simcoe by the Severn River, and thence by numerous portages, through the chain of lakes to the Trent River and the Bay of Quinte.

The last was from the Georgian Bay by the Nottawasaga River, over what was known later as the Nine Mile Portage, across Lake Simcoe to the Holland River, then by a long portage to the Humber River, from which Lake Ontario was reached, near where Toronto now stands. It is with this last route that we are particularly interested.

About 1672, De Courcelles established a trading post at Cataracoui (afterwards Frontenac), and in 1679 La Salle established another at the mouth of the Niagara River, called Fort Niagara. These trading posts were shortly afterwards strongly fortified, and enabled the French to withstand the efforts of the Iroquois to drive them out of the country.

In 1722 Governor Burnett, of the Province of New York, established a trading post on the west side of the entrance to the Oswego River, and, following the example of the French, he afterwards transformed the trading post into a strong fortress. As was to be expected, there was a keen competition for the Indian trade, but as the English gave a better price for furs, many of the Indians passed by Fort Niagara and Fort Frontenac to trade with the English at Choueguen

(Oswego). The effect of this English trading post was felt to such an extent at Forts Niagara and Frontenac that an effort was made to destroy its trade. The Governor of New France at that time, Count de la Galissoniere, on being informed that the Indians of the north made their way to Choueguen by way of Toronto, twenty-five leagues from Niagara and seventy-five from Frontenac, thought it advisable to establish a trading post at that point. This was done in 1749, and instructions were issued to the commandants at Detroit, Niagara and Frontenac to furnish goods for two or three years to come at the same rate as the English. By this means it was thought that the Indians would abandon the English trading post, since it necessitated a further journey of at least twenty-five leagues to reach it.

The trading post established at the "Toronto Pass"\* in 1749 was named Fort Rouille, after Antoine Louis Rouille, Colonial Minister of France, 1749-1754. It was commonly referred to as "the fort at Toronto," and was situated close to the lake shore, about two and a half miles east of the mouth of the Toronto River (Humber River), which river was said to communicate with Lake Huron by a portage of fifteen leagues.

This trading post was burned in 1759 by the French to prevent its falling into the hands of the English. Its site is now the Industrial Exhibition Grounds, and the exact location of the trading post is marked by a monument in the form of a plain, rounded shaft of Credit Valley sandstone about thirty feet high, erected in 1887 and unveiled on the 6th of September, on the opening day of the combined Dominion and Local Industrial Exhibition at Toronto by the Marquis of Lansdowne, Governor-General of Canada. On the north side of the pedestal appears the following inscription:

FORT TORONTO  
AN INDIAN TRADING POST  
FOR SOME TIME KNOWN AS FORT ROUILLE  
WAS ESTABLISHED HERE  
A.D. MDCCXLIX.  
BY ORDER OF LOUIS XV.

\* The Indian term "Toronto" denotes "the place of meeting" or "the populous region," and refers to the thickly populated region lying between Lake Simcoe and the Georgian Bay, the great rendezvous of the Huron or Wyandot tribes down to the time of their destruction by the Iroquois in 1649. The Humber was known as the "Toronto River," Lake Simcoe as "Lake Toronto," the chain of lakes lying between the River Trent and Lake Simcoe as the "Toronto Lakes," Matchedash Bay, at the mouth of the Severn River, was known as "Toronto Bay," and the Severn River itself as "Toronto River," indicating that they were all of them highways to the great internal central rendezvous or "place of meeting" of the Huron tribes.

About a mile and a quarter east of the mouth of the Humber River are to be found traces of the old Indian trail, which, following the valley of the Humber for several miles, crosses the height of land known as "The Ridges," and leads directly to the Holland River, which it reaches about four miles from its mouth at a place known later as the Upper Landing. This Indian trail is commemorated in Toronto by the winding driveway known as the Indian Road. The distance from the mouth of the Humber to the landing on the Holland River is about thirty miles, although when the Humber was navigable this was shortened somewhat.

La Hontan (1703) says: "You can pass from Lake Frontenac, *i.e.*, Lake Ontario, into Lake Huron by the River Tun-a-hou-até (the Humber) by a portage of about twenty-four miles to Lake Toronto (Lake Simcoe), which by a river of the same name empties into Lake Huron, *i.e.*, by the River Severn."

Entering Lake Simcoe by the Holland River there were three routes by which Lake Huron was reached. The first of these, and perhaps the usual canoe route, especially in the fall of the year, when storms might be expected on the lake, was by the Severn River. This was the longest, and necessitated seven short portages before reaching the bay at the mouth.

The second route, described in Smith's *Gazetteer* of 1799 as "a good path," and the "nearest way to Lake Huron," led from the bay west of Francis Island, later known as Shingle Bay, to Matchedash Bay. This trail was known later as the Coldwater Trail, and is represented to-day as the Coldwater Road.

The third route is the one to which this paper relates, and is described thus in the *Gazetteer* of 1799: "To the westward is a deep bay (Kempenfeldt Bay), from the head of which is a short carrying place to the Nottawasaga River, which empties itself into the Iroquois Bay in Lake Huron." The Iroquois Bay is the same as the Nottawasaga Bay, a term said to mean the "River of the Nodaway," the great indentation from whence so often issued, on marauding expeditions, the canoes of the "Nodaway," as the Ojibways called the Iroquois.

The south-eastern terminus of the portage was near the present railway depot of Barrie, but the town itself had no existence. Its site was a forest wilderness, nor were there any Indian inhabitants within several miles. During the war of 1812-15 the portage was widened so that wagons could cross it to transport supplies on their way to the



Government posts of the Upper Lakes. It was about nine miles in length and came to be familiarly known as the Nine Mile Portage.

There is mention of the route by the Nottawasaga River, across the Nine Mile Portage and Lake Simcoe to the Holland River, and thence overland to near the mouth of the Humber, in records dating back more than two centuries and a half. This was one of the routes by which the Iroquois in 1648-49 invaded the territory of the Hurons, which lay north and west between Lake Simcoe and the Georgian Bay. La Salle, with twenty men, passed over this route in 1680 on his way from Fort Frontenac to Machilimacinac. But it is only from the war of 1812-15 that we have any connected account of it.

On July 17th, 1812, Machilimacinac was taken from the Americans by the British, and realizing that it was the key to the upper lakes they made preparations to recapture it. When information regarding these preparations reached the small British garrison at Machilimacinac, word was at once sent to Kingston for assistance. A relief expedition consisting of ten officers and two hundred picked men, twenty artillerymen, a lieutenant and twenty men of the Royal Navy, all under the command of Lieut.-Col. Robert McDowall, of the Glengarry Light Infantry, left Kingston in February, 1814. They made their way through what was yet almost a wilderness to Toronto, and from there marched north along Yonge Street, which had been opened about 1795, to Holland Landing. They crossed Lake Simcoe on the ice and halted on the banks of the Nottawasaga River a short distance below where Marl Creek flows into it. Here they built for themselves a number of wooden huts, and spent the time until the ice on the river broke up in constructing twenty-nine bateaux, the timber for which they found growing abundantly in the surrounding pine forest. The clearing they made was for many years a landmark known as the "Glengarry Landing," but a second growth of trees now covers the spot so completely as to make it almost indistinguishable from the surrounding forest.

The expedition left here on the 22nd day of April, and descending the river they reached the mouth, a distance of about thirty miles, on the afternoon of the 24th. They left next morning to cross the lake covered with fields of ice as far as the eye could reach, and arrived at Machilimacinac on the 18th of May with the loss of only one bateau. After such a hazardous journey of about three hundred miles in open boats, in the early spring, across a lake covered with masses of floating ice and swept by storms, it is comforting to know that they arrived in time to hold the place against an attack made on it by the Americans under Captain Sinclair on the 28th of July of that year.

Perhaps the most interesting occurrence during the war of 1812-15 which is connected with the Nottawasaga River was the sinking of the North-West Company's schooner, *Nancy*, in 1814. The following brief account of it is given by James in his "Naval History of Great Britain":

"The *Nancy* was lying about two miles up the Nottawasaga, under the protection of a blockhouse situated on the south-east side of the river, which here runs parallel to and forms a narrow peninsula with the shore of Gloucester Bay (Nottawasaga Bay). This enabled Captain Sinclair to anchor his vessels within good battering distance of the blockhouse. A spirited cannonade was kept up between them and the blockhouse, where, besides two 24-pounder carronades on the ground, a 6-pounder was mounted. The three American vessels outside, the *Niagara*, *Tigress*, and *Scorpion*, mounted between them eighteen carronades (32-pounders); the *Niagara* had also two long 12-pounders, and the *Tigress* and *Scorpion* between them one long 12-pounder and two long 24-pounders. In addition to this a five-and-a-half-inch howitzer, with a suitable detachment of artillerymen, had been landed on the peninsula. Against these twenty-four pieces of cannon and upwards of five hundred men were opposed one piece of cannon and twenty-three officers and seamen. Resistance was in vain, and just as Lieut. Worsley had prepared a train leading from the blockhouse to the *Nancy*, one of the enemy's shells burst in the former, and both the blockhouse and vessel were presently blown up. Lieut. Worsley and his men escaped in their boat up the river."

Captain Sinclair departed for Lake Erie, leaving the *Tigress* and *Scorpion* to blockade the Nottawasaga, intending to starve out the garrison at Machilimacinae, as this was the only route by which supplies could be readily forwarded to that post. These two vessels, after remaining there for a few days, took a trip to St. Joseph's Island, where they were captured by the English, and all the men on board were taken prisoners to Kingston by the Nottawasaga River route.\*

After the close of the war the British officers, recognizing the importance of the route, gave orders for the erection of a fort on the Nottawasaga River. This was built in 1816, at a bend in the river about four miles from its mouth. It was intended to protect the storehouses established there, from which supplies were forwarded to the

\* Since only about 60 men were captured with the *Tigress* and *Scorpion* it is not probable that there were 500 men in the attack on the *Nancy*. The capture of these two vessels at St. Joseph's Island and the sending of the prisoners to Kingston by this route is probably the basis of a story frequently told of the capture by night of two American vessels at the mouth of the Nottawasaga.

military posts maintained at Machilimacinac, Drummond Island and Penetanguishene. The garrison of the fort was withdrawn in 1818 and sent to Penetanguishene.

The Government also, in 1819, erected storehouses at both ends of the Nine Mile Portage, Barrie and Willow Creek. Besides being used for military purposes, this route was the great highway over which passed traders, Indians and settlers with their merchandise, furs and supplies. Provisions and supplies for settlers who had settled along the Bay as far west as Meaford were brought from the mouth of the Nottawasaga River, by boat in summer and by teams over the ice in winter. Much had to be transported over the Nine Mile Portage at all seasons of the year, and the settlers of the surrounding district often found employment in this way.

The Rev. Thos. Williams, who as a lad of fourteen spent several months of the summer of 1824 teaming supplies over this portage, says, amongst other things, in his "Pioneer Memories," which appeared in the Barrie *Examiner* of 1890: "On some of the days when it fell to my lot to be home I have often counted between twenty and thirty canoes coming stealthily up the north side of the Bay—each canoe bearing an Indian family—and in a little as many little blue smokes under the spreading branches of the pine trees, which stood somewhat wide apart where the houses of Barrie now stand, would tell where each family had erected its temporary dwelling." He further says: "Besides the supplies for the naval and military establishment at Penetanguishene going by this portage, there were two great trading companies which took most of their goods by this route. The name of one was P. and W. Robinson. Their monogram or mark was made like this—WR. The other company was called Borland and Roe, and their mark was made this way—BR. These large companies had absorbed most of the small traders by employing them as branch posts."

In consequence of the great amount of traffic, quite a little village arose at the northern terminus of the portage on Willow Creek. This portage continued to be the highway over which supplies for the military posts, traders and settlers were teamed until the Northern Railway was built to Collingwood in 1855. After this the little hamlet on Willow Creek rapidly passed out of existence, until at present the only traces left to mark the spot where it stood are the outlines of the foundations of a few buildings. The old portage can still be traced across the country from Barrie to Willow Creek, except in places where improved farms have blotted it out for ever.

Among the distinguished travellers who have passed over this

route in the early days\* may be mentioned the deserters from Lord Selkirk's Red River Colony in 1815. After traversing five hundred miles of rocky wilderness between Fort Garry and Fort William the fugitives reached the latter place. Here the North-West Company, in order to promote their removal from the country, fitted out a fleet of small boats to transport them down the lakes. In this fleet they arrived at the outlet of the Nottawasaga River, which they ascended, as well as its tributary, Willow Creek, then crossed the Nine Mile Portage to the head of Kempenfeldt Bay. Passing across Lake Simcoe they reached the Holland River, up which they went as far as the third concession of West Gwillimbury, where they landed and made a settlement in the peninsula formed between the Holland River and its north branch.

As far as can be ascertained the fugitives consisted of the following seventeen men, some of whom had wives and families:

Sutherlands (6), Donald, Haman, William, Robert, James and Angus; McKays (4), James, Robert, Roderick and Angus; McBeths (3), Andrew, Charles and William; Matthewsons (2), "Black" John and "Red" John; Geo. Ross and Arthur Campbell.

These were the pioneers of what is known to this day as the "Scotch Settlement" of West Gwillimbury. It is also related that they did not all arrive at the same time, but that they came in two parties, and that the second party, which came after the final destruction of the colony, consisted of Robert and Roderick McKay, two McBeths and one Sutherland—five men in all. These are said to have come by Parry Sound and Orillia in 1816.

Sir George Head crossed the Nine Mile Portage in 1815 and has left an account of his travels from York to Penetanguishene and the Nottawasaga in his "Forest Scenes."

The commissioners appointed to mark the boundary between the Columbia River territory and British Columbia returned by this route in 1824. They had crossed the entire continent from the Columbia River, and went east from Lake Simcoe by the canoe route through the chain of lakes and the Trent River.

Sir John Franklin took this route in April, 1825, on his second overland expedition to the Arctic Seas.

Commodore Barrie, who was commander of the British war vessels at Kingston for some time, passed over it in June, 1828, while on a tour of inspection of the naval depots of the upper lakes.

On the occasion of a trip up the river early in June of this year, in

\* See page 43.

company with Mr. Freer, manager of the Bank of Montreal, we were shown the location of the schooner *Nancy*. An island has been formed because of the sediment collected, and only a small portion of the stern of the vessel is visible. We were also shown the location of the blockhouse, in the neighborhood of which numerous grape shot and a few cannon balls have been picked up. About two miles further up the river we were shown the location of Fort Nottawasaga, the storehouses and living houses of the garrison and those employed. This site is at a point where, by a portage of a quarter of a mile, the route by the river is shortened by about four miles. Canoes going up the river heavily laden used this portage, as by so doing they shortened the route and escaped two short rapids. On the way down the boats went the whole way around after lightening at the other end of the portage.

The only traces of the fort and the surrounding houses were the vague outlines of three or four buildings. We crossed the portage, and at the other end were shown the old Indian burying ground. Many skeletons have been found there, but it is reported that they were all those of women and children. Numerous pieces of pottery and other indications of Indian encampment were noticed. Our guide told us that he knew of the location of a cannon in the river, and we are negotiating with him to raise it with the object of obtaining it for the Huron Institute. There seems to be no doubt but the gun is there, as several report having seen it. It appears, according to reports, to have been hurriedly tumbled down the bank into the river, and is probably one of the guns reported by James as having been in the possession of Lieut. Worsley's men at the time of the sinking of the schooner *Nancy*. Our guide was dumb as to the actual location, but from the accounts of others it is in the river below the location of the blockhouse.

Another matter of interest, which indicates the importance of this Nottawasaga River route, was the proposal in the early days of the settlement of this district to build a railway from Toronto to Barrie and from there to the mouth of the Nottawasaga. Surveys were made, and in 1836 the plan of a town at the mouth of the river was drawn out, which shows the railway station, freight sheds, streets, avenues, parks, and everything that goes to make a town on paper. The agitation culminating in the rebellion of 1837 turned the attention of the authorities in other directions for some time. In the meantime strong opposition arose against the location of a town so close to Barrie. It was pointed out that a railway from the mouth of the Nottawasaga would pass far to the west of Barrie, and the first town of importance on it would probably be Holland Landing. It was also argued that if the terminus were at

Penetanguishene the road would probably pass through Barrie, and as this was thirty-five miles from Penetanguishene, the danger to Barrie would be little as compared with that arising from a large town at the mouth of the Nottawasaga. Numerous letters were published referring to the "storm shifting sands" of this part of Nottawasaga Bay, and about this time a large schooner was wrecked at the mouth of the river, purposely, it is claimed by some, in order to destroy confidence in the safety of the harbor. The outcome of the agitation was that the railway was in 1855 built to Collingwood, then known as "Hens and Chickens." When it is remembered that this was the first railway of importance built in Canada, and that it was built to take the place of the Nottawasaga River route, an idea may be formed of the great importance of this old highway.

To any one acquainted with both locations it is hard to understand why the present terminus was selected. If a small part of the money had been expended on the mouth of the Nottawasaga that has been expended on Collingwood harbor, a much better and safer harbor would have resulted. In case of a storm on the lake from the north or north-west, the only direction that could make a rough lake for the lower portion of the bay, it would be a home run for boats, with plenty of room for five miles up the Nottawasaga River for all the shipping on the lakes, sheltered from every angry wind by the long peninsula formed between the river and the lake.

Such is the buffeting of fate, but there are many who yet hope to see this ancient route once more made famous as a part of the Huron-tario Ship Canal, first advocated about 1836, yet talked of, and its possibility as a profitable enterprise persistently believed in.

REFERENCES.—Smith's "Gazetteer"; Head's "Forest Scenes"; Robertson's "Landmarks of Toronto"; Dr. Scadding's "Toronto of Old"; "History of the County of Simcoe," published in the Barrie *Examiner*, 1890; "Travels and Adventures in Canada," Alexander Henry.



V.

THE FIRST COMMISSION OF THE PEACE FOR THE  
DISTRICT OF MECKLENBURG.

BY R. V. ROGERS, LL.D.

(Read at the Annual Meeting of the O. H. S. at Kingston, July 19th, 1907.)

My paper, like many an old-fashioned sermon, is divided into four parts: First, the Commission itself, this is the text; second, the persons mentioned in the Commission; third, explanations and descriptions, and, lastly, the seal or conclusion.

*(Endorsement.)*

GENERAL COMMISSION of the PEACE for the District of  
Mecklenburg in the Province of Quebec.

*Fiat.*

Recorded in the office of Enrollments at Quebec the 28th day of July, 1788, in the third Register of Letters Patent & Commissions, folio 253.

(sgd.) GEO. POWNALL, Sec. & Reg.

*Commission.*

(Sgd.)

DORCHESTER, G.

GEORGE THE THIRD by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, KING, Defender of the faith &c. To OUR Trusty and Well beloved Henry Hope Lieutenant Governor, William Smith Chief Justice, Hugh Finlay, Thomas Dunn, Edward Harrison, John Collins, Adam Mabane, Joseph Gaspard Chaussegros Delory, George Pownall, Picotte de Bellestre, John Fraser, Henry Caldwell, William Grant, Paul Rock St. Ours, Francis Baby, Joseph de Longueuil, Samuel Holland, George Davison, Sir John Johnson Bart., Charles de Lanaudiere, Rene Amable Boucherville, and Le comte Dupre, Members of OUR Council of OUR Province of Quebec, and to OUR loving subjects Robert Clark and Ephraim Washburn of Ernest Town, George Singleton and Robert Kerr of Fredericksburg, Peter Vanalstin and Nicholas Hager-

man of Adolphus Town, Daniel Wright, Archibald McDonell and Joseph Sherwood of Marysburg, William Marst, Joseph W. Meyers and Stephen Gilbert of Sydney, and William Bowen of Richmond, Esquires, GREETING. KNOW YE that WE have assigned you jointly and severally and every one of you, OUR Justices to keep OUR Peace in OUR District of Mecklenburg in OUR said Province of Quebec, and to keep and cause to be kept, all Ordinances, Statutes and Laws for the good of the peace, and for preservation of the same; and for the quiet Rule and Government of OUR people made in all and singular their articles in OUR said District of Mecklenburg (as well within liberties as without) according to the force, form and effect of the same; and to chastise and punish all persons that offend against the form of those Ordinances, Statutes and Laws, or any of them, in the District aforesaid, as it ought to be done, according to the form and purpose of those Laws, Ordinances and Statutes and to cause to come before you or any of you, all those who to any one or more of OUR people concerning their bodies, or the firing of their houses, have used threats; to find sufficient security for the peace for their good behaviour, towards Us and OUR people, and if they shall refuse to find such security, then to cause them to be safely kept in OUR prisons until they shall find such security. WE have also assigned you and every two or more of you, *of whom any one of you* the aforesaid Henry Hope, William Smith, Hugh Finlay, Thomas Dunn, Edward Harrison, John Collins, Adam Mabane, Joseph Gaspard Chaussegros Delory, George Pownall, Picotte de Bellestre, John Fraser, Henry Caldwell, William Grant, Paul Rock St. Ours, Francis Baby, Joseph de Longueuil, Samuel Holland, George Davison, Sir John Johnson, Bart., Charles de Lanaudiere, Rene Amable Boucherville and Le Comte Dupre, Members of Our Council for our said Province, & Robert Clark, & Ephraim Washburn of Earnest Town & George Singleton; (*We will Shall be one*) OUR JUSTICES to enquire the truth more fully, by the oath of good and lawful men of the District aforesaid; by whom the truth of the matter may be better known, of all and all manner of Felonies, Poisonings, Enchantments, Sorceries, Arts Magick, Trespasses, Forestallings, Regratings, Ingrossings and Extortions, whatsoever; and all and singular other crimes and offences, of which the Justices of OUR peace may or ought lawfully to enquire, by whomsoever and after what manner soever in the said District done or perpetrated, or which shall happen to be there done or attempted; And also all those who in the aforesaid District, in companies against OUR peace, in disturbance of OUR people, with armed force have gone or rode or hereafter shall presume to go or ride; And also of all those

who have there lain in wait, or hereafter shall presume to lie in wait, to maim, or cut, or kill OUR people; And also of all Victuallers, and all and singular other persons who in the abuse of weights or measures, or in selling Victuals against the form of the Ordinances, Statutes and Laws of OUR said Province, or any of them in that behalf made, for the common benefit of OUR said Province, and OUR people thereof, have offended, or attempted, or hereafter shall presume in the said District to offend or attempt; And also of all Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Stewards, Constables, Keepers of Gaols and other officers who in the execution of their offices, about the premises or any of them, have unduly behaved themselves; or hereafter shall presume to behave themselves unduly, or have been or shall happen hereafter to be careless, remiss or negligent in OUR District aforesaid; and of all and singular articles and circumstances, and all other things whatsoever that concern the premises or any of them, by whomsoever, and after what manner soever in OUR aforesaid District done or perpetrated, or which hereafter shall there happen to be done or attempted in what manner soever: AND to inspect all Indictments whatsoever, so before you or any of you taken or to be taken before others late OUR justices of the peace in the aforesaid District, made or taken and not yet determined, and to make and continue processes thereupon against all and singular the person so indicted, or who before you hereafter shall happen to be indicted, until they can be taken, surrender themselves or be outlawed; And to hear and determine all and singular the felonies, Poisonings, Inchantments, Sorceries, Arts magick, trespasses, forestallings, regratings, engrossings, extortions, unlawful assemblies, Indictments aforesaid, and all and singular other the premises, according to the Laws and Statutes of England, and the laws of our said Province, as in the like cases it has been accustomed, or ought to be done; and the same offenders and every of them, for their offences, by fines, ransoms, amerciaments, forfeitures, and other means as according to the Law and Custom of ENGLAND or form of the Ordinances and Statutes aforesaid, and the Laws of the said Province it has been accustomed or ought to be done, to chastise and punish, PROVIDED ALWAYS that if a case of difficulty upon the determination of any of the premises before you, or any two or more of you, shall happen to arise; then let Judgment in no wise be thereon given before you, or any two or more of you, unless in the presence of OUR Chief Justice of OUR Court of King's Bench of OUR Province aforesaid, or of one or more of OUR Justices specially appointed to hold the assizes in the aforesaid District; and therefore WE command you and every of you that to keeping the peace, Ordinances, Statutes, and all and singular the

premises, you diligently apply yourselves and that certain days and places, which you, or any such two or more of you as is aforesaid, shall for these purposes appoint, into the premises ye make enquires, and all and singular the premises hear and determine, and perform and fulfil them, in the aforesaid form, doing therein what to Justices appertains according to the Law and Custom of England and the ordinances as above mentioned, SAVING TO US the amerciements and other things to US therefrom belonging. And WE command by the tenor of these presents, OUR Sheriff of the District of Mecklenburg that at certain days and places, which you or any such two or more of you as is aforesaid, shall make known to him, he cause to come before you, or such two or more of you as aforesaid, so many and such good and lawful men of his District and Bailiwick (as well within the liberties as without) by whom the truth of the matter in the premises shall be the better known and enquired into, and lastly WE Command the keeper of the Rolls of OUR Peace of the said District, that he brings before you and your said Fellows, at the days and places aforesaid, the writs, precepts, processes and Indictments aforesaid, that they may be inspected and by a due course determined as is aforesaid.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF WE have caused these OUR Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of OUR Province of Quebec to be thereunto affixed, and the same to be recorded in one of the books of Patents in OUR Registers office remaining: WITNESS OUR Trusty and Well-loved GUY LORD DORCHESTER, OUR Captain General and Governor in Chief of OUR said Province, at OUR Castle of St. LEWIS in OUR City of Quebec, this twenty-fourth day of JULY in the year of OUR Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight, and of OUR reign the twenty-eighth.

(sgd) D. G.

(sgd) GEO. POWNALL, Secry.

#### PERSONS MENTIONED.

DORCHESTER (GUY CARLETON), born at Strabane, Ireland, Sept. 3, 1724, was appointed Lieut.-Colonel in 1757; took part in the siege of Louisbourg; was wounded at the taking of Quebec in 1759; served at the siege of Belleisle in 1761, and at that of Havana in 1762; was appointed Lieut.-Governor of Quebec in 1766 and Governor in 1768; was in command of the British troops in Canada; successfully defended Quebec against the American forces under Montgomery and Arnold, December 1775, to May 1776; captured Crown Point in

October, 1776; was made Lieut.-General in 1777; in 1782 he succeeded Sir Henry Clinton as Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in America, and took command in New York in May and evacuated that city in November of the following year. He was appointed Governor-in-Chief of Canada again in 1786, and also of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and held that office until 1796. He died in Berkshire in 1808, aged 83. Kingsford says of him: "His military success is written in his services with Wolfe; in the pregnant sentence that he saved Quebec in 1775 and that in 1776 he drove before him from Canadian soil the Congress forces like a flock of sheep. In his political career, his moderation, justice, prudence and genius can everywhere be recognized. He had the keenest sense of what was due to the dignity and character of Great Britain. In his private life there was ever apparent a chivalrous sense of honor, truth and self-sacrifice." His name in this part of Canada is kept fresh by that of the neighboring island, which was once a British post, but which boundary commissioners gave to the Republic to our south.

HENRY HOPE was sworn in as Lieutenant-Governor on 2nd November 1785, and acted as such until Dorchester arrived in Canada in October 1786. He died in April 1789, and was buried in Quebec with military honors. Hope Gate was called after him. He was very considerate of the U. E. Loyalists and did much to further their interests.

WILLIAM SMITH, Chief Justice, was born in the City of New York in 1728, the son of a successful lawyer who became one of the Associate Judges of the Province of New York. He entered the profession of the law and in 1765 became Chief Justice of New York. He is not a favorite with United States critics; they say that when the revolutionary movement was approaching its final development he was uncertain which side he should take and so retired to his country house on the North River for five months, as if waiting to see on which banner victory would perch. However, he was suspected of leaning to the royal cause and was confined on parol; as his property was not confiscated, it is evident that he was not altogether unfriendly to the revolutionary party. In 1778 he returned to New York and openly took the British side; he remained in that city, thoroughly enjoying Carleton's confidence, until the evacuation after the peace; then he accompanied Carleton to England. When Carleton returned to Canada as Lord Dorchester and Governor-General Smith came with him as Chief Justice; in December, 1792, he was nominated by the Crown as Speaker of the Legislative Council. Smith believed in the supremacy

of English law and stoutly advocated the establishment of the jury system in Canada in disputes between merchants and traders, and in actions for personal injuries. He submitted to Dorchester a scheme which foreshadowed the confederation of the Dominion; he suggested a Legislative Assembly for the whole of British America south of Hudson's Bay and north of Bermuda, which should make laws for all the Provinces; Dorchester thought so well of the plan that he forwarded the communication to the Home Government, but the time for such a great union was not yet fully come and the idea slept. He died in December, 1793, and among those who attended his funeral was H.R.H. Prince Edward, the father of her gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.

HUGH FINLAY was the Postmaster-General of that day; apparently his labors as such could not have been very onerous, as the only places between which correspondence was then regularly carried on were Montreal, Quebec, Three Rivers and Sorel, and the post went only twice a week; there was an occasional mail to Chambly. In 1799 he was behind in his accounts with the Imperial Government to the extent of some £1,500 (these were the days of small things), and in August, 1802, he was removed from his position. He appears to have speculated in lands with the Government moneys. Dorchester arranged for a monthly mail to England, from Halifax and St. John, the letters to be carried thither by a man on foot. Postage was heavy—a package containing a petition, sent from Montreal in a box to the Governor at Quebec, cost £2 16s.

JOHN FRASER was one of the judges at Montreal.

THOMAS DUNN was a native of Durham, in England, and was born in 1731. He came to Canada shortly after the conquest and engaged in mercantile life. Subsequently, he became one of the judges of the Court of King's Bench (common sense, not common law, was needed in those days). Dorchester appointed him to the Legislative Council in 1775; by the way, the first meeting of that Council was disturbed by the news of Montgomery's invasion. When Sir Robert S. Milner left Quebec in 1805 Mr. Dunn, as senior Executive Councillor, was appointed Administrator of the Government. In his first opening speech to the Assembly he had the pleasing duty of congratulating the members on the glorious victory of Trafalgar. Kingsford calls this naval action unparalleled in history—but, then, Kingsford wrote before the exploits of Dewey, Schley and Sampson.

JOHN COLLINS was Deputy Surveyor-General and laid out the Township of Fredericksburgh in 1783 and afterwards Marysburgh.



His name is perpetuated in this region by a lake, a stream and a bay, not to speak of a village.

ADAM MABANE, a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, although at an earlier period he had been Staff-Surgeon of the Quebec garrison, was appointed to the Council by General Murray when Governor. Carleton, shortly after his arrival, dismissed him, because of his action in the Walker matter. Carleton had previously snubbed him because Mabane, with others, had objected to the Governor consulting with members of the Council individually. He was appointed a judge of the Court of Common Pleas by Carleton in 1755, and Dorchester, after the Quebec Act, kept him on the bench.

JOSEPH CHAUSSEGROS DE LERY, born in Canada, was the son of the French King's chief engineer, who came to this country in 1717 obtained a seigniorship in 1732, and prepared the plans for the fortifications of Quebec. Our justice entered the army in 1742 and held the position of captain in Montcalm's command at the time of the capture of Quebec. He had previously drawn the designs for fortifying Quebec and built Fort Beausejour, in Acadia. In 1761 he, with his family, went to France, to solicit a place and the favors to which he thought his services to his country entitled him. But, being unsuccessful with the French, he turned to the English king. When he and his wife, Louise de Brouages, were presented at Court, the youthful George III. was so struck with the lady's beauty that he exclaimed, "Madame, if all the ladies of Canada resemble you, we may indeed boast of our beautiful conquest." De Lery returned to his native land in September, 1764. General Murray—the then Governor—did nothing for him, however. But when Carleton recommended the appointment of French-Canadians to the Legislative Council in 1769, de Lery's name was the first on the list. He received the appointment in time, and held it from 1775 until his death in December, 1797, drawing, besides £100 a year as Councillor, £200 as a pension from the Government. One of his sons became Lieutenant-General and Engineer-in-Chief of the Imperial Army, and was made a Baron by Napoleon.

FRANCOIS MARIE PICOTTE DE BELESTRE, Chevalier de St. Louis, was the grandson of the first nobleman who came to Canada in the time of De Maisonneuve, Madlle. Mance and Marguerite Bourgeois. He distinguished himself at Detroit, of which place he became Governor in 1756. At the cession of New France he most reluctantly made over this post to the British, being almost unable to believe that the French had capitulated at Montreal in 1760. Having retired to

this place, he became a devoted subject to the British Crown and his zeal in defending its honor, both in public and in private, was well known. In 1775 he retook the Fort of St. John from the Americans, defeated Schuyler, and defended Chambly forty-five days against Montgomery, but he had to succumb for want of relief. He was first called to the Council in 1775.

HENRY CALDWELL was at one time Receiver-General. He was Deputy Quartermaster-General under Wolfe and settled in the Province after the conquest. When Montgomery besieged Quebec, he was in command of the English-speaking militia in that fortress, with the provincial rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He was an energetic and efficient officer. He had a special cause for disliking the rebels that came to try and win Quebec under Arnold and Montgomery, for they occupied and pillaged his fine country house. The very day that Benedict Arnold and his ragged, way-worn followers had landed at Wolfe's Cove and scaled the heights of Abraham, they marched to "Sans Bruit," the manor house of Colonel Caldwell, which was situated half-way between the Cove and Quebec, near the St. Charles River. The mansion house became the headquarters of the Continentals and the rank and file were comfortably quartered in the adjacent buildings; greatly the Americans relished feasting on Caldwell's fat bullocks after their terrible journey up the Kennebec and down the Chaudiere, when they had to eat dogs—entrails, skin and all—moose hide, moccasin soup, shaving soap, pomatum and lip salve, and gnawed ravenously but in vain at the leather of their shoes, cartridge boxes, shot pouches and breeches.

WILLIAM GRANT was the Receiver-General of the Province of Quebec. In 1770, fifteen years after her first husband's death, he married the widow of the third Baron de Longueuil, who had been killed in Dieskau's defeat at Lake George, and was supposed to have been eaten by the drunken and infuriated Indians, who fought on the side of the English, de Longueuil having been in command of the French braves. The lady was a Delle. Fleury Deschambault, and had no children by her second husband. The Grants were of the nobility in Scotland, as well as in France; the Grants, of Blairfindie, were of an illustrious race. William Grant had a nephew, David Alexander Grant, a Captain in the 94th Regiment, whose marriage with his wife's only daughter, Marie Charles Josephe LeMoynes, he greatly encouraged; the happy event took place on the 7th May, 1781. The son of this marriage, the Hon. Charles William Grant, on the death of his mother, became the Baron de Longueuil. He was largely inter-

ested in lands on Wolfe Island, once part of La Salle's seigniory of Cataraqui.

SAINT ROCHE DE ST. OURS was of noble origin and a descendant of an officer of the Carignan-Salieres Regiment, which came to New France in 1665, of a family distinguished for its bravery and interpidity in the field. Quinson, one brother, fought at Monongahela, where Braddock suffered, and at St. John, then became Commandant at Saint Domingo. A second brother was killed in the service of his king in 1757. Pierre Roche, a third, distinguished himself considerably at Carillon, was made a Knight of St. Louis, commanded as a Brigadier on the Plains of Abraham, where he was mortally wounded. The member of the Council, who was known by the name of d'Eschaillons, was born in 1736; married Mlle. Josephe Godfroy de Tormaneour, of Three Rivers, by whom he had three children, who survived him. He died in 1814, at the age of 78, a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils.

FRANCIS BABY was a grandson of Jacques Baby, seigneur of Ranville and an officer of the famous regiment of Carignan, and the youngest son of Raymond Baby and Therese Lecompte Dupre. He served in the army during the Seven Years' War and went to France with the remnant of the troops in the autumn of 1760. Three years later he returned to Canada, with a number of other famous Canadians, resolved to accept British domination. Charter de Lotbiniere helped him to enter the fur trade, in which in a few years, while still young, he acquired a fine fortune. In 1772 he was sent to London by his fellow-countrymen, and did much to enlighten the minister of the day on the state of the country and to prepare for the Quebec Act. In 1775 he urged General Carleton to place the country in a state of defence, in view of the dark clouds gathering in the south, and he himself was appointed Major in the militia. Afterwards, he held many important offices; twice he was at the point of being made Administrator of the Province, but his religion prevented it. He was made Adjutant of the Militia by Haldimand in 1780 and continued such until 1812. Sulte says he was called to the Executive Council in 1791 and to the Legislative Council in 1792. He died in 1820, aged 87.

JOSEPH LEMOYNE DE LONGUEUIL. Joseph Dominique Emmanuel was the son of Paul Joseph de Longueuil and Marie Genevieve Joybert de Soulanges; born, May 2nd, 1738. Early in life he entered the French Army and rose to the rank of Captain. He married the widow of De Bonne de Lesdigineres, who was killed at the siege of Quebec.

She was the daughter of Colonel Prudhomme, Commander of the Montreal Militia on the Plains of Abraham, and at the affair at Ste. Foye. He tendered his services to King George after the peace. Carleton appointed him Inspector-General of Militia, and in 1796 he became Lieutenant-Colonel of the Royal Canadian Volunteers. He contributed considerably of his private means to the keeping up of this corps, at the head of which he remained six years. In that regiment, which bore on its colors the words, "Try Us," were many of the leading French-Canadians. His fortune was a considerable one for those days. He was Seigneur of Soulanges, Nouvelle Longueuil and Pointe L'Original.

SAMUEL HOLLAND was Surveyor-General of Canada. He surveyed Adolphustown in 1783.

LE COMPTE DUPRE originally served under the Marquis Duquesne, the French Governor-General of Canada, and then on to the surrender of Canada to the British. He then entered the army of the conquerors, and in consequence of his bravery and skill during the siege of Quebec by Montgomery he was appointed Commandant of that city and the surrounding district by Sir Guy Carleton. He continued in this important position for over twenty years. The Americans, under Montgomery, burnt his property. Some 400 of them were quartered on his estate near the city.

SIR JOHN JOHNSON was a son of the celebrated Sir William Johnson. At the outbreak of the American Revolution, Sir John, who had already succeeded to his father's title and to his influence over the Indians, exerted that influence to the utmost in the royal cause. Although only 18 he served as a volunteer under Burgoyne. He thus rendered himself particularly obnoxious to the Continentals, as the Americans were then called. In 1776 Colonel Dayton, with a strong force, was sent to arrest him, and put it out of his power to do further mischief to the Revolutionists. Receiving timely notice of this move from his Tory friends in Albany he hastily assembled a large number of his tenants and others and made arrangements for a retreat to Canada, and this he safely accomplished. Avoiding the route by Lake Champlain, from fear of falling into the hands of the enemy, who were supposed to be assembled in that direction, he struck deep into the woods by way of the head-waters of the Hudson, and descended the Raquette River to the St. Lawrence and then crossed over to Canada. Their store of provisions failed soon after they left home. Weary and footsore numbers of them sank by the way and had to be left behind, but were shortly after relieved by a

party of Indians, who were sent from Caughnawaga in search of them. After nineteen days of hardships, which have had few parallels in our history, they reached Montreal. So hasty had been the flight that the family papers had to be buried in the garden at Johnson Hall, nothing being taken with them but articles of prime necessity. The Americans made nothing by this move, for Sir John soon after his arrival in Montreal was commissioned a Colonel and raised two battalions of loyalists, who were called the Royal Greens. A large number of the Mohawks, and the settlers on his New York lands, some seven hundred in number, by his persuasion came over to Canada. He was one of the most active and bitterest foes that the Whigs encountered during the contest, and many an inroad did his Indians make across the line. In August, 1777, he, with Colonel St. Ledger and Brant, invested Fort Stanwix. Their operations being threatened by the brave old hero General Nicholas Herkimer, Commander of the Tryon County Militia, the British moved out to meet him, and while they successfully ambuscaded Herkimer and his men, they were finally defeated and completely routed by a brilliant sortie of the garrison. Sir John Johnson's camp was pillaged and five British Standards captured; these the American Colonel hung up in the fort, beneath the Stars and Stripes, hastily extemporized out of a white shirt, an old blue jacket and some strips of cloth from the petticoat of a soldier's wife. This flag, says Fiske, was the first American flag with stars and stripes ever hoisted, and it was flung to the breeze on the memorable day of Oriskany, August 6, 1777, and these captured banners of Johnson's Royal Greens were, as Bancroft says, the first flags that had ever floated under the Stars and Stripes of the young Republic. Johnson was knighted at St. James' Palace. After the war he was appointed Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs of British North America, also Colonel-in-Chief of six regiments of militia in the Eastern Townships, and a member of the Legislature. He lived in Montreal and died there. His extensive family estates on the Mohawk were, of course, confiscated, but the Crown compensated him with large grants of land in different parts of Canada and a considerable sum of money. His only son became a Colonel in the British Army and was killed at Waterloo. Dorchester, in 1790, had strongly recommended that Sir John should be made the first Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada. However, Simcoe was appointed. He owned Lot 1, adjoining the Town of Kingston. Being in this old City of Kingston, I may say that Sir John Johnson's five half-sisters, in whose veins coursed the brave and dusky blood of the Mohawks—their mother



being Miss Molly, a sister of Tyandinagea, Joseph Brant—lived here. These ladies were fairly well educated and married well—one, Captain Farley, of the 60th Regiment; another, Lieutenant Lemoine, of the 24th; the third, John Ferguson, she was the Magdalen Ferguson whom all conveyancers in Kingsters know well by name as the patentee of 116 acres "adjoining the northernmost limits of the Town of Kingston." A fourth daughter married Dr. Kerr, a well-known surgeon of the day, who eventually settled near Hamilton. The fifth, Ann, was the wife of Captain Earl, of the Provincial Navy. He has given us the name of one of our streets and his Indian beauty owned some town lots, as well as Lot 2, adjoining Kingston. Their daughter married Colin Miller, the first Manager of the Bank of Montreal in this city.

CHARLES TARIEN DE LANAUDIÈRE was the son of Charles Xavier Tarien de Lanaudière, and, serving as a Lieutenant in the French army, was wounded at the Battle of the Plains of Abraham. He went back with his regiment—that of La Sarre—to France, but the spirit of the New World soon drew him again to Canada. However, before returning, he travelled a good deal over Europe, and had the good fortune of being presented, with Mons. de St. Ours, to the great Frederick of Prussia, at Potsdam, during the celebrated manœuvres there. In Canada he became Aide-de-camp to General Carleton and greatly assisted him in avoiding falling into the hands of the invading Americans on his rapid trip from Montreal to Quebec in the fall of 1775. The Governor had abandoned Montreal to Montgomery and his forces, and was hurrying to Quebec with men, munitions and provisions and, fearful of being stopped at Sorel by the Americans under Easton, he, Lanaudière and one or two others entered the boat of a trader, and—the crew quietly paddling only with their hands—managed to slip safely by the hostile camp—and so to save Quebec and Canada. When Montgomery fell and his body was placed in its temporary resting-place under the walls of Quebec, his faithful spaniel lay mourning for eight days, without food, on its master's grave, in that fearful January weather, until Lanaudière coaxed the poor creature away. He had raised a company of his censitaires to help repel the invasion. Consequently, the Continentals completely sacked his manor house at St. Anne's. He took a vigorous part in the defence of Chambly. In 1778 he followed Carleton to England, and, together with his father-in-law, Lacorne St. Luc, he appeared as a witness before the Burgoyne Committee of the House of Commons. On his return to Canada he was appointed Grand Voyer. He died in 1811, leaving one daughter. He had been called



to the Legislative Council in 1792. He was Seigneur of St. Anne de la Parade. The late Judge Baby (to whom I am much indebted for information about these French-Canadians), said that the De Lanaudiere family was of ancient noblesse and was closely connected with the Dukes of Mortimore.

RENE AMABLE BOUCHER DE BOUCHERVILLE was a descendant of Pierre Boucher, Governor of Three Rivers, who was ennobled by Louis XIV. in 1661, and the son of Francois Pierre Boucher de Boucherville and Marguerite Bianbault de St. Blin. He was born at Cataraqi (now Kingston), the 12th February, 1735, and married at Montreal, in 1770, his cousin, Madelaine de St. Blin. He took a distinguished part in the defence of Chambly against the Americans in 1775, when they made their raid into Quebec, before the Declaration of Independence. He filled the office of Grand Voyer in Lower Canada for many years. He died at Boucherville on 2nd September, 1812.

ROBERT CLARK was born in Dutchess County, N.Y., in 1774. By trade he was a carpenter and millwright, and he owned two farms near his birthplace. He was married and had two children when the American Revolution broke out, but he at once volunteered and joined the British army. This loyal act destroyed his home, his family were driven out, his property confiscated, warrants were issued against him and a reward offered for his apprehension. He was with Burgoyne when that unfortunate general decided to surrender to the Americans at Saratoga. He, with other volunteers, were told of what was coming and advised to leave the camp and make their way to some place of safety, unless they desired to fall into the enemy's hands and taste his tender mercies. Many of them disappeared by night and reached Canada after weeks of sufferings and privations. Clark then volunteered into the Loyal Rangers, under Major Jessop. He received his discharge in December, 1783, when the cruel war was practically over. In 1783 he was employed by the Government to erect a grist mill at what is now called Kingston Mills, the first mill in this section of the Province. In 1784 he was happily re-united to his wife and family at Cataraqi, whither they had wended their way with the Loyalists; the separation had lasted seven years. Clark located in the front of Ernestown, midway between Collins Bay and Mill Haven, where some of his descendants lived until a year or so ago. He was the patentee of Lots 30 and 31 and the east half of 33, in the first concession of that township. In 1785 and 1786 he built a sawmill and a grist mill at Appanea Falls (now called Napanee). For many years he was an active member of the Court of Requests. He was prominent in the

Militia Force and as such served his country in the troublous times of 1812-14. A member of the first Methodist class founded in the township, he died in 1823. A sketch of his old mill on the Appanae River, Bay of Quinte, may yet be seen in the British Museum, done by the pencil of no less an artist than the wife of Governor Simcoe. (Papers and Records, O. H. S., Vol. VI., p. 50.)

EPHRAIM WASHBURN was also a volunteer during the Revolution, a Sergeant in the Royal Rangers. He settled on the Bay front, west of Bath. He was a commissary for the giving out of the Government food supplies during the hard times of 1786. He was the father of the Hon. Simeon Washburn, of Picton, at one time a leading business man in the County of Prince Edward, and the father-in-law of the Rev. Robert McDowall, that well-remembered pioneer Presbyterian missionary in the Bay counties, who lived and died in Fredericksburgh. So said Mr. Casey. He was the first grantee of parts of Lots 4, 5 and 6 in the first concession of Fredericksburgh, although in this patent he was referred to as of Adolphustown. He also had about 1,200 acres in the Township of Hallowell, in the eleventh concession, north-east of the Carrying Place, and some town lots in Kingston. For many years he was member of Parliament for Prince Edward County, and his sessional allowance varied from £22 10s. to £29 10s., as appears by Records of the Quarter Sessions.

GEORGE SINGLETON, who had been a Captain in the Royal Regiment of New York, does not seem to have obtained any land in Fredericksburgh, but over 2,300 acres were granted to his heirs in the second concession of Huntingdon.

ROBERT KERR appears to have been a surgeon in the Royal Regiment of New York during the Revolution, but I cannot find out where he located. His name does not appear as patentee for any lands in Fredericksburgh.

PETER VANALSTINE was born at Kinderhook, Albany County, N.Y. From the earliest period he resolved to support the British Government in the impending struggle. In 1776 he was arrested and sent to gaol for seventeen days as a friend of the king. Early in 1777 he had to leave home, and in September of that year joined General Burgoyne's army. After the Convention of Saratoga he came to Canada. Afterwards, he brought thirty men into the King's army. In 1778 he went to New York and served as Captain of Bateaux-men. Afterwards, he did duty as Major of Associated Loyalists and at Smith Town, Long Island. He seems to have owned considerable real estate in Albany County—this was all seized and declared forfeited.

Among his farm stock, he enumerated three negroes when making his claim before the Royalist Commission. He was elected to represent Lennox and Prince Edward in the First Parliament of Upper Canada. Philip Dorland had been chosen member, but, being a Quaker, he declined to take the oaths, and so the seat was declared vacant. By Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe's proclamation, given at Kingston, 16th July, 1792, the County of Prince Edward and the Township of Adolphustown together sent one representative to Parliament. The rest of Lennox was joined with the Counties of Hastings and Northumberland, while Addington and the long since abolished County of Ontario sent another. The members received ten shillings each day for their services and this was paid by their constituents. Vanalstine let his remuneration accumulate and the minutes of the Quarter Sessions, held in October, 1795, record that he was then voted £28 for his "member's wages" for 1793, and £26 for 1794 and £26 for 1795. Vanalstine settled on the Bay shore on Lot 27, just east of the Dorlands. In addition to his land in Adolphustown, he was granted a large tract in the opposite Township of Marysburgh, some 437 acres. This included the mountain on which is the well-known, very interesting and somewhat mysterious, lake. The Major utilized the stream that tumbles over the rock, and erected there the first grist mill in the township. He died in 1811 and a son of his lived many years at the Stone Mills, Glenora, and also died there. The lake was for a time called Vanalstine's Lake. Canniff tells us that in the year 1783 a party of Loyalists sailed from the Port of New York (they were under the command of Captain Vanalstine) with a fleet of seven sail and protected by the Brig *Hope*, of 40 guns. Some of this band had served in the army in an irregular manner; more had been in New York as refugees. Vanalstine, although commissioned to lead this company, it would seem, had not been in the service, was not a military man, but a prominent Loyalist of the Knickerbockers. These refugees, in setting out for the unknown wilderness, were provided with camp tents and provisions, to be continued for three years, and with such implements as were given to the disbanded soldiers, as well as a bateau to every four families, after arriving at their place of destination. They sailed from New York on the 8th of September and arrived in Quebec on the 8th of October. Many were undecided whether to go to the Lower Provinces or on to Canada. A shark followed the vessel for many days, causing no little consternation. At last a child died and was consigned to the deep, after which this grim visitor was seen no more. The Government rations with which they were

supplied consisted of pork and peas for breakfast, peas and pork for dinner, and for supper one or the other. The party proceeded from Quebec to Sorel, where they spent the winter, living in their linen tents, which afforded but little protection against the intense cold. While they were staying there it was determined to grant them a township on the Bay of Quinte. The first township had been granted to Captain Grass and his party; the second and third were to be taken by Johnson's Second Battalion; so Vanalstine's corps were to have the next. Surveyor Holland was at that time engaged in completing the survey, with his tent pitched on the shores of the fourth township. The party left Sorel on the 21st of May, 1784, in a brigade of bateaux and reached the fourth township on the 16th of the following month. The travellers passed along where now stands the Adolphustown wharf, westward nearly half a mile, and rounded a point known as Hagerman's Point. Here a small, but deep, stream empties itself, having coursed along through a small valley. They ascended this creek for nearly a quarter of a mile and then landed upon its south side. Between the creek and the bay is a small eminence; it was on its slopes that the settlers under Vanalstine pitched their tents. Thus housed, and far removed from the busy haunts of men, this community continued to live for many days. Steps were speedily taken to divide the land by lots. Each drew his 200 acres. Besides this, there was laid out a town plot of 300 acres, regularly divided into town lots of one acre each, and each settler obtained one of these. Alas, the town has not thriven as these early arrivals expected. Canniff tells us that after the magistrates were appointed, Vanalstine claimed the pre-eminence, because he had been the military leader of the company in their journeyings, but one Ruttan donned the uniform that he had worn as an officer of the regular army and attended the meeting of the bench, declaring that no one was his superior. Vanalstine submitted. Dr. Smythe told us, in his interesting paper on "Early Law Courts," that Peter Vanalstine and Gilbert Sharp were each fined 30 shillings for absenting themselves, being Grand Jurors, from the Court of Quarter Sessions at Kingston, held on 14th April, 1789. Dr. Smythe says that this was the first court of which he could find any record.

NICHOLAS HAGERMAN was one of those who followed Vanalstine's lead into Canada. He settled on the lot on which the refugee party landed, and on which the United Empire burial ground is now located in front of the Village of Adolphustown. Canniff says that the spot where his house stood has been washed away. He was a man of much energy and shrewdness; as to his education, Canniff remarks that "he

was a man of some education," but Mr. T. W. Casey says, "of not much." Read says positively, "he was a man of education." Canniff suggests that he studied law before he left New York. Be that so or no, he was one of the first legally authorized to practice in the new Province, and Adolphustown was his headquarters. By a statute passed in the 34th year of the reign of George III. it was stated that great inconvenience might ensue from the want of persons duly authorized to practice the profession of law in this Province, and then enacted that the Governor might authorize by license under his hand and seal so many of His Majesty's liege subjects (not exceeding sixteen in number) as he might deem, from their probity, education and condition in life, best qualified to act as advocates and attorneys in the conduct of all legal proceedings, and that upon producing such license their names should be inscribed on the proper roll, to be kept among the records of the Court of King's Bench. Nicholas Hagerman was so licensed. He was called to the bar in Trinity Term, 1797, and was one of those who assembled on July 17 at Wilson's Hotel, Newark, for the purpose of organizing the Law Society of Upper Canada; he became a bencher thereof in Michaelmas term, 1799. The Honorable Richard Cartwright, who was at the time a member of the Legislative Council, thus wrote of the sixteen gentlemen made lawyers by the hand and seal of the Governor, Simcoe: "Certain persons who without any previous study or training, and by the mere magic of the privy seal, are at once to start up adepts in the science of the law and proficient in the intricate practice of Westminster Hall. This bill," he continues, "was hurried through in a manner not very decent. My proposal to have it printed previous to discussion was overruled with some warmth and blustering, and you will be astonished to hear that a law of such importance, and in conversation at least disapproved by several members of the lower house, should be pressed through that House without debate and in a single day." ("Life and Letters of Hon. Richard Cartwright," p. 60.) I may add that all the fees these fortunate men had to pay were forty shillings to the Governor's Secretary for the license, and thirteen shillings and four pence to the Clerk of the King's Bench when inscribing their names on the list of practitioners. One of Nicholas Hagerman's sons, Christopher, was aide-de-camp to the Governor-General during the war of 1812-14. He studied law and practiced in Kingston, was collector of customs here, and for years the member of the city; in 1840 he was appointed Judge of the Queen's Bench, after being both solicitor and attorney-general. His portrait has adorned our



city hall for many a year, except when it paid a visit to Government House, Toronto, while the original's daughter, the wife of the late Hon. J. Beverley Robinson, presided there. Another son, Daniel, practiced law in Bath, was elected member for the county, and his widow was well known to many Kingstonians. For a time Adolphustown was almost the hub of the Upper Canada universe; the Court of the early days alternated between this village and Kingston, being holden twice a year in each place. The Statute 33 Geo. III., Chap. 6, said on the second Tuesdays of July and January in Adolphustown, and second Tuesdays of April and October in Kingston. The first sittings were held in the barn of Paul Huff; this airy and well ventilated building answered beautifully for the summer term, but when the winter court drew nigh application was made for the use of the Methodist chapel, after some hesitation and some cynical remarks anent turning a house of prayer into a den of thieves the use of that building was granted and there the Court was held. But this was years after the date of our commission. Dr. Smythe found the name of Mr. Nicholas Hagerman often appearing as counsel at the Quarter Sessions. He says (*Queen's Quarterly*, 1896, p. 121) that Nicholas and his more famous son, Christopher, were often employed as opposing counsel.

DANIEL WRIGHT.—Mr. Casey said he was an early settler of Marysburgh; he was a sergeant in the 53rd Regiment; was granted 750 acres of land, having nine children born to him prior to 1791. The descendants of that family are numerous and respectable both in Marysburgh and Fredericksburgh. The old man lived and died near Cressy. He was a very influential man in that neighborhood for many a day.

ARCHIBALD MACDONNELL led the Foreign Legion, composed of Hessians and a few Irish and Scotch, up in bateaux from Lower Canada to the Township of Marysburgh that had just been laid out on the south side of the bay and named after the Duchess of Gloucester, the eleventh child of the king; this was in 1785. There were probably about forty Hessians who settled here; unacquainted with the English language and unaccustomed to the profound solitude of the forest and the fittings of the dark-skinned Indian often in a state of semi-nudity, it is no reason for wonder if the Hessian felt otherwise than contented in their wilderness home. They knew neither how to fish nor to farm, so that when the government supplies were withdrawn, after the usual three years, starvation began to stare them in the face. All who could escaped to the more settled part of the country, some even finding their weary way back to the Fatherland. Cap-



tain Archibald Macdonnell, who had served in the 84th Regiment, landed at the cove that now bears his name, and there pitched his tent until he could build his log cabin. He was granted over one thousand acres of land along the bay shore.

WILLIAM MARST.—I think that the gentleman who so beautifully engrossed the patent that we are considering nodded just here, and that the name should have been written Marsh—I can find no trace of a Marst; but I do find that in the list of Justices in the Dominion Archives at Ottawa the name of William Marsh, and that a William Marsh was the grantee on a hundred acre lot in Sydney. Judge Fralick, of Belleville, kindly tells me that William Marsh was the second son of the twenty-four olive branches that clustered round the table of Matthias Marsh, who took up a thousand acres in the township of Sidney, near Trenton, and another thousand near Consecon. Matthias Marsh was the son of one Colonel William Marsh, of the British army, who lost his all in the Revolution, came over to Canada, but returning to Vermont—then an independent republic—died there. Mr. A. H. Marsh, K.C., of Toronto, is—I am informed—a descendant

J. W. MEYERS.—The commission has it Joseph W. Meyers; the list in the Dominion Archives, John William Meyers; Sabine has it John Waltermeyer (one word); Canniff, John Walter Meyers; but Judge Fralick—an old Belleville boy—assures me that the correct name was John Walden—pronounced Walten, meaning Woods—and that the Walten by degrees became Walter, which name in one form or the other has passed from children to grandchildren, boys and girls. At the beginning of the Revolution, John W. was farming with his father near Albany, and though father and brother identified themselves (according to Canniff) with the Continental, or Rebel, party, John remained true to the old flag; but it was not until 1782 that he received his commission as captain from Governor Haldimand. During the war he, with ten men, made a bold attempt to capture General Schuyler in Albany. One night they peered through the windows and saw the General within, but when they got within he had vanished and they found no trace of him although they searched from cellar to attic. In the garret were a number of puncheons turned upside down; many of these were examined by the hunters, but not all; when the cruel war was over Schuyler called on Meyers and explained that he had been quietly curled up under one which the searchers had not touched—so says Canniff. Sabine says that when Meyers and his party entered the dwelling they began securing

the General's plate before they had his person; that he, opening a window, cried out to imaginary partisans, "Come on, my brave fellows, surround the house and seize the villains who are plundering," and that this ruse scared away the Tories. On one occasion, in one of his expeditions, he nearly perished from hunger, yet for days he carried in his arms a favorite dog that had fallen sick for lack of food. This he did—oh, tell it not in Gath—not because of his tender heart, but because he knew not when he might want to kill and eat him. He was often employed during the early days of the war in carrying despatches from Canada to New York. Once, when in a friend's house, he was nearly taken prisoner by the rebels; however, jumping out of a window, he rushed for the woods; he was seen and the enemy on horseback gave chase; to make their way more easily through the underbrush they dismounted and tied their horses and scattered. Meyers crawled out of his near-by hiding place, picked out the best horse, mounted and hied him on his way to New York. He went up the Bay of Quinte about 1787, settled near where Belleville now is, and built the first brick house erected there. The place was called Meyersville, and the river was not then the Moira, but Meyers Creek. He afterwards moved up to Sidney, where he had some three thousand acres of land; however, he returned to Meyersville later. He was a pioneer in mill building, in trading, and in sailing bateaux and schooners up and down the bay.

STEPHEN GILBERT was a prominent and wealthy farmer, and resided west of Belleville, where descendants of the family have ever since lived. His name frequently appears in the records of the early Quarter Sessions held in Kingston and Adolphustown.

WILLIAM BOWEN lived and died on the most westerly lot in the township of Richmond fronting on the Bay, just adjoining where the flourishing town of Deseronto now stands. He kept a large tavern there for years. He was fortunate enough to get lot one in the first, second, third and fourth concessions, as well as two in the third, thus forming a nice little farm of 1,150 acres. There are still numerous descendants of his residing in that locality (says Casey). He was of Irish descent; a lieutenant in the Indian Department, and was a prominent government official among the Mohawks of Tyendinaga for years; he was popularly known as Captain Bowen—no doubt a militia title. He passed away some fifty years ago.

## EXPLANATIONS AND DESCRIPTIONS.

The District of Mecklenburg was so called after Queen Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. On the 24th July, 1778, Guy, Lord Dorchester, issued a proclamation, pursuant to two ordinances passed by the Province of Quebec, establishing four districts in what is now known as Ontario—Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Nassau and Hesse, and one in the eastern part of old Canada, called Gaspé. Lunenburg, called after the grand-ducal family of Brunswick-Lunenburg (a branch of the House of Hanover) extending from what is now the western limits of Quebec, to a north and south line intersecting the mouth of the river Gananoque (then called the Thames) above the rifts of the St. Lawrence; secondly, Mecklenburg, extending from Lunenburg to a north and south line intersecting the mouth of the river Trent, and including the several towns or tracts called or known by the names of Pittsburg, Kingstown, Ernestown, Fredericksburg, Adolphustown, Marysburg, Sophiasburg, Ameliasburg, Sydney, Thurlow, Richmond and Camden, and extending to the north bounds of the Province; thirdly, Nassau (called after the family of William III., of great, pious and immortal memory) extending westerly to a north and south line intersecting the extreme projection of Long Point on Lake Erie; and Hesse (so named after the principality that furnished so many mercenaries for the royal cause during the American Revolutionary war), which district included all the residue of the province in the western or inland parts thereof.

On the same day as this proclamation is dated was the General Commission of Peace for the District of Mecklenburg issued. In the first session of the U. C. House the names of the districts were changed to Eastern, Midland, Home and Western.

"Council."—Under the Quebec Act, 1774, a Council was appointed by the Crown consisting of from seventeen to twenty-three residents of the province, and the members were empowered to make ordinances for the peace, welfare and good government of the province, with the consent of His Majesty or his representative.

"Our Peace."—The peace of the king is that peace and security for life and goods which the king promises to all people under his protection, and for which he is responsible. Originally it meant the immunity (secured by severe penalties) to all within the king's house, in attendance upon him, or employed in his business, and gradually it has been extended to all within the realm who are not outlaws.

"Within liberties as without."—A liberty is a place or district within which certain special privileges may be exercised. In "The Princess" we read:

We dropt with evening on a rustic town,  
Set in a gleaming river's crescent curve,  
Close to the boundary of the liberties.

"Threats."—By 27 Geo. II., c. 15, any person sending a letter threatening to kill or murder any of His Majesty's servants, or to burn their houses, barns or grain, was to suffer death without benefit of clergy. By 30 Geo. c. 24, any one sending a letter threatening to accuse any person of any crime punishable by death, or other infamous punishment, with the object of extorting money, etc., was to be put in the pillory, publicly whipped, or fined, or imprisoned, or transported for not more than seven years, in the discretion of the court.

"Of whom any one of you the aforesaid Henry Pope, &c., we will shall be one."—These words designate those justices who were of the quorum, *i.e.*, those whose presence is necessary to constitute a bench. Among the Justices of the Peace it was formerly customary to name some eminent for knowledge or prudence to be "of the quorum." The distinction is now practically obsolete, and all justices are generally "of the quorum."

Addison, in the *Spectator*, remarks, "I must not omit that Sir Roger is a justice of the quorum." Beaumont and Fletcher, in the "Scornful Lady," spell it "corum."

Of the thirteen esquires named in our commission residing within the district only three were of the quorum, Clark, Washburn and Singleton.

By the way, who can explain why Lord Dorchester did not name any one residing in either village or town of Kingstown (as he calls it in his proclamation) on this commission.

"Security for the peace."—When one makes oath before a Justice of the Peace that he has been assaulted, or that he stands in fear of his life, or some bodily hurt, or that he fears his house will be burnt and that he doth not demand the peace from any malice or revenge but for his own safety, the J. P. grants his warrant to bring the accused before him, and then security is to be given by recognizance for good behaviour; or in default the party is to be committed to gaol.

"Felonies" are all offences which occasioned in old times a total forfeiture of lands or goods, or both, at common law, and to which capital or other punishment may be superadded according to the degree of

guilt. Old Coke says, of all felonies, murder is the most heinous. Bringing "Buls" into the kingdom was a felony under a statute of Richard II.; or receiving a Jesuit under an act of Elizabeth.

"Poisonings."—Of all kinds of murder poisoning is the most detestable, says Coke, because it is most horrible and fearful to the nature of man, and of all others can be least prevented, either by manhood or providence. This offence was so odious that by Act of Parliament it was made high treason, and the statute inflicted a more grievous and lingering death than the common law prescribed, viz., that the offender be boiled to death in hot water; under which statute Margaret Davy, (anno 33 Henry VIII.) a young woman, was attainted of high treason for poisoning her mistress and some others, was boiled to death in Smithfield the 17th day of March in the same year. But this act was too severe to live long and was therefore repealed by 1 Edw. VI., chap. 12, and 1 Mary, chap. 1.

Old Coke tells us a man may be poisoned in four manner of ways, "*gustū*, by taste, that is, by eating or drinking, being infused into his meat or drink; two, *anhelitu*, by taking in of breath, as by a poisonous perfume in a chamber, or other room; three, *contactu*, by touching, and four, *suppositu*, as by a glyster or the like. Now, for the better finding out of this horrible offence, there be divers of kinds of poisons, as the powder of diamonds, the powder of spiders, lapis causticus (the chief ingredient whereof is soap), cantharides mercury sublimate, arsenick, roseacre, &c."

"Enchantments, sorceries, arts magick."—Witchcraft, enchantment, sorcery and the practice of magical arts generally went together in the minds of our ancestors. Dorchester says nothing of witchcraft, which is the bargaining with the devil by friendly conference to do whatever was desired by him. He still seemed, however, to fear the other offences. An *enchanter* was one who by songs or rhymes *demonem adjuvat*; a *conjurer* was he who by the holy and powerful name of the Almighty invoked and conjured the devil to consult with him or to do some act; a *sorcerer* was one who used lots in his intercourse with the devil.

According to the act passed in the first year of King James I.—who was an expert and specialist in the matter of witchcraft—if any person or persons should use, practice or exercise any invocation or conjuration of any evil or wicked spirit, or should consult, covenant with, entertain, employ, feed or reward any evil or wicked spirit, to or for any intent or purpose, or take up any dead man, woman or child out of his,

her or their grave, or any other place where the dead body rested, or the skin, bone, or any part of a dead person, to be employed or used in any manner of witchcraft, sorcery, charm or enchantment; or should use, exercise or practice any witchcraft, enchantment, charm or sorcery, whereby any person shall be killed, destroyed, wasted, consumed, pined or lamed in his or her body or any part thereof; that then every such offender or offenders, their aiders, abettors and counsellors, being of any of said offences duly and lawfully convicted and attainted, should suffer pains of death as a felon or felons, and should lose the privilege of clergy and sanctuary. If any person or persons took upon him or them by witchcraft, charm or sorcery to tell or declare in what place any treasure of gold or silver should or might be found, or had, in the earth, or other secret places, or where goods or other things lost or stolen should be found or become, or to the intent to provoke any person to unlawful love, or whereby any cattle or goods of any person should be destroyed, or to hurt or destroy any person in his or her body, although the same be not affected or done, being therefor lawfully convicted should for the said offence suffer imprisonment for a whole year without bail or mainprize, and once in every quarter of said year he should stand in the pillory upon some market day or fair day and there confess his or her error and offence; for the second offence it was death.

The statute of James was repealed by 9 George II., chap. 5, which enacted that no proceedings should be had against any person for witchcraft, sorcery, enchantment, or conjuration, or for charging another with such crimes, and that whoever should pretend to exercise such arts, or should undertake to tell fortunes or pretend by crafty science to discover stolen goods should be imprisoned for one year, stand four times in the pillory, and find sureties as the court should think fit.

It is strange that after the act of George II., Dorchester should have spoken of "enchantments, sorceries and arts magick."

"Trespases."—A trespass is an injury committed by one on the person or property of another, with violence, actual or implied; a kiss snatched from an unwilling kisse, an entry on another's land, are trespases.

"Forestalling" is any attempt to enhance the common price of any commodity, or any kind of an act that has an apparent tendency thereto, whether by spreading false rumors, or by buying things in a market before the accustomed hour, or by buying and selling the same thing in the same market, or by any such like device; and all such acts are highly criminal at common law. Any such attempt was an offence



against the public, inasmuch as it apparently tended to put a check on trade, to the general inconvenience of the people, by putting it out of their power to provide themselves with a commodity without an unreasonable expense.

In 1778 speculators in Canada had run the price of wheat from four shillings a bushel up to ten shillings—equal to about four dollars of our present money. There was plenty of wheat in the country. In Montreal and Quebec it was hard to make bakers carry on business, because the price of bread was fixed. This state of things continued for a couple of years; the export of wheat was forbidden and Haldimand issued a proclamation against forestallers.

“Regrating.”—According to 5 and 6 Edw. VI., chap. 2, a regrater is one who obtains in any fair or market any corn, wine, fish, butter, cheese, candles, tallow, sheep, lambs, calves, swine, pigs, geese, capons, hens, chickens, pigeons, conies or other dead victual whatsoever, and sells them again in any fair or market in the same place or within four miles. Salt is a victual within that statute, for it seasoneth and maketh wholesome beef, pork and other victual. Apples and cherries and such like fruit are not within the purview of the statute, because they are not necessary for the food of man.

“Ingrossings.”—By the same statute of Edw. VI., whosoever shall ingross or get into his hands by buying, contracting or promise taking (other than by obtaining land or tithes) any corn growing in the fields or any other corn or grain, cheese, butter, fish, or other dead victual whatsoever, to the intent to sell the same again, shall be reputed an unlawful ingrosser.

“Extortions” refers to the taking of money by any officer by color of his office either when none at all is due or not so much is due, or when it is not yet due; originally it was considered extortion for any sheriff or other officer concerned in the administration of justice to take any fee or reward for doing his office, except what he received from the King. The excessive costs of law had become so great in Canada as to demand the interference of the Government to restrain and adjust it. Carleton had made several efforts to regulate the fees, but with very inadequate success.

“Riding With Force.”—By 2 Edw. III. it was enacted that no one (unless lawfully authorized) was to go or ride armed by day or by night, in fair, market, nor in any place elsewhere, upon pain to forfeit their armour to the King, and their bodies to prison at the King’s pleasure.

"Lying in Wait."—Lie in wait—formerly also "lie in await"—as Chaucer hath it:

"These homicides alle  
That in awayte lyggen to mordre men."

means to lie in ambush.

"Victuallers."—If the newly-made magistrates had desired to know the law as to victuals and victuallers, they would have had to read over forty pages of Hawkins' Pleas of the Crown. Hawkins says that the intention of the Legislature, both in enacting and in repealing the various and numerous statutes on these subjects, in accommodation to the exigencies of various periods of time, was to regulate the price of victuals, and to prevent them being constantly raised upon, or improperly introduced to, the public by the respective dealers thereof. He deals with the laws as to the measure of corn, as to the making, size and price of bread, as to beer, butter and cheeses, cattle and butchers, fish, bacon and pork, hay and straw, fruit, honey and wax, coal, etc. Some of the statutes then in force went back to the days of Elizabeth. We find the following entry, made at a Special Session, held in Kingston, Monday, 12th September, 1796: "The average price of bread being twenty shillings, it is ordered that the assize of bread for a four-pound loaf of fine wheaten flour be 9 pence, and that a brown loaf, weighing six pounds, be 9 pence currency. The bakers are ordered to mark their loaves with the initial letters of their names."

The assize of bread is the settling the weight and price thereof.

"Weight and Measure."—We may note that apples and pears had to be sold by water measure and by no other measure, and the measure had to be heaped. In London every barrel of beer had to contain 36 gallons, ale, 32 gallons, while in other places either ale or beer was to be 34 gallons; hay and straw had to be sold in trusses of certain weight, varying according to its being old or new. An Act of 1792 provided that in Upper Canada, after May 1st, 1793, "There should be one just beam or balance, one certain weight and measure, and one yard, according to the standard of his Majesty's Exchequer in England.

"Officials."—Sheriffs, bailiffs, stewards, constables, gaolers and other officers. This sentence had a populous ring about it, but in those days there were none of them round Kingston, save perchance a constable and sheriff.

"Indictments." These are written accusations against one or more persons of a crime or misdemeanor, preferred to and presented upon oath by a grand jury.

"Laws of England."—By 14 Geo. III., ch. 83 (the Quebec Act), all of New France and Newfoundland was during his Majesty's pleasure annexed to and made part and parcel of the Province of Quebec; and as the certainty and lenity of the criminal law of England and the benefits and advantages resulting from the use of it had been sensibly felt by the inhabitants from an experience of more than nine years, it was enacted that the same should be administered and observed as law in the Province of Quebec, as well in the description and quality of the offence, as in the method of prosecution and trial, and the punishments and forfeitures thereby inflicted, to the exclusion of every other rule of criminal law or mode of proceeding therein; subject, however, to any alterations or amendments, as might be made by the Governor and Legislative Council.

The first statute of Simcoe's first Parliament introduced into Upper Canada the English law in all matters of controversy relative to property and civil rights.

"Fines" are money payments exacted as a punishment of an offence or a dereliction of duty. Shakespeare says:

"My blood for your rude brawls doth lie a-bleeding,  
But I'll amerce you with so strong a fine  
That you shall all repent the loss of same."

Doubtless the immortal William had experienced both fines and amercements.

"Ransoms" are payments for liberation from restraint or punishment.

"Amerciaments" are pecuniary penalties inflicted upon an offender at the discretion of the Court. They differ from fines, in that the latter are fixed and certain sums prescribed by statute, while amerciaments are arbitrary.

"Forfeitures" are the divesting of property, or the termination of a right, by or in consequence of a wrong, default or breach of a condition; also the things forfeited.

"Other Means."—The records in the office of the Clerk of the Peace in this city show that some of the other means used in those good old days were floggings with forty stripes save one, imprisonments, the stocks, and labelling a man as a thief, or other transgressor, somewhat after the manner of "The Scarlet Letter."

"Late our Justices of the Peace in the aforesaid District."—We find that Neil McLean, W. R. Crawford, James Parrot, Jephtha Hawley, Peter Vanalstine, and Michael Grass were among those jus-

tices who signed the letter from the magistrates at Cataraqui, dated 22nd December, 1786, to Sir John Johnston, Bart., in reply to his circular, requesting suggestions as to the best ways of improving the population, the state of agriculture and the settlement of the King's lands.

"Our Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench."—William Smith, to whom we will presently refer, was the Chief Justice. William Osgoode was the first Chief Justice of Upper Canada, and, appears to have been appointed in 1792.

The first Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, nominated for the District of Mecklenburg, were John Stuart, Neil McLean and James Clark; but John Stuart being a divine and chiefly concerned about settling the spiritual concerns of the people of the district, at once declined to attend to the arranging of their temporal difficulties.

"Our Justices Specially Appointed to Hold the Assizes in the Aforesaid District."—The Records of the Quarter Sessions, under date of 12th October, 1789, show that an Assize was held in that year. It reads as follows: "A Court of Oyer and Terminer having been held for the District of Mecklenburg on the 28th September last, at which all business for this district was settled, the Justices having taken into consideration the great inconvenience that would arise to the good people of the district on being again called together at this time, and the little necessity there was for calling them, as no new business appeared to require it, they therefore declined issuing any precept to summon any jury to attend at this session." Who presided at that Court of Assize? According to Mr. D. B. Read's "Lives of the Judges," the first Court held by Osgoode, C.J., was in Kingston on 23rd August, 1792.

William Redford Crawford was immediately after the issue of the commission we are considering appointed "Our Sheriff of the said District of Mecklenburg." He does not appear to have long held the office. Dr. Symthe speaks of one Philip Lansing being sheriff in 1790. He owned land to the north of the city, towards Kingston Mills.

The first "Keeper of the Rolls of Our Peace" of this District was Peter Clark, who held the offices of Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, of the Peace, and of the Sessions of the Peace. We find from "The Memoirs of Colonel John Clark" (O. H. S. Papers, Vol. VII.) that this worthy was the son of a soldier, and began life in the Indian trade at Kingston; afterwards, when Governor Simcoe in 1792 inaugurated the Government of Upper Canada, Peter was appointed Chief

Clerk of the Legislative Council. He also was connected with the naval establishment in some way, for as such he accompanied the Duke of Kent (the late Queen's father) across Lake Ontario on his way to visit Simcoe at Niagara in 1795. He was the patentee of Lot 3, west of the great River Cataraqui. Clark became involved in a quarrel with one Captain Sutherland, of the 4th Regiment, and was killed by him in a duel at Kingston in 1795.

This would be a good place to apologize to his Excellency the British Ambassador at Washington for our using the name Kingston. We should doubtless have kept to the old Indian word Cataraqui, especially as it is, like the immortal Shakespeare's, a very easy name to spell, there being authority for over fifty ways of writing it. Here are the variations—Cataraqui, Cadarachqui, Cadarachquin, Cadaracqui, Cadaracqui, Cadarackque, Cadaragque, Cadaraghie, Cadaraghqui, Cadaraggqua, Cadaragque, Cadaragquet, Caradague, Cadarake, Cadarakue, Cadaraqua, Cadaraqui, Cadaraquin, Cadaraquy, Cadarachqui, Cadarogque, Cadarakoui, Cadararuchque, Cadaraque, Cadarachqui, Cadaracqui, Caderaqui, Caderaquy, Cadraqua, Cadraqui, Catarachqua, Catarachqui, Cataracoui, Cataracouy, Cataracque, Cataracqui, Cataract, Cataracwa, Cataragque, Cataraque, Cataroque, Cataraque, Chadarachqui, Kadaraghue, Kadaraghkie, Kadarachque, Kadraghkie, Kalaroque, Quadarachqui, Quadraqui, Catarakwee, Cadarakin. And, doubtless, there are others.

"Castle of St. Louis."—From "The Picture of Quebec" (published in 1829) I quote as follows: "The Castle of St. Lewis is the residence of the Governor, and from its peculiar situation it constitutes one of the principal objects of notice, in all views of the city, from Beauport easterly to the Chaudiere. At its base the rock is nearly 200 feet in perpendicular height, and the building on the east is sustained by strong stone buttresses, on which is laid a wide balcony, extending along the whole length, and whence the beauties of the northern and eastern landscapes are beheld. The building is of three stories, about fifty-four yards in length and fifteen yards deep, with small wings. Since the last repairs in 1809 its interior is conveniently arranged, and in its superior apartments are tastefully decorated. To it are attached all the buildings suitable and convenient to the dignified station of the Provincial Executive Chief. The garden is on the south-west of the castle—in length nearly thirty poles and in breadth from the wall to the Rue des Carrieres about seventy yards. On the opposite side of the street, in front of which stands the monument to Wolfe and Montcalm, is a lot, 100 yards long by 84 broad, which,

having been designed as a public walk, was formally planted with trees to shade the pedestrians; at present, however, it is appropriated as an additional garden for the service of the Governor. The Castle, by its partial exclusion from sight by the gloomy walls of the buildings in front, loses much of its impressiveness and attraction."

Sir Frederick Haldimand built the Castle; fire destroyed it in 1834.

(NOTE.—The reader will please look at the Great Seal of the Province of Quebec (*ante*) and imagine "the conclusion" of this paper.)

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## VI.

### SOME EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF KINGSTON.

By W. S. ELLIS, B.A.

(Read at the Annual Meeting of the O. H. S. at Kingston, July 18th, 1907.)

#### I.—THE ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH.

To-morrow, when you have looked over the parapet of Fort Henry, and have enjoyed the view up the river and down; when the actual landscape is spread before you, or, at least, still fresh in memory; when there is the stimulation of new scenes and the buoyancy that comes with fresh breezes and bright sunshine, I shall ask you, in imagination, to view the first water parade on the St. Lawrence. To do so you will have to suppose that Time has rolled back his scroll for two and a third centuries, to a time when Charles II. was still upon the throne of England, when men were flocking to hear Bunyan preach, when Milton was revising his "Paradise Lost" for the publisher, when Pepys and Evelyn were gathering the gossip and sentiment of London taverns to amuse and instruct the twentieth century, when men were yet living on the shore of Massachusetts Bay who had come over in the *Mayflower*, when Boyle had not yet found that air had weight, or Newton discovered the law of gravitation. You will have to suppose also that the fort has utterly vanished; that the *glacis* has reverted to the original rocky promontory with front battle scarred by storm and war, thrust defiantly out into the current; that the height



is again thickly wooded, and that everywhere in sight there are only the greens of the forest and the blue of the sparkling waters.

If, then, on the morning of July 12th, 1673, we had been permitted, amid such surroundings, to join a group of Iroquois warriors who were lurking behind tree trunks and boulders upon the hill top and peering down the river, we would have witnessed a display unique even on the St. Lawrence, where water carnivals abound, and one that if it could be repeated would bring joy to any canoe club, for even amid our spectacular excitements it would draw admiring crowds from city streets to watch it. Interesting, too, as the event would be to-day it was much more so then, for it took place amid the stillness of the vast wilderness, 150 miles beyond the nearest straggling settlement at Lachine; but it was chiefly significant in that it marked the advent of the white man as a conqueror and a power on the great inland waters of the continent.

On watch that morning, we would have seen emerge from the island passages a great flotilla of canoes, said to have been 120 in number, that convoyed two brightly painted barges, above which floated the Lilies of France, the symbol of sovereignty wherever they were set up in this New World. There, too, was the Governor from Quebec and all the chief men of the colony, clad in the brilliant vestments characteristic of their time and nation, and surrounded by their retinues.

As the pageant drew near we watchers would have noticed, just as the savages did note, the ordered regularity with which the procession came on. First, an advance guard of canoes in double rank and in squadrons at regular distances apart; right and left of the bateaux flanking divisions were ranged at equal intervals; then the Governor and his staff, while behind was a rear guard again in double rank. This ordered advance was for the purpose of impressing those unseen spectators who the Governor knew were watching his approach from every point of vantage along the shore that they might decide whether he was a power to be taken seriously or to be met with the contumely that had been the lot of his predecessors. He well understood the awesome effect of great and machine-like regularity of movement on those whose whole experience had been of individual action and of consequent disorder; he well knew the barbaric love of brilliant coloring and the savage delight in rhythmic noise and rhythmic motion; hence, the oncoming of the fleet in war array, regular of alignment, even of movement, irresistible in its progress, with banners and uniforms and trumpet notes, all designed to make deep the impress that reached the savage mind.

As the fleet swept up past Cedar Island and Point Frederick it swung to the right until it reached a point just beyond the present Cataraqui Bridge; here was a little sheltered bay, the mouth of an outflowing creek, with a low, shelving rocky shore, where canoes were pulled up and the weary journey of fourteen days from Lachine came to an end. Last Friday was the two hundred and thirty-fourth anniversary of that landing; and to-morrow, when you are passing the barrack gate and see the sentry walking his beat, it may not be out of place to recall the fact that 234 years ago the tread of the guard of Frontenac's camp at this place first mingled with the sound of lapping waves, and nightly since that time, with but two brief interruptions, marching footsteps have echoed back from sounding waters. You will then be standing on a few square yards of ground round which clusters a fair share of the history, of the romance, and of the final tragedy of New France. Such was the impressive, even if somewhat grim and ominous preliminary to the building of Fort Frontenac and the founding of Kingston. Grim and ominous, however, were not wholly out of keeping either with the origin or later history of a place that until a few years ago ranked as one of the three strongest military posts in British America.

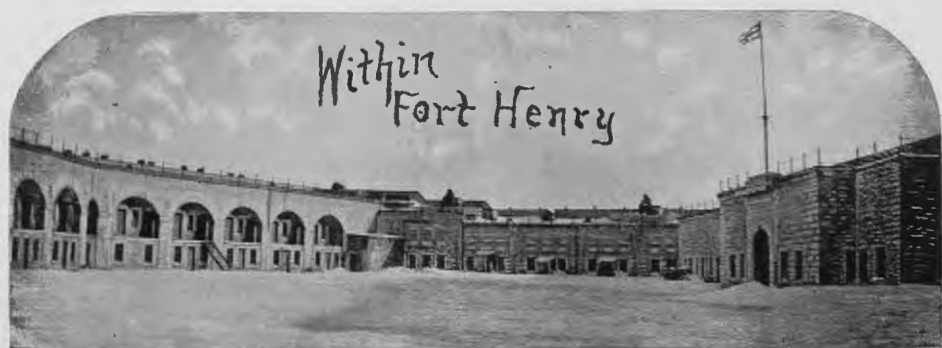
## II.—FRONTENAC AND LA SALLE.

After the arrival of the French a meeting was arranged with the Iroquois delegation that was encamped on a rocky ledge where the Locomotive Works and Dry Dock are now situated. From the background of flickering shadows about that council fire two figures stand out distinct and large as leaders among men and builders amid the chaotic elements of empire that lay around them. One was the Count of Frontenac, a nobleman of long descent, quick to fight and strong to hate. Among his peers the high bred dignitary, the Governor of New France, the representative of the most powerful king in Europe; on the journey, a voyageur ready to shoulder a pack at the portage or to push a canoe up the rapids. Endowed with boundless energy he had the capacity for inspiring others, and could get even Indians to work. As a clear-headed, vigorous administrator, he easily takes first place among French governors, and his reputation was such that even the truculent Iroquois dreaded him, for they never raised a finger to disturb the colony during his whole period of office; yet he was engaged in constant bickerings with his associates, and kept king and council busy arranging his unseemly disputes. He could outdo Bigmouth, the Indian orator, in the bombastic puerilities that passed for



LA SALLE.

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*Reproduced by the kindness of the "British Whig," Kingston.*

eloquence, and at dance and feast could set a pace that only the most agile and enduring could support. He twice rescued the colony from the destruction that seemed inevitable and changed the course of New World history by stemming the hostile tide that threatened to sweep French settlers and French influence alike out of the St. Lawrence basin.

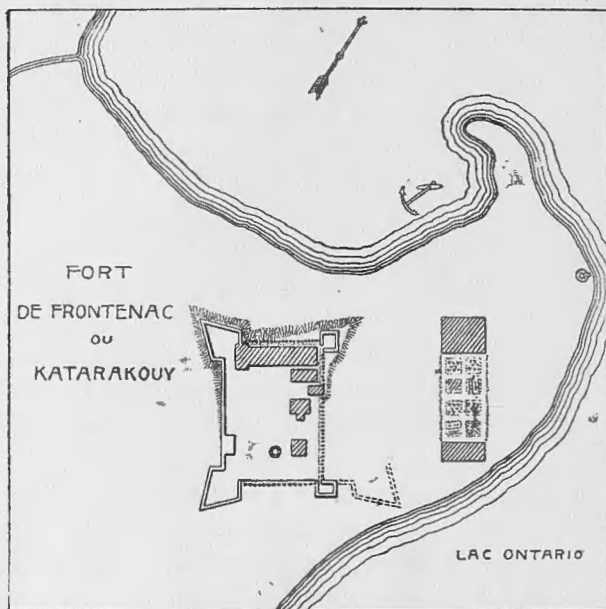
The other of the two was Robert Cavelier, better known as the Sieur de la Salle, from the family estate at Rouen, a man who ranks high among the world's great explorers, yet a taciturn, determined man, whom neither the embarrassments of financial reverses, nor the intrigues of jealous superiors, nor the treachery of plotting rivals, nor the hostility of warring savages could turn from his purpose. Driven on by one supreme impulse that France should dominate the continent, he followed the great central basin from Lake Erie to the Gulf of Mexico, and took possession of it all, so that at his death in 1687, a traveller might have journeyed from the tides of the St. Lawrence to the tides of the Mississippi either by a short portage south of Lake Erie or by another west of Lake Michigan, and all the land by which he passed would have been the land of France, so far as exploration and claims based thereon could give title. A strange ill fortune dogged his footsteps, however, and hindered him from reaping either reputation or reward from his great achievement. Finally misfortune grew into disaster, then a murderer's hand pulled down the curtain on his adventurous life while yet he was in the early vigor of matured manhood. His body lay unburied in a Louisiana swamp, but the story of his struggles and his successes found safe sepulchre amid the oblivion of official records until rescued and made public by a member of that alien race whose expansion he had so vigorously combatted throughout his whole life.

We are standing to-night on ground that formed part of La Salle's seigneurie, adjoining Fort Frontenac, which was granted to him by the King of France, the first of the kind made in what is now Ontario. To-morrow you will pass over the site of the fort which he built and which stood from 1677 until 1820. This city is more intimately associated with the career of the great explorer than any other place except one, his headquarters site beyond Lake Michigan; yet it is hardly credible, and certainly is not creditable, that neither in this city or neighborhood is there land or building or street or square or any thing

or place, that bears a name in commemoration of the man whose career has given added honor to the city through his connection with it.

### III.—WHY FORT FRONTENAC WAS FOUNDED.

Of all the scenes that passed before the men of the fleet that day as they paddled round Point Henry, possibly that which set pulses beat-



AN ANCIENT PLAN INDEED.

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Here is a plan of Fort Frontenac in 1787, taken from Abbé Foillion's "History of Ville Marie (Montreal)." The fort building, and the storehouse, stable and garden in front, were the only signs of habitation of the place, save the Recollet church, a small wooden structure, standing two hundred yards west, between the present Princess and Queen Streets, about the location of Andrew Maclean's store. The fort here shown was evacuated and destroyed by Governor Denonville in 1689, and restored by Count de Frontenac on his return in 1695.

ing most quickly and thoughts running most rapidly was the glimpse between the islands toward the western horizon as they came up the river. It might well have called up visions of that fabled West whence

strange stories had already begun to filter out through the medium of the bushranger and the fur trader. Priest and explorer had already begun to go that way, and La Salle, Frontenac's envoy to the Iroquois to-day, had four years since gone far beyond that horizon's rim to where lands slope down the other way and waters run toward a western sea. For two years he had paddled those streams and roamed those forests, led on by that lure which the wilderness has ever had for men of adventurous mind. And this very day on which Count Frontenac is getting his first glimpse of the great lakes, Père Marquette and his fellow voyager, Joliet, are fifteen hundred miles beyond, paddling down the Mississippi below the present city of Memphis, and two days later, when the Governor will be holding his Indian pow-wow down on the river bank, the good priest will be turning the bow of his canoe up stream to escape the hostile tribes that dwelt where the Arkansas joins the Father of Waters. Some dim realization, then, of the possibilities for France that lay beyond that gap may well have set pulses beating and thoughts running in the brain of the Governor.

The immediate founding of the fort, however, was due partly to a splendid dream of empire that had its nesting place in the brain of La Salle, partly to the prudent generalship and statesmanship of Count Frontenac, and altogether, so the Montreal fur traders alleged, to the Governor's desire to make illicit gain by abusing the king's prerogative and degrading the high office which he held. Be that as it may, the dream that dwelt in the brain of La Salle was this: That there should be a New France, a mighty empire, embracing all that westward country whose fringe he already knew slightly by exploration, dimly by tales that reached him concerning it, and still more vaguely by conjecture. Westward it should extend along the great waterways into that far unknown concerning whose limits neither wood runner nor missionary enthusiast had yet brought word. Southward, too, it should sweep over the great plains whose wonderful richness the Indians had told of, and through which flowed that mighty river so great that whence it came none knew, and none knew whither it flowed. By thus pre-empting the whole interior of the continent with its two great waterways, the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi, he hoped to shut the enemies of France, the Saxon and the Spaniard, into the narrow strip of seaboard plain that lay between the mountains and the Atlantic coast, and which stretched from the Bay of

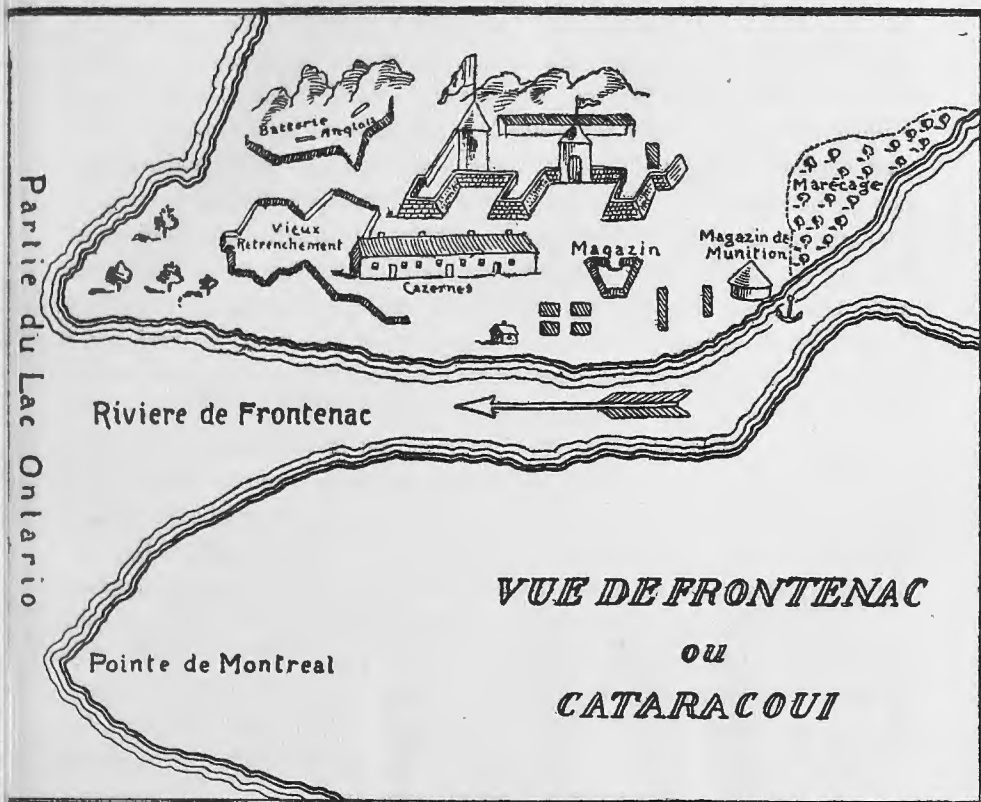


Fundy to the Florida Straits. He proposed, also, to make provision so that if at any time in the future a wave of hostile population should overtop the enclosing barrier and flow downward toward the plains it would encounter forts and armed garrisons ready to drive it back into its own preserves again. Such was the plan submitted to Count Frontenac, and the Governor was wise to see its significance and quick to take action to carry it into effect. Manifestly the preliminary work of this empire building would be the establishment of strongholds at strategic points on the great waterways to control traffic, to become supply depots and centres for barter, to offer protection in case it should be necessary to stand at bay, and to serve as bases from which aggressive expeditions might be launched at suitable times against hostile tribes or trespassing neighbors. So a fort for each end of Lake Ontario was decided on.

A second factor, though, that had to be dealt with was the Iroquois' ascendancy and their hostility to the French. It is customary to refer the former to the position which their country occupied as the borderland of two warring nations who were contending for the possession of a continent, and each for the dominancy of a principle to which the other was hostile, so that the Indian alliance would be the determining element in the struggle. But the Iroquois had another advantage that is not so generally noted. I think it was Justin Winsor who pointed out that they occupied a country from which the streams flowed outward in all directions, so that they controlled the communications and the trade outlet of the St. Lawrence and the Mohawk, the only two feasible routes of the time. They held the former from the Niagara to the Richelieu, and its tributaries were the by-ways through their country. The Mohawk valley was the common highway through their land from Lake Erie to the Hudson. At the doors of their villages they could launch their canoes upon streams that would carry them by the St. Lawrence to Montreal or Quebec, by the Hudson to New York, by the Susquehanna to the Delaware bays, by the Alleghany and Ohio to the prairies of the central basin, and by the great lakes to the Huron villages on Georgian Bay or the country of the Illinois beyond Lake Michigan. They thus held control of the traffic of the whole lake basin and of the upper Mississippi valley, except the dribblet that found its way from Mackinac by the Ottawa route,

and they turned that trade over to the French at Montreal or the English at Albany, as they chose, and generally they chose the latter.

Even in those days when the birch bark was the only freighter,



A PLAN 140 YEARS OLD.

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This is a reproduction of a plan of Fort Frontenac in 1754, given by the writer of the memoirs of the French occupation from 1750 to 1760, supposed to be Captain Vanquelin, of the navy of France. The plan was evidently made from memory by a poor draftsman, as the representation is far from perfect as to ground lines. But it is quite interesting as showing the character of the fort and buildings. It will be noticed that the great Cataraqui originally bore the name of the River Frontenac.

when the paddle had not yet been supplanted even by the sail, and when the cargo was always a pack of dried skins in the bow of the canoe, the problem of rival routes to the coast was pressing for solu-

tion. Then, as now, opposing nations held the outlets; and ports on the Atlantic seaboard and ports in the St. Lawrence valley were striving to control the output of the lake basin and tributary districts. Through all the changes of time and circumstance the struggle for the export carrying trade is the same as it was when Count Frontenac settled the matter for fifty years by permitting no rivals to enter his field of supply. The reason for the persistence of this problem is that from Hudson Bay to Georgia there are but two natural inlets to the central part of the continent. One of these is the St. Lawrence, which needs no further mention. The other is due to the fact that in some past geologic age a mighty river flowed southward through New York State and cut a great chasm in the rocky crust. Later the whole area sank until that river bed is below tide level, and for 150 miles from New York Bay to Albany this would be an arm of the sea if it were not a part of the continental drainage system, so kept filled with fresh water. This would be of no interest in itself, but from the head of this ravine a great level valley stretches for four hundred miles to Lake Erie, and in all that distance there is a rise of scarcely five hundred feet. Here in the old days of Iroquois supremacy was the land of the Mohawks, and the river of the Mohawks still flows in its bottom lands. Here of old the trapper coming down the lake with his beaver skins either took the St. Lawrence to Montreal or turned the head of his canoe up the river of the Onondagas, portaged over to the Mohawk, and thus reached the seaboard; and the price received determined the route. To-day the point of divergence has been shifted to Lake Erie, but the ways are the same as when Fort Frontenac was built to control the inland traffic and secure it for French merchants.

#### THE END.

Over on the south shore an Englishman had established a trading post at the mouth of the river of the Onondagas in 1722. About the middle of the century this had grown into the formidable Fort Oswego, a rival of the one on the Cataraqui, and peltries again went to Albany to the chagrin of French fur traders. In these days, however, great events were rapidly chasing one another. In 1751 the first armed vessel on Lake Ontario was built at Fort Frontenac, a three-masted ship equipped with heavy cannon; and the fort became a very important supply depot for the western posts, both as a storage place

for materials and as a garrison reserve quarters. In 1756 Montcalm fitted out here an expedition of 3,000 men for the capture of Fort Oswego. This force was conveyed in boats over past the head of



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Wolfe Island to the south shore, thence along the coast to its destination. Without much difficulty the stronghold was captured, and the French secured 1,400 prisoners, together with a great quantity of sup-

plies, thus wiping out every vestige of English power on Lake Ontario. Then La Salle's empire seemed nearest its realization, for French posts dominated alike the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi. But "the ancient game of war" was being played on the borders of French Canada with a vigor that had not hitherto characterized it; and one of the moves that counted much in the final reckoning was made by a certain Colonel Bradstreet, a New England militia officer, who had transported a great convoy of stores to Oswego shortly before its capture, and had fought his way through an intercepting French force that had attempted to bar his return. Montcalm got the provisions, and Bradstreet gained an experience which enabled him to form a plan for the capture of Fort Frontenac; but for two years interest was centred on the events by Lake George and on the Atlantic coast. Montcalm, hard pressed for soldiers, had drafted off the garrison until scarcely a hundred men were left to guard the fortress, which contained a very large quantity of supplies, and had nine armed vessels anchored under its walls. In 1758 Abercrombie, who commanded the English army on the Hudson, gave Bradstreet 3,000 men and the necessary equipment to carry out his plan. On August 22nd they launched their boats at the mouth of the Oswego River, where blackened ruins marked the position of the British stronghold that had been blown up two years before. Three days later a landing was made within a mile of Fort Frontenac. Next day a breastwork was thrown up which ran from the water's edge east of the C.P.R. station, across the site of the city hall and westward through the market square to the corner of Brock and King Streets. Here guns were mounted, and at the short range of a couple of city blocks, the English began to knock Fort Frontenac to pieces. The French commander decided that the contest was hopeless and surrendered everything on August 27th, 1758. Then the Lilies of France ran down from the flagstaff where eighty-five years before Count Frontenac had hoisted them on that July day when his fleet of canoes rounded into the little wooded bay on the "Kataracoi." Henceforth another symbol of sovereignty will float above the post.

Then the first chapter in the history of Kingston was closed. The wilderness again resumed its own, and green woods grew down to the margin of the blue waters; but the record of the post on the Cataraqui was written large in the annals of French Canada, so that neither

wilderness nor foe could obliterate the memory of a fortress that Frontenac had founded, that La Salle had owned, that Denonville had wrecked, that Shirley had threatened, that Montcalm had commanded, that Bradstreet had captured. Soon the name New France was wiped from the map, and the empire that La Salle dreamed of passed to those Saxon foes that refused to be shut between the Adirondacks and the sea. To me a man of that alien race, reared amid other teachings, there is something extremely pathetic in the outcome of the long struggle that was carried on for France in the New World. However much we may rejoice that fate rung down the curtain of national life upon the St. Lawrence rather than upon the Hudson, we cannot but feel regret that the splendid courage, the brilliant daring, the initiative and the perseverance of those who bore the brunt of that struggle should have been doomed to final disaster. Probably only in Montreal and Quebec is the pathos of the tragedy of the St. Lawrence valley more pronounced than it is on this spot where we are assembled to-night.



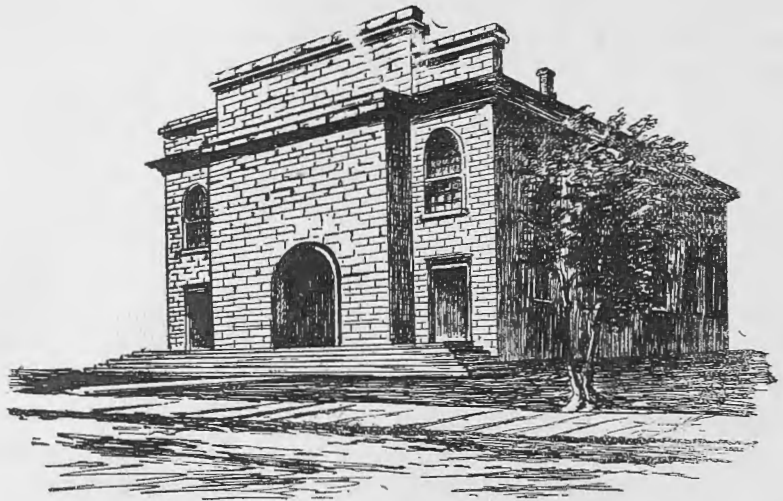
VII.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE ANGLICAN CHURCH IN  
KINGSTON.

BY REV. ARCHDEACON McMORINE, D.D.

(Read at the Annual Meeting of the O. H. S. at Kingston, July 19th, 1907.)

Although at the time of the Revolutionary War nearly two and a half centuries had elapsed since Europeans first set foot in Canada, yet the present Province of Ontario may be said to have been uninhabited. Only after peace had been concluded did the great northward movement of the United Empire Loyalists begin. A consider-



THE ORIGINAL ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

*Reproduced by the kindness of the "News," Kingston.*

able number of refugees, it is true, had ere this found shelter in Nova Scotia and Quebec, but, the men who first peopled the banks of the Upper St. Lawrence, the Bay of Quinte, and the Niagara District, came over during the decade beginning with 1783. It is supposed that about 10,000 of these sturdy patriots found asylum in what is now the Province of Ontario. Ecclesiastically, a very small proportion of them were members of the Church of England.

The Hon. Richard Cartwright, who knew whereof he affirmed, considered himself warranted in asserting, in a statement made in the year 1792, that in all the Province of Upper Canada, there were not one hundred families who had been educated in this persuasion. Again, writing from Kingston two years later, he estimated that only one-tenth of the people of the Province were Anglicans. The Rev. John Langhorn, also, who was missionary at Ernestown and parts adjacent, from 1787 to 1813, declared that four-fifths of the settlers on the Bay of Quinte, then one of the most thickly peopled parts of the Province, were of persuasions different from the Church of England. Many of the Loyalists were of Dutch descent, and these were mostly Presbyterians. No inconsiderable contingent were Quakers from Pennsylvania, while those of British origin were in many cases Methodists and (in the Eastern Lake Erie District) Baptists. Nowhere, however, were the adherents of the Church of England so numerous as at the military station, first known as Fort Frontenac. Here, in 1792, the first missionary reported thirty communicants, while at Toronto, over a decade later, there were but ten. In truth, of the one hundred families credited to the Church of England in Upper Canada by Mr. Cartwright, no less than thirty were to be found at Kingston. So, at least, it appears from a letter written by the infant congregation to the S. P. G. in 1791. Some of these were Loyalist refugees. Some were soldiers of Sir John Johnson's battalion of the Royal Regiment of New York, which had come from Oswego to Kingston during the summer of 1783, and a year later had been disbanded there; and, as the Fort seems to have been well garrisoned, the officers and soldiers, together with the permanent inhabitants, of what in 1784 was laid out as the Town Plot of Kingston, sufficed to form a considerable congregation.

During the summer of the year I have just mentioned (1784), there came to this promising settlement Dr. John Stuart, *nomen clarum et venerabile*, a man whom all Canadian Anglicans regard with reverent affection. May I briefly sketch the story of his life. He was born in 1740, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where it is said the family mansion was still standing in 1836. His father, Andrew Stuart, was a worthy and attached Presbyterian, of good North of Ireland stock, and sent his son for education to Philadelphia. Here his religious convictions underwent so serious a change that he determined to seek for ordination in the Church of England. Not, however, till the lapse of several years had convinced his father of the sincerity of his motives, and the tenderness of his filial consideration. To receive the laying on of the hands of a Bishop involved, in those days, a journey across the Atlantic, but

this he undertook, and in 1770 he was admitted to Holy Orders by Dr. Terrick, Bishop of London. Immediately thereafter, he returned to America and was appointed to Fort Hunter, an Indian mission, where fortifications and a chapel had been erected by Queen Anne in 1712. He preached his first sermon at Canajoharie, on Christmas Day. Fort Hunter was situated on the southern bank of the Mohawk River, at the point where the Schoharie enters it, or, if you choose, it was 38 miles northwest of Albany, or 4 miles east of Fonda, a modern station of the New York Central R.R. The stone church, which, indeed, resembled a fort more than a place of worship, is thus described in a contract for the building of the Fort: "Also a Chaple, in the midle of the Ffort of 24 foot square, one storye ten foot high, with a garet over it, well covered with Boards, and shingled, and well flowrd. A Seller of 15 foot square under it, covered with Loggs, and then with Earth, The whole Chaple to be well floured." After long disuse as a place of worship, this historic building was demolished in 1820, to make way for the Erie Canal, which passed through its centre. The parsonage, however, remains, and, having been modernized, is still occupied. At Fort Hunter Dr. Stuart remained for eight years, faithfully and successfully ministering to his Indian congregation, as well as to the English and Dutch residents, and holding a fortnightly service at what is still known as Johnstown. With the aid of Brant, the well-known Indian Chief, he also translated a considerable part of the New Testament and of the Book of Common Prayer into the language of the Mohawks. But in the meantime the War of Independence began, and Dr. Stuart was as unflinchingly attached to the Royal Standards as his brothers, Andrew and Charles, were to the cause of the Revolution. He was therefore obliged to abandon his post, but not until the greater part of his Indian converts had joined the Royal forces. We are not specially concerned to enlarge upon the treatment which he afterwards received from the Revolutionists and which is incident upon times of war. Suffice it to say, that after having been obliged to suspend his ministerial functions for over two years he was at last permitted to remove to Canada, and reached St. John's, in the Province of Quebec, on October 9th, 1781. A few weeks later we find him at Montreal, where he opened a Public School, with a considerable attendance, and acted as Deputy Chaplain to the 60th Regiment. He had also frequent opportunities to visit the Indians at Lachine and elsewhere, for many of his converts, like himself, had found their way into Canada. Montreal, however, he felt was not his appropriate centre, and in February, 1784, he requested the appointment of Chaplain to the garrison

of Kingston. Having received a favorable reply from the authorities, as well as discretionary power from the S. P. G. to settle in any part of Canada, he resolved to remove to what was then the most important point in the Upper Province. But first he undertook a visitation of the great district which he was to oversee. Setting out from Montreal on June 2nd, he reached Niagara on the 18th, having visited all the new settlements of Loyalists on the way, and baptized all the children presented to him for that purpose. "On my return" (I now quote his own words) "having determined to visit every settlement of Loyalists, I came by way of Cataragui, remained there some days, baptized several children and buried one." He was, however, unable to take up his permanent residence in Kingston till the summer of the following year, but in August, 1785, when he was in his forty-sixth year, he settled down to what was the chief work of his life. Kingston was then a town of about fifty houses, some of which he describes as very elegant, and immediately on his arrival there he established religious services in a large room in the garrison, in proximity to the present Tete du Pont Barracks, and soon after an academy for general education, the earliest in Ontario. The people he describes as a class "not the most favorable to morality and industry." Again, he speaks of the need of teaching them the first principles of religion and morality before persuading them to become actual members of the Church. He was, however, supported by a little band of loyal and earnest men, and in 1792, his communicants, as we have seen, numbered thirty-four. His stipend amounted to £150 (sterling), two-thirds of which was derived from the Crown and one-third from the S. P. G.

The first Vestry of which we have record was held upon Easter Monday, April 25th, 1791, at which there were present Dr. John Stuart, Richard Cartwright, Sr., Richard Cartwright, Jr., Capt. James Richardson, Joseph Anderson, and Christopher Georgen. Georgen and Richardson were appointed Wardens, and Archibald Thompson and Capt. William Atkinson, Vestrymen. The duties of the Clerk and Sexton were also defined. The latter was to "make fires and sweep the Church regularly, for which he was to be paid one shilling per week during the season when it was necessary to have fires, and sixpence per week when no fire was necessary. He was also to furnish water for the christenings." The little congregation, the majority of whom are described as depending upon manual labor for their subsistence, considered themselves taxed to the utmost in providing benches for the room in the barrack, raising the salary of the Clerk (\$18), enclosing the burial ground (\$27.60), providing a surplice (\$9.15), as well as

a cloth and napkin for the decent administration of the Sacrament (\$4.15). Nevertheless, the S. P. G. thought to lay upon them the duty of contributing to the salary of their clergyman as well, and in July, 1790, addressed a remonstrance to them to that effect. They therefore felt it necessary to bestir themselves, and probably conceived that by taking steps to erect a church they would satisfy the Society of their activity. A subscription list was set in motion, and the fifty-four names which appeared upon it gave promises to the extent of about \$450, in sums varying from one dollar to forty. Richard Cartwright, Neil Maclean, Robert Macaulay, Joseph Herchmer, Michael Grass, Joseph Forsythe, Thomas Markland, Peter Smith, and David Brass, were among those who undertook the erection of this, the second church in Upper Canada. The building decided upon was a weather-boarded structure forty feet long, thirty wide, and twelve high. The burial ground, to which reference has just been made, and in the centre of which St. Paul's Church was built more than half a century later, had been placed by the Crown in the custody of the Clergyman and Wardens as early as 1784, although the patent was not issued until July 16th, 1827. That valuable block known as "G," and now bounded by King, Brock, Wellington and Clarence Streets, was probably given at the same time, as the site of a church, although in this case also the patent was delayed till January 19th, 1824, when the purposes of the grant were specified. Here, therefore, with a feeling of perfect security as to title, and upon a site a little to the rear of the lot upon which the office of the *British Whig* now stands, building operations were begun in February, 1792, the contractor being Archibald Thompson. During the summer of this year, an epoch-making event took place at Kingston. The Province of Upper Canada had been formed in 1791, but Sir John Graves Simcoe, its first Governor, was not proclaimed until July 8th of the following year, and the proclamation is said to have been made in the Protestant church at Kingston, and upon a Sunday. I find some difficulty in reconciling this statement with the fact that the church at the date mentioned must have been very incomplete, and possibly the term "church" may be used to designate the building used as a church, viz., the room in the Barracks already mentioned. In October, however, says Dr. Stuart, the building was glazed and plastered, and the interior furnishings were probably extemporized by the use of the benches already supplied for the Barracks. But on the 1st of April, 1793, we read of a Vestry meeting held in "the Church," when Captain Robert Macaulay and Peter Smith were appointed its first Wardens, and Lieutenant James Robbins

and James Russell, Vestrymen. Early in the following year a proper pulpit, desk, Communion table, pews, cupola, and bell were added, and the material equipment was completed. The source whence the bell was procured, I am unable to discover, but venture to suggest that it may have been presented by the Commandant or some officer of the Garrison. It was cast in Bristol, England, by one John Baker, in 1690, and weighed no more than 60 lbs. Afterwards discarded by the congregation of St. George's for a worthier instrument, it was presented by the Archdeacon to the Rev. Job Deacon, of Adolphus-town, and to-day it hangs in the tower of the pretty Memorial Church, lately erected there. Unfortunately, however, it is no more than a relic, for it is cracked and cannot be used. The completed structure cost about \$800, and the entire expense was borne by the congregation. On the 17th March, 1794, thirty-one pews were sold at prices varying from \$25.00 to \$6.50, being, at the same time, subject to a rental of \$4.00 per annum. In the following August the congregation received its first Episcopal visitation. Dr. Jacob Mountain had, in 1793, been consecrated Bishop of the great district extending from Gaspe to Lake Huron. Facing westward in the following year, he reached Kingston at the date mentioned, and from him fifty-five persons received Confirmation there.

Even in these early days, when one might suppose that the little flock would feel themselves but one united family, affairs did not always move without the occasional intrusion of that element which, in this age of disguising phraseology, we term "friction." At the Easter Vestry, April 6th, 1795, it was unanimously resolved that the ground rent should cease, and that the expenses of the church should be raised by assessment. But, on the following Monday, another Vestry was held, for the purpose of upsetting the action of the former one. Oaths were administered, and then they tried it again. Captain Richardson, as was to be expected from a member of the Garrison, stood to his colors, and voted "no," but the other three voted "yes," and so the pew rent was restored for the ensuing year. Two years after the completion of the structure, it was found necessary to erect a gallery, the builders being Messrs. Wycott and Ellerbeck. A further enlargement was effected in 1802, which consisted of a lengthening of the building to the extent of 25 feet, and the erection of the second gallery, the cost of which enlargement was nearly \$800. From that time onward the building seems to have continued unchanged, until it was supplanted by the finer structure of 1827. Here then we may appropriately pause and endeavor to transport ourselves back to one



of the first years of the century. Let us suppose it to be Easter Day, April 18th, 1802. King Street, or, more strictly, Church Street, as that part of it was then called, is mud almost to the ankles, and there are as yet no sidewalks, but it is Easter and we must go to church. The little bell, which quite suffices for a town of 500 or 600 souls, has ceased ringing, and we may enter from the side, or the end, as we will. We are attracted by the stately, well-proportioned figure of Dr. Stuart, for he is full six feet four inches in height (the "little gentleman," as his friends used to call him), and his reverent, sympathetic voice is reading the opening address to worshippers. Just a little below him is Mr. John Cannon who, for the annual sum of \$44.00 and fees, discharges the duties of clerk, sexton and bell-ringer. Of congregational responding, I am afraid there is none. Mr. John Cannon, who, by the way, is quite a consequential individual, is paid to respond. Why should the congregation interfere with his prerogative? And so, after each collect, we hear the sharp "A-a-men" of the clerk. The only musical instrument is a barrel organ of limited scope, and the congregation do not, and cannot, complain that too many of the tunes are new. The Psalms usually sung are those of Tate and Brady, but the closing pages of the Prayer Book contain a few hymns for the chief festivals, and one of these, we may conjecture, is sung upon Easter. If during the service we could, without impropriety, stand at the entrance to the chancel, and look down the nave, we should probably see a congregation of between 100 and 200 persons, for, although Sunday is not *very* well observed in Kingston, and the noise of axes and hammers may be heard all day long, this one church does duty for all the inhabitants. Immediately in front of us, then, are Mr. Richard Cartwright and Mr. Christopher Hagarman. Beside Mr. Cartwright is the diminutive figure of a young man of 24, but already his features give indications of that strength of will which gave him such marvellous determining power in the life of Canada, when in after years he became Bishop of Toronto. Across the aisle from Mr. Cartwright is the military figure of Captain Richardson. On one side of the pulpit is the "Government pew," in which may probably be seen Commandant Spencer—at least, if he was as faithfully devoted to the duties of worship as his grandson, the late Clerical Secretary of the Diocese of Ontario. On the other side of the pulpit, which seems to have been against the wall, and midway down the church, is the clergyman's pew. Across another narrow aisle we can discern the strong Flemish features of Lawrence Herchmer. Just behind him sits Mrs. Macaulay, still clad in the

garb of widowhood, for Captain Robert Macaulay had died in the fall of 1800. To the left is Michael Grass, well known to history, whose blood courses in the veins of Kingston's energetic representative in the Legislative Council of Ontario. Captain Murney is there, whose name still lives in the tower at the foot of Barrie Street, and Jermyn Patrick, and many others, whose descendants are worshipping in St. George's to-day. Mr. John Corby and Lieutenant Robbins are the Wardens, and as the Holy Communion is to be celebrated, offerings are taken up (probably in long-handled boxes, or bags), to be devoted to the relief of the poor. The sermon is somewhat longer than that to which modern ears are accustomed, but it is imbued with the spirit of one who seldom clothed religion in its terrors, and whose word ever made for righteousness of living. The "Holy Table" is decently habited and the bending figure of the Rector administers the consecrated elements to thirty or forty communicants.

From this date onward there is little specially eventful to record, save the gradual upbuilding of the Church. Bishop Mountain's purpose was to pay triennial visits to every congregation in his vast Diocese, and Confirmations were administered by him in Kingston in 1800, 1803, 1809, and onwards. Dr. Stuart died on the 15th day of August, 1811, at the age of 71. In these early days it was not unusual to subject the missionaries sent from England to unfavorable criticism, and to describe them as totally unfit for the situations in which they were placed. Concerning Dr. Stuart, however, no word of censure was ever breathed. Affectionate testimony was borne to his usefulness and activity, as well as that high moral character and these educational abilities, which, it was said, would make him an ornament to any society. All that the grave can claim of this honored servant of the Lord lies in the burying ground surrounding St. Paul's Church, and it is sheltered from the world's intrusion by a high and massive stone wall. A tablet to his memory was placed on the wall of the United Empire Loyalist Memorial Church, Adolphustown. A Vestry meeting was held a fortnight later, when it was ordered that the announcement of his death should be made to the Lieutenant-Governor and to the Bishop, and the hope was expressed that Rev. George O'Kill Stuart, then missionary at Toronto, might become his father's successor at Kingston. Here let me introduce all that I have to say concerning the first Dean of Ontario. He was born at Fort Hunter, June 29th, 1776, and educated at Schenectady, Windsor, N.S., and Harvard. In June, 1800, he was ordained by the Bishop of Quebec, and sent in the following year to Toronto, as a missionary of the S. P. G. Here he

remained eleven years, during which time the church, afterwards rifled by the Americans in the War of 1812, was built. He entered upon his duties in Kingston in the summer of that year; was made the Bishop of Quebec's "official" in Upper Canada, and later, Archdeacon of York. Upon the subdivision of that ecclesiastical district in 1827 he was appointed to the Archdeaconry of Kingston, a position he held until the establishment of the See of Ontario, of which he became the first Dean. He died in October, 1862, having attained the patriarchal age of 86, and his mortal remains were laid to rest beneath the shadow of St. Paul's Church. After him have been named five streets lying near the Archaic residence, which he erected for himself, and which in 1854 became the property of Queen's University. We retain delightful memories of it as the place where we trudged wearily over the *pons asinorum*, and where the humanity professor, after one of our crude translations, asked us, with a smile of the utmost tenderness and benignity, whether we thought that Horace and Plato wrote nonsense. To-day this same building suffices to shelter the households of three of the professors of the University.

The War of 1812 followed hard upon the Stuarts' arrival in Kingston, but operations were carried on, as we know, mainly east and west of the Limestone City, which, for the time, benefited rather than suffered during these trying years. The dockyard, which had been established in 1789, was now the scene of a busy industry, between 1,000 and 2,000 men being steadily employed, and \$100,000 of Government money expended annually. Under the impetus thus received, Kingston continued to grow and was still the premier town of the Province. Anglicans, too, began to realize the value of their Government land grant, and in 1818 the system of leasing their land, with building privileges, began. The section facing upon Brock Street was divided into five blocks, of which the annual rental was \$297.

The Princess Charlotte died on the 6th November, 1817. No event caused a sharper pang throughout the British Empire. The sad news could not in those days have reached Canada in less than six weeks, but the loyal members of St. George's immediately thereafter, put their church into mourning. The cost of the funeral drapery was \$88, but the material was afterwards sold by auction, and the church recouped to the extent of \$57.

In the beginning of August, 1820, Bishop Mountain paid his last visit to Kingston, and administered Confirmation on the third day of the month. His son, Rev. G. J. Mountain, afterwards Bishop of Quebec, who accompanied him, describes the church as "long, low,

blue wooden building, with square windows, and a little cupola, or steeple for the bell, like the thing on a brewery, placed at the wrong end of the building. They are taking steps, however," he adds, "to build a new one."

In addition to the block known as "G," to which allusion has been made, a grant of the block of land upon which St. George's Cathedral now stands had been made subsequently, and after plans and elevations had been sought from various sources, the work of constructing the new building upon this site began in earnest in 1825. On April 9th a building committee was appointed, consisting of Hon. G. H. Markland, Thomas Markland, C. A. Hagarman, Hon. John Macaulay and John Kirby. Mr. Thomas Rogers, whose plans had been accepted, was appointed architect, and the contractors for the masonry were Matthews and Lauder; for the carpentry, John Corrie; and for the plastering, Thomas Brickwood. The corner-stone was laid by Sir Peregrine Maitland, with impressive ceremonies, on June 25th. We learn from the *Kingston Chronicle* that the procession left Walker's Hotel, which stood facing the Market Square, at 11 a.m. It consisted of the band of the 37th Hampshire Regiment, playing appropriate music; then the architect, the builders, the sexton, the clerk, the church wardens (Messrs. Henry Smith and Thomas Askew), the rector, the Building Committee, the staff of the garrison, visiting clergy, barristers, physicians, the sheriff, the magistrates, members of Parliament, military and naval officers, and gentlemen. Two members of the Building Committee then met his Excellency at the Government wharf and conducted him to the platform, when prayers were offered by the Archdeacon, and the stone was duly laid. The cavity contained the usual newspapers, coins, etc., and a scroll which bore these words: "By the favor of Almighty God, on the 12th day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1825, and the sixth year of the reign of our most gracious sovereign, George IV., by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, etc., etc., etc., the corner-stone of this Protestant Episcopal Church of St. George, dedicated to Divine Worship, according to the doctrines, rites and ceremonies of the United Church of England and Ireland, in the Town of Kingston, was laid by his Excellency, Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight, Commander of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Knight of the Russian Order of St. George, and of the Order of William in the Netherlands, etc., etc., etc., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, the Venerable George O'Kill Stuart being Rector." On October 10th of the following year, the contractor

for the carpentry having failed to fulfil his agreement, the Committee themselves undertook the work, under the superintendence of Mr. Rogers, and the finishing touch was not given until the close of the summer of 1827, when a steeple, a bell-chamber and a substantial platform were added to the original contracts. As most of those now living have been familiar with the stately portico, erected in the fifth decade of the century, we should probably have regarded the completed structure of 1827 very bald, for the pillars and the dome which now surmounts the steeple were then wanting, but the church was probably little less worthy than any then standing in Canada. The "elegant and commodious" structure, as an epitomizer of the day describes it, was opened for service upon Sunday, November 25th. "Prayers were read by Rev. William Macaulay, then Rector of Picton. Rev. R. W. Tunny, Chaplain to the forces (who died in the first year of the cholera, aged 55), officiated at the communion table, and Dr. Stuart, the Rector, preached an appropriate sermon from 1st Samuel, 12. 24." The cost of the structure seems to have been about \$25,000. Of this amount the congregation subscribed \$5,600. The Lieutenant-Governor obtained, as a grant from the military chest, the large sum of \$7,500. From the Bishop of Quebec came \$400, and the balance was raised by a loan. I find the following interesting entries in the accounts of that date, and they help to explain the manner in which the congregation was accommodated while suffering the vexatious delays to which allusion has been made: "Jan. 6th, 1826; paid Stephen Wood for work done at the Wesleyan Chapel, £0, 5, 2." "March 27th, 1826; from Henry Smith for rent of pew 12, Wesleyan Chapel, one year to Easter, £1." It appears, therefore, that to the courtesy of the Wesleyans, the Anglican congregation were indebted for housing, while their church was in building, and from another source (the late Sheriff Fergusson) I have learned that they were permitted to hold one service each Sunday during the interval in which they received this grateful accommodation.

In the summer of 1826 the congregation saw the face of Dr. Charles James Stuart, then Bishop of Quebec. Six years had elapsed since the final visitation of Bishop Mountain, and we are not surprised to learn that 115 candidates for confirmation were presented by the Archdeacon. From this time forward, too, the exigencies of parochial work seem to have overtaxed the powers of the Rector, and he associated with him a succession of curates, the earliest of whom was the Rev. Thos. Handcock, who served from 1825 to 1830. The Rev. R. D. Cartwright, universally beloved, dying in his prime, aged 37, and bequeath-



ing to Canada distinguished sons, succeeded him in 1831, and during the sad summers of 1832 and 1834 both the Rector and his assistant must have been sorely tried and overworked. The burial register of a few weeks, which contains a list of interments from cholera numbering 171 persons, young men and maidens, old men and children, gives some slight indication of the amount of faithful and exhausting duty performed by men who knew what it was to stand between the plough and the altar. Mr. Cartwright resigned, on account of ill-health, in April, 1843, and was succeeded by Rev. Wm. Macaulay Herchmer,



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who was associated with the Archdeacon at the date which limits this paper.

Just a word may be added as to the fate of the old building which did reverent service for over thirty years. It was advertised for sale, perhaps in the early months of 1826, for we read that in March of that year Mr. Macfarlane and Mr. Thompson received £0, 4, 7 each for advertising the sale. It is also added that the removal of the church was considered desirable, for the accommodation of those who had erected buildings on Brock Street. Unfortunately, the Vestry records from 1827 to 1835 have been lost. But tradition sayeth that old St. George's was removed to the corner of Wellington and Clar-



ence Streets, used for a time as the Lancasterian schoolhouse, and afterwards sold to Adam Main and removed to the corner of Union and Wellington Streets, where it still stands. This is possible, as balloon frames were unknown in these early days. Nevertheless, we have been unable to verify the tradition. Enough, that in the humble structure was nurtured the faith and life of men who helped to lay broad and deep the foundations of our Canadian polity, who gave not to Kingston only, but to Canada, many worthy sons, and whose example, laymen and clergymen of the present generation may reverently emulate.

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## VIII.

### SOME EPOCHS IN THE STORY OF OLD KINGSTON.

BY MISS AGNES MAULE MACHAR ("FIDELIS").

#### I.—THE FOUNDING OF FORT FRONTENAC.

For the first and most romantic epoch we have to go back, in imagination, just two hundred and thirty-four years, to the July days of 1673. The "Glorious Twelfth" deserves special commemoration by all classes of Kingstonians, for it was on that day that Frontenac landed his expedition on the lonely shore of Cataracqui—or Katāarakoui—till then the undisturbed home of the wild denizens of the forest. On that morning the observant crow, hovering over the blue St. Lawrence, a few miles below Kingston, or the contemplative crane, fishing solitary on some tufted rock, beheld a long and strange flotilla making its way out of the mazes of the Thousand Isles, unlike anything that had before been seen floating amid these sylvan solitudes. Canoes manned by French soldiers and gaily painted bateaux led the way; then came large "war canoes," filled with imposing figures in glittering French uniforms, amid whom might easily have been distinguished the stately figure and dark clear-cut face of the "Great Ononthio," Count Frontenac himself. On either side came another squadron of canoes, French and Indian, while two others, following as a rearguard, closed the martial procession. The Governor, we are expressly told in the Journal of the Expedition, written by the Abbé D'Urfé, had carefully arranged this order of approach with a view, undoubtedly, to the impression he hoped to make on the savage mind.

But why had the dignified French Viceroy undertaken, with such a retinue, an expensive and tedious voyage from the rock of Quebec to the junction of the St Lawrence with the little River Cataraqui, at the entrance to Lake Ontario, a hitherto unknown point in the midst of unbroken wilderness? And why was he so desirous of impressing a gathering of roaming Indians with the power and prestige of his country? For the answer we need only cast our thoughts back to the circumstances under which the gallant "Pioneers of France in the New World" had been, for more than a century, struggling with the adverse forces of Nature and human savagery, in order to establish the colony of New France on a stable foundation.

As we all know, the supremacy on the continent of North America was then actively contested by the three great powers which had shared the honors of its discovery. Spain had early pre-empted a vast southern region under the general name of "Florida"; the *Fleur-de-lis* floated over an extensive northern area; while Great Britain, with adventurous Dutchmen by her side, had established a line of settlements along the eastern seaboard. Competition was keen for the "sinews of war," i.e., the beaver trade, then the mainstay of any colony in this part of North America.

The fierce Iroquois, or Five Nations, who had so long been the scourge and terror of New France, were then the chief purveyors of the fur trade, which the English and Dutch settlers naturally sought to draw to the southward of lake and river. The shrewd Intendent Talon had, in 1670, suggested to Louis XIV. the expediency of planting two outposts, one on the north and one on the south shore of Lake Ontario, which might serve at once as a check on the Iroquois raids and as depôts for fur trading, and also the building of a small vessel to cruise between them and intercept the Indians on their way to the rival settlements. In the following year the then Governor, De Courcelles, made a canoe voyage up the St. Lawrence and, as the memoir of the expedition informs us, arrived at the mouth of Lake Ontario, which appeared "as an open sea without bounds." Apparently he reached the vicinity of Kingston, if we may judge from the following observation in the memoir: "The Governor remarked at this place a stream bordered by fine land, where there is sufficient water to float a large bark. This remark will be of use hereafter," adds the writer, a remark that was justified by the result.

If we may venture, in a historical paper, on what seems at least a probable hypothesis, we might plausibly connect this first visit to the site of the future Fort Frontenac with the remarkable personality who was to be for many years to come its commander and animating

spirit, as well as the Seigneur of the surrounding country. Robert Cavelier de La Salle is the figure that most strongly impresses our imagination when we study the early history of Cataraqui or that of the discovery of the Great West. This young Norman, who had arrived in New France animated by the passion for discovery and the enthusiasm of the explorer, had become possessed with the desire to find the long-dreamed-of waterway through the continent to the treasures of the Orient. He had, furthermore, been led by the accounts he had received from wandering Indians of the course of the Mississippi, and the rich regions through which it flowed, to concentrate his aims and ambitions on seeking to trace its course, colonize its banks, and add a territory of fabulous riches to the realms of France. He had been a companion of the friars, Galinée and Dollier de Casson, on the exploring tour of the lakes, from which De Courcelles had derived the information that led to his own voyage, and it is quite possible that the suggestion of a fortified fur dépôt at the eastern end of Lake Ontario had originated with him. It was certainly a much more favorable base for his projected voyage of discovery than his first Seignior of Lachine, so called, we are told, in derision of its master's dream of discovering a short cut to China.

When the energetic Frontenac succeeded De Courcelles in the government of Canada, he had been attracted by the enterprise and enthusiasm of the young Norman, whose nature was in many ways akin to his own, and had lent a favoring ear to the far-reaching projects which had already taken definite shape in the mind of Cavelier. He was, indeed, quite ready to consider any proposals likely to extend the power of France in the New World, and to fulfil, as soon as possible, the recommendation of his successor concerning the new outpost. Knowing that La Salle had already explored much of the region about the Great Lakes, he sent him on in advance, to make a final reconnaissance of the site for the new dépôt, as well as to conciliate the surrounding Iroquois, and thus prepare the way for its establishment. Meantime, he began to muster men and canoes for his intended expedition, and as he could not command adequate funds, and would not run the risk of awaiting the result of an application to the king, which might quite possibly have proved unfavorable, he had recourse to the Seigniors settled on both sides of the St. Lawrence, whom he invited to form part of his retinue, supplying, of course, a contingent of men and canoes. At Montreal he made a halt long enough to provide him with four gaily painted bateaux and other necessary supplies, which were portaged to La Salle's old settlement of Lachine, from whence he set out at the head of a train of one hundred and twenty canoes,

carrying a martial force of four hundred men, a friendly contingent of Indians, and the bateaux, laden with supplies of food and requisites for the building of the proposed fort.

The season was the loveliest of the Canadian year, when the summer is at its prime, the forest gay with fresh verdure, the coverts vocal with the joyous songs of birds and the air filled with delightful floating fragrance. But the expedition was no holiday affair. Though we may not stop to trace the long succession of toilsome portages, as one snowy rapid after another impeded their progress, dashing its silvery wave crests against the dark rocks that bristled with interlacing hemlock and pine. When the mighty surges of the Long Sault blocked their course the men were often obliged to wade waist deep in the water, pushing the bateaux against the strong sweep of the current. It was an arduous undertaking, but the energetic Governor knew how to encourage and spur on his men to success, and did not disdain, at times, to share in the toil, standing knee deep in the rushing stream. Heavy rains came on, causing vexatious delays, and Frontenac, who bivouacked with his men on the shore, passed sleepless nights, from anxiety lest the water which found its way into the bateaux should have wet and spoiled the biscuit which formed the staple of the food of his men.

At length, however, the laborious ascent was completed and at the head of the rapids Frontenac received a message from La Salle, appointing the mouth of the Cataragui as the place of the intended conference. From thence the flotilla glided, under a cloudless July sun, over calm waters and through the mazes of what seemed a fairy archipelago, studded with rocky wooded islets, clustering thickly on a sapphire lake, some rising like weather-beaten fortresses out of the water, others luxuriant bowers of foliage, seeming to nestle in the placid stream, mirrored in the still waters that lapped their shores. After passing through a seemingly endless succession of these fairy isles the expedition at length reached the end of the "Lac des Iles des Rochers," and at length came out in view of the blue expanse of the apparently shoreless lake. The Abbé D'Urfé had been sent on in advance, to notify the assembled Indians of the approach of the expedition, now arranged by Frontenac in the order which has been described. As they drew nearer to the wooded promontory, now crowned by our fast-vanishing Fort Henry, a canoe was seen advancing, containing a number of the Iroquois Chiefs, accompanied by the Abbé, to escort the expedition to the place of meeting, a site which impressed the voyagers with its advantageous position and its picturesque surroundings of summer verdure and sapphire lake and stream.

Around them stretched a spacious harbor, cut off from the broad breast of Lake Ontario by a chain of large islands, as the lake narrows into the river, and is joined by the narrower stream of the Cataraqui, winding its way out from a succession of lakes, cascades and still river-reaches, now connected by the Rideau Canal, and forming here, by its wide embouchure, a quiet bay and well-sheltered port. The sylvan monotony of the scene was as yet unbroken by any artificial feature, and the deep green woods that clothed the gently sloping shore were still undisturbed, save by the temporary Indian encampment. But the strange flotilla now approaching was the harbinger of inevitable change.

The meeting which now took place between the great Ononchio, as the Governor was styled by the Iroquois, and the representatives of that tribe and the "civilities" which then took place are thus quaintly described in the memoir already quoted:

"They saluted the Admiral (Governor) and paid their respects to him with evidence of much joy and confidence, testifying to him the obligation they were under to him for sparing them the trouble of going further, and for receiving their submissions at the River Katarakoui, as they were about signifying to him.

"After Count Frontenac had replied to their civilities, they preceded him as guides and conducted him into a bay about a cannon-shot from the entrance, which forms one of the most beautiful and agreeable harbors in the world, capable of holding a hundred of the largest ships, with sufficient water at the mouth and in the harbor, with a mud bottom, and so sheltered from every wind, that a cable is scarcely necessary for mooring."

The disembarkation was soon effected, while the Indians, encamped close at hand, looked on, with characteristic passivity, the more venerable Sachems approaching to do homage to the august "Ononchio," whose position and power La Salle had taken every opportunity to magnify. Notwithstanding fatigue, Frontenac spent the afternoon and evening in exploring the vicinity, not returning till dusk. The French encampment was by that time completed, guards being, of course, set with punctilious formality, while the *Fleur-de-lis* floated proudly above the Governor's tent and martial music for the first time awoke the slumbering echoes of the place.

On the following morning, the 13th of July, 1673, the reveille, with the beating of drums, aroused the French camp to the important work of the day, for Iroquois Councils were early "functions." A double line of soldiers under arms formed a living lane from the Governor's tent to the Iroquois Camp, to impress the deputies who

marched, with slow gait and dignified mien, to the place of conference—an area, carpeted with sail-cloth, in front of Frontenac's tent, where the orthodox camp-fire kept off insect intruders, and made a centre for the meeting. Here the Indian envoys were duly presented to the Governor and his suite, imposing, with their gold-laced uniforms and aristocratic bearing, Frontenac himself hardly needing any accessories to enhance the native dignity of his commanding face and figure.

After the first salutations there followed, according to Indian custom, a period of silence, while the Chiefs squatted on the canvas carpet, smoking their pipes with imperturbable gravity. At length the proceedings were opened by a speech from the Chief Garakontié, well known as a tried friend of the French, expressing, with profuse compliments, the pleasure and respect with which the great "Ononthio" was welcomed among them. At the close of his harangue, Frontenac, with the paternal air so well adapted to impress the Indian nature, began his own address, as follows:

"Children! Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas, I am glad to meet you here, where I have had a fire lighted for you to smoke by, and for me to talk to you. You have done well, my children, to obey the command of your Father. Take courage! You will hear his word, which is full of peace and tenderness, for do not think that I have come for war. My mind is full of peace, and she walks by my side. Courage, then, children, and take rest!"

Then followed a generous gift of tobacco, more promises to be a kind father to them, as obedient children, and another presentation, this time of guns to the men, and of prunes and raisins to the women and children. This closed what was but a preliminary conference. The great Council was to meet on a future day.

It would be interesting to know the exact spot where this memorable meeting took place, but we may not be far wrong in supposing it to have been what was afterwards, and perhaps then, called Mississauga Point, near the foot of Earl Street. It certainly could not have been very near the site of old Fort Frontenac, because, even while the conference was proceeding, and the savages were entertained with speeches and gifts, Frontenac, with characteristic promptness, had ordered his engineer, M. Baudin, to trace out the ground plan of the projected fort; and as the men of the expedition, under the directing officers, were speedily set to cut down trees, hew palisades and dig trenches, the work of construction was soon rapidly proceeding before the eyes of the astonished Indians. Frontenac, meantime, spared no trouble to gain their favor, and seems to have amused his suite by caressing the



little brown dusky children, feasting them with bread and sweetmeats, and ordering an evening banquet for the squaws, that they might entertain the strangers by their native dances, which they were nothing loth to do. In these ways he managed somewhat to divert the attention of the savages from his military designs, and made himself most popular among them. Four days of hard work passed before the Grand Council was at length summoned, with due state and ceremony, on the 19th of July, 1673. Then, after a repetition of the former ceremonious preliminaries, the Ononthio, in his grand manner, again addressed his "Indian children."

Expressing his satisfaction that they had obeyed their Father's command in repairing to this rendezvous, to hear what he had to say, he briefly exhorted them to become Christians, which he doubtless sincerely desired, and not solely on account of the spiritual interests of his hearers. Then, after calling their attention to the strength and power of his armed escort, and the guns on the bateaux moored close by, he continued his oration in the grandiloquent terms congenial both to speaker and hearer:

"If your Father can come so far, with so great a force, through such dangerous rapids, mérely to make you a visit of pleasure and friendship, what would he do, if you should awaken his anger, and make it necessary for him to punish his disobedient children? He is the arbiter of peace and war. Beware how you offend him!" Furthermore, he warned them strongly against molesting the Indian allies of the French, any attempt at which would draw upon them swift chastisement.

He then, with cautious diplomacy, proceeded to the matter in hand, explaining, with many expressions of regard, that he was about to build a storehouse or dépôt there, at which they would be able to barter their furs for the things they required without being obliged to undertake a long and dangerous journey. They must not, however, listen to the misrepresentations of bad men who, for their own interests, would delude and deceive them, but should give heed only to men of character, like the Sieur de La Salle, who would remain with them for the present. He closed his harangue by asking that they should entrust him with a number of their children to be educated at Quebec, so that, in time, they and his French "nephews" might "grow into one people."

The profusion of gifts which accompanied this oration, along with its friendly tone of paternal consideration, secured for it a good reception, though the Indians expressed a natural desire to know what prices would be given for the furs in goods at the new dépôt. They prom-

ised to consider, on their return to their villages, the proposal concerning their children, and a few of these were eventually sent to Quebec to be educated—the girls in the Ursuline Convent, the boys in the household of the Governor himself.

After three days more of feasting and friendly intercourse, the Iroquois broke up their camp, and the great majority of them re-embarked in their canoes, and disappeared beyond the point of land which projected into the St. Lawrence, on their way to their villages to the southward. By the time that the primitive palisades of the fort were set up, and the barracks of rough logs were well advanced towards completion, another band of Iroquois, from the north of the Great Lakes, arrived to hold a similar pow-wow with the Ononchio. He had already despatched a large part of his men in detachments, and when the second division of Indians had departed, propitiated by presents and *belles paroles*, and Frontenac had established a garrison in the new fort, and had arranged for their winter supplies, as well as for the building of a small vessel, he, with the remainder of his retinue, set out on his return to Montreal.

As he retraced his course down the St. Lawrence—much more swiftly and easily than he had ascended—Frontenac felt that he had every reason to congratulate himself on the success of his venture. He had accomplished a dangerous voyage without the loss of a single canoe, and, owing to the aid he had enlisted from his Seigniors, the whole work had been accomplished at a cost of only ten thousand francs, advanced by himself on behalf of the King. He had procured from the Iroquois all the concessions he had asked, and wrote to Colbert that he might boast of having impressed them at once with respect, fear and good-will, and that, by means of the new post and the vessel on the stocks, with another fort he contemplated building at the mouth of the Niagara, the French would hold the command of the Upper Lakes, always an important point for the would-be masters of Canada. And however opinions in the colony might differ as to the commercial usefulness of the new outpost, however much the Montreal merchants might look askance at it from their own point of view, there could be no doubt that in it New France would possess an effectual barrier against incursions by the Iroquois for years to come. As our present subject is the founding of Fort Frontenac, we must not linger over its varied and interesting history. As we all know, La Salle went to France in the following year, and obtained from the King the command of the fort and the Seigniorship of the adjacent country. In accordance with the conditions of his grant, he rebuilt the palisaded log fort in stone, repaid the ten or eleven thousand francs of Fron-

tenac's outlay, cleared land for farming, built several small vessels, maintained a garrison and chapel for French and Indians, a number of whom settled near the fort, and spent there, we may well believe, some of the happiest, and certainly the most peaceful, years of his strenuous and tragic life. From it, again and again, he set out on the toilsome expeditions to explore and colonize the "Great West," and to it he repeatedly returned, with even his great strength, almost exhausted, from the long and perilous journeys on foot, such as very few white men have equalled on this continent. Towards it he was, for the last time, bending his steps from the wilds of Texas, after the fatal mistake which had landed him on Matagorda Bay instead of the embouchure of the Mississippi, when he was finally laid to rest by the bullet of a treacherous follower. His name must ever be inscribed on America's honor roll of heroes, for he was one, says Margry, quoting Polybius in regard to Hannibal, whom "fate alone was able to subdue."

For eighty-five years the new outpost of Fort Frontenac fulfilled its destined purpose as a bulwark of New France. The scenes it witnessed were varied enough, at one time peaceful conferences like that we have described, at another warlike demonstrations, when Peace did *not* walk by the Ononchio's side. It witnessed the cruel and dastardly treachery practised by Denonville on the Iroquois, when, having lured some of the most peaceful of their bands within the precincts of the fort on pretence of a conference, he put the men in chains, let many of the women and children die of want, and sent most of his prisoners to the French galleys, a piece of cruel perfidy that naturally awoke in the Iroquois a thirst for vengeance, which ultimately found vent in the massacre of Lachine. Denonville further displayed his cowardice and folly in ordering the demolition of the fort, which Frontenac, on his return to the rescue of New France, found in ruins, and which he rebuilt within a few years, notwithstanding the determined opposition of his Intendent, De Champigny. As this was the fort whose remains were actually existing for some time after the British settlement, a little detailed description of its character and site will not be out of place.

In its restored condition, the fort had four curtains of stone, each a hundred and twenty feet long, with four square bastions at the angles, the north and south bastions standing almost on the present line of Ontario Street, the eastern one on the present barrack square, and the western one on what is now called the "Haymarket." On the west side were an embankment and ditch, the gate being on or about the site of the present barrack wharf, the bastions being sunk on

wooden piles, and the curtains loop-holed for musketry, the water side being, as before, defended by palisades and barracks, a well, mill and bakery occupying the interior.

Frontenac, septuagenarian as he was, soon made his strong hand felt on the reins, saving the existence of New France for a time and, in spite of repeated directions from home, firmly refusing to abandon its bulwark of Fort Frontenac. Hither, again, in the month of July, some twenty-five years after his first expedition, he brought the fighting force of the colony on an errand of war, to subdue and intimidate the again aggressive Iroquois, and rested here a few days before invading their strongholds on the other side of the lake.

But Frontenac's life and rule, as well as the French hold on Canada, were almost over. A few years later came the last hour of Fort Frontenac, which had survived some of the other outposts. Louisbourg was already in ruins, and the English were well aware of the importance of capturing the fort and garrison at Cataragui. On an August morning, in 1758, the small, inadequate garrison of little more than a hundred men, exclusive of a few Indians, commanded by the gallant and chivalrous veteran de Noyau, surrendered, with the honors of war, to Colonel Bradstreet's greatly superior force of 3,000 men, after a bombardment at short range, from no greater distance than the market square. With the fort, the English force captured sixty cannon and sixteen mortars, which were used in battering down the walls they were meant to defend, nine armed vessels, and large supplies of munitions of war. The fort was dismantled, all the buildings in and about it burned, along with most of the vessels, and, except for a few French and Indian families who may have remained in the vicinity, Cataragui was left once more to silence and solitude. When we next hear of the place, to which the name of Fort Frontenac still clung, it is in the report of a British surveyor to a British General; and when the ruined walls were again used for military purposes the Union Jack floated over them instead of the *Fleur-de-lis*.

## II.—THE COMING OF THE LOYALISTS.

About a quarter of a century of silent summers had passed away before the blue waters of the St. Lawrence once more bore a small flotilla to Cataragui in the early spring, carrying a party to inspect the land about Fort Frontenac, with a view, not to building a fort, but a new and peaceful settlement. The passing years had brought changes which could hardly have been contemplated in 1758. Britain reigned, indeed, supreme over what had been New France; but the thirteen

colonies to the southward had renounced her sway, and were now known as the United States of America. We must be content to accept the verdict of impartial history that this unfortunate *dénouement* was due to "faults on both sides," and we need not now revive the memory of "old, unhappy things, and battles long ago." Yet we can hardly refer to the coming of the Loyalists without remarking that the revolutionary party made no greater mistake, in days when the conflict of feeling and opinion was sharp and bitter, than in the rigor with which they treated those of their fellow-countrymen who maintained their old allegiance to the British flag, and the animosity with which they drove out some of their best citizens from a republic constituted in the sacred name of freedom! As loyal subjects of the British Empire, we can never cease to honor the high-minded men and women who left their pleasant homes and fertile farms, and in many cases, their all, rather than sacrifice the principles in which they believed. Like Abraham of old, they went out into the wilderness, scarcely knowing whither, to become, like him, the founders of a nation; and it is generally of such material that the best foundations of a nation are built. Their long and weary journeyings over the snow-clad wilderness that separated them from their promised land, or by the still longer and more circuitous route of sea and river, recall the spirit and the faith of the Israelites of old, and their faith was justified by its ultimate reward. Amid all the noble traditions to which Canada is heir, that of the genuine United Empire Loyalists is one of the noblest, and should be one of the most imperishable.

The flotilla that now appeared had no external pomp or circumstance, no martial music or brilliant uniforms gleaming in the sunshine. A few bateaux carried a number of weather-beaten men, in weather-worn garments, weary with the toil of a long voyage. They were the husbands and fathers—the pioneers of a band of refugees, led by Captain Michael Grass—the founders of Kingston and its adjacent townships. The circumstances under which they came are so interesting, and so typical of many similar cases, that they may be glanced at somewhat in detail. Captain Grass, who had owned a farm some thirty miles from New York, had once been for a short time a British prisoner of war with the French at Fort Frontenac. When he refused to enter the American service, and took refuge with his family within New York under British protection, the Commander (Sir Guy Carleton, afterwards Lord Dorchester), much perplexed concerning the future of the numerous Loyalists in the city, sent for Captain Grass to obtain information as to the country about Cataraqui. Finding that he gave a good report of it, the General asked whether he would



undertake to conduct to the place as many Loyalist emigrants as might be willing to accompany him. After three days' consideration he agreed to become the leader of such a band; whereupon, notices were at once posted, inviting all who desired to go to enroll their names. A company of women and children was soon enrolled, and in vessels provided by the Government they set out by sea. Their little fleet of seven ships was nearly wrecked by the way, and they got no farther than Sorel that season, being obliged to live there through the winter, which, in such circumstances, must have been dreary enough.

And now the men of the party had come to behold their promised land, and pitched their tents at Indian or Mississauga Point, already referred to as the site of an old Indian burying-ground, and of Frontenac's Conference. They surveyed the fair landscape about them, as Frontenac had done more than a century before; and Captain Grass tells us "there was no building to be seen, save the bark-thatched wigwam of the savage or the newly-erected tent of the hardy Loyalist"; for the ruined walls of Fort Frontenac, and its still standing tower would hardly count for much in the distance. Captain Grass, at least, was satisfied, and in language whose spirit recalls that of the men of the *Mayflower*, he tells us that he pointed out to his companions their future metropolis, "and gained for persecuted principles a sanctuary, and for myself and my followers a home."

The wives and families soon followed the prospectors, and the green slopes that rose so gently from the water, and the fair shores of the Bay of Quinte were soon dotted with families engaged in selecting their future homes, while the forest solitudes again echoed human voices and human wit. The eager settlers had to remain for some time, awaiting the surveying and numbering of the townships, which were not allotted till July. Meantime other companies of refugees had arrived on a similar errand, and the Governor paid the place a visit, and, after enjoying a ride along the lake shore on a fine day, expressed his satisfaction with the "fine country" he saw around him. When the time arrived for allocating the townships surveyed, the Governor gave Captain Grass the first choice for himself and the company he had led. He at once chose the first township, that of Kingston. Sir John Johnston, who had the second choice, took the second township, now Ernesttown; Colonel Rogers, the third, that of Fredericksburgh; and Major Vanalstine, the fourth—Adolphustown; while Colonel Macdonell, with his company, took the fifth, that of Marysburgh.

The townships, being thus appropriated to the various bands of immigrants, farms were soon laid out and work began in earnest.



Trees were felled, seed (given by the Governor) was sowed, and primitive homesteads begun. The settlers received from the Government, besides seed, provisions to last three years, consisting chiefly of flour, pork, beef, and a little butter and salt, distributed in a rather promiscuous fashion, and also some necessary implements, including an axe, hoe and spade, a plough and one cow for each two families, a whip and cross-cut saw for each four families, while boats and portable mills were provided at convenient points for common use. Some of the implements were not of the most suitable kind, the axe in particular being too short and heavy for their needs. Clothing was also supplied, intended to last until they should be able to provide it for themselves, consisting chiefly of shoes, Indian blankets and coarse cloth, so that the men were at least decently clad, though in a rather primitive fashion. The women probably had to make their old clothes look as well as new, a business that must have taxed their ingenuity, though they doubtless had their share of the shoes and blanketing for outer wraps.

The settler's first and heaviest piece of work was, of course, the felling of trees and the building of the log cabin. In order to lighten, as far as possible, the severe toil to which many of the new-comers were unaccustomed, they frequently combined forces, each helping the others, and being helped in his turn. The busy scene presented when a band of stalwart pioneers were hard at work, felling the great trees, trimming off the branches, squaring the trunks or piling up the refuse logs for burning, or fitting together those which were to form the settler's home, seems to have suggested the appellation of "bee," which has clung to such gatherings ever since. The settler's first cabin was necessarily most primitive in style, being often built of the rough round logs, rudely notched together at the corners, and piled some seven or eight feet high, with openings cut out for a door and small window. The openings between the logs were filled in with wooden chips and clay for mortar. The roof was composed of slabs of elm or other bark, in overlapping layers, laid on a support of poles. The chimney was formed of round poles, plastered over with mud. The floor was made of split logs, flattened enough to present a fairly even surface, and the ample hearth was built of flat stones, while smaller stones, packed together, composed its back and sides. A suspended blanket frequently did duty for a door until sawn boards could be fashioned for the purpose.

The log "shanty" built, it was soon furnished with home-made necessaries. The bedsteads were built with the cabin itself, poles being inserted securely between the logs of the walls, forming a shelf

on which a comfortable bed could be laid. Any carpenters among the pioneers were turned to good account, and the benches, tables and bureaux manufactured out of split basswood, were probably surveyed with more pride than the connoisseur of to-day feels in his "Chippendale" or "Louis Seize" acquisitions. Hard as was the toil, many as were the privations they necessarily endured, the brave Loyalists were happy enough in their "simple life," which braced their energies and cheered their spirits as they began to reap the reward of their honest labor.

Their faith and endurance, however, were tried by the "famine year" of 1788, when the crops failed, and with all their added resources in fish, game and wild fruit, much distress ensued, when a cow was sometimes sold for a barrel of flour or a few bushels of potatoes, and whole farms were sacrificed for the necessaries of life. Nor was this the only trouble, for wild animals still roamed the forest in large numbers, and, as the settlers were scantily supplied with fire-arms, bears and wolves were a constant source of alarm. The latter often howled dismally round the settlements on winter nights, not seldom carrying off salted provisions, poultry and even cattle, while a single mink would carry off in one night all the fowls of a farm, and the fatted pig would sometimes fall a victim to the hug of a bear. Tragic tales are still told of human lives sacrificed to the rapacity of the wolves, and it was found necessary to pass an Act offering a premium of four dollars for every wolf's head brought in, with two dollars for those of bears. Some forty years later, when wolves were growing scarce, we are told that a man who lived in Kingston bred them privately in order to secure the reward.

The privations of the Loyalists can, of course, be paralleled in many parts of our Dominion to-day, the difference, however, being that the ordinary emigrant submits to them from motives of self-interest, while the U. E. Loyalist voluntarily sacrificed to his principles the goods of which he was already possessed, with only the remote chance of future compensation.

The U. E. Loyalists, however, were not the only settlers of Upper Canada at that period. Many officers and soldiers who had fought for the British flag also received liberal grants of land from the Government, some of these being in the vicinity of Cataraqui. A number of emigrants from the United States, who were not of the same sterling stock as the original Loyalists, but came for speculative ends, also received grants on too lavish a scale, so that Lord Durham stated in his report that more than three millions of acres had been granted to these refugees and their children, of which a very small proportion,

perhaps less than a tenth, had been occupied by settlers, much less reclaimed and cultivated. This abuse, of course, arose from a lack of discrimination; but in bestowing on the *genuine* Loyalists grants proportioned to their losses, the British Government supplied to the virgin Province a worthy body of patriotic settlers, who had proved their loyalty by personal sacrifice; and the wisdom of this generous policy has been amply justified by the tenacious adherence of their descendants, ever since, through all varying fortunes and vicissitudes, to the British Empire and the old flag.

### III.—THE PROCLAMATION OF THE SEPARATE PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA BY GOVERNOR SIMCOE AT KINGSTON.

A decade has passed away before we again look in on the new settlement on the banks of the Cataraqui, beside the ruins of Fort Frontenac. The name of the spot has been changed to "Kingstown," that being the name bestowed by the enthusiastic Loyalists on both the township and the village which has sprung into being. The latter has now a population of between three and four hundred, dwelling in some hundred houses built of logs or clap-boarded, scattered along the nor shore of the Cataraqui, while behind these the ground slopes gently upward in a sort of amphitheatre of cleared, but only partially cultivated, land. La Rochefoucauld tells us that none of the houses are distinguished by a more handsome appearance than the rest, the only conspicuous structure being the barracks, a stone building surrounded with palisades, erected on the ruins of Fort Frontenac. On the southern bank a busy dockyard, filled with workmen engaged in building the king's ships, occupies Point Frederick, named in compliment to General Haldimand. There stand also the residence of the Commodore and other officials, and a large stone building named the Stone Frigate, built for training purposes, on the model of a man-of-war. Close by the King's ships lie at anchor, in a harbor all their own.

The stimulus which had promoted the growth of the primitive settlement, and brought so much life and animation into the scene, was its early selection by the British authorities as a naval and military centre. In 1788 Lord Dorchester, formerly Sir Guy Carleton, then Governor of Canada, instructed Surveyor John Collins to make a survey of forts and harbors, from Carleton Island to Michillimackinac, and more particularly with regard to the question whether Carleton Island or Kingston were the more eligible station for the King's ships of war, in order to protect the navigation of Lake Ontario and the upper part of the River St. Lawrence. The report was not favorable

to Kingston, the surveyor's preference leaning to Carleton Island, as on the whole affording the best shelter, while he declared the ruins of Fort Frontenac to be in a hopeless state of dilapidation, although the barracks, partly dismantled, might still be repaired.

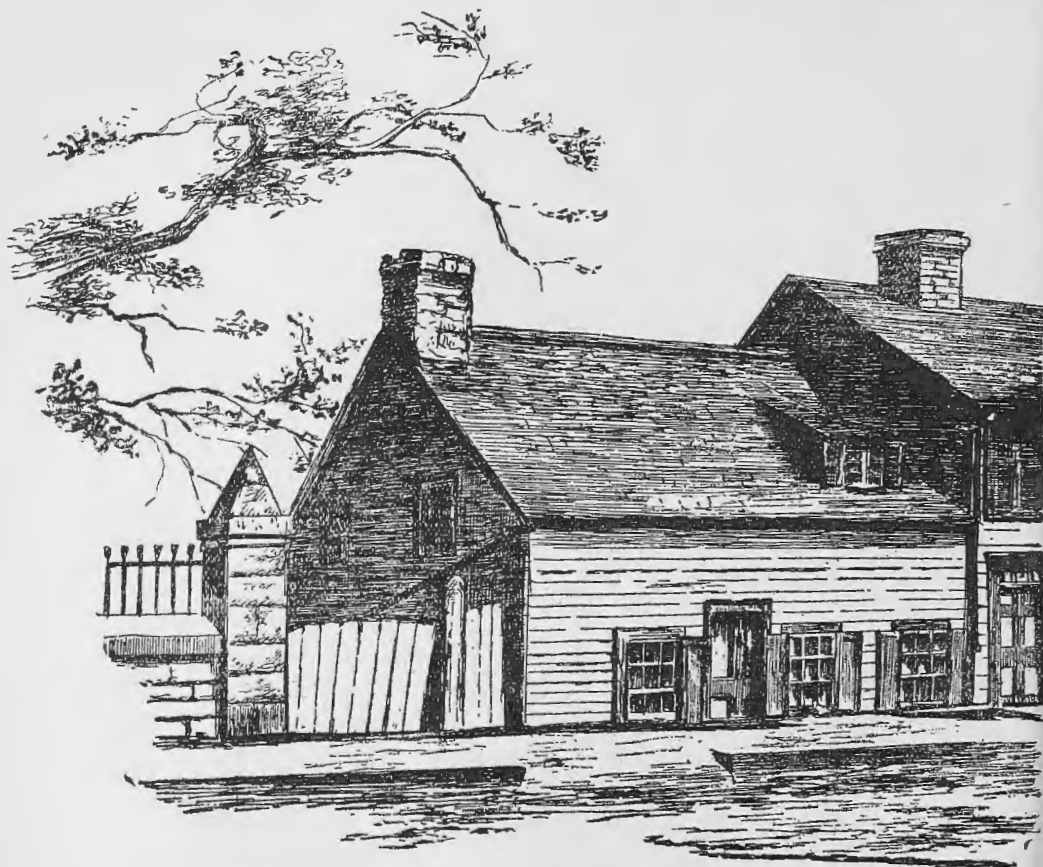
Despite Collins' adverse report, Lord Dorchester held to his own views in favor of Kingston, and as Carleton Island was shortly after found within the boundary line of the United States, there was no further question as to where the naval depôt should be. The dockyard and stores were begun in 1789, the year after the survey, while barracks were erected on the ruins of the old fort. The "Stone Frigate," too, was built, the dockyard was soon bustling with the important work of shipbuilding, and the residences of the Commodore and other officials imparted some dignity to the spot.

Upper Canada was now, for the first time, to be constituted as a Province, ruled by its own governor, instead of being governed from Quebec. General Simcoe was appointed Governor, and his inauguration naturally took place at Kingston, which, half a century later, was to be the scene of the first Parliament of a reunited Canada, under Lord Sydenham.

We are told that this interesting ceremony took place in St. George's Church, but it seems uncertain whether by this is to be understood the small, unpretending building which had just been erected by the generous contributions of its little congregation, and which had not yet been completed, or in the room in the barracks which had been hitherto used for religious services.

In whichever place the event took place, it is not difficult to call up the scene, on or about the 15th of July, 1792. The otherwise bare and unadorned apartment was sure to be draped with all the bunting at command, while above it waved proudly the old flag that had already braved so long the battle and the breeze, and was soon to see some of its severest fighting and win its Waterloo. The assemblage was a notable one, for some of the leading men of the young Province were citizens of Kingston, and others must have assembled there from their distant homes. There, as one of the most striking figures, stood the stalwart form of the Curate of St. George's, first minister and first teacher, the Rev. John Stuart, six feet four inches, and therefore playfully called by his friends "the little gentleman." There was the energetic, somewhat arbitrary, martial-looking Governor, attired in the elaborate official dress of the period, surrounded, of course, by his military staff, as well as by Commodore Bouchette and his official *entourage*. There was Major Peter Vanalstine and Messrs. Cartwright, Macaulay, Markland, Kirby, Deacon, the McLeans, Dr.

Dougall, and others, well known in the early history of Kingston, who doubtless appeared correctly attired in the small-clothes or tight knee-breeches, with silver-buckled shoes, which had been brought by their wearers from scenes of more fashionable life, and carefully reserved for occasions of ceremony. In the background, we may be sure, were



GOVERNOR SIMCOE'S COUNCIL HOUSE, QUEEN STREET, 1792.

*Reproduced by the kindness of the "News," Kingston.*

gathered all the other citizens who could crowd into the room. We may, perhaps, believe that Mrs. Simcoe was there—a worthy helpmeet to her husband, whom she was able to assist with her skilful pencil in drawing plans, etc., and with that same pencil has left us interesting sketches of Kingston in its then embryo condition. If she was present, the wives and daughters of other citizens were probably in



attendance, dressed in the best finery they could produce from their stores and remodel for the occasion, for it is not probable that there were as yet anything but "general stores" at hand. Doubtless it was a great day for little Kingston, and cherished in memory for many a future year, in circumstances where such "functions" were few and far between.

Immediately after his inauguration, Governor Simcoe issued his proclamation, dated July 16, 1792, dividing the Province of Upper Canada into nineteen counties, Leeds and Frontenac being joined together for purposes of representation. This proclamation is said to have been issued from a small frame building, which still stands on Queen Street, and which did duty as Government offices for the time. He also appointed his first Councillors, among them several Kingston men. Kingston had naturally cherished the hope of becoming the permanent seat of government, as Lord Dorchester had recommended; but it was a hope destined to disappointment, for Governor Simcoe did not share the views of Lord Dorchester, but was then bent on making Newark his capital, and there Parliament met on the 17th of September following, in a camp tent. As Governor Simcoe was at that time desirous of opening up to settlement the still unsettled west, he had thoughts of making London, by the River "Traneke," his capital, but eventually yielded to local influence in favor of what was then and afterwards called "Muddy Little York," but was finally reinstated in its fine old Indian name of Toronto.

Kingston at this time was, as a town, in what might be called a very elementary condition, for most of its streets were only a trail through the woods. It had a wooden gaol and courthouse, surrounded by a palisaded wall, but as yet no market, and but one small church. But its citizens were staunch, loyal and public-spirited; and it had, as yet behind it, scarce ten years of existence.

#### IV.—THE OPENING OF THE FIRST PARLIAMENT OF UNITED CANADA BY LORD SYDENHAM.

Kingston had made rapid and substantial progress during the half century which elapsed before we again look in upon it at an interesting and important crisis of our national history—the reunion of Upper and Lower Canada, under the name of United Canada, an event which we may consider the first step towards the consolidation of our wide Dominion.

Stirring events and troublous times had marked that half century in the young Province. The harassing war of 1812 had for three years kept its loyal people on the *qui vive* against the invader, yet



Kingston, notwithstanding its exposed position and its strategic importance, had come out unscathed by the hostilities which destroyed York and Newark, doubtless because its position and importance had led to its being so well fortified and garrisoned that the enemy was afraid to put his fate to the touch in attacking it. It had also been almost untouched by the unfortunate conflict between fellow-citizens, in the rising of Canadian yeomen against persistent mis-government, which has been somewhat grandiloquently styled the "Rebellion," and a rising terminating in a *fiasco*, but bringing in its train a series of guerilla demonstrations from "the other side," still more mis-named



SHOAL TOWER.

*Reproduced by the kindness of the "British Whig," Kingston.*

the "Patriot War." The battle for Responsible Government had been practically fought, Lord Durham's memorable "Report" had been submitted to the British Parliament, and the Committee appointed to consider and report, feeling that further information was needed, particularly as to the willingness of the two Provinces to concur in the proposed constitutional changes, selected Mr. Charles Poulett Thomson, President of the Board of Trade, as the man best qualified for such a mission. He came to Canada as Governor-General in 1839, and, throwing himself into his appointed task, he soon won his spurs, and as Lord Sydenham, won also the respect and gratitude of the colony he had been sent to govern. It was mainly through his unceasing efforts that a Bill for the union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada was passed by the Imperial Parliament, and reluctantly agreed to by the Conservatives of Upper Canada, hitherto strongly opposed to the measure. In Lower Canada the opposition was stronger still, but as

there existed at that time no popular Legislature, the Union was carried through by a council specially appointed for that purpose, and the Act of Union came into force by Royal proclamation on February 10th, 1841.

The changes in the Constitution of Canada brought to Kingston the prize she had long coveted, through Lord Sydenham's selection of it as the capital of the United Provinces, a proviso to this effect being, indeed, inserted in the contract of the union. Its population was now between five and six thousand, and though that was less than half of the number Toronto had already attained, it was now, of course, a much more central point, and had a traditionary claim in its previous selection by Lord Dorchester as the capital of Upper Canada.

The advancement of the little town to such an exalted position caused, naturally enough, much elation among its citizens, as well as what we should now call a "boom" in real estate; and high hopes of civic prosperity were raised, only to be dashed by subsequent events. In the absence of any suitable Government buildings, temporary substitutes were found. The central portion of our now spacious hospital had just been completed, and became for a time the House of Parliament. A fine new residence, shortly before built by Archdeacon Stuart, now part of the equipment of Queen's University, was turned to account as lodgings for the members; both of these buildings being commodious and pleasantly situated, commanding a fine view of the lake and opposite islands. Alwington House, a little way out of town on the lake shore, the residence of the then Baron de Longueuil, became the Viceregal abode, and, with some temporary additions, the scene of much official hospitality under three successive Governors.

The 15th of June, 1841, was a day long remembered in Kingston, the Limestone City, for on the afternoon of that day Lord Sydenham, attended by a large official staff and by all the dignitaries of the place, proceeded in state to open the first Parliament of United Canada. We have still among us a lady well known and much respected by her fellow citizens for her many estimable qualities and not least for her public spirit, who still cherishes pleasant memories of that epoch-making function. She could, of course, describe, from the standpoint of an eye-witness, the brilliant scene, and the joy diffused throughout the city at its elevation to the honors of the capital of United Canada.

The session which followed was an important and busy one. It lasted but three months, but in that short period one hundred and two bills were passed, all tending towards the progress of Canada, and some of the very greatest consequence to its well-being, as, for instance, the Bill for the establishment and support of elementary schools, and

that which, for the time at least, settled the vexed question of the disposal of the Clergy Reserves. But its closing days were tragic enough. Lord Sydenham's unremitting labors during the hottest weather of the summer undermined his already failing health, and a fall from his horse early in September induced a fatal complication. He bore up until his prorogation speech had been prepared and corrected, and, almost simultaneously with the ceremony of prorogation, the first and last Lord Sydenham passed peacefully away from this earthly scene, having, at least, faithfully accomplished the task committed to his trust.

Lord Sydenham had desired to be buried beneath St. George's Church, whither his remains were followed by a large concourse of real mourners, for the death of the Governor was felt as a heavy loss to the country. The *Kingston Herald* expressed the general sentiment when it said: "All is finished. Parliament is prorogued, and the Governor-General is no more. '*Sic transit gloria mundi.*' The First Parliament of United Canada has ended well, well beyond expectation, and much good has been achieved. The main positions of the new Government have been sustained, and some of the essential measures of reform effected. Conflicting opinions have not been carried out to any injurious extent in any way, and the members have all parted in good humor."<sup>1</sup>

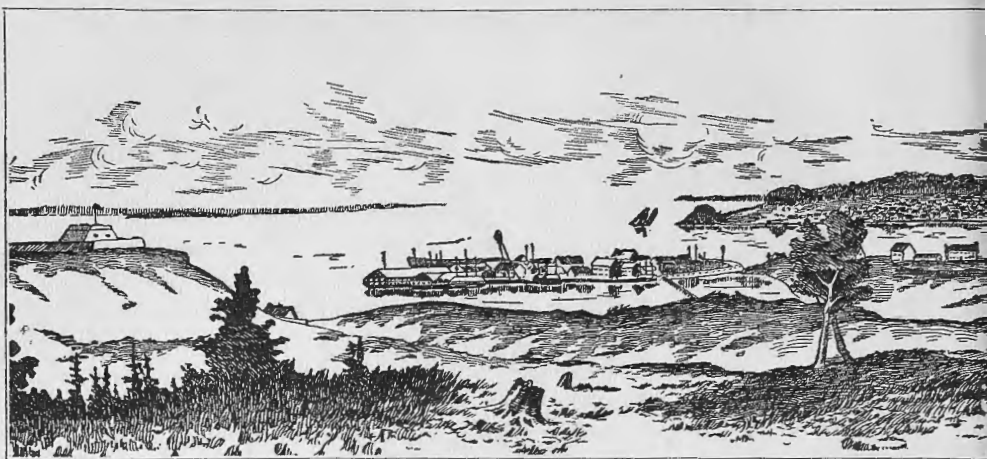
Side by side with this local comment may be placed another contemporary tribute of esteem for the dead Governor, who had worn out his life in the service of Canada—an extract from a published letter, written at the time by the late Dr. Ryerson, then stationed at Kingston:

"To lay the foundations of public liberty and, at the same time, to strengthen the prerogative; to promote vast improvements and not increase the public burdens; to promote a comprehensive system of education upon Christian principles, without interfering with religious scruples; to promote the influence and security of the Government by teaching the people to govern themselves; to destroy party faction by promoting the general good; to invest a bankrupt country with both credit and resources, are conceptions and achievements which render Lord Sydenham the first benefactor of Canada and place him in the first rank of statesmen. His Lordship found a country divided, he left it united; he found it prostrate and paralytic, he left it erect and vigorous; he found it mantled with despair, he left it blooming with hope. Lord Sydenham has done more in two years to strengthen and consolidate British power in Canada by his matchless industry and truly Liberal-Conservative policy, than has been done during the ten previous years by the increase of a standing army, and the erection of

military fortifications. His Lordship has solved the difficult problem that a people may be colonists and yet be free; and in the solution of that problem he has gained a triumph less imposing, but not less sublime and scarcely less important, than the victory of Waterloo. He has saved millions for England and secured the affections of Canada."

Lord Sydenham was buried, with all possible honors, under St. George's Church, which has thus been associated with leading events in Kingston's history. His name and important services were commemorated on a tablet erected to his memory by his family, which remained on the walls of the enlarged church till it became a cathedral. Being unfortunately destroyed when the church was burned down on January 1st, 1899, a movement was made in 1901 to provide a new one, by the Kingston branch of the Woman's National Council. Endorsed by the whole of the National Council and by the principal historical societies of Ontario, they petitioned the Ontario Government to supply the means for this object, which that Government gracefully and generously did. The new tablet, a satisfactory one in all respects, was duly placed on the walls of the restored church, which, it may be hoped, it will long adorn.

Kingston enjoyed her metropolitan position only for some three years, and during that short period Government House was again darkened by the shadow of death. Sir Charles Bagot, also an excellent Governor, discharged the duties of his office for less than fifteen months, and in the spring of 1843 Alwington House was, a second time, the scene of a Viceregal funeral. Sir Charles Metcalfe, who succeeded him, was a sufferer from an insidious disease during his administration in Canada, and resided in Kingston for only about a year. The third session of Parliament held in Kingston under his *régime*, was an exciting one in political matters, but to Kingstonians it was chiefly and sadly remarkable for the passing of a resolution that the seat of Government should be transferred from Kingston to Montreal, a decision which, of course, brought a severe disappointment to its citizens generally, and almost ruinous loss to those who had built and speculated with very different expectations. Whether the transfer at that time was best for the peace of the country is open to doubt, but the hope of a return of the seat of Government to Kingston was long cherished, and did not entirely die out until the Queen's selection of Ottawa finally settled the question. If our good city was not destined to become the permanent seat of our National Government, she has, at least, achieved for herself the not less useful distinction of becoming a well-equipped educational centre, moulding to no small extent the intellectual progress and character of this fast growing "Canada of ours."



KINGSTON IN 1819.

Reproduced by the kindness of the "British Whig," Kingston.

This faithful sketch, recognized of late years by many old residents, was from the pencil of Cadet Bayfield, R.N., afterwards Admiral Bayfield. It came into possession of Major-General Cameron, R.M.C., and was reproduced by Prof. Forshaw Day for the *Whig* and afterwards engraved as above. The village, for it did not attain the dignity of a town until 1838, is seen to skirt the harbor for about ten blocks, with fringe of trees reaching down to the summit of the hill that now marks the centre of the city. The time honored Cataraqui bridge was yet undreamt of, but Navy Bay had a pontoon bridge, to connect the military and naval settlements. At the dockyard several frigates, active in the War of 1812, are shown in permanent quarters out of commission, housed in under wooden roofs. One was the *Princess Charlotte*, 42 guns. The fortification shown is the first Fort Henry, built in 1818 by the Royal Engineers on the site of the present costly stone pile, erected in 1832. In 1820 barracks were added to the old fort, which led to its enlargement and to its more formidable appearance. The two trees on the right of the foreground can be seen still on Barriefield Heights, sturdy trunks truly.

## IX.

### THE NAVIES ON LAKE ONTARIO IN THE WAR OF 1812.

NOTES FROM THE PAPERS OF A NAVAL OFFICER THEN SERVING  
ON HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS.

BY BARLOW CUMBERLAND, M.A.

(Read at the Annual Meeting of the O. H. S. at Kingston, July 19th, 1907.)

Sheltered on one side by the ramparts of Fort Henry and under the lee of Point Frederic, now occupied by the buildings and establishment of the Royal Military College, Kingston, lies a little bay, reposeful and placid, as indeed befits its present service, for it is the graveyard of His Majesty's fleet of the War of 1812.

Once the shores were busy with the hauling of huge oaken timbers and resounded to the clank of massive chains, and munitions of

war, the strokes of hammer and calking irons, and cheers rose exultant as ship after ship was launched upon the waters to add strength to the defence and carry defiance to the opposing foe.

Upon the Point had been erected the Royal Naval Dockyards, for the construction and repair of the British Navy upon the Inland Lakes. The ranges of barracks, some of which still remain, were erected for the artificers and workmen. The large stone building alongside the anchorage, now occupied by the cadets of the College, formed the shore quarters for the sailors, and from the then upper three floors being left open for the full length like the decks of a ship and fitted with hammocks, was known as the "Stone Frigate."

Upon this adjacent bay, known as "Navy Bay," the warships then lay at their moorings in all the bravery of their rigging and colors; now all that is left of them is buried deep in the dark waters and remembered only in tradition.

We are so accustomed to seeing great steamers in active passage between the ocean and the far Upper Lakes, and fast express trains speeding by on our railways, that it is difficult for us to comprehend the conditions of land and water transport as it existed nigh 100 years ago. Still more so the character of the armaments which then sailed the lakes when the first war navies made their appearance upon them. A slight excursion into some contemporaneous records may not be without interest.

War between the United States and Great Britain had been declared at Washington on 19th June, 1812, and under the then slow-going methods of communication the news only reached Sir Geo. Prevost at Kingston on the 27th.

Both sides, the American and the British, were equally unprepared for naval operations on the Inland Lakes. There were some local shipyards on the shores when war was announced, but they were of no magnitude, nor were they provided with the necessary naval supplies for construction or equipment. The bases for obtaining these were at the ocean and far removed by tedious and expensive communication—on the Canadian side by bateaux from Montreal, slowly surmounting the dangers of the St. Lawrence; and on the American side from Albany, by the mixed transport of road and river along the courses of the Mohawk and the Oneida Valleys.

There were then no canals by which vessels already constructed could be introduced, no naval stores, except such as were to be brought from the seaboard; no inland depôts of seamen trained for gunnery or for discipline on warships in active service. The Navies for the lakes had to be constructed and created.



The garrisons and important centres of population of the belligerents on Lake Ontario were far divided and situated at the far ends of the lakes—on the American side, Sackett's Harbor and Ogdensburg on the east, Lewiston and Fort Niagara to the west; on the Canadian side, Kingston on the east and Fort George (Newark) and York (Toronto) to the west.

On both sides of the lake single roads of primitive and bush-meandering character followed the shores, forming slow and difficult means of communication, particularly for the transport of heavy supplies and war material.

The command of Lake Ontario was, therefore, of supreme importance to whoever could obtain and hold it.

The local coasting shipping was immediately brought into service with such crews and material as were to hand, some of the small sloops and schooners being fitted to carry guns.

In the winter of 1812-13 strenuous activity reigned along the lines of communication from the sea and in the United States dockyards at Sackett's Harbor, and the Royal Naval Dockyard at Kingston and Point Frederic.

An item in the *Kingston Gazette* of December 19th, 1812, evidences these activities and records:

"We are happy to announce that 120 ship carpenters have arrived at this place; more are expected." In the same issue quotation is made from a private letter from the American side, dated Sackett's Harbor, October 10th, 1812, stating, "Every exertion is being made by the Government to get command of the lake. We have a fine ship on the stocks, which will be finished in the last of November, which will mount thirty-six 32-pounders, with the Brig *Oneida*, mounting twenty 32-pounders and five merchant vessels, which are to be converted into gunboats."

Another ship, afterwards named the *Pike*, was also being laid down.

On the Canadian side preparations continued in progress. On March 18th, 1813, the *Kingston Gazette* says:

"We are happy to announce the arrival at this place of several distinguished naval officers, together with 400 or 500 seamen, as fine looking fellows as were ever beheld."

These were the men of the Royal Navy who had been sent through overland from Halifax to man the warships on the lakes, which it was expected would be ready for them on their arrival.

In the race for the supremacy by the building of new ships the Americans in this winter surpassed the British.

Sir George Prevost, the Governor-General of Canada and "Com-

mander-in-Chief of the Forces," was in headquarters at Kingston. Of courteous and conciliating disposition, his lack of boldness and decision much hampered, and in some instances afterwards destroyed, the more ardent action of his subordinate commanders. It had been arranged that there should be two new 24-gun warships built during this winter on the Canadian side; one of these it had been arranged should be built at Kingston, the other at York. From a naval point of view the separation was indefensible—Kingston was amply fortified and garrisoned, while York was short of guns and naval stores, weakly garrisoned and without any reasonable defences, and, yet worse for expeditious construction, was farther from the base of naval supplies. It may be that in response to representations from the western Constituencies for a granting to them of a share in the Government Expenditures Governor Prevost, as a politician, had acquiesced in a cry for local winter work, which, as a military commander, did not justify his approval.

The result was disastrous.

While the British fleet in Kingston was still unprepared and the new ship still in the stocks, the spring of 1813 found the "fine new ship" at Sackett's Harbor ready for service as the *Madison* and sailing with thirteen other vessels on 25th of April as flagship of Chauncey's fleet for the attack on York.

York was attacked by the Americans and taken on the 27th, the new 24-gun ship being built there, but unfinished, was burned on the stocks and the 10-gun brig *Gloucester*, which had wintered in the port, was captured.

This was a hard blow against the British naval supremacy on the lake and thus early did the yielding of military requirements to political influences reap its usual reward.

While this disaster was in progress and not until the 1st of March, after General Sheaffe had retreated from York, where he left on 27th April, was the other new ship launched at Kingston and named the *Wolfe*.

The naval operations during the autumn and winter had not been expeditiously or satisfactorily conducted and a change was made in the command, Commodore Earle being superseded by Sir James Lucas Yeo.

Sir James arrived at Kingston from the Atlantic squadron about 11th May and was appointed as Commodore, to take full "command of His Majesty's ships and vessels on the Lakes of Canada."

Additional batches of seamen had been received from the seaboard and with Sir James another draft of naval officers for service in the Royal ships.

Among these was Lieut. John Tucker Williams, R.N., who had served as a midshipman under Nelson at the Battle of Copenhagen in 1801, and from whose papers, among which are his copies of the naval Orders which had been from time to time issued to the ships on which he served, information is obtained and the extracts from the Orders are made.

The season of 1813 for active operations on the lakes had opened, the Americans had made their first successful foray on York, their fleet had remained at that end of the lake, actively occupied in carrying and conveying troops and supplies for General Dearborn's army for the attack on Fort George which, as at York, mainly by the support and covering fire from the guns of the ships, was successfully attacked and taken on 27th May.

Sir James Yeo, immediately on his arrival, had spurred up the energies of the dilatory preparations. The *Wolfe* was pressed forward to readiness for action and on 27th May he sailed out from port in her as flagship of his squadron to deliver a counter-attack on Sackett's Harbor and by destroying the shipping there make a bold stroke for the supremacy of the lake.

Arriving next day off the south shore, the boats from his ships captured a brigade of bateaux bringing reinforcements to the Americans, but by hesitating orders from Sir George Prevost, who was present and in supreme command, the troops on board the squadron which had been embarked in the boats and lay alongside for immediate landing, were by his orders re-embarked and were not landed until the 29th. Again indecision interfered, the attack was not pushed home, and after setting fire to the new ship *Pike* on the stocks and the *Gloucester*, which after her capture at York had been sent here by Chauncey to be refitted and rearmed, her guns having been taken out for the defence of the old fort at York, the troops were recalled and re-embarked and the expedition returned to Kingston.

Commodore Yeo's object had been only partially obtained, for the fire on the two ships was extinguished, they were immediately repaired and ready for action again in the end of July.

In the meantime Yeo was energetically active, his ships scoured the lake, intercepting supplies, conducting cutting-out expeditions, and supporting the British land forces. By his timely and spirited attack on the American encampment on the shore at Forty Mile Creek on 8th June he dispersed their reinforcements and completed the rout so successfully effected by Colonel Harvey and FitzGibbon on the previous day at Stony Creek. Afterwards, off Niagara and Burlington, he conducted able lake engagements.

But what manner of ships were these in which the rival contestants were sailing? We learn that they consisted of coasting schooners, altered to carry guns, and of specially constructed warships.

The records given for 1813 are:

AMERICAN—CHAUNCEY'S SQUADRON, 1813.\*

Name.	Rig.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Guns.	Commander.
Madison .....	Ship.....	593	200	24	Com. Chauncey.
Oneida .....	Brig.....	243	100	16	Lieut. Woolsley.
Hamilton† .....	Schooner..	112	50	10	Lieut. McPherson.
Scourge† .....	Schooner..	110	50	9	Mr. Osgood.
Conquest.....	Schooner..	82	40	6	Lieut. Pettigrew.
Tomkins .....	Schooner..	96	30	8	Lieut. Brown.
Julia .....	Schooner..	82	35	2	Mr. Trant.
Ontario .....	Schooner..	53	35	2	Mr. Stevens.
Fair American....	Schooner..	53	35	2	Lieut. Chauncey
Pert.....	Schooner..	50	25	1	Lieut. Adams.
Asp .....	Schooner..	57	25	1	Lieut. Smith.
Pike† .....	Ship.....	875	300	28	Flagship.

BRITISH—YEO'S SQUADRON.‡

Name.	Rig.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Guns.	Commander.
Wolfe .....	Ship.....	637	220	23	Sir Jas. L. Yeo.
Royal George .....	Ship.....	510	200	22	Capt. W. H. Mulcaster.
Melville.....	Brig.....	279	200	14	Com. E. Spilsbury.
Earl Moira .....	Brig.....	262	100	14	Mr. H. Hobbs.
Sir Sidney Smith ..	Schooner..	216	80	12	Lt. and Com. H. C. Owen.
Beresford .....	Schooner..	187	70	12	Mr. H. Radcliffe.

The ships were "three-masters," for naval reports are given of the *Pike* losing her fore top-gallant mast and of the foretop, maintop and mizzentop masts of other ships being carried away. The warships are stated to have had regular quarters for their seamen, as, indeed, the numbers of their crews would indicate. The schooners were cranky and unweatherly, the guns on their decks making it difficult to prevent their upsetting, as several of them in the course of the operations did. In numbers of vessels the Americans exceeded, but they were unequal in size and in their sailing qualities. Yeo's ships, though fewer in number, were more equal in character and therefore better capable of combined evolutions. In number and range of guns and weight of metal the Americans also had greatly the superiority, the

\* Roosevelt, "The Naval War of 1812."

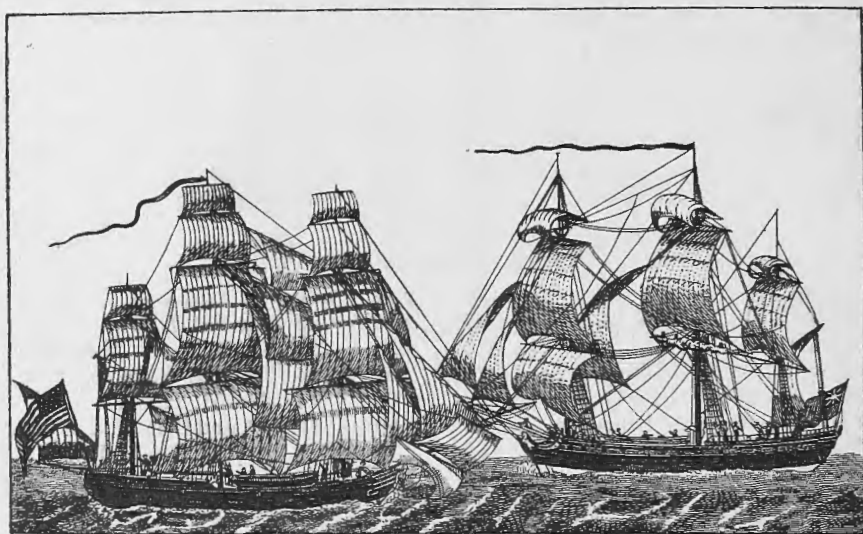
† Upset off Niagara August 8th.

‡ Added to fleet July 31st.

§ Kingston Gazette, September 7th, 1813. (Tonnage and crews are as given by Roosevelt.)

long 32's, which were mounted on all of them, being heavier and more effective than the long 24's and short 32's in Yeo's squadron.

By the courtesy of Dr. Jas. Bain, Public Librarian, copy has been made of a rare print, "A Scene on Lake Ontario," published by Shelton & Kensitt, Cheshire, Conn., November, 1813, now preserved in the Public Library, Toronto. The size of the sailors has been somewhat exaggerated by the draughtsman, making it difficult to estimate the exact proportions of the ships, but the general contour is well given and the figureheads and stern lanthorns are interesting.



A SCENE ON LAKE ONTARIO.

UNITED STATES SLOOP OF WAR "GEN. PIKE," COMMODORE CHAUNCEY, AND THE  
BRITISH SLOOP OF WAR "WOLFE," SIR JAMES YEO, PREPARING  
FOR ACTION, SEPTEMBER 28TH, 1813.

Published and sold by Shelton & Kensett, Cheshire, Con., Novem'r, 1st, 1813.

The American ensign on the *Pike* shows sixteen stars, being the three added to the original thirteen of the flag of 1777, to represent the additional states subsequently admitted to the Union—Vermont in 1791, Kentucky in 1792 and Tennessee in 1796.

The flag on the *Wolfe* is the three-crossed Union Ensign of George III., 1801.

The incident referred to is an indecisive meeting of the squadrons off Burlington Heights, when no captures were effected, but the main

topmast and mainyard of the *Wolfe* being carried away, congratulatory report was made to headquarters by Commodore Chauncey, hence, no doubt, the issue of the print.

Both sides seem to have been equally well served by their crews. Being largely manned by officers and seamen of the Royal Navy, strict discipline was maintained on the British ships, as indicated in the report of a court-martial at Portsmouth.\* The proprieties were also observed. One of the Orders issued for the guidance of midshipmen states, "the gentlemen of the quarter-deck are always to wear a uniform dress appropriate to their stations, and on no account to appear without stockings, but at all times to go on deck with brushed clothes and shoes and be very attentive to cleanliness."

Although rivals at war, the old-time courtesies, which in those early days were exhibited to one another by belligerents, evidently existed between the fleets. After the capture of Fort George by the Americans on 27th May, 1813, the *Kingston Gazette* records, "Arrived on Thursday evening, 3rd June, from Sackett's Harbor, with a flag of truce, the American schooner *Lady of the Lake*, bringing the ladies of Major Dennis and Mr. Paymaster Brock, of the 49th Regiment, who were politely accommodated with a passage from Fort George in the *Madison* by Commodore Chauncey." The American ships were also officered and manned largely by drafts from their regular navy on the Atlantic. We may be sure, therefore, that the ladies received every attention and were given pleasant passage, for a woman in distress always appeals to a sailor's feelings and he dearly loves a petticoat.

With the close of the season of navigation for 1813, the contest for the supremacy, by the building of new and larger ships, was energetically continued.

The Americans laid down at Sackett's Harbor two 22-gun brigs, which were launched in 1814, at end of April and May, as the *Jefferson* and the *Jones*, and another ship, the *Mohawk*, 42 guns, was also under construction.

At Kingston similar activity prevailed. The advertisements of the *Kingston Gazette* evidence the call for men and the prices for timber.

"All artificers wanting employment will have liberal encouragement on application at the Commandant Office at Point Frederic."

"Merchantable timber will be received at His Majesty's Naval Yard.

"Oak, squaring not less than 14 per cubic ft., 1s. 6d.

"Rock Elm, squaring not less than 14 per cubic ft., 1s. 6d.

"Red Pine, not less than 45 ft. long and 9 in. square, per cubic ft., 2s. 6d."

\* Robertson's "Landmarks," Vol. II.



On the British side two frigates had been laid down at Kingston, the *Prince Regent*, 58 guns, and *Princess Charlotte*, 42 guns, and launched early in April, this time due, no doubt, to Sir James Yeo's energy, in advance of their rivals.

The additions of the winter of 1813 and 1814 to the fleets were:

#### AMERICAN—CHAUNCEY'S SQUADRON.

Name.	Rig.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Guns.
Superior .....	Ship.....	1580	500	62
Mohawk .....	Ship.....	1350	350	42
Jefferson .....	Brig.....	500	160	22
Jones Y.....	Brig.....	500	160	22

#### BRITISH—YEO'S SQUADRON.

Name.	Rig.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Guns.
Prince Regent.....	Ship.....	1450	435	58
Princess Charlotte.....	Ship.....	1215	315	42

In reading the accounts of this period it is well to remember that the names of some of the British vessels of the previous year were changed, the *Wolfe* to *Montreal*, *Royal George* to *Niagara*, *Beresford* to *Netley*.

Another large ship, the *St. Lawrence*, 100 guns, was also laid down at Kingston, but was not launched until September, 1814, and, on Peace being declared, was never sailed.

The advance in the sizes of the ships constructed on both sides in the winter of 1813-14 over those of the previous years is most noticeable, and indicates increased ability on the part of the ship-builders.

It is not within the scope of this paper to enter into or explain the operations of the fleets during 1814. In the race for ship-building the British had this year made earlier gains, but the superior numbers of guns and range still remained with the Americans.

Previously it would almost appear that each fleet in turn, as additions had been made to the strength of the other, had been held in harbor until, by the completion of another ship, the balance of sea power had been more equalized. This year, the fleets, meeting on the open lake, manœuvred to obtain the advantage of position, the Americans, under Chauncey, with their long-range guns, to engage at long distance in calm weather; the British, under Yeo, being better sailers, but with shorter guns, for the weather-gauge, and to engage at closer quarters. The reports of the Commanders, particularly those of Chauncey, vary considerably in the motives assigned for the indecisive meetings, which may reasonably be accounted for by the disparity in

armament, but Yeo certainly surpassed in keeping open the communications on the lake, and acting in consort with his land forces.

With much fairness Roosevelt ("Naval War of 1812 ") sums up the year 1814 on Lake Ontario: "The success of the season was with the British, as they held command over the lake for more than four months, during which time they could co-operate with their army, while the Americans held it for barely two months and a half."

With the conclusion of the war the fleets faded out of existence, a few ships only having been kept in service. The dismantled ships were laid up in port and, having been built of unseasoned timber, cut fresh from the forests, either became victims in two or three years to decay and dry rot, or were sunk to preserve their timbers, so thus their form and appearance were soon forgotten. The illustration of "Kingston in 1819" shows the little bay, the lofty derrick in the shipyard for raising the masts, and warships, dismantled and housed in. If there are any records of the working plans of the ships, it would be of much interest that they should be brought to light.

Mr. Justice John Hamilton (born 1833, died 1907), eldest son of the Hon. Senator John Hamilton, of Kingston, said that he remembered as a boy fishing from a boat around the hulls of the old sunken war vessels in the anchorage of Point Frederic, some of the timbers still projected and the shape of the hulls could be seen under water, in form very much like half a walnut shell.

The fine ship *Madison*, at Sackett's Harbor, is described in the *Kingston Gazette*, February 16th, 1813, as "A corvette-built ship of the dimensions—112 ft. keel, 32 1-2 ft. beam, 11 1-2 ft. hold; she carried 24 32-pound guns and a crew of 200." This would be a very round-shaped vessel, with a beam almost a third of her length, and approximates closely with Judge Hamilton's description of the shape of the British ships.

The *Superior*, of 1814, carried 62 guns, with a crew of 500; the *Prince Regent*, 58 guns, and a crew of 435, and the *St. Lawrence*, which never sailed, was a two-decker, to carry 100 guns, which makes one wonder where they placed such guns and stowed such crews upon a draught which could not, for utility, have exceeded 11 or 12 feet.

Much has been written about the movements of the land forces in the war, but there is here infinite opportunity and an untouched chivalrous field for the historic novelist who will revive these ships, man them again with their gallant crews, place his characters on board them and sail them over the lakes in the stirring attacks and adventures, midnight landings and lake engagements, with which the sea story of the War of 1812 abounds.

News of the Treaty of Peace conducted at Ghent on December 24th, 1814, having found its belated way across the ocean and been declared in America on February 15th, 1815, Sir James Yeo and most of his men returned to the sea. Lieut. Williams, then serving on the sloop *Netley*, remained with others to man the few vessels retained in service on Lake Ontario and Lake Huron.

The energies of the neighboring peoples were now devoted to repairing the ravages of the war and the period of reconciliation had come. The policy of the British was in this direction, and seeing that at the conclusion of the contest, notwithstanding the immense numerical superiority of the United States invading forces, they had been driven back across the frontier, the Canadians had good reasons to be gratified with the results.

That there was dissatisfaction and animosity still existing and being fomented on the southern shores is evidenced by one of the orders.

Commodore Sir E. C. R. Owen, K.C.B., had, in succession to Sir James Yeo, been appointed "Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's ships and vessels on the lakes of Canada."

In again transferring his command, he issued a confidential order to his respective officers on the lakes, dated "On board His Majesty's Ship *Prince Regent* at Kingston, Upper Canada, 5th day November, 1815."

"In turning over to another Officer the conduct of the naval service upon the lakes I feel it necessary to apprise the Captains and Commanders of the several ships and vessels of His Majesty's, that acts of vexatious aggression have been committed by some of the Civil Authorities under the Government of the United States, which cannot fail to give great height to the acrimonious publications abounding in their public papers, and made solely with a view to keep alive that spirit of rancorous animosity which it was hoped would have subsided with the war.

"Considering these acts as originating with individuals ignorant of the real British character and with passions enflamed by the calumnies and falsehood, which are so boldly fabricated, they may be led to practise further on a forbearance which their arrogance has been too apt to attribute to wrong motives. It is my duty to caution the several Captains and Commanders to continually be upon their guard, and that whilst they meet every disposition which may be manifested by our neighbors with a liberal frankness and endeavor to promote reciprocal good-will by every means within their power, they hold

themselves in readiness on all occasions to repel any act of insult or aggression which may be offered them, remembering that the honor of the British character, as well as of its flag is in their hands, and it is to be maintained with firmness.

"The day I hope is far distant when it will be needful to maintain by other means the respect and courtesy which is its due."

As between the regular forces of the navy on both sides we have seen that courtesy, honorable emulation and a seaman's comradeship existed, that these should not be interrupted by the acrimonious publications of a rabid press or the truculence of wordy individuals made this call for forbearance a reasonable act on the part of the retiring Commodore, and one which was entirely in consonance with the high-minded British policy.

With the reduced number of ships the rank of the Naval Command appears to have been reduced. After the retirement of the Commodore, all the subsequent orders to the respective "Captains and Commanders of His Majesty's ships and vessels on the lakes" are signed in succession by the "Senior Captain Commanding" on the flagship stationed at Kingston, at first by Captain W. F. Wm. Owen, from the *Prince Regent*, and afterwards by Captain Robert Hall, from the *Montreal*.

There being no aggressive naval operations in progress, the subsequent orders are mainly directed to internal matters of economy, issue of stores, purchase of ship clothing, bedding, allowances to pursers, reports of expenditures, etc., etc.

Extra allowance of pay is announced by the order dated 20th Sept., 1816, as having been approved by the "Lords' Commissioners of the Admiralty to the Officers, seamen and marines serving on the lakes of Canada during the time they may serve thereon."

The schedule of rates given gives evidence of the completeness of the manning of the crews and makes one still more wonder how the various rankings were accommodated on board the vessels.

	Per diem.
Commodore .....	£1 0 0
Post Captain, three years .....	7 0
Post Captain, under three years .....	5 0
Lieutenants, Masters, Pursers, Surgeons, and Secretary ..	3 6
Assistant Surgeon .....	1 0
Officers of Marines .....	according to their respective ranks.

	Per month.	
Carpenters .....	£2	7' 0
Boatswains .....	1	13 6
Gunners .....	1	13 6
Masters, mates, Mids and Clerks .....	1	5 0
Armourers and Masters-at-arms .....	1	5 0
Carpenters mates, Caulkers, Rope-makers, Qr. Masters, Gunsmiths, Sail-makers & Gunners mates .....	15	9
Yeomen of the Powder-room, Corporals, Coxswains, Gunners, Masters mates and Captain Forecastle ....	15	9
Armourers, Mates, Yeomen of the sheets, Captains Fore- top, Maintop, Mizzen top, After guard, Trumpeters..	14	0
Sail makers, mates, Quarter Gunners, Carpenters crew, Sail makers crew, stewards, Cooks, Cooks' mates, Coopers, Ab. Seamen, Ordy Seamen, Landsmen, Boys and Marines .....	12	0

It has been stated by some writers on the period of the War of 1812-1815 that the British Government had given higher pay from the beginning and throughout the war, in order to get selected men. This order states that the extra pay accorded is to commence on "16th Sept. inst.," which indicates that the pay up to that time had been the same as on the ocean; and further, it concludes, "as this extra allowance of pay does not extend to any other Foreign Station, I am in hopes that Officers, seamen and marines will fully appreciate the indulgence their Lordships have been pleased to grant them."

The advance of pay was evidently made at this time with the intention of inducing the officers and crews, as subsequent events proved it did, to remain in service on the lakes, and eventually become residents in Canada.

The expenditures of the war period must have been enormous, not so much perhaps in maintenance as in the cost of transport and bringing in naval armament and supplies.

A period of strictest scrutiny into every expenditure appears now to have been initiated.

The accounts were ordered to be sent in more frequently and with "fullest particulars." A perquisite of the captains ceased and they were not to expect "Freight" for carrying "public money or specie," which was in future to be "carried free, in charge of a Commissary." Allowances for pilotage were to cease and masters were given "six navigable months on the lakes" in which to qualify themselves as pilots. The ships' clerks were not any longer to advance cash to offi-

cers, but bills could be drawn on the Deputy Commissioners, who were to be stationed inland, one at Holland Landing and one at the Niagara Frontier, as well as at Montreal.

Increased restrictions were placed upon the carriage of passengers on Government ships.

It is recorded\* that the steamer *Bella Gore*, Capt. Sandars, plied in 1810 between Niagara, York and Kingston, and another steamer, jocularly nicknamed "*Con's Coffin*," between York and Niagara, under the command of Captain Con. During the hostilities, these first steamboats had disappeared and the sailing packets left on the lakes had no doubt deteriorated. The vessels of the navy passing to and fro between the ports on the lakes formed a convenient and, no doubt, favorite method of conveyance, but differences had arisen in the amounts of the vouchers for the expenses of naval officers and men passing from one station to another, so an order was issued in 1815 for a scale of allowances per day "which was not to be exceeded."

"Captains and Commanders, per day, One Pound, one shilling.

"Lieutenants, Masters & Captains of Marines, One Pound, fifteen shillings.

"Surgeons, Pursers, Second Masters, Mates, Gunners, Boatswains, Carpenters and subalterns of marines, per day, 10 shs.

"Midshipmen, Assistant Surgeons & Captains Clerks, per day, Seven and Sixpence.

"Other petty Officers and Non. Com. Officers & Marines, per day, Five Shillings.

"Seamen and Private Marines, per day, Two Sh. & Sixpence."

(It will be noted that in this and the previous order surgeons were not given very high relative rank.)

This allowance was to be "in lieu of rations and lodgings" and "not to be construed into compensation for carriage hire, but that mode of conveyance which is mostly used in the country and which is not expensive will only be allowed, unless particularly ordered."

No longer could the vouchers for travelling vary in detail, for they were to be limited to an amount per diem.

In the conveyance of military officers, the officers of the navy had hitherto been allowed to put in accounts for "expense incurred in entertaining the officers of the land forces on board the ships." With the proverbial hospitality of the sailor, what jolly conviviality must have accompanied these interchanges of acquaintance between the

\* Robertson's "Landmarks," Vol. II.



brother officers of the sister services? But, alas, the period of close scrutiny of accounts interfered. The Admiralty objected to their Department being charged with expenses which they considered should be borne by the Military Departments and at length the privilege was stopped by a general order, dated Quebec, 9th April, 1816, issued by the "Lieut.-General Commanding the Forces," directing that "when Military Officers are ordered to embark on board ships of War on duty they must bring on their own mess or make their own private arrangements with the officers of the vessels for the accommodation during their passage."

What chaff there may have been when first the gallant soldiers came alongside, what kindly enquiries as to where is your lunch basket? Have you forgotten your bed and bedding? Have you brought your boot blacking? etc., etc., to be followed by a cheery greeting and a hearty welcome.

Lieut. Williams had up to this time been serving on the Lower Lakes and was now transferred from the sloop *Netley* to the Upper Lakes. His appointment as "Commander of His Majesty's Schooner *Surprise* (via Clapperton)" was issued 26th October, 1816, by Capt. Sir Robert Hall, Knight and C.B., "Commander of His Majesty's Ships on the Lakes of Canada," and is dated from "His Majesty's Naval Establishment, Lake Huron."

This was from the then Naval Station at Penetanguishene. Capt. Bonnycastle, who visited the place in 1841, says in a letter, "The Garrison is three miles from the village and is always called the Establishment." At the present day the skeletons of some of the old warships are to be seen sunken beneath the waters in the harbor and the tombstones in the churchyard preserve the names of not a few of the crews who manned them. In the Park at Holland Landing is a huge Ship's Anchor which, having been drawn by eighteen yoke of oxen this far on its journey up "Yonge Street" from York, was dropped there on the "Declaration of Peace."

This visit of the Naval Commander-in-Chief to the interior may have been provocative of a further order recorded, or perhaps it was the increasing activity of scrutinizing auditors.

The order restricting the expenses for travelling had been based on an allowance per diem. Some of the officers may have moved more expeditiously, some perchance had a larger list of friendly acquaintances and dallied by the way in visiting them or in enjoying the hospitalities of their military brothers in return for hospitalities once given on board the ships. A new order (20th November, 1816) was now issued, stating the

# THE NAVIES ON LAKE ONTARIO IN THE WAR OF 1812.

"Previous order is liable to misconstruction as far as relates to the time occupied in travelling," and a time limit between the stations was set, "which is never to be exceeded, nor can any Officer expect to be paid for a longer period than is herein specified."

Between Quebec and Montreal, when passage in steamboat is found by Government .....	no allowance
Quebec and Montreal, by land .....	2 days
Montreal and Isle Aux Noix .....	2 days
Montreal and Lachine .....	1 day
Montreal to Kingston, by bateaux .....	7 days
Montreal to Kingston, by land during winter .....	4 days
Kingston to Montreal, summer and winter .....	4 days
Kingston and York, by land .....	4 days
York and Nottawasaga .....	4 days
York and Burlington, by land .....	2 days
Burlington and Naval Establishment, Grand River .....	2 days
Burlington and Fort George, by land .....	1 day
Fort George and Fort Erie .....	1 day
Fort Erie and the Grand River .....	1 day
Grand River and Amherstburg .....	4 days

But even this limitation was not considered sufficient, for the merciless order goes on to say:

"As such service will frequently be performed in a shorter period than is presented by the said scale, the vouchers are to be made out accordingly." No matter what, then, were the difficulties, or delays by head winds or of muddy roads, it was a case with the auditor of "Heads I win, tails you lose," while as for a fast team in a sleigh or a speedy sail with a fairwind, such frivolities were not to be permitted, except upon penalty of a reduction of allowance.

The times allowed for expeditious travel bring vividly before us the wonderful contrast between these early days and ours, and the different conditions under which we live in comparison with the early pioneers.

In 1817 an arrangement or "convention" was arrived at as to the naval force to be maintained by the respective Governments upon the Inland Lakes. This was effected in the simple manner of the exchange of identical letters, or diplomatic notes, on 28th April, 1817, between Sir Charles Bagot, British Plenipotentiary at Washington, and Richard Rush, Secretary of State for the United States. The naval force on either side was to be restricted to one vessel each on Lake

Champlain and Lake Ontario, and two vessels each on the Upper Lakes, comprising Lakes Erie, Huron, Michigan and Superior; each vessel to be "not exceeding 100 tons burthen and armed with one 18-pound cannon," and their employment to be "restricted to such services as will in no respect interfere with the proper duties of the armed vessels of the other party." All other armed vessels on these lakes were forthwith to be "dismantled and no other vessels of war shall be there built or armed."\* Orders bringing it into effect were to be forthwith issued, and the convention was to remain in force subject to six months' notice, to be given by either party desiring to annul it.

The disarmament and dispersion of both the Lake Navies immediately followed.

The result of this disarmament is very clearly to be seen in the interesting print of Kingston in 1828, drawn by James Gray and published by Wickett & Stanford, London, 1828, copy of which is in the Archives at Ottawa, and by kind permission of Dr. Doughty, Dominion Archivist, is here reproduced.

The view is taken from the parapet of the roadway leading up to Fort Henry. In front, on Navy Bay, are lying, to the right, three dismantled warships, the masts taken out and the decks housed over; one of these, on the side visible, is pierced on the main deck for fifteen portholes; the portholes on the other vessels are not distinguishable. In the centre are the shear legs of the derrick for lifting the masts out of the ships, and close beside the four-storied building of the "Stone Frigate." To the left is a two-decker, housed in and pierced on main deck for eleven and on upper deck for twelve portholes, possibly either the *Prince Regent* or the *Princess Charlotte*. Further behind is the largest of all, an unfinished ship, pierced on upper deck for twenty-two guns; the lower deck cannot be seen, as it is hidden behind the other ships; this is probably the *St. Lawrence*. In the distance, on the other side of Point Frederic, is the old town of Kingston. This print gives a fuller idea of the old ships, their huge and unwieldy size, planned more for ocean than for lake service, and approximating to the shape accorded them by tradition.

Many of the men of the British crews took their discharges and settled in the country on Free Grant Lands in Canada, which were given them by the Government. Around the shores of the lakes, par-

\* These armed vessels of the agreed number have been since employed as revenue or fishery protection gunboats. In 1905 the Americans introduced another, a small gunboat captured from the Spaniards, which is stationed at Duluth and used by the local naval volunteer company.



KINGSTON FROM FORT HENRY.

*Respectfully dedicated to his Patron, Sir Peregrine Maitland, Lt.-Governor, & the Gentlemen of Upper Canada, by their obedient serv't, James Gray.*

London : Published by Willett & Blanford, Bouvartie Street, Fleet Street, Dec'r 1st, 1828.

ticularly of Lake Simcoe and Lake Ontario, are to be found the descendants of the retired naval officers, who had applied their land grants where in the autumn of their days they could still watch the movements of the waves and be reminded of the oceans on which they had attained their careers.

When the naval establishment on the lakes was discontinued Commander Williams had returned to England and, having retired from the service on half-pay, returned to Canada in 1818, bearing with him a despatch from the Earl of Bathurst to the Duke of Richmond, authorizing a grant of land to be made him in proportion to his rank. He received as his grant by patent from the crown a number of properties in the County of Durham and established for himself a homestead near Port Hope and comprising one hundred acres on the shore of Lake Ontario (which he named "Penrhyn Park," after his Welsh associations). Here he settled down and, becoming a large landowner in the district, became quite a personage in the County.

Of good height, portly presence, clad in the breeches, top boots and many folded neck-kerchief of the period, he was familiarly known as "The Squire." He was appointed a magistrate, and from the list of books in his library evidently took his position seriously and had versed himself in the study of law. Subsequently he represented, from 1841 to 1848, the United Counties of Durham and Northumberland in the Parliament of Upper Canada, giving particular attention to the agricultural interests of his constituency. In the hotly contested election in 1843 between himself and Mr. G. S. Boulton the polling place for the county was at Newtonville and, under the then system of political elections, was kept open for six days. Excitement ran high, there was much turmoil and many personal encounters, in which the Williams' rallying motto, "New measures, new men, my colors are Naval blue," showed that the Commander had not forgotten the stirring naval service of his early days. He died at "Penrhyn Park" in 1854. His eldest son, Lieut.-Colonel Arthur Williams, M.P., was one of the notable figures in the North-West Rebellion of 1885 where, after taking part with his regiment, the Midland Battalion, in the engagement at Batoche, he contracted an illness and died while on service on the banks of the Saskatchewan. A national monument has been erected at Port Hope to his memory in the Town Square of his birthplace. Two grandsons of the Commander are in His Majesty's service—Lieut.-Colonel Victor Williams, of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, who served in South Africa, and Lieut. Stanhope Williams, of the Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry.

Since 1817 the convention, subject to revocation on six months'

notice, has remained continuously in force for well nigh ninety years. Long may it so continue for the peace of the adjoining nations and an example to the world of the best way of avoiding causes of mistaken or party offence, particularly in these more modern days, when a widespread yellow press and inflammatory speaking individuals have even more power to do damage and arouse animosities than in the days when the restriction was first instituted.

The old vessels and their gallant crews have long been laid at rest, respected in their history, beloved in their memories, each with their record, on both sides, of duty ably done for the Nations then engaged in warring strife, but now only rivals in the arts of promoting the welfare of their peoples and the preservation of peace throughout the world.

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X.

CATARAQUI.

BY CHARLES MacKENZIE.

(Read at the Annual Meeting of the O. H. S. at Kingston, July 18th, 1907.)

Cataraqui primarily derived from the aboriginal language spoken by the Six Nations, Hurons and other tribes of that lingual group, has descended to us as a corruption of the French rendering of the aboriginal designation of the old "Kanata" (gaw-naw-daw) of the Confederacy. The name of the "Kanata" was variously rendered by the French.

Cataraqui, in its present corrupt pronunciation, possesses a resemblance to "Kanyatarake" (Gaw-nyaw-daw-raw-gay), signifying "on the lake," an apparent proper designation of the "Kanata," and many of aboriginal descent would translate it as such.

Cataraqui also resembles "Kayantarakwi" (Gaw-yawn-daw-raw-gwee), the name of the Nannie berry in that language. But there need be no speculation regarding its true meaning, for at the Onondaga and Cattaraugus Reserves in New York State, at the Grand River, Tyendinaga and St. Regis Reserves in Ontario, and at the Caughnawaga and Two Mountain Reserves in Quebec, the residents, when using the aboriginal tongue and speaking of Kingston, call the city "Katarokon" (Gaw-daw-roh-gohn). This designation is a composite word, having



for its base "otara" clay (oh-daw-raw), changing to "otaro" (oh-daw-roh), "clay in the water," not necessarily clay submerged, but also clay that stands in the water, or that has its base in the water. In the composite word "otaro" changes from the neuter to the feminine, the feminine "ka" (gaw) replacing the neuter "o"; it then signifies "she is clay in the water." This form of the feminine usually denotes activity and importance. There is yet a particle to be added that will give the name its full form; that particle is "kon" (Gohn), particle of "onakon" (oh-naw-gohn), signifying "in." The name will then appear as "Katarokon" (Gaw-daw-roh-gohn), meaning "in she is clay in the water." In the alphabet usually chosen to represent the sounds in the language of the Confederacy the "a" is, as in French, like "a" in hall, raw, caught; the "e," as in French, like "a" in may, rail, fair; the "i," as in French like "e" in seal, knee, heal; the "o" always as in oat, coal, hole, but it must never be corrupted like the "o" in dog, hog, frog; the "t" is sounded as a "d"; the "k" like "g." If the name or word is rendered by French spelling this rule holds good, with these additions, the French "y" being different from the English when at the beginning of a syllable. If the syllable is "yaw" or "ya" in English, the French rendering will be "ia"; if in English two syllables were "ree yaw" or "re ya" the French word would be "ri ia." In French the English "w" is rendered by "ou," and the syllable "ken" at the end of an aboriginal word spelt by the French should be pronounced "gaw." The place name "Katarokon," like all aboriginal designations, requires proper tonguing to make its meaning plain, the aboriginal method having a tendency to pronounce "ka" (gaw) distinctly, "taro" (daw-roh) in one section giving a full sound to the "o," the voice usually softening on the last syllable, "kon," so that the sound of "n" is only apparent on the closest observation, though the sound of "n" becomes very plain if "haka" (haw-gaw), particle, signifying "dwellers," is added. Those at the present day who use the language of the Confederacy, when speaking of the citizens of Kingston, call them "Katarokönhaka" (Gaw-daw-roh-gohn-haw-gaw), signifying "dwellers in she is clay in the water," and this designation closely resembles the name of the swallow that is variously called the eve, cliff and mason swallow. It is called in the same language "Katarakonhaka" (Gaw-daw-raw-gohn-haw-gaw), signifying "she dwells in the clay," receiving this name from the fact that this swallow builds a casing or hut for her nest of an inverted cone-like shape, constructed of clay. The name of this swallow is frequently used by aborigines as a family name for the swallows. A similar curiosity of that language is that

the name of the City of Hamilton is "Orowakon" (Oh-roh-waw-gohn), signifying "in the gully." The land in the vicinity of the original part of Hamilton or near it was gullied land. This aboriginal name is frequently translated "in a ditch" or "in the valley," and the name of the residents of Hamilton is "Orowakohaka" (Oh-roh-waw-gohn-haw-gaw), signifying "dwellers in the gully," and this is the precise designation of the sand martin or sand swallow that excavates the tunnels for its nest in a side hill or slope that is gullied, and the soil bare, without a covering of vegetation.

Katarokon took its name, according to aboriginal methods of naming places, from the clay in its immediate vicinity, and not from this natural feature at a distance. It is probable the "kanata" was surrounded by water, while the huts were on clay ground or the clay sloped into the water at the "kanata" side; or the village was on an islet or clay point of from four to ten acres. If on a point, the land side may have had an excavated moat or trench filled with water. The shores at the chief part of the site of Kingston are of limestone rock, so the "kanata" must have been situated north of the Cataraqui bridge, probably at or near that place where the whitish clay that the Kingston Boys call "lady clay" can be found. Fragments of articles, such as pipes, etc., made of a similar clay, can be found at the village sites of "Wanat" (waw-nawd), or Hurons, and of those bands whom the French called the Northern Iroquois, in the County of Prince Edward and along the Bay of Quinte. These fragments possess no reddish tint, and appear like dried unburnt clay. "Katarokon" is said to have been inhabited by Senecas and Oneidas when Champlain first visited the "kanata." The proper designation of the Senecas is "Katarakarashaka" (Gaw-daw-raw-gaw-raws-haw-gaw), signifying "stinking clay dwellers," and their original territory was named "Katarakaras" (Gaw-daw-raw-gaw-raws), "stinking clay," it probably receiving this name from the condition of the clay in the vicinity of their original village. Such clay is found in the Lake of the Mountain, at Glenora, and at different places; it usually possesses a sulphurated, hydrogen like smell. Cattaragarus, in New York State, is derived from "Gatarakaras," and it resembles Cataraqui, both originals having "otara," clay, as their basic word. When Cartier came to Canada the "Wanat" were in possession of the land about Katarokon. Later, after hostilities broke out between them and the Confederacy, they moved further west, and when Champlain came to Katarokon there were "Wanat" at the vicinity of the head of the Bay of Quinte.

"Wanat" (waw-nawd), corrupted into "Wyandotte," in literature

is the proper designation of the Hurons. The people of the lingual group of the Confederacy and of the Hurons were corn growers who lived in villages, going on distant hunting expeditions, returning with the preserved products of the chase. In this respect they differed from the Missasauga tribes, who built few villages and grew little or no grain, though all the aborigines raised tobacco in favored localities. The aborigines, only possessing stone tools, were unable to clear the forest for agricultural purposes, and had to clear the land with fire or take possession of the site of a forest fire, or build their "kanata" near a beaver meadow. My archaeological research shows their favorite site for a village was along or near a creek or small river in the vicinity of a beaver dam. In such localities they would find from a few to hundreds of acres of flooded land well cleared, so that they, by destroying the dam, could drain and prepare to plant their corn, beans, sunflowers, tobacco, etc., which they cultivated when the Europeans first visited this locality. At such village sites are found hollowed stones, usually granite boulders, on which they crushed or ground their grain. These stones originally had a convenient hollow that got worn smooth and farther depressed from frequent use. Sometimes a small slab of limestone or other rock will be found with a polished hollow that was probably kept in the hut. The larger boulders were embedded in the soil and were the public mills of the "kanata." The pestles or mullers used were stones of a natural rounded form and of a size to conveniently fit the hand. Such stones are numerous at village sites and can be easily recognized by their having a smooth surface, acquired through use. The village sites of the Missisauga tribes are usually near the mouths of rivers. In such localities we do not usually find these primitive mills, though there will be found the usual granite boulders, with smooth, worn surfaces, that all aborigines used as grindstones to sharpen their stone tools and weapons on. Now, Katarokon not occupying a typical site of a "kanata" of the Confederacy (the locality not being suitable for agriculture), it can have been erected for no other purpose than a fort or resting place, or capital, or place of communication for the northern and southern bands of the Confederacy—a place where they rested after crossing the St. Lawrence, called by them the Kayonhakowa (Gaw-yohn-haw-goh-waw), meaning "the mighty river." The favorite crossing places were at the vicinity of Cape Vincent and Ogdensburg. The actual site of a "kanata" of the Confederacy and "wanat" was usually a barren knoll or elevated spot on sandy, gravelly or shaly ground, this position apparently being chosen so that the floor of the huts (which was the ground), sometimes partially covered with rush mats, would be easily drained and firm in

wet weather. It was from Katarokon or its vicinity that the raid was made on the Wanat or Huron missions in 1649, the reason for this raid, according to traditions of the Kanyankehaka (Gawn-yawn-gay-haw-gaw), or Mohawks, was that the Hurons decoyed a party of Mohawks to go on a hunting expedition, then waylaid them and killed and eat them. The Wanat were inveterate cannibals. Human bones mixed with animal bones can be found at their village sites and in their ash heaps. Those missions were probably located near the vicinity of the upper part of the Bay of Quinte. The people of this lingual group usually built "kanatas" containing from six to forty "kanonsa" (gaw-nohn-saw), huts or houses, of an oblong form, occupied by a number of families, and there would be a large council or storehouse, a larger building than those inhabited. Each tribe would have a number of "kanata" along a small river or creek; these would be a comparatively short distance apart, the remainder of their recognized territory being unoccupied and used as a hunting ground. Much has been written by the French about Katarokon which requires careful scrutiny. One account states the inhabitants or those congregated there called the French Governor, "Onontiio," or, in aboriginal style, "Onontiyo" (Oh-nohn-dee-yoh), "good mountain," because the Governor protected them from the Confederacy, in other words, from themselves. The aborigines would not have practically called a man God; they would have considered that blasphemous. It would have been used in the form signifying that he was like a good spirit to them. If this actually occurred, then at that time the Senecas and Oneidas were expelled, and the Hurons occupied Katarokon; or the old Kanata was destroyed and the French settlement retained its name or it was used as a place of rendezvous by the Wanat or Hurons. In the language of the Missisauga tribes, God is called "Manito" (Maw-nee-doh), a town is "otana" (oh-daw-naw) and a house "wikiwam" (wee-gee-wawm).

## XI.

### CAPTAIN WILLIAM GILKISON.

(The following notes on the life of Captain William Gilkison are taken from a paper prepared by Miss Augusta Isabella Grant Gilkison, of Brantford, daughter of Jasper Tough Gilkison, and granddaughter of Captain William Gilkison.)

William Gilkison was born at Irvine, Ayrshire, Scotland, on the 9th of March, 1777. His parents were David Gilkison and Mary Walker. The celebrated Scottish novelist John Galt was his cousin. John Galt, the Manager of the Canada Company, was the founder of Guelph, and in 1832 Captain Gilkison founded the settlement which he named Elora. After some years as a sailor and having been prisoner in France for some months, he escaped in a small boat. He had tired of the sea, so he crossed the ocean and arrived in New York in 1796, having letters of introduction to John Jacob Astor and many others. He was given command of a schooner on Lake Erie, owned by Astor, and employed in the service of the Northwest Company. For six years he remained in command. On the 13th of June, 1803, he was married at Amherstburg to Isabella, the sixth daughter of Commodore the Hon. Alexander Grant. His business carried him from place to place. His eldest son was born at Amherstburg, the second at Sandwich, the third at Detroit, the fourth at Queenston, the fifth at Prescott and the sixth, Jasper Tough Gilkison, at Johnston (13th March, 1814). After this he went to Glasgow, in order to allow his boys to be educated, and while residing there five more sons were added to his family, making eleven in all. It might be mentioned here that the family of his father-in-law, Commodore Grant, consisted of eleven daughters and one son. Captain Gilkison lived in Brockville in 1810 and in 1811 built the first house in Prescott. At this latter place his fifth son, Archibald, was born. He studied law and in the fifties was a judge at Picton. During the War of 1812 Sir Isaac Brock appointed William Gilkison Field Quarter-master General, with the rank of Captain. He was present at the Battle of Chrysler's Farm, under the command of Colonel Morrison, and carried off the field Major Duncan Fraser. Two bateaux which had been landed at Mrs. Stewart's on Hoopler's Creek were plundered and destroyed. He applied to Sir George Prevost for compensation but

got no redress. Again, in 1825, through Mr. Allan, of York, he filed a claim with Mr. MacAulay, but with the same result.

In 1828 Jasper Tough Gilkison had returned from Glasgow and was engaged in the service of Mr. Morris, who carried on then a forwarding business. His father, Captain Gilkison, was still at Glasgow, but a letter from the son to the father indicates that the latter contemplated soon returning to Canada after his fifteen years' residence abroad. Jasper Tough Gilkison married Mary E., the third daughter of Thomas McCormick, of Niagara, whose wife was Augusta, the second daughter of Captain William Jarvis, first Secretary of Upper Canada.

Captain William Gilkison returned to Canada in April, 1832. In September of that year he bought a farm at Brantford and settled there. In November of the same year he began the settlement at Elora. He did not long survive his return to Upper Canada. While on his way home from Hamilton to Brantford he took ill and died of apoplexy, April 23rd, 1833, at Tuscarora Parsonage, Onondaga. The Rev. Abraham Nelles was missionary then. Captain Gilkison was buried at the old Mohawk Church, Brantford.

*Children of Captain Gilkison.*

1. David, the eldest son, was at the founding of Guelph, assisting John Galt. He died at Toronto in 1854.
2. William Galt died in India in 1830.
3. Alexander Grant lived and died in Glasgow.
4. Robert was a shipbuilder at Glasgow. He came out to Niagara in 1834 and up to 1840 he built the steamers for the Niagara Dock Company—the *Traveller*, *Transit*, *Queen Victoria*, *Gore*, *Niagara* and others. He died in Scotland in 1845.
5. Archibald studied law and was Judge at Picton.
6. Jasper Tough was the first Secretary of the Great Western Railway in 1836. In 1860 he was Assistant Adjutant-General of Canada. From 1862 to 1891 he was Superintendent of the Six Nations of the Grand River. He died 16th November, 1906, aged 93 years.
7. Daniel Mercer was a lawyer in Brantford, where he died in 1861.



## XII.

### EARLY CHURCHES IN THE NIAGARA PENINSULA, STAMFORD AND CHIPPAWA, WITH MARRIAGE RECORDS OF THOMAS CUMMINGS, AND EXTRACTS FROM THE CUMMINGS' PAPERS.

EDITED BY JANET CARNOCHAN.

The following records were obtained from various sources and relate to three early churches of the Niagara Peninsula and to a noted merchant of Chippawa.

The records of the Stamford Church were kindly loaned by Mr. McMicking, and it is told with pardonable pride were once produced in a court of justice to decide a lawsuit.

Those relating to Chippawa were rescued by Colonel Cruikshank from an old building where old account books were found, some of them almost undecipherable from the effects of rain and damp, some mildewed and decayed, and now recopied by kind permission from that gentleman's first copy.

Stamford Church was probably the first in Upper Canada, with perhaps the exception of the Mohawk Church, near Brantford. It is supposed to have been built in 1786 or 1787, but the earliest records are unfortunately lost. The oldest record in the graveyard is 1793. In the session book the name is the Associate Presbyterian Society, and the congregation is still in connection with the churches of the United States. The faithful pastor, who for nearly thirty years kept the records here printed, is thus commemorated in the graveyard:

"In memory of the Rev. John Russell, D.D., Pastor of the Associate Presbyterian congregation of Stamford, who died March 3rd, 1854, in the 58th year of his age and 28th of his ministry. After he had served this generation, by the will of God he fell on sleep. 'Be thou faithful unto death and I will give thee a crown of life.' *Requiescat in Pace.*"

The marriages performed by Thomas Cummings, of which the record is so quaintly expressed, "Be it remembered," were legal by Act of Parliament, as if no clergyman were nearer than eighteen miles the ceremony could be performed by a justice of the peace. The Rev.

R. Leeming did not arrive till 1820, and it is likely there was not always a resident minister in Stamford, and Niagara, where congregations dated from 1792, was distant eighteen miles. Thomas Cummings was the first settler, coming in 1784, and did an extensive business as a merchant. The books kept by him are models of neatness, dating from 1796, and the same methodical habits are shown in the records of his son, James Cummings.

The records of the building of the Lundy's Lane Church are interesting, as Drummond Hill, where the present church stands, as did also that which preceded it, was the scene of the Battle of Lundy's Lane, the hill alternately held on that night of 25th July by foemen using the bayonet, that hill where the next day the bodies of the slain were consumed to ashes after a battle the most stubbornly contested of any in the War of 1812, in which each side claims the victory, the loss on each side nearly equal, about 900 in killed, wounded and missing, but our forces remaining in possession of the field and the enemy retreating, it is with reason that we claim that Lundy's Lane was ours.

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I.—REGISTER AND SESSION BOOK OF THE STAMFORD ASSOCIATE  
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, REV. JOHN RUSSELL, D.D.,  
MINISTER.

NOTE.—The book is dated Forres, October 30th, 1820, then Stamford, U.C., 1827, and is in very small, fine writing.

1827.

MARRIED.

- April 12. In the Township of Pelham, Jas. Watson, of Thorold, to Eleanor McGinnis, of Pelham, by special license from R. Grant, Esq.
19. In the Township of Stamford, John Tharson to Naomi Clow, both of the Township of Stamford, by special license from R. Grant, Esq.
23. Jas. Smith, of Stamford, to Janet McCradie, by special license from R. Grant, Esq.
- May 17. In the Township of Stamford, Wm. Hickson to May McLellan, both of the Township of Stamford, by special license from R. Grant, Esq.
- In the Township of Niagara, Daniel Cooper to Catherine Armstrong, both of the said township, by license.
- June 27. In the Township of Niagara, Jacob Putman, of Bertie, to Rebecca Young, of Niagara, by special license.

- Aug. 17. In the Village of Stamford, David Ostrander, of Stamford, to Lucy Young, of Niagara, by license from R. Grant.
- Sept. 13. In the Village of Stamford, John Bastedo, of Dundas, to Susan Ayton, of Stamford, per license from R. Grant.
- Oct. 4. In the Village of Stamford, Robert Thorn, of Thorold, to Phebe Heinor, per special license from R. Grant, Esq.
9. Christopher Beamer to Esther Man, by Rev. Mr. Eastman.
10. Jas. Everingsham, of Crowland, to Nancy Mathews, of Thorold, by special license from R. Grant, Esq.
22. Alpha H. Shaw, of Tomkins County, N.Y., to Almira Phelps, of Grantham, by special license from R. Grant, Esq.
- Nov. 8. Thos. Cartwright to Catherine Thompson, both of the Township of Stamford, by special license from R. Grant, Esq.
- Dec. 22. Colin Mathews to Abigail Hagar, both of the Township of Thorold, by special license from R. Grant, Esq.
24. Alexander Depese, of Bain, to Flizzia Strawberge, of Grantham. Published in the Associate Presbyterian congregation of Stamford and Thorold.

1828.

- Jan. 24. Peter Lessing to Elizabeth McLellan, both of the Township of Stamford, by license from R. Grant, Esq.
31. William McLellan to Emeline Useyen, both of the Township of Stamford, by license from R. Grant, Esq.
- March 4. Jas. Goring Parnall to Elizabeth Seed, both of the Township of Grantham, by license from R. Grant, Esq.
5. Daniel S. Brown to Maria Ann Groff, both of the Township of Thorold, by license from R. Grant, Esq.
6. Alexander McKerlie to Mary Ann Bender, both of the Township of Stamford, by license from R. Grant, Esq.
11. Ira Needs to Mary Morris, both of the Township of Grantham. Published in the Associate Presbyterian congregation of Stamford and Thorold.
22. Jas. Duff to Jane McKerlie, both of the Township of Stamford, by license from R. Grant, Esq.
31. Moses Cook to Sarah May, both of the Township of Grantham, by license from R. Grant, Esq.
- April 3. Alexander Rogers to Delilah Markle, both of the Township of Niagara, by license from R. Grant, Esq.

- April 10. John Gillis, of Thorold, to Sarah Newkirk, of Grantham, by license from R. Grant, Esq.
21. Samuel Rice to Rebecca Forrester, both of the Township of Thorold. Published in the Associate congregation of Stamford and Thorold.
- Jos. Thorn, of Stamford, to Sarah Rice, of Thorold. Published in the Associate Presbyterian congregation of Stamford and Thorold.
29. Richard Thomson to Sarah Hardison, both of the Township of Bertie, by license from R. Grant, Esq.
- May 10. James Field, of the Township of Niagara, to Maria Mid-  
daugh, of the Township of Stamford, by license from  
R. Grant, Esq.
13. Jas. McOwen, of Grantham, to Sophia McKinley, of  
Niagara, by license from R. Grant, Esq.
- June 16. David Kemp, of the Township of Niagara, to Mary Tuttle,  
of the Township of Stamford, by license from R.  
Grant, Esq.
- July 8. Jos. Vanevery, of the Township of Stamford, to Mary  
Hyslop, of Thorold, per license from R. Grant.
10. Isaac Clark, of Thorold, to Margaret Cavers, of Grantham.  
Published in the Associate Presbyterian congregation  
of Stamford and Thorold.
16. John Beamer, in the Township of Louth, to Maria Jane  
May, of the Township of Grantham. Published in the  
Associate Presbyterian congregation of Stamford and  
Thorold.
- Sept. 24. John Corwine, of Stamford, to Catharine Upper, of  
Thorold, by license from R. Grant, Esq.
25. Zechariah Cole to Sarah Shulties, both of the Township  
of Grantham. Published in the Associate Presbyterian  
congregation of Stamford.
- Oct. 6. Joseph Wynn to Mary McCabe, both of the Township of  
Niagara, by license from R. Grant, Esq.
14. Henry May, of the Village of Dundas, to Maria Sweazy,  
of the Township of Thorold, by license from R.  
Grant, Esq.
- Nov. 6. John Kilman to Margaret McKerlie, both of the Town-  
ship of Stamford, by license from R. Grant, Esq.
11. Benjamin Cherrier to Eliza Hudson, both of the Town-  
ship of Stamford, by license from R. Grant, Esq.

- Dec. 2. Henry Sitzer, of Stamford, to Mary Ann Renen, of Thorold. Published in the Associate Presbyterian congregation of Stamford.
10. Luther Dunn to Mary Miller, both of St. David's, by license.
25. Jacob E. Terry to Catherine Brown, both of the Township of Niagara, by license from R. Grant, Esq.
- 1829.
- Jan. 22. Simon Kemp to Deborah Freel, both of the Township of Niagara, by license.
27. William Upper to Ann Sidey, both of the Township of Thorold. Published in the Associate Presbyterian congregation of Stamford and Thorold.
- Jacob Kerr, of the Township of Grantham, to Isabel Sidey, of the Township of Thorold. Published in the Associate Presbyterian congregation of Stamford and Thorold.
- Feb. 5. George Hutt, of the Township of Stamford, to Susannah McKinley, of the Township of Niagara, by license from R. Grant, Esq.
12. Gilbert E. Fields to Rebecca Froman,\* both of the Township of Niagara, by license from R. Grant, Esq.
- March 10. Jacob Hill, of Thorold, to Sarah Dunham, of Stamford. Published in the Associate Presbyterian congregation of Stamford.
19. Abraham Markle to Hannah Crysler, both of the Township of Niagara, by license from R. Grant, Esq.
- April 16. Robert Garner, of Stamford to Lydia Spencer, of Thorold, by license from R. Grant, Esq.
22. Stephen Parnall to Eliza Kip, both of the Township of Grantham, by license from R. Grant.
- May 8. Henry Elingal Bossem to Sally Ellsworth, both of the Township of Grantham, by license from R. Grant, Esq.
14. William Bender to Rebecca Green, both of the Township of Stamford, by license from R. Grant, Esq.
28. Jonas Fortner to Mary M. Neville, both of the Township of Stamford, by license from R. Grant, Esq.
- June 10. Daniel Cooper to Jane Cooper, both of the Township of Niagara, by license from R. Grant, Esq.
18. Samuel Hatch to Margaret Hardy, both of the Township of Stamford, by license from R. Grant, Esq.

\*Vrooman.

- June 24. John C. Banks, of the Township of Thorold, to Henny Ann Shultes, of the Township of Niagara. Published in the Associate Presbyterian congregation of Stamford and Thorold.
26. James Brown Jones, of the Township of Niagara, to Mary Bessey, of the Township of Grantham, by license from R. Grant, Esq.
- July 2. Francis Bogarders\* to Catherine DeWilt, both of the Township of Stamford, by license from R. Grant, Esq.
- Aug. 2. Sidney Robert Squire to Susan Hoover, both of the Township of Thorold, by license from R. Grant, Esq.
- Sept. 22. Charles McKenzie to Jane Pitkaithley, both of the Township of Stamford, by license from R. Grant, Esq.
29. William Warner, of the Township of Niagara, to Isabella Orr, of the Township of Thorold, by license from R. Grant, Esq.
- Oct. 1. Mathew Thomas, of the Township of Thorold, to Elizabeth Lampman, of the Township of Stamford, by license from R. Grant, Esq.
- Nov. 9. Hiram Lafleur, of Chinguacousy, to Martha Ostrander, of Stamford, by license from R. Grant, Esq.
- Dec. 29. Wm. L. Peterson to Susanna McMicking, both of the Township of Stamford, by license from R. Grant, Esq.

## 1830.

- Jan. 5. Usher Goldsmith to Amy Smith, both of the Township of Louth. Published in the Associate congregation of Stamford.
19. Conrad Shooch to Mary McDonald, both of the Township of Grantham, by license from R. Grant.
21. Jacob Hainer, of the Township of Grantham, to Parmela Smith, of the Township of Thorold, by special license.
- Feb. 18. Hugh McKerrall to Emily Dawson, both of the Township of Stamford, by license from R. Grant, Esq.
- March 10. Richard Clement to Deborah Medach,† both of the Township of Niagara, by license from R. Grant.
24. Philip Wilson to Sally Kelly, both of the Township of Grantham. Published in the Associate Presbyterian congregation of Stamford, etc.

\*Bogardus.

†Middaugh.



- March 24. William Read to Sally Hike, both of the Township of Grantham. Published in the Associate Presbyterian congregation of Stamford.
30. George Coulter to Ann Vanderburgh, both of the Township of Thorold, by license from R. Grant.
- May 5. Joseph Upper to Charlotte Mathews, both of the Township of Thorold, by license from R. Grant, Esq.
12. Reuben Biggar to Elizabeth Bender, both of the Township of Stamford, by license from R. Grant.
19. George Cook, of St. David's, to Sally Coos, both of the Township of Stamford. Published in the Associate Presbyterian congregation of Stamford and Thorold.
- June 30. Lewis Jackson to Sally Boston, both of St. David's. Published in the Associate Presbyterian congregation of Stamford.
- July 13. Martin Sitzer to Anna Margaret Shriver, both of the Township of Thorold. Published in the Associate Presbyterian congregation of Stamford and Thorold.
- Sept. 21. George Upper, of the Township of Thorold, to Phebe Cook, of the Township of Crowland, by license from R. Grant.
30. Joseph Midach,\* of the Township of Niagara, to Susan Johnson, of the Township of Stamford, by license from R. Grant.
- Oct. 25. Joseph J. Upper, in the Township of Thorold, to Mary Ann Here, in the Township of Stamford. Published in the Associate Presbyterian congregation of Stamford.
- Dec. 15. Robert Loree, of the Township of Stamford, to Rhoda Williams, of the Township of Thorold, by license from R. Grant.
23. John Lennox to Frances Pew, both of the Township of Stamford, by license from R. Grant.
29. Theophilus Brundage, of the Township of Grantham, to Jane Badgeley, of the Township of Thorold, by license from R. Grant.

1831.

- Jan. 6. James Neville, of the Township of Stamford, to Mary Wilkison, of the Township of Thorold, by license from R. Grant.

\*Probably Middaugh.

- Jan. 6. Obadiah Hopkins to Ann Swayzie, both of the Township of Thorold, by license from R. Grant.
19. John Hawkins, of Pendleton, County of Niagara, State of N. York, to Nelly Burch, of Stamford, U. Canada, by license from R. Grant.
20. Richard Smith to Phebe Street, both of St. John's, Township of Thorold, by license from R. Grant, Esq.
- Feb. 2. George Bender, of the Township of Stamford, to Hester Doan, of the Township of Thorold, by license from R. Grant.
11. Abram Secord to Charlotte Vansickle, both of the Township of Grantham, by license issued at Niagara.
15. Enos Shrigley, of the Township of Pelham, to Eliza Brown, of the Township of Thorold. Published in the Associate Presbyterian congregation of Stamford.
- March 1. John Vanderburg to Abigail Spesnor, both of the Township of Stamford, by license from R. Grant.
3. Christian Warner, junior, to Margaret Precure, both of the Township of Niagara, by license from R. Grant. John Mitchell, Alexander Miller, witnesses.
11. William Little, of York, to Isabella Thomson, of Niagara. Published in the Associate Presbyterian congregation of Stamford and Thorold. John Eaglesum, James Francis, witnesses.
29. Amos Bradshaw, of Thorold, to Susannah Misner, of Crowland. Published in the Associate Presbyterian congregation of Stamford. John Misner and Elisha Misner, witnesses.
- April 28. Hiram McDowal to Margaret Upper, both in the Township of Thorold, by license from R. Grant. Anthony Upper and David McDowal, witnesses.
- May 2. William Smith, of Pelham, to Mary Cof, of Stamford. Published in the Associate Presbyterian congregation of Stamford and Thorold. Ezekiel Rice and William Rice, witnesses.
10. Elijah Gleason to Rachel Smith, both in the Township of Pelham. Published in the Associate Presbyterian congregation of Stamford and Thorold. Daniel Stump and Catherine Smith, witnesses.
12. David Lynch to Elizabeth Spencer, both in the Township of Stamford, by license from R. Grant. William Hepburn and Benjamin Cormine, witnesses.

- May 18. William B. O. Riley, of Wainsfleet, to Eliza Chapman, of Pelham. Published in the Associate Presbyterian congregation of Stamford. Enos Sprigley and Alex. Brown, witnesses.
25. William McCracken, of Crowland, to Maria Emerick, of Thorold, by license from R. Grant. Andrew Nevils, David Snively, witnesses.
- June 16. Samuel Darling, of Thorold, to Charlotte Celia Wilson, of Pelham, by license from R. Grant. Lewis Wilson and Andrew More, witnesses.
22. David McDowal to Elizabeth Upper, both of the Township of Thorold, by license from R. Grant. Antony Upper and Hiram McDowal, witnesses.
29. John Johnson to Ann Hoswell, both of the Township of Stamford, by license from R. Grant. Henry Hoswel and William Everingham, witnesses.
- July 7. John Blanchard to Jane Hartswell, both of the Township of Stamford. Published in the Associate Presbyterian congregation of Stamford. James Hyat and Joseph Medach,\* witnesses.
13. Henry Howal to Catherine Ann Garrison, both in the Township of Stamford, by license from R. Grant. David Close and John McKinley, witnesses.
14. James Emerick, of Thorold, to Catherine McCracken, of Crowland, by license from R. Grant. James McCracken and John Emerick, witnesses.
- Aug. 22. Nicolas Potts, of Crowland, to Charity Warner, of Niagara, by license. Christian Warner, Sr., and Thos. J. Nevills, witnesses.
- Sept. 1. Philip Wilson to Jemima Merithew, both of the Township of Grantham. Published in the Associate Presbyterian congregation of Stamford and Thorold. Jonathan Merithew and John Lampman, witnesses.
- James Hulbert, of Stamford, to Salesdon Cook, of Crowland. Published in the Associate Presbyterian congregation of Stamford. Elijah Cooper and Mary Misner, witnesses.
- William Fram to Jane Boyd, both of the Township of Stamford, by license from R. Grant. Stephen Peer and Ann Bell, witnesses.

\*Probably. Middaugh.

- Sept. 5. William Rice to Rebecca Brooks, both of the Township of Stamford, by license from R. Grant. John Wilson and Alfred W. Allen, witnesses.
- Oct. 12. Reuben Goodman, of Grantham, to Hannah Midaugh, of Niagara, by license from R. Grant. John Midaugh and Smith Midaugh, witnesses.
13. William Johnson to Ann Margaret Lampman, both of the Township of Stamford, by license from R. Grant. William Lampman, George Shaw, witnesses.
- Nov. 16. Ephraim Hopkins to Mary Willson, both of the Township of Thorold, by license. George Shaw and Hetty Hopkins, witnesses.
22. Henry Hoover, of Thorold, to Catherine Jane Pew, of Stamford, by license from R. Grant. George Hoover and John Crawford, witnesses.
- Dec. 15. Alonzo Young to Ann McCredie, both of the Township of Willoughby, by license. James Smith, Janet Smith, witnesses.

## 1832.

- Jan. 11. George Shaw to Mehitabel Hopkins, both of the Township of Thorold, by license. Ephraim Hopkins and Mary Hopkins, witnesses.
19. Robert Campbell to Margaret McLeod, both of the Township of Thorold, by license. Thos. Bald and William Orr, witnesses.
25. William Davis, of the Township of Niagara, to Hellen Bender, of the Township of Stamford, by license. John Davis and John Hawkins, witnesses.
- Feb. 2. Robert Wilkinson to Rebecca Vanderburgh, both of the Township of Thorold, by license. Jacob Vanderburgh and William Selewin, witnesses.
7. William Coughell to Jane Merethew, Niagara Township, by license. John Coughell, Aaron Allen, witnesses.
8. George Hoover, of the Township of Thorold, to Wilhain Jackson Falconbridge, of the Township of Stamford, by license. Samuel Falconbridge and Henry Hoover, witnesses.
16. Thomas Clark, of Thorold, to Isabella Cavers, of Grantham. Published. Blateley Robinson and James Robinson, witnesses.

- Feb. 23. Elijah W. Devaux to Catherine Nhier, both of the Township of Grantham. Lewis Travers and George Aire, witnesses.
- April 5. By license, Samuel Conger to Maria Weiner, both of the Township of Niagara. Richard H. Secord and Samuel R. Secord, witnesses.
16. By license, John Mitchell to Mary Henderson, both of the Township of Stamford. Joseph Caleff and Alexander Wallace, witnesses.
18. By license, George Coon, of the Township of Stamford, to Dradama Collard, of the Township of Niagara. Elijah Collard and Peter Hoover, witnesses.
- May 23. Peter Lampman, of Stamford, to Catherine Cole, of Grantham, by license. John Cole and William Seburn, witnesses.
- June 21. By license, Robert Kelly to Caroline Kerr, of the Township of Thorold. Aaron Theal and Hannah Ann Kelly, witnesses.
- July 31. By license, Alexander Page, of Thorold, to Edith Young, of Crowland. Jonathan Page and Mary Ann Young, witnesses.
- Oct. 11. By license, Lewis Robinson to Mary Ann Stuart, both of the Township of Niagara. Richard Boltemore and Isaac Boltemore, witnesses.
22. By publishing of banns, Robert Cruikshank, of Stamford, to Catherine Wright, of Crowland. Thomas Wright and Jacob Young, witnesses.
25. By publishing, William McIntyre to Elizabeth Falkner, both of St. David's. George Cook, Isaac Baltimore, witnesses.
- Nov. 15. By publishing, Bletchly Robins, of Thorold, to Amy Cavers. Grant Walter Cavers, Deborah Cohoe, witnesses.
- By license, Joseph Gable, of Stamford, to Susan Southand, of Niagara. George Cheshale.\*
29. By license, Nathanael Pozy to Melinda Stuart, both of Niagara. Lewis Robinson and Mary Robinson, witnesses.
- By license, Thomas Neville, of the Township of Crowland, to Nancy Hesmell, of the Township of Stamford. John Kamsdem and Peter Misner, witnesses..

\*Witness, probably.

1833.

- Jan. 2. By license, Jacob Young to Susan Wiley, of the Township of Crowland. John Misner and Crowell Wilson, witnesses.
- March 13. By license, John Wilson, of Gainsboro', to Margaret Wires, of Wainfleet. Joseph Hyslop and George Hill, witnesses.
14. By license, Robert Gilchrist to Jane Collard, both of the Township of Stamford. Hiram Van Wike and Elijah Collard, witnesses.
19. By license, Russell A. Wells to Anne Defields, both of Queenston. Edward Defields and William Defields, witnesses.
- June 12. By license, Samuel Haux, of Toronto, to Lydia Hopkins, of the Township of Thorold. Samuel Smith and Jane Hopkins, witnesses.
- Aug. 15. By publication, John Coulson to Charlotte Griffith, both of the Township of Stamford. Thomas Coulson and Elizabeth Coulson, witnesses.
20. By publication, William Smith to Catherine Anger, both of the Township of Louth. Benjamin Noble and Julia Hall, witnesses.
- Sept. 26. By publication of banns, George Galloway to Rosanna Lucas, both of St. David's. Andrew Lucas and Samuel Peterson, witnesses.
- By license, John Thomson to Amelia McMicking, both of the Township of Stamford. John McMicking and Archibald Thomson, witnesses.
- Oct. 22. By license, Rev. James Strong, of Dumfries, Zorra District, to Ann Sanderson, of Stamford. Thomas Hugo, Sr., and Thomas Hugo, Jr., witnesses.
23. By license, John Row, of Stamford, to Mary Ann Fitch, of Willoughby. William Davis, Sr., and Henry Fitch, witnesses.
- Nov. 17. By publication, Thomas Daniel and Mary ———, both of the Township of Stamford. David Walter and John Coulson, witnesses.
19. By license, William Bank to Deborah St. John, both of the Township of Thorold. Frederick Bank and James Upper, witnesses.



Nov. 27. By license, Robert Wallace, junior, of Stamford, to Susan Delila Mat—, of Thorold. Robert Wallace, senior, and John Watson, witnesses.

1834.

Jan. 23. Thomas McCredie, of Willoughby, to Nancy Wallace, of Stamford. Robert Wallace, Sr., and William McCredie, witnesses.

30. By publication, Isaac Morris to Lydia Miller, both of the Township of Stamford. Thomas and Isaac Battemen, witnesses.

Feb. 18. By publication, Robert Shrigley to Nancy W—, both of the Township of Pelham. George Shrigley and Joseph Thorn. witnesses.

NOTE.—The Robert Grant, Esq., so frequently referred to, is buried in the Lutheran graveyard near Thorold, as there recorded:

"Sacred to the memory of Robert Grant, Esq., born at Inverness, Scotland, 16th Nov., 1776, died at Queenston, U.C., 16th May, 1838. This monument is erected by his daughter Christina, wife of Jacob Keefer, Esq., of Thorold."

## II.—COPY OF REGISTER OF BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES AND BURIALS, 1820 TO 1837, BY REV. WM. LEEMING.

NOTE.—The original register is kept by the Rector of Trinity Church, Chippawa, from which register I have written this copy of records. February, 1893. Geo. A. Bull, M.A., Rector of Stamford.

BURIALS IN YE CHAPELRY OF CHIPPEWA,\* IN YE TOWNSHIPS OF STAMFORD AND WILLOUGHBY, IN YE COUNTY OF LINCOLN AND DISTRICT OF NIAGARA, IN YE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND TWENTY.

1820.

Sarah Glasgow, Stamford, Sept. 8, aged 5 years.

Barak Dawn, Niagara Falls, Oct. 4, aged 1 month.

Henrietta Archange Smith, Chippewa, Oct. 5, aged 2 years.

— Warren, Waterloo, Dec. 10, aged 30 years.

\*In the manuscript sometimes "Chippewa," sometimes "Chippawa." The proper spelling is "Chippawa," but the manuscript is followed closely.

## 1821.

Jane Cumming, Chippewa, Feb. 17, aged 66.  
 Margaret Stuart Lefferty, Lundy's Lane, March 1, aged 9 months.  
 James Marshman, Stamford, March 21, aged, supposed about 45 years.  
 George Rohrbach,\* Stamford, May 31, aged 22 years.  
 John McDonald, Stamford, Oct. 12.  
 John Jay, Lundy's Lane, Stamford, Oct. 17, aged 73 years.

## 1822.

Huldy Cook, Lundy's Lane, Stamford, March 10, aged about 30 years.  
 R. Yale, Willoughby, April 19, aged 47 years.  
 Rev. William Sampson,† Grimsby, April 30, aged 34 years.  
 Mary Scott, Stamford, Aug. 11, aged 70 years.  
 John Anderson, from Seapatrik, County Down, Ireland, Aug. 13, aged 25 years.  
 John Burch,‡ Stamford, Aug. 16, aged 38 years.  
 — Shaw, St. David's, Sept. 5, aged 9 years.  
 — McClive, Stamford, Lundy's Lane, Sept. 8.  
 — Metlar, Thorold, Sept. 14, aged 30 or 80 (?).  
 James Clark, 15-Mile Creek, aged about 60.  
 — Hull, Lundy's Lane, Oct. 3.  
 Alexander McPherson, Lundy's Lane, Dec. 8, aged 68.  
 Diademina Jay, Lundy's Lane, Dec. 25.

## 1823.

— Forsyth, Falls of Niagara, Jan. 16, infant.  
 Sidney Secord Lampman, interred En. Church, Thorold, Feb. 28, aged 2 years.  
 Thomas Cummings,§ Chippewa, March 5, aged about 65 years.  
 Silvia Cook, Stamford, June 21, aged 17 years.

\* The son of Lt.-Col. Andrew Rohrbach, of 2nd Lincoln Regiment, who was born in New Jersey, died in 1843.

† The first missionary of Grimsby, sent out by S. P. G. in 1817. His records of births, deaths, marriages are printed in Vol. III. A native of Surrey, England. His death was accidental.

‡ A son of the John Burch, whose was the first interment in Lundy's Lane, in 1797.

§ The first settler in Chippewa, coming in 1784; was Town Clerk, Justice of the Peace, performed many marriages in that capacity, all beginning with the words "Be it remembered." The books kept from 1796 by him and his son James are models of neatness and methodical habits.

Benjamin Hardison,\* Bertie, July 28, aged about 70 years.  
 Mrs. Aiglor, Stamford, Aug. 18, aged about 70 years.  
 Widow Archibald Thompson, Stamford, Aug. 22.  
 Mrs. Warner, Thorold, Aug. 29, aged about 70 years.  
 — Buchner, Stamford, Sept. 4, aged 16 months.  
 Seth Cook, Crowland, Sept. 21, aged about 36 years.  
 Mrs. Warren, Bertie, Sept. 22, aged 83 years.  
 Infant daughter of Mr. Wait,† Falls of Niagara, Oct. 2, aged 2 weeks.  
 Infant daughter of Mr. Crysler, Falls of Niagara, Oct. 5, aged 9 weeks.  
 Haggai Skinner, Falls, Stamford, Oct. 8, aged 73 years.  
 Charles Rogers, Stamford, Nov. 15, aged 2 weeks.  
 Eliza Ball, near St. David's, Dec. 5, aged 13 years.  
 Mrs. Shaw, St. David's, Dec. 8.

## 1824.

Mrs. Gordon, interred at St. Catharines, Stamford, Feb. 10, aged 33 years.  
 Mrs. Sutton, Stamford, Feb. 26, aged about 35 years.  
 Geo. Milmine McMicking,‡ Chippewa, April 1, infant.  
 William Warner Cummings, Chippewa, April 6, aged 1 year and 11 months.  
 Margaret Kerby, Head of Lake, interred at Chippewa, April 15, aged 22 years.  
 Infant daughter of W. Hebburne, Chippewa, July 13.  
 Caroline Thomas, Lundy's Lane, July 16, infant.  
 Mrs. Miller, Black Creek, Aug. 2.  
 Infant daughter of Isaac and Anna Thomas, Aug. 17.  
 Priscilla Cummings, Chippewa, Aug. 30.  
 John McKarlay, Stamford, Sept. 3, aged 24 years.  
 Christopher Buchner, Falls, Stamford, Sept. 9, aged 57 years.  
 Patrick Wilson, Bertie, interred in Stamford, Oct. 23, aged about 35.  
 John Brown, Chippewa, from Birmingham, England, Nov. 11, aged 37 years.  
 Samuel Woodruff, surgeon, St. David's, Nov. 18.

\*Benjamin Hardison, the member for 4th Lincoln and Norfolk, 1796-1800.

†Related to Benjamin Wait, banished to Van Dieman's Land for his share in Rebellion 1838.

‡The mortality among infants seems remarkable to us at this day, as the phrase infant daughter or infant son occurs so often.

1825.

- Thomas Dickson, Esq.,\* Queenston, Jan. 26, aged 49 years.  
Amy Silverthorn, Thorold, Jan. 27, aged 8 years.  
William Goodman, Thorold, from England, Jan. 31, aged about 45 years.  
Matthias Haun, Bertie, Feb. 4, aged 58 years.  
Patrick Blunt, Stamford, July 24.  
Mrs. Stephen Haggarty, Stamford, Feb. 19, aged about 22 years.  
Mr. Anderson, Stamford, April 19, aged 90 years.  
John Metlar, Stamford, May 9, aged 5 years.  
Sally Grant (negress), St. David's, May 31.  
Mrs. Hoover, Stamford, June 3, aged 74 1-2 years.  
Mr. Gould, near St. Catharines, June 28, aged 65 years.  
Margaret Muirhead,† Niagara, interred at Mr. Butler's private burial place, July 9, aged 25 years.  
Rebecca Shaver, Stamford, July 22, aged about 30 years.  
Louisa Lee, Stamford, July 25, aged 2 years.  
— Dodson, Falls, Stamford, from Winchester, Virginia, July 29, aged about 55 years.  
— Davis, Falls' Mills, Aug. 15.  
— Stronger, Stamford, Aug. 17.  
Mrs. Moore, St Catharines, Aug. 18, aged 47 years.  
Mrs. Chisholm, Stamford, Aug. 21, aged 66 years.  
Wellington Forsyth, Falls, Stamford, Aug. 24, aged 8 years.  
Hugh Alexander Thompson,‡ Whirlpool, Stamford, Aug. 25, aged 17 months.  
Nelson Pew, Beechwood, Stamford, Aug. 25, aged 9 years.  
Infant daughter of Samuel Pew, Beechwood, interred Lundy's Lane, Aug. 30, aged 6 months.  
George Sutton, interred Lundy's Lane, Beechwood, Sept. 23, aged 5 years.  
Rebecca Dawn, Thorold, Oct. 1, aged 18 months.  
William Burnetsteen, Sept. 27.  
Mr. Sowersby, Chippewa, Sept. 28.

\* A large altar tomb in the Hamilton family burying ground at Queenston states that he came from Dumfries, Scotland, in 1789; was colonel of Militia, member of Legislature and a magistrate. He was also a merchant in Queenston.

† A daughter of Dr. Muirhead and Deborah Butler. James Butler Muirhead, barrister, is also buried in Butler's family burial place.

‡ In the Presbyterian graveyard, Stamford, in one enclosure are buried eight Thompsons, all born at the Whirlpool, the eldest in 1819.

William Maclem,\* Chippawa, Oct. 17, aged 22 years.  
Infant son of — Johnson, Lundy's Lane, Oct. 20, aged 1 year.  
Robt. Davis, Stamford, Oct. 20.  
Geo. Sowersby, Chippawa, Nov. 23, aged 7 months.  
Mrs. Fletcher, Thorold Canal, Nov. 30, aged 65 years.  
Joseph Blackstock, Thorold Canal, Dec. 2, aged about 25 years.

## 1826.

Joseph Rice, Chippawa, Jan. 28.  
Infant daughter of Dr. Bedale,† St. Catharines, Feb. 12, aged 14 months.  
Infant daughter of — Moore, Stamford, Feb. 19.  
Infant daughter of Mr. Tisdale, Ancaster, Feb. 26.  
— McKinney, St. Catharines, aged 8 years.  
Thomas Huff, Chippawa, April 18, aged 11 months.  
Mrs. Chase, St. Catharines, April 27, aged 21 years.  
Minerva Johnson, Stamford, May 8, aged about 25 years.  
— Hainer, St. Catharines, June 7, aged 15 years.  
Geo. Rose, Stamford, June, aged 30 years.  
Geo. England Leonard,‡ Stamford, July 9, aged 11 years.  
Infant son of Philip Metlar, Stamford, July 10.  
Marsh Raymond Otley, Stamford, July 15.  
Wm. Silverthorn, Stamford, July 20, aged 3 years.  
Samuel Layton, St. Catharines, Aug. 2, aged about 40 years.  
Samuel Jackson, Thorold Canal, Aug. 16, aged 1 year.  
John Hoover, Thorold, Aug. 19, aged 19 years.  
Elizabeth Hoover, Thorold, Aug. 19, aged 63 years.  
Augustavius Sikes, Thorold, Aug. 24, aged 19 years.  
George Miller, Thorold, Sept. 30, aged 75 or 78 years.  
Wm. Alexander Ball, Thorold, Oct. 19, infant.  
Mrs. Hodgkinson, Niagara, Nov. 2, aged.  
Price Christie, Niagara Falls, Dec. 2, aged.  
Alexander Rapp, Stamford, Dec. 4, aged 3 years.

## 1827.

Mrs. Wright, Stamford, Jan. 10, aged 42 years.  
John Upper, Stamford, Feb. 9, aged about 65 years.

\*Macklem.

†Beedle.

‡Son of Major Richard Leonard, of 104th Light Infantry, buried at Lundy's Lane in 1833.

Mr. Hoover, Stamford, Feb. 17, aged 80 or 90 years.  
Mr. Bowman, Thorold, June 9, aged 90 years.  
Keziah Stack, Stamford, July 20, aged 3 years.  
Robt. Carr, Thorold, Aug. 8, aged 22 years.  
James Brown, Thorold, Aug. 8, aged 22 years.  
Geo. Crawford, Thorold, Aug. 20, aged 22 years.  
Erastus Parsons, Chippawa, Sept. 3.  
Maria McClive, Stamford, Sept. 15, aged 19 years.  
Sophia Upper, Thorold, Oct. 1, aged 1 1-2 years.  
Mrs. Bl—, Falls, Oct. 2, aged 23 years.  
Elizabeth Wurman, Thorold, Oct. 15, aged 1 year.  
Infant son of Mr. Johnson, Stamford, Nov. 13, aged 2 years 3 months.  
Infant son of — Ainsley, Chippawa, Nov. 12.  
Mrs. Brackbill, Stamford, Dec. 13, aged 63 years.

## 1828.

Infant son of Mr. Marlatt, Beaverdam, Jan. 10, aged 1 year.  
Philander Howard Keelar, St. John's, Jan. 12, aged 2 years.  
Geo. Milmine, Chippawa, Jan. 14, aged 52 years.  
Infant son of W. Forsyth, Falls, Jan. 20, aged 1 year.  
Maria Ellison, Stamford, Feb. 8, aged 4 years.  
Wm. Davenport, Stamford, Feb. 12, aged 4 months.  
Philip Melancthon Keelar, St. John's, Feb. 19, aged 1 month.  
Mrs. Ussher,\* Willoughby, Feb. 29, aged 50 years.  
Margaret Berryman, Stamford, March 3, aged 9 months.  
Infant son of P. Morse, Stamford, April 10, aged 7 months.  
Sarah Rogers, Stamford, April 11, aged 6 years.  
John Buchner, Stamford, April 16, aged 34 years.  
Remanilla Cusack, Stamford, May 10, aged 2 years and 4 months.  
— Culp, Stamford, May 11.  
Francis McCrackan, Chippawa, May 19, aged 18 years.  
Michael Dian, Stamford, June 14, aged about 40 years.  
Elizabeth Priscilla Nelles, Chippawa, June 16, aged 11 months.  
— Coady, Chippawa, July 14, aged 65 years.  
Bridget Wallans, Thorold, July 19, aged 27 years.  
Olivia Galbraith, Thorold, Lundy's Lane, July 26, aged 15 years.  
James Boyle, from Canal, Lundy's Lane, Aug. 2, aged 40 years.  
George Sheldenburg, Chippawa Creek, Aug. 8, aged 2 years.

\* Probably the mother of Edgeworth Usher, assassinated at his own door in Chippawa, Nov., 1838, during the Rebellion; was buried at Lundy's Lane.



Andrew Brown, Niagara, Aug. 19, aged 27 years.  
Andrew Morrow, Thorold, Aug. 23, aged 37 years.  
Mrs. Nevil, Stamford, interred at Lundy's Lane, Sept. 2.  
Mrs. Seburn, Stamford, interred at Beaverdam, Sept. 3, aged 70 years.  
Mrs. John Willson, Stamford, interred at Lundy's Lane, Sept. 3, aged 26 years.  
Oliver Strong, Deepcut, Lundy's Lane, Sept. 11, aged 19 years.  
Wm. Moright (Italian), Lundy's Lane, Sept. 17, aged 25 years.  
Wm. Tillot, Lundy's Lane, from England, Sept. 18, aged about 40 years.  
Henry Brodock, Lundy's Lane, Sept. 23, aged 40 years.  
Mr. Hoard, Falls, Lundy's Lane, Sept. 24, aged about 40 years.  
Robert Pew, Stamford, Oct. 4, aged 44 years.  
Catherine Booth, interred at St. Catharines, Oct. 7.  
Ann Lynch, Chippawa, Oct. 13, aged 24 years.  
Infant daughter of Haggai Skinner, Lundy's Lane, Oct. 16, aged 14 months, transmitted.  
— Irvine, from Ireland, Lundy's Lane, Oct. 25, aged 37 years.  
— Buck, Limestone Ridge, Nov. 2, aged 5 years.  
Stephen Paine, Lundy's Lane, Dec. 21, aged 36 years.  
Infant son of — Chambers, Lundy's Lane, Dec. 22, aged 1 year.

## 1829.

Charlotte Macklem, Lundy's Lane, Jan. 31, aged 10 years.  
— Brisson.  
M. S. Webber, Queenston, March 23, aged about 42 years.  
Philip Host, Lundy's Lane, May 6, aged 67 years.  
Stephen Lancaster (colored man), Lundy's Lane, May 18, age not known.  
Mary Smith, Stamford, April 14, aged 17 years.  
Georgiana England Leonard, Lundy's Lane, May 25, aged 3 years.  
Hayzen Jacobs, Chippawa, June 11, aged 15 years.  
Joel Westbrook, Lundy's Lane, July 2, aged 78 years.  
James Saunders, Beaverdam, July 30.  
Robert Whitney, Queenston, Aug. 17, aged 10 months.  
Wm. George, Beaverdam, Aug. 18, young man.  
Mrs. Hansel, Beaverdam, Aug. 25, aged 76 years.  
Nicholas Smith, Bridgewater,\* Aug. 30, aged 30 years.  
Margaret Elizabeth Nelles, Chippawa, Sept. 4, aged 7 weeks.

\*The battle of Lundy's Lane is often spoken of in American histories as Bridgewater.

Wm. Lundy,\* Lundy's Lane, Sept. 13, aged 88 years and 9 months.  
 Francis Morelle, St. David's, Nov. 8, aged 25 years.  
 Margaret Davies Cockroft, Lundy's Lane, Dec. 24, aged 3 days.  
 Thomas Cotton, Chippawa, Dec. 30, aged 68 years.  
 Wm. Moffatt, Lundy's Lane, drowned in Deepcut, Jan. 6.

1830.

— Marsh, Chippawa, Jan. 27.  
 John Hobson, St. David's, Feb. 7, aged 26 years.  
 Hitobel† Street, Falls, Feb. 12, aged 90 years.  
 Dr. Skinner, Stamford, Feb. 16, aged 86 years.  
 Mrs. Ball, 10-Mile Creek, Feb. 20, aged 70 years.  
 Daniel Shriner, Beaverdam, Feb. 24, aged 60 years.  
 John Sharp, Lundy's Lane, March 3, aged about 35 years.  
 Charles Dancer, Lundy's Lane, March 19, aged 48 years.  
 Mrs. Seburn, Stamford, interred at Beaverdam, May 17.  
 Garret Vanderburg, Thorold, June 22, aged 47 years.  
 John Hinch, Queenston, June 27, aged 18 years.  
 Mrs. Samuel Dill, Chippawa Creek, Aug. 15, aged 42 years.  
 — Jennings, Chippawa, Aug. 17, aged 21 years.  
 Infant son of Mr. Biggar, Stamford, Aug. 20.  
 Francis Oliver, from Canal to Lundy's Lane, Aug. 23, aged 30 years.  
 Infant son of — Mitchell, Lundy's Lane, Aug. 24.  
 Mary Haggarty, interred Lundy's Lane Aug. 26, aged 2 years.  
 — Mitchell, Lundy's Lane, Aug. 29, aged 24 years.  
 Thaddeus Davis, St. John's, Aug. 31, aged 56 years.  
 Joseph Huffman, Stamford, Sept. 7, aged 30 years.  
 Wilfrid Burns, interred at Beaverdam Sept. 12, infant.  
 Mary Ann Brown, Lundy's Lane, Sept. 14, aged 25 years.  
 James Mills, Deepcut, Lundy's Lane, Sept. 25, aged 85 years.  
 Matthias Kerns, Stamford, Oct. 25, aged 70 years.  
 Mrs. Ann Cook, Beaverdam, Nov. 2, aged 48 years.  
 Richard Pedon, Chippawa, Nov. 24, aged 63 years.  
 Daughter of P. Metlar, Beaverdam, Nov. 30, aged 3 years.  
 James Boyle, Lundy's Lane, from Deepcut, Dec. 7, aged 8 years.

\* From whom comes the name Lundy's Lane. Descendants still live near the scene of the battle.

†Probably Mehitabel, the mother of Samuel Street, the wealthiest man in the district.

## 1831.

Mrs. Coutts, Deepcut, Jan. 5, aged about 30 years.  
John Meiklehorn, Lundy's Lane, Jan. 25, aged 85 years.  
Infant daughter of — Squires, Beaverdam, Feb. 2.  
— Hunt, Stamford, Feb. 6, aged 67 years.  
Infant son of John Madden, St. David's, Feb. 6.  
Mrs. Bailey, Niagara, Feb. 7.  
Wm. Wrishun, Stamford, May 30.  
James Cockroft, Lundy's Lane, July 27.  
— Cogan, Lundy's Lane, Aug. 10.  
John Dunn, Beaverdam, Sept. 5, aged 45 years.  
Strange woman, Lundy's Lane, Sept. 18.  
Leonard Fawell, St. David's, Oct. 10, aged about 40 years.  
Mrs. Fawell, St. David's, Oct. 14, aged about 40 years.  
Morgan George, Falls, Dec. 7, aged 30 years.  
— Leach, Chippawa, Dec. 26.  
Wm. Kelsey, Lundy's Lane, Dec. 26, infant.  
Infant son of Mr. Mead, Falls, Dec. 26.

## 1832.

— Ward, Stamford, Jan. 7, aged 2 years.  
Mrs. John Thomas, Stamford, Jan. 9.  
Dr. L. Cockroft, Lundy's Lane, Jan. 9, aged 39 years.  
— Creen, Niagara, Jan. 17.  
Mrs. Thomas, Thorold, Jan. 22.  
Jane Boyle, Gravelley Bay, interred at Lundy's Lane, Feb. 5, aged 12 years.  
Child of Louis Smith, St. David's, March 4, aged 3 years.  
Cynthia Jane Conklin, Bridgewater, March 21, infant.  
Jonathan James Conklin, Bridgewater, March 23, aged 6 years.  
Cynthia Conklin, Bridgewater, March 25, aged 12 years.  
Walter Willson, Drummondville, March 31, aged about 30 years.  
Jonathan Potter, Chippawa, April 1, aged 21 years.  
Geo. Shaw, St. David's, April 2.  
— Smith, Chippawa, April 3, aged 13 years.  
Infant son of Mr. Darby, St. David's, April 3.  
Mary Smith, Bridgewater, April 4, aged 4 years.  
— Mede, Falls, April 8.  
— Chambers, Chippawa, April 10.  
Edward Chrysler, Drummondville, April 11, aged 6 years.

- Hepburne, Chippawa, April 13, aged 4 years.  
 John Ritchie, Falls, April 20.  
 Enom Moses, Chippawa, May 7, aged 35 years.  
 Wm. Stickles, Lundy's Lane, May 14, aged 23 years.  
 — Strickland, Chippawa, May 15.  
 David Fawkes, Drummondville, May 21.  
 Infant daughter of Wm. and Mary Garner, Drummondville, May 30.  
 — Vantassel, Drummondville, June 28.  
 Geo. Smith, Bridgewater, July 4, aged 2 years.  
 Infant daughter of John Shannon, Stamford, July 2.  
 John Garner, Drummondville, July 13, aged 6 years.  
 Elizabeth Colwell, Chippawa, Aug. 5, aged 70 years.  
 Eli Keeney, Drummondville, Aug. 7, aged 27 years.  
 Francis Galbraith, Aug. 7, aged 45 years.  
 Nancy Upper, Thorold, Aug. 9, aged 30 years.  
 Infant son of — Hudson, Drummondville, Aug. 9.  
 Crowell Wilson, Crowland, Aug. 13, aged 70 years.  
 G. Jenkins, Drummondville, Aug. 15.  
 Infant son of — Wright, Drummondville, Aug. 15.  
 Wm. Wright, Chippawa, Aug. 11, aged 1 year and 4 months.  
 Emigrant,\* died at Chippawa of cholera, interred on the Point, Aug. 14.  
 Geo. Smith, died of cholera at Chippawa, Aug. 18, aged 16 years.  
 Mrs. Smith, died of cholera at Chippawa, Aug. 19.  
 Valancey Leonard, Drummond Hill, Aug. 20, aged 10 or 11 months.  
 — Cammel, Deepcut, Aug. 24, aged 11 years.  
 W. D. Wright, Falls, Aug. 24.

W. LEEMING,† *Officiating Minister.*

John Brooks, Falls, Aug. 27.

J. ANDERSON, *Off. Min.*

- — —, Stamford, Sept. 3.  
 Reuben Biggar, Lundy's Lane, Sept. 16.  
 — Moore, St. David's, Sept. 30, aged 2 years.

\*Feb. 14th, 1833, was a day of public thanksgiving after the visitation of cholera. In a sermon given in St. Mark's Church, Niagara, mention was thankfully made that only one of that congregation had suffered from the dread disease.

†Rev. Wm. Leeming was appointed missionary in 1820 by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and became Rector of Trinity Church, Chippawa. Born in 1787, died in 1863; was also the minister of Stamford.

Margaret Thomas, Lundy's Lane, Oct. 3, aged 22 months.  
John Lamont, Chippawa, Sept. 9, aged 27 years.  
Sergeant John Huff, Chippawa, Sept. 10, aged about 60 years.  
John Rees, Stamford, Oct. 11, infant.  
Abraham Chrysler, Lundy's Lane, Nov. 20, aged 11 years.  
Lieut. John Stephenson,\* Niagara, Nov. 21.  
Infant son of Mr. Fairfield, Thorold, Dec. 21, aged 6 months.  
Harry Woodruff, St. David's, Dec. 8, aged 3 years.

## 1833.

Jane Keefer, Thorold, Jan. 8, aged 47 years.  
Georgiana Thorold Wellsted, Stamford, Feb. 7, aged 3 months.  
Geo. Thorold Wellsted, Stamford, Feb. 19, aged 3 months.  
Infant daughter of — Fortner, Thorold, interred at Lundy's Lane  
Feb. 24.  
Infant son of Joseph Clement, St. David's, March 9, aged 2 years.  
— Donaldson, Lundy's Lane, April 8, aged 17 years.  
— Graham, Lundy's Lane, April 8, aged 17 years.  
Infant son of Thaddeus Conklin, Bridgewater, April 14, aged  
6 months.  
Sarah Kidson, Stamford, May.  
Son of John Clement, St. David's, June 12.  
— Wilson, Chippawa, June 24.  
Infant daughter of Wm. Aiglor, Stamford, July 15.  
Infant son of A. Upper, Thorold, July 19, aged 18 months.  
Infant daughter of Mr. —, Thorold, July 19.  
— Chase, St. David's, Aug. 13, aged 13 years.  
— Wilson, Chippawa, Aug. 13.  
Infant daughter of — Latshaw, Lundy's Lane, Aug. 22.  
Admiral Joseph Kidson, Stamford, Aug. 19, infant.  
Mary Smith, from Scotland, Stamford, Aug. 28, aged 26 years.  
— Fuller, Dominionville, Sept. 1, infant.  
John Thomas Reddet, Stamford, Sept. 2, infant.  
Wm. Taylor, Grand Island, interred Lundy's Lane Sept. 2, aged 57  
years.  
Infant daughter of Samuel Pew, interred at Lundy's Lane Oct. 11,  
aged 3 years.  
Wm. Beemon, Chippawa, Oct. 13, aged 3 years.

\* Son-in-law of Rev. R. Addison, of Niagara, to whom he wrote after the Battle of Chippawa, naming the wounded. (Stevenson properly.)

John Thomas, Stamford, Oct. 14, aged 80 years.

Thos. Anderson, Chippawa, Oct. 23, aged 8 years.

T. Fralick, Beaverdam, Oct. 25, aged 15 years.

W. LEEMING, *Off. Min.*

Rd. Leonard, Lundy's Lane, Nov. 3, aged 59 years.

J. ANDERSON, *Off. Min.*

Robert H. Dee, Stamford, Nov. 19, aged 46 years.

Lucinda Ball, German Church, Nov. 21, aged 3 years.

— Upper, son of Jno. Upper, scarlet fever, Lundy's Lane, Dec. 12, aged 3 years.

#### 1834.

Mary Slater, Drummondville, Jan. 25, aged 18 years.

Margaret Keefer, Thorold, Feb. 4, aged 3 years.

Christopher Birt, Stamford, Feb. 9, aged 89 years.

— Swan, St. David's, Feb. 11.

Martha Green, Stamford, Feb. 22, aged 57 years.

Infant daughter of James Thomas, Lundy's Lane.

Rd. Thomas Dixie, Stamford, April 6, aged 51 years.

Frances Dorothea Marsh, Stamford, April 24, infant.

Mrs. Hudson, Short-hills, May 6.

Robt. Randall,\* Lundy's Lane, May 4.

Mrs. Brooks, Lundy's Lane, June 20.

John Slinger, infant, Clifton, Aug. 8.

Infant son of Daniel Jones, interred at the Falls, from Brockville, Aug. 10.

Infant daughter of — Frances, Chippawa, Aug. 14.

— Clark, Falls, Sept. 2.

Infant son of Wm. Lampman, interred at Beaverdam Sept. 10.

— Glasgow, Lundy's Lane, Sept. 12, aged 25 years.

Infant son of R. Hall, Lundy's Lane, Sept. 17.

— Reddet, Stamford, Sept. 22, infant.

Capt.† Willson, R.N., Stamford, Oct. 15.

Thos. Whitmarsh, Chippawa, Nov. 7, aged 27 years.

John Smith Maclem, Chippawa, Nov. 23, aged 2 years.

\* On the stone to his memory he is called "a victim to colonial misrule." He had been an M.P.P. for some years and was delegate to England to have abuses rectified.

† In the tablet in the graveyard he is called Commander Wilson, R.N.



- Glinn, Grove, Dec. 18, aged 60 years.  
Helen Kirkpatrick, Chippawa, Dec. 31, aged 8 years.  
Peter Lampman,\* German church, Dec. 28, aged 86 years.

1835.

- Charlotte Cummings, Chippawa, Jan. 16.  
— Conklin, Bridgewater, Jan. 19, aged 2 years.  
W. LEEMING, *Off. Min.*  
Jas. Braybrook, Lundy's Lane, Jan. 19, infant.  
T. B. FULLER, *Off. Min.*

- Jane Cockroft Kirkpatrick, Chippawa, Jan. 27, aged 1 year.  
Infant son of A. Conklin, Bridgewater, Jan. 29.  
Infant son of Erastus and Jemima Moses, Lundy's Lane, Feb. 5.  
Samuel Street Maclem, Chippawa, Feb. 10, aged 4 years.  
Elizabeth Macklehone, Lundy's Lane, Feb. 12.  
David Clow, Stamford, March 100.  
Wm. Brown, from Coventry, England, interred at Lundy's Lane  
April 3, aged 26 years.  
— Skinner, from Gravelley bay, Lundy's Lane, April 3, aged 21 years.  
John Jacobs, Thorold, April 28, aged 90 years.  
— King, Stamford, May 8.

W. LEEMING, *Off. Min.*

- Chas. Brundage, Chippawa, May 12, aged 6 years.  
THOS. B. FULLER, *Off. Min.*

- Susan Hepburne, Chippawa.  
F. W. MILLER, *Off. Min.*

- Farrel, Chippawa, Oct. 8.  
Thos. Clark, Falls, Oct. 10, aged 63 years.  
John Clement, St. David's, Oct. 13.  
Mary Teeter, German church, Oct. 19.  
Major Ormsby, Chippawa, Oct. 21.  
Eliza Tyrrel, Lundy's Lane, Nov. 9, aged 28 years.  
Wm. Thorne, Stamford, Dec. 18.

\* One of the earliest settlers near Thorold. Came from New York in 1783. His tombstone in the graveyard of the old Lutheran Church describes him as "a pious, faithful member of the German Lutheran Church." He resided fifty years in the Township of Niagara.

Wm. Chadwell, Lundy's Lane, Dec. 19, aged 63 years.  
 Mrs. Willson, Stamford, Dec. 31.

## 1836.

Ward Vanderburg, Allanburgh, Jan. 29, aged 23 years.  
 Norman Ensign, Lundy's Lane, Feb. 1.  
 Charles McCrea, Thorold, March 6, infant.  
 Luke Carrol, Thorold, March 15, aged 65 years.  
 Infant son of Cornelius and Keziah Foster, Lundy's Lane, March 26.  
 Mary Ann Jennings, Chippawa, June 28, aged 15 months.  
 — Wilkinson, interred Beaverdam July 4, aged 25 years.  
 Mrs. B. Fralick, Beaverdam, July 14.  
 — Thorn, Stamford, Aug. 7, aged 7 years.  
 — Ness, Stamford, Aug. 7.  
 Eliza Russel, Lundy's Lane, Aug. 7, aged 5 months.  
 Harmanus Fletcher, Chippawa, Sept. 22, infant.  
 — Tyson, Stamford, Sept. 23, infant.  
 Infant twins of Philander Rump and Phoebe, his wife, Allanburgh,  
 Oct. 11.  
 — McCree, Thorold, Oct. 13.  
 Mrs. Woodruff, St. David's, Oct. 17.  
 — Ellice, Lundy's Lane, Oct. 22.  
 Trevor Murray, Port Colborne, Oct. 24, aged 40 years.  
 Mr. Woodruff, St. David's, Dec. 1.  
 Dan Moses, Lundy's Lane, Dec. 19, infant.  
 Mary Keefer, Thorold, Dec. 21, infant.

## 1837.

Infant son of John Keelar, St. John's Jan. 20.  
 Mrs. Abel, St. David's, Jan. 28.  
 John Pulley, Lundy's Lane, Feb. 1, aged 60 years.  
 Interred, a son of Stephen Conklin and Jane, his wife, Chippawa,  
 Jan. 5.  
 Infant son of Jas. Nevils and —, his wife, Thorold, Jan. 7.  
 Mary Margaret Clark,\* Chippawa, March 7, aged 45 years.  
 Infant daughter of John and Mary Lampman, Thorold, March 16.

\* Wife of Hon. Thos. Clark and daughter of Robert Kerr, surgeon, and thus granddaughter of Sir Wm. Johnson and Molly Brant. Hon. Thomas Clark, M.P.P., a native of Dumfries, Scotland, for twenty years a member of Legislative Council; in partnership with Street; we often see the phrase "Clark's Mills."

- Anderson, Chippawa, March 28, aged 7 years.
- Waring, German church. May 7.
- Andrew Goodwander (?), Chippawa, May 19, aged 34 years.
- Amm, Chippawa, May 24, aged 20 years.
- Margaret McDonald, Lundy's Lane, May 31, aged 5 years.
- Thomas Reaveley, Chippawa Creek, July 6.
- Lucy Jeffreys, Lundy's Lane, July 30, infant.
- Henry Jenkins, from Buffalo, Aug. 5, aged 18 years.
- Eliza Paine, Chippawa, Aug. 7, aged 18 months.
- John Green, Lundy's Lane, Aug. 24, aged 19 years.
- Mary Spence, Dominionville, Aug. 26, aged 20 years.
- —, Chippawa, Sept. 6, infant.
- Cleveland, Thorold, Sept. 8.
- Elizabeth Mary Sawbridge, Falls, Sept. 8.
- David Newton, Thorold, Sept. 12, aged 30 years.
- Harriet Julia Hickman (colored), Chippawa, Sept. 15, infant.
- Sarah Harriet Duff, Chippawa, Sept. 25, aged 4 years.

W. LEEMING, *Off. Min.*

NOTE.—The foregoing pages of burial are copied from an old, worn-out register (written by Rev. Wm. Leeming, from 1820 to 1837), as correctly as possible, by Geo. A. Bull, M.A., Rector of Stamford, Feb. 28th, 1892.

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BAPTISMS SOLEMNIZED IN YE CHAPELRY OF CHIPPAWA, IN YE TOWNSHIPS OF STAMFORD AND WILLOUGHBY, IN YE COUNTY OF LINCOLN AND DISTRICT OF NIAGARA, IN YE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SEVENTY.

1820.

- Aug. 31. James Henry, son James\* and Priscilla Cummings, Chippawa, merchant.  
Mary, dau. James and — Coady, Chippawa, cooper.
- Sept. 14. William Lampman, son James and Hannah Aiglor, Stamford, farmer.
- Oct. 3. Barak, son Thomas and — Dawn, Falls of Niagara, miller.

1821.

- Jan. 18. Mary Ann Jane, dau. William and Mary Smith, Chippawa, merchant.

\* James Cummings, born, 1789; died, 1878; a merchant, millowner, etc.; one of the earliest settlers in Chippawa.

- Jan. 18. Louisa Lavinia, dau. Jacob and Mary Smith, of Detroit.  
(bap. at Chippawa), Indian Interpreter.
- Feb. 18. Carrol Samuel, son — Evans, Bridgewater, shoemaker.  
Catherine Elizabeth, dau. — Stull, Stamford, farmer.
27. Margaret Stuart, dau. John and Mary Lefferty, Lundy's  
Lane, surgeon.
- May 7. John, son James and Jane Ruthven, Stamford, hatter.  
Adam Bowman, son James and Jane Ruthven, Stamford,  
hatter.  
Elizabeth, dau. Adam and Mary Bowman, Stamford,  
farmer.  
Alexander, son Archibald and Mary McArthur, Stamford,  
labourer.  
Lucine, dau. Peter and Christine Kelly.
20. John Warren, son John and Mary Waddel.
- July 22. Sidney Secord, son John and Mary Lampman, farmer.
- Aug. 12. David, son Benjamin and Jane Hardison, Fort Erie,  
farmer.  
Jane, dau. Isaac and Magdalen Johnson, Fort Erie, farmer.  
Mary, dau. Nicholas and Catherine Near, Fort Erie,  
farmer.  
Barbara, dau. Jacob and Margaret Near, Fort Erie,  
farmer.
- Sept. 23. Catherine, dau. Henry and Anna Teal, Bertie, farmer.  
Lydia, dau. Henry and Anna Teal, Bertie, farmer.  
Eliza Jane, dau. Conrad and Charity Johnson, Bertie,  
farmer.  
Jehoiakim, son Conrad and Charity Johnson, Bertie,  
farmer.
- Oct. 10. John, son Malcolm and Janet Morrison.  
—, son — McKellar, Stamford, immigrant laborer.  
Duncan, son John and Isabel Smith McDonald, Stamford,  
immigrant labourer.
21. Robt. Carr Addison, son Edward Robert and Theresa  
Nichol, Stamford, gentleman.
- Dec. 30. Thomas Coulton,\* son George and Jane Keefer, merchant.

\* T. C. Keefer, C.E., C.M.G., of Ottawa, the son of George Keefer, the founder of Thorold. George Keefer came to Canada in 1790; was the first President of the Welland Canal Company, and of many societies. His tomb bears inscriptions to his four wives. He was born in New Jersey, 1773; died, 1858. There were ten sons and four daughters.

1822.

- Jan. 13. William, son Mary Stickles, Stamford.  
 Timothy, son Mary Stickles, Stamford.  
 Matilda (Foster), adult, Stamford.

*Baptized at Waterloo.*

20. Eliza Ann, dau. Benjamin Prescott and Bridget Hall,  
 Willoughby, surgeon.  
 Cyrenius, son Benjamin Prescott and Bridget Hall, Wil-  
 loughby, surgeon.  
 Wm. Henry, son Benjamin Prescott and Bridget Hall,  
 Willoughby, surgeon.  
 Robt. Prescott, son Benjamin Prescott and Bridget Hall,  
 Willoughby, surgeon.  
 Maria Vrooman, Willoughby.  
 Joseph, son Henry and Eve Near, farmer.  
 William, son Henry and Eve Near.  
 Peter, son Peter and Elizabeth Near, farmer.  
 Leo, son Peter and Elizabeth Near, farmer.  
 John, son John and Betsie Near, farmer.  
 Lydia, dau. John and Betsie Near, farmer.  
 Alexander, son Capt. Donald Chas. and Ann McLean,  
 Waterloo.

- Feb. 3. William, son Nicholas and Cath. Michael, Humberstone,  
 farmer. At Fort Erie.

*Baptized at Fort Erie.*

- Mary, dau. Henry and Betsie Near, Ancaster Township,  
 farmer.  
 Joseph, son Joseph and Christiana Shewet, Dumfries,  
 farmer.  
 Jacob, son John and Mary McKoy, Humberstone, farmer.  
 Juliana, dau. Wm. and Christina Carter, Bertie, farmer.  
 Wm. Henry, son Wm. and Christina Carter, Bertie, farmer.  
 Sophia Caroline, dau. Wm. and Christina Carter, Bertie,  
 farmer.  
 Anna Margaret, dau. Wm. and Christina Carter, Bertie,  
 farmer.  
 Margaret Ezilphy, dau. Thomas and Mary Ashley, Wil-  
 loughby, farmer.

- Feb. 3. John Millmine, son John and Rachel Huff, Chippawa, Sergeant 68th Regt. foot.  
 Ann Mary, dau. John and Rachel Huff, Chippawa, Sergeant 68th Regt. foot.  
 Elizabeth, dau. John and Rachel Huff, Chippawa, Sergeant 68th Regt. foot.  
 Martha Jane, dau. Michael and Esther Pearson, Chippawa.  
 John, son Leo and Maragaret Steinhoff, Chippawa.  
 William, son Leo and Margaret Steinhoff, Chippawa.

*Baptized at Waterloo.*

17. Betsy, dau. Zecharias and Anna Teal, Bertie, farmer.  
 Charity, dau. Zecharias and Anna Teal, Bertie, farmer.  
 Henry, son Zecharias and Anna Teal, Bertie, farmer.  
 James, son James and Amelia Jackson, at ye Grand River Station, Lieut. in British Navy.
- March 31. Henrietta Amelia, dau. Wm. and Mary Smith, Bertie, merchant.
- April 28. Sophia Regina, dau. Edmund and Elizabeth Sophia Riselay, Bertie, farmer.
- May 5. Margaret Jane, dau. Daniel Stewart and Anne Maria Grenville, Thorold, farmer.  
 15. Robert Land, son Braithwaite and Phoebe Leeming, Glanford, farmer.
- June 30. Mary Ann Margaret, dau. Jacob H. and Catherine Ball, farmer.
- Aug. 11. Wm. Warner, son James and Priscilla Cummings, Esq., Chippawa-Willoughby, Esquire.
- Sept. 15. Jas. Robt. Nichol, son James and Jane Kerby, Fort Erie, Esquire.  
 George, son Wm. and Christine Cregar, Bertie, farmer.
29. James Maclem, son Andrew Todd and Margaret Kirby, Canboro', bap. at Chippawa.
- Oct. 6. Walter Henry, son Henry Clement and Mary Ball, Thorold, farmer, bap. at German church.\*  
 John and Christine (twins), son and dau. Philip and Catherine Metlar, born April 11, bap. at German church.
13. Robert, son George and Elijah McKie, Niagara Falls.

\*Sometimes called German Church, sometimes Lutheran Church, in one case, Eng. Church; built in 1795; the prime mover, George Keefer.



- Oct. 23. Charlotte Fitzgerald, dau. Col. Richard and Frances Leonard, Drummond Hill.
- Nov. 17. Archibald, son Peter and Agnes Ann Lampman, Township of Niagara, bap. at German church, Thorold.

1823.

- Jan. 22. Alexander Merrill, son John and Hannah Shannon, Stamford.
- Feb. 2. Christine, dau. Benjamin and Elizabeth Taylor, Humberstone, farmer, bap. at Fort Erie.  
Nancy, dau. Geo. and Catherine Huffman, Humberstone, farmer.  
Catherine, dau. Henry and Eve Near, Humberstone, farmer, bap. at Fort Erie.  
Catherine, dau. John and Eliz. Near, Humberstone, farmer, bap. at Fort Erie.
4. Agnes, dau. George and Eliza Gillies, bap. at Niagara Falls.
14. Rebecca, dau. T. and Elizabeth Casey, Township Walpole, London District, bap. in Stamford.  
Mary, dau. T. and Elizabeth Casey, Township Walpole, London District, bap. in Stamford.  
Martha, dau. T. and Elizabeth Casey, Township Walpole, London District, bap. in Stamford.
23. James Henry, son Samuel and Elizabeth Darragh, Township Wainfleet, bap. at German church, Thorold.  
James Cummings, son Wm. Nelles and his wife, Grand River, bap. at Chippawa.
- March 2. Andrew, son Peter and Deborah Miller, Bertie, farmer, bap. at Waterloo.
- June 8. Susan, dau. Benjamin and Jane Hardison, in Bertie.
15. John Hutt, son Jacob J. and Catharine Ball, Grantham, bap. at German church, Thorold.  
James, son Elias and Ann Mary Durham, Grantham, bap. at German church, Thorold.
- July 20. Lauretta, dau. Thomas and Mary Ashley, bap. at Waterloo.
- Aug. 3. Mary (Johnson), adult, bap. at Waterloo church.  
William, son Peter and Mary Johnson, Bertie, bap. at Waterloo.
10. Samuel, son Jacob and Margaret Stull, Grantham, bap. at German church.

- Nov. 14. Charles Rogers, son J. L. — and — Rogers, Stamford, bap. at Chippawa church.  
 Dec. 28. Julia Ann, dau. Paul and Nancy Sowersby, bap. at German church, Thorold.

1824.

- Feb. 22. Charles Henry, son George and Jane Keefer.  
 April 1. George Millmine, son Gilbert L. and — McMicking, Chippawa, bap. at Chippawa.  
 4. John Wartman, son John and Mary Lampman, Grantham, bap. at German church.  
 7. Thomas Wright, son Robert\* and Theresa Nichol, Stamford, bap. at Stamford.  
 18. John, son Andrew Todd and Margaret Kerby, bap. at Chippawa.  
 May 16. Adam Spencer, son Nathaniel and Sarah Wilson, Stamford, bap. at German church.  
 30. Frederic Ferdinand, son Jacob and Catherine Ball, Grantham, bap. at German church.  
 July 4. Mary Howit, dau. Robert and Margaret† Kirkpatrick, Chippawa, bap. at Chippawa.  
 Eliza Jane, dau. Robert and Susan Akins, Bertie, bap. at Waterloo.  
 Wm. Henry Bowden, son John and Charlotte Warren, Bertie, bap. at Waterloo church.  
 25. Jane, dau. John and Phebe Cole, Thorold, bap. at German church.  
 Mary Ann, dau. Henry Clement and Mary Ball, Thorold, bap. at German church.  
 Aug. 8. Amelia Lavinia, dau. Frederick and Mary Hutt, Stamford, bap. at German church.  
 25. Robert, son James and Priscilla Cummings, Chippawa, bap. at Chippawa.  
 Oct. 3. Mary Ann, dau. William and Frances Riley, Thorold, bap. at German church.  
 Vilette, dau. William and Frances Riley, Thorold, bap. at German church.

\* Col. Robert Nichol, M.P.P. for Norfolk for many years; fought at Detroit; rewarded with a gold medal by the Duke of York for gallant conduct; was killed from falling over Queenston Heights on a dark night when driving from Niagara, May, 1824.

† Mrs. Kirkpatrick, née Stevenson, the last living grandchild of Rev. R. Addison; died, June 24th, 1906; was buried in Niagara.

Oct. 31. Sarah Evanson, dau. Col. Richard and Frances Leonard, Stamford.

Nov. 2. William Henry, son James and Amelia Jackson, Fort Erie, bap. at Fort Erie.

28. Elizabeth, dau. Peter and Agnes Ann Lampman, of ye Township of Niagara, bap. at German church.

WM. LEEMING, *Officiating Minister*, Chippawa.

1825.

Jan. 20. Harriet Ann, dau. David and Phebe Grass, Grantham, bap. in Grantham.

April 3. Margaret, dau. John and Mary Lee, Thorold, bap. at Chippawa.

ROBT. SHORT, *Off.*

March 27. Gerald England, son Thomas and Sophia Fitzgerald, Bertie, bap. in Bertie.

John Edmund, son William and Christiana Carter, Bertie, bap. in Bertie.

William, son, Abraham and Mary Wintermute, Bertie, bap. in Bertie.

Catherine Mary, dau. Abraham and Mary Wintermute, of Bertie, bap. in Bertie.

Abraham, adult son of Abraham and Mary Wintermute, of Bertie, bap. in Bertie.

Christiana, dau. John and Charlotte Harp, of Bertie, bap. in Bertie.

Gerald, adult son of James and Abigail Bailey, of Bertie, bap. in Bertie.

William, adult son of Henry and Hannah Putman, of Bertie, bap. in Bertie.

April 3. (See second name in 1825.)

8. Jane, dau. Hugh and Martha Collum, of Thorold, from Ireland, bap. in Stamford.

18. Mary Elizabeth, dau. William and Hannah Aiglor, Stamford, bap. in Stamford.

John, son William and Hannah Aiglor, Stamford, bap. in Stamford.

May 22. Rachel Penel, dau. John and Rachel Huff, Chippawa, bap. in Chippawa.

Thomas, son Sergt. John and Rachel Huff, Chippawa, bap. in Chippawa.

- May 29. Caroline Sophia, dau. Valentine and Margaret Ward, Thorold, bap. at ye German church.
- June 26. John Henry, son Henry and Hannah Pawling, St. Catharines, bap. at St. Catharines.
- July 31. Mary, dau. John and — Rogers, Stamford.
- Aug. 23. Walter, son James and Janet Thompson, Stamford, bap. in Stamford.  
Hugh Alexander, son James and Janet Thompson, Whirlpool, Stamford, bap. in Stamford.
- Sept. 4. Caroline, dau. Samuel and Abigail H. Street, Falls Mills, bap. at Chippawa church.\*  
John Crysler, son Samuel and Abigail H. Street, Falls Mills, bap. at Chippawa church.  
Jane Cementhe, dau. Samuel and Abigail H. Street, Falls Mills, bap. at Chippawa church.
12. William, son William and Jane Blain, bap. at Queenston.  
Eliza, dau. John and Sarah McGowan, bap. at Queenston.
19. Mary Ann, dau. Alexander and Esther McKabe, Thorold, bap. at Stamford.
15. Martha, dau. John and Elizabeth O'Brien, Thorold, bap. in Stamford.  
Caroline Elizabeth, dau. John and Elizabeth O'Brien, Thorold, bap. in Stamford.
27. William Burnetstein, son William Burnetstein, bap. in Grantham.
- Nov. 3. Margaret Ann, dau. Adam and Mary Stull, Esquesing, bap. at Mr. Lampman's, Niagara.
6. Mary, dau. John and Margaret Ryan, Thorold, bap. at Chippawa.  
Thomas, son George and Mary Reid, St. Catharines, bap. at St. Catharines.
13. Wm., son John and Mary Latimer, Stamford, bap. at Chippawa.  
Francis, son John and Mary Latimer, Stamford, bap. at Chippawa.
30. Andrew, son James and Louisa Morrow, Thorold, bap. at Thorold.  
James, son James and Mary Kerr, Thorold, bap. at Thorold.

\*Trinity Church, built, it is supposed, in 1825; burned down in 1839; rebuilt in 1841.

1826.

- Jan. 1. Alexander, son George and Jane Keefer, Thorold, bap. at German church, Thorold.  
Peter, son Thomas and Ann McBride, Township of Thorold, bap. at German church, Thorold.  
Elizabeth, dau. Thomas and Ann McBride, Township of Thorold, bap. at German church, Thorold.
22. Agnes, dau. David and Nancy Agnes McKaye, Thorold Canal, bap. at Chippawa.  
Margaret, dau. Samuel and Rachel Carns, Thorold Canal, bap. at Chippawa.  
James, son John and Margaret Haun, Willoughby, bap. at German church, Thorold.
- Feb. 13. Sarah Ann, dau. Stewart and Mary Thompson, Thorold Canal, bap. at Stamford.
16. Sarah Jane, dau. George and Jane Jameson, Thorold Canal, bap. at Stamford.
27. Mrs. Tisdale and her three children, by me, bap. at Ancaster.
28. David, son Jacob and Charity Smith, bap. in Glanford.  
Henry, son Jacob and Charity Smith, bap. in Glanford.
- 'Aprii 8. Martha Raymond, dau. Benjamin and Mrs. — Otley, Stamford, bap. privately in Stamford.
- Maria, no names, bap. at Chippawa.
- June —. Mary, dau. John and Mary Lampman, bap. at German church.
7. Margaret, dau. Robt. and Margaret Kirkpatrick, bap. at Chippawa.
- July 12. Elizabeth, dau. Hugh and Martha Collum, bap. at Stamford.
- Eliza, dau. John and Mary Little, Thorold, bap. at Stamford.
17. John, son Thomas and Isabella Ostfield, Thorold, bap. at Thorold.
23. Isabella, dau. John and Margaret Lee, Thorold, bap. at Chippawa.
30. John, son James and Eliza Gambel, Thorold, bap. at Chippawa.
- Mary, dau. Wm. and Mary Hamilton, Thorold, bap. at Chippawa.

- Aug. 13. Thomas, son Thomas and Mary Johnston, Thorold, bap. at Chippawa.  
John, son John and Jane Pile, Thorold, bap. at Chippawa.  
Thomas, son John and Bridget McGee, Thorold, bap. at Chippawa.  
Maria, dau. James and Mary Symes, Thorold, bap. at Chippawa.  
Mary Jane, dau. James and Elizabeth Armstrong, Thorold, bap. at Chippawa.  
Georgiana England, dau. Richard and Frances Leonard, Stamford, bap. at Chippawa.
20. Jacob Augustus, son Jacob H. and Catharine Ball, Grantham, bap. at German church.
- Sept. 7. Mary, dau. Wm. and Bridget Wallans, Thorold, bap. at Thorold.
24. Lonsdale Maving, son Doctor Lonsdale L. and Eliza Cockroft, bap. at Chippawa.  
Eliza, dau. Thomas and Jane Bennet, Thorold, bap. at Chippawa.
- Oct. 15. Wm. Alexander, son Henry and Mary Ball, bap. at German church.  
Margaret Elizabeth, dau. James and Mary Carr, bap. at German church.
- Nov. 5. Nathaniel, son Peter and Nancy Upper, Thorold, bap. at Mr. Upper's.  
Catherine Jane, dau. Peter and Nancy Upper, Thorold, bap. at Thorold.  
Mary, dau. Peter and Nancy Upper, Thorold, bap. at Thorold.  
John, son Wm. and Anna Garner, Stamford, bap. at Thorold.
29. Ellinor, dau. Wm. and Anna Colby, Wainfleet, bap. at Stamford.  
Charity Anna, dau. Wm. and Anna Colby, Wainfleet, bap. at Stamford.  
William, son Wm. and Anna Colby, Wainfleet, bap. at Stamford.  
John William, son Wm. and Anna Colby, Wainfleet, bap. at Stamford.



1827.

- Jan. 7. James, son John and Elizabeth Tate, Thorold, bap. at Chippawa.  
 11. Margaret, dau. John and Frances Kaynes, Thorold, bap. at Thorold.
- March 4. John, son, Thomas and Margaret Coutratt,\* Grantham, bap. at German church.  
 11. Eliza Ann Jay (adult), bap. at Chippawa.
- April 29. Ann Jane, dau. Hugh and Eliza McCutcheon, Thorold, bap. at Chippawa.
- May 1. William Stephen, son James and Margaret Tinlin, Louth, bap. at Louth.  
 13. Joseph, son Peter and Agnes Lampman, bap at German church.
- June 10. John, son John and Phebe Cole, bap. at German church.  
 28. John, son Peter and Keziah Slack, Wainfleet, bap. at Stamford.  
 Keziah, dau. Peter and Keziah Slack, Wainfleet, bap. at Stamford.  
 Peter, son Peter and Keziah Slack, Wainfleet, bap. at Stamford.  
 Nelson and Robert, sons Isaac and Anna Chambers, Stamford, bap. at Stamford.
- July 22. Margaret, dau. Edgar and Rachel Berryman, bap. at Stamford.
- Aug. 6. William, son Edward and Allivia Fletcher, bap. at Thorold.  
 James, son John and Mary Little, bap. at Thorold.  
 7. Margaret, dau. James and Rebecca Allen, bap. at Thorold.  
 26. Elizabeth Priscilla, dau. John and Rachel Elizabeth Nelles, bap. at Chippawa.
- Sept. 2. Thomas Francis, son Henry and Mary Ball, bap. at German church.  
 12. Susanna, dau. Sergeant John and Rachel Huff, Chippawa, bap. at Chippawa.  
 23. Robert, son Robert and Catherine Wilson, Deep cut, bap. at Stamford.

\*In some places the writing is so small and in others so indistinct that a few of the names may be printed incorrectly, but great care has been taken to give the spelling as in the manuscript.

- Sept. 30. Margaret, dau. James and Mary Darragh, Deep cut, bap. at Stamford.
- Oct. 8. Jonathan James, son Abraham and Jane Concklin, bap. at Mrs. Smith's, Stamford.
21. James Thomas, son James and Margaret Scott, bap. at St. Catharines, private.
28. Mary Jane, dau. John and Mary Lee, Thorold, bap. at Stamford.
- Nov. 10. Arthur Wellington, son John and Ann Gordon, bap. at Thorold.
- Mary Maria, dau. John and Ann Gordon, bap. at Thorold.
- Charles, son James and Louisa Morrow, bap. at Thorold.
- Mary Ann, dau. James and Mary Reid, bap. at Thorold.
- John Whiteside, son Robt. and Elizabeth Fletcher, bap. at Thorold.
- Robert, son Robt. and Mary Patterson, bap. at Thorold.
- Margaret, dau. James and Mary Kerr, bap. at Thorold.
- Jane, dau. Alexander and Esther McCabe, bap. at Thorold.
- Robert, son Robt. and Nancy Carr, widow, bap. at Thorold.
- Dec. 23. George, son John and Mary Latimer, Stamford.
26. Willoby,\* son Wm. and Mary Hamilton, Thorold, bap. at Stamford.

## 1828.

- Jan. 30. Hannah, dau. Samuel and Rachel Carns, bap. at Stamford.
- Feb. 7. Francis, son Joseph and Ann Lundy, Thorold, bap. at Thorold.
- John, son Joseph and Ann Lundy, Deep cut, bap. at Thorold.
- William, son John and Susan McLean, Thorold, bap. at Thorold.
10. Martha Stevens, dau. Jas. William and Maria Glenney, Thorold, bap. at Thorold.
- William, son Samuel and — Davenport, Stamford, bap. at Stamford.
15. George, son George and Jane Jamieson, Deep cut, Thorold, bap. at Thorold.
- Robert, son Robt. and Martha McKee, Thorold, bap. at Thorold.

\*Willoughby ?—G. A. B.

- Feb. 15. Sarah Ann, dau. John and Margaret Walker, Deep cut, bap. at Thorold.  
 21. William, son William and Ann Birch, bap. privately in Stamford.  
 22. Margaret, dau. Margaret Smith, Stamford, bap. at Major Leonard's.
- March 2. Caroline Rebecca, dau. Henry and Margaret Hoover, Thorold, bap. at Thorold.  
 16. Margaret Rebecca, dau. James and Jane Milligan, Thorold, bap. at German church.  
 23. Robt. Alexander, son Francis and Susan Galbraith, bap. at Thorold.
- April 10. Catherine Margaret, dau. John and Mary Lampman, bap. at Mr. Lampman's, sen'r.  
 13. Carolina, dau. James and Elizabeth Landers, bap. at German church.
- May 4. Susanna, dau. George and Mary Reid, bap. at St. Catharines.  
 Eliza, dau. John and Mary Gibson, bap. at St. Catharines.  
 11. James Skinner, son Nancy Skinner, bap. at the Falls.
- June 22. John, son John and Ellinor McGuire, Thorold, bap. at Thorold.  
 Maria, dau. James and Mary Simms, bap. at Thorold.  
 Letitia, dau. James and Mary Simms, bap. at Thorold.  
 29. Francis, son John and Bridget McGee, bap. at Stamford.  
 George, son Richard and Jane Hanna, Thorold, bap. at Stamford.
- July 10. William, son William and Bridget Wallans, Thorold, bap. at Thorold.  
 13. Frances, dau. Charles\* and Ann Rolls, St. Catharines, bap. at St. Catharines.

WM. LEEMING, *Off. Min.*

Ann Jane, dau. John and Isabella Walker, Thorold, born 24th June, bap. at Chippawa.

THOMAS CREEN, *Off. Min.*

22. John Marcus, son Andrew and Matilda Brown, Thorold, (bap. in Thorold), born 13th June, 1827.

\* Charles Rolls, born in England, 1785, died in 1867; was the father of Henry Rolls, M.D., 1814-1887.

- Aug. 1. William, son James and Elizabeth Gamble, bap. in Thorold.  
 Mary Ann, dau. James and Ann Trotter, bap. in Thorold, Deep cut.  
 Ann, dau. John and Ellen Blevins, Thorold, bap. in Deep cut.  
 Mary Jane, dau. Alexander and Jane Allen, Thorold, bap. in Deep cut.  
 James, son James and Sarah Dohar, Thorold, bap. in Deep cut.  
 Samuel, son Robt. and Matilda McKee, Thorold, bap. in Deep cut.  
 John, son John and Mary Meynes, Thorold, bap. in Deep cut.\*
26. John, son John and Sarah Lee, Thorold, bap. in Deep cut.  
 William, son Robt. and Ann Boyle, bap. in Deep cut.  
 Catherine, dau. Wm. and Sarah Scot, Thorold, bap. in Deep cut.
31. Mary Jane, dau. Peter and Deborah Miller, Bertie, bap. in Waterloo church.
- Sept. 13. Thomas, son Robt. and Sarah Brown, bap. in Deep cut, Thorold.  
 Esther, dau. George and Jane Sides, bap. at Deep cut.
- Oct. 7. Jane, dau. William and Elizabeth Hand, Deep cut, bap. at St. Catharines.
18. Luke, son Herman and Catherine Hosteder, bap. at Thorold, near Beaverdam.  
 John, son John and Margaret Major, bap. at Chippawa.
26. Hannah, dau. Robt. and Betsie Irvine, bap. at Chippawa.
- Nov. 2. Mary, dau. Joseph and Mary Smith, bap. at Chippawa. Mr. and Mrs. Clark, sponsors.
21. Stewart, son Thomas and Jane Brown, Deep cut, bap. at Deep cut.  
 Martha, dau. William and Elizabeth Davis, Deep cut, bap. at Deep cut.
30. Elizabeth, dau. Samuel† and Abigail Street, Falls' Mills, bap. at Chippawa. Tom Street, Hannah Maclem and Harriet Ransom, sponsors.

\*This surely does not mean by immersion, as we find *at Deep Cut, at ye Deep Cut*, as well as *in Deep Cut*.

†Samuel Street, the wealthy merchant and mill-owner; his name is found in many different capacities; born in Connecticut, 1775; died, 1844.

1829.

- Jan. 25. Thomas, son James and Janet Smith, bap. at Stamford church.\*  
Eliza Ann, dau. John and Sarah Green, bap. at Stamford church.
- Feb. 8. Robt. Henry, son Edgar and Rachel Barryman, bap. at Stamford church.
- March 30. Sarah, dau. George and Ann Graham, Thorold, bap. at Lundy's Lane.
- April 5. Sophia Louisa, dau. John and Mary Garden, bap. at Stamford.  
Mary Caroline, dau. John and Mary Garden, bap. at Stamford.
- July 26. Charles Maitland, son Richard and Frances Leonard, bap. at Chippawa.
- Sept. 1. Margaret Elizabeth, dau. John and Rachel Nelles, bap. at Chippawa.  
12. Jane, dau. James and Louisa Morrow, Thorold, bap. at ye Deep cut.  
William, son William and Jane Moffatt, bap. at ye Deep cut, Thorold.  
Elizabeth, dau. George and Sarah Lovell, bap. at ye Deep cut, Thorold.  
Mary Ann, dau. Thomas and Isabella Horsfield, bap. at ye Deep cut, Thorold.  
James, son Joseph and Ann Lundy, bap. at ye Deep cut, Thorold.
- Oct. 8. Robert Hill, son Robt. Henry and Elizabeth Dee, Stamford, bap. at Stamford.
- Nov. 29. George, son Francis and Elizabeth Humphries, bap. at Chippawa church.
- Dec. 22. Margaret Frances, dau. Lonsdale and Eliza Cockroft.  
24. Edward, son Robert and Eliza Fletcher, bap. at Deep cut.  
George, son John and Ann Malton, bap. at Deep cut.  
John Alexander, son James and Ann Trotter, bap. at Deep cut.  
Thomas, son Robt. and Ellen Armstrong, bap. at Deep cut.

\*St. John's Church, Stamford, built, 1825, Sir Peregrine Maitland, the Governor, who had a fine residence in Stamford, being one of the chief movers.

1830.

- Jan. 26. John Richardson McGregor, son George and Susanna Hutt, bap. at Lundy's Lane.  
 31. Thomas, son Michael and Esther Pearson, born June 4, 1824.  
 Elizabeth, dau. Michael and Esther Pearson, born June 1, 1827.  
 Pamela Ann, dau. Michael and Esther Pearson, born Sept. 17, 1829.
- March 16. Margaret Ellen, dau. Joseph and Sarah Johnston, bap. in Stamford.  
 James Gordon, son Joseph and Sarah Johnston, bap. in Stamford.
- April 4. Mary, dau. Peter and Agnes Lampman, bap. in Stamford church.  
 4. Eliza Ann, dau. Susan Dell, bap. at Lundy's Lane.
- May 9. Harriet, dau. John and Sarah Gurr, born 6th April, 1830, bap. at Chippawa church.  
 Jane, dau. George and Ann Smith, born 12th Aug., 1828, bap. at Chippawa church.  
 13. Robert Grant, son George and Susan Kirkland, Queenston, bap. at Queenston.  
 18. Nancy Ann, dau. Henry and Elizabeth Spincks, bap. in Stamford township.  
 24. Richard, son John and Mary Silverthorn.
- July 11. Ann Eliza, dau. Joseph and Mary Smith, Falls, bap. at Chippawa church.
- Aug. 23. Eliza Jane, dau. Alexander and Elizabeth Cammell, Deep cut, Thorold, bap. at Lundy's Lane.  
 Wilfred, son Hugh and Ann Burns, Chippawa creek.  
 29. Robert Grant, son Jacob Keefer and Christiana, his wife, bap. at Queenston church.  
 Joseph Alexander, son Alexander\* and Hannah Hamilton, bap. at Queenston church.
- Sept. 12. William Jacob, son — — — and — — — Dittrick, St. Catharines, bap. at St. Catharines.  
 Caroline Amelia, dau. Jacob H. and Catherine Ball, bap. at German church.

\* Sheriff Alexander Hamilton (son of Hon. Robert Hamilton), who died in 1839, never having recovered from the shock sustained in having to execute Morreau in Niagara for his part in the Rebellion, as no executioner could be found. Hannah Owen Jarvis, his wife, the daughter of Wm. Jarvis, Provincial Secretary.



- Oct. 13. Eliza Catherine, dau. John and Sarah Ann Decoe, bap. at Mr. Lacy's, Thorold.  
 Frederick, son John and Sarah Ann Decoe, bap. at Mr. Lacy's, Thorold.
24. Samuel Street, son James and Harriet Maclem, bap. at Chippawa church.
- Nov. 8. David, son David and Nancy McCaig, bap. at Deep cut, Thorold.  
 Robert, son Robt. and Mary Coutes, bap. at Deep cut, Thorold.
10. Joseph, son George and Ann Shaw, St. David's, bap. at St. David's.  
 Sarah, dau. Richard and Mary Smith, Queenston, bap. at St. David's.  
 Elizabeth, dau. Richard and Mary Smith, Queenston, bap. at St. David's.  
 Sarah, dau. Arthur and Jane Shaw, bap. at St. David's.
- Dec. 9. Lydia, dau. Stephen and Patience Paine, Stamford, bap. Dec. 9, 1830.  
 Roxalana, dau. Stephen and Patience Paine, Stamford, bap. Dec. 9, 1830.  
 Julius Francis, son Stephen and Patience Paine, bap. Dec. 9, 1830.  
 Stephen, son Stephen and Patience Paine, bap. Dec. 9, 1830.  
 Sarah, dau. Stephen and Patience Paine, bap. Dec. 9, 1830.  
 Benjamin, son Stephen and Patience Paine, bap. Dec. 9, 1830.  
 Hiram, son Stephen and Patience Paine, Stamford, bap. Dec. 9, 1830.  
 Alexander, son Stephen and Patience Paine, Stamford, bap. Dec. 9, 1830.  
 Julia Maria, dau. Stephen and Patience Paine, Stamford, bap. Dec. 9, 1830.
- David Burbee, son Dominique and Patience Labourier,\* Stamford, bap. at Stamford.

1831.

- Jan. 23. Lewis Hughs, son Richard and Elizabeth Martin, Lundy's Lane.

\*Sabourier?

- Feb. 21. Mary Ann, dau. Alexander and Esther McCaig or Cabe, Thorold.  
Ellen, dau. Wm. and Catherine Hodgson, Canal, Thorold.
- March 12. Susan Hepburne, Chippawa.
- June 9. James, son Dr. and Elizabeth Cockroft, Lundy's Lane.
- Aug. 21. Margaret Maria, dau. James and Margaret Gordon, Stamford.  
Abigail, dau. John and Mary Willson, Stamford, bap. in Stamford church.
- Sept. 8. Hannah, dau. John and Sarah Hirst, Thorold.  
10. Eliza, dau. Thomas and Ann Jane Brady, Humberstone.
- Oct. 18. Margaret, dau. Jacob and Christiana Keefer, Thorold, bap. in Thorold.  
Valancey, dau. Richard Leonard and Frances, his wife, Lundy's Lane.
- Dec. 14. George, son George and Ann Smith, Bridgewater.  
James, son Joseph and Mary Smith, Bridgewater.
- Date forgotten. Robert, son Robert and — Brown, Wainfleet.

1832.

- Feb. 11. James, son James and Elizabeth Gamble, Trafalgar, was baptized Feb. 11.  
Ann Jane, dau. James and Sarah Dougher, Humberstone, was baptized Feb. 11.
29. Reuben, son Robt. and Margaret Pew, Stamford, was baptized Feb. 29.  
Pamelia or Parmelia, dau. Thomas and Elizabeth Brooks, Stamford, was baptized Feb. 29.  
Abigail, dau. Thomas and Elizabeth Brooks, Stamford, was baptized Feb. 29.  
Maria, dau. Thomas and Elizabeth Brooks, Stamford, was baptized Feb. 29.  
Alfred, son Thomas and Elizabeth Brooks, Stamford, was baptized Feb. 29.  
Susan, dau. John and Mary Wilson, Stamford, was baptized Feb. 29.  
Sarah, dau. John and Eliza Thomas, Thorold, was baptized Feb. 29.
- March 1. George, son George and Susan Kirkland, Queenston.  
18. Elizabeth, dau. Robt. and Margaret Kirkpatrick.  
31. Edward, son Harmonius and Edna Cryslar, Drummondville.

- April 7. Mary Moses, Chippawa.
- May 9. Robert McKinley, son George and Susanna Hutt.
13. Thomas, son Peter and Agnes Ann Lampman, Niagara, bap. at Stamford church.
- June 7. Harriet Martha, dau. Robt. and Elizabeth Dee, Stamford.
10. Samuel, son John and Jane Pile, Gravelley bay.
- Richard, son Richard and Margaret Hannah, Gravelley bay.
- July 31. William, son John and Mary Orr, Canal, near Brown's Bridge.
- David, son David and Ann Frazer, Canal, near Brown's Bridge.
- Aug. 6. Ann Elizabeth, dau. George and Ann Smith, Bridgewater.
- George, son John and Rachel Huff, Chippawa.
- William, son John and Rachel Huff, Chippawa.
7. George Jacob, son Francis and Susan Galbraith.
- Anthony Upper, son Francis and Susan Galbraith.
25. Joseph, son Patrick and Elizabeth Maloy, Thorold.
26. Christiana, dau. Nicholas and Catherine Near, Bertie.
- Sept. 25. John, son Wm. and Ann Rees, Queenston.
27. Margaret, dau. Isaac and Anna Thomas, Lundy's Lane.
30. Lonsdale Warner, son John and Rachael Welles, Chippawa.
- Oct. 14. William, son John and Ellinor Wilson, was baptized at Stamford church.
19. John, son Richard and Mary Rodd, was baptized at Willoughby.

1833.

- Jan. 1. Walter Umfraville, son John Cleveland Green, Esq., and ———, his wife, Stamford park.
- Feb. 2. Eleanor Theresa, dau. — and — Wellstead, Stamford park.
- George Thorold, son — and — Wellstead, Stamford park.
- Georgiana Thorold, dau. — and — Wellstead, Stamford park.
3. ———, — Malcolm and Laura Laing, Stamford Park.
28. Octavia Murray Sandys, son Philip Percival Graham, R.N., and Mary, his wife, Niagara Falls.
- March 12. William, son Thomas and Elizabeth Coulson.
- May 1. Admiral Joseph, son — Kidson and ———, his wife, Stamford.
5. Eliza, dau. — ——— and — ———, Chippawa church.

- May 26. Mary Ann, dau. Richard and Eliza Sharp, Chippawa.
- June 16. William Jarvis, son Alexander and Hannah Owen Hamilton, Queenston.  
Baptized a stranger's child at Chippawa church.
18. Susanna Jane, dau. George and Jane Jamieson, Humberstone.  
Robert, son George and Jane Jamieson, Humberstone.
30. Sarah, dau. John and Marianne Arbut, Queenston.
- Sept. 22. Jane, dau. James and Jane Bird, Stamford.
29. Phebe Rooth, dau. George and Phebe Upper, Talbot street.  
John, son Joseph and Charlotte Upper, Thorold.  
James, son Joseph and Charlotte Upper, Thorold.  
Susanna, dau. Jacob and Jane Upper, Thorold.
- Aug. 3. Ann, dau. Moses and Christina Marsh, Chippawa.  
Mary, dau. Moses and Christina Marsh, Chippawa.  
Shadrach, son Moses and Christina Marsh, Chippawa.
- Oct. 13. Elizabeth Mary, dau. James and Margaret Gordon, Stamford.
- 1834.
- Jan. 19. Jane Cockroft, dau. Robt. and Margaret Kirkpatrick, Chippawa.
21. Sarah Harriet, dau. Wm. and Angel Duff, Chippawa.
23. Mary Ann, dau. Robt. and Elizabeth Hannah, Stamford.  
Wm. Alexander, son Robt. and Elizabeth Hannah, Stamford.
- Feb. 23. Maria, dau. Charles Chard (painter) and Sophia, his wife, Drummondville.
- March 16. Thomas Stamford, son — — — — and — Wellstead, Thorold.
- April 20. Frederic Straith, son Rev. Fred'k William Miller\* and Anna Isabella, his wife, was born Nov. 1, 1833, baptized Chippawa, Apr. 20, 1834. Sponsors: General Murray, Wm. Mitchell and Mrs. Mary Straith.
22. Frances Dorothea, dau. Mr. and Mrs. Marsh, Queenston.
- May 18. George, son Edw. and Mary Ann Laughton, Stamford, was born 21st Feb., bap. May 18.
- June 22. George, son John and Charlotte Coulson, Stamford.
- July 31. Thomas Shepherd, son Thomas Shepherd Smythe and Harriet, his wife. Sponsors: John Vere Smythe, Samuel Braybroke and Mary Anne Braybroke.

\* Rev. F. W. Miller, took Mr. Leeming's place when in England, succeeded him in 1830. This is the first reference to sponsors.

- July 9. John Matthew, son Robt. Dee, Esq., and Elizabeth, his wife, Stamford, was baptized July 9.  
 27. Charles Forsyth,\* son Charles and Margaret Secord, Queenston.
- Aug. 4. John, son Thomas and Mary Ann Slinger, Clifton.  
 5. Sally Steele, dau. Richard and Jane Steele.  
 10. Mary Ann Slinger, adult dau. Moses and Christine Marsh, Clifton. (See 1833, owing to W. L.'s omission.—G. A. B.)  
 14. Ann, Phebe, and two others, dau. Andrew and Lucy Dowler, Queenston, privately baptized at Queenston church.
- Sept. 21. Maria, dau. James and Rebecca Williams.
- Oct. 12. Wm. Gillespie, son Dr. Slade Robinson and Mary, his wife, Falls of Niagara.
- Nov. 25. Emma, dau. John and Louisa Marks, Stamford, was born Sept. 5.  
 27. Thos. Blackmore, son — and — Arkinton, Lundy's Lane.  
 30. William, son George and Rosanna Dresser, bap. at Stamford church.
- Dec. 3. Sally Ann, dau. Richard and Mary Rodd, Stamford, was born Oct. 4.  
 16. Susanna, dau. Martin and Margaret Hayes, Stamford.  
 21. Charles Cowell (adult), Stamford, was baptized at Stamford church.  
 Sarah Cowell (adult), Stamford, was baptized at Stamford church.  
 William, son George, Jr. and Margaret Keefer, Thorold, was baptized at German church.  
 28. Thomas, son Thomas and Elizabeth Coulson, Thorold.
- 1835.
- Jan. 14. Charles Francis, son John Cleveland Green and —, his wife, Stamford.  
 15. James, son Samuel and Mary Ann Braybrook, Stamford.
- Feb. 12. Edward Herbert, son Robert and Emma Delatre, Stamford, private, born Feb. 11.

\* Grandson of James Secord and Laura Ingersoll; taught school in Drummondville; went to United States. His children are the only descendants in the male line bearing the name, as James B. Secord, his brother, died without issue in Niagara.

- March 8. Caroline Emily,\* dau. Alexander and Hannah Owen Hamilton, Queenston, was born 4th Jan. Sponsors, Fred. B. Tench, Cath. Robertson and Catherine Hamilton.
15. Samuel Cuthbert, son Jacob and Christine Keefer, Thorold. Frederic Augustus, son George and Susanna Hutt, Stamford, bap. at German church.
- April 7. Priscilla, dau. Erastus and Jemima Moses, Willoughby. Elizabeth, dau. Erastus and Jemima Moses, Willoughby.  
WM. LEEMING, *Off. Min.*
19. Sarah, dau. George and Ann Smith, Bridgewater.  
F. W. MILLER, *Off. Min.*
21. George Leonard, son Isaac and Anna Thomas, Stamford. Sarah Elizabeth, dau. Isaac and Anna Thomas, Stamford. Martha Ann, dau. Isaac and Anna Thomas, Stamford.
26. Ellen Shipton (adult), Drummondville, bap. at Chippawa church.  
Ellen Maria, dau. John Smith Maclem and Susan Maria, his wife, Chippawa.  
WM. LEEMING, *Off. Min.*
- Feb. 22. Emily Evans, dau. Wm. Russell and Elizabeth, his wife, was born 17th Jan.
- May 3. William Henry, son Wm. Henry Pim and Hannah, his wife, was born Jan. 26, 1834.  
F. W. MILLER, *Off. Min.*
11. Mary Maria, dau. George Wallis and Juliette, his wife, Nelson, born March 20, privately baptized.  
T. B. FULLER, *Off. Min.*
18. Frances Ann, dau. John Wilson and Eleanor, his wife.
25. John Asa, son Benjamin Draper and Ann, his wife.  
F. W. MILLER, *Off. Min.*
- June 7. Mary, dau. Joseph Hamilton, M.D.,† and Ann, his wife, Queenston, was born March 15.  
A. NELLES, *Off. Min.*

\* Daughter of Sheriff Hamilton; married George Durand, River Road, Niagara.

† Another son of Hon. Robert Hamilton, lived above the mountain.



- June 25. Ellen Eliza, dau. Ogden Creighton, Esq., and Eleanor Eliza, his wife.
- July 5. — —, Mr. Gordon's child, Stamford church. (Written memoir on a slip of paper, without signature.— G. A. B.)
- Aug. 30. Sarah Jane, dau. Henry and Elizabeth Marshall.  
David, son Henry and Elizabeth Marshall.

F. W. MILLER, *Off. Min.*

———— Robert, son Robt. and Mary Lawson, bap. at Chippawa church.

- Oct. 18. Evelina, dau. John and Mary Lampman, Thorold.
- Nov. 1. Robert, (Parents' names omitted), bap. at Chippawa church.
3. Mary Elizabeth Croft, dau. Frederic Huddlestone and Mary, his wife.
4. Thomas, son — Tyrrel and Eliza, his wife.
8. Sophia Frances, dau. James Cummings and Sophia, his wife.  
Samuel Street, son James Maclem and Harriet, his wife.
- Dec. 22. Charles Albert, son John Whiteford Morrison and Margaret Douglas, his wife, Stamford.

WM. LEEMING, *Off. Min.*

1836.

- Jan. 6. Wm. Joseph Alexander, son Wm. Alexander Campbell, Esq., and Harriet Grace, his wife, was born 30th Nov., 1835.
- Feb. 7. Mary, dau. John G. Stockly and Catherine, his wife, was born 18th Aug., 1834.

F. W. MILLER, *Off. Min.*

28. Charles, son Robert and Isabella McCue, bap. at Thorold.
- April 24. Arthur Thorold, son — Wellstead and —, his wife.
- May 1. Eliza, dau. Wm. Russell and Elizabeth, his wife, Drummondville.  
Charles Leeming, son Henry Ball and Mary, his wife, Thorold.
15. Samuel Charles, son Edward and Mary Ann Lawton.

- June 5. Mary, dau. Jacob Aemilius Irving\* and Catherine Diana, his wife.  
 26. Louisa, dau. John and Charlotte Coulson, Stamford.  
 James Eastham, son Thomas and Ann Humphrey.
- July 3. Euphemia Ann, dau. William and Mary Ann Wells.  
 WM. LEEMING, *Off. Min.*
17. Cordelia Melvina, dau. Jacob J. Ball and Catherine, his wife, of Grantham, was baptized at Grantham church.  
 Margaret, dau. Richard and Jane Steele, City of the Falls, born May 28.
30. Mary Ann, dau. William and Ellen Hope, born May 21st, bap. at Chippawa.  
 F. W. MILLER, *Off. Min.*
- Aug. 7. Herbert, son Robert Sparrow Delatre, Esq.,† and Emma Mary, his wife. Received into ye congregation, with sponsors, having been previously baptized, Feb. 14th, 1835.  
 Francis, son Robert Sparrow Delatre, Esq., and Emma Mary, his wife.  
 WM. LEEMING, *Off. Min.*
16. William Cawthorne, son William Duff, Esq., and Angel, his wife, was born 6th Aug.  
 William Henry, son Wm. George Mitchell and Harriet, his wife, was born 3rd October, 1835.  
 F. W. MILLER, *Off. Min.*
28. Cicely, dau. Richard Savage and Georgiana, his wife, Stamford.  
 Georgiana, dau. Richard Savage and Georgiana, his wife, Stamford.
- Sept. 22. Hermannus, son Samuel Fletcher and Hannah, his wife, bap. at Chippawa.  
 WM. LEEMING, *Off. Min.*

\*Hon. Jacob Aemilius Irving, native of Jamaica, of the 13th Light Dragoons; buried at Stamford, 1797-1856.

†Son of Col. Delatre, who was born 1777; died, 1848; President of Niagara Harbor and Dock Company; died suddenly on steamer between Niagara and Toronto. A house in Niagara is still called Delatre Lodge and there is a Delatre Street.

- Oct. 9. Mary, dau. Jacob Keefer and Christine, his wife, Thorold,  
was born Aug. 28.

THOS. B. FULLER, *Off. Min.*

14. Matilda, dau. Francis VanAssche and Jane, his wife, was  
born Sept. 21.

F. W. MILLER, *Off. Min.*

7. Mary Fuller. (Parents' names omitted.—G. A. B.) No  
signature.

- Nov. 6. Charles William, son Charles Chard and Sophia, his wife,  
was born March 8.

F. W. MILLER, *Off. Min.*

9. George, son John Darker and Bridget, his wife, Thorold.

Deborah, dau. John and Bridget Darker, Thorold.

Emily, dau. John and Bridget Darker, Thorold.

John, son John and Bridget Darker, Thorold.

Jane, dau. John and Bridget Darker, Thorold.

James, son John and Bridget Darker, Thorold.

13. Elizabeth, dau. Thomas Jory and Mary Jane, his wife,  
Stamford.

27. George Truscot, son John Cleveland Green, Esq., and Eliza,  
his wife, Stamford Park.

1837.

- Jan. 6. James, son Peter Husted and Sarah, his wife, Stamford.  
Mary Ann, dau. Joseph Strong and Maria, his wife,  
Clifton.

7. Emma, dau. John Marks and Louisa, his wife, Clifton.

John, son John Marks and Louisa, his wife, Clifton.

- Feb. 6. Margaret Ann Harriet, dau. Samuel Ussher and Harriet  
Rebecca, his wife, Bertie.

Cynthia Jane, dau. Stephen Conklin and Jane, his wife,  
Chippawa.

13. George, son George Dennis and Jane, his wife, Stamford.

- March 4. Arthur, son John Garden, Esq., and Mary, his wife, Stam-  
ford Township.

- Feb. 13. John, son George Potter and Catherine, his wife, Stam-  
ford Township.

22. Eliza, dau. — Orme and —, his wife, Drummondville.

24. Mary Patterson, dau. Dr. Slade Robinson and Mary, his  
wife, City of the Falls, was baptized privately.

- March 28. Elizabeth, dau. George Dalby and Christiana, his wife, Stamford, born 29th April, 1833. (See below.)
- April 9. Robert, son William McDonald and Isabella, his wife, Stamford Township.
- June 17. Catherine, dau. William Burleigh and Mary, his wife, Stamford.
- July 2. Martha Margaret, dau. Peter Lampman and Agnes Ann, his wife, baptized at German church.
- March 28. George, son George Dalby and Christiana, his wife, Stamford, born 12th Feb., 1835.  
Matthew, son George Dalby and Christiana, his wife, born 5th Feb., 1837.
- July 17. Sarah, dau. James Maclem, Jr., and Harriet, his wife, Chippawa, baptized privately.
26. Thomas, son Herbert Tyson and Elizabeth, his wife, Stamford, was born April 2.
28. Amelia, dau. John Evans and Mary, his wife, Clifton.  
Lucy, dau. William Jeffrys and Ann, his wife, Falls.

WM. LEEMING, *Off. Min.*

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MARRIAGES SOLEMNIZED BY ME, W. LEEMING, MINISTER OF CHIPPAWA, IN YE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND TWENTY.

1820.

By license, by and with consent of parents, Captain Donald Charles McLean and Ann Warren, the 23rd day of August, 1820.

By banns, by and with ye consent of parents, William Lambert and Mary Otley, of Short-hills, the twenty-fourth day of October, 1820.

1821.

By license, according to ye due and prescribed forms of ye Church of England, William MacKenzie and Margaret Rickards, Niagara Falls, the eighteenth day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-one.

By banns, Isaac Dawn and Mary Clark, of ye Township of Crowland, the 22nd day of January, 1821.

By banns, Benjamin Shrigley and Martha Ward, the 23rd day of January, 1821.

By banns, Jacob Smith and Betsey Sniveley, Township of Willoughby, 19th of February, 1821.

By banns, Frederic Almas, of Barton, and Elizabeth Campbell, of Stamford, the 9th April, 1821. (Returned to ye Society.)

By license, John Almas, of Barton, and Jane Campbell, of Stamford, the seventh day of May, 1821.

By banns, Thomas Wilson, of ye Township of Thorold, and Mary Wright, of Stamford, the 23rd day of May, 1821.

By banns, Philip Carl and Amanda Chamberlain, of Thorold, ye 29th May, 1821.

By banns, Henry Miller and Elizabeth Byer, both of Willoughby, ye 25th of September, 1821.

By banns, Matthew Thomas and Elizabeth Bellinger, of Pelham, ye 26th of September, 1821.

By banns, Thomas Dell, of Crowland, and Anna Rice Tinney, of Willoughby, the fourth day of October, 1821.

By license, Andrew Todd Kerby, of Canboro', and Margaret Maclem, of Chippawa, ye fifth day of October, 1821.

By banns, Jacob Davis and Rosanna Fletcher, of the Township of Thorold, the eight day of October, 1821.

By banns, John Perry, of ye Township of Stamford, and Elizabeth Ridley, of ye Township of Niagara, the twenty-second day of October, 1821.

By license, Abraham Bowman, widower, of Stamford, and Mary Sniveley, widow, of Willoughby, the seventh day of November, 1821.

1822.

By license, George Gillies and Elizabeth McKettrick, both of Niagara Falls, Stamford, the seventh day of February, 1822.

By banns, Peter Miller and Deborah Spedding, both of Bertie, the 18th March, 1822.

By banns, William Stringer and Helen Burns, both of Crowland, the 19th of March, 1822.

By banns, Robert Feers, of ye Township of Thorold, and Melinda Burgher, of Wainfleet, the 28th day of March, 1822.

(Robt. Fero, March 28.)

By license, Colonel John Warren\* and Charlotte Stanton,† both of Fort Erie, Bertie, ye 1st May, 1822.

By banns, Matthias‡ Haun, bachelor, and Lucinda Cook, spinster, both of ye Township of Crowland, ye 8th May, 1822.

By banns, John Haun and Lucy Cook, both of ye Township of Crowland, the 2nd day of July, 1822.

By banns, Peter Foreman, of Bertie, and Anna Byer, of Wiloughby, the 12th day of August, 1822.

By banns, John Wurmer,§ of the Township of Bertie, and Catharine Bouk, of Thorold, the 4th of August, 1822.

By license, John Darling and Agnes Terry, of ye Township of Thorold, the 26th day of October, 1822.

By license, John Wilson,|| of Niagara, and Mary Lee, of the Township of Bertie, married in Bertie, the 28th November, 1822.

By license, Lewis Traver and Charlotte Hosteter, both of the Township of Grantham, married in Grantham, the 11th of December, 1822.

1823.

By banns, Aaron Parse and Mary Hunt, of Grantham, married in ye German church, Thorold, the 12th January, 1823.

WM. LEEMING.

By license, Rev. Wm. Leeming and Margaret H. Shaw, both of Stamford, married in Stamford, the 13th of January, 1823.

RALPH LEEMING,¶ *Min. of Ancaster.*

\* In St. Paul's graveyard, Fort Erie, he is styled J.P. and M.P.P. for Haldimand, died in 1832. At one time he was defeated in a Parliamentary election by John Brant, who, however, was unseated, being an Indian.

† Charlotte Stanton was the daughter of Wm. Stanton, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, who was buried in Fort Erie, 1833; the monument was erected by the thirteen surviving children.

‡Matthew?

§Warner?

||In the list of United Empire Loyalists is called "Irish John." He was for many years church warden in St. Mark's, Niagara. His will leaves property to thirteen children and two stepdaughters, children of Mary Lee, by a former marriage.

¶Rev. Ralph Leeming, the brother of Rev. Wm. Leeming, was sent out as missionary to the Gore District by the S.P.G., and was the first rector of Ancaster, where he is buried. He was born in Yorkshire, England in 1789 and died in 1872. One of the lost registers, containing baptisms and marriages from 1816 to 1827, was lately found in Buffalo and has been printed by the Hamilton branch of the U.E.L. Society.



By banns, Martin Shoup and Magdalene Miller, of Willoughby, married in Stamford, the 14th January, 1823.

By license, David Lynch and Ann Shannon,\* both of Stamford, married in Stamford, the 22nd January, 1823.

By banns, Matthew McKinney and Phebe Brayley, of Crowland, married in Stamford, the 6th of February, 1823.

By banns, Jacob Nunnymaker and Catherine Wedge, of Stamford, married in Stamford, the 18th of February, 1823.

By license, William Anthony, of Grand River, and Sarah Wintermute, of Bertie, married in Bertie, the 22nd of Feb.

By banns, James Sypes and Pamela Fearo, of Crowland, married in Stamford, the 3rd day of March, 1823.

By banns, John Stringer and Euphemia Dawdy,† of Pelham, married in Stamford, the 11th day of March, 1823.

By banns, Christian Platts and Mary Benner, of the Township of Bertie, married in Bertie, the 16th day of March, 1823.

By banns, Henry Dell, of Willoughby, and Anna Abbett, of Pelham, married in Stamford, the 17th day of March, 1823.

Jacob Brookfield, of Crowland, and Mary Winters, of Humberstone, married by banns in Humberstone, the 24th day of March, 1823.

By banns, Asa Strauder and Mary Buckner, both of Crowland, married in Crowland, the 25th day of March, 1823.

By banns, Samuel Wait and Ann Shoup, both of Willoughby, married in Stamford, the 25th day of March, 1823.

By license, Peter T. Pawling,‡ bachelor, and Catherine Cameron, widow, both of the Township of Niagara, married in Niagara, the 7th day of April, 1823.

By license, Thomas McBride, of Thorold, and Ann Lampman, of Niagara, married in ye Township of Niagara, the 24th day of April, 1823.

By banns, Jacob Foreman, of Bertie, and Elizabeth Miller, of Willoughby, married in Stamford, the 6th day of May, 1823.

By license, Jacob Near and Mary Reeves, both of Stamford, married in Stamford, the 14th day of May, 1823.

By banns, Christian Shoup, of the Township of Willoughby, and Abigail Bernhart, of the Township of Bertie, married in Stamford, the 20th day of May, 1823.

\*The name of Lanty Shannon occurs in Free Mason lore, as the lodge met at his house in Stamford.

†Dowdy ?

‡A remarkable inscription to Nanna Pawling is in the Bellinger family burying ground near Niagara.

By license, Frederick Hutt and Mary Lemon, both of Stamford, married at Mr. Lemon's\* house, the 28th day of Sept., 1823.

By license, Erastus Moses, widower, and Jemima Merrit, spinster, both of Stamford, married in Stamford, the 7th day of October, 1823.

By banns, Jacob Miller and Sophia Riselay, both of ye Township of Bertie, married in Bertie on Thursday, the 20th day of November, 1823.

By license, Thomas Creen,† Clerk of Niagara, and Ann Ball,‡ of Grantham (or Thorold), spinster, married in Grantham, the 25th day of December, 1823.

1824.

By banns, Joseph Brooks, of Pelham, and Margaret Carr, of Crowland, married in Stamford, the 29th day of January, 1824.

By banns, David Hodkins, of Gainsboro,' and Jemima Ball, of Crowland, married in Crowland, the 28th day of February, 1824.

By banns, John Slack and Phebe Bercham,§ of Stamford, married in Stamford, ye 1st of April, 1824.

John Rian, of Crowland, and Mary Ann Ward, of Thorold, married by banns in Stamford, the 5th day of April, 1824.

John Watson and Susannah Guilsharp, of Thorold, married by banns in Stamford, ye 11th day of April, 1824.

Hugh Vanderlip, of Niagara, and Phebe Laraway, of Grantham, married by license at Chippawa, the 1st August, 1824.

George Rose, bachelor, and Lucy G. Parnell, spinster, both of Grantham, were married in Grantham, by license, the 19th day of August, 1824.

William Mann, bachelor, and Elizabeth Soper, spinster, both of Grantham, were married in Stamford, by license, on Sunday, the 12th of September, 1824.

John Knisely, of Sherbrook Forest, and Susannah Hershy,|| of Chippawa, were married by banns, in Stamford, the 5th day of October, 1824.

\*Commonly called Squire Lemon.

†Rev Thos. Creen, who was the successor of Rev. R. Addison, born, 1799; died, 1864; Rector of St. Marks, 1829 to 1856; also taught the Grammar School.

‡Ann Ball, daughter of Jacob Ball, one of the three sons of Jacob Ball, who, with his sons, came in 1780 with Butler's Rangers. A muster roll of one company is in existence, signed Jacob Ball, Lieutenant, in 1782.

§Beecham ?

||Near Fort Erie is the Hershy family burying ground; the family came from Pennsylvania to Canada in 1795, Old Benjamin Hersche living to the age of 90 and others of the name attaining great age.

Lewis Lambert, of Township of Niagara, and Ann Secord, of Grantham, were married, by license, the 24th of October, 1824, in Stamford.

James Hamilton, Esq., of Southold, bachelor, and Catherine Jane Warren, of Bertie, spinster, were married, by license, at Fort Erie, the first day of November, 1824.

James Hogg, of the Township of York, and Elizabeth Orr, of ye Township of Thorold, were married, by license, in Thorold, on Tuesday, ye 23rd day of November, 1824.

Isaac Hoshel,\* bachelor, and Cloe Everingham, spinster, both of Crowland, were married, by license, in Stamford, the first day of December, 1824.

By banns, Samuel Shenk,† of Amherst, Erie Co., U.S., and Magdalen Boyer, of Chippawa, married in Chippawa, the twenty-first day of December, 1824.

By license, Richard Bulcock and Susan Durham, both of Stamford, married in Stamford, the 22nd day of December, 1824.

By license, Samuel Clement and Martha Porter, both of ye Township of Niagara, married in Township of Niagara, the 23rd December, 1824.

By license, John Stull and Maria Trevor, both of Grantham, married in Grantham, the 23rd day of December, 1824.

By license, Samuel Minard, of ye Township of Stamford, and Rebecca Moore, of ye Township of Pelham, married in Stamford, the 25th day of December, 1824.

#### 1825.

By license, William Robertson (alias Durham), bachelor, and Martha Green, spinster, both of Stamford, married in Stamford, on Wednesday, the 5th day of January, 1825.

By license, Abraham Conklin, bachelor, and Jane Smith, spinster, both of Stamford, married in Stamford, the sixth day of January, 1825.

By license, John Ball Lawrence, widower, of the Township of Niagara, and Catherine Burch, spinster, of Louth, married at Niagara, the sixth day of January (6th Jan.), 1825.

By banns, John Haney and Margaret Martin, both of Pelham, married in Stamford, the 16th day of January, 1825.

\*Hoskel?

†Sherk?

By license, James William Osgood Clark, of Louth, and Mary Turney,\* of Thorold, married in Thorold, on Tuesday, the 18th day of January, 1825.

By license, Joshua Cudney and Margaret Grass, both of ye Township of Grantham, married on Thursday, the 20th day of January, 1825.

By banns, Isaac Misener and Susan Kilts, both of ye Township of Crowland, married in Crowland, the 27th day of January, 1825.

By banns, John Johnson, of ye Township of Clinton, and Phebe Lampman, of Stamford, married in Stamford, the first day of February, 1825.

By banns, Alexander Robinson and Mary McMicking,† both of Stamford, married in Stamford, the 15th day of February, 1825.

By license, Austin Morse and Mira Cook, of Stamford, married in Stamford, the 23rd day of March, 1825.

By license, Cornelius VanWyck and Matilda Forsyth, both of Stamford, married in Stamford, the 18th day of May, 1825.

By license, John Lemon, bachelor, and Martha Haton, spinster, both of Stamford, married in Stamford, the 22nd day of August, 1825.

By license, David Thompson, of Wainfleet, and Sarah Ann Wilson, of Pelham, married in Pelham, the 15th September, 1825.

By license, Harmonius Chrysler and Edna Cook, both of Stamford, married in Stamford, the 5th October, 1825.

By license, Hugh Creen, Erin, County of Halton, Gore District, and Catherine Ferguson, of Barton, married at Hamilton, 31st October, 1825.

By banns, Benjamin Moote, of Clinton, and Penelope Wright, of Stamford, married in Stamford, 15th November, 1825.

By license, David Wood, of Crowland, and Jane Emerick, of Thorold, married in Thorold, 17th November, 1825.

By banns, Abraham Glimanhaga, of Willoughby, and Mary Simmerman,‡ of Bertie, married in Stamford, the 22nd November, 1825.

\* In the Turney graveyard, near St. Catharines, is a stone commemorating John Turney, of the King's 8th, Lieutenant in Butler's Rangers.

† In the Stamford Presbyterian burying-ground are records of burials as far back as 1793, and settlements in 1785. Except perhaps the Mohawk Church near Brantford, that erected here in 1787 was the earliest in Upper Canada. Thomas McMicking is recorded as dying in the 80th year of his age. Captain John McMicking fought at Queenston Heights. There are many of the name buried at Chippawa; one branch came with the Loyalists, another from Scotland; Gilbert McMicking, of Queenston, was an M.P.P.

‡ The name is spelled with "Z" by some branches of the family, by others with "S."

1826.

By banns, Martin Buchner and Sarah Current, both of Crowland, married in Stamford, the 15th January, 1826.

By banns, Henry Glimanhaga and Susan Bickard, of Bertie, married in Stamford, the 23rd January, 1826.

By license, Wm. Richardson, of Grand River, Gore District, and Jane Cameron Grant, of Queenston, married, the 11th of February, 1826.

By license, Arthur Lambert and Ann Durham, both of Niagara, married in Stamford, the 12th of February, 1826.

By banns, John Arthur Tidey and Dorothy Helles, of Crowland, were married in Crowland, the 16th of February, 1826.

By license, Patrick Corbett and Armamilla Falconbridge, both of Stamford, married in Stamford, the 18th of April, 1826.

By license, Angus McLeod and Margaret McAlpine, both of Thorold, married in Thorold, 14th March, 1826.

By license, Peter Morse, Stamford, and Margaret Young, of Crowland, married in Crowland, the 29th March, 1826.

By license, Matthew Camp and Catherine Killman, both of Stamford, married in Stamford, the 13th April, 1826.

By banns, David Miller and Eve Shoup, of Willoughby, married in Willoughby, the 18th day of April, 1826.

By banns, Ambrose Patterson, of Pelham, and Mary Buckner, of Crowland, on the 18th April, 1826.

By license, John Nelles, of Grand River, and Rachel Elizabeth Cockroft, of Chippawa, married at Chippawa, the 7th of June, 1826.

By license, Robert Fleming, of Lewiston, State of New York, and Sarah Farris, of Niagara, married in ye Township of Niagara, the 8th day of June, 1826.

William Dell, of Crowland, and Lucretia Martin, of same place, were married by banns, in Crowland, the 3rd May, 1826.

By banns, David Brown and Matilda Pell, both of Thorold, were married in Thorold, 29th June, 1826.

By license, Alfred McCarty, Gainsborough, and Anna Miller, of Bertie, married in Bertie, the 2nd of September, 1826.

By banns, Benjamin Overholser, of Markham, and Elizabeth Miller, of Willoughby, married, in Stamford, 11th of September, 1826.

By banns, Charles Scott and Elizabeth Thompson, of Thorold, married in Stamford, the 18th day of September, 1826.

By banns, John Upper, Stamford, and Elizabeth Coughell, Niagara, married in Township of Niagara, October, 24th, 1826.

By license, Samuel Pew and Mary Ann Kelly, both of Stamford, in Stamford, October 26th, 1826.

By license, Francis Galbraith and Susan Upper, both of Thorold, married in Thorold, October 29th, 1826.

By license, Samuel Forsyth and Sarah Defield, both of Stamford, married in Stamford, November 14th, 1826.

By license, James Davis, of Pelham, and Alice Park, of Wainfleet, married in Wainfleet, on the 23rd November, 1826.

By banns, David Skinner and Catherine Potts, both of Stamford, married in Stamford, 21st December, 1826.

By license, Joseph Maloy and Mary Watson, both of Thorold, married, 27th December, 1826.

By license, Ira Cook and Ann Green, both of Stamford, married in Stamford, 28th or 29th December, 1826.

1827.

By license, Caleb Swayzie,\* and Lydia Hopkins, married in Stamford, 16th of January, 1827.

By banns, David Moore, of Esquesing, and Joanna Silverthorn, of Thorold, married in Stamford, January 22nd, 1827.

By banns, Jonah Howey and Phebe Vanatter, both of Stamford, married in Stamford, January 30th, 1827.

By banns, George Shrigley and Anna Weir, both of Pelham, married in Pelham, February 7th, 1827.

By banns, Myrick Curtis and Hannah Johnson, both of Stamford, married in Stamford, February 19th, 1827.

By license, Philip Bender, of Stamford, and Elizabeth Misener, of Crowland, married in Crowland, February 27, 1827.

By banns, Isaac Haney and Sarah Cottington, of Pelham, married in Stamford, March 4th, 1827.

By banns, Richard C. Griffin, of Grimsby, and Mahetabel Accer, of Louth, married in Louth, May 1st, 1827.

By license, Sinclair Holden, of Markham, Home District, and Abigail Lowdy, of Stamford, in Stamford, May 25, 1827.

\*The most noted member of the family was Col. Isaac Swayzie, the member for Lincoln; lived on a farm near Niagara, which gave the name to the famous apple called the Swayzie Pomme Grise.



By license, Michael Gonder and Sarah Ann Wait,† both of Willoughby, married in Willoughby, June 26, 1827.

By banns, Joseph W. Clark and Elizabeth Slack, both of Stamford, married in Stamford, June 28th, 1827.

By license, Henry Keph, Niagara, and Ann Wintermute, of Grantham, married in Stamford, July 25th, 1827.

By banns, William McKey and Sarah Acres, of Thorold, married in Thorold, Aug. 14, 1827.

By license, Henry Spinckes, of Cavan, Newcastle District, and Elizabeth Haslop, of Stamford, married in Stamford, Aug. 20, 1827.

By license, Robert Wilson, of Gainsborough, and Mary Hill, of Thorold, married in Stamford, September 12, 1827.

By license, William Kelly, of Erie, State of Pennsylvania, and Eliza Jane Emory, of Thorold, married in Thorold, Sept. 13, 1827.

By banns, Luke Lee, of Crowland, and Nancy Overholser, of Willoughby, married in Stamford, Sept. 25th, 1827.

By license, Joseph Smith and Mary Blackstock, October 8th, 1827, in Stamford.

By license, Alexander Young and Sarah Everitt, of Willoughby, married in Stamford, Oct. 25, 1827.

(Inserted slip.)

John Moore, of the Incorporated Militia at Gravelley Bay, and Mary Fortier, Stamford, Oct. 13. (No signature to slip.—G. A. B.)

By banns, Henry Taylor and Ellen Bous, of Crowland, married in Stamford, November 1st, 1827.

By license, George Smith and Ann Blackstock, of Stamford, married in Stamford, November 6th, 1827.

By license, Walter Fletcher and Patience Appleby, both of Thorold, married in Thorold, November 10, 1827.

By license, Francis Goring, of Niagara, and Ann Mann, of Grantham, married in Stamford, November 13, 1827.

By license, William Darby and Louisa Godfrey, of Grantham, married in Stamford, November 18, 1827.

By license, John Coughell and Elizabeth Stevens, both of Niagara, married in Niagara, December 6, 1827.

\*The grandparents of Mr. Michael Gonder Scherck, the author of "Pioneer Life," a book for young Canucks. Jacob Gonder, from Pennsylvania, died in 1846, aged 71. Michael Gonder died, 1886, aged 82. The Gonder farm is near Black Creek. The name was originally Gander.

† Sarah Ann Wait, related to Benjamin, who was condemned to be hanged at Niagara in 1838, but was reprieved and sent to Van Dieman's Land.

By license, Leonard M. Matthews and Anne Vanderburg, of Thorold, married in Thorold, Nov. 21, 1827.

By license, James McNabb and Margaret Fletcher, both of Grantham, married in Stamford, December 16, 1827.

1828.

By banns, William Fier and Nancy Taylor, of Grantham, married in Stamford, January 15, 1828.

By license, James Cummings and Sophia Maclem,\* both of Chippawa, married at Chippawa, February 4th, 1828.

By banns, John B. Buckner, of Crowland, and Jane Larner, of Bertie, married in Bertie, February 5, 1828.

By banns, Jacob Silverthorne and Catharine Vanalstine, both of Thorold, married in Thorold, February 13, 1828.

By license, Abansing F. Ross and Rachel Wilson, both of Stamford, married in Stamford, March 4th, 1828.

By license, Jacob Upper and Penelope Jane Chase, married at Anthony Upper's, Thorold, March 23, 1828.

By license, Charles Armstrong, of Oxford, Western District, and Sarah McNeil, of Niagara, married at Mr. Lampman's, April 10, 1828.

By license, George Shaw and Ann Stoats, both of St. David's, married at St. David's, May 4, 1828.

By license, James Wilson, Saltfleet, and Mary Coowine, Stamford, married in Stamford, May 28, 1828.

By license, John R. Berger, of Pelham, and Mary Hoover, of Thorold, married in Thorold, the 18th day of June, 1828.

By license, Louis Britten and Elizabeth Durham, of Grantham, married in Stamford, July 13, 1828.

By banns, Peter Bernhart and Mary Fretz, both of Bertie, married in Stamford, July 29, 1828.

By banns, Obed Dell and Elizabeth Lemon, both of Willoughby, married in Stamford, August 12, 1828.

By banns, Herbert Lee and Mary Bier, both of Willoughby, married in Stamford, September 9, 1828.

By license, Andrew Hansel and Margaret Carrol, of Thorold, married in Thorold, Oct. 18, 1828.

\*James Macklem came to Chippawa, in 1790 ; was a miller, distiller, merchant. Provost Macklem, of Trinity College, is a descendant.

By banns, John Lemon and Laura Dell, married in Stamford, 21st October, 1828.

By license, Alexander Emmons and Sophia M. Moore, of Chippawa, married at Chippawa, 22nd October, 1828.

By banns, Thomas Dressel and Mary Thomas, of Thorold, married in Stamford, the 3rd November, 1828.

By banns, Amos Bradshaw, of Pelham, and Mary McCormick, of Thorold, married in Stamford, Nov. 5, 1828.

By license, Dr. David J. Bowman and Jane Warren, Fort Erie, married at Fort Erie, Nov. 6, 1828.

By banns, Jacob Miller, Willoughby, and Susanna Fariss, of Wainfleet, married in Wainfleet, Nov. 11, 1828.

By license, John Ladshaw and Mary Durham, of Stamford, married in Stamford, December 11, 1828.

By banns, Thomas Smith and Mary Welburn, Stamford, married in Stamford, December 31st, 1828.

1829.

By banns, James Garnet and Elizabeth Hays, of Stamford, married in Stamford, January 19th, 1829.

By license, Francis Gore Swayzie, of Niagara, and Frances Cowel, Thorold, married in Thorold, on Wednesday, the 4th February, 1829.

By banns, Leonard Loucks and Elizabeth Winchester, both of Queenston, married at Queenston, on the 7th February, 1829.

By license, James Stone and Barbara Ott, both of Wainfleet, married in Stamford, February 12th, 1829.

By banns, Henry Zimmerman and Regina Sherk, of Bertie, married in Stamford, February 24th, 1829.

By license, John Hamilton, Esq.,\* and Frances Pacia McPherson,† of Queenston, married at Queenston, April 7, 1829.

By banns, Robt. Treffry, of St. David's, and Sarah Law, of Stamford, married in Stamford, April 13th, 1829.

By license, Jacob Keefer, of Thorold, and Christina Grant,‡ of Queenston, married at Queenston, June 8th, 1829.

\* Hon. John Hamilton, called the father of Marine on Lake Ontario, son of Judge Hamilton; died in Kingston, born 1802.

† Francis Pacia McPherson, sister of Hon. D. L. McPherson.

‡ Christina Grant, the daughter of Robert Grant, from Inverness, Scotland, the issuer of marriage licenses at Queenston. He is buried in the Lutheran graveyard, Thorold.

By license, Joseph Doan, of Thorold, and Susan Clarke, of Stamford, married in Stamford, June 25th, 1829.

By banns, Henry Wright and Elizabeth Curtis, of Stamford, married in Stamford, July 9th, 1829.

By license, Cyrus Smith and Jemima Dittrick, of Grantham, married in Grantham, July 12, 1829.

By license, Robert Ingraham and Susan Douner,\* of Willoughby, married in Stamford, August 13th, 1829.

By banns, Thomas Lambert and Elizabeth Acre, both of Gainsborough, were married in Stamford, July 16th, 1829.

By license, George Shafer, of Stamford, and Susanna Steinhoff, Crowland, married in Crowland, August 20, 1829.

By banns, Christian Horst, Rainham, and Elizabeth Shoup, married at Mrs. Shoup's, Sept. 1st, 1829.

By license, Archibald Irvine and Jane Lindsay, of Thorold, married 17th October, 1829

By license, Christopher Warner Jones and Lucretia Caroline Goring, of Niagara, married in Stamford, October 21st, 1829.

By license, James Maclem and Harriet Maria Ransom, married on the 4th November, 1829.

By license, John McKinley, of Niagara Township, and Ann Lawrence Clow, of Stamford, married November 26th, 1829.

By banns, Joseph Lemon and Sarah Misener, Crowland, married December 1st, 1829.

By license, John McBride and Jane Morrow, married at Deep-cut, Decembr 24, 1829.

#### 1830.

By license, Samuel Woodward and Sarah Mead, of Grantham, married in Stamford, January 24th, 1830.

By license, William Stull and Ann Secord, of Grantham, married in Grantham, January 31st, 1830.

By license, Dominique Sabourier and Patience Paine, of Stamford, married in Stamford, February 4th, 1830.

By banns, Jacob Lern, of Willoughby, and Penelope Buckbee, of Crowland, married in Stamford, February 10th, 1830.

By banns, Andrew Vanderburgh, of Burford, and Mary Ker, of Grantham, married in Grantham, Feb. 11, 1830.

\*Donner?

By license, James Mann, Grantham, and Ann Goring, of Niagara, married February 21, 1830.

Isaac Teller and Ann Upper, of Thorold, married by license, in Thorold, February 21, 1830.

By license, James Mitchell and Elizabeth Sproll, married in Thorold, March 17, 1830.

By banns, Adam Vanalstine and Elizabeth Conger, of Crowland, married in Crowland, March 25th, 1830.

By license, Leonard Griffiths and Catherine Rouse, Stamford, married at Lundy's Lane, April 4, 1830.

By license, James Gordon and Margaret Mylne, both of Stamford, married in Stamford, the 16th (or 18th) April.

By banns, Samuel Hoton and Elizabeth Heslop, Gainsborough, married in Stamford, April 29th, 1830.

By banns, James Thomas, Humberstone, and Elizabeth McDonald, of Wainfleet, married in Stamford, May 10th, 1830.

By banns, Christian Sherk and Anna Bork,\* of Bertie, married in Stamford, May 11th, 1830.

By license, Sayer Beach and Caroline Merriam, of Drummondville, Stamford, married July 5th, 1830.

By license, John Parr and Margaret McCutcheon, Thorold, married in Thorold, July 22nd, 1830.

By license, William Current and Cynthia Wilson, both of Crowland, married in Crowland, Sept. 7th, 1830.

By license, William Griffiths and Mary Brando, of Stamford, married in Stamford, September 16th, 1830.

By license, Frederick DeCoe and Elizabeth Lacy, both of Thorold, married in Thorold, October 13th, 1830.

By license, James Durham, widower, and Ann Humphrey, both of Niagara, married in Stamford, October 17th, 1830.

By license, James McNicoll and Sarah Street, married in Chippawa church, November 10th, 1830.

By license, John VanWyck and Jane Shaw, Queenston, married at Queenston, November 3rd, 1830.

By license, John Wright and Eliza Emmet, Grantham, married in Stamford, November 14th, 1830.

By banns, John Bernhart and Susannah Winger, of Willoughby, married in Stamford, November 23rd, 1830.

By license, James Kirk and Sarah Foster, of Chippawa, married in Lundy's Lane, November 25th, 1830.

\*Bouk?

1831.

By banns, Francis Hunch and Catharine Campbell, of Gainsborough, married in Lundy's Lane, February 9th, 1831.

By banns, Seth Tripp and Mary Conger, Willoughby, married in Lundy's Lane, February 27, 1831.

By banns, Aaron Stringer and Mary Hunt, married in Pelham, March 15th, 1831.

By banns, Robert Dell and Mary Ammerman, Willoughby, married in Stamford, 22nd March, 1831.

By license, Rev'd Abraham Nelles,\* Grand River, and Hannah Maclem, Chippawa, married in Chippawa church, May 3rd, 1831.

By license, Wm. Ardilly and Mary Stuart, Crowland, married August 2nd, 1831.

By license, Jesse H. Lacy, Thorold, and Susan Cook, of Crowland, married August 4th, 1831.

By banns, Wm. Silverthorne, Willoughby, and Catherine Buckner, of Crowland, married August 9th, 1831.

By banns, Silas Bark and Susan Burns, Willoughby, married Aug. 11th, 1831.

By banns, Cornelius Acker and Mary Hull, Pelham, married Aug. 2st, 1831.

By banns, George Bush and Eliza Ann Williams, Stamford, married Aug. 25th, 1831.

By banns, Samuel Vanalstine and Mary Ann Buckner, Crowland, married Sept. 6th, 1831.

By banns, Uriah Bernhart and Susanna Winger, Bertie, married Sept. 13th, 1831.

By banns, Chester Kinnard, Wainfleet, and—Burns, Stamford, married Oct. 25th, 1831.

By license, Leo Doolittle, Thorold, and Jane Lucinda Colten, Stamford, married Nov. 5, 1831.

By banns, Peter Shisler† and Sarah Bernhart, both of Bertie, married Nov. 22nd, 1831.

By license, David Hotchkiss to Ann Vanalstine, Thorold, married Novr. 29th, 1831.

By banns, Elijah Yokam, Crowland, to Catherine Lemon, Willoughby, married in Stamford, Decr. 13, 1831.

\* The Nelles family settled at Grimsby and near the Grand River. Colonel Robert Nelles and Hon. Abraham Nelles are buried at Grimsby.

†Shister?



By license, John Blackstock to Ann Grant, Stamford, married Dec. 14th, 1831.

By banns, Christian Nisely to Emma Winters, both of Humberstone, married in Humberstone, December 21st, 1831.

1832

By banns, John Brayley to Hannah Current, both of Crowland, married January 10th, 1832.

By license, George Hill to Ann Vanalstine, Thorold, married in Thorold, January 10th, 1832.

By license, Adam Fralick, of Stamford, to Catharine Finnimore, of Queenston, married in Queenston, February 7th, 1832.

By license, Joseph Woodruff,\* to Sarah Shaw, St. David's, married at St. David's, February 9th, 1832.

By license, Stephen Conklin and Sarah Smith, of Bridgewater, married at Bridgewater, February 23rd, 1832.

By banns, Andrew Vanalstine and Mary Robins, Crowland, married in Crowland, February 28th, 1832.

By license, William Robinson, of Lewiston, U.S., and Sarah Willson, of Stamford, married in Stamford, Feb. 29th, 1832.

By license, Thomas Coulson and Elizabeth Griffiths, of Queenston, married in Queenston church, March 1st, 1832.

By banns, Henry Acker and Charity Overholt, Thorold, married in Thorold, March 6th, 1832.

By banns, Owen Fares and Christiana Winters, Humberstone, married in Humberstone, March 19th, 1832.

By license, Frederick Lewis Converse, of Grantham, and Ann Keefer, Thorold, married May 28th, 1832.

By license, James Little, Grantham, and Ann Youall, Thorold, married May 28th, 1832.

By banns, James Bird and Jane Smart, Stamford, married June 9th, 1832.

By license, Patrick Elliot and Naomi Cronk, of Chippawa, married July 8th, 1832.

By license, Alfred Wattles Allen, of Buffalo, U.S., and Sophia Maclem Rice, married August 29th, 1832.

\* The Woodruff family settled early in St. David's. Ezekiel, the first to come, died in 1837, aged 73. Richard was a member of Parliament. His daughter married Samuel Zimmerman. William Woodruff was also an M.P.P.

By license, George Bouck and Ann Eliza Shaver, of Thorold, married Sept. 4th, 1832.

By banns, Joseph Springsteen\* and Mary Gee, of Gainsborough, married October 3rd, 1832.

By banns, John Sloat and Nancy Rogers, of Gainsborough, married October 3rd, 1832.

## 1833.

By banns, Joseph Willick and Esther Boyer, Willoughby, married Jan. 8th, 1833.

By license, Peter Upper and Margaret Vanalstine, of Thorold, married Jan. 10th, 1833.

By banns, George Hedgers and Mary Robins, of Thorold, married February 12th, 1833.

By license, Cornelius Bowen and Catherine Mettler, of Stamford, married Feb. 19th, 1833.

By license, William Vanderburgh and Janet Church, of Thorold, married in Thorold, February 20th, 1833.

By license, James Williams and Rebecca Smith, of Stamford, married in Stamford, Feb. 21st, 1833.

By license, Robert Lockey Florey† and Margaret Courtney, of Queenston, married in Stamford church, March 17th, 1833.

By banns, James Conger and Reety Mitchell, of Pelham, married April 29th, 1833.

By banns, Reuben Reid and Marilla Cook, Stamford, married June 5th, 1833.

By license, Abner Cook and Nancy Brookfield, married July 3rd, 1833.

By license, Isaiah Starkey and Elizabeth Riall, Stamford, married July 6th, 1833.

By banns, John Shirk, of Humberstone, and Mary House, of Bertie, married in Bertie, July 9th, 1833.

By license, Alexander Ross and Lucy Kerry, of Stamford, married in Stamford, August 3rd, 1833.

By license, Howley Williams, of Guelph, and Hannah Cartwright Secord,‡ Queenston, married in Queenston church, August 22nd, 1833.

\*Symington?

†Florry?

‡Hannah Cartwright Secord, fourth daughter of James Secord and Laura Ingersoll. Her first husband was Hawley Williams, her second, Edward Carthew.

By license, John Milton, Niagara, and Eliza Baker, married in Stamford, September 1st, 1833.

By banns, Hiram Forsyth and Jane Oswald, of Stamford, married September 3rd, 1833.

By license, Matthew Thomas and Nancy Ann Darling, both of Thorold, married in Thorold, Sept. 5th, 1833.

George Keefer, Jr., and Margaret McGregor, Thorold, married by license in Thorold, Sept. 10th, 1833.

By license, Robert Sparrow Delatre and Emma Mary Alder, of Stamford, married in Chippawa church, Sept. 26th, 1833.

By license, John Poore,\* of Guelph, Gore District, and Laura Secord,† of Queenston, married at Queenston, Oct. 17th, 1833.

By license, James Tido‡ and Jane Cathcart, both of Stamford, married Oct. 19th, 1833.

By license, Dilly Coleman and Sarah Sproule, of Thorold, married in Stamford, Novr. 25th, 1833.

By license, Abraham Wartman Secord and Ann Shaw, Township of Niagara, married Nov. 28th, 1833.

By license, Henry Dell, Willoughby, and Catherine Shafer, of Stamford, were married December 3rd, 1833.

By license, William Russell and Elizabeth Evans, of Stamford, were married December 25th, 1833.

By license, Robert Baldwin Sullivan and Louisa Emma Delatre were married in Stamford church, December 26th, 1833.

#### 1834.

Thomas Crane and Eliza McGarvey were married by license, January 13th, 1834.

John Smith Maclem and Susan Maria Hepburne, of Chippawa, were married by license, January 13th, 1834.

Benjamin Winger and Barbara Gromiller, of Bertie, were married (by publication of banns), Feb. 4th, 1834.

Jacob Nisely, of Humberstone, and Elizabeth Danner, of Willoughby, were married by publication of banns, April 15th, 1834.

\*Capt. and Mrs. Poore (1st Incorporated Batt. of Militia at Hamilton) once stayed at my father's house, in 1838 or '39. I remember them and their little son John.—Geo. A. Bull, March, 1893.

†Laura Secord, the fifth daughter of James Secord and Laura Ingersoll. Her second husband was Dr. Wm. Clarke, her first, Captain Poore.

‡Fido?

Adam Duff and Jane Hopkins, Stamford, were married by license, April 23rd, 1834.

Matthew Overholt, of Pelham, and Elizabeth Winger, of Wilmoughby, were married by publication of banns, May 18th, 1834.

James Fell and Rachel Skinner, both of Stamford, were married by license, May 29th, 1834.

George M. Nelles, of Nelson, and Julia Lafferty, Stamford, were married by license, June 11th, 1834.

William Armstrong and Julian Burger, both of Thorold, were married by license, June 22nd, 1834.

James Burger and Ruth Crafford, of Thorold, were married by license, June 22nd, 1834.

Edward Lee and Mary Grabel, both of Wainfleet, were married by license, Aug. 4th, 1834.

Thomas C. Kendrick and Ellinor Clarke, of Stamford, were married by license, Aug. 6th, 1834.

Thomas Keating and Mary Ann Richardson, of Guelph, were married by license at Queenston, August 16th, 1834.

John Laing, Esq., of Stamford, and Caroline Margaret Tench, of Niagara, were married by license at Queenston church on the 25th August, 1834.

Christopher Armstrong and — Farrel were married by license, October 26th, 1834.

Cornelius Foster and Keziah Whatley, of Stamford, were married by license, November 9th, 1834.

George Todd and Ann Hodgson, both of Thorold, were married by banns in Stamford, December 17th, 1834.

Job Stevens and Sarah Cox, both of the Township of Niagara, were married by license, December 25th, 1834.

#### 1835.

Philander Bamp and Phebe Upper, of Thorold, were married by license, January 7th, 1835.

Duncan M. Campbell, of Vaughan, and Eliza Jane Thompson were married by license at Chippawa church by W. F. Miller, January 25th, 1835.

William Townsend and Ann Maria Bouk, of Thorold, were married by license in Thorold, February 8th, 1835.

Andrew Allen and Ann Shipton, both of Drummondville, were married by license, February 14th, 1835.

WM. LEEMING, *Off. Min.*

Avery Gould and Mary McGarvey, both of Chippawa, were married at Chippawa church, February 15th, 1835.

Agnew Patrick Farrell, of the Township of Dunn, and Catherine Parnell, Stamford, were married by license in Chippawa church, March 10th, 1835.

W. F. MILLER, *Off. Min.*

George Vanderburgh and Betsey Ann Church, of the Township of Thorold, were married by license, March 26th, 1835.

Jacob Harp and Mary Moses were married by banns, April 7th, 1835.

Joseph Anthony and Catherine Upper, Haldimand and Thorold, were married April 7th, 1835, by license.

Thomas Humphries and Anne Riley, of Queenston, were married at Stamford church, April 14th, 1835, by license.

WM. LEEMING, *Off. Min.*

NOTE.—The baptisms, marriages and burials seem to have taken place in the Queenston Church, Stamford, Chippawa and Lutheran or German church at Thorold or in private houses, or in case of some burials in family burial plots.

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### III.—MARRIAGES PERFORMED BY THOS. CUMMINGS.

NOTE.—Each notice is signed, "Thos. Cummings, J.P.," but this has been omitted as unnecessary.

Married by me, Thos. Cummings, Esquire, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the District of Niagara, John Shaver and Eve Muma, both of Township of Crowland, agreeable to an Act of the Legislature of this Province, passed in the thirty-third year of His Majesty's reign, done at Chippawa this 24th of March, 1801.

Be it remembered, that Wm. Stephens and Susanna Morningstar came this 19th day of April and intermarried together according to law, and they are legally contracted to each other in marriage.

Be it remembered, that Peter Lourson, of the 2nd Batt. Royal Canadian Volunteers, and Margaret Brown, of the Township of Willoughby, was married together by me, this thirtieth day of May, 1801, by lawful permission.

Be it remembered, that Leo Stenhoof, of Stamford, and Margaret Wier, of the Township of Willoughby, were married by me at Chip-

pawa, on Monday, third day of August, 1801, being regularly published according to law, by Rev. Robt. Addison, as appears by his note.

Be it remembered, that William Roberts and Elizabeth Moore, of the Township of Willoughby, in the District of Niagara, were married on Tuesday, 26th day of January, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and two, agreeable to the statute on such cases, made and provided, by me.

Be it remembered, that Levi Cassaday and Johana Waterhouse, of the Township of Thorold, in the District of Niagara, were married 1st March, 1802, agreeable to an Act of the Legislature of this Province, by me.

Be it remembered, that John Pettit and Catharine Buchner, of the Township of Crowland, in the District of Niagara, were married this 25th day of March, 1802, agreeable to an Act of the Legislature of this Province, by me.

Be it remembered, that Samuel Beckett and Minas Bradshaw, of the Township of Pelham, in the District of Niagara, were married this 31st day of May, 1802, agreeable to.

Be it remembered, that Thos. Cooper and Ann Conkle, of the Township of Stamford and Thorold, in the District of Niagara, were married the 6th day of July, 1802, by license for that purpose, made and promoted by an Act of Parliament of Great Britain.

Be it remembered, that Nathan Strong and Mary Long, of the Township of Grantham, in the District of Niagara, were married this 15th day of August, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and two, according to an Act of Parliament.

Be it remembered, that Donald Robins and Mary Dun, of the Township of Thorold, in the District of Niagara, were married the 23rd day of Nov., 1802, according to an Act of the Legislature.

Be it remembered, that Benoni Wheeler and Elizabeth Chambers, of the Township of Stamford, in the District of Niagara, were married this 27th day of Nov., 1802, according to an Act.

Be it remembered, that Christopher Burt and Mary Oldfield, of the Township of Stamford, in the District of Niagara, were married by me, the 1st day of March, 1803, according to an Act.

Be it remembered, that Peter Sinon and Agnes Silverthorn have this day become lawfully married to each other, the 27th day of April, 1803, by

Be it remembered, that Joseph Rice and Mary Steel have this day become lawfully married to each other, according to law, Chippawa, 14th Aug., 1803.



Be it remembered, that Samuel Dill and Sarah Wilkins were lawfully married to each other, according to an Act of the Legislature of this Province, Chippawa, 19th May, 1806.

Be it remembered, that John Wilkins and Pamela Caul, of the Township of Crowland, were lawfully married to each other, according to an Act of the Legislature, Chippawa, 27th July, 1807.

Be it remembered, that Bersnolt Dill and Elizabeth Mackinter were legally married this day, according to law, by me, Chippawa, 18th May, 1808.

Be it remembered, that John Amnum and Abigail Vincent were married this day, according to the laws of this Province, Willoughby, 10th Apr., 1809.

Be it remembered, that Arran Dain and Ribia Cronk were married this day, according to the laws of the Province, Willoughby, 6th Aug., 1809.

Be it remembered, that James Dille and Mary Ancybaugh did intermarry together this eleventh day of November, 1810, in the County of Haldimand, by me, the subscriber.

Be it remembered, that James Heanslip, Sr., of Thorold, and Elima Stevenson, of same place, were married by me, the subscriber, this 12th day of April, 1812, according to the law of this Province.

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IV.—FROM PAPERS OF JAMES AND THOMAS CUMMINGS, J.P.,  
CHIPPAWA, 1816 TO 1832.

Be it remembered, that Thomas Smith and Margaret McCradie, both of the Township of Willoughby, in the District of Niagara, were married this twentieth day of April, 1818, according to an Act of the Legislature of the Province, by me.

Be it remembered, that Thomas C. Vincent and Cloe Dell, both of the Township of Willoughby, in the District of Niagara, were married this seventeenth day of September, 1818, according to an Act of the Legislature of the Province, by me.

Be it remembered, that John Clemens and Ann Crane, both of the Township of Willoughby, in the District of Niagara, were married this 26th day of November, 1818, according to an Act of the Legislature of this Province.

Be it remembered, that Paul Sans and Nancy Robinson, both of the Township of Willoughby, were married by me, 29th Apr., 1819, according to an Act of the Legislature of the Province.

Be it remembered, that James McCradie and — Willson, of the Township of Crowland, were legally married this — day of October, 1819.

Be it remembered, that Henry Smith and — Colton, both of Chippawa, were legally married by me, this — day of —, 1820.

Thomas Rock, Crowland, and — Lutz, of Humberstone, were married legally, — day of April, 1820.

Michael — and Isabella —, both of Chippawa, 7th May, 1820.

V.—COPIED FROM BOOK OF RECORD FOR TOWNSHIPS OF  
WILLOUGHBY AND CROWLAND.

“TOWNSHIP OF WILLOUGHBY,  
CHIPPAWA, 7th March, 1796.

At a town meeting the following persons were elected to serve in their respective offices.

Thos. Cummings, *Town Clerk*.

Jos. Price, Jacob Lemon, *Assessors*.

Joseph Pill, Esq., *Poundkeeper*.

Michael Gonder, Thos. Cummings, Philip Forn, *Pathmasters*.

Mathew Buchner, Abraham Beam, *Church or Town Wardens*.”

In the record for 1797 the new names are Jas. Macklem, Henry Wierhuhm, Geo. Young, Christian Boughner, Christian Venegar, Enos Doan, John Maby, Peter Cobrick, J. Wilson.

In 1798 the new names are John Garner, Elijah Vincent, George House. In 1800, Christian Hearshey, John Fanning, John Petty. In 1801, John Byers, Samuel Street.

Gordon Dudley was fined two pounds for not sitting as assessor.

All these years Thos. Cummings was Town Clerk.

Saturday, 9th May, 1801, Court held at John Fanning's. Present: Samuel Street, John Ruby, Thos. Cummings, Esq.; various persons were fined ten shillings for not appearing at Militia duty, 13th Apr. last. Sergeant Wm. Cook did not warn some to appear and was fined

forty shillings; John Garner also fined 40s. for same, but pleaded that he had sent a corporal to warn them and the fine was remitted.

At Town meeting, 1802, new names are Jesse Yoksin, Jno. Brealy, Nicholas Misener. Fences are to be five ft. six inches high, 4 in. apart for 4 rails high. Hogs under a year old to be yoked, over a year without yokes.

Various persons were summoned for neglect of duty on 4th June, some were fined, some excused for various reasons, as being sick, arm put out of joint, cut foot; one had attended on the Plains in Capt. Herron's Co., where he formerly belonged.

The fines are .....	£0	10	0
Mileage and serving summons .....		4	8
Oath .....		1	0
Judgment .....		2	6
Two witnesses .....		5	0
Summons .....			6

---

£1 4 8

Execution ..... 2 0

Paid suit and costs.

The Town meetings go on in 1803 till 1812, when James Cummings is Town Clerk till 1823. In 1824, James Ramsay; in 1828, Michael Gonder. Two pages are devoted to marks on ears of pigs, etc., in Crowland and Willoughby as a crop on the right ear, a half-penny out of the left ear, a swallow for in the left ear, a half-moon out of the under side of the ear, etc.

Another page has a list of men fined in the 3rd Regt. of Militia in 1801. In 1810, cash paid for cleaning 40 stand of arms, £3; to drum £3 12s.; to freight of ditto from Albany, 8s.; 3rd Battalion Lincoln Militia.

On last page—Niagara, 24th Apr., 1801. At the Court of Quarter Sessions, 1801, rules for poundkeepers, signed R. Clench. Account for making a list of inhabitants, list of town officers and the returns to Quarter Sessions in April annually, each 100 names, £5 H.\* Cy. For turning the key on receiving a delivery, 7½d. For every 24 hours after the first 24 for food, 1s. 3d., at Niagara Jail.

A number of letters appear, signed by Commissioners of Highways Samuel Street, Thos. Cummings, Crowell Wilson, directing work to

\*Halifax.

be done. Many pages are filled with names of men to perform statute labor. Two pages are filled with the census returns for 1823; number of males and females in each; total, 280 males, 261 females; signed, Jas. Cummings, Clerk.

An interesting account of sales of effects of late Henry Weishuhn at Public Vendue on Saturday, 21st Apr., 1804. An appraisement had been made by Peter McMicking, John Row, Jno. Hardy, of £275 10s. The articles at sale amounted to £278 10s., but some things sold for much more than appraisement, others for almost the exact amount, but a few other articles were added. One sorrel horse, £12; black colt, £12 4s.; two mares, £9 and £8; Napper Tandy colt, £12 4s.; yoke of oxen, £16 4s., another, £19 4s.; old cow, £4 4s.; pleasure splay, £1 12s.; waggon, £16 8s., another, £13 4s.; plough, £3 5s.; six sheep, £10; windmill, £2 8s.; six sheep, £9 4s.; ten sheep, £12 4s.; one bay colt, £17 12s.; sorrel horse, £21 4s.; ox chain, 2s. 3d.; heifer, £5; desk, £1 14s.; table, 16s.; half of the hogs, £7 12s 10½d., other half the same; waggon, £20; books, 7s.; Mohawk Testament, 3s.; Telemachus, 11s. 6d.; book, 2s. 7d. The 20 pigs had been valued at £13 and were sold for £15, while 36 sheep were valued at £46 and sold for £40.

A letter from Queenston to Jas. Cummings, 21st May, 1816, advising him of arrival of the schooner *General Brock*, from Kingston, with goods—22 casks, 2 chests, 13 cases, signed, Thomas Dickson; also a letter from Grant Kirby.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Chippawa and Lundy's Lane, held at the schoolhouse at Drummond Hill, pursuant to a public notice, to consult for the appropriation of a certain sum of money granted by the Lord Bishop of Quebec towards erecting a church either at Chippawa or Lundy's Lane, the following resolutions were adopted:

CROWELL WILSON, *Chairman*.

JAMES CUMMINGS, *Clerk*.

Copy of letter from Major Leonard to Col. Harvey and answer being read, also a letter from the Lord Bishop of Quebec, stating that when a church at Chippawa or Lundy's Lane is raised and covered in, he (the Bishop of Quebec) will give from a fund entrusted to him by the S. P. G. £100, and that a decent residence be also provided for the clergyman.

Resolved, That two churches be built, one at Chippawa and the other at Lundy's Lane, the one to be an Episcopal church and the other for all denominations of Christians.

Resolved, That the church for all denominations be built at Lundy's Lane.

Resolved, That the subscription list for building church for all denominations at Lundy's Lane, dated at Stamford, 30th Apr., 1819, be read.

Read accordingly, and it was found that the amount still due and to be collected on said subscriptions to be 230 dollars, 88 brs. lime, shingles sufficient to cover the same, and subscriptions of 20 bushels of wheat, besides the materials already collected on the spot.

Resolved, That it shall be left to the Trustees to regulate at what time and to sanction what clergyman may preach in same church. To meet on 22nd inst.

Drummond Hill School House, 13th June, 1821.

At a meeting at Stamford, 22nd inst., at the house of Hugh McClive, pursuant to adjournment, Crowell Wilson, Chairman, Jas. Cummings, Clerk; Resolved, That Thomas Clark, Thomas Street, John Lifferty, Jno. Hardy and Jas. Macklem are appointed Trustees for the superintendence of the church for all denominations of Christians;\* Resolved, That Thomas Clark, Richard Leonard, Thos. Cummings, Jas. Macklem and George Mulmine are appointed Trustees for the Episcopal church to be built at Chippawa.

Stamford, 22nd June, 1821.

Thomas Wilson, the granter of an acre of land on Drummond Hill, granted to him in trust for church for all denominations.

A meeting on 29th Jan., 1821, at Chippawa, for fixing on plan of church.

Plan drawn by Col. Clark was approved of, deed to be given before the church be built.

An agreement to furnish lumber was submitted by Wm. McDonell, Stephen Farr, Shubail Parks, of Wainfleet, at 14 shillings, N. Y. currency, per hundred feet.

20th March, 1821. Proposals were received from Andrew Kirby, Canboro, and John Lymburner, Caistor, for furnishing boards.

George Mulmine appointed Treasurer.

\*This became the Presbyterian Church, and the Drummond Hill Presbyterian Church, donated by Wm. Lowell, now stands on the same spot next the Lundy's Lane graveyard on the hill, the scene of the battle, 25th July, 1814.

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