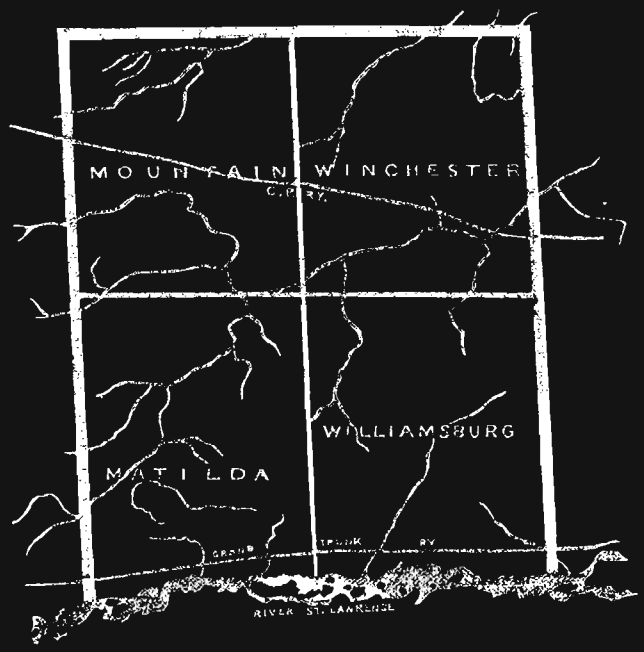
THE STORY OF



DUNDAS

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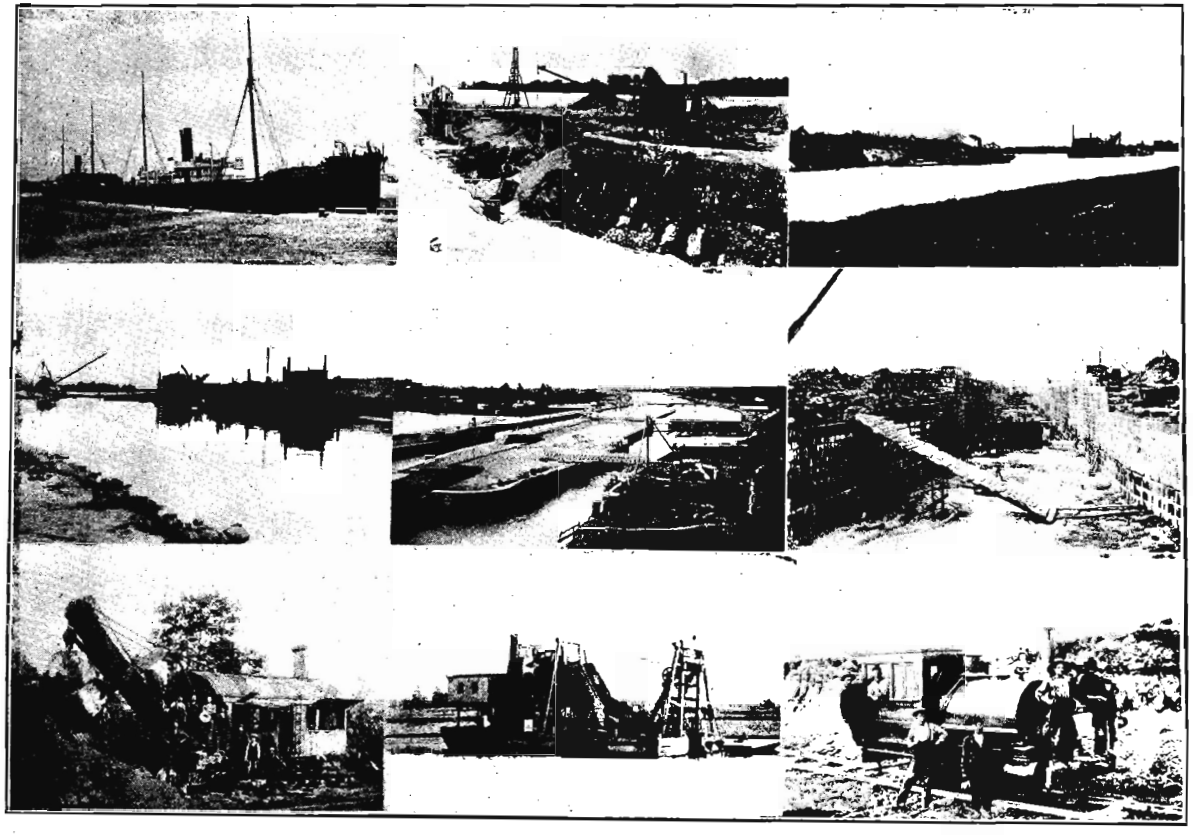

VIEWS TAKEN DURING THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE IROQUOIS AND MORRISBURG CANALS.

Dock Scene, Iroquois.
Dredging at Upper Lock.
Steam Shovel.

Excavation of Lockpit, Morrisburg.
New Lock, Iroquois.
Dredge "Ottomac."

Dredging on Williamsburg Canal.
Lock Construction, Iroquois.
Locomotive used for Hauling Earth.

THE

STORY OF DUNDAS

BEING A HISTORY OF THE

COUNTY OF DUNDAS

FROM 1784 TO 1904

BY

J. SMYTH CARTER

ROWENA, ONT.

With Portraits and Illustrations

IROQUOIS:
THE ST. LAWRENCE NEWS PUBLISHING HOUSE
1905

ERRATA

Page 53, line 20. For "could only" read "only could."
Page 68, line 18. For "half a mile" read "three-quarters of a mile."
Page 68, line 31. For "five-eighths" read "three-eighths."
Page 95, line 32. For "John H. Merkle" read "John H. Meikle."
Page 103, line 25. For "Emma" read "Anna."
Page 122, line 6. For "were" read "was."
Page 128, line 13. For "Robert Naugh" read "Robert Waugh."
Page 130, line 14. For "Jack" read "Zack."
Page 133, line 25. For "double" read "divided."
Page 136, line 19. For "69" read "68."
Page 151, line 1. For "member" read "numbers."
Page 158, line 11. For "Marion Goldsmith" read "Marion Gould Smith."
Page 167, line 34. For "J. C. F. Ruff" read "Rev. J. C. F. Rupp."
Page 170, line 3. Omit the words "after being pardoned."
Page 187, line 22. For "1855" read "1885."
Page 201, line 2. For "Rev. W. C. Cowell" read "Rev. W. C. Powell."
Page 217, line 15. For "retired" read "retiring."
Page 245, line 38. For "retreat" read "report."
Page 297, line 33. For "of George" read "or George."
Page 322, re Brinston's Corners, the name of R. Wallace, undertaker, is omitted.

Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year 1905, by
J. Smyth Carter, at the Department of Agriculture

PREFACE

THE footprints of Time like the sands of the seashore wash out with the lapse of years, and hence the work of gathering and preserving historical data must be considered no easy task, especially in the county of Dundas, with a history extending over one hundred years, and unusually rich in story, legend and romance. With the death of the original settlers much of historical interest passed away with them, thus making the work of preparation of this volume difficult, since accuracy has been the writer's chief endeavor. From a mass of material sought at great labor and expenditure the work of scrutiny and selection has been no sinecure, while the limitations of a single volume have made abridgment and certain omissions unavoidable.

I desire to express my sincere thanks to those whose assistance I was fortunate enough to secure. To A. C. Casselman, of Toronto, I am indebted for the maximum share of the chapter on "Foundation and Settlement"; to Adam Harkness, for the chapter on "Drainage"; and to Arthur Brown, I. P. S., for the chapter relating to "Public schools." The work of each of these gentlemen will speak for itself. I am also under deep obligation to Thomas McDonald, of the County Registry Office; to officers of the Crown Lands Department, Toronto; to officers of the Militia Department, Ottawa; to the local members of Parliament, the clergy of surrounding counties, and others, representative of every section and interest in the county. To Ira W. Beckstead, Iroquois, Ont., is due the credit of having photographed most of the views herein reproduced, including the designing of same.

Since the pages of this book are not laden with unsightly foot-notes, an apology is due those whose works have been consulted. Many sentences and paragraphs have been selected from "Dundas: or a Sketch of Canadian History," by James Croil, and from "Lunenburgh: or the Old Eastern District," by Judge Pringle. These volumes have been especially helpful. Among others might be mentioned the "History of Leeds and Grenville," by T. W. H. Leavitt; "Smith's Canada," 1850; works by Canniff Haight; old newspaper fyles and directories of the county, and many historical records and books preserved in the Library of Parliament and in the Department of Archives at Ottawa.

In the prosecution of this task my object has been to present an unbiased record of one of the most historic counties in eastern Ontario, for the accomplisment of which I have labored in all sincerity, although my efforts have been somewhat handicapped owing to the absence in many cases of official data. Whatever my short comings as a writer may be, or should censure fall on my efforts, I shall ever be proudly conscious of the fact that in this work I have endeavored to be just.

Rowena, Ont., Dec 14, 1904.

J. Smyth Carter

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THE

STORY OF DUNDAS

CHAPTER I

Topography and Geology

From the standpoint of the geologist the county of Dundas presents little of conspicuous significance. Its comparatively level surface, devoid of any elevations or depressions sufficiently marked to indicate the nature of the underlying rocks, make it fittingly designated one of the "garden-beds of the St. Lawrence valley." Could we, however, read from Nature's infinite book of secrecy we would discover much to interest and inform us concerning the hidden strata which form the rock bed beneath.

The physical birth and subsequent geological history of many places are qualified with serious ancient disturbances, such as earthquakes and volcanic fire, but after careful study, on the part of the geologist, it has been concluded that the physical changes in connection with the underlying strata of the county of Dundas have been of a more peaceful, orderly and gradual nature.

There can be no doubt that when the lower rocks were formed they constituted the bed of a very ancient ocean. Through subsequent ages this condition continued, while succeeding strata were deposited until Dundas and vicinity finally emerged from its watery birth-place to form a part of the land area of North America.

In the year 1868 a discovery was made which serves to strengthen our conclusions. In that year while laborers were engaged in cutting down a bank in the neighborhood of Cornwall town bones were found at a depth of twelve or fourteen feet beneath the surface. The late Judge Pringle (to whose

work we are indebted for this data) and the late Charles Poole became interested in the discovery and had the bones gathered up as they were disinterred. These were placed together and with the exception of one or two of the vertebrae, the whole skeleton was secured which proved to be that of a white whale. These and kindred discoveries combine to prove, without doubt, that at some pre-historic period this portion of the St. Lawrence valley was a submerged area.

Our county may be described as the centre of a great trough or basin with the rim plainly visible in the neighboring counties of Carleton and Russell to the north ; in Leeds and Lanark to the west ; in Soulanges and Vaudreuil, to the east of Glengarry ; while a few miles to the south of the St. Lawrence the same belt of ancient rocks appears. The circumference of the basin seems to have either remained stationary or to have risen slightly, while the exposed strata is of the same formation as that hidden in the centre of the basin.

Without further consideration of the surface character of the basin let us discuss the quality of the strata beneath. Our initial investigation reveals to us a characteristic peculiar in a large measure to central Canada. Our surface clays or sands properly belong to the Tertiary or Post-Tertiary periods of geology. Beneath these is found a deposit of the lower Silurian formation which forms the base of the whole system of stratified rocks. Between this strata and the surface clay or sand only minor deposits are found, while in other parts of the world these intermediate substances are more extensive. This is particularly true of the coal producing areas of the United States—the coal being found between the two layers to which we have referred above. The lower Silurian rocks appear to overlie the Laurentian ; these latter are found in the rim of the Dundas basin and quite possibly underlie our county, thus forming the foundation of all the other rocks.

In ascending order the next formation is that of the Calciferous Sandrock, succeeded in turn by the Chazy. The latter passes through the eastern part of Carleton and skirts the western part of Dundas. The limestone found in Dundas belong to this group. The Trenton group of rocks, in which is included the Chazy, comprises as well the Birdseye, Black River and Trenton limestone. These rocks are generally pure grey, blue or blackish limestone very regularly stratified. The county of Dundas rests upon this group although the rocks are here visible only in river channels and in quarries, but it is believed that they underlie the whole county to a depth of more than one hundred feet. By a careful examination of the different divisions of the Trenton series there are discovered the remains of millions of strange and peculiar animals. In fact it would appear that the waters in which those ancient rocks were deposited were literally teeming with forms of animal life

which are now extinct. Realizing this condition the residents of Dundas, Stormont and vicinity may be said to be living upon the graves of extinct forms of life.

Covering the rocks, in the county of Dundas, is a deposit of clay or sand constituting soil which is noted for its powers of fertility and productiveness. In the make-up of our soil geologists have discovered the remains of older rocks, which, by climatic influences, have been ground into various degrees of fineness and hence in our soil there must be present the constituents of those ancient rocks containing among others quartz, felspar, mica, garnet, lime, hornblende, iron, etc. All these surely lend virtue to our soil.

In our brief survey of the geological conditions of Dundas we have retreated to the pre-historic ages and followed through the various stages of life and strata formation. In this our efforts appear meagre, and our picture can scarcely be designated an outline, yet it may enable us to form some conception of the Infinite Power which carved the great earth structure, and of the ages necessary to lay the hidden foundations previous to man's appearance on the scene.

In examining the work on "Geology in Canada, 1863," we find something of local coloring; subsequent reports, however, seem not to deal explicitly with Dundas. The report of 1863 says: "Black limestone occurs in the northwest corner of Williamsburg, about a mile from the right bank of the South Petite Nation river. Being the most westerly exposure of black limestone met with, connected with the southern division of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence, it is probable that it may belong to the Birdseye and Black River formation. There is nothing to contradict this view in the aspect of the rock, but no fossils have been obtained to confirm it. Farther down the river, at the eleventh lot of the second range of Winchester, similar beds hold Leperditia, but here also the formation is uncertain. Still farther down, at Armstrong's Mills, on the twelfth lot of the 4th range and in several places in the neighborhood, quarries are opened in black limestone beds, but there they are characterized by Trenton fossils. From this vicinity similar limestones occur at intervals all along the way to Crysler's Mills, in Finch, and nearly the whole of the township appears to be underlaid by such strata in a generally horizontal position. At Crysler's Mills, on the twelfth lot of the tenth range of the township, a section shows alternations of grey or bluishand black limestone, dipping N. 40° E. at an inclination of a little over forty feet in a mile. Lumps of iron pyrites occur in the beds, and the strata are intersected by a set of small parallel veins of calc-spar running about N. W. and S. E.

Westward of the High Falls, at Cook's Mills, on the Castor river, in the 8th lot of the ninth range of Russell, which would be in the streak of the strata,

at the High Falls already alluded to, there is a section of about five feet consisting of dark blue limestone, alternating with black shale. Several of the shale beds are very fossiliferous. On the south bank of the Castor, in the next range to the west, thick beds of dark blue limestone dip N. 40° W. 22°, and farther west, at Louck's Mills, on the eleventh lot of the fourth range, the dip, which on the south side of the stream is S. 34° W. at an inclination varying in the distance of a hundred yards from sixty to five degrees, is on the north side N. 40° W. 17°.

The primitive forest of Dundas numbered among its trunks nearly every variety of tree found in Upper Canada. These included several species of the lordly pine, the oak, elm, beech, birch, ash, maple, larch, spruce, balsam, hemlock, tamarac, cedar, hickory, etc. Of the hickory Mr. Croil remarks: "It is largely manufactured into hand-spikes, 20,000 of these in their rough state were shipped from Dundas in 1859." Many of the varieties of wood named have almost, if not wholly, disappeared. In the extermination of this primitive forest what excellent timber was turned into ashes. The lofty pine and oak with their umbrageous tops must have been considered the princes of solitude.

Other varieties of vegetable life, then and since, have abounded in countless forms, thus adorning our land. The botanist, as he traverses our beautiful woodlands, finds even yet ample compensation for investigation and research.

Our county is well watered. The St. Lawrence and the South Petite Nation rivers, with their numerous feeders, serve as draining agencies. Swamps occupy a very disproportionate area; few of these attain the nature of a bog, and by proper means of drainage each can be rendered tillable. A considerable acreage has already been thus reclaimed. The watershed dividing the basins of our two rivers is not distant from the St. Lawrence, as the Nation takes its rise within a mile and a half of the great river, where the elevation is only thirty feet above the surface of the St. Lawrence, or 252 feet above the sea, and falls but 144 feet in a hundred miles before reaching the Ottawa, in Plantaganet township. Its minimum fall, coupled with the fact that the greater part of the surface drainage of our county falls to the lot of the Nation river, accounts for the latter's congested condition at certain seasons. Special artificial means have been employed to render the river more adequate for drainage; but this portion of our subject is fully dealt with in a subsequent chapter of this volume. During earlier days the Petite Nation, with its numerous creeks and feeders, afforded motive power to various mills which were of convenience to the farmers. These mills would generally operate for a few months each year. This river also afforded the principal means of getting the timber to market.

The supply of pure and excellent water to be obtained is a source of comfort

to the inhabitants of Dundas. Generally, at depths varying from fifteen to sixty feet, no difficulty is experienced in procuring an abundance of the precious fluid. Occasionally this depth has to be exceeded. Owing to the comparatively level area of our county surface springs are not so numerous as in more hilly districts. These we fancy lend a picturesqueness to the landscape, but the natural beauty of the level mead and stubble tracts of Dundas, dotted with an occasional fringe of forest, are our quota of charm. The famous Winchester Springs are deserving of special reference. An analysis of the water proves that they contain iodine, bromine, iron, potassa, soda, sulphur and sulphide of carbon gas. This famous resort consists of two springs a few yards apart, one of which is more strongly impregnated with iron than the other, and medical men, who have had opportunities of studying the effects of water on the system, are unanimous in their verdict that for such diseases as rheumatism, dyspepsia, biliousness, scrofula, skin diseases and general debility they have no equal. The water, to some, is not pleasant at first, but the exhilarating and general beneficial effects of the gas in the water are so apparent that after a few draughts it is taken with a relish, more particularly when it is found to stimulate the most precarious appetite. These popular Springs, situated about the centre of the county of Dundas, therefore possess a certain attraction for many people.

It might be interesting to note that the discovery of the Winchester springs was effected by a government surveyor, named Frazer, toward the close of the first quarter of the previous century. He at once reported his "find," but a number of years passed without any attention being directed thereto. Later, the government sent out an exploring party to locate the springs and report as to their value. At that time the springs were on the banks of the creek and the water then being high they could not be located. Since then the course of the creek has been deflected.

The second discoverer of the famous springs was Thomas Armstrong, a lumberman. He and his men were afflicted with scurvy from the constant use of salt meat. By the use of the water their health recruited and they were entirely cured. These springs have for many years continued to be an attractive centre for visitors from different parts of Canada and the United States.

In the year 1900 a spring was discovered on the bank of the St. Lawrence, opposite the residence of A. C. Casselman, Morrisburg. The water tasted strongly of sulphur, and visitors by the score made their way to the place. Great enthusiasm prevailed as to the possibility of establishing a sanitarium there, but apparently the wish was father of the thought. The spring, however, is still patronized.

Another matter of local interest which has lately occurred is the discovery

of oil and gas in Dundas county. This discovery has not only engaged the attention of our citizens but has also brought to the scene men who are numbered among the rank and file of that great industry.

Some time ago while engaged in drilling for water, on the farm of Luther M. Barclay, of Williamsburg township, a strong flow of gas was struck. At once the well was abandoned and some difficulty was experienced in stopping the flow. Expert geologists later examined the ground and were favorably impressed with the indications, endorsing the presence of both gas and oil. At other places in the vicinity similar conditions were found to exist. During the year 1903 the Great Northern Oil and Gas Company, Limited, secured an option on 1,500 acres in the neighborhood of the find and a drill was subsequently placed for operation.

This place of interest is located about midway between Winchester Springs and North Williamsburg, and since drilling has been begun by the Company scores of people have visited the place. The Great Northern Oil and Gas Company, Limited, are also operating in a district in Russell and Prescott counties, known as "The Brook," and also at Manitoulin Island. The drilling at the former place began in July, 1903. As to the outcome of the industry in Dundas we are, at time of writing, unable to speak, but the presence of oil and gas in sufficient flow to warrant initial operations in that direction has already been demonstrated.

CHAPTER II

Alas for them! their day is o'er,
  Their fires are out from shore to shore;
No more for them the wild deer bounds—
  The plough is on their hunting grounds.

—CHARLES SPRAGUE.

THE DAYS OF THE INDIAN

THE very early history of Dundas forms a part of the story of the "North American Indians." Tradition gives prominence to many incidents, enriched with the peculiar life of the red men as they roamed o'er the vast panorama of forest and river. Our county now smiling with beautiful homes and cultivated fields was once the abiding place of the Indian. Perhaps for centuries the swarthy race trod over our lands. While evidences of their abode, here, are perhaps not so striking as in some other portions of Canada, yet sufficient remains to prove beyond a doubt that Dundas and adjacent lands were occupied by those Arabs of the American wilderness.

The historic Point Iroquois was one of their favorite resorts. Here, amid the peaceful groves of pine and maple they built their camp-fires and held their pow-wows. Here, they revelled in the joys consistent with their natural tastes, and as they viewed the mighty river so picturesque at this spot what fancies must have thrilled them? What an ideal environment it must have presented to their minds, for they undoubtedly delighted in the belief that the land would ever remain to them. By the presence of the Indian an attribute of romance characterizes the Point, which may be justly considered one of the most beautiful spots along the St. Lawrence.

In 1903 in the township of Edwardsburg, a short distance from the western border of Matilda, a discovery was made that is of considerable interest in this connection. On the farm of Rufus Froom is located a gravel pit. Here, as Mr. Froom was excavating gravel he unearthed

a human skeleton, supposed to have been that of an Indian. The length of the skeleton exceeded six feet; the teeth were all sound and every bone in its place. It was found in a sitting posture. This memorable gravel pit was evidently the site of an old Indian burying ground, as this is not the first instance in which the remains of human bones have been discovered in that district. Mr. Froom sometimes finds pipes, tomahawks, flints, chisels and other articles used by the American aborigines. One peculiar feature possessed by these implements and curios is that in composition they are unlike any other relics found elsewhere in Canada, being formed from a hard variety of blue stone. This would indicate the presence at some pre-historic time of a race or tribe superior to the ordinary Indian in their mode of living. Indeed, in this ancient cemetery there might be discovered much unwritten history concerning the former inhabitants of the St. Lawrence valley.

Another place in our border county has been making history. On the farm of Charles Spencer, two and one-half miles east of Spencerville, an interesting discovery was made during the summer of 1902. About eighteen inches below the surface was discovered a collection of Indian relics. There were human bones including pieces of skulls together with arrow-heads, pieces of pottery, and fine bones, fashioned apparently for use as needles. Other relics were also found and all were fairly preserved. The collection we believe was later taken to Ottawa to be inspected at the Geological Survey Department.

The vicinity of Black Creek, in the township of Matilda, gives evidence of having been an early camping-ground of the red man. Some years ago John Johnston, now an ex-resident, discovered a tomahawk, and subsequent thereto many Indian relics were found. Flint darts and chisel-shaped instruments, used possibly for skinning animals or barking trees, have often been met with. As the substance from which these are formed is very hard one must look with wonder and question how the Indians accomplished so perfectly their manufacture. Among other relics in possession of the residents in this vicinity is a product of a coarse limestone very peculiarly but skillfully formed. It is about ten inches in length and its use is a puzzler. Each end presents a broad thick blade with rounded point; a defensive weapon was all the guess we could make as to its use. These relics have been found to be more numerons on the high lands near the borders of the creek. No doubt that at other points in this section of central Matilda evidences might be found to demonstrate the residence or presence of the Indian.

Among the few remaining marks of pre-historic days no doubt the old mound in Williamsburg leads all others in this county. Situated on lots 30 and 31 in the fifth concession of Williamsburg, it must have been an inter-

esting discovery for the early settlers in that vicinity. Very few of these tumuli are found in eastern Ontario, although they abound in other sections of Canada. The memorable Williamsburg mound was semi-circular in form and covered an area of four or five acres. The wall marking the spot, which in all likelihood was the site of an Indian camp, was about eighteen inches in height. How ideal was the choice for this early camp, situated on the bank of a stream known in later days as the Fritz Markle or Smith Creek. The best authority to hand tells us that when the mound was discovered trees which must have been growing for two centuries were found thereon. From this we must conclude that the camp had long years before been deserted. Hidden beneath the turf inside of the wall were found several skulls, some pieces of coarse earthenware and a quantity of decayed parched maize. Judging from the shape of the skulls they were supposed to have been those of Indians. Several skeletons were also discovered, some of which exceeded six feet in length. We are told that this old aboriginal place of residence gained the silent admiration of many of the early settlers, some of whom believed that valuable treasures were concealed there. More than one search in this direction was made, and often at night. If they received any reward for their labors silence was surely maintained, as no pecuniary find was ever reported. A number of years after the settlement the timber was cut from the place, but up to 1830, or until the more regular cultivation of the land began, the mound was yet visible. Since then, however, the site year after year has continued to become less conspicuous.

Perhaps in keeping with the present day order of things, we might note some of the surroundings of this historic spot. On the north side, and very close thereto, is found the village of North Williamsburg. In fact so closely do the localities coincide that it would not be amiss to say that the site of the village is that of the former mound. The Williamsburg gravel road crosses the spot, the greater portion of the mound area being on the east side of the road, on the farm now owned by George E. Merkley. For many years the present owner has resided there and the many interesting relics which he has unearthed add much color to the fact of aboriginal occupation. So common has become the discovery of human skulls and other bones, peculiarly fashioned pipes and odd and interesting instruments, the use of which would be hard to decide, that only to those more distant from the locality have the conditions ceased to be a "nine days' wonder." As recently as two or three years ago skeletons were unearthed, each of which bore evidence that the bodies were when interred placed in a posture possibly in keeping with the burial custom of those interesting people. The lower extremities of the bodies were bent backward and upward, so that the feet touched at or near the shoulders. The upper extremities were bent upward in circular form, the

fingers pointing toward the chest. Singular as it may seem the teeth were all in place and sound, the enamel being apparently untarnished. These skeletons we have learned were closely inspected by some local and provincial antiquarians.

While we can but refer to a few of the many interesting finds in the vicinity of this ancient camp, there is one other curio of which we must speak. This is a soft stone of irregular form somewhat flattened, and at its broadest part would measure from three to four feet. Several dips or undulations appear on the surface of this stone. These minor hollows are worn smooth and a close examination leads us to the conclusion that the stone was used for sharpening spears, knives, axes and other instruments.

Surely the old Williamsburg mound has yet in its possession much untold history. Who is able to rise up and say what relics of interest may or may not be still hidden beneath the surface? Centuries have passed since this aboriginal neucleus teemed with activity, within the borders of the Dundas which was yet to be. Minor relics at other points in Williamsburg, and possibly in the rear townships of the county, might aid in touching up the background of this interesting pre-historic picture.

War was one occupation in which the Indian apparently delighted. Some of their instruments of war and the chase were bow and arrow, war-club. tomahawk, stone-hatchet, scalping-knife and spear. If not in Dundas who knows but that within the limits of the old Eastern District battles of the red men may have to some extent been waged. At the termination of an engagement the claims of the victor were embodied in a sort of treaty. The characters used to express the agreement bore a close resemblance to the hieroglyphics of the ancient Egyptians. What interest might be furnished by a look at one of these ancient treaties. While we might prize the privilege of viewing the autographs of royalty, no doubt such would be for the moment dismissed from our desires if in exchange we could but secure a close examination of one of those ancient oddities of peace or commerce. Yes, one of those time honored Indian documents would be a valued prize and its interest would be heightened, if in its interpretation it was found to express the transference of some stated right or area within the vicinity of Dundas county. But the red man has taken his departure and left few records that we can decipher, his history is, as it were, a sealed or partially opened letter of great interest. His residence here has left to his successors many points of interrogation which still remain unanswered.

In our reference to the Indian we have not gone into the terrors of war which later so distressed the early colonists of America. It is a ray of satisfaction to know that the awful experiences which we regret were the lot of

some of the early white settlers in other parts of Canada, did not form a part of Dundas pioneer life. The coming of the U. E. Loyalists to our county was practically uninterrupted on that score. Indians, of course, then traversed our woods and Indian trails were discovered. That the Indians occupied this section is no longer a theory but their territorial limits were ever varying, their camps were itinerant, and hence the "Fathers of Dundas" were permitted to land in peace. The old trails familiar to the red men were, however, for many years thereafter travelled. Some of these were more remote from the St. Lawrence, and no doubt the various Indian routes which passed through Dundas served to connect St. Regis with their camp at Point Iroquois.

Speaking of the Indians traversing the forests of our county, after its settlement, an incident is related which will we presume be vividly remembered by our oldest residents. The home of John Young, one of the poineers of Matilda, was situated on lot 3, concession 4. One Sunday afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Young left their home to make a friendly call at the residence of a forest neighbor, expecting upon their return all would be well. Shortly after their departure little Michael (commonly called Mickie) wishing to break the monotony of the situation started out hoping to join his parents. Arriving at the house, where he expected they had gone, he peeped through the cracks of the shanty. Not seeing his parents he likely made up his mind to return home again. Indians had often been seen passing through the forest settlement and on this oscasion they chanced to meet with Mickie. The bright, attractive countenance of the lad called forth their admiration, and they kidnapped him. We can imagine their journey and their arrival in camp with the intelligence that they had succeeded in bringing with them "a little white boy." Mr. and Mrs. Young returned home and soon discovered that Mickie had followed after them, but where he then was they knew not. A hurried search was in vain made and the alarm was quickly sounded. People from the surrounding vicinity assembled at the Young home and then set out in search of the lost boy. For days and weeks the search continued, and as time wore on the mystery deepened. Every probable theory was advanced as to his disappearance. Some thought he had been devoured by wild animals which then held a premium on the forest. To strengthen this belief a little bone was long afterwards found which was thought to belong to the body of a child. The good mother is said to have treasured this bone for long years thinking it was all that remained of her boy.

A year went by and closed with no tidings to cheer the parents. More than a score of years elapsed and after so long a time one would scarcely look for a revelation of the mystery. Along in the late 60's, about thirty years after the occurrence of the event, some Indians were camping along the front in

the vicinity of Point Iroquois. Among the number was a man whose general demeanor and features did not coincide with the attributes of the Indian. At the home of an elderly lady, not far distant from the encampment, the Indians used to procure milk and other necessaries. The gentleman who did not appear to be the typical Indian often came on errands to this home. The old lady used to eye him closely and at length told him that she believed he was not an Indian but that he bore resemblance to a family named Young, living in Matilda. Mr. Welsh, a storekeeper living on the front, had also often told the lad a similar story, nevertheless he day after day continued to reside with his captors, not knowing who he was. The repetition of the story to him, at length, made an impression, and Norman Lewis, the son of the old lady to whom we have referred, volunteered to accompany him some day to the Young residence. A Saturday was selected and the journey made.

Our readers unfamiliar with the story will likely have already concluded that this particular member of the Indian camp was none other than Mickie Young. Such was the case. On the journey homeward the two travellers met an elderly gentleman who had long lived near the Youngs, and who when asked if he knew the stranger, quickly recognized in him the features of the little boy who more than thirty years previously had disappeared. Upon their arrival at Mr. Young's they were courteously received, but the mother meanwhile was unaware of the identity of the stranger. "Well, Mrs. Young," said the man who had served as guide, "this is your son Mickie." The startled mother, by some mark, soon identified her son. We need not add that the meeting was a joyous one. Throughout the surrounding country the news of Mickie's return quickly spread and the residents for miles about came to congratulate the new guest, to talk with him, to learn of his years spent in camp and wigwam.

Mr. Young, the hero of the story, could bring to mind many interesting reminiscences. The incident of his capture had however vanished from his recollection owing to his extreme youth at that time. He could recall the fact of the little Indians being unkind to him and calling him an Irish "bugger." A period of thirty years spent wholly with the Indians is an episode which claims the brilliancy of a romance. The parallel of this is not frequently recorded in local annals, but it nevertheless occurred in the township of Matilda during the nineteenth century. On that period of his life Mr. Young no doubt often reflects. He later became a resident of Chicago where he accumulated considerable property and still continues to reside.

While general evidences of Indian occupancy are not so plentiful in this district as in some others, yet after all the unrevealed might furnish a more complete record. As to the ages during which the Indians dominated this

continent, or the probable periods of time spent in various sections, historians do not agree. Perhaps during their time great variations had passed unrecorded, for, as Parkman remarks, "Tribe was giving place to tribe, language to language; for the Indian hopelessly unchanging in respect to individual and social development was, as regards tribal relations and local haunts, unstable as the wind." The area embraced within this section of eastern Ontario was, however, a likely spot for their location. The St. Lawrence afforded many jutting points covered with clumps of pine and maple. The St. Regis reservation, southeast of Cornwall, now their neucleus of residence in this quarter, was close at hand, and in viewing the whole arena of conditions we have felt justified in attaching some significance to the days when the red men ruled amid the forests of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry. Be their regime long or short an exit at length came. The Indian departed and time already reckoned by centuries has left unmarked his tomb.

CHAPTER III

Slow night drew on,
And round the rude hut of the loyalist
The wrathful spirit of the rising storm
Spoke bitter things. His weary children slept,
And he, with head reclined, sat listening long
To the swol'n waters of the St. Lawrence
Dashing against their shores.

Foundation and Settlement

Life is "moving music." The coming of the first settlers to the county of Dundas was the implanting on our shores of a sturdy race of people, inured to hardships and privations, and whose pioneer life here should form an interesting link in this narrative. That bitter struggle between the French and English for the mastery of North America, the subsequent progress of the land, the phenomenal growth of the American Colonies, and the unpopular War of American Independence, were conditions leading up to the time our county began making history. The story of the settlement of the U. E. Loyalists in this district, their transition from that "Garden of the South," the Mohawk valley, to their new Canadian homes, form a most fascinating story, but even then we are not satisfied. The circumstances which promoted their voyage from Europe to the State of New York deepens our interest as we view the heritage left us by the "Fathers of Dundas."

For information on these very important questions we are indebted to Alexander C. Casselman in an able and excellent paper, entitled "The German United Empire Loyalists of the County of Dundas." The preparation of this article required much research and careful sifting, but Mr. Casselman's high ability and admiration for historical pursuits were equal to the task. The paper was read before the U. E. Loyalist Association of Toronto, and through the kindness of the author we are permitted to publish a portion of it, as follows :

"On both banks of the Rhine where it is joined by the Neckar is a large

district about 3,600 miles in extent, that from the middle ages to the beginning of this century was known as the Palatinate and whose people were called Palatines. Its capital was Heidelberg, and within its borders were the cities of Mayence, Spires, Mannheim and Worms, all names famous in history.

"Situated as this garden of Europe was, near to Wurtemburg and Geneva, its inhabitants soon embraced the Reformed faith. Some became followers of Calvin, and some of Luther. The Electors or rulers of the Palatinate for many years were Protestants, but in 1690, the Elector, John William, a devoted adherent of the Roman church, tried to bring his people back to the old faith.

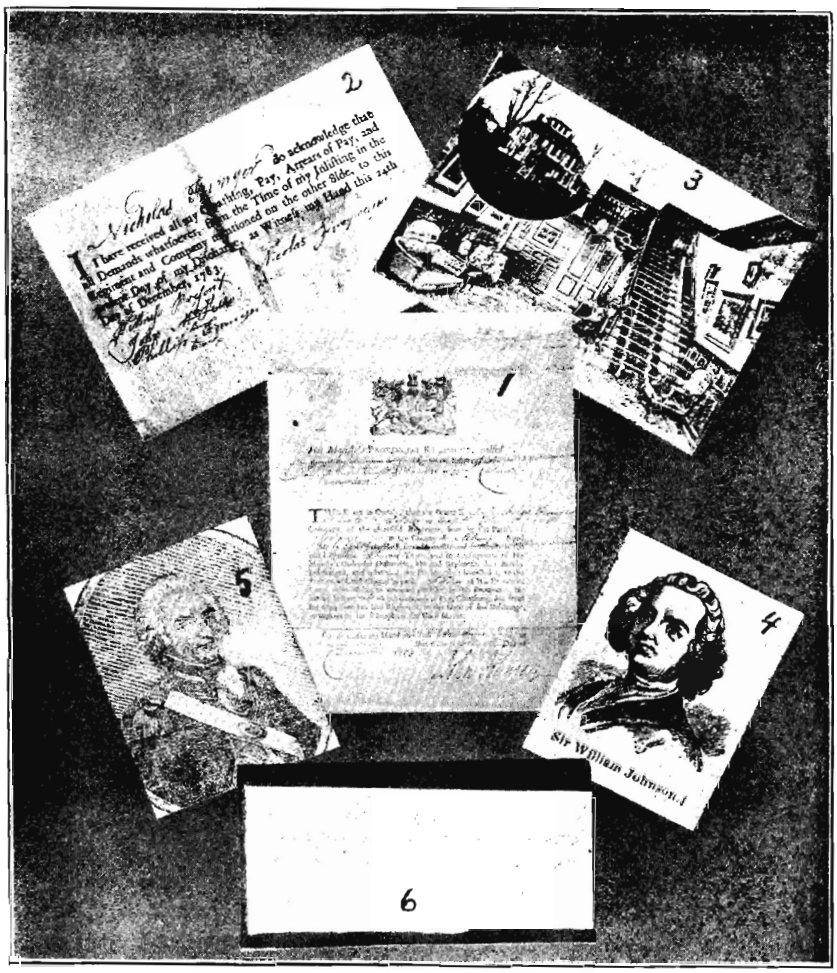
"From its position the Palatinate became both the cause and the theatre of that long war between Louis XIVof France and nearly the rest of Europe. Louis wished to fulfil the desire and dream of every French ruler,—to make the Rhine the eastern boundary of France. Turrene, Louis' general, laid waste the Palatinate to the west bank of the Rhine. Two Electors, unable to bear such oppression, died of broken hearts. Louis claimed the Palatinate for his brother Philip. The League of Augsburg was formed against him, the soul of the combination being William, Prince of Orange. In this war Louis' generals again overran the Palatinate to chastise its people for receiving kindly the French Protestants who left France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. General Montclas, accordingly, gave the people three days to leave their homes. The villages and towns were burned, the castles and churches destroyed, the ashes of the Emperors in the tombs at Spires were scattered to the winds. Many of the people perished of hunger, but as Macaulay says : 'Enough survived to fill the towns of Europe with beggars who had once been prosperous shopkeepers and farmers.' The ruins softened by time, still remain as reminders of Louis' wrath, and as a warning to France that United Germany shall never permit the like to occur again.

"This blow, although hard for the Palatines to bear, was really the means of their deliverance; for, while Louis was thus seeking a personal vengeance, William had become firmly seated on the throne of England ; and thus he brought in opposition to France the power that was to emancipate Europe, destroy the fleets of France, and drive her armies from every continent. Once more, during the war of the Spanish succession, the Palatinate was despoiled. But, in this instance, the greatest general the world ever saw taught not only the French but the people of Europe that France was not invincible. To Marlborough belongs the credit of making Britain feared by the sovereigns of the continent, and showing the oppressed that there they might find an asylum. During the time when he was all-powerful in England, was passed the Naturalization Act under which refugees from France and other countries found a home in England or its colonies.

"In the spring of 1708 fifty-two Palatines, led by their Lutheran minister, Joshua Kockerthal, landed in England and petitioned to be sent to America. The Board of Trade recommended 'that they be settled on the Hudson River, in the Province of New York, where they may be useful, particularly in the production of naval stores, and as a frontier against the French and Indians.' It was further recommended 'that they be given agricultural tools and be sent out with Lord Lovelace, the recently appointed Governor of New York.' They arrived there in due time and were located at Quassaick Creek, just where the city of Newburg now stands, a name which is probably a perpetuation of the name of the then reigning house of Newburg of the Palatinate.

"About May, 1709, large numbers of people came down the Rhine to Rotterdam on their way to London. They came in such numbers and so penniless that the people of Rotterdam were put to straits to supply them with the necessaries of life. The British Ministry consented to receive 5,000 of them, and to privide means for their transportation. Others followed rapidly, and by June the number in London reached 7,000. There was apparently no cessation to the stream of people. The English became alarmed. Queen Anne and the Government tried to stop them. Men were sent to Holland and up the Rhine to turn them back. The Elector Palatine, John William, tried to keep his subjects. All these efforts were in a measure unavailing, and not until October, when the number in England had reached about 15,000, did this strange emigration cease.

"The question that now confronted the Queen, the Ministry, and in fact the best men of the Kingdom, was what to do with this large addition to the population. It was a new problem. It was fortunate for these poor people that their general demeanor and their devotion to the Protestant religion had enlisted the active personal sympathy of not only "good Queen Anne" and the mighty Marlborough, but also of the cultured Sunderland, of the cautious Godolphin, and of the fearless and broad-minded Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury. For their present subsistence the Queen allowed them nine pence a day, and she ordered army tents to be supplied to them from the Tower. Warehouses not in use were given over by their owners as shelters. By command of the Queen collections were taken up for their benefit in the churches throughout the land. After some days' deliberations the Board of Trade resolved to settle some of the Palatines within the Kingdom. Accordingly a bounty of £5 a head was offered to parishes that would receive and settle the foreigners. While many were accepted on these terms because they were clever artisans, and doubtless became in a generation or two absorbed in the English population, a large number of those thus accepted merely because of the bounty were soon virtually compelled to return to Blackheath. An attempt to settle 600 on Scilly Island resulted in failure, costing nearly £1,500.



1 and 2, Copy of Discharge from Regiment, given by Sir John Johnson. 3 View of Johnson Hall, the residence of Sir Wm. Johnson. 4 Sir William Johnson. 5 Sir John Johnson. 6 Copy of old receipt given by Sir Wm. Johnson.

A contract to place 500 on Barbadoes, in the West Indies, was apparently not carried out. Ireland absorbed 3,800 of them who formed prosperous settlements in Munster. The Carolinas received 100 families. Death claimed 1,000 on Blackheath ; about 800 were returned to their homes, and many enlisted in the English army. While they thus appeared as clay in the potter's hand, there is no doubt that the unanimous desire of these exiled people was to reach America, and strangely enough a complete solution to the problem was not to be given by the concensus of the intelligence and Christian devotion of England. It so happened that about this time the four Mohawk chiefs that form the subject of one of Addison's pleasant papers were in London under the guidance of Peter Schuyler and Col. Nicholson, and in their sight-seeing tour they were taken to see the foreigners of Blackheath. Touched by their misery, but more probably eager to appear generous, they invited the Palatines to America, and gave the Queen a grant of land on the Schoharie for their benefit.

"The idea of sending them to America was favored by Robert Hunter who was coming out as governor of New York. Ten ships with 3,200 Palatines on board set sail in March, 1710; nine of them reached New York in June and July, with a loss of 470 lives. One ship was wrecked on Long Island. This incident gave rise to the legend that the ship, lured on shore by false beacons, was robbed, burned by pirates, and all on board killed. A light is said to be sometimes seen from the eastern part of the Island, which from its fancied resemblance to a burning ship is called the Palatine ship. This furnished Whittier a theme for one of his poems.

"It is from this New York colony that the German U. E. Loyalists of the counties of Dundas and Stormont are descended. There were some additions to the colony from Germany from this time till 1774, but they were of an individual character. No U. E. Loyalist from any other German source ever came to these counties. It has been the prevalent error both of historians and of the people to believe that the founders of these counties were the descendants of the Hollanders who were the original owners of New Netherlands (now New York). There is scarcely a name of Dutch origin on the roll of the King's Royal Regiment of New York. In fact, nearly all the Hollanders of the Hudson were rebels.

"The survivors of the Atlantic voyage were domiciled at Nuttan Island for five months, until lands could be surveyed for them. Before they left for their new homes eighty-four orphan children were apprenticed to the people of New York. It was the intention of Gov. Hunter to employ the Palatines in producing tar from the pine for the use of the British navy. There was very little pine near the Schoharie and the Mohawk, so the government bought 6,000 acres of land from Robert Livingstone, on the east side of the

Hudson river, and placed some of the refugees there, and some on the west side on 600 acres of crown lands, possibly because both of these sites were nearer New York. Huts were built and the next spring some commenced the production of tar, while a number enlisted for service against the French in Canada. The invasion was a failure owing to the loss of the British fleet under Sir Hovenden Walker in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, consequently the land troops did not march beyond Albany.

"During the summer the Palatines began to murmur, and after a time quit work. They had got the idea that they were to be made slaves and were not to be allowed to till the soil. Their excuses were, bad food, poor clothing and no pay for their military services. Moreover, they found that the land was unfit for cultivation. Governor Hunter came and pacified them, they agreed to fulfil the contract they had entered into, but he had no sooner gone than the discontent manifested itself more plainly than ever. Hunter returned, sent for troops from Albany and disarmed the few that had arms. Under fear they returned to work, at which they continued till winter. By the next spring the Governor, who had expended his private fortune in the mistaken idea that tar in paying quantities could be made from the northern pines, found that the government in England, now under Harley and St. John, would not countenance the projects of their predecessors nor recoup him for his expenditure of over £20,000. There was nothing to do but abandon the tar project. The Palatines were informed that they would have to shift for themselves, the Governor advising that they seek employment with farmers in New York and New Jersey to support their families until they were recalled to fulfil their contract. They were not to be allowed to remove to any other province unless they wished to be treated as deserters, brought back and imprisoned. Notwithstanding these orders only a few stayed on the Livingstone manor. Thirty families moved south on some land they purchased in fee from Henry Beekman. There they founded the town of Rhinebeck, which bears the name to-day. A few went to the 'West Camp,' the name of the settlement on the west side of the Hudson. The greater portion had their hearts set on the lands of the Schoharie, granted to them by Queen Anne. They waited patiently to hear from the seven deputies they had dispatched secretly to look for lands there, to make arrangements with the Indians and to find out the best means of getting to what they called their 'promised land.' The report was favorable, so a small party in the winter of 1712-13 stole away and arrived in Schoharie where they were to experience hardships and annoyances almost equal to those they had known in the Fatherland. Without food or shelter they must have perished but for the kindness of the Dutch of Albany and of the Indians who showed them where to find edible roots. In the spring a second party of about 100 families joined them. No sooner had they arrived in the valley than the Governor, soured

by the failure of his pet theory, for which the Palatines were in no way to blame, ordered them not to settle upon their land. From necessity they refused to obey. Then commenced the long fight with Schuyler, Livingstone, Wileman and Vrooman, the large land owners in Albany. For ten years the fight went on. Some bought their land, others became tenants, and some moved to adjacent lands on the Mohawk.

"Since 1710 the emigrants from Germany had been going to Pennsylvania, no doubt because of the unfavorable reports from the New York colonies. In 1772 Sir William Keith, Governor of Pennsylvania, accompanied Governor Burnett, of New York, to Albany to meet the Indians in a great council. While there Governor Keith heard of the dissatisfaction of the Palatines. He knew their value as colonists and being compassionate as well as politic, he invited all to settle on grants beside their German countrymen in Pennsylanvia, where they would be accorded 'freedom and justice.' Fully two-thirds accepted the offer. This was their third immigration. Is it any wonder that 175,000 Germans of Pennsylvania, half the population in 1775, remained neutral or took the rebel side? It may be put down as one of the mistakes of the British that they did not cultivate by kindly acts the friendship of those German settlers, and furnish them leaders in whom both Britain and Germany would have confidence. This would have been comparatively easy, as subsequent events have proved. Many years after the struggle was over hundreds of Germans in Pennsylvania, after a trial of republican government, found homes in Upper Canada, where they could enjoy the blessings of British institutions.

"But how fared those who remained on the Schoharie and the Mohawk? For nearly forty years they were unmolested. Only those who know something of the thrift and energy of their descendants in Eastern Ontario along the St. Lawrence can form any idea of the progress made by their ancestors in the Mohawk Valley. Situated on the rich alluvial flats, the finest and most fertile lands in the Province, they soon became rich and prosperous. The gently sloping hills and winding river formed a picturesque scene that must have reminded them of their old home on the Rhine. But the spoiler of their vine-cottage in the Palatinate, finds them even in the valley of the Hudson. England and France were soon to engage in the final struggle for the possession of this continent. In November, 1757, Belletre with his French and Indians swept through the valley, and burned every house and barn on the north side of the Mohawk. The majority of the settlers saved their lives by crossing the river and entering the fort, but forty were killed, and more than a hundred carried away as prisoners. The south side was visited next year by another war party. In this raid fewer were killed but the destruction of property was as great.

"It was fortunate for Britain that a man of the ability and integrity of Sir William Johnston lived on the Mohawk. He secured and retained the good will and devotion not only of the Indians but also of the Palatines. After Canada was taken by the British, quietness and happiness reigned on the Mohawk for twelve years. But there were signs of the coming storm that was to devastate this beautiful valley, and again drive the Palatines from their homes when the fortunes of war went against them.

"United States writers with characteristic unfairness have hinted that if he had lived Sir William would have sided with the rebels. Sabine hints that he committed suicide rather than take the Loyalist side. It was wholly due to Sir William that Northern New York produced more Loyalists than any other similar section in the thirteen colonies. Again, it may be said that it was owing to the apathy of his son, Sir John, in the early days of the struggle, that the rebels gained an advantage around Albany that was never recovered.

"The Palatines were divided in their opinion but the majority were loyal. For years the enemies of Britain were busy sowing the seeds of dissension among them. A few years previous to the war Sir William settled on his estate about 500 Scotch emigrants, a large number of whom were Roman Catholics of the Clan MacDonell. The enemies of Sir William went among the Palatines and told them that it was the intention to use the Highlanders and Indians to drive them from their lands. To some of the Palatines anyone not of the Reformed faith was hateful, and by these the stories were believed, because the Highlanders when appearing in public wore the full Highland dress, including dirk, pistol and claymore. Many meetings were held, yet little impression was made by the rebel emissaries in the settlements. The leaders of the Loyalists must be silenced. A bold stroke was resolved upon. In December, 1775, Philip Schuyler with 4,000 New England troops was sent to disarm the Loyalists on the Mohawk, and to exact assurance of neutrality from Sir John Johnston and his friends. Sir John granted everything; arms were given up, and he agreed not to leave the country if his property and that of his friends were not touched. Some Palatines and Highlanders were taken as hostages and sent to Connecticut. Although Schuyler got all he asked for, still the rebels must be fed in a way that would not cost them anything. Under pretense that all arms were not given up, since the Highlanders kept their dirks, he declared the agreement broken and gave free license to his followers to plunder. The cattle, horses, pigs and poultry needed, belonging to the Loyalists, were taken; the church was looted; the vault cantaining the remains of Sir William Johnston was broken open and the lead casket stolen and melted into bullets. For this Schuyler received the thanks of Congress.

"Thus in direct violation of a solemn agreement was the destruction of property on the Mohawk begun by the rebels. Could the authors of such

outrages expect any mercy from Sir John Johnston, from John Butler and his son, Walter Butler, and their followers, when they swept down on this valley again and again during the war, when they returned to their old homes simply to despoil the spoilers now in possession?

"Sir John after being subjected to petty annoyances all winter, heard from his friends in Albany that Schuyler intended to release him from his parole, and at the same time take him prisoner. Losing no time he hurriedly buried his papers, and trusting to a negro servant to bury his plate, gathered about 200 followers and started by an unfrequented route to Montreal. They arrived there during the last week of June, the day after the city, recently evacuated by the rebel invaders, was entered by Sir Guy Carleton. On the journey they had suffered severely from hunger, as they could not in their haste prepare supplies for nineteen days; and soon their principal food had been leeks and the young leaves of the beech. During the last days of the toilsome march many from exhaustion fell by the way. The Indians of Caughnawaga were sent out to the rescue. All were brought in safe to Montreal.

"Properly to understand the hardships of the Loyalists on the Mohawk it should be borne in mind that they knew of no safe means of escape. On the north all Canada except Quebec was in possession of the rebels, and the Continental armies controlled the old frequented highways leading to the British headquarters to the south. Imprisonment or death from hunger or frost was the only alternative for all that would not forsake their allegiance to their King.

"As soon as Sir John arrived in Montreal scouts were sent out to the Mohawk to show the way to those who wished to come to Montreal and the British posts, Chambly and Ile-aux-Noir, on the Richelieu. On July 7th Sir John Johnston was granted the privilege of raising a battalion from among his followers and the Loyalists around Johnstown on the Mohawk. This battalion was called 'The King's Royal Regiment of New York,' or 'The Royal Yorkers,' or 'Royal Greens.' Recruiting went on and in the fall the battalion was complete. In 1780 another battalion was formed. A very large number, in fact the majority, of each of these battalions were Palatines. Butler's Rangers also contained not a few Palatines. A very moderate estimate places the number of Palatines who served in the various corps and who settled in Dundas and adjoining counties at about 600. This does not include those refugees unfit for service, or those who would not enlist, or those who came here after the peace. It is an estimate of the able-bodied soldiers who survived the various campaigns of six years border warfare and garrison duty at the several posts. How many lost their lives in the hazardous enterprises that the corps took part in, or how many died in prison or were hanged

as spies, is not known, but the number must have been considerable. Most of the officers were English or Scotch. This is accounted for by the fact that the Highlanders who had recently settled on the Mohawk had before emigrating seen active service in various grades in the British army. The Palatines had had no such military training.

"In the spring of 1784 the several regiments were settled upon the lands allotted to them along the banks of the St. Lawrence, from Charlottenburg in Glengarry to the Bay of Quinte. The future homes of these vigorous pioneers were not determined by chance. The Highlanders longed for a highland settlement. The Scotch Presbyterians and the Palatine Lutherans and Palatine Presbyterians asked to be placed in separate communities where they might enjoy the consolations of their own religion. Accordingly in acceding to this petition the authorities with a wonderful foresight so arranged the several conflicting interests of nationality and religion that the utmost harmony has prevailed. The Highland Roman Catholics were placed farthest east beside their French co-religionists; west of them the Scotch Presbyterians; then the Palatines—some Lutherans, some Presbyterians, speaking a different language and forming a barrier between the English to the west, and the Scotch and French to the east. Thus was laid the foundation of the Ontario that was yet to be, the common bond being the love of British institutions, which is as strong to-day in their descendants as it was in those who risked everything for a 'United Empire' so that Britain should be the controlling power in America.

"The Palatines were not novices at clearing away the forest and bringing the land quickly under cultivation. They had readily become the most serviceable and reliable of soldiers; cut off from home and family, they had under Sir John Johnston and the Butlers for seven years held the rebels at bay in Central New York and swept the country in raid after raid from Oswego to the borders of Pennsylvania yet now they showed that they had not forgotten the arts of peace. They returned to the implements of husbandry and won in a new field victories not less splendid than their triumphs amid the ruins of their old homes. They were aided for two years by supplies from the government and in the third year were not only self-sustaining but actually had grain for export. Although settled in the wilderness far from centres of population, they knew something of the advantages of older settlements. To acquire such advantages as soon as possible was their aim from the beginning.

"It is worthy of note that the first Protestant church in the Province of Canada was built by the Lutheran Palatines on the banks of the St. Lawrence about three miles below the present village of Morrisburg. It was commenced in 1789 and finished the next year. The first pastor was Rev. Samuel

Schwerdfeger, who along with his family was imprisoned by the rebels for his persistence in exhorting his flock on the Mohawk to retain their allegiance to their King.

"The hardy Palatines now after four migrations were forced to hew new homes for themselves out of the primeval forests of North America. The growth of the settlement, the individual experiences, the persistent and effective defence of their new homes against their invading enemy in 1813, their wise and loyal efforts for constitutional reform in 1837, all form important chapters in the development of that happy, prosperous, progressive and intelligent people that now enjoy and prize the privileges so dearly bought by their ancestors more than a hundred years ago.

"An article on 'The Loyalists of the American Revolution,' appeared in the Quarterly Review of October, 1898, and received notice in an annual publication of the library of the Provincial University. Therein the statement was made that the U. E. Loyalists were 'drawn from the official, professional and commercial classes,' and that they were a 'melancholy procession of weeping pilgrims.' To say that position or wealth or profession, or any other selfish motive determined the choice of the Loyalists is far from the truth, and we should not allow it to go unchallenged. It was principle, not place, that caused their adherence to the old order of things. Loyalists were found among all classes, all occupations, all denominations, and all nationalities represented in the colonies. To refute the charge that it was the classes that remained loyal our attention is directed to the German, Scotch, English and Irish of New York who were prosperous artisans and farmers on the Mohawk and who became in a short time the prosperous artisans and farmers of the St. Lawrence and the Bay of Quinte. Moreover, the U. E. Loyalists were not a 'melancholy procession of weeping pilgrims,' but a determined band of the most stout-hearted, upright, incorruptible people of the provinces, conscious of the righteousness of their choice, and relying on a faith in themselves that no adversity of fortune could shake. Does anyone acquainted with the history of this country believe that a nation like Canada had as a foundation 'melancholy weeping pilgrims?' We do not hope for American writers to say anything very praiseworthy of the U. E. Loyalists, but Canadians holding prominent positions, which add effectiveness and respect to their opinions, should, at least, be fair."

Previous to the settlement of the U. E. Loyalists in the front of these counties the land had been surveyed, and the lots numbered and placarded. The hardships experienced during the route into the Canadian wilderness we have merely touched upon. Its incidents were thrilling. Arriving at Montreal the soldiers with their families continued their course to New Johnstown (Cornwall) where they met the Government Agent and at once proceeded to draw

by lot the land which had been granted them. The lots were numbered on small slips of paper placed in a hat when each soldier in turn had his "draw." The system worked fairly well and by exercising a spirit of mutual exchange it frequently resulted that old comrades who had in battle stood side by side secured adjacent lots. The boats laden with "pioneer freight" proceeded up the river; as each soldier arrived at his lot, he disembarked with his family and his small belongings, and thus the first settlers landed in the County of Dundas on the 29th of June, 1784.

The scene of their landing was not a pleasant one. Before them was everything to dwarf their ambitions. The gloomy, uninviting forest, the forbidding shore, the unbroken turf, and the ever recurring recollection of their good old Mohawk Valley homes must have brought a tear to many a maiden's eye. But full arrangements had been made for the settlement of the Loyalists in Canada. Each field-officer received five thousand acres of land; each captain three thousand: each subaltern two thousand: each non-commissioned officer and private two hundred in addition to fifty acres more for his wife and each child. Besides this each of the latter was entitled to a grant of 200 acres on attaining the age of twenty-one years. In this way the greater part of the townships of Mountain and Winchester was drawn by children of the U. E. Loyalists. Although the Loyalists had a rough thoroughfare to travel yet they were unremitting in their labors, and in October, only a few months after their landing, statistics show that they had not only built habitations for themselves but had cleared about two-thirds of an acre of land for each man.

While we do not desire to be over lavish of sympathy yet we owe much to the United Empire Loyalists of our county. They labored cheerfully. Although they had not the extremities of hardship to endure yet if we had their toils doled out to us to-day we would deem ourselves the most miserable, the most oppressed of the human race. They had formerly been used to snug homes, well stored, roomy farm houses, or perhaps those stately old colonial mansions wherein reigned a hospitality all but princely. Now many of them had descended to the log shanty with its rude furniture and fixtures. But even amid their primitive surroundings they prospered. True indeed was this to a large extent among the U. E. Loyalist settlements in Canada, but the rule has, however, some painful exceptions. Among other authorities in this regard we might refer to Charles G. D. Roberts who in his history of Canada, speaking of the hardships of the Loyalists in the Lake Region in the year 1788, when the crops were a failure, says: "Its memory comes down to us under the name of the "Hungry year." The people had to dig those wild, tuberous roots which children know as ground nuts. Butter nuts and beech nuts were sought with eager pains. Men sold their farms for a little flour or even the coarsest bran. The early basswood were gathered and boiled with a weed

called lamb-quarter and pig-weed and the wild Indian cabbage. Game of all kinds was abundant, but powder and shot were scarce. Gaunt men crept with poles striving to knock down wild pigeons, or angled all day with awkward home-made hooks for a few chub or perch to keep their families from starvation. In one settlement a beef-bone was passed from house to house that each family might boil it a little while and so get a flavor in the pot of unsalted bran soup. A few of the weak and aged actually died of starvation during these famine months, and others were poisoned by eating noxious roots which they gathered in the woods. As the summer wore on, however, the heads of wheat, oats and barley began to grow plump. People gathered hungrily to the fields to pluck and devour the green heads. Boiled, these were a luxury, and hope stole back to the starving settlement." Though the pioneers of Dundas toiled hard, we are glad that no such period of extreme want as that pictured by Mr. Roberts was ever recorded in our local annals. Then, as a rule, the Loyalists were men of great physical endurance. We are told by one historian that nothing in their history was more remarkable than their longevity. Several lived to enjoy their half-pay upwards of half a century, and so common were the ages of eighty-five, ninety and ninety-five that the saying, "Loyalist half-pay officers never die," was oft repeated.

Not long after its first settlement the christening of our county is recorded. The County of Dundas was named in honor of Henry Dundas, Viscount Melville, son of Rt. Hon. Robert Dundas, born 1741, died 1811. The Dundases of Arniston were descended from George Dundas, of Dundas, sixteenth in descent from the Dunbars, Earls of March. Macaulay tells us that Henry Dundas, the Lord Advocate of Scotland, was an able and versatile politician; he was created Lord Melville, and shortly afterwards returned into private life.

Although the pioneer usually constructed his house of logs, yet several of the U. E. Loyalists who settled along the front of Dundas departed from that custom and built for themselves substantial homes more in keeping with their former dwellings. Along the St. Lawrence a few of these stately old houses still remain. A historic charm surrounds them and a resurrection of forgotten incidents would furnish stories of interest. The following article, a description of a U. E. Loyalist's house, was taken from the columns of the Morrisburg Courier, the writer appearing under the nom de plume of "Will Lee:"

"People who delight in antiquities and are fond of viewing and inspecting articles and implements in use before the dawn of the nineteenth century cannot find more of them or find them in a better state of preservation in any part of the Province than in the County of Dundas. When the first settlers took up their abode here so wide was the choice of building material and so

superior the timber used that many of those old houses still stand, with the exception of a few alterations and repairs the same as when they were built, over 100 years ago. Prominent among these is one situated midway between the village of Morrisburg and the battlefield of Crysler's Farm, on lot 21, con. 1, township of Williamsburg. It is a large, substantial frame house, painted white, and known among the friends of the genial owner, M. D. Willard, as the 'White House.' The farm lot upon which it is built was drawn in 1784 by Daniel Myers, a U. E. Loyalist, and in the year following he built the house mentioned. He however made it do duty for many years after as an inn, and it was known to the traveller as the 'Halfway House,' being located centrally between Cornwall and Prescott. Here on the banks of the St. Lawrence it stood when the Bastile fell. It was not a new house when the Irish were in open insurrection in 1798. It was a well known inn when the army of Napoleon was overthrown at the battle of Waterloo. At the time of the Rebellion of 1837 it was looked upon as an old house, and when in 1842 Charles Dickens passed down the St. Lawrence in a steamboat it was 57 years old. Although the furniture in it now is modern and not different from that in the houses of the people living around about, there are preserved in the attic numerous books, pieces of furniture, harness, trunks, safes, a poll-table, newspaper files, cutlery, etc., that were manufactured and did service in the eighteenth century. Here in one corner is a quaint old sign-board, measuring 2½ by 3½ feet, swinging in a frame, and upon which are the words painted, 'D. Myers' Inn, 1815.' Hanging on a rafter over 100 years old is next observed a lady's side-saddle, purchased by the father of the present owner of the house eighty years ago from a lady in Montreal who had long before that time acquired it in France. It is hand-made, chiefly of alligator skin, and of the best quality, as were mostly all the manufactures of the last century. Cumbrous eel-skin pocket-books tied up with leather strings similar to those now used with moccasins, are here to be seen, all of them bulging out with old manuscripts. These are found in a curious old-fashioned safe, about two and a half feet square, opening from the top, and containing a hidden lock. Its key is immense. If it would not bother a professional burglar much to ascertain how the safe looks inside, I am of the opinion that it is fireproof. We were interested in a large chest which contained many books, most of them modern, and also in an old ledger, kept by J. M. Willard, containing many familiar names of old residents, all of whom have passed away. The newspapers in the files were printed in Montreal early in the 18th century and a perusal of them cannot fail to be of much interest. The farm property in connection with this house is valuable, as the land is fertile with plenty of good timber, some of which cut off this farm is actually used at present as pillars in the French cathedral at Montreal. This cathe-

dral is one of the greatest attractions to American tourists visiting the city. The timber was cut and forwarded to that place by Col. John Crysler."

Along the St. Lawrence in the front of Matilda another historic house is found by the wayside. In early days it was termed the "Blue House," on account of its color, and was a conspicuous mark for river men when ascending the dangerous Rapid du Plat. In later years this building became known as the "Findley House." Although erected shortly after the first settlement of the county it is still standing, and when removed in 1891 on account of the canal enlargement the frame work was found quite sound, thus showing that the U. E. Loyalists were as staunch in the construction of their homes as they were in the idea of giving up all their worldly property in defence of a principle of right in which they believed they were serving their God, their country, and their King.

The occupants of the "Blue House" dispensed a liberal hospitality. At one time it was owned by a Mr. Patterson, a Scotchman, who had formerly grown rich as a fur trader in Western Canada. He married a daughter of the late Hon. John Munro, who was among the first in Upper Canada to receive the title of "honorable." After the death of Mr. Patterson his widow became the wife of Col. Thomas Frazer, father of Col. Richard Duncan Frazer. Later the property came into the hands of the Findley family, Mrs. Findley being a niece of Mr. Patterson. The stage-coach, which first made its appearance in Upper Canada in 1798, passed the old "Blue House," and many distinguished Canadians and Europeans oftened journeyed from Montreal to Upper Canada, and during such a trip the "Blue House" was usually made a stopping place.

The location of this historic house, at the head of Rapid du Plat, increased its attractiveness. It was a famous centre for tourists, a sort of rendezvous for the aristocracy who came "up country," and letters received there were frequently addressed, "Blue House, Rapid du Plat, Upper Canada." The furniture of this place was also antique, and some of it to-day is zealously preserved in the beautiful Farlinger residence at Morrisburg, while other pieces we believe were taken to Toronto and presented to a historical society of that city.

The "Munro House," on lot 7, con. 1, was another historic dwelling. It was built in excellent style by Col. John Munro. Here also many prominent individuals were entertained, among whom was a member of royalty, none other than the Duke of Kent, father of our late beloved Queen. He remained one night at the "Munro House." The presence of His Highness in Upper Canada was an event of interest, and preparatory to his visit at Col. Munro's

special appartments were placed in readiness for the Royal guest and his attendants.

Many other ancient buildings and quaint and rare relics are laden with memories rich in interest. The front of the county was especially favored in that regard, and it is to be regretted that a museum was not established here fifty years ago, or a historical society founded even now, to gather and preserve these historic articles before they are lost forever or suffered to decay for want of proper care.

CHAPTER IV.

Who, that in distant lands has chanc'd to roam,
Ne'er thrill'd with pleasure at the name of home?
—J. T. WATSON.

DOMESTIC LIFE.

THE settlers of Dundas in "the old days" were surrounded by all the vicissitudes of pioneer life. The land was clad with the sturdy oak and pine, the stalwart elm and ash, and trees of many other varieties, including our own national tree, the stately maple.

The first task in connection with settlement was to clear sufficient space for the erection of the rude dwelling, which was devoid of exterior adornment, yet happy was the settler when it was completed, for then he had a home. The primitive shanties were all quite similar in architecture but of various sizes, according to the number of members of family. Many of these structures were about 20x15 feet, one story, and some even smaller. The walls were formed of logs, roughly notched at the ends, and piled one above another to the height of seven or eight feet, while the spaces between the logs were chinked and carefully plastered within and without with clay mortar. Openings for a door and window were provided. Smooth, straight poles were laid lengthwise on the walls to serve as supports for the roof, which, at first, was thatched, but later was composed of strips of elm bark four or five feet in length by two or three feet in width. These were placed in rows over-lapping one another and fastened to the poles by withs. As successor to the bark roof we find the trough or concave-convex roof, formed of pieces of basswood split and hollowed, and when properly placed formed a covering which was considered weather-proof.

We have said that openings for door and window were left. This was easily arranged, but the difficulty arose in procuring material with which to close the openings. The window, however, was small, and for a time was covered until four glass panes, 7 x 9 inches, were put in. The absence of a door

was unpleasant. Perhaps for a time a blanket suspended from the inside served the purpose until by the aid of the whip-saw enough lumber was manufactured to make a door. An instance is related of an early settler of Mountain township, afterwards prominent, whose coat served as a door for some time.

The shanty chimney was indeed unique, made of rounded poles notched at the ends, placed together and well plastered with mud (clay), which, when dried, formed a fire-proof coating. Chimneys of rough stones soon came into use; many of these still occupy a place in the houses which they both serve and dominate.

The floor of the shanty was composed of logs split in two and flattened so as to make a tolerably even surface. The whole interior constituted but a single room, at the one end of which was the huge fire-place, constructed of flat stones, with a fireback of field stones which was carried up as high as the walls to the base of the chimney. Chairs and table were rudely constructed by the aid of an axe. Holes were made in the walls and wooden pins placed therein to accommodate the various articles of clothing, as well as pans, etc. If the shanty was high enough the attic was made use of, and a ladder in one corner provided means of ascent. Between the fire-place and the angle made for the stairs the recess was used for storing hearth utensils, commonly called the pot-hole.

At the end of the room distant from the fire-place were the beds. The bedsteads as first constructed were attached to the wall, a sort of stationary device. Following these we find the high, moveable bedsteads, the posts towering towards the ceiling. Many of the older residents of to-day can vividly picture those old time sleeping racks. The bed proper being a good distance from the floor, sufficient space was secured underneath for the children's crib (trundle bed) to be stowed away during the day. Hanging about the base of the senior bed was a curtain. These beds were generally good, but owing to their height some ingenuity was required in order to get into them. The bunk came in as an article of utility, being useful as a seat by day and a bed at night. Notwithstanding the improvised bedsteads what sweet rest and solid comfort followed the close of the day in the home of the early cottager. The following rhyme, recalled by a Matilda resident, portrays the situation very well:

> " With a three-legged stool and a table to match,
> And the door of the shanty locked wi' a latch,
> Some grog in the cupboard, some praties and male,
> A cow and a pig, and that's worth a good dale."

Cooking utensils then used would now be a curiosity. The long handled frying-pan came in for special favor. Did the good housewife wish to prepare

pancakes or bacon? If so she used the long handled frying-pan, and to turn the pancake with a toss without letting it fall into the fire was a feat requiring some skill. The baking of bread formed an important part of the duties of the manipulator of the pastry board. Various methods were employed, earliest among which was the bake-kettle. In this large kettle, fitted with a tight cover, was placed the huge lump of dough. The kettle was then deposited in a hollow made in the ashes and over and about it were drawn the live coals from the fire-place. Then the bread would bake. How delicious a flavor it possessed when the cover was lifted and the large brown well baked loaf removed! The bake-oven next came into use. Brick or stone was used in its construction, stone more commonly; brick being used for that purpose by the more well to do. The ovens were more commodious and the work could be better executed than by means of the bake-kettle. The great batches of bread, hop-yeast or salt-rising, and the wholesome and appetizing cakes and pies were delicious, we are assured by many of the grandmothers of Dundas.

The fire-place was an important factor in every home. By its aid was performed the various styles of cooking and baking. To some of these we have already referred. The large crane which looked down on the glowing hearth could be swung to or from the fire. From the crane would be suspended the great iron pot, or perchance, following the precedent of the red men, a piece of meat was hung thereon to roast, to be served upon the return of the weary bread-winner from his day's toil.

There were no matches in those early days, and hence fire was obtained in a peculiar manner. Pieces of flint and steel properly manipulated produced the original spark which quickly ignited a piece of punk or dried fungus usually found in the hearts of decayed beech or maple trees. Often these fire appliances were carried on the person of the settler. Then again the fire on the hearth was hardly ever allowed to die out. Upon retiring some ashes were pulled over the hardwood coals and these would remain alive all night. This plan sometimes failed; and an old settler remarks that when he was a boy he often had to crawl out of his warm bed and run through the frosty air for quite a distance to fetch some live coals or "borrow fire," as we might term it, from the house of a neighbor. Later, the introduction of the lucifer match was welcomed. As a means of light the fireplace was also useful. The great blaze rising from the antique hearth would light for some time the room sufficiently for the members of the family to read or sew. Other means of light were also available. Among these was numbered the cotton wick in the saucer of oil or melted tallow, the protruding end of the wick being fired. This primitive method was succeeded by the tallow candle. The big brass candlestick with snuffers and tray was not only useful but ornamental

on the clean, white table. "Snuff the candle" was a common expression, and with the absence of snuffers the fingers were dexteriously used, although the plan required rapid action in order to get rid of the burning wick. The grandmother of the home could perform this feat with deftness. The candles at first were prepared by dipping the wicks in the hot tallow and then allowing them to cool. The repetition of this practice would place considerable body of tallow about the wick. These candles, which were sometimes called dips, were the best, although the process of manufacture was tedious. Later the candle mould came into use and the good housewife ever afterwards had an ample supply. Still later the kerosene lamp displaced the candle, and the dawn of the electric age has induced our villages to discard even this latter luminant. And in a few years who knows but that the farm houses will be lighted by electricity.

The regime of the fireplace at length closed. The earliest stoves we believe were constructed of tin, and when a fire was placed therein would heat the room very quickly. "The Yankee Notion" was one of the early cook stoves in Dundas; many others are also mentioned. Interesting would one of these now be—great clumsy things, capable of consuming large quantities of fuel.

The wooden age, for such we might term the pioneer period, possessed many interesting devices. Strips of moosewood bark were often used in hanging a door and sometimes even that was abandoned and the door just set in place. Those were not the days of robberies or other later day annoyances and hence the locking of the shanty door was little thought of, and in most cases a log rolled against the door from the inner side kept the inmates secure from the attack of wolves and other animals which were the chief cause of alarm to the inhabitants of the forest. The old wooden latch was, however, well devised. It was lifted from the outside by means of a leather string which passed through the door. The rap of the visitor gave rise to the trite saying, "pull the string and walk in." To find the string on the latch, remarked an aged Mountaineer, was indeed a happy discovery. At night the string was pulled inside and thus the door was fastened while the inmates slept.

One of the greatest inconveniences of the early days was the absence of mills. When the U. E. Loyalists settled along the front the British Government did everything possible to assist them in overcoming the disadvantages then existing. Boats were placed at their disposal so they might be accommodated by taking their grist to Cornwall, but this, however, was a hard task, owing to the turbulent waters of the Long Sault. Again the Government furnished the settlers portable corn-mills. These were operated by hand like the turning of a coffee-mill, but heavy was the labor and slow the progress. Then, again, this was generally the work of the women, which reminded one of the Hebrew women of old of whom we have the touching

Scriptural allusion: "Two women shall be grinding at the mill, the one shall be taken and the other left." If the modest wives and maidens of to-day, in preparing the family meal, will reflect on the time when the grinding of the wheat or corn was a part of the duties of those early grandmothers, how happy they should be with their present conveniences. Then they had not the necessaries of life; now we have the luxuries. But our ancestors invented improvements along the line of wheat and corn grinding. Some of them we will endeavor to describe. On a forked upright post well sunken into the ground a long pole was balanced. To one end of the pole was attached a block of wood so shaped and rounded as to fit into a hollow in a large stump or wooden block. To the other end of the pole was attached a rope. The corn being placed in the hollow block or stump and the pole being worked by means of the rope, the descent of the upper block crushed the corn or wheat. This method no doubt worked fairly well, but a simpler method involving the same principle was to place the grain in the hollow of a hardwood stump, and by means of a heavy wooden mallet, crush it by pounding.

The front settlers soon grew more accustomed to the river and they made frequent trips to Cornwall and Gananoque. At times several parties together would take forty or fifty bushels of wheat, with five or six men to work the boats against the rapids. On their return they often brought other food supplies. By hand-sleigh as well many trips were made to Cornwall and Montreal. When the winter rations were found to be insufficient a trip was made on the ice along the shore. The return of the cargo of provisions and other family necessaries was an occasion of joy to the settler's family, to whom necessaries were luxuries.

"Bees," as they were called, seemed to be necessary for the success of the early settlers. Logging-bees, paring-bees, husking-bees and barn-raisings were of frequent occurrence. The first of these was of great importance, as the settler was anxious to increase his tillable acreage. During the autumn the underbrush and saplings were cut away so as not to interfere with the woodman's axe or impede freedom of movement from place to place later. With the approach of winter the heavier work began. The great trees were now felled and cut into logs from 12 to 16 feet in length. Some of the men became very skillful at this work and at times considerable rivalry existed among the choppers. Much skill could be displayed in felling the timber by causing as many trees as possible to fall beside or over one another so as to form what were called "plan heaps." The work so far could be accomplished by individual effort, but to do the logging the farmer must invite his neighbors. The response would be general. From all about would come the settlers, many of them bringing their oxen, and the work of forming the immense log-heaps was soon under way. As the logs were to be burned some

tact in arranging the piles was required so that they might burn freely. Willing hands soon had the logs and brush piled. Great heaps of choice timber were scattered over the area and after a good burn the clearing was ready to receive the seed. The work which would have been impossible to perform without neighborly aid was now completed. The happy owner was delighted and loud cheers from the husky workers announced that their gratuitous labors were ended.

The work having been completed the men repaired to the shanty near at hand where the good housewife, assisted by some of her neighbor friends, had prepared a sumptuous supper. After partaking freely at the family board the evening was an occasion for mirth-making and a jolly good time, and heartily enjoyed by everyone present; and if they didn't sing "He's a Jolly Good Fellow," they at least had an exalted opinion of their host. Often the logging-bee was linked with the quilting-bee and the two known as a double-bee, followed by the usual dance, which lasted until the "wee sma' hours." Considerable sport characterized these occasions. When the men arrived for supper it was customary that some luckless wight be caught and tossed up and down in a quilt. At the close of the social evening each gang or party bound for different settlements made a torch or flambeau by taking dry cedar bark tied in a bundle after being pounded. This furnished good light for hours and hence the fear of wolves fled.

Raisings or raising-bees were, however, not of so frequent occurrence; but, on the other hand, required more skill. The construction of every log shanty required the assistance of a number of men, while the putting up of log-barns required a large number of willing workers. Often the methods employed were very primitive. An instance is related of a Matilda pioneer whose barn, 36 x 24 feet, was insufficient to accommodate the season's crop. Accordingly our friend determined to build an addition thirty feet in length at the end of the log barn. The latter was unroofed and in order to connect the new portion with the former structure pieces of timber sixty-six feet long were secured as plates. From the wood near at hand these were secured, hauled by oxen to the scene of operations, and drawn in position a short distance from the building in anticipation of the raising which was soon to follow. In these days of modern mechanical skill those large sticks of timber would be dressed to proper shape before occupying a place in the building, but not so then. At the raising, when the time arrived for placing the great stick, it was hauled up to its place in the building by main force, several teams of oxen also being employed in the work.

Soon the log barn was succeeded by a frame structure and invitations were extended to the "raising." A large attendance generally resulted. Two

of the best men were selected as captains and after choosing their assistants the work started with a vim. The rivalry was keen. As the work continued the concert tones of "he-o-heave!" might be heard for some distance. Racing was to some extent indulged in, and before the shades of night had fallen the frame was in its place. Often at the conclusion one of the men would mount upon the plate and taking a bottle would swing it three times around his head and then throw it a distance in the field near at hand. The bottle was quickly picked up and if unbroken was considered an omen of good luck and enthusiastic shouts followed. During the progress of the work the "grog boss" was quite busy dispensing his favors, and very few declined his calls. Unfortunate as it may appear, it is nevertheless true that in those days whiskey was present at almost every bee. The practice had become general, and those who bravely took the lead in opposing its use did not escape the ill favor of the "crowd." Their fight for the right was, however, fruitful; their numbers increased and in this direction Dundas in later years made a creditable temperance showing on several occasions, especially in the Referendum vote of Dec. 4, 1902.

The paring-bee which appeared at a latter date was generally attended exclusively by the youth of the neighborhood. Each of the boys, accompanied by his peculiar home-made paring machine, would bring his best girl. In the large, comfortable kitchen the work was performed. The boys tossed the peeled apples from the machines, which were caught by the girls, who quickly completed the work. At the close of the bee supper would be served, following which a social time was spent. Sometimes this latter innovation assumed the form of a country dance. The good, old-fashioned country "hoe-down" afforded recreation and pleasure like nothing else in those primitive times. If the old folks objected to dancing, a series of games were resorted to, which necessitated the giving and redeeming of forfeits, introducing the science of kissing. These old games and customs have been consigned to history, except in the case of backwoods settlements.

The frequent gathering at bees served to foster the true friendships and neighborly interest which made pioneer life tolerable. Those were days free from arrogance, pride, envy and ill-will which in the social world of to-day are unpleasant factors. A community of families was then as one family. A sort of Free Masonry seemed to prevail and each took pleasure in assisting the other. Outside of their toils the early settlers shared one another's joys and sorrows. Their visits were mutual and sincere. Separated, perhaps by miles of forest and with limited means of communication, they nevertheless appreciated the sanctity of true brotherhood. Over roads rough and at times almost impassable the settler often travelled many miles

to visit some distant neighbor who welcomed him right royally to his forest home. Brothers, indeed, they were; perhaps not by family ties, but none the less brothers, for were not their hopes and toils identical, their feelings and aspirations akin?

While the moral principles of the early residents must be regarded, yet their reverence for the Sabbath was somewhat lacking. Of course churches were few and church services not frequent and in this way the Sabbath in many neighborhoods was a day for visiting. At service it was customary for the men and women to sit apart on opposite sides of the church. This old rule seems to have been almost sacred in the minds of the early settlers. After meeting it was a common practice with some to go to the homes of their neighbors and spend the remainder of the day. Speaking of Sabbath observance, one of our oldest residents who to some extent went the limits of "bush life," tells us that he has often attended Sabbath school in the log school house where old and young congregated. Later in the day, however, the youth would engage in a game of ball, while the old fellows grouped around telling stories, and "keeping tally" of the game.

What reliance these early residents placed in their compatriots may be understood when we say that many of them bought, sold and traded purely upon honor. Sometimes a note was taken for debt, but oftener it was not. The vigilance now necessary was not then exercised. Perhaps in the purchase of a piece of land the deed would remain unrecorded for months. There was no haste, each trusted the other, and the bond of brotherhood continued.

Before the establishment of the first postoffice in Dundas county the settlers received but little mail and then often had to pay a considerable sum when receiving it, as the sender had not advanced the postage. That was the prevailing custom. Often the payment of postage would be an unpleasant call but a letter from the "auld country" was always welcome. Later the establishment of a postoffice on the St. Lawrence in Matilda and other subsequent offices introduced some newspapers into the homes. Yet many of the settlers were miles from the office, and often the paper would be a week reaching its destination, being read as it passed from house to house. The progress was slow, but there was no fault finding and if anything had occurred of extraordinary significance, the news usually travelled faster than the paper. Viewed from the conditions of to-day, how striking is the contrast! Then a letter to the old country cost one dollar; now it costs two cents. Then the mail service was tardy; now daily papers are received in the majority of Dundas homes, while rural mail delivery is almost in sight.

Money was scarce in the pioneer days. The store-keeper bought the

settlers' produce but would give them only trade in return, or what was known as "store pay." Potash was the only cash article on the list. Then, in selling his goods the store-keeper had a monopoly. There was the "cash price," "trade price," and "trust price," and often it was unhappy for the settler if he resorted to the last named. Still after all these farmer store-keepers were a necessity. Their stores were a sort of commercial neucleus and they did their best to advance with the times. Along the front of Matilda and Williamsburgh these trade centres were especially numerous.

Maple sugar making in the early days required much labor. The mere suggestion of the term carries with it the memory of the old log sugar-camp, the wooden spiles, the sap troughs, (large and small,) the huge back-logs, the blazing camp-fire, as well as the social incidents of the work. Happy were the experiences of " sugaring-off, " when the youth from the neighborhood, the boys and the girls, assembled at the sugar-camp to have a good time. To-day the scene is changed. The mechanical means of sugar-making from start to finish are now so complete as to rob the industry of its former picturesqueness.

The keeping of sheep was a primary necessity. The preparation of the wool, the picking, dyeing, carding, spinning and weaving were all done by hand labor. For coloring the cloth various kinds of plants were employed. For brown, butter-nut was used; for yellow, onion skins or golden rod, and so on for a variety of colors. The carding mill later came into use and this to a considerable extent lessened the work. The wool was then made into rolls and the remaining work performed at home. The latter was associated with the time-honored spinning-jenny, first the large and then the small wheel. Yes, and the bright, cheerful girls of those days assisted their mothers in the work, and as they sang and worked the music seemed to keep time with the rhythmic humming of the old wheel. Many a fond maiden about to depart from the parental roof helped to spin the delicate thread which was subsequently woven into her bridal robes.

As the fall approached clothing for the family was to be made. The large web of cloth was taken down and the work began. Perhaps this labor fell to the lot of the busy housewife, but occasionally a wandering tailor happened in the neighborhood and did good service. The arbitrary rules of fashion were not then respected. If the garments were new, warm and comfortable, the bill was filled. The after-church-post-mortem on new suits was not then practiced, since the maidens were satisfied with new clothes although made from plain home-made flannel.

The sons of St. Crispin were chiefly itinerants. Their arrival at the home was preceded by a general preparation to get shoes made for each member of

the family. The work was done roughly but strong. In exceptional cases the father served as cobbler for his family.

While discussing a few of the various customs relative to home life it has not been hard for us to discern the great difference between the labor incumbent upon the people of those early days and those of the present. With due appreciation of the efforts of the pioneers of Dundas, we must in sincerity hold true their memories. Nevertheless, let us be candid and not allow our modesty to deter us from asserting that we are truly glad that the labors of to-day are not so arduous as then, that we have profited by the experiences of our forefathers.

A certain elderly lady of Matilda, reviewing ye olden days, brings to mind many toils and hardships which fell to the lot of the women then. Among other incidents she remembers often to have taken on one arm a basket of eggs and on the other a pail of butter and with that load walked to Morrisburg, about five miles distant, over roads rough, crooked and unfit for travel. After disposing of her produce at the store of James Holden, receiving the regular market price for eggs, about five cents per dozen, and for butter, about twelve and one-half cents per pound, she secured such purchases as were needed and then with her new load returned on foot to her forest home, where a multiplicity of toils awaited her. This and similar experiences prove to us that their domestic lot was no sinecure.

Before closing this part of our subject, perhaps it may be well to refer to the present up-to-date farm houses, the clever house-wives and maidens, which help in a material sense to brighten Dundas homes. With a view to convenience and comfort the modern farm house has been adequately planned. In this respect Dundas has kept well to the front. Brick, frame and stone dwellings, from those of small proportions to the more elaborate, many really commanding in appearance and grandeur, now occupy the land of former log-house fame. As one drives through the county the general appearance is very inviting, and in some instances the homes are ideal.

Parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, spacious bed-rooms, with clothes-room off each, wide halls, good cellar with walls and floor cemented, and a kitchen bright, airy, roomy and possessing every convenience, might be said to be generally characteristic of the majority of Dundas farm houses of to-day. Cisterns, furnishing an ample supply of soft water, are among the essentials of almost every home. The general equipment is in keeping with this most flourishing agricultural county, and in some instances much in advance. It may also be said of Dundas home-life that musical instruments are in general favor, pianos and organs leading.

Retrospection is appreciated by all, and especially by the men and women of

to-day who have occasion to visit "the old home" where their fathers were reared and where they too spent many happy days. Although the grandchildren of those settlers may now occupy positions of prominence, yet in reviewing the past nothing affords them sweeter pleasure than thoughts of the old home—the place they sometimes chanced to visit when they could persuade father and mother to take them to grandfather's. Here was joy and sunshine, while a sort of hallowed simplicity characterized their welcome. Many a day in the mind's fancy we see grandma working at the old wheel, spinning the fine flaxen thread for family use. Yes, and she kept everything in order about the cheerful hearth, where she would sit and knit day after day, turning out scores of thick mittens and warm socks for her grandchildren. Surely the old home was a heavenly retreat, and in the work, entitled "Life in Canada Fifty Years Ago," by Caniff Haight, a picture is presented in the following paragraph:

"The old home, as it was called, was always a place of attraction and especially to the young people who found good cheer at grandmother's. What fun, at the small place called home, to have the run of a dozen rooms, to haunt the big cellar, with its great heaps of potatoes and vegetables, huge casks of cider and well-filled bins of apples, or to sit at the table loaded with good things which grandmother could only supply. How delicious the large piece of pumpkin pie tasted and how toothsome the rich crullers that melted in the mouth! Dear old body! I can see her now going to the great cupboard to get me something, saying as she goes, 'I'm sure the child is hungry.' And it was true he was always hungry, and how he managed to stow away so much was a mystery. There was no place in the world more to be desired than this and no spot in all the past the recollection of which is more bright and joyous."

The story of social and domestic life in Dundas might form an entire volume. We have endeavored to refer to some items relative thereto, but as we proceed the field is ever widening and as our space is already overdue we must close. The old days, the old homes, the old customs have gone. A new era has been ushered in. Our present benefits are the fruits of the labors of those early pioneer workers and their successors. May we be worthy of our heritage and zealously profit by its blessings.

And oh, the atmosphere of home! how bright
It floats around us when we sit together,
Under a bower of vine in summer weather,
Or round the hearth-stone on a winter's night!

—PARK BENJAMIN.

CHAPTER V

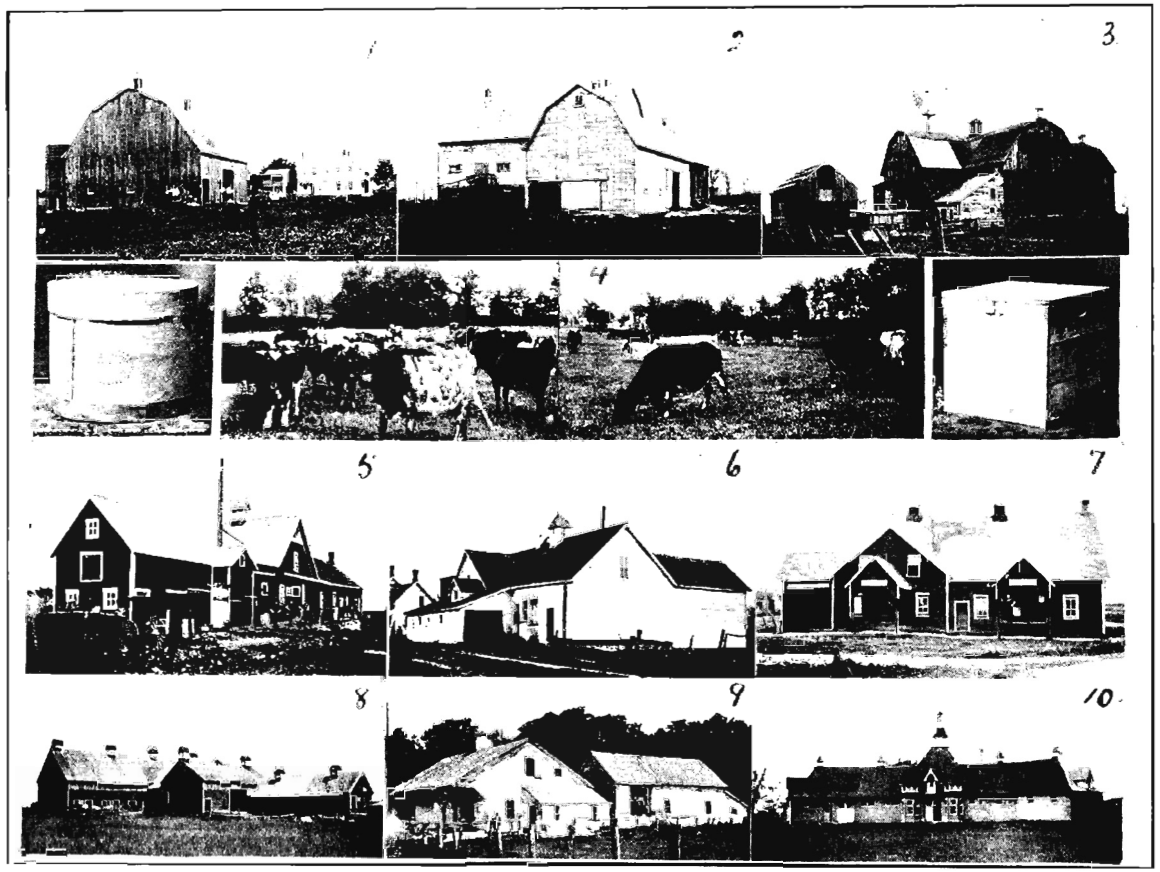
Agricultural Evolution.

How blest the farmer's simple life !
  How pure the joy it yields !
Far from the world's tempestuous strife,
  Free, 'mid the scented fields !

—C. W. Everest.

Bush-Whacking ! Farm-making ! These were terms well descriptive of farming in pioneer times. The crude conditions lingered long, for even after the woodman's axe had conquered the forest and the fire had swept along, leaving great heaps of ashes, the huge stumps stood in apparent defiance. Fortunately the soil was rich. The implements or means of husbandry were of the most primitive type. By hand the seed was scattered and then among the blackened stumps was trailed the huge brush or small tree-top. Sometimes in autumn the wheat was hoed in by hand. Wooden drags of various designs were later used. The first ploughs were constructed of wood, with perhaps a rough iron point made by the local son of Vulcan. Old residents in various sections of Dundas speak of the one-handled plough.

Shortly after the spring seeding the farmer arose with the sun and quickly heralded the news, "the grain is up." What a picture for the artist. Over the landscape the blackened stumps stood out still blacker against the background of pleasing green. Swiftly the summer months sped and soon the harvest was ready to be garnered. The sickle was taken from its silent place, sharpened, and the work began. The cradle and the scythe were implements of later years. By means of a hand-rake the grain was gathered, while the forked-end of a sapling peeled and dried in season served as a pitchfork, and in case of breakage these implements were easily replaced from the neighboring forest. The village blacksmith was not then consulted. Various methods



AGRICULTURE AND DAIRYING IN DUNDAS.

1 Barn of E. Barkley, South Mountain. 2 Barn of C. Ellis, Con. 1, Mountain. 3 Barn of H. Bowen, Dixon's Corners. 4 Herd of Cattle along the Nation River. 5 Cheese Factory, south of Chesterville. 6 Matilda Centre Cheese Factory, Dixon's Corners. 7 Dunbar Cheese Factory. 8 Barn of W. Cross, Chesterville. 9 North Williamsburg Cheese Factory. 10 Barn of G. W. Cook, Riverside.

were employed in removing the grain from the field. If the distance was short, the farmer's back bore the burden, or perhaps a tree-top laden with grain was drawn to the barn or stack-yard by means of horses or oxen, while the wood-sleigh formed a sequel to this primitive means. This latter article of antiquity lingered long as a memento of this period.

Wagons subsequently came into use, and their construction at first was in keeping with the age. A certain resident of Dundas, who to some extent went the rounds of brush-harrow days, relates his amateur attempt at wagon-making. Although hopeful of his genius, the lad's father laughed him to scorn. Nevertheless the youth set to work. From a hardwood log he secured four circular blocks. Leaving the bark thereon, holes for the axles were made. These and other fixtures were soon in place and the wagon was completed. Its use held such prominence over that of the wood-sleigh that the father was compelled to acknowlege the genius of the young wheelwright. For many years, even after better wagons were introduced, this particular one was used as a truck, the chief deficiency being the absence of boxings which caused the axle holes to become too enlarged.

Not every settler at once erected a log barn. Perhaps for many years the grain was stacked. If he had the requisite thrift and skill, he would erect one or more "barracks." These consisted of four straight cedar posts about the size of telegraph poles, set in the ground so as to form a square sixteen or eighteen feet each way. Around these a light frame surmounted by a thatched roof was placed, two inch holes about two feet apart were bored in the upper halves of the posts, and stout pins provided, on which the roof rested, and could be raised or lowered at will. This seems to have been a device of our Dutch or German ancestors, and these "barracks" may still be seen or could a few years ago, on Staten Island, near New York city, though these latter were shingled. The handflail was the means of threshing, and instances are related of the grain being pounded out on the level sod. Soon a threshing floor was constructed near the stack, and in time the log barn arose. Sometimes but one threshing floor was found in a settlement and there most of the threshing took place, the neighbors bringing their grain thither. One of these threshing centres was on the farm of John Marsellis, in the fourth concession of Matilda. The cleaning of the grain was accomplished by the "hand fan," assisted by the friendly breezes. All these and sundry methods of threshing at length were discarded. About 1835 the first portable threshing mill came into use. Of this mill Mr. Croil says: "It was one of the American eight-horse power threshers without any separator whatever, the whole power was expended in turning the cylinder of two feet diameter at an enormous velocity of 1,500 revolutions per minute. It literally devoured

the sheaves, required ten or twelve hands to attend it, and left the barn in a state of confusion." According to the same authority the first tread mill in Dundas appeared about 1840 It was worked by one horse and at the primary trial a sort of John Gilpin episode was enacted. The belt escaped from the wheel and away went the steed. The men frightened by the tremendous rattling of the machinery left the barn. Meanwhile the speed of the horse was increasing until finally the moorings gave way and a hasty departure followed. According to Mr. Croil there were two hundred threshing mills in Dundas in the year 1859; these were manufactured chiefly by Paige & Johnston, of Montreal. Tread mills, some driven by two and others by three horses, are to-day chiefly used. An occasional steam thresher is found in operation, but their number in Dundas is not legion.

Although the first settlers arrived in 1784, yet their spirit of conquest was so evident that viewing the district about 1825 well cleared and well cultivated farms skirted the St. Lawrence, a good type of buildings were exhibited, while the back concessions of Matilda and Williamsburg showed the fruits of manly and persevering effort. Some circumstances then and later had possibly a reverse effect. The lumber and timber business was to some extent encouraged and that industry did not promote the agricultural interests. The timber season included the winter and spring months. As a rule those who engaged in that sort of life found it fascinating, especially during the rafting season. Many of our early farmers made considerable money in this way, while others paid well for their experiences.

The earlier part of the previous century presents a legion of contrasts. The stock of cattle then kept was not large; milk was manufactured into butter which brought a small price. The cattle possessed great freedom as they roamed through the forest, and ate the various varieties of plant life, among which was the leek, its odoriferous constituents tainting the milk and butter. It was customary to attach a bell to the leader of each herd of cattle. Often the youth of the home in his search for the cows became estranged, possibly like the Indian, who, terrorized by being lost in the woods, shouted, "No Injun here; wigwam lost."

The progress of agricultural evolution was indeed gradual. Oxen were in time replaced by horses. The old triangular wooden drag still tried to conceal its demerits, but the country blacksmiths began to vie with one another as to who could turn out the best harrow. Better vehicles were soon secured; buggies were yet to come; but a comfortable wagon with its erstwhile spring-pole seat was considered good enough.

Breaking away from of these old associations and passing onward through the vista of succeeding years we arrive at the conditions of to-day.

In this march the various points of contrast are too numerous to dwell upon. The old fashioned plough and the primitive cultivators have vanished, while the best grades of sulky ploughs and other improved forms of machinery now govern the tillage of our lands. No longer does the sower go forth with basket in hand to scatter the seed, but for that purpose excellent machines, both broadcast and drill, are employed. Steel has taken the place of iron in the manufacture of implements, thus rendering them lighter and stronger. Hand tools including spades, shovels, hoes and forks, are not so extensively used. First class mowers, reapers and binders are at the disposal of nearly every farmer. The binder is annually growing in favor through every section of Dundas. The introduction of improved breeds of stock has interested many of our leading farmers. Mr. Croil states that a precedent in this regard was established by Jesse W. Rose, a parliamentary representative in the early fifties.

About the farm an air of prosperity and contentment prevails. Excellent residences with modern conveniences; fine roomy, well constructed barns and outbuildings are characteristic of our rural settlements. For many years the almost universal sale of grain and hay had a tendency to impoverish the soil, but the great dairying industry of to-day is putting back in the soil the essential constituents, while the cheese and butter factories are conveniently distributed in the interest of the farmer. The system is superb. While the farmer's bank account increases the soil of his farm grows richer.

Closely allied to the interests of the farm was the early introduction of agricultural societies. Mr. Croil tells us that as early as 1830 a society was established in our county. One Bartholomew Tench, a Matilda merchant, seems to have been instrumental in its organization. The first president was Peter Shaver, the first secretary-treasurer John Flagg. In 1852 it was decided to do away with the smaller societies and form one grand society for the whole Eastern District. The first exhibition under the new arrangement was held at Cornwall in October of that year, with Hon. Philip Vankonghnet, president.

The Dundas County Electoral District Agricultural Society was re-organized in February, 1853, with Jacob Brouse, president. Since then the Society has continued to exist with varying success. No records of the early fairs have been kept intact but for some years the place of exhibition was at Mariatown, in a field of Jacob Hanes'. The site at Morrisburg was subsequently chosen. A. G. Macdonell was secretary-treasurer for a number of years previous to 1880; John H. Munroe served one year, his successor being George Dillon, who continued in office until 1895, when George F. Bradfield, was appointed. Since the latter date a new grand stand and other buildings have been erected and a general revival of interest has been manifested. The County Fair board for 1904 are: President, W. K. Farlinger; 1st Vice-

President, Fred McRobie; 2nd Vice-President, Thomas Campbell; Directors, Thomas Irving, Reuben MacDonell, A. C. Casselman, Dr. E. McLaughlin, F. B. Robertson, George W. Reddick, J. S. Hickey, James Barry, and W. T. Armstrong.

The Matilda Township Agricultural Society was organized about the year 1861. Conspicuous among the active promoters of the association were the late Captain John Strader, Simon Barkley, James Bell, John Graham, John Marsellis, James Donaldson, Josephus Rose. The first president was Robert Lowery; the first secretary, Adam Harkness. The early advertisements were hand written and the first fair held in an open field just north of Dixon's Corners. For three or four years the society flourished, large crowds were in attendance, but the sources of revenue were insufficient to erect suitable buildings and fence the grounds. Finally, through the direct agency of Dr. John Harkness and Thomas McNulty, then president and secretary respectively, the sum of $600 was raised by notes sold to farmers and others interested in the Society. A small field was rented from George Thompson, the needed funds were secured,and the fair entered upon an era of prosperity that knew of no abatement for twenty years. At length the growth of the institution demanded larger grounds, and a site was chosen half a mile to the west, where some good exhibitions were held, but the interest soon began to wane and finally the Iroquois Driving Park was chosen as the place of exhibition, the first fair being held there September 16th, 17th and 18th, 1898. Surrounded by one of the best agricultural districts in Eastern Ontario, and possessing such an ideal site, there is no reason why this exhibition should not continue to flourish. The following are the officers and directors for the year 1904: President, A. Harkness; 1st Vice-President, R. Gibbons; 2nd Vice-President, A. D. Harkness; Directors, Charles E. Tuttle, Amos Sellers, E. M. Dakin, W. M. Merkley, Fred McRobie, James Collison, J. H. Currie, George Reichardt, Fred Everett; Auditors, G. H. Davy, B. A., W. A. Coulter; Secretary-Treasurer, James Flanagan.

Mountain Township Agricultural Society was established in 1857. Among the promoters of the movement were Reuben Shaver, Alexander Rose, John Fraser, Joseph Hyndman and Samuel Rose, the last named serving as president for several years. Itinerancy characterized this early fair, being held at South Mountain, Inkerman and Hallville alternately. For a time the new venture flourished, but finally ceased to be. In 1893 the fair was re-established, a good site was leased close to South Mountain, suitable buildings were erected, and since then the Society has flourished. The officers for the year 1904 are: President, Elgin Montgomery; Vice-President, Benjamin Storey; Secretary-Treasurer, Martin Kavanaugh; Directors, Thomas Eager, Dr. Porter, James

Hess, Hugh Marquette, William Timmins, William Shaver, Andrew Redmond, R. P. Anderson, George Keys.

Winchester Township Agricultural Society was also founded in 1857, and has since continued. Among the early presidents was C. J. Fox, with J. D. Laflamme secretary. For several years the exhibition was held alternately at Winchester and Chesterville, but about 1876 the former place was chosen as a permanent location. Grounds were rented from David Christie until the purchase of the present site from Thomas Irving. This Society has always carried with it a fair share of success, by showing an improvement both in the number and quality of the exhibits. As recently as the year 1903 a considerable sum was spent in improvements. The board for the year 1904 are: Honorary President, J. P. Whitney, M. P. P.; Honorary Vice-Presidents, Andrew Broder, M. P., Adam Johnston, W. G. Smyth; President, J. F. Ault; 1st Vice-President, J. W. Bogart; 2nd Vice-President, Ira Christie, Directors, Patrick Kirkby, D. J. Kennedy, W. J. Mulloy, Frank Parker, Thomas G. McLean, John Jordan, Charles Dwyer, G. E. Earl, Ira Christie, J. W. Ault, Alex. Cameron, Merrick Durant, sr., R. L. Suffel, G. Hutt, E. Beach; Honorary Directors, D. F. Sutherland, Wesley Hamilton, James Drinkwater, Robert Fraser, J. F. Cass, J. S. Ross, N. W. Morton, D. B. Oliver, S. S. Reveler; Auditors, F. S. Manning, S. S. Reveler; Secretary-Treasurer, W. J. Laflamme.

For several years an agricultural society exhibited in Williamsburg township. The place of exhibition was east of North Williamsburg. Success crowned the efforts of the promoters for some time, but a few years ago the project was abandoned.

The country fairs of the past and present afford considerable contrast. In former years the morning of the fair was a time of unusual stir about the farm house. The lumber wagon was laden with varieties of grain, beets, mangel-wurtzels, the spreading heads of cabbage, huge pumpkins, large shapeless potatoes and other products, while the good housewife contributed her quota of home-made linen and flannels and perhaps a display of old-fashioned rag carpet. The farmer and his family then secured quarters in the wagon and all set off in a jolly mood for the fair. But these pioneer customs have greatly changed. The exhibitor and his wife and children no longer sit in the high wagon amid the sheep and cattle pens enjoying their noon-day lunch. Even the three-seated family carriage has suffered eclipse by the present handsome top buggies which convey the farmer and his family to the exhibition. The attention of the visitors is engrossed by horse-racing, trapeze and high wire performances, the crazy clown or the strong man; no time apparently to glance at the products of home labor, the display of fat

cattle, the lazy pigs or the innocent sheep. In fact the event may be classed as a great visiting day, friends meeting friends. What changes Time has wrought!

The Dundas County Farmers' Institute originated at a meeting held at Iroquois January 16th, 1886. The first officers were: President, John Harkness; 1st Vice-President, Dr. Anderson; 2nd Vice-President, M. D. Willard; Secretary-Treasurer, W. A. Whitney; Directors, Thomas Morehouse, James Collison, William Deeks, A. Van Allen, J. P. Fox, Thomas Hamilton, Alex. Rose, George Lannin. In addition to the regular June meetings, mass meetings are conducted annually in each township, at which subjects closely connected with the science of agriculture are ably handled by both college professors and practical farmers. This institute has been productive of much good; the interest is growing, while a government grant of $25, a county grant of a similar sum, and an annual membership fee of 25 cents, afford ample funds, there being at present over $200 in the treasury. The present official board consists of: President, H. J. Whitteker; Vice-President, Ira Christie; Secretary-Treasurer, J. P. Fox; Auditors, A. Kennedy, W. J. Mulloy. The Directors for Matilda are, William Clark, James Collison, A. D. Harkness, W. G. Smyth, W. G. Robertson; Williamsburg, M. J. Casselman, G. E. Merkley, F. E. Farlinger, C. F. Whitteker, Alex. Thom; Winchester, W. H. Casselman, A. Allison, J. W. Bogart, P. McIntosh, J. P. Fox, Wilbert McElroy; Mountain, Andrew Kennedy, H. Marquette, J. Render, J. Christie, W. Brown, R. Mulholland.

Ploughing matches were instituted in many parts of the province where the people were anxious to overcome the slip-shod methods peculiar to pioneer agriculture. In an old issue of the Morrisburg Courier there appears a report of a contest held Oct. 10, 1877, on the farm of Capt. Farlinger, under the auspices of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario. The judges for the occasion were William Eadie, Russell; Major McLennan, Lancaster, and G. Dalglish, Augusta. Among the prizes were a gold medal donated by Dr. Brouse, M. P.; a silver medal by A. Broder, M. P. P.; ploughs by J. F. Millar and John Allison, respectively, and several cash prizes. In order of precedence the successful contestants in the senior class were, John McEwen, Russell; Robt. Sangster, Lancaster; Thos. Irving, Winchester; Jas. Watson, Osgoode; Christopher Johnston, Williamsburg; George Bentley, Lancaster; Roderick McLennan, Lancaster; John Campbell, Osgoode; Robert Vallance, Osnabruck. In the junior class, Duncan McDougall, Russell; Alex. McConnell, Winchester; Alex. Malloch, Osgoode; John McIntosh, Winchester; Wesley Gallinger, Osnabruck; John McLeave, Osnabruck; Charles E. Tuttle, Matilda. In the boys' class, John Johnston, Williamsburg; Thomas Deeks, Williamsburg; William A. Tuttle, Matilda; Sidney Helmer, Matilda; Allen Graham. This

county has been the theatre of other similar trials of skill. Surely the art of properly turning the soil is a primary step in successful agriculture and worthy of emulation by successive generations.

The society of Canadian husbandry constitute the bone and sinew of our fair land. Although agricultural evolution in the past has been extensive yet there is no time for idling. The goal is not yet reached. Let every farmer truly appreciate the dignity of his calling. From the ranks to which he belongs there are continually being drawn men to fill the noblest positions both in the business world and in the councils of the nation, those who possess the strength and prowess of aspiring manhood. May the farmers of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry in common with their brethren throughout the length and breadth of this fair land remember that they stand on the threshold of opportunity, and may with spirit undaunted go forth and achieve still greater things for Canada in agricultural development.

The twentieth century has been ushered in. What secrets will it reveal? What wonders in store? The development of electrical science is sure to figure as the industrial star of the present century. Perhaps it is more than mere fancy to picture our farmer riding along on his horseless plough or cultivator, but such is marvellously possible. The automobile, now so expensive and rare, is yet destined to carry the agriculturists of Canada to church or to market as does now the time-honored steed. The infancy of the electrical age is all we see; the alphabet only has been recited. The method of lighting and heating rural homes will be an additional wonder when old Father Time comes to close the books of this century December 31st, A.D. 2000.

Princes and lords may flourish, or may fade;
  A breath can make them, as a breath hath made;
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
  When once destroyed, can never be supplied.

—GOLDSMITH.

CHAPTER VI

It is one thing to see your road, another to cut it.
—GEORGE ELIOT.

ROADS AND TRAVEL

IF in this story we are to have a comprehensive history we must not forget the primitive and circuitous roads of Dundas. Along the St. Lawrence the earliest means of travel and transportation was by water, while in the back country settlements the "blazed path" through the woods extended from house to house and from settlement to settlement. These paths followed the course of the higher ground. If the pedestrian sought horseback riding as an easier mode of travel, the boughs of the trees were cut away and the paths thus rendered more open.

The progress of the county demanded an improvement in this regard. In low places there were constructed "corduroy roads," so called on account of their resemblance to the King's corduroy cloth. In building these old cross-ways logs cut into lengths of eighteen or twenty feet were placed parallel in the roadbed from which had previously been removed stumps and other obstructions. In placing the logs care was exercised; the interstices were sometimes covered with mud but the swampy soil was of little use in that way and at best such a road was rough and dangerous. Even yet the frosts of winter raise some of these old logs from their peaceful bed. During spring and fall the "earth roads" were muddy to excess. Often threading their way among stumps over the circuitous road, the oxen hauled the sled laden with a few bags of wheat bound for the distant mill, or a cargo of black salts to be left with the country merchant, in exchange for household necessaries.

Not only the ill-conditioned paths but likewise the presence of wolves rendered travelling unpleasant, and many incidents are told of the

dangers overcome. An old resident of Matilda relates some personal reminiscences of an amusing character. Speaking of the existence of Cupid, our jovial informant stated that the young man on courtship bent usually made the journey to the humble domicile of his lady-love on foot or on horseback, carrying with him a quantity of dry cedar bark, and if any danger of wolves appeared the bark was set on fire. Under such circumstances it may be assumed that he "made hay while the sun shone." Journeying on foot was the common mode of travel, even to outlying places, such as Kemptville, Bytown (Ottawa) and Cornwall. Besides, the "corduroy road" didn't offer a congenial alternative. The young people especially enjoyed the "country walk," and an elderly Williamsburg resident relates that often on Sunday morning all the boys and girls from the vicinity of his home would flock together and walk to North Williamsburg to attend Sunday school, their numbers augmented as they proceeded.

While the back country roads were poor, the front road along the St. Lawrence river was in better condition. From Montreal westward goods were conveyed by what were termed "Canadian trains," being composed of a number of short sleighs with long runners, each drawn by one or two Canadian ponies. In his interesting description ef these trains and their drivers, Mr. Pringle says: "The men dressed in blankets or etoffe du pays, capotes and trousers with sash begirt waist; feet shod with beef moccasins, and head covered with a bonnet rouge of bleu, trudged along behind their loaded sleighs, occasionally cracking their short-handled long-lashed whips or calling out 'march done' if a horse appeared to be forgetting his duty." The mixed cargoes replenished the stocks of the country stores.

The conveyance of passengers and mail was another problem. The stage route from Montreal to Toronto passed along the front of Dundas. At the famous "Blue House," the "Myers' Inn," and at other places regular and frequent stops were made, but it was at the old Williamsburg stage-house where the chief interest centred. Here a change of horses was made, and passengers taken aboard. This historic house, near Stata's Bay, is now a comfortable dwelling. The old stage coach, long since put out of business by the introduction of steam railways, was indeed an interesting vehicle. Mr. Pringle says of it: "The stage coach was strongly built, the carriage part of it adapted to go through rough roads if necessary. The body was closed at the front and back and covered with a stout roof. The sides were open but protected by curtains that could be let down if rain came on; there was a door at each side fitted with a sliding window that could be lowered or raised as the weather was fine or stormy. There were three seats inside, each of which was intended for three passengers; those on the front seat sat with their backs to the horses, those on the back and middle seats faced them; the back seat was the most comfortable. Outside there was the driver's seat and another

immediately behind it on the roof, each of these would hold three persons. At the back of the coach body was the baggage rack for the trunks which were tightly strapped on and protected by a large leather apron. Lighter articles of luggage were put on the roof, which was surrounded by a light iron railing. The coach body, including the baggage rack, was suspended on strong leather straps which were stretched on the elaborate frame work of the carriage. The whole affair was gaudily painted, and with its team of four fine horses, with highly polished harness, looked very attractive and was by no means an unpleasant mode of travelling when the roads were good and the weather fine. * * * The best seats in fine weather were those on the outside of the coach, as they commanded a good view of the country on all sides. A traveller who could interest the driver and get the seat beside him might get a good deal of information regarding localities and events along the road."

In winter covered sleighs were used, and in spring and fall strong open wagons. The latter at times mired, when the passengers were obliged to alight, often in the darkness, and assist in the work of extrication. When the roads were good the stage covered from 60 to 75 miles per day, and thus a trip from York (Toronto) to Montreal was covered in five days.

As the country opened up and became more thickly peopled, the roads received more attention. The rear townships were anxious to establish communication with their more favored neighbors to the south. Before there was a good road from Mountain to the St. Lawrence, a forest route, circuitous indeed, was traversed. Along this road the residents of Mountain often came to the front to trade at the store of Harry Steacy and others. Through Matilda this old route curved away to the east of the present gravel road, and in that vicinity, at the homes of Charles Rose, James Locke and other residents the Mountain settlers frequently stopped.

Early in the previous century the opening of a road at the eastern boundary of Williamsburg was discussed. The following is a copy of a document dated July 2, 1827, and signed by Levi Bancroft, surveyor of roads for the county of Stormont. It reads: "The subscriber hereby gives notice that agreeable to a petition from twelve freeholders of the Township of Osnabruck requesting the nine mile road to be laid out through the first concession between the townships of Osnabruck and Williamsburg, leaving the commons to the west, he has viewed the ground and laid it out as follows: Commencing at the southwest angle of lot 37, thence north 24 degrees, west to the rear of said concession, that being the eastern line of said road, and to be forty feet in width. Any person or persons having any objections to the aforesaid road are requested to appear at the next general Quarter Sessions of the Peace, to be holden in the town of Cornwall, and there make their objections known."

The foregoing was read and approved of in open session July 12, 1827, and the signature of Joseph Anderson, chairman, was appended.

An old minute book of the District Council contains a by-law passed under date of 1843, which states that in each township there shall be appointed a "Board of Superintendents of Highways," the number of members composing such board to be regulated according to the representation which the township shared in the District Council. The board was to divide the township into sections, to hold four meetings annually, and to direct pathmasters in the construction and improvement of the roads. Each Board of Superintendents was to report to the District Council yearly as to the condition of the highways, the needed improvements and probable cost of same. As remuneration for their services the members received exemption from highway assessments, while the chairman, in addition to this, was awarded the sum of seven shillings and six pence. In the construction of any bridge, causeway or road, it was lawful to procure timber or stone from any unenclosed or unimproved lands adjacent thereto, carefully avoiding, however, any unnecessary waste. Such were the conditions of highway building back in the 40's, before the days of township councils.

There is, however, another side to this rather interesting narrative. For four months in the year the roads were almost ideal. As soon as the ground was frozen and the snow began to fall, you could go almost anywhere with ease and comfort. Every lumber trail that had been cut through the bush, and every stream large enough to ensure an opening between the trees on either side became a highway. There were no blizzards in those days and no drifts except in the clearings, and these were not large enough to seriously affect the situation. Those of us who have had to brave our storm-swept roads in the open country, and who have felt the grateful shelter of even a small strip of woodland, should not be too severely censured if we feel disposed to envy rather than pity the lot of our grandsires.

What is now termed the Matilda gravel road was in early days an unworthy thoroughfare. Being the principal road from the north leading into Matilda village the travel thereon was extensive and the road was annually becoming worse. A short distance north of the present residence of James Fisher was one of the places which gained notoriety. Finally in 1851 a by-law was passed by the Matilda council which provided that the road should be graded and planked. The contract of constructing the southern portion was awarded to Malcolm McGruer, a Scotchman, at the price of $1,200 per mile, while from Dixon's Corners north the work was done by Alex. Macdonell and George Brouse for $1,000 per mile. Closely associated with the execution of Mr. McGruer's work was the late John Armstrong, who could relate many amusing incidents which occurred during the construction.

The road was completed about the close 1852, and was a very fine driveway for a few years, but decayed so rapidly that in 1858 the work of gravelling was well under way and three years later it was a gravel road. Gravel not proving altogether satisfactory stone was resorted to, and in 1875 a crusher was purchased. This seemed to be what was needed and resulted in a great improvement on this and other leading roads in the vicinity.

The Flagg or Robertson road, extending north from Flagg's Bay, between lots 6 and 7, Matilda, is one of the oldest roads in Dundas. A few years after the first settlement of the county a circuitous route was marked out and travelled for several years until the present road was surveyed, about 1820. This has always been one of the leading roads to the front of Matilda.

The Williamsburg gravel road, extending from Morrisburg to North Williamsburg, was many years ago built by a company of local financiers. Two toll gates were placed thereon. The undertaking proved a public benefit and also well repaid its owners. Although the road passed into other hands it continued as a toll-road until recently purchased by the municipalities concerned, and since then the tolls system has ceased to exist in Dundas.

The Eastern Ontario Good Roads Association constructed half a mile of model road in this county during the year 1901. A grant of $300 was made to the Association by the Counties' Council, with the understanding that one mile of road was to be built in each of the three counties. The selection of the road was also made by the Counties' Council, and in Dundas the southern portion of the Carman road was chosen. The Association was to furnish the machinery and experts to direct the work ; the cement was to be furnished by a company manufacturing that product, while the municipalities concerned were to provide for labor and other material. It was expected that Iroquois and Matilda would co-operate in this arrangement, but Matilda withdrew, with the result that only three-quarters of a mile was built, the cost of which was borne by Iroquois.

The system of roads in Dundas corresponds with the general thrift and progress. In the front townships the lots are one and five-eighths miles in length, but at several places cross-lot roads or given roads are found. These add greatly to the convenience of the farmers. The rear townships, however, possess an advantage, the length of the concessions being three-quarters of a mile. Scanning the county, only a few of the regular nine-mile or headline roads, or portions thereof, are yet to be opened. The presence of good roads even in the few marshy places is also worthy of mention.

While our county can boast of a number of good roads there is still room for improvement in many sections. Stone and gravel roads are being constructed and improved yearly. But like the city directory of fifty years ago,

our system of statute labor remains unchanged. In the interests of uniform, systematic, permanent road-making, it is questionable if our municipal councils are not making a mistake by continuing the present more or less temporary, wasteful and unsatisfactory system, dominated to a considerable extent by incompetent and self interested pathmasters. Proper drainage, uniformity and permanence should be aimed at, and this can best be accomplished by contract labor, constructed under duly qualified county inspectors, and paid for out of the general funds.

In many places the supply of gravel is limited, and hence broken stone is used instead. In Matilda a road grader is used which puts the road in condition to receive a covering of harder material. The use of a stone crusher in Williamsburg has effected considerable change and the township takes pride in adapting means to ends. With both a grader and crusher and a fair supply of good gravel the prosperous township of Winchester is also forging ahead. An excellent gravel pit is located at Maple Ridge on the farm of Isaac Fulton. In concession three, Mountain, along the road between South Mountain and the station to the north, a gravel pit is found. A road grader and stone crusher are also owned by Mountain township.

Two railways intersect Dundas. The Grand Trunk Railway, the construction of which began in 1854, passes through the front of the townships of Williamsburg and Matilda, with stations at Morrisburg and Iroquois, respectively. Through the townships of Winchester and Mountain a branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway was constructed in 1884. The Dundas stations along the line are Chesterville, Winchester, Suffets and Mountain. The opening of this road has done much for the industrial development of the northern townships and villages.

Leaving the various roads, we now come to river navigation, with which Dundas county is also favored. The grand old St. Lawrence river marks the southern boundary of Dundas county; a truly magnificent sheet of fresh water, 700 miles long, and from one to two miles in width, and navigable for vessels of fourteen feet draught its entire length. Rafting was an early means of navigation employed by the early settlers to convey their produce, principally grain and potash, to Montreal. Batteau and Durham boats were crafts of a later period. A batteau was a flat-bottomed boat about thirty feet long, with a sail and movable mast. It was propelled by means of iron-shod poles used by the members of the crew. It was customary for several batteaux to go in company and if a very strong current was met with a number of the men would go ashore and by means of ropes would assist in pulling the boats along, while the captain of each remained in the stern and by means of a large paddle piloted the craft. A Durham boat, with rounded bow and square stern, was larger than a batteau and was steered by a rudder. On each

side of the boat was a gangway from which the men directed operations, as in the case of the batteau. With one end of a stout pole under his arm and the other on the river bed, the boatmen walked from stem to stern pushing the craft along in this laborious fashion. An extensive carrying trade was done by means of batteaux and Durham boats, as steamboats, railroads and even good wagon roads did not then exist. A trip up the river from Montreal to Kingston required several days, and Mr. Pringle, referring to the voyage, says: "Each night the boat's crew bivouacked on the bank of the river, cooked and ate their peasoup and pork, and slept in the open air." The run down the St. Lawrence was both speedy and pleasant, and the happy crews, chiefly French-Canadian, enlivened the journey with song. A good cargo was generally aboard, principally of grain and potash. Keen vigilance was required and some skill in running the rapids, but the river men had become so schooled in this work that few accidents occurred.

While the transportation of goods was attended with some success, it was the traveller who suffered most during the river voyage. A trip on a batteau was not without its dangers, which is borne out by the testimony of travellers. A voyager writing from abroad, after noting the beauty and grandeur of the great river, remarked: "'Tis a sad waste of life to ascend the St. Lawrence on a batteau." In order to get on board a small boat was run out to meet the batteau, which received the voyager with his food and blankets, as none of these conveniences were provided, but otherwise everything possible was done by the crew to promote the traveller's comfort.

The appearance of steamboats on the St. Lawrence was gladly hailed, as it ensured quicker travel, safety, and more comfort. The "Accommodation," a small craft built by Hon. George Molson, of Montreal, was possibly the first steamboat to ply Canadian waters. She plied between Montreal and Quebec. On the upper St. Lawrence the "Ontario" was among the first; but as early as 1820 the "Dalhousie" was running between Prescott and Kingston. About 1828 the "Neptune" ran between Cornwall and Coteau, and later the "Highlander" covered the trip. The first steamer, we understand, doing service along our local frontier was the "Iroquois," which appeared about 1830. This boat was strongly built, but was unable to stem the strong currents. At Rapid du Plat and other points posts were sunken on the bank and as the "Iroquois" proceeded she was from time to time made fast until enough steam could be raised to enable her to reach the next post. After a couple of seasons she was replaced by the "Dolphin," a larger boat, constructed by the Americans, and by them called the "Black Hawk." Speaking of the "Dolphin" Mr. Croil tells us of her descending the St. Lawrence during the fall of '38, having on board a number of rebel prisoners. Ascending the river the following spring she encountered great difficulty in passing the Long Sault, and it

was only after much labor and with the aid of twenty yoke of oxen that the task was accomplished. The "Jack Downing," with headquarters at Waddington, was another steamer of those days ; but perhaps the most peculiar craft of all was the "Rapid," constructed about 1835 through the enterprise of some of the front farmers. The hull of this boat consisted of two hollow cigar-shaped cylinders, between which a large wheel operated. She was fitted up with the engines of the "Jack Downing," but she proved a failure, her first trip down the river being her last. The "Gildersleeve," the "Kingston" and the "Brockville," were other early boats which figured prominently. About the year 1863-7 a boat, named the "Experiment," was constructed at Weaver's Point by Dr. Casselman without the aid of a ship carpenter. While lying at the Point it attracted considerable attention.

Before the construction of the St. Lawrence canals boats had to be towed at certain points by horses and oxen. At Rapid du Plaut, Pine Tree Point and at Point Iroquois the current is particularly strong. Many of the farmers often earned four dollars or more per day when thus employed. Considerable rivalry existed in this work, and great haste was often made from the harvest fields when the boats were observed ascending the river. Favor with the captain was a condition eagerly courted by those seeking employment.

The present system of St. Lawrence navigation is superb. Beautiful steamers grace our river, possessed of every convenience and comfort, making travel a luxury. The Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company's palace steamers run tri-weekly between Montreal and Hamilton, from May till November, calling at intervening ports, including Morrisburg and Iroquois. Other lines of boats also make regular trips and calls during the season. Some idea of the gross tonnage and popularity of the St. Lawrence route may be had from the fact that 1,700 vessels passed through the Long Lock at Iroquois during the season of 1903, exclusive of many vessels which passed up the river outside. Millions of dollars have been expended by the Dominion Government in canal and other improvements of the St. Lawrence river route, and millions more could be profitably expended in further dredging. deepening and widening the canals so that ocean going vessels might load at Port Arthur and unload at Liverpool without breaking cargo. Until this has been accomplished the great problem of Caadian transportation can never be properly solved.

CHAPTER VII

DRAINAGE

A LARGE part of the surface of the county of Dundas is slightly rolling or undulating. That is it consists of a succession of low hills or ridges with intervening hollows or flats. The general trend of these ridges is from northeast to southwest, and they are composed of glacial clay boulders, gravel and sand. The hollows are not so uniform in character, and except in the extreme western part of the county the clays predominate.

The ridges were the home of the hardwoods, maple, beech and birch, while basswood, elm, ash, soft maple, cedar and tamarac flourished in the lower lands ; and hemlock and spruce on the drier sandy soils. Pine and oak were more catholic in their taste and were to be found on the heavy clay ridges near the St. Lawrence as well as on the flatter lands in the interior. Oak is found in greatest perfection on the alluvial deposits near the Nation river.

The first settlers located on these ridges. They were most easily cleared and fittest for cropping. They made the best building sites and required little drainage. Nearly every farm touched low land, swamp or swale at some point or points and to these the surface water was conveyed. It was not until near the middle of the 19th century when the country had been settled about fifty years that co-operative draining was found necessary.

In a country divided up, as this was, in farms from three quarters to a mile and a quarter long, and from forty to sixty rods wide, it is obvious that no considerable drainage could be effected without co-operation in some form. To provide for this there was embodied in our municipal institutions, which took their present form in 1850, two statutes which with slight modifications and extensions are still operative. These were "The Ditches and Watercourses' Act," and "The Municipal Drainage Act." By the first it was enacted that when a drain affected more than one farm each owner was to do a part in proportion to the benefit received, and if the adjoining or adjacent pro-

prietors interested in the drain could not agree among themselves the dispute was to be settled by three fence-viewers of the municipality. Since 1883 an officer, called Township Engineer, not necessarily a professional, has taken the place of the fence-viewers. This was intended only for small drains not affecting more than five or six proprietors.

The seeond, or Municipal Drainage Act, was designed to cover larger areas, and to ensure more permanent and costly work. By this a majority of the owners of lands in any locality that required draining could petition the Council of the township, and if the Council approved an engineer or provincial land surveyor would be instructed to make a survey and report, giving particulars respecting the character of the land to be drained, the outlet required, the estimated cost of the drain, and the proportion each separate holding should bear. The Council could then, after properly advertising the report and revising the assessment, go on, do the work, issue debentures therefor, running not more than twenty years, and collect equal annual payments sufficient to cover principal and interest.

In addition to these two Acts what is termed the Ontario Drainage Act was passed in the session of 1869-70. This ran on lines similar to those governing the Municipal Drainage Act except that the Government made the preliminary survey and did the work, and it might be initiated by petition or by application from the Council of the municipality chiefly interested.

As intimated in a previous chapter, the height of land or dividing line of water between the Nation river, which is an affluent of the Ottawa, and the St. Lawrence, is, on the western side of the county, about two miles from the latter; and though, as it goes east, it turns north in sympathy with the trend of the glacial ridges, there is still left more than four-fifths of the country which finds its outlet through the Nation. This river rises in the county of Leeds, traverses the most of that county, the counties of Grenville, Dundas, Stormont, Russell and Prescott, and joins the Ottawa near Plantagenet. Its principal tributary until it passes Dundas is the South Branch, which rises on the west side of Grenville and unites with the Nation about seven miles east of the western boundary of Dundas, where the river is also joined by another tributary, the North Branch, the junction of the three streams being called the Forks,

The incline of the country through which the Nation and South Branch pass is considerable until the flat alluvial lands in Matilda and Mountain are reached. These begin on the Branch about four and on the Nation about two miles above the Forks. From the west side of these to Chesterville, a distance of from fifteen to eighteen miles, the fall is very slight, in fact the general level of the country through which the river passes immediately west of Chesterville is higher than that of the flat lands; in Matilda, Mountain and

the west side of Winchester and Williamsburg, the river having cut its way through these higher lands, leaving gravel ridges or shoals in the bottom only a few feet below the level of much of the land ten or fifteen miles west. From two miles west of Chesterville to one mile east the incline in the river was nearly fifteen feet, and in 1827 a dam was built at this point which with its attendant mills no doubt proved a boon to the surrounding country, and as to the flat lands along the river to the west not having been settled no objection was offered. There is little doubt but these flats were always subject to flooding in the spring, partly on account of the inadequate fall in the river and partly because it runs to the north, thus favoring ice jams. The fertility of the land, however, has tempted settlers ; the spring freshets though very inconvenient did little harm, and summer floods sufficiently severe to destroy the crops did not occur very frequently, and were compensated for by the superior productiveness of the soil.

It was said of the occupants of these lands that they could lose one crop in four and then do as well as their neighbors on higher and poorer farms. But as the country surrounding the sources of the various streams that feed the river was cleaned and cultivated and the swamps or reservoirs between the hills or ridges drained the difficulty increased until in many cases farms or parts of farms were abandoned.

About 1854 or 1855 James and Thomas McOuat, two young Scotchmen from near Lachute, in the county of Argenteuil, Quebec, purchased and settled on a large farm in the 8th concession of Matilda, near the Forks. For a few years they did very well, but a series of wet seasons beginning in 1853 so discouraged the younger brother, Thomas, that he abandoned his share and went to Minnesota. James seemed to be made of sterner stuff. He had a fair education, considerable facility of expression, was capable of taking a comprehensive view of any question that engaged his attention, and was gifted with a persistent and untiring energy that refused to recognize defeat. He studied the river with a view to improving the outlet. He knew that he and his neighbors had the best land in the country if it could be properly drained, and during forty years he has never flagged in his efforts to effect the desired purpose. In this he was ably seconded by another Scotchman, Robt. W. Weir, who came in a few years later, and bought a farm on the South Branch. Mr. Weir was shrewd, resourceful, a good judge of character, and an adept in playing on the weaknesses and foibles of men of mark or influence who were in a position to further his aims. Prominent among others who promoted the work were Wm. Bigford, one of the first settlers at the Forks, and Peter MacIntosh, of Cass Bridge, on the Nation, and Henry McQuaig and Bernard Brown, on the South Branch.

After the war of 1812-14 the British Government desired to open an inland

waterway so the lakes could be reached by vessels without using the upper stretches of the St. Lawrence which for fifty miles washed United States territory. There were two possible routes, the one by the Nation and South Branch to Prescott and the other by the Rideau to Kingston. The latter course was chosen, but it was said the work would have been much less difficult by the former. Indeed, it was contended that the Nation was lower than the St. Lawrence, and that it was feasable to let the water from the lake at Prescott into the South Branch and by deepening it and the Nation effectually drain the low lands in Dundas while creating a series of waterpowers on the lower rapids of the river that would eventually compensate for the outlay. In pursuance of this and at the solicitation of Mr. McOuat and his friends, in the early sixties, the matter was brought under the notice of the Old Parliament by J. S. Ross, the then member for the county, and an engineer, T. S. Rubidge, was sent on to make a survey, but for some reason never reported. The friends of the scheme continued to press the matter on the attention of the Matilda and Mountain Councils but nothing was done until 1872. In that year a comparatively young man, Adam Harkness, had entered the Matilda Council. He had been many years Clerk, was familiar with the Acts governing, and inclined to favor the undertaking. On his initiative the Councils of Matilda and Mountain joined in asking the Ontario Government to make a survey under the Ontario Drainage Act. The request was granted and the survey made by Mr. Molesworth, the engineer of Public Works, the following year.

At the time this was made the dam was temporarily away and it was thought it would not be rebuilt, and Mr. Molesworth recommended a cutting through the shoals from Brown's bridge on the South Branch, two miles west of the junction of that stream with the Nation, to Chesterville, sixty feet wide and about six feet deep on the highest points of the ridges. The distance covered was nearly fourteen miles, the average incline or grade was a little less than one foot to the mile, and the estimated cost something over $34,000. The survey threw light on the situation but it was not followed by an appropriation. The Government had practically ceased operating under the Ontario Drainage Act. Locally we had not gone beyond the Ditches' and Watercourses' Act, and the large expenditure required had a deterrent effect. In 1875-6 an attempt was made to proceed under the Municipal Drainage Act, but it was found impossible to procure the necessary petitions although the Councils and the parliamentary representatives were continually being urged to further the contemplated work. In 1882, however, the Dominion Parliament granted $1,750. Soon after Mr. Boyd, C. E., was sent from Ottawa to examine the river. His report recommended the removal of the dam at Chesterville which had been rebuilt. In the meantime Messrs. McOuat and Weir had been at Toronto, prevailed on C. F. Fraser, Ontario Minister of Public

Works, to come down and look the river over, with the result that the Local Legislature in 1883 granted $7,000 to assist in doing the work in accordance with the recommendation of Mr Molesworth, on the condition that the balance required to complete it be supplied from local or other sources. In the previous session the Municipal Drainage Act had been amended so it could be operated through County Councils. An application from one of the townships interested, and the Dominion House by request of Dr. Hickey, the sitting member, and on the report of their engineer, Mr. Boyd, had added $2,000 for the removal of the dam.

Armed with these grants Messrs. McOuat and Weir came to the Matilda Council just before the June session of that year with a very numerously signed petition asking that body to take such action as might be necessary to afford relief. The Council that year consisted of Adam Harkness, Reeve; Richard Hanes and Thomas Brinston, Deputy Reeves, and Richard Anderson and Robt. Bouck, Councillors. To lessen the cost which still seemed large, Mr. McOuat suggested that the cut be made two feet four inches shallower and thirty feet wider, thus giving a width of ninety feet and a depth at the highest point of three feet eight inches. This would reduce the area of the outlet from 360 to 339 feet, but it would pass entirely over some of the low shoals and so shorten the cuttings on the others that it was believed the whole work of excavation could be done for $20,000. This was assented to and the Counties' Council petitioned accordingly. The petition came up at the June session of that year and on motion was referred to a committee of the Reeves and Deputy Reeves of the four interested townships. These were: Adam Harkness, Richard Hanes and Thomas Brinston, of Matilda; James Dickey, J. Colquhoun and Geo. E. Merkley, of Williamsburg; Reuben Shayer and Geo. Walker, af Mountain; and John McKercher, M. F. Beach and Thos. Hamilton, of Winchester; in each case the first named being the Reeve. The committee reported favorably and the report was adopted, only three members of Council, Hamilton, of Winchester; Colquhoun, of Williamsburg, and Alex Stuart, of Kenyon, voting against the adoption of the report.

The committee was then authorized by the council to select the engineer, procure an examination and survey of the river and locality as provided by the Municipal Drainage Act, and take such further action as might be necessary to enable the council at its October session to pass the requisite by-laws.

The Ontario Government was then asked by the committee to make plans based on the Molesworth survey, modified as suggested by Mr. McOuat, with the addition of a cut in the centre twenty-four feet wide on the top, twelve on the bottom, and as deep as the original proposed cut, and to send an engineer to take charge of the work. R. McCallum, the engineer of Public Works of Ontario, came down, looked over the grounds and prepared the plans and

estimates requested. The estimated cost was $19,000 for the upper, and $6,000 for the narrow centre cut. The committee adopted the former, but modified the latter by starting it the full depth at Brown's bridge, the upper end of the works, and gradually diminishing it until it ran out at the lower end of Gray's rapids in Winchester. As the Dominion Government had in the meantime agreed to remove the dam and shoal at Chesterville, this was also left out, bringing the estimated cost to something over $21,000, or about two dollars for the ratepayers to one for the Ontario Government.

As no work of this kind had yet been done in Eastern Ontario it was thought best to get an experienced engineer, and on recommendation of R. McCallum, engineer of Public Works, W. G. McGeorge, of Chatham, was selected to make the assessment. This was necessarily confined to this county, because of a clause in the Act governing, which provided that where more than one county was included any ten ratepayers effected might demand that the matter be submitted to a vote of the parties assessed. At that time the obligation to contribute for outlet only was not generally recognized, and it was thought better to forego the assessment on Leeds and Grenville than to risk submission to popular vote.

Mr. McGeorge reported at the October session. He had found 105,000 acres within the county liable to assessment. About 20,000 of this was subject to flooding and was assessed at thirty cents per acre or $6,000; 70,000 acres was high land assessed for outlet only, at eight cents an acre, or $5,600. This left about $3,000 to be provided for, making an average of twenty cents or thereabouts per acre on the intervening 15,000. The committee refused to recommend the adoption of this report because they regarded the high land assessment excessive, and as Mr. McGeorge would not modify it to meet their views, Francis Jones, of Kemptville, an engineer and ex-member of Parliament, whose views were found to accord more readily with those of the committee, was employed and instructed to make a second survey and assessment. He followed similar lines practically, in fact used McGeorge's roll, slightly enlarging the intervening or flooded lands and placed 45 cents per acre on the flooded and four cents on the high lands. In round figures he made the flooded and what he termed periodically flooded lands 18,000 acres each, and the high lands 64,000; his total assessment, including roads, was $14,714.47. This report was presented at the January session, 1884, adopted, and the by-law providing for the work provisionally passed. A committee of the representatives of the four interested townships was again appointed, the only changes from the previous year were that Henry Wallace, of Mountain, replaced George Walker, Wm. Moffat, Winchester; M. F. Beach and B. H. Hayunga, of Williamsburg, James Dickey.

The members appointed as a Court of Revision were, John McKercher,

Winchester; Reuben Shaver, Mountain; B. H. Hayunga, Williamsburg; and Adam Harkness and Richard Haines, Matilda. As slightly over half of the assessment fell to the latter township it was accorded the odd member, and Mr. Harkness was appointed chairman.

In the interval between January and June the assessment was revised, and at the June session the by-law came up for its final reading. In the meantime an active opposition had developed, and notwithstanding the concessions made the highland men were dissatisfied; they did not appear to understand that unless a better outlet were secured all drainage to the Nation river west of Chesterville must cease; and several gentlemen, prominent among whom was Matthew Carlyle, a farmer from Williamsburg, appeared before the Council in opposition to the scheme. When the third reading was moved by J. J. Colquhoun, and seconded, Thomas Hamilton moved in amendment that it "be laid over until the next session of this Council to enable parties interested to procure skilled evidence, and show cause why said by-law should not be passed."

The vote on this was: Yeas—Colquhoun, Hamilton, Hayunga, J. G. McNaughton, McKercher, McKenzie (Morrisburg), Merkley Moffatt, Shaver and Wallace—10.

Nays—Ault, Baker, Brinston, Campbell, Duval, Edwards, D. A. Fraser, A. Grant, J. A. Grant, John Grant, Harkness, Hanes, McIntosh, J. M. McDonald, McDiarmid, H. McKenzie (Lochiel), McNeil, D. A. McDonald, John A. McDonald, D. R. McDonald, Tait—21.

The motion to read was carried on the same division. A sufficient majority, but the unpleasant feature about it was that all the members of the committee, except those from Matilda had placed themselves on record as in opposition, nevertheless they were re-appointed, given full powers and instructed to go on and carry out the work as contemptlated by the by-law.

Early in July the committee met in Morrisburg, and the engineer of Public Works attended for the purpose of arranging for the supervision of the work; but the antis were there in considerable force, headed by David Rae, of Winchester, an ex-warden of the counties, and Frank Tyrell, a barrister of Morrisburg, employed to conduct their case. This strengthened the hostile element in the committee so that they refused to take further action. The chairman with one or two other members then sent a requisition to the warden to call a special meeting of the Council.

This meeting was held in Cornwall on the 1st of August, and a by-law passed rescinding the resolution appointing the old committee, and appointing a new one consisting of Adam Harkness, reeve of Matilda, chairman; Reuben Shaver, reeve of Mountain; John McKercher, reeve of Winchester; J. J.

Colquhoun, deputy reeve of Williamsburg, and F. D. McNaughton, warden of the Counties. The intention was to place the reeve of each of the townships interested on the committee and associate with them the warden, but Mr. Hayunga asked to be relieved as he did not propose to remain in the Council, but at the re-appointment of the committee each subsequent year this rule was followed, and Mr. Harkness remained chairman until the work was finished, in 1890.

The committee at once advertised for tenders, and requested the Government to send an engineer to make necessary specifications, etc., preparatory to letting the work. On the 9th of September the committee met at Morrisburg, all the members being present but the warden. Five tenders had been received, the lowest being that of William Whitetread, of Wallaceburg, 29¾ cents per yard for earth including hardpan, and $1.00 for rock. As the plans indicated an excavation of about 65,000 yards this seemed to be within the estimates. The Government, however, declined sending an engineer or at this stage taking any further responsibility.

In the meantime the opposition had not been idle. Michael Merkley, a gentleman who lived in or near Morrisburg, and owned a farm in the rear part of Williamsburg, and several others had canvassed the outlet or high land men and secured a large subscription to contest the validity of the by-law. This action known in the courts as "Carlyle vs. Stormont," had just been entered, Mr. Tyrell acting for the plaintiffs, who were asking that an injunction be granted and the by-law quashed. In the absence of the warden, on whom the papers had been served, it was decided to adjourn and meet at Dixon's Corners on the 12th. All the members were present at that meeting. The tender of Mr. Whitetread was accepted and Mr. McGeorge was appointed engineer. The chairman and warden were also instructed to wait on the Minister of Public Works at Toronto with reference to the purchase of the debentures, the application for which had already been sent. They were also to make arrangements for counsel to act with their solicitor, J. P. Whitney.

From the way the suit had been commenced it was suspected that one object sought by the plaintiff was the putting off of a decision until the following year. This made the sale of the debentures to the Government an important move in the game, because if once accepted their validity could not afterwards be questioned. When the representatives reached Toronto they found that the matter of the debentures had been referred to the Attorney General's office. They could not prevail on him to purchase them, but he agreed to notify the plaintiff that he would do so soon if they did not bring the action to speedy trial. This was done and resulted in an agreement between James Methune, the plaintiff's counsel, and Samuel Blake, who had been engaged by the committee, and the Attorney General, that the case be

disposed of at the Ottawa sittings of the High Court, in the first week in December.

At this court Chancellor Boyd presided. Mr. Bethune was unable to be present and the plaintiffs were represented by D'Alton McCarthy, assisted by Mr. Tyrell; while Samuel Blake, assisted by his partner, Mr. Lash, and J. P. Whitney appeared for the counties. The investigation was very exhaustive, some twenty of thirty witnesses being examined. Mr. McCarthy ably presented his side of the question in an address that lasted nearly two hours, but the case had so utterly failed that Mr. Blake was not called on to reply and it was dismissed with costs.

The debentures were immediately purchased by the Government, and the following week the contract with Mr. Whitetread and his sureties, Patrick H. and James Clancy, of Wallaceburg, was signed. At the next session of the Counties' Council the warden, William McKenzie; an ex-warden, J. R. Ault, and the chairman of the committee were deputed to wait on the Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, and to, if possible, procure the early removal of the dam as per agreement. The Minister, however, refused on the ground that it was a local work; that the owners were unwilling to sell, and the Government did not wish to forcibly expropriate, but he would still endeavor to procure $3,000 to assist in the work of dredging.

This promise was kept. The following spring Mr. Whitetread and P. Clancy, one of his sureties who had joined him in the contract, built a dredge at Brown's bridge, the upper end of the works. While this was being done Mr. McGeorge cross-sectioned and remeasured the earth to be excavated. The Molesworth survey had been made twelve years, and the marks on the ground were obliterated so that it was necessary to run a series of levels from the upper end of the work to Chesterville. These revealed a long low shoal in Winchester, which being a few inches lower than the one east of it, was always covered with water and had been overlooked in making the previous survey. In the South Branch it was found necessary in order to get an outlet from the depth indicated at Brown's bridge by the Molesworth survey to take out some 15,000 yards more than had been estimated from the bed of that stream. The township of Matilda alone was interested in the Branch, and the representatives of the other townships not being well disposed towards the work objected to its being done. After taking out three small shoals, the dredge passed out to the Nation. The balance of the work in the South Branch was done two or three years later, but as it had to be done with plows and scrapers the contractor was allowed a thousand dollars over contract price for what had been passed over.

The dredge had been constructed with a 45 feet crane with the view of be-

ing able with this to deposit all the excavated material outside of the ninety feet cut. This did very well in the Branch and upper end of the Nation, where there was little but the narrow centre cutting, but when Winchester was reached and the heavy work began it was found insufficient, and during the winter of 1885-6 two dump scows were built and a small tug procured. From this east the centre cutting was deposited in the deep stretches between the shoals and the outside ones as far back on the bank as the basin would reach. The dredging was completed in December, 1887. The total quantities excavated were 94,345 yards of earth and 340 of rock, at a cost of slightly over $27,000, but the river was widened to relieve curves in two or three places. Several very shallow cuttings that were not on the original plans had to be made; some additional work was done in the Branch and at Cass's Bridge, besides the allowance made for not being permitted to do the Branch work with the dredge, these with the law costs, etc., brought the total expenditure up to about $40,000, so that after expending the original appropriation and the grant from the Dominion Government it was necessary in 1889 to levy on the lands affected the further sum of $14,428.52.

Before the work began top of dam was very nearly at the same elevation as the bottom of the river at Bogart's Rapids, two miles up stream, therefore it could effect the level of the water further west only by reducing the current at this point. Now, that this rapid had been lowered four feet, and forty per cent. of the material taken out east of the Forks came from below its crest, the necessity for removal became obvious.

It had also become very much more difficult. When the work was initiated in 1883 the value of the dam and water privilege which it was said was available for only four months in the year, was estimated at from two to three thousand dollars. Soon after that the short line C. P. R. was built giving good shipping facilities at Chesterville. Munro & Barrie, the owners of the dam, had put up a very good roller mill and secured a contract for supplying water to the road, and the dredging had so enlarged and extended the pond at reservoir above that the water was available for seven or eight months. Added to this a very lively opposition had developed in and about Chesterville. Munro & Barrie refused to sell, and a considerable effort was made to throw doubt on the right of the counties to expropriate without their consent. The Dundas members of the committee outside of Matilda had always been lukewarm friends, and although B. B. Osler had given it as his opinion that the Council had a right to remove the dam as at first contemplated, the eastern members were unwilling to incur the risk of litigation.

There now seemed but two ways open to the friends of the undertaking, to apply to the courts to compel the Council to complete the work in accordance

with the application on which the whole proceedings had been based, or to proceed against the owners of the dam for flooding the roads. The latter course was adopted.

The whole of 1888 had been consumed in fruitless efforts to get the Counties' Council to proceed, so nothing definite was done until early in 1889. In that year the Matilda Council consisted of A. Harkness, reeve; Carmi Locke and P. P. Everett, deputy reeves; and J. E. Tuttle and J. W. Gilson, councillors. The dam had been in the river sixty years, so it could be held by possession as against the riparian proprietors, but as time does not run against the Crown, it was open to the Council of the promoting township to bring the action, but in the name of the Attorney General, and after giving him a bond for $5,000 as indemnity against costs. To strengthen the Council a petition was presented at the March session, signed by Levi Montgomery and seventy others asking that proceedings be taken, and giving the personal guarantee of the parties for $2,763.50 of the costs in the event of failure to succeed. On motion of Mr. Tuttle, seconded by Mr. Gilson, it was decided to enter the action, and on the 15th of April the necessary bond was given.

The case came up for trial in June following. B. B. Osler, representing the plaintiffs, and Mr. Lount, the defendants. It was explained by Mr. Osler that the township was not trying to deprive Messrs. Munro & Barrie of their property, but to compel their consent to expropriation, the value to be determined by arbitration. The judge suggested a mutual agreement, the parties conferred and the required consent was given.

At the October session the necessary preliminary steps were taken for the passing of the by-law and the appointment of arbitrators, Judge Carman being appointed by the Counties; James Rayside, the local member for Glengarry, acted for Munro and Barrie ; and R. Pringle, of Montreal, as third arbitrator. They brought in an award allowing $17,000 for the dam, Judge Carman dissenting. The committee regarded the award as excessive, and it having become known that Pringle was or had been a brother-in-law of Barrie, appealed against the decision. At the January session of the Council in 1890 the matter was arranged on a basis of $14,500 for the dam, and $400 for the costs of arbitration, each party paying their own costs in appeal. The case for Munro and Barrie had been well presented by Irwin Hilliard, a young barrister from Frank Tyrell's office, Morrisburg, while James Leitch, of Leitch & Pringle, Cornwall, performed a like service for the counties.

As several important drains leading into the Nation and South Branch west of the dam had been commenced or projected, and the by-law could not be completed before October without a special session, arrangements were made whereby a contract was soon after let to Wm. Payne, of Brinston's Corners, the lowest bidder. This was subsequently transferred to James R.

Smith, of Rowena, who did the work. D. R. Brown, C. E., of Cornwall, was employed to make the plans, estimates and assessment, and the committee instructed to put in a claim to the Dominion Government for assistance on account of their failure to carry out the previous understanding.

The committee soon after waited on Sir Hector Langevin, Minister of Public Works, and presented their case, claiming that they were put to at least twelve or thirteen thousand dollars extra expense due to their relying on the understanding with the Government, and not including the dam removal in the first by-law. This was not disputed, and Sir Hector agreed to place $9,500 in the estimates provided that the additional amount required be supplied from local sources. This was accepted, but only $5,500 were voted that year: the reason assigned being that the Minister of Finance cut out the $4,000. This latter amount, however, was subsequently paid.

The Local Government had also been appealed to and granted $3,000.

Mr. Brown's estimates placed the cost of the work at $20,430.14, making the levy on the lands $11,930.14.

This with a small surplus that yet remained from the second by-law proved sufficient to remove the dam and lower the shoal at Chesterville, cut down three or four small shoals that the subsiding waters had left exposed, and improve the cut at Cass' and in the Branch. The season was a good one and the whole work was completed within the year,

Mr. McGeorge, reporting on it, said: "I have inspected the River Nation from the head of the drainage works to the site of the dam at Chesterville and have pleasure in reporting that the work has been completed in a very satisfactory manner, both as to the work first contracted for and as to the removal of the dam at Chesterville, and the trimming up of the river bed to conform to the improvement at the site of the dam."

The effect of the work was to lower the general level of the water in the river from three to four feet, to improve all the adjacent lands, and to render cultivatable considerable spaces hitherto devoted to willows, black alder, and such grasses as find their home in swamps.

Its effect on the surrounding country was to enormously stimulate drainage, especially on the slopes leading to the Nation river, and the people in the vicinity of the stream soon realized that unless something more were done the rapid inflow of the water would during excessive rains destroy their crops on the lower areas. To obviate this it was necessary to devise some means to enlarge or deepen the outlet. H. H. Ross, M. P., interested himself in the matter and succeeded in getting the assurance from the Ottawa authorities that if a dredge were built the Department of Public Works would see that it was operated. There was still in the Counties' Treasurer's hands between

two and three thousand dollars of the last four thousand that was given on account of the dam removal. And largely through the efforts of Messrs. Weir and McOuat the Local Government agreed to contribute $4,000 provided the assurance from Ottawa proved satisfactory.

The drainage committee had been continued in a modified form. James Collison, of Dixon's Corners, having succeeded Mr. Harkness as Reeve of Matilda, became chairman for a term. In 1895 the members were: Wm. Banford, Reeve of Matilda; Charles T. Whitteker, Reeve of Williamsburg; Francis Elliott, Reeve of Winchester, and Charles Middagh, Reeve of Mountain; Mr. Banford being the chairman. These gentlemen co-operated, and the dredge was built that summer, and commenced work in the fall, and continued in operation a couple of years. In the meantime the Government changed, and Mr. Tarte, who was not favorably disposed towards the work, refused to continue after the second year. A local deputation waited on him at Ottawa but were powerless to persuade. It was here the genius of Mr. Weir shone forth. When his friends were about to return discouraged he said, "I will go and see Mowat." Mr. Mowat was then Minister of Justice and had been Premier of Ontario when the grant to the dredge was made. It will be remembered that it was on assurances from the Ottawa Government that it was given, and it seems that Sir Oliver had been rather exacting and insisted on having them so full that there could be no doubt about their binding nature.

When Mr. Weir started for Sir Oliver's office his friends were afraid to accompany him, though a few of them plucked up sufficient courage to follow him at a respectful distance. The minister received them standing, or rather walking, with his thumbs in the armholes of his vest. Mr. Weir, after making an irresistable obeisance, began: "When I first came to this country I heard on every hand what a fine lawyer Oliver Mowat was. When disputes arose about Provincial Rights and the Boundary Award, he proved himself more than a match for the great Sir John A. Macdonald. In the Streams Bill affair he showed he knew more than either Blake or McCarthy. When we went to him at Toronto with our papers from the Ottawa Government, and he told us that we were safe, our documents bound the Dominion Government to keep the dredge running. We came away satisfied, feeling that there was now no danger. We had Mowat's word, 'Man, man,' he continued, 'if it bound the Tories, don't it bind the Grits?'"

Sir Oliver turning, clapped him on the shoulder, saying, "Go home, Mr. Weir, the dredge will run."

It did run for a time, but Mr. Mowat retired from the ministry; Mr. Weir died; the work was done in a perfunctary manner, and ceased before it

had reached an outlet, or gone far enough to make any marked difference in the river.

Not so, however, with drains flowing in; these have been prosecuted with vigor until the acceleration of the incoming waters is at least as great as that of the outgoing.

The completed drains in Matilda find an outlet in the Nation, the Munro, Wallace, Barkley, Thorpe & Ellis, Devlin, Cook, Toye and Ault. The smallest, the Barkley, being nearly two miles in length, and costing $1,400.00; and the largest, the Toye, eight miles and a quarter, costing over $8,000.00. The aggregate length of the eight being thirty-four miles, and the cost $30,000, to which should be added $2,500 for outlet to drain in Mountain and Williamsburg. There are also in course of construction or projected the Brown, Doyle, Hanes, South Branch and Smith, twelve miles, at an estimated cost of $10,200.

In Williamsburg the drains pointing Nationward, and either completed or in course of construction, are, the Marsellis, Weager & McMillan, Whittaker & McMillan, and Barkley. The smallest of these is the Weager & McMillan, five and two-thirds miles, costing $2,300; and the largest, the Whittaker, the same length, but costing $8,500. The Weager & McMillan is a branch or tributary of the McMillan, the two being over ten miles in length and costing nearly $10,000. The total length of the five, in round figures, twenty-five miles, and cost $25,000.

The Winchester drains leading direct to the Nation are the Kittle Creek, Dillabough creek, Lough drain, McMillan, Summers & Baker, Savage & Jeffrey, Barkley creek and McKay creek. The largest of these is Kittle creek, four miles, costing nearly $6,000, and the smallest, Barkley creek, three miles, costing $1,100; the aggregate, thirty miles, costing about $20,000.

In Mountain the completed drains on this water shed are the Steinberg, Miller and Inkerman dam, covering six miles, and costing $8,000; and the Van Camp, which is a deepening of the North Branch that enters the Nation at the Forks, the estimated length and cost being about nine miles and $10,400.

Thus within the area included within the Nation river assessment we find thirty drains constructed, or in course of construction, aggregating 116 miles, or an average length of nearly four miles, and costing in round figures $117,000. Fully two-thirds of these are completed, and not one of them could have been made had not the Nation river been deepened to afford an outlet. When we add to this an area twice as large in the counties of Leeds and Grenville, which sends its waters through this channel and in which considerable work of the same nature is being done we may readily conclude, as the fact is, that the inflow has been increased as much as the output, and that during excessive rains the flood in the immediate vicinity

are lessened very slightly, the principal relief from the mere rapid flow of the water being that they are of shorter duration.

The original work on the river was projected when the water flows in the road ditches or through the shallow and imperfect drains made under the Ditches and Watercourses' Act. It was done in advance of public opinion and was probably all that could then be successfully undertaken. Now that these matters are better understood, that the work throughout the county is being completed under the direction of skilled engineers, and we are making deep and carefully gradient drains, it should be possible to improve this river sufficiently to meet present conditions. There are fully 300,000 acres within the watersheds that lead to the Nation west of Chesterville. An average of eighty-five cents an acre, or five cents a year for thirty years on this, would supply $250,000. This annual levy would be very little if any more than many farms have already paid or are paying for drains leading in, and would, if properly applied, render flooding extremely rare.

As was noted early the St. Lawrence watershed widens as it goes east, so that a considerable part of Williamsburg is on the southern slope, and that township has four considerable drains that have their outlet in that river, the Gogo, Casselman & Dawley, Mattice and Saddlemire, the latter of which is partly in Matilda. The aggregate length is nearly twenty miles, and their cost a little over $13,000, nearly $2,000 of which is contributed by Matilda.

The northern half of Winchester and Mountain drain largely to what is called the Castor, a stream that joins the Nation about twenty miles northeast of Chesterville, as much of the land on that slope is swampy, several large drains are projected or in course of construction.

In Winchester they have the Black creek, five miles long, costing $12,500; Henderson creek, four miles, $3,250; and the Petite Castor, eighteen miles, costing $75,000; a total of twenty-seven miles, and $90,750. This latter drain passes into Russell county.

Mountain has the Silver creeek, thirteen miles, costing $22,000; Castor extension, six miles, $8,000; Eighth Concession, two and one-quarter miles, $4,000; and the Allen or Canal, eleven miles, $13,700, a total of thirty-two and one-half miles, and costing $55,700. All these drains find their outlet through the Castor to the Nation, except four miles of the last mentioned, which runs from the northwest corner of the township to the Rideau. It seems to cross the height of lands between this river and the Nation, draining both ways. Much of the work on these northern drains is not completed, some of it scarcely begun, but the Gilbert Dredging Company have been working at the Petite Castor drain two or three years, using a suction dredge and steam ditcher; considerable progress has been made on

others, and it is probable that the whole watershed will be effectually drained in the near future.

Since the inception of the Nation river drainage twenty years ago, and including that work, about 200 miles of drains have been laid out under the Municipal Drainage Act, the estimated actual cost of which exceeds $300,000. It is doubtful if any money or effort expended in the public interest has given or will give better results. The law is a somewhat difficult one to administer, local interests conflict and are not easily reconciled, but it is scarcely possible to impoverish a people by taxing them for drains and roads. The most of the money raised is paid back to them for labor. It simply stimulates to greater effort, and in addition to making their farms more productive and valuable, beautifies the county and strengthens local patriotism.

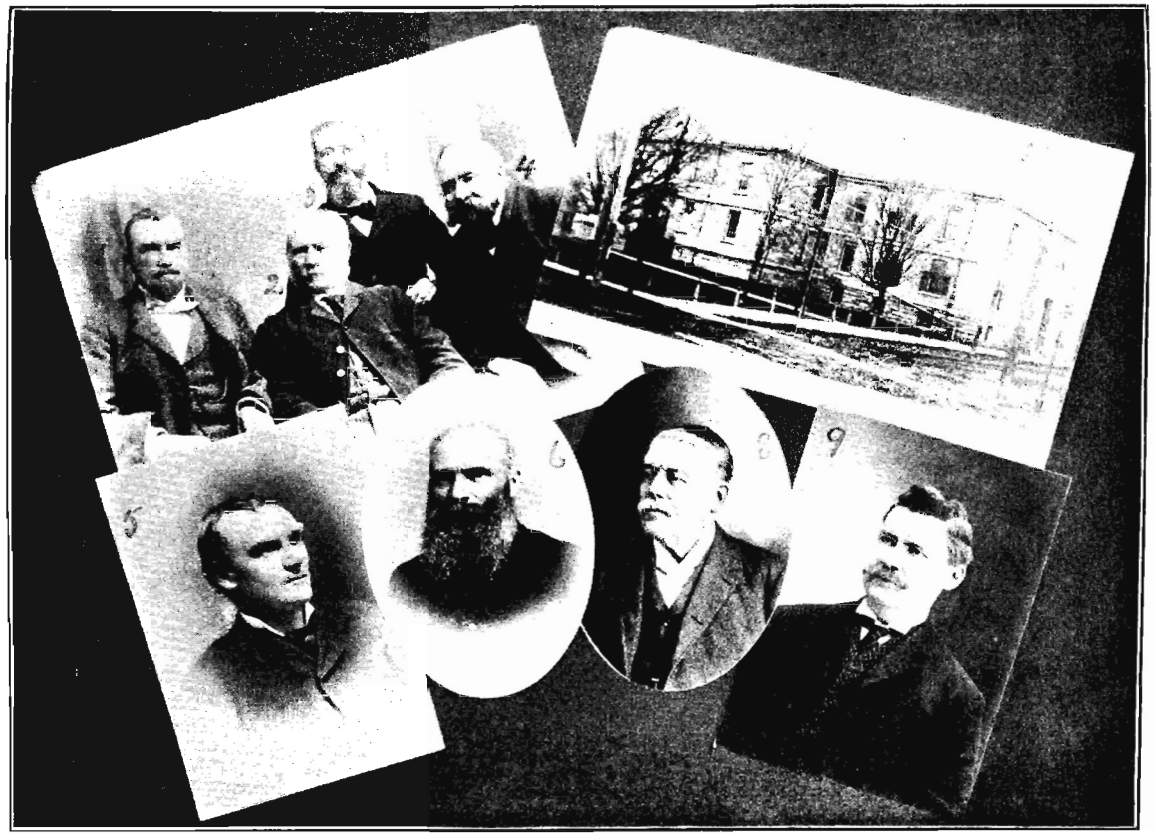
CHAPTER VIII.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

WHEN the Quebec Act was passed in 1774 Canada constituted but one province, divided into two districts. The western district, which embraced a section of what later became Upper Canada, was designated "Montreal." In 1788 this district was divided into four districts, the most eastern of which was Lunenburgh, comprising the townships of Lancaster, Charlottenburg, Cornwall, Osnabruck, Williamsburg, Matilda, Edwardsburg, Augusta, and Elizabethtown. Each of these townships extended north to the Ottawa river.

In 1791 the country was divided into two provinces, Upper and Lower Canada, respectively, and by an Act of Parliament, Oct. 15, 1792, the district of Lunenburgh became the Eastern District. A division occurred in 1798, when the Johnstown District was set apart, thus limiting the Eastern District to the counties of Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry, Prescott and Russell. In 1816 the last two counties were withdrawn and framed into the Ottawa District. The boundaries of the Eastern District suffered no further change, being the same as that now defined by the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.

Until the year 1841 the magistrates in Quarter Session, in addition to their judicial duties, controlled the affairs of the district, such as the collection and expenditure of the revenue, the decision of all questions relating to county property, and the construction and repair of roads and bridges. This method was modified in 1841 by the establishment of district councils. The members of the new governing body were elected by each township at the annual meeting in January. Any township, in which the number of voters exceeded three hundred, was entitled to two representatives, while those not so populous in that regard sent but one. The warden received his appointment from the Government, and four annual meetings of the council were held. The members were elected for a period of three years, one third of their number to retire at the close of each year. The retiring councillors at the close of the



COUNTIES' BUILDINGS AND OFFICIALS.

Board of Examiners: 1 Dr. D. McDiarmid, L. P. S., Glengarry; 2 A. McNaughton, L. P. S., Stormont; 3 Arthur Brown, L. P. S., Dundas; 4 Judge Carman (ex-officio). 5 Thomas McDonald, Registrar; 6 A. D. Hunter, License Inspector; 8 Dr. Stearcy, Counties' Treasurer; 9 A. I. Macdonell, Counties' Clerk.

first and second year were determined by "drawing lots" at the last meeting of the first year and thereafter, those longest in office dropping out.

The members of the first Eastern District Council were: John Flagg, Matilda; James Conway, Mountain; John Archibald and John W. Baker, Osnabruck; Adam Cockburn, Finch; Donald A. McDonell and Adam Johnston, Cornwall; Duncan McCallum, Roxborough; John Cameron and Kenneth McLauchlin, Charlottenburg; John McLennan and Duncan McIntyre, Lancaster; Alex. Chisholm and John Stewart, Lochiel; Donald Cattanach and John McRae, Kenyon.

The system of district councils soon passed away. The term "district" was abolished; the province was more properly divided into counties, and municipal institutions were created by an Act passed in 1849. By the new plan the several municipal councils in each county were annually elected, the reeves and deputy reeves of which constituted the county council. By the latter the warden was chosen, and the clerk, treasurer and other officers appointed. The collection and expenditure of local revenues and the management of municipal property was placed in the hands of the several municipalities, while to the County Council was allotted the control of the county revenues and property, and of such roads and bridges as lie between or connect townships. The following is a list of the members of the first Counties' Council for Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, elected in 1850: Donald McPherson, John Harkness, Duncan McCallum, Henry Merkley, Alex. McDonell (Lochiel), Adam Cockburn, Hugh Mill, George Fitchell, Charles LeClair, Alex. McDonell, Geo. J. Dixon, Donald A. McDonald, Samuel Ault, John S. McDonald, Donald McDonell (Cornwall), Owen Quigley, D. E. McIntyre, William Swayne, Hon. Alex. Fraser.

Those who formed the last Council for these counties, in 1896, under the privileges of the Act of 1849, are as follows: Charlottenburg township, William McPherson, D. J. McDonald, Angus A. McDonell; Lancaster township, Duncan C. McRae, John B. Snider; Kenyon township, James Fraser (deceased, his successor being D. C. Campbell,) Donald A. Campbell, John A. Campbell; Lochiel township, A. R. McDougall, John A. McRae, R. F. McRae; Alexandria, D. A. McArthur; Maxville, James Burton; Lancaster village, Neil McGillis; Roxborough township, Alexander Fraser, Thomas Dey, John Crawford; Finch township, F. D. McNaughton, Simon Hutt, Hugh A. McMillan; Osnabruck township, James Martin, I. O. Shaver, George Kerr; Cornwall township, Donald McDonald James Groves, James Myers; Cornwall town, William Hodge, Robert Conroy, Peter E. Campbell; Winchester village, Mahlon Bailey; Winchester township, Frank Elliott, Jeremiah F. Cass; Mountain township, George W. Steacy, M. D., Isaac Kinney; Matilda town-

ship, Carmi Locke, Edward Foster, Samuel Smyth; Iroquois, Charles E. Cameron; Morrisburg, John H. Meikle; Chesterville, Wesley B. Lawson; Williamsburg township, Charles T. Whittaker, Riley M. Beckstead, Robert Cunningham.

After being memorialized for several years in reference to certain desired changes, the Legislature passed what is known as the Counties' Council Act of 1896. By this Act the counties were divided into thirteen divisions, each having two representatives, who are elected every two years, thus reducing the membership from forty-two to twenty-six, and yet the largest Counties' Council in the Province. The plan of these divisions is as follows:

Stormont—First County Council Division, consisting of the town of Cornwall, and designated "Cornwall;" Second County Council Division, consisting of the town of Cornwall and designated "St. Andrews;" Third County Council Division, consisting of the township of Roxborough, and designated "Roxborough;" Fourth County Council Division, consisting of the township of Finch,and designated "Glenpayne;" Fifth County Council Division, consisting of the township of Osnabruck, and designated "Osnabruck."

Dundas—First County Council Division, consisting of the township of Williamsburg and village of Morrisburg, and designated "Williamsburg;" Second County Council Division, consisting of the township of Winchester and the villages of Winchester and Chesterville, and designated "Winchester;" Third County Council Division, consisting of the township of Mountain and polling sub-divisions Nos. 5 and 6 of Matilda township, and designated "Mountain;" Fourth County Council Division, consisting of Iroquois village and polling sub-divisions Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Matilda township,and designated "Matilda."

Glengarry—First County Council Division, consisting of the township of Charlottenburg, and designated "Charlottenburg;" Second County Council Division, consisting of the township of Lancaster and Lancaster village, and designated "Lancaster;" Third County Council Division, consisting of the township of Lochiel and the town of Alexandria, and designated "Lochiel;" Fourth County Council Division, consisting of the township of Kenyon and the village of Maxville, and designated "Kenyon."

As to the general merits of the Counties' Council Act of 1896 opinion is divided. In justice to the new arrangement we may say that a considerable reduction in the number of members has resulted, while the minorities now have a chance to secure representation under duplicate system of voting. A political equipoise is also maintained, for much as it is to be regretted, party politics have a strong voice even in municipal matters. The personnel of the Council may in some counties be effected, as many capable men who could not give the time required for both township and county affairs can find time to serve the latter. On the other hand, public opinion to some extent

COUNTIES' COUNCIL OF THE UNITED COUNTIES OF STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY, HELD AT MORRISBURG, OCTOBER 24, 1892.

1 Geo. Durant, 2 R. J. McDougal, 3 Arthur W. Ault, 4 J. S. Ross, 5 J. G. Adams, 6 A. D. McRae, 7 James Collison, 8 Wm. Banford, 9 Carmi Locke, 10 A. I. Macdonell (Clerk), 11 A. A. Stewart (Warden), 12 C. J. Mattice (Treasurer), 13 J. B. Snider, 14J. A. McDougal, 15 A. R. McDonald, 16 Ewen Dingwall, 17 H. A. Cameron, 18 John Bennett, 19 Emerson Warner, 20 R. J. Thompson, 21 Thomas Hamilton, 22 Wm. Gallinger, 23 F. D. McNaugton, 24 D. C. Campbell, 25 D. McDonald, 26 D. J. McIntosh, 27 D. D. McDonald, 28 E. S. Gregory, 29 Samuel Howes, 30 R. M. Beckstead, 31 A. G. F. Drew, 32 James Fraser, 33 James Mulholland, 34 A. R. McDougald, 35 Donald McCaskill, 36 R. F. McRae, 37 Thos. Coulter, 38 J. R. W. Crysler, 39 George Kerr, 40 W. N. Barrie, 41 Thos. McDonald, 42 D. A. McDonald, 43 C. D. Casselman, 44 D. A. McArthur.

cherishes the old municipal system. Many claim that the members as now elected are not in touch with the requirements of their townships, as they seldom attend the meetings of the municipal councils. Other objections are also raised. Upon learning of the change the warden of a certain western county thus expressed himself: "Gentlemen, we have reached a period in our political life which is almost revolutionary."

To meet the objections to the new Act, the Legislature in 1903 added an amendment which enables any municipal council, at a special meeting called for that purpose, to pass a resolution declaring it expedient that the Counties' Council be composed of the reeves of townships and villages and mayors of towns not separated from the county. And if such resolution is passed by a majority of the twenty municipalities in these counties and fyled with the county clerk on or before the first day of October in any year immediately preceding a year in which county councillors are to be elected, the clerk shall certify the facts to the county council, and shall on or before October 15th of the same year insert a notice of the passing of said resolution in some newspaper published in the county town, and also in one newspaper published in the county. After the publication of such notice it shall not be necessary to hold an election for county councillors, but the county council shall thereafter be composed of the reeves and mayors. A further amendment was passed in 1904, which provides that if a majority of the municipal councils pass resolutions as before described, the matter shall be referred to the people and a vote taken on the question. This provision appears to be a judicious one, as the disposition of the matter now remains with the people instead of in the hands of five men from each municipality.

Since the introduction of the Act of 1896 the following have been members of our Counties' Council:

Stormont—1897-8—Division No. 1, Jas. T. Kirkpatrick, Edward O'Callaghan; 2, Donald McDonald, Peter H. McDiarmid; 3, John McLaughlin, Alex. Fraser; 4, Hugh McMillan, Alex. Stark, M. D.; 5, James Martin, James Connolly.

Dundas—Div. No. 1, John H. Merkle, James Dickey; 2, Frank Elliott, Thos. Hamilton; 3, Geo. Steacy, James Shaw; 4, Jas. Collison, Thos. S. Edwards.

Glengarry—Div. No. 1, Alex. J. Grant, John M. McCallum; 2, Duncan C. McRae, John B. Snider; 3, Alex. R. McDougall, Duncan A. McDonald; 4, James Clark, A. D. McRae.

Stormont, 1899-1900—Div. No. 1, James T. Kirkpatrick, Edward O'Callaghan; 2, James L. Groves, Peter H. McDiarmid; 3, Duncan McDiarmid, Emerson Warner; 4, Hugh McMillan, Alex. Stark, M. D.; 5, Wm. A. Munro, M. D., Alex. A. Weagant, M. D.

Dundas—Div. No. 1, Michael J. Casselman, Jas. Dickey ; 2, Frank Elliott, Christopher Irving ; 3, Geo. Steacy, M. D., Jas. Shaw ; 4, Wm. G. Smyth, Thos. S. Edwards.

Glengarry—Div. No. 1, Wm. McPherson, John McCallum ; 2, John A. McDougal, John B. Snider ; 3, Donald A. McArthur, Duncan A. McDonald ; 4, James Clark, Alex. D. McRae.

Stormont, 1901-02—Div. No. 1, Wm. Gallinger, Edward O'Callaghan ; 2, James T. Groves, Philip J. McDonell ; 3, Wm. J. McCart, Duncan McDiarmid ; 4, Hugh McMillan, Alex. Stark, M.D. ; 5, Jas. H. Bredin, Wm. A. Munro, M.D.

Dundas—Div. No. 1, Michael J. Casselman, James Dickey ; 2, Wm. Faith, Frank Elliott ; 3, Geo. Steacy, M.D., John M. Christie ; 4, Wm. G. Smyth, Thos. S. Edwards.

Glengarry—Div. No. 1, Hugh A. Cameron, Ewen Dingwall ; 2, John A. McDougal, John B. Snider ; 3, Wm. D. McLeod, Donald A. McArthur ; 4, Alex. D. McRae, Murdock McRae.

Stormont, 1903-4—Div. No. 1, Wm. Gallinger, Edward O'Callaghan ; 2, Jas. L. Groves, Philip J. McDonell ; 3, Jas. Begg, Duncan H. McDiarmid ; 4, John D. McInnis, Hugh McMillan ; 5, Geo. Kerr, Wm. A. Munro, M. D.

Dundas—Div. No. 1, Michael J. Casselman, James Dickey ; 2, Jeremiah F. Cass, Wesley Hamilton ; 3, John M. Christie, Geo. Steacy, M. D. ; 4, Thomas S. Edwards, Wm. G. Smyth.

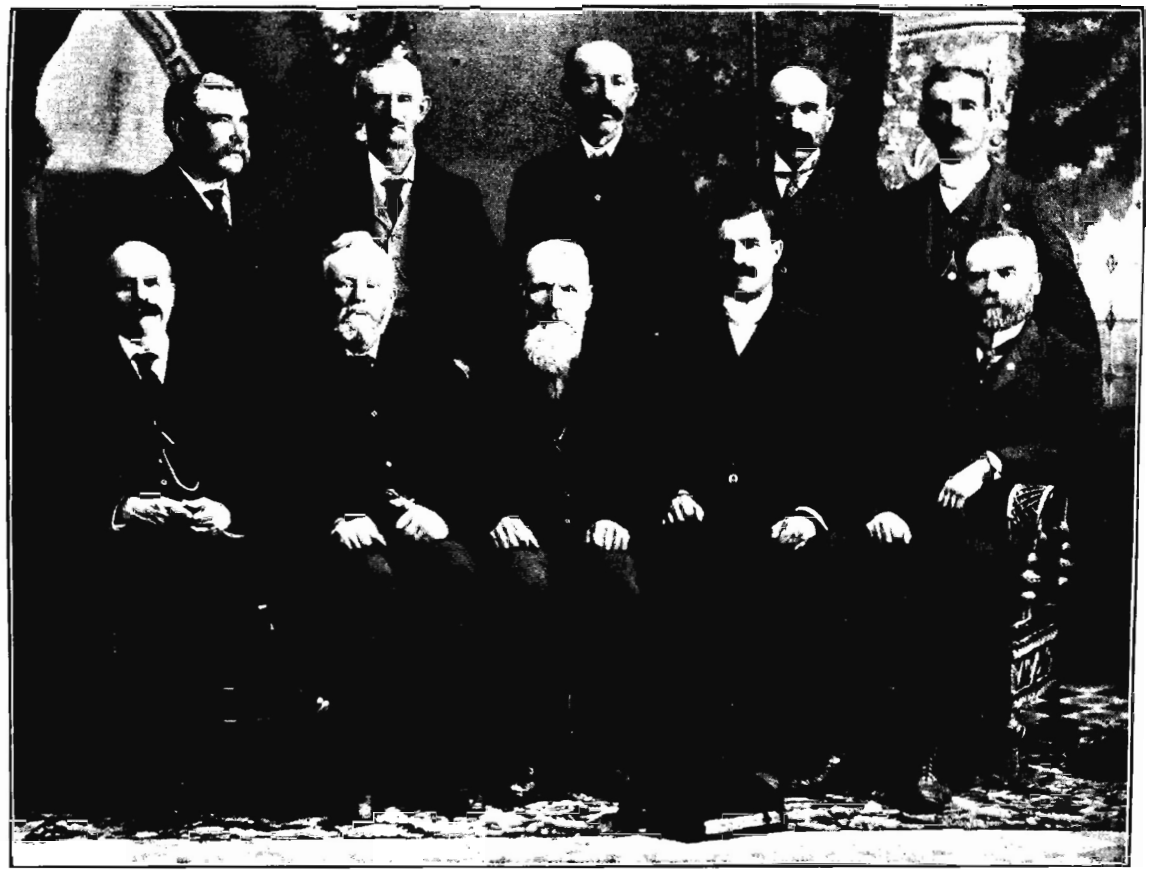
Glengarry—Div. No. 1, Hugh A. Cameron, Ewen Dingwall ; 2, John A. McDougal, John B. Snider ; 3, Donald A. McArthur, John R. McQuaig ; 4, Alex. D. McRae, Murdock McRae.

William Gallinger, one of the representatives of the town of Cornwall, is of U. E. Loyalist descent. He was born in the township of Cornwall, but for a number of years has been a resident of the town. His municipal career covers a period of 13 years in the Town Council and 9 years in the Counties' Council.

Edward O'Callaghan, also a representative of Cornwall, is a resident merchant of the town. Mr. O'Callaghan is of Scotch and Irish parentage. His experience at the Council board dates back to the 80's. He has also been connected with the municipal affairs of the town, and was mayor one year.

James L. Groves, one of the representatives of St. Andrew's division, was for a number of years a member of the township council, three years of which he was reeve. His labors in the Counties' Council covers a period of ten years. Mr. Groves' ancestors were U. E. Loyalists ; his grandfather was in action at the battle of Lundy's Lane.

P. J. McDonell, Mr. Groves' colleague for St. Andrew's, is a resident farmer



CORNWALL AND STORMONT MEMBERS OF COUNTIES' COUNCIL, 1903-4.
Standing, from left: Geo. Kerr, J. L. Groves, P. J. McDonell, J. D. McInnis, D. H. McDiarmid.
Seated, from left: Dr. W. A. Munro, James Begg, Wm. Gallinger, Hugh McMillan, Edward O'Callaghan.

of the division. As reeve and deputy reeve of Cornwall township for a number of years Mr. McDonell acquired some experience in municipal affairs before entering the Counties' Council, where he is now serving his fourth year.

James Begg was born in 1841, in the township of Roxborough, which division he now represents, having been first elected in 1903. His father, James Begg, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, came to Canada about 1827, settled in the township of Roxborough, and for a number as years served as captain in a militia company. His mother was of U. E. Loyalist descent. Mr. Begg has long taken an interest in educational and public matters, holding several local offices, and for four years was President of the Stormont County Farmers' Institute. In June, 1870, he married Lucy Campbell, of Roxborough, their family consisting of three sons and three daughters.

Duncan H. McDiarmid, a representative of Roxborough, was born of Scotch parentage in 1866. His father was Hugh McDiarmid, and his mother, Isabella McRae. The subject of our sketch was deputy reeve of Roxborough for five years ; was first elected to the Counties' Council in January, 1903 ; was president of Roxborough township fair for a time, and now holds a similar position in connection with the Stormont Agricultural Society.

John D. McInnis, a native of Scotland, emigrated to Canada with his parents in 1849, and settled in the township of Finch, where he still resides. Mr. McInnis is Justice of the Peace and postmaster at Glenpayne. In January, 1903, he was elected to represent the township of Finch at the Counties' Council.

Hugh McMillan, colleague of Mr. McInnis for Glenpayne, was one year deputy reeve of Finch. He spent nine years in the Counties' Council, being warden in 1902. His wife was Arletta, second daughter of John W. Smith, of Winchester township. Mr. McMillan is of Scotch parentage, his father, Angus, having been a native of Invernesshire, Scotland.

George Kerr, a native of Ireland, came to Canada about 1854, and settled in the township of Osnabruck. He first turned his attention to farming, but soon entered mercantile life, which pursuit he has successfully followed for nearly forty years. Besides his flourishing stores at Wales, Farran's Point and Aultsville, he is the owner of one grist and two saw mills and a number of farms. He was in the municipal council fifteen years; in Counties' Council fourteen years, and elected warden in 1890. Mr. Kerr has been chosen as the Conservative candidate for Stormont in the coming Provincial election.

Dr. W. A. Munro was born a Chesterville in 1852, where he received his primary education. Subsequently he attended the old Iroquois Grammar School; entered Toronto University and graduated from that institution in 1877. His work as a medical practitioner includes six years at Avonmore and

twenty years at Newington. He is at present located at Cornwall, where he enjoys a lucrative practice, and for the last six years has been a coroner for the united counties. In the Counties' Council the Doctor and Mr. Kerr represent the township of Osnabruck.

Michael J. Casselman, who resides on lot 35, concession 1, township of Williamsburg, and close to the village of Morrisburg, was born in Matilda township. His parents were of U. E. Loyalist descent; his father being John W. Casselman, his mother, Nancy Garlough. Mr. Casselman was first elected to the Counties' Council in 1899, as representative of the Williamsburg division, and in 1903 was chosen warden.

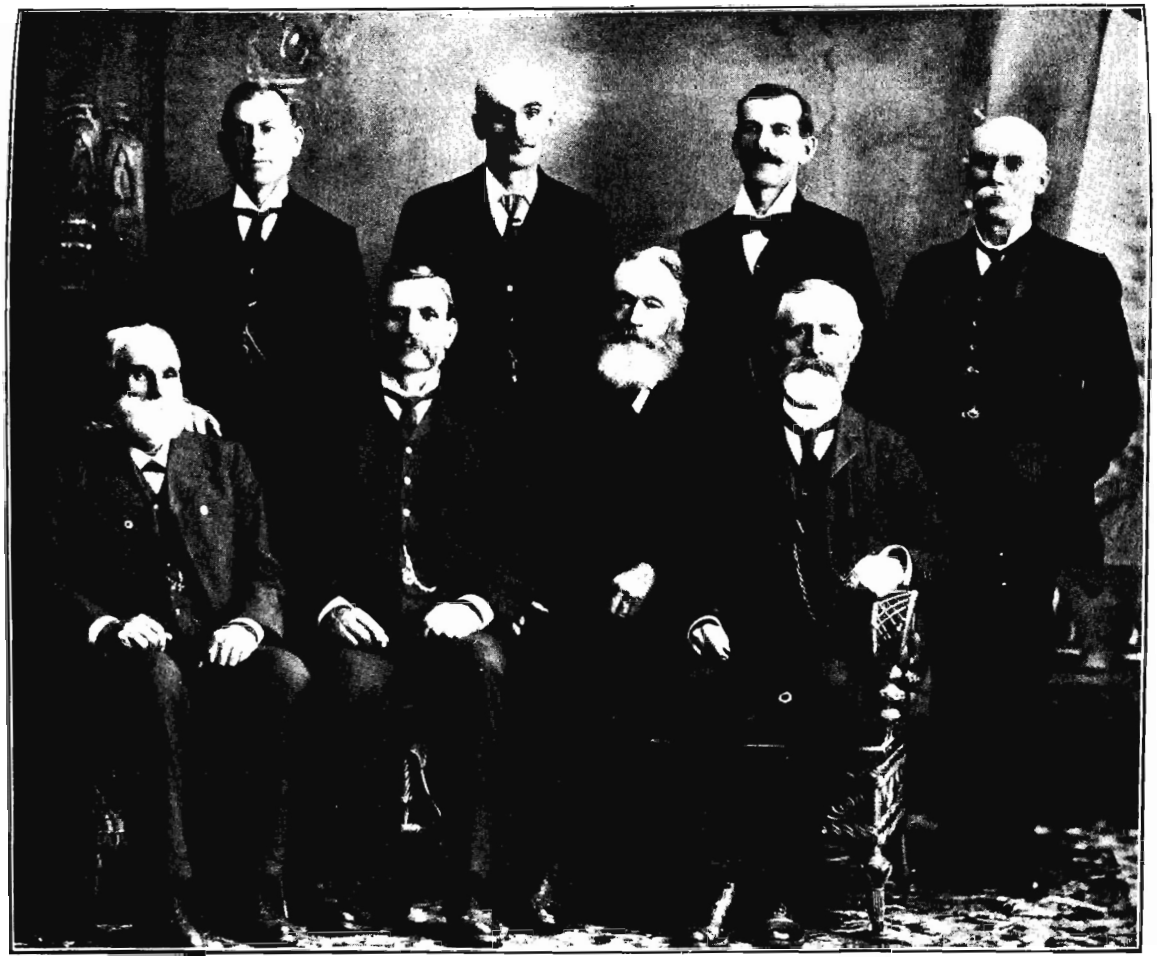
James Dickey, who has continuously represented Williamsburg division since the operation of the Act of 1896, had previously sat at the Counties' Council board, and was warden one year during the 80's. He was a member of the municipal council of Williamsburg for about twelve years. Mr. Dickey's father emigrated from Ireland; his mother, Jane Purvis, was a native of the township of Yonge, where the subject of our sketch was born in 1835. Later the family moved to Williamsburg, and located on lot 36, concession 5.

J. F. Cass, son of the late Joseph Cass, of U. E. Loyalist descent, was born in Winchester township. J. F. is at present resident of the village of Winchester, his occupation being that of drover and dealer in farm produce. He is now serving his fourth year in the Counties' Council as one of the representatives of the Winchester division.

Wesley Hamilton, colleague of the previously named representative, was born in the township of Winchester in 1864. He is a successful farmer and speculator, residing near the village of Chesterville. His entrance into public life dates back to 1896, when he became a member of the municipal council, and during the three subsequent years was assessor of Winchester township. In 1903 he was elected as representative to the counties' parliament at Cornwall. Mr. Hamilton has been a member of the Methodist church and secretary of the Chesterville Sunday school for a period of twenty years.

John M. Christie, farmer, also general agent for B. Bell & Son, of St. George, Ont., was born in the township of Mountain, which division he now represents. His father, D. W. Christie, a native of Scotland, served fifteen years in the Mountain municipal council. Mr. Christie was first elected to the Counties' Council in January, 1901.

Thomas S. Edwards was born in the county of Grenville, and went to the front at the time of the Fenian raid in 1866, as a member of Merrickville Rifle Company, for which service he received a medal and certificate for 160 acres of land. Subsequently he spent several years in the city of New York, and



DUNDAS MEMBERS OF COUNTIES' COUNCIL, 1903-4.
Standing, from left: W. G. Smyth, J. M. Christie, Wesley Hamilton, J. F. Case.
Seated, from left: Chas. Durant, M. J. Casselman, Jas. Dickey, T. S. Edwards.

about twenty-five years ago came to Iroquois, Ont., where he opened an office as conveyancer, which calling he still pursues. Mr. Edwards has always been successful in business. Several years ago he erected a very handsome residence, just east of the village, commanding a splendid view of the St. Lawrence. He was reeve of Iroquois in 1883-4. In 1897, on the introduction of the new Counties' Council Act, he was elected a representative of his division, and in the year 1900 was chosen warden. A perusal of the minutes of the Counties' Council, of which he is still a member, will show that he has been prominent in that body. He has taken strong ground on the temperance question; for many years was President of the County Prohibition Association, and it is generally believed the large majorities recorded in Dundas county in favor of Prohibition were to a considerable measure due to the energy displayed by him. In Sabbath school work his record is on a par with his temperance work. He was the only delegate between Kingston and Ottawa to the World's Sabbath School Convention, held at Jerusalem in 1904. For many years he has not only been a most consistent member, but likewise an efficient officer of the Iroquois Methodist church; but his interest does not cease there, since he is always ready to give a helping hand to anything that will advance the interests of the community in which he resides, either morally or materially. Politically, Mr. Edwards is looked upon as an Independent Conservative, but is not in sympathy with extreme party politics, and votes accordingly.

William G. Smyth is the third son of the late William Smyth, a native of Ireland, who emigrated to Canada in 1834. His mother, daughter of the late Alexander Rose, was Emma Rose, whose family settled early in Matilda. William G. was born Nov. 1, 1860, on lot 6, con. 3, Matilda township, the farm upon which he still resides. He was educated at the public school and Morrisburg Collegiate Institute. A progressive and successful farmer, he has always taken an active interest in the Farmers' Institute and in the dairying industry of this county. His indentification with the Patrons of Industry movement led to his selection as candidate for that organization in the Federal election of 1896, but with the consent of the county executive he resigned the candidature some time previous to the election. In 1897-8 he was deputy reeve of Matilda township. In 1899, 1901 and 1903 he was elected to the Counties' Council as one of the representatives of the Matilda division. His interest in politics was early evinced and he soon became one of the leading Liberals in Matilda. At the provincial elections of 1902 he unsuccessfully contested the county in the Liberal interest, his opponent being J. P. Whitney, leader of the Opposition. In February, 1900, Mr. Smyth was married to Zipporah Barclay, daughter of James Barclay, of Irena, the union being blessed with two children, a daughter and a son, the latter deceased. He is a member of the Methodist church at Rowena, a prominent Sabbath school worker in both a local and wider

sphere; was secretary of the Matilda and Iroquois S. S. Association, and also of the county association, and was the county's delegate to the Provincial Sabbath school convention at Hamilton in 1897.

H. A. Cameron was born in Charlottenburg township, not far from Williamstown. His municipal career includes four years in the council of his native township and four years in the Counties' Council as representative of Charlottenburg division. Mr. Cameron is enthusiastic in military matters, being at present senior captain of No. 6 Company, 59th regiment.

Ewen Dingwall, colleague of Mr. Cameron in the representation of Charlottenburg division, has served twelve years at the Counties' Council board. He is a son of the late John Dingwall, a U. E. Loyalist, and was born in the year 1848. In addition to his agricultural interests, he carries on a successful milling business at Williamstown.

John A. McDougal, born on lot 34, con. 4, in the township of Lancaster, which division he now represents, is a descendant of a U. E. Loyalist family. He has been connected with the township and Counties' Council for a period of fourteen years, and during that time has always been returned by acclamation. In 1866 he entered the military service as a private, and was advanced from time to time until promoted lieutenant and later captain of a militia company, his connection therewith covering a period of 18years. During the Fenian troubles of '66 and '70 Captain McDougal saw active service for which he holds a medal, also a certificate for a grant of land. The organization of the Glengarry Fire Insurance Company was brought about partly through the efforts of Mr. McDougal, who had the honor of being elected president of the Company at the first meeting of the executive. In this capacity he had the additional repute of signing the first policy issued by the Company. Mr. McDougal is also a J. P.

John B. Snider, the present warden of the united counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, is a descendant of German and Highland Scotch U. E. Loyalist families, who left the American Republic at the close of the revolutionary war to settle under the Union Jack in the Canadian backwoods. His father, the late Benjamin Snider, was one of the old settlers of Lancaster township, where the subject of this sketch was born 69 years ago. Mr. Snider has had considerable experience in municipal politics. He served a number of years in the Council of his native township, and during the greater share of that time occupied the position of reeve. For over twenty years he has been a faithful member of the Counties' Council. His recent election by acclamation to the warden's chair is a fitting recognition of his worth as a public servant, who is now nearing the three score and ten mark.

Donald A. McArthur is of Scotch parentage, and was born in Charlottenburg township. In 1885 he was elected reeve of Alexandria; in 1886 was warden of the united counties, and has since then, with the exception of four

GLENGARRY MEMBERS OF COUNTIES' COUNCIL, 1903-4.

A. D. McRae. J. B. Snider. D. A. McArthur.
J. R. McQuaig. J. A. McDougal.
M. McRae. H. A. Cameron. E. Dingwall.

or five years, been a member of the Counties' Council. At present he is a representative of Lochiel division. Over forty years ago Mr. McArthur came to Alexandria, and has since been interested in mercantile pursuits. He was a director of the Canadian Atlantic Railway, was a member of a sub-committee consisting of four of the directors who assisted in making a contract with D. C. Lindsay for the construction and equipment of the road. At the Provincial elections of 1882 he contested the county in the Conservative interests, but was defeated by a narrow majority by James Rayside, who represented Glengarry for several years.

John R. McQuaig, who is serving his first term as one of the representatives of Lochiel, was born at Dalkeith, on the farm where he resides. For years he has been closely identified with advanced farming, and has taken an interest in rearing thoroughbred cattle. Mr. McQuaig has frequently been mentioned in connection with Legislative honors; is prominently identified with several fraternal societies, being a member of the I. O. F., A. F. and A. M., and head of the Orange order in Prescott and Glengarry for a number of years.

A. D. McRae was born in the township of Kenyon on the farm where he resides, part of which lies within the limits of the incorporated village of Maxville. In 1882-3 he was a member of the Kenyon township council, and in 1892, when Maxville was incorporated, he had the honor of being elected reeve. Ever since the inception of the Act of 1896 Mr. McRae has represented the Kenyon division. In 1901 he was elected warden by acclamation.

Murdock McRae, colleague of A. D. in the representation of the fourth division of Glengarry, was born in Kenyon township, on lot 30, concession 7. About twenty years ago he came to Greenfield, bought grain and produce for a time, and since then has been successfully engaged in the general mercantile and lumbering business. Mr. McRae was one year councillor and three years reeve of Kenyon, and is now serving his fourth year as County Councillor.

Annexed is a list of wardens, clerks and treasurers of our counties from 1842 to the present, together with the length of time each has served:

Wardens—1842-1850, Hon. Alexander Fraser; 1850, D. E. McIntyre; 1851, William Mattice; 1852, Samuel Ault; 1853, Jacob Brouse; 1854, Alex. McDonell; 1855, William Colquhoun; 1856, D. A. McDonald; 1857, Alex. McDougall; 1858, William Elliott; 1859, James McDonell; 1860, George McDonell; 1861, Alexander G. McDonell; 1862, James Craig; 1863, Alex. McIntosh; 1864, Philip Carman; 1865, James Fraser; 1866, A. James Cockburn; 1867, Asaph B. Sherman; 1868, Arichibald McNab; 1869, Angus Bethune; 1870, David Rae; 1871, Peter Kennedy; 1872, John G. Snetsinger; 1873, M. F. Beach; 1874, A. E. McRae; 1875, John Brown; 1876, Adam Harkness; 1877, James Clark; 1878, Will-

iam Mack; 1879, T. F. Chamberlain, M. A; 1880, D. A. McDonald; 1881, I. R. Ault; 1882, James Dickey; 1883, A. J. Grant; 1884, F. D. McNaughton; 1885, William McKenzie; 1886, D. A. McArthur; 1887, Frank Anderson; 1888, J. F. Gibbons; 1889, P. A. Stewart; 1890, George Kerr; 1891, Thomas McDonald; 1892, Alex. A. Stewart; 1893, John Bennett; 1894, Thomas Hamilton; 1895, Donald N. McNaughton; 1896, Donald McDonald; 1897, John H. Meikle; 1898, Duncan C. McRae; 1899, James T. Kirkpatrick; 1900, Thomas S. Edwards; 1901, Alex. D. McRae; 1902, Hugh McMillan; 1903, Michael J. Casselman; 1904, John B. Snider.

Clerks—1842-51, James Pringle; 1852-56, Peter J. McDonald; 1857, D. Heenan; 1858-66, J.F. Pringle; 1867-8, G.S. Jarvis; 1869-70, W. Bethune; 1871-74, J. Bergin; 1875-6, H. S. McDonald; 1877-84, Charles Poole; 1885, A. Macdonald, C.J. Mattice; 1886-7, C. J. Mattice; 1888-9, Henry Carpenter; 1890-1904, Adrian I. Macdonell.

Treasurers—1842-9, Alex. McLean, Roderick McDonald ; 1850-1884, Roderick McDonald ; 1885-7, Æneas McDonald ; 1888-1902, C. J. Mattice ; 1903-4, Geo. Steacy, M. D.

A. I. Macdonell, the present clerk of the united counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, was born of Canadian parents at Chicago, Ill., in 1868, and has been a resident of Cornwall since 1872. He attended the Separate and High schools at Cornwall, matriculating for Queen's University in 1883, and the following year entered the law office of the late H. S. Macdonald, after whose death, in 1886, he entered the office of Maclennan, Liddell & Cline. In November, 1889, he was admitted to the bar. In June, 1890 he was appointed clerk of the united counties, the duties of which office he has ably discharged ever since. Mr. Macdonell married in December, 1891, Miss Christina Crevier, their family consisting of two children.

George Steacy, M. D., son of the late Joseph Steacy, was born in the township of Elizabethtown, ten miles from Brockville. He was educated at the common school and Grammar school at Brockville, and obtained a first-class teacher's certificate at the age of 14. He taught school for some years ; studied medicine at Trinity Medical School, Toronto, graduating from that institution in 1872 with first-class honors, and opened an office at South Mountain where he enjoyed a lucrative practice for thirty years. For some years was Reeve of Mountain, which township he also represented for some time in the Counties' Council, resigning in 1903 to accept the treasurership of the united counties, which position he holds at present. The Doctor is a member of the Church of England, and in politics is a staunch Conservative.

The Council for the united counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry convenes regularly at Cornwall, the counties' seat, where suitable buildings have been erected. But few times in the history of the Council has

the migratory plan been followed. In June, 1850, the Council met at Broeffle's hotel, Williamsburg ; in October of the same year at Ronald McDonell's hotel, at Williamstown ; and lastly at Morrisburg, in October, 1892. The originator of this movement was C. D. Casselman, then reeve of Williamsburg. At the Morrisburg meeting, at which a large number of visitors were present, Mr. Casselman presented an address of welcome in behalf of the townspeople, in which he welcomed the Councillors to Morrisburg; referred to the days of forty years before when the people of Stormont and Glengarry came to Morrisburg on foot or by stage ; spoke of the growth and possibilities of the village ; eulogized the spirit of unity prevailing in the three sister counties, and heartily recommended that the Government be memorialized to erect a monument at Crysler's Farm battlefield, a worthy project accomplished a few years later. A pleasant and profitable week was spent by the Councillors, closing with a grand banquet at St. Lawrence Hall.

For nearly a century these united counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry have constituted a municipal unit, and there is no apparent desire for separation. The student of municipal economy will readily discern that in any union of counties there are advantages and disadvantages. One of the advantages of union is the financial saving as a result of the business being done at one centre by one set of officials, instead of each county maintaining a separate establishment. Again, if any needed work of a public character makes it desirable to memorialize either the Ontario Legislature or Federal Government, the voice of three counties might be expected to exert greater influence than one. On the other hand, it is sometimes difficult for the members of one county requiring local legislation to enlist the support of the other two.

A few years ago the question of county separation was up for discussion and received some notice through the press, ably led by the Morrisburg Herald. The contention was that Dundas would be the gainer by having a county seat and keep within itself the money expended in connection with the county government. The many years during which the counties have been united and worked together more or less harmoniously may be accepted, however, as indication of the satisfaction the present system is giving.

CHAPTER IX

Public Schools

The details of school matters in this county prior to the year 1850 are meagre. An Act was passed in 1807 by the Legislature of Upper Canada to "establish Public schools in each and every district" and to appoint trustees. The "Public schools" so established were the infant Grammar schools. The Eastern District comprised the counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, and the Eastern District Public school was located in Cornwall. The trustees were Samuel Sherwood, Neil McLean, Samuel Anderson, Joseph Anderson; John Crysler and Alexander McMillan.

The Public School System seems to have originated in 1816 when an Act was passed for the organization and support of Common schools throughout the province. By it "the inhabitants of any place were to meet and appoint three fit and discreet persons as trustees, and these trustees were to collect subscriptions, to build school houses, to examine into the moral character and capacity of any person willing to become a teacher of such schools." The trustees were to report to the District Board of Education, which at that time for the Eastern District was composed of Donald McDonald and Archibald McLean, M. P. The Act provided for a grant to the respective districts, that to the Eastern District being £800, and the Act was to continue in force for four years.

In the returns of the Common schools for 1827, we find that in the Eastern District there were 46 schools and 1,169 pupils, and that Joseph Anderson, D. McDonell and A. McLean were members of the district board. In 1828 there were reported in this district 53 schools and 1,395 pupils, and the average annual salary of teachers was £41, 10s. 5d.

In 1844 Rev. Edgerton Ryerson was appointed Assistant Superintendent of Schools, and published his first report in 1847 on the "Normal, Model and Common Schools of Upper Canada." In the preface to this report he says: "Four-fifths of the statistics contained in this report are entirely new in this Province." From those statistics we get the earliest definite ones for the different municipalities of this county:

TABLE "A"

						1847				Teachers		Certificates		Schools			School Houses		
Township	Number of School Sections	Number of Schools in Operation	Apportionment from Legislative Grant			Average Annual Salary of Teacher			Number of Pupils Enrolled	Males	Females	Number Granted during year by District Superintendent	Number Granted during year by School Visitors	Number of Good or First-Class Teachers	Number of Middling or Second Class Schools	Number of Inferior or Third-Class Teachers	Stone	Frame	Log
			£	s	d	£	s	d											
Matilda.....	18	17	118	18	6¼	38	0	0	692	13	4	3		5	9	3	2	5	10
Mountain.....	13	11	62	14	11⅓	24	10	0	404	6	3	11	3	1	5	5			11
Williamsburg.....	18	18	129	4	7¾	41	1	0	803	17	1	9	8	4	5	8		4	13
Winchester.....	11½	6	46	15	7¾	29	10	0	221	4	0	3	3		2	4		1	5
	60½	52	357	13	9				2122	40	8	26	14	10	21	20	2	10	39

The Toronto Normal school was established in 1847. The annual report for 1848 is out of print, and although that for 1849 is available, unfortunately the statistics are given only for districts and so serve no purpose for local comparisons. We note, however, that it contains selections from the Report of Rev. Wm. Fraser, Superintendent of Common schools for the Eastern District.

The Common Schools' Act of 1850, the embodiment of the views of Rev. Dr. Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Education, gained by experience and travel, introduced practical organization and system, and from that time we may properly speak of the Common School System. This Act defined the duties and powers of County Councils, township councils, of County Boards of Public Instruction, of trustees, and of teachers, and specified what constituted qualified teachers. The schools might be supported either by subscription, by rate-bills, or by assessment, or by two or more of these methods. Trustees might either appoint their own collector, or require the township council to collect. County Councils were to appoint a local superintendent for each township or combination of townships, and the local superintendent was to visit the schools in his district every quarter. The local superintendents and the trustees of the Grammar schools were to constitute the County Board of Public Instruction, and were to meet quarterly to examine teachers and grant certificates. All clergymen, judges, members of the Legislature, magistrates, members of County Councils and aldermen were school visitors in their respective localities.

The report for 1850 contains 576 pages of most interesting matter, and the statistics are this time again given by municipalities though not so fully as before. The more interesting of these will be found in Table "B."

TABLE "B"

Township	No. of School Sections	No. of Schools in Operation	Apportionment from Legislative Grant			1850 Averge Annual Salary Male Teachers Without Board			1850 Average Annual Salary Female Teachers Without Board			No. of Pupils Enrolled	Teachers Males	Teachers Females	Certificates No. Graduated During the Year	Certificates No. Graduated During Former Years	Schools No. of Good or 1st Class	Schools No. Middling or 2nd Class	Schools No. of Inferior or 3rd Class	Schools No. of Free Schools	School Houses Stone	School Houses Frame	School Houses Log
			£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d												
Matilda.	19	17	100	17	8½	42	0	0	42	0	0	675	13	8	1	20	5	5	6	...	Not Reported		
Mountain	15	12	58	19	7	27	10	0	18	5	0	475	6	5	9	2	3	2	4	..			
Williamsburg.	21	19	108	12	11	60	0	0	0	0	0	967	14	8	19	3	0	0	0	...			
Winchester. ...	10	11	49	13	4	45	0	0	16	10	0	450	6	5	0	11	0	2	9	...			
	65	59										2567	39	26	29	36	8	9	19				

Among other matter is the programme for the examination of teachers ; a perusal of that prescribed for third-class teachers will show that it was very considerably lower than is now required from High school entrance candidates.

Among the selections in the report from remarks of local superintendents appear those of Rev. J. McDowell, of Mountain ; Emerson Ross, of Williamsburg, and George Laing, of Winchester.

Among the amendments made in 1852 were some providing for Separate schools, sharing in the Legislative grant, and improving their administration; making local superintendents' term of office expire April 1st, and reducing the number of visits annually to two, and providing a superannuation fund for teachers.

Under the head of "Inspection" will be found lists of many of the local superintendents of the county, and under the heading of "County Boards" the names of examiners.

The School Act of 1871 may be said almost to have revolutionized the school system of the province. Free schools which had become increasingly popular were now made compulsory. As far as Dundas was concerned the schools were already practically free, the amount collected by rate-bill during 1870 having been only $34.55. The office of the local superintendent was abolished and a system of inspection by permanent Public School Inspectors introduced. Local superintendents appointed annually by County Councils had been subject to such frequent changes of personnel, to say nothing of the character sometimes of the appointment, that the efficiency of their administration and supervision was far from being in many cases as vigorous and beneficial as was desirable, though probably Dundas suffered as little in this respect from the system as most counties, as may be judged from the number of years that some of those respected and useful officers held their positions.

The Public School Inspectors were still to be appointed by the County Councils, but from among those holding certificates of qualification from the Education Department. County Boards of Examiners replaced the Councils of Public Instruction, the Public School Inspector being ex-officio chairman, and the members appointed by the County Council from those who held first-class teacher's certificates. The standard for the examination of teachers was considerably advanced, and the examination papers were prepared in Toronto by a Central Committee appointed by the Education Department. The papers for second and third-class candidates were read by the County Board, while those of first-class candidates were sent to Toronto and read by the Central Committee. (Later the papers of second, and still later those of third-class candidates were read in Toronto also, and the County Board valued only those of the professional examination at the close of the Model school term.)

SCHOOL HOUSES.

Winchester (Village).
North Williamsburg.
Irena.
Dixon's Corners.

Morrisburg (Model).
Chesterville (Public).
Grantley.
South Mountain.

Morewood.
Chesterville (R.C.).
Mountain.
East Williamsburg.

Until 1871 pupils had been admitted to the Grammar schools (now called High schools) by the head masters, but now the Public School Inspectors were associated with the head masters for the admission of pupils, and the examination papers for that purpose are prepared in Toronto, and reports of results forwarded to the Department for confirmation. This plan not only secured uniformity in the standard for admission, but gave increased efficiency to the teaching in the Public schools, as they were now named, instead of Common schools. Hon. Geo. W. Ross, in his "School System of Ontario," remarks in this connection : "Perhaps the most satisfactory test of the efficiency of the Public school system is the annual departmental examination required for entrance to High schools * * * usually taken at the end of the fourth form. In 1877 3,836 pupils, as compared with 10,049 pupils in 1895, were successful at this examination." The accompanying table shows the number of successful entrance candidates in the county from 1883 down to the present time :

Entrance Examinations for county of Dundas from 1882 to 1903:

	Morrisburg	Iroquois	Winchester	Chesterville	S. Mountain	Totals
1882	36	9	....	....	....	45
1883	56	21	....	....	....	77
1884	42	32	11	....	....	85
1885	62	51	23	....	...	136
1886	62	43	58	....	....	163
1887	59	33	55	....	....	147
1888	30	30	38	....	....	98
1889	46	37	45	....	....	128
1890	58	38	67	....	...	163
1891	62	49	70	....	....	181
1892	33	27	37	....	....	97
1893	24	28	53	....	....	105
1894	50	40	57	....	....	147
1895	62	37	47	....	....	146
1896	49	36	56	....	....	141
1897	50	37	55	....	....	142
1898	37	27	74	....	....	138
1899	52	39	58	....	....	149
1900	54	18	50	....	11	135
1901	53	40	62	....	23	178
1902	64	35	69	34	13	215
1903	38	45	67	16	17	183
	1079	752	1052	50	66	2999

In 1888 the falling off corresponds with a similar decrease for the Province. Commencing with 1891, there has been but one Entrance examination in the year.

But the outcome of this was that parents and children came to think that when the latter had passed the entrance examination they had done with Public school work, and they dropped out of school before gaining such a knowledge of language, composition, and commercial arithmetic as would be

of practical use to them afterwards. This resulted in practically closing up the fifth form in the Province. In 1890 the pupils enrolled in the 5th form in the Province (omitting the cities and towns) were 8,755 out of a total enrollment of 335,814, or about 2½ per cent. To correct this tendency to leave school upon passing entrance the Public school Leaving Examination was instituted, the standard covering the 5th form work. A grant of $5.00, to be duplicated by an equal amount from the County Council, was given to the schools for each successful candidate. This had the desired effect and more; the number of the 5th form pupils had increased in 1899 to five per cent. of the total enrollment, and there was a strong temptation for teachers, often tacitly encouraged by trustees, to turn their best efforts to the training of pupils for this examination, to the neglect of the rest of their pupils. The number who passed this examination for the succeeding years will be found in the following table :

PUBLIC SCHOOL LEAVING CANDIDATES.

	No. who Wrote	*No. who Passed*
1892	11	4
1893	26	12
1894	61	27
1895	85	49
1896	67	31
1897	73	36
1898	84	24
1899	78	50
1900	69	44
1901	..	21
1902	...	15

A remedy had to be devised, and thus "payment by results" on a small scale discontinued. Continuation classes were established, at first only in Public schools that had been preparing their pupils for teachers' examinations, but afterwards extended to any Public school having the required number of pupils in the 5th form. These classes were arranged in four grades, according to the number of pupils in the class, and equipment as to teachers and appliances. The grants also graded, running from $30 to $200, including both legislative and municipal appropriations. This was a most excellent arrangement, for the grants were contingent upon maintaining the efficiency of all the forms of the school, and greatly improved work was being done.

But now a new difficulty arose. The work of the Public school overlapped that of the High school, and the 5th form of the former and its Public school leaving examination, and the 1st form of the High school and its examination were almost identical, and this state of affairs met with disfavor in quarters where there was influence sufficient to secure the discontinuance of the ex-

aminations, with the year 1902, and the ultimate result for obvious causes will be the closing of the Continuation classes in all but the larger villages.

A list of the Continuation classes is given below :

1898-9

	Principal	No. in Class	Grade of School
Winchester P. S.	E. Maude Hill	35	A
Chesterville P. S	Sidney W. Hill	20	A

1899-1900

Winchester P. S	E. Maude Hill		A
Chesterville P.S	Sidney W. Hill		A
N. Williamsburg P. S	Eli Robinson		C
Inkerman P. S	Lorne D. McIntosh		C
Grantley P. S	Eliza Robinson		D
Ormond P. S	L. Minnie Kerr		D
Winchester Sp'gs P.S	Wm. N. Wright		D
S. S. 14, Williamsburg	Wm. King		D
S. S. 12, Mountain	P. A. McIntosh		D
S. S. 22, Mountain	Wm. Beggs		D

1900-1

Winchester P. S	Hiram B. Fetterly		A
Chesterville P. S	S. W. Hill		A
Inkerman P. S	Phoebe Colborne		C
Morewood P. S	Horatio Loucks		D
Winchester Sp'gs P, S	John A. Shaver		D

1901-2

		No. Teachers		No. in Class
Winchester P. S	Hiram B. Fetterly	7	A	28
Chesterville P. S	Alice E. Timberlake.	5	A	26
Morewood P. S	Horatio Loucks	4	B	15
Ormond P. S	Grace E. Low	2	C	8
N. Williamsburg P. S	David L. Collison	2	C	7
S. Mountain P. S	Howard C. Fader	2	D	6
Inkerman P. S	Eli Robinson	2	D	5
Winchester P. S	John A. Shaver	2	D	4

1902-3

Winchester P. S	H. B. Fetterly	7	A	38
Chesterville P. S	Alice E. Timberlake.	5	A	38
Morewood P. S	Horatio Loucks	4	A	31
N. Williamburg P. S	D. L. Collison	2	D	9
S. Mountain P. S	Howard C. Fader	2	C	11
Inkerman P. S	Eli Robinson	2	C	8
Winchester Sp'gsP.S	John A. Shaver	2	D	4
Cass Bridge P. S	Gideon D. Barkley	2	D	5

County Model Schools

The establishment of county Model schools in 1877 was an era in the teaching equipment of the Province. Thereafter no Public school teacher could enter the profession without four months professional training. (It originally had been two months, but was soon extended to four.) This training ensured some acquaintance with mental science, some study of child mind and the

laws of its development, and some knowledge of improved methods of teaching based on scientific principles. This brought about decidedly better teaching, better management, and earlier usefulness of the young teacher.

The Morrisburg Public school was selected by the County Board of Examiners as the County Model school, and the first Principal was Mr. I. S. Rowat, at present Principal of Simcoe Model school. He was succeeded in 1878 by Mr. Wm. Alford, now in the Civil Service at Ottawa. The Principal for 1879 was Mr. W. H. G. Collis, now Public School Inspector of East Kent. He was followed by Mr. L. Welsh, who, having received an appointment on the Ottawa Normal school staff, was succeeded in 1881 by Mr. H. F. McDiarmid, who remained during 1882 and 1883. Mr. McDiarmid has been for some time Principal of Ingersoll Model school.

Mr. G. Broderick became Principal in 1885 and held the position for 1886 and 1887, removing at that time to take charge of the Lindsay Model school, of which he is still Principal. Mr. Alex. Wherry was appointed next, and had charge for two years, and then removed to Windsor, later becoming Town Inspector of Peterboro, which position he held till his death a few years after. Mr. Allen C. Smith was in charge during the term of 1890, resuming his Mastership afterwards in the Collegiate Institute. Mr. R. Charles Rose, B. A., was Principal in 1891. He is now Head Master of the Prescott High school. In 1892 Mr. W. B. Kayler, now Doctor Kayler, assumed the duties of the position, holding the same till 1895.

In 1896 the present incumbent, Mr. A. E. Meldrum, was appointed, of whom a more extended notice is given elsewhere by another pen. Of the foregoing, Mr. Alford, Mr. Smith, Mr. Rose and Mr. Meldrum are Dundas boys, having been born in the county, and were graduates of Morrisburg Collegiate Institute. They have all done honor to themselves and to their native county, the present one with more years of service to his credit than any of his predecessors, is held in esteem by the school authorities, and by a very large number of teachers who have received their first professional training under him.

Uniform Proficiency Examinations.

These grew out of Competitive School Examinations started in 1878, and assumed their present form in 1883. Owing to frequent changes of teachers it had been found impossible to secure proper classification of pupils, promotions being made at any time, and on a reading basis, and even then too often prematurely by retiring teachers. To overcome this the County Inspector in 1882 introduced a uniform written examination, an experiment that promised so well that his colleagues, the Inspectors of Stormont and Glengarry, joined him in 1883 in the formal introduction of these examinations, the Counties' Council having given the movement their countenance by giving a grant to

cover the expense of printing and distributing the papers. These examinations by the wise and liberal financial assistance given by the Counties' Council and by the loyal co-operation of teachers and trustees have become an important feature in the school work of these counties. The examinations are held on the same days in the three counties, usually the last Thursday and Friday in November. The question papers are prepared by the Inspectors, the aim being to test the pupils' knowledge of the subject, and to discourage book teaching and "cramming." The teachers exchange schools for those two days, so as to put the bona fides of the examination beyond question. The papers are valued by a committee of teachers selected by the Teachers' Institute, each valuator reading one subject through for the county ; this gives uniformity to the results. The marks are sent to the Inspector, and the papers, endorsed with the values, are returned to the pupils through the teachers concerned. Thus both pupils and parents have the means of examining the style and character of the work done by the pupils, and of discovering if there is either a weakness in understanding a subject, or in the teaching of it. Promotions are marked by the Inspector on a fixed basis, and exceptional cases are dealt with by the Inspector and teacher. Trustees and Inspectors have thus a chance to guage pretty well the work done by the teacher and pupils.

Comparsion can be made from year to year between pupils, between classes, between schools, as all pupils in attendance in the second, third, and fourth forms are expected to write. The unique feature of this scheme is the payment by the Counties' Council of $8 to each of these valuators as a moderate consideration for the heavy work done by them in reading the answer papers. Some of the benefits of these examinations became immediately apparent. The year preceding their introduction, the total number in this county who passed the Entrance examination was 45, which steadily and rapidly increased to 163 in 1882, and to 215 in 1902, although the Entrance papers are now of a much more difficult character than in 1882. Last year 1,894 pupils wrote in this county on the Proficiency examinations.

All About Teachers

As has been already stated the details of the early teachers and schools are few and far between. Those were the days of log houses, wide chimneys, broad hearths, huge fire places, big back logs, iron cranes, pot hooks. When the chimney corner was the seat of honor and comfort. When the resinous pine knots and tallow dips furnished the evening light. It was the age of homespun, of the little wheel for the spinning of flax, of the quiller, the loom, of home-made linen and woolen garments; when the wandering tailor and cobbler "whipped the cat" from house to house. It was when the hand-flail and the summer breeze sufficed to thresh out and winnow

the grain; when the ox-team and wooden sled and stoneboat were in vogue; when corn meal porridge and rye and Indian bread were among the staple foods; when money was scarce, and books dear, and "barter" was king; when schoolmasters, (schoolmistresses belong to a later date) were few and peripatetic, and "boarded round," and schools were open only a few months in winter; when ink made of soft maple bark and coperas were in use, and when one of the essential qualifications of the teacher was the ability to make and "mend" a quill pen.

When a schoolmaster came into a neighborhood a meeting of the people was called and subscriptions taken, the subscriber of two shillings and six pence being entitled to send one child, his own or a neighbor's ; five shillings giving such privilege to two, the schoolmaster being allowed to board for one week at the home of each pupil. (The writer was told as late as 1858 by a canny trustee, with whom he was negotiating an agreement: "I'd ruther board ye a month as pay a dollar.") Each patron was expected to furnish a load of wood for firing, to be cut up by the big boys at noontime.

But though the people were primitive in their habits and lives, they were as the Emperor Maximilian once said, "like a peasant's frock, coarse indeed, but right warm," and they were possessed of a spirit of energy, endurance, independence, intelligence, patriotism, and a respect for learning that have made our country one to love and to be proud of. So it was that the schoolmaster was respected, and paid to the very limit of their ability by the scattered settlers.

An incident that occurred about the year 1828, in what is now the township of South Crosby, may be given as illustrating the customs of the times. A schoolmaster, by the name of Johnston, visited the neighborhood with a view to securing a school, and a meeting of the settlers was called to consider his proposals. One John Pennock, a gentleman of some learning and something of a wag, proposed that he would make a verse about the teacher, and if Johnston would cap it with another on Pennock, he should have the school. The conditions having heen accepted, Pennock recited his verse as follows :

"Up Johnston hops,
And strokes his chops,
And says he feels quite willing
The school to teach,
If you'll give each
A six pence and two shillings."

Whether Johnston was offended at the personal allusion to his habit of "stroking his chops," or was unable to make his portion of verse is not stated, but he flew into a passion, gathered up his belongings and left, and the school failed to materialize.

The earliest information concerning the teachers in the county of Dundas

is found in "Croil's History of Dundas," where it is stated that Mr. Donald Clark kept a private school in Matilda in 1788. Mr. Croil says: "We learn from Major Clark, now residing in Edwardsburg, that his father taught the first regular school in Dundas. * * * Mr. Clark remained two years at the Bay of Quinte, employed in teaching. In 1788 he came to Matilda at the instance of Capt. Frazer, who, at his own expense, purchased a farm for him at a cost of one hundred dollars. A few of the neighbors assisted in the erection of a school house, in which Mr. Clark taught for several years. He was a native of Perthshire, Scotland, and was universally respected."

From records in the Education Department, and through the kindness of the oldest inhabitants, the following biographical notices, more or less complete, are presented. It is to be regretted that more ample sketches of these veterans in the educational ranks cannot be obtained:

Andrew Lorimer was born in Nova Scotia in 1788, and began teaching in the Midland District, 10 miles west of Kingston, in 1816. He afterwards taught in what are now S. S. Nos. 10, 14, 12, 5, 3 and 6, township of Winchester, ending with S. S. No. 1, Russel, in 1854, eighteen years in all.

Michael O'Kane was born in Ireland in 1802. He taught two years, 1819 and 1820, in Ireland, and, coming to this country, he began teaching in S. S. No. 3, Osnabruck. His first certificate was obtained from Wm. Millar, superintendent of Common schools, and dated 1833. He taught 21 years, only the last four of which were in Dundas, his last school having been that in S. S. No. 14, Winchester (Connaught) in 1855.

Alexander McFarling was born at Schenectady, N. Y., in 1793. He came to Canada, took the oath of allegiance, and began teaching in what is now S. S. No. 1, Matilda (Flagg's) in 1819. His first certificate was granted by Judge Anderson, of Cornwall, district superintendent, and his last certificate by the Board of Public Instruction for the County of Dundas, in 1850. He taught 9½ years in S. S. No. 1, Matilda; 4 years in No. 1, Williamsburg (Mariatown); 4½ years in No. 15, Matilda; 2 years in No. 8, Matilda, and 1 year (1850) in No. 11, Matilda (Dixon's Corners). At the latter place the writer was one of his pupils. He is thus spoken of by one who knew him in the earliest years of his teaching. He was highly esteemed, and accounted a good teacher, and a strict disciplinarian.

Benjamin Meeds was born in 1809, and began teaching in Dumfries, Ontario, in 1832. His earlier certificates were obtained in the Gore and Eastern Districts. He taught 23½ years, all but the first three of which were in the township of Williamsburg. The sections are not mentioned. His last teaching was in No. 11, Williamsburg, in 1871.

Daniel Rose was born in Scotland in 1811, and began teaching in

S. S. No. 13, Williamsburg, in 1832. His first certificate was given by Mr. McLean, of Cornwall, and the next was issued by the first Board of Public Instruction of the County of Dundas. He obtained a first-class permanent certificate in 1863. He taught in S. S. No. 13, Williamsburg, in 1832-3; in No. 1, Williamsburg, in 1842, 1849, 1850, 1852, 1853 and 1855; in No. 11, Matilda, in 1856; in the village of Iroquois from 1857 to 1863, inclusive; in Morrisburg in 1864, and again in No. 11, Matilda, in 1867. He was one year County Superintendent of Schools.

William Park Huston was born in Ireland in 1785, and began teaching in South Gower in 1832. He taught afterwards in S. S. Nos. 8, 4, 6 (now Inkerman) and 13, township of Mountain, retiring from the latter school in 1854.

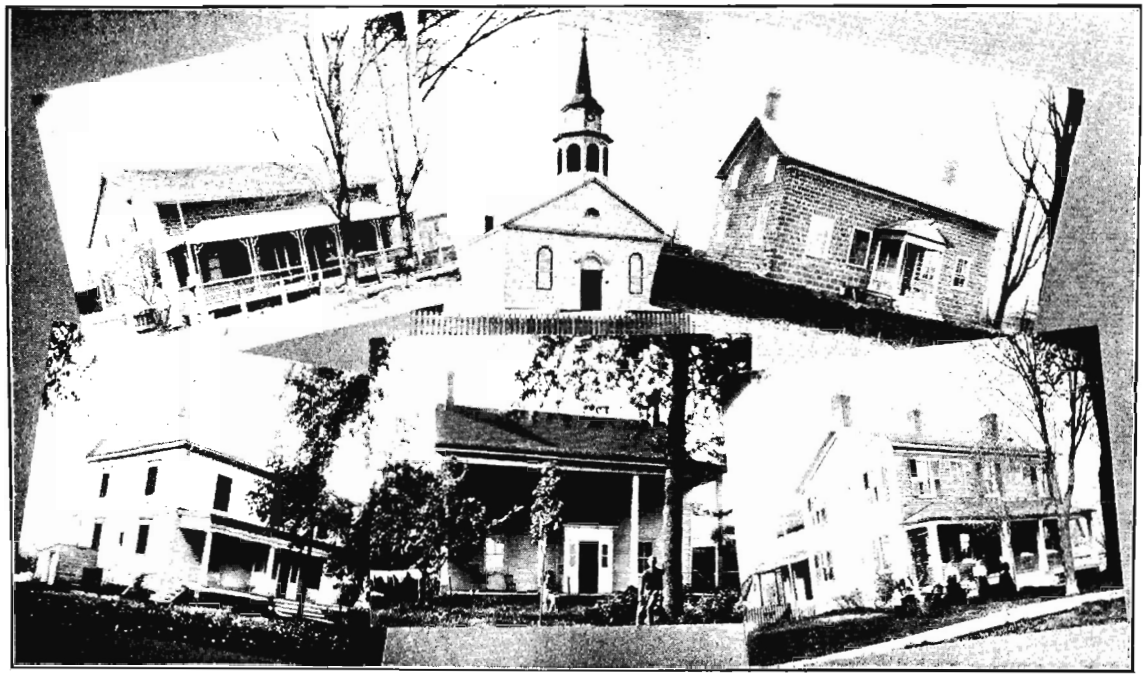
John J. McLaughlin was born in Derry, Ireland, in 1813. He began teaching in Glengarry in 1833. His earlier certificates were given by Rev. Mr. Abbott, Donald McDonell, Mr. Greenfield, Samuel Hart, James Pringle and A. McLean. The last certificate was granted by Samuel Hart, and was dated 1848. Among other places, he taught two years at North Williamsburg, and three years in Morrisburg, the dates unascertained. His last school was No. 7, Williamsburg, in 1853. He taught in all 20 years, and served ten years as school superintendent of Williamsburg, as shown in table elsewhere.

Thomas Flanagan was born in Ireland in 1798, and began teaching in S. S. No. 13, Matilda, in 1837. His first certificate was obtained from the Cornwall Board. He taught 20 years in Matilda and Finch. Among other places, he taught in S. S. No. 8, Matilda (Irena) in 1841 and 1842. His last school was No. 16, Matilda (Strader's Hill), where he taught about four years. His mantle fell upon his son James, who has for many years been a successful teacher in his native township, Matilda.

William J. Ridley began teaching in the township of Elizabethtown, county of Leeds, in 1835. His earlier certificates were given by the Board of Education of the Johnstown and Eastern Districts. He taught in Elizabethtown, Bisley, Gloucester, Nepean, Ramsay, South Gower, Matilda, Mountain, Williamsburg. His last school was in S. S. No. 2, Mountain, in 1874. Reference is made elsewhere to Mr. Ridley.

William Johnston was born in Ireland in 1821, and began teaching in S. S. No. 2, Williamsburg, in 1838. His first certificate was from the National Normal School, Ireland. He taught in various places in Williamsburg, Matilda and Mountain for 18 years, his last school being in Mountain, in 1856. Mr. Johnston was a valued local superintendent of schools for Matilda for many years.

John Irvin Ker was born in Killough, County Down, Ireland, July 31, 1792. He taught in Courtmacsherry, County Cork, Ireland, in 1834, and began



BUILDINGS ERECTED EARLY IN DUNDAS.

Res. Silas Redmond (Iroquois). Res. G. N. Hickey (Morrisburg), formerly Williamsburg Stage-house (see p. 65)

First Prot. Church in U. Canada (See page 162). Res. M. D. Willard, built 1781 (see pp. 39-40).

Res. John Forward (Iroquois). Res. Mrs. G. Brouse (Iroquois).

teaching in S. S. No. 3, Matilda, now Iroquois, in 1839. He held certificates from the late Rev. Beek Lindsay ; Samuel Hart and William Millar, superintendents of Common schools, Eastern District ; J. W. Rose, chairman of the Board of Public Instruction of the County of Dundas. His last certificate was from the latter Board, under date of 1852, and was of the first class. He taught 5 years in S. S. No. 3, Matilda (Iroquois) ; 7 years in S. S. No. 9½ and 15, Matilda (Caughnawaga) ; 1½ years in No. 8, Winchester (Chesterville), and half a year in No. 3, Finch, 1853.

William Millar was born in the County of Antrim, Ireland, in 1798. He began teaching in Osnabruck in 1846. His first license to teach was granted by William Millar, then Superintendent of the Eastern District. He taught in various places, among others Morrisburg, 1854 to 1859 inclusive. His last school was No. 9, Osnabruck, in 1863.

Geo. Rose was born in the county of Dundas in 1826. He was a son of the late Samuel Rose, of Vancamp. He was lame, which interfered with his going to and from school, and it was characteristic of the boy's pluck and determination that rather than lose the chance of an education he boarded in the school house. The late Simon Johnston, a man noted for his efforts in favor of education, and whose home was always welcomingly open to teachers and inspectors, related that many a night when passing the school house he would stop, and by the light of a pine knot visit, encourage and help George in his lessons. He began teaching in S. S. No. 10, Mountain (McTavish's), in 1845. His first certificate was given by the clergyman of the district. He took a first-class certificate at the Toronto Normal school in 1854. He taught in No. 6, Winchester, (Maple Ridge) in 1845; No. 5, Mountain, in 1846 and 1848; in Edwardsburg, in 1847; in No. 9, Williamsburg (Dunbar) 1849 to 1853. After his Normal school course, he was in request as a teacher in York county, and his last years of teaching were spent at Newmarket, concluding with 1884, after 37½ years teaching. The qualities exhibited as a boy were those that distinguished him as a man and a teacher. He was highly esteemed and respected, and the last years of his life were spent on his farm in the management of which, notwithstanding his infirmity of body, he showed as much energy and activity as most young men with all their limbs at command.

Mrs. Julia A. Fetterly, nee Reddick, born in Dundas county in 1830, began to teach in S. S. No. 20, Williamsburg, in 1847, and taught in various sections in that township until 1866, her last school having been No. 13, Williamsburg (Elma). She is still living and enjoys a well earned pension, for the hardships endured by female teachers of the early forties were such as those of the present day know little about.

Patrick Jordan was born in Ireland in 1820. He taught two years in the Irish national schools before coming to Canada. He taught 23 years in the

county of Dundas, and one year in Edwardsburg. In the early fifties he was one of the leading teachers in the county, mathematics being his specialty. He retired in 1880 to his farm at Connaught, in S. S. No. 14, Winchester, and was a J. P. and postmaster until his death, a few years ago.

James C. Clark was born in Dundee, Lower Canada, in 1821. He began teaching in S. S. No. 1, Mountain (South Mountain), in 1847. He taught in that township 26 years, his schools having been in Nos. 1, 5, 6, 7, 9 and 17. His last school was No. 5, from which he retired in 1873 to his farm in the McTavish neighborhood.

Andrew Quinton was born in Queen's county, Ireland, in 1827. He began teaching in the township of Augusta in 1847, and taught in various places in the united counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry for 26½ years. His certificates were granted by Robert Naugh, superintendent of schools for Leeds and Grenville, dated 1847 ; Rev. Mr. Geigie, superintendent of Edwardsburg, 1850 ; Robert Dick, superintendent of Matilda, 1850 ; and later by the Dundas Board of Public Instruction.

Edwin W. Pillar was born in Williamsburg in 1826. He began teaching in 1850 ; taught in various parts of eastern Ontario, including Winchester and Williamsburg, 30 years in all. He died about 1901, in Osnabruck.

Margaret Dodge was born in the township of Mountain in 1832, and commenced teaching in Ewardsburg in 1849. She taught 22 years, chiefly in Matilda, Winchester and Mountain.

Catharine Carter, nee Plantz, was born in the township of Williamsburg, Sept. 2, 1837. She began to teach in 1851 in S. S. No. 20, Williamsburg, and taught in No. 6, Matilda ; No. 14 and No. 3, Williamsburg ; No. 9, Matilda ; Nos. 15, 6, 10 and 11, Williamsburg, ending with No. 7, Matilda (Rowena), in 1872, 20 years in all. What was said as to the hardships encountered by Mrs. Fetterly applies as well in the cases of Miss Dodge and Mrs. Carter.

William Styles was born in Ireland in 1832. He began teaching in S. S. No. 11, Williamsburg, in 1851. He taught in the county of Stormont in 1852, 1853 and 1855, and in the county of Dundas during the years 1851, 1854, and from 1856 to 1896, inclusive, the last 28 years in Morrisburg as principal, until the establishment of the Model school, and thereafter as first assistant. This unprecedented long period of service in one school speaks volumes for his faithful, single minded devotion to the profession of his choice. He continues to reside in Morrisburg, carrying his years lightly, and takes a lively interest in the welfare of the children now at school, many of them the children of his former pupils, and enjoys the veneration and respect of the community.

Andrew Allison was born in the county of Dundas in 1834, and began teaching in S. S. No. 16, Williamsburg, in 1853. He later attended the Toronto

Normal school, graduating in 1863. He then taught for a time in the vicinity of Toronto, but eventually returned to his native county and taught in S. S. Nos. 9, 13, 16, 17 and 24, Williamsburg ; No. 3, Winchester (Winchester village) and No. 8, Winchester (Chesterville.) He retired in 1878, after 19 years of teaching ; his last position being that of principal of the Chesterville Public school. He is at present living on his farm near Dunbar, and although his hair is whitened with the frosts of many winters he still evinces a keen and intelligent interest in agricultural, educational and political affairs.

All the foregoing teachers were on the pension lists, and the brief sketches concerning them have been gleaned from the records kindly loaned by the Education Department. The sketches of those that follow have been gathered from the recollections of the older residents in the county. The dates are sometimes approximations, but substantially correct. Among those whose memories have been drawn upon for these notices may be mentioned Adam Harkness, Iroquois ; Hiram Carman, A. E. Casselman, Geo. M. Merkley, Morrisburg ; John Strader, Strader's Hill ; Wm. Bow, Winchester, and George Annable, Leonard.

In 1834 George Tracy, afterwards a land surveyor, taught in a little frame school house that stood on the bank of the river, opposite the whirlpool, at Morrisburg. A school house was afterwards built farther east, near the present residence of Mrs. I. N. Rose, in which a Mr. Millar taught.

In the same year, 1834, a Mr. Finch taught in a frame school house that stood on the river bank on or near the farm of the late Jacob Brouse, about two miles west of the present village of Iroquois. He was followed by three of his daughters successively. The construction of the canal necessitated the removal of the school house, and a stone one was built on the north bank of the canal, in which Miss Brouse, a daughter of the late Nicholas Brouse, taught. A few years later a school house was built east of Iroquois, near where stood the store of John Laing. A Mr. McIntosh was one of the early teachers in that school house.

About 1836 or 7 Miss Mary McLellan taught in No. 8, Matilda (Irena). She afterwards taught at McIntosh's Corners (Dundela). She married the late Samuel Smith, and with him resided for many years on their farm near Chesterville. They later retired from active life and moved to Mariatown. When teaching at McIntosh's Corners, Miss McLellan boarded with the late William Steed. His son, Joseph Steed, of Morrisburg, relates the following incident. Many years afterwards he and his mother visited Mrs. Smith at Chesterville, and the latter said: "Aunt Jane, do you remember my old hollow log bed? Well, I never have slept more comfortably since." The bedstead was the half section of a six foot hollow basswood log, and was charac-

teristic of the rude furniture, and ready adaptation of means to an end in those early years.

Thomas Johnston taught at No. 8 the following year, and later at Dixon's Corners, and in the Wallace neighborhood. He was a large man and was familiarly called, "Big Tom." He flogged severely sometimes, but was not a good disciplinarian; was a good reader and writer, and justly proud of his skill in arithmetic. One of his pupils, whose proficiency did credit to his mathematical training, years afterwards in his hilarious moments used to say, "Bob, who taught you arithmetic?" "Why, Big Tom, of course."

Jacob Weegar, or "Little Jake," as he was called, was the next teacher. He was a native of Williamsburg, though his family lived in the 2nd con. of Matilda. He was a good singer, and during the fall and winter taught a singing school. Doubtless the Weegars living in the county are relatives. A brother by the name of Jack was living some years at the Osnabruck churches.

About 1846 Miss Hannah Ker was teacher. She was a daughter of J. Irwin Ker, already referred to, and is a relict of the late Robert H. Rose. Miss Ker also taught some time in No. 8, Winchester. Either just before or just after Miss Ker's incumbency the school was taught for a short time by Thomas Smyth, father of the late Oliver Smyth, a well known resident of the township of Matilda. Thomas was a native of Ireland, was a man of good attainments, and possessed a classical education.

From this time on young teachers from across the line began to come in. Sophia Scarborough, her brother, William Scarborough, and Dudley Carleton Spencer, all of Fort Covington, N. Y., taught in succession; Spencer later became a doctor and practiced in New York. Miss Scarborough afterwards taught at No. 8, Winchester, and her sister married the late William Munro, upon whose farm the school house stood. Still later for three or four years a teacher by name of William Patterson taught in No. 8. He is still living in the township.

About 1847 a school house was standing just west of the farm of Levi Casselman, in the 6th con. of Matilda. The teacher at that time was Thomas Flanagan, already referred to. The other teachers in succession, as nearly as can be ascertained, were Thomas Welch, Hugh Montgomery, W. J. Ridley, J. J. McLaughlin, James Lindley, Alex. McDonald, George Deeks and a Mr. Vander Loo. At the residence of John Strader may yet be seen the teacher's desk (sold along with the school house when a new one was built) made for this school house more than sixty years ago by the late William Hill, of Elma. Like all the furniture of those years it was "built for keeps," is in a good state of perservation, and fit to last sixty years longer.

There is a record of a log school house that stood on the farm of the late

William Munro, south of Chesterville, in which Samuel Hart taught about 1842 or '43. He was succeeded about 1845 by a Mr. Ambrose.

The first school in the vicinity of Cass' Bridge, was a private one kept in the chamber of Mr. Hogaboam's log house, taught by Miss Lois Hogaboam, about 1842-5. There were ten or twelve pupils, some of them grown up, and they paid a fee of 2 shillings and sixpence each. In 1846, at the request of Messrs. Mark Redmond, Mr. Patterson, Joseph Cass, Mr. Summers and others, Wm. Bow, then a resident of Bates' Corners, appeared before William Millar, Superintendent of the Eastern District, and after examination obtained a certificate and began teaching a government school, in the little house on the hill formerly occupied by George Fox, later by James Holmes. The school increasing and greater accommodation being needed, a school house was built at the corner of the adjoining farms of Mark Redmond and Samuel Beckford, near the present home of Moses Strader. Mr. Bow was an energetic, wide-awake teacher, an uncommonly good mathematician, delighting in solving difficult problems. The school flourished, Mr. Bow remained for five years, and was succeeded by Patrick Jordan.

The first school house at Bates' Corners (Winchester village) as we learn from George Annable, who helped build it, was a log one, that stood not far from the present site of the Bowen House, and was put up in 1848 or '49. The first teacher was Miss Hogaboam (a sister of Miss Lois Hogaboam), now Mrs. McMaster, of Metcalfe, who was succeeded in 1851 or 2 by John Suffel. In 1853 the school was taught by Miss Sarah Hughes, now Mrs. George Annable, of Leonard, Ont. The other teachers in order as nearly as can be ascertained were Mr. Watkins, Wm. Bow, Andrew Allison, Arthur Brown, James Irvine, Wm. Black.

Wm. Bow, in some of these particulars, relates an incident that may well be mentioned. Some time in the forties a teachers' examination was held at Broeffle's Hotel, Morrisburg, and he and other teachers were up for examination. Emerson Ross was likely presiding examiner. An old country teacher by the name of Emmons was present, and was expressing his opinion of his fellows by saying: "The ould country teachers could show ye something loike an examination. Shure, the Board had stuck all the teachers barrin' one (himself of course)." None of them could get the answer to the question in arithmetic. On being pressed to state the question, he replied: "Och, none of ye, barrin' Mr. Ross or Mr. Tuttle, need thry." This is it:

"If 20 groats and fifty pince
Buy 30 pints of wine,
What is the price of 90 quarts,
In British sterling kine (coin)?"

The records of the several local Boards of Public Instruction for a number

of years are not to be found, but beginning with 1862 we are able to give a continuous record.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS AND CERTIFICATES AWARDED

At North Williamsburg, July 18, 1862—Second-class A—Ellen Smith, Geo. M. Froats. Second-class B—Isabella McNeil, Anne Weagant, Mary Marsellis, Elizabeth Dawson, Amelia Hanes, Melissa Watson. Second class C—Rachel Wylie, Rhoda Waller, Samantha Parkinson, Eveline Vancamp, Clara Tuttle, Jane Laing, Lucy McMartin, Helen McLean, Catharine Plantz, Henrietta Tyrrell, Mary Catharine Sipes, Mary Cameron, Anna Hartle, John Stevenson, Albert Vancamp, Anne Watson.

At Chesterville, Dec. 29, 1862—First class—Andrew Allison. Second class A—Margaret Redmond, Helen Laing, Jane Laing, Jas. Boyd, Margaret Duvall, Andrew Quinton, John K. Roe, Margaret Chambers. Second class B—Jane Christie, Eliza Christie, Andrew Hunter, Jas. Irvine, Arthur Walker, Samuel Myers, Sarah I. Smith, Hugh Haggerty, Simon Hanes, Jacob Barragar, Helen Rae, Margaret Ulman, Martha Beckstead, Harriet Cryderman, Sarah Weaver, Wm. Tyndall, Jacob E. Summers. Second class C—Dorcas Weager, Maria Baker. Third class—Ellen Barry, Cornelius Barry, Wm. Moffat, Robt. McEwen, Samuel Dupras, Elizabeth Fetterly, Margaret Hunter.

At Inkerman, July 6, 1863—First class—John K. Roe, Joseph Merkley, Zopher Locke, John Shaver, Robt. Suffel, Geo. Bigelow, Owen McNulty, Henry Caldwell, Second class A—Sabrina Harkness, Thos. Forward, Henry M. Monk, Jas. C. Clark, Wm. Black, Mary Ault, Wm. Tait, C. Anna Hartle, Elizabeth Sipes, Catharine Plantz, Ellen McMartin, Jeremiah Gibbons, Henrietta Tyrrell, Thos. McNulty, Robt. H. Wilson. Second class B—Charlotte Ellison, Elias Bush, Miss Mulloy, Ellen Barry, Lucy McMartin, Mary Ann Barry, C. Rhoda Waller, Eliza Blaine, Margaret MacArthur, Elizabeth Cook, Eliza Hamilton, Louisa Bouck, Mary M. Shaver, Anne C. Melvin, Elizabeth Dawson, Amelia McMoyle, John Lynch. Second class C—Henry C. Brouse, Mary Weir, Margaret Collins, Amelia Jane Clothier, Susan Gray, Simon Studely. Third class—Jonathan Montgomery, Henry Toye, Anne Hyndman, Anne Wilson.

At Dixon's Corners, Jan. 4, 1864—First class—Patrick Jordan, Wm. Styles, John Jordan, Arthur Brown. Second class A—T. A. Wait, Dorcas Weegar, Catharine Frymire, Mary Marsellis, Margaret Chambers, Margaret Redmond, Eveline Vancamp, Jane Soules, Mary Soules, Stirling Wood, Andrew Quinton, Helen Laing, A. D. Hunter, Wm. Tindall, Samuel Dupras, Jas. Irvine.

Second class B—Arthur Walker, Jane Laing, Margaret Ulman, Melissa Watson, Mary Flanagan, Emma Reddick, Henry Toye, Henry Coons, Robert Bouck, Robt. King, Jacob E. Summers, Alex. Wholehan, Albert Drappo,

Catharine Wholehan, Nathaniel Knowland, Jas. Flanagan, Nelson E. Bush, Wm. S. Hughes, Emily Clarke, Amelia Hanes, Martha Chambers, Jacob Barragar, Helen Rae, Elizabeth Christie, Nancy Jane Christie, Olive Keeler, Clara Tuttle, Chesley Hare. Third class—Sarah Rae, Elizabeth Fetterly, Elizabeth Kearney, Isaiah Hickey.

At North Williamsburg, July 4, 1864—First class—Helen Smith. Second class A—Margaret Mulloy, Peter Bogart, John Cryan, Henry Brouse, Henrietta Tyrrell, Albert Vancamp, Henry Monck, Robert Wilson, Warner Bush. Second class B—Robert Bouck, Catharine Logan, Eliza Blaine, Christina R. Waller. Edwin Pillar, Jeremiah Fitzgibbons, Agnes Scott, Sarah Weaver, Catharine Plantz, Amelia Jane Clothier, Margaret Hyndman, Elias Bush, Anne Hyndman, Robt. McEwen, Oliver Sproule, John Brouse. Second class C—Margaret Collins, Helen Thom, Mary Ann Barry, Helen Barry.

School Inspection and Teachers' Examinations.

As has been already mentioned, by the Act of 1850 the old District Boards were abolished, and County Councils were authorized to appoint a Local Superintendent for each township, and afterwards for each incorporated village, and these officers were entrusted with the inspection of the schools in their jurisdiction quarterly, (soon changed to half-yearly), and the Local Superintendents for a county were the board for the examination of teachers. These boards were afterwards named Councils of Public Instruction. Below will be found the personnel of these boards in Dundas as nearly as can be learned from somewhat defective records:

In 1842 George Laing was appointed School Superintendent for Winchester, and his first business was to double the townships into School Sections.

1850—Matilda, no record; Mountain, Rev. J. McDowell; Williamsburg, Emerson Ross; Winchester, George Laing.

1851—Matilda, Rev. E. H. Plees; Mountain, Rev. Wm. McDonell; Williamsburg, Emerson Ross; Winchester, John J. Ker.

1852 and 1853—Matilda, Wm. John Ridley; Mountain, Rev. James Harris; Williamsburg, Rev. G. Jukes Boswell; Winchester, John Irwin Ker.

1853—Matilda, Wm. J. Ridley; Mountain, Rev. James Harris; Williamsburg, Rev. Wm. Shorts; Winchester, J. Irwin Ker.

In 1854 Daniel Rose became Local Superintendent for each of the four townships.

1855 and 1856—Matilda, Dr. A Worthington; Mountain, Rev. James Harris; Williamsburg, John J. McLaughlin; Winchester, J. Irwin Ker.

1857—Matilda, Wm. Johnston; Mountain, Rev. James Harris; Williamsburg, John J. McLaughlin; Winchester, J. Irwin Ker; Iroquois, Dr. A. Worthington.

1858—Matilda, Wm. Johnston; Mountain, Rev. D. E. McDowell; Williamsburg, J. J. McLaughlin; Winchester, Rev. Wm. Pattyson; Iroquois, Dr. A. Worthington.

1859—Matilda, Wm. Johnston; Mountain, Rev. D. E. McDowell; Williamsburg, J. J. McLaughlin; Winchester, Rev. W. Pattyson.

1860 and 1861—Matilda, Wm. Johnston; Mountain, Rev. Charles Brown; Williamsburg, J. J. McLaughlin; Winchester, John Halliday; Iroquois, Dr. A. Worthington.

1862—Matilda, Wm. Johnston; Mountain, Rev. Charles Brown; Williamsburg, J, J. McLaughlin; Winchester, John Halliday; Iroquois, Dr. J. D. R. Williams; Morrisburg, Mr. Millar.

1863—Williamsburg, J. J. McLaughlin; Winchester, John Halliday; Iroquois, Dr. J. D. R. Williams.

1864—Matilda, Wm. Johnston, Dr. J. Harkness; Mountain, Dr. Jas. Fulton; Williamsburg, J. J. McLaughlin, chairman; Winchester, John Halliday; Iroquois, Dr. J. D. R. Williams, secretary; Morrisburg, Mr. Millar, Dr. T. F. Chamberlain.

1865—Matilda, Dr. John Harkness; Mountain, Dr. James Fulton; Williamsburg, J. J. McLaughlin, chairman; Winchester, John Halliday; Iroquois, Dr. J. D. R. Williams, secretary.

1866—Matilda, Dr. John Harkness; Mountain, Rev. Christopher R. Bell; Williamsburg, J. J. McLaughlin, chairman; Winchester, Rev. Wm. Ferguson, M. A.; Iroquois, Dr. Williams, Dr. James Stephenson; Morrisburg, Thomas McDonald, secretary, Dr. J. Cowan, Edward Parlow, B. A.

Two circuits were formed in that year, No. 4 including Matilda, Mountain, and Iroquois; No. 5 Williamsburg, Winchester and Morrisburg.

1867—Matilda, Wm. Johnston; Mountain, Rev. C. R. Bell, Andrew Broder; Williamsburg, J. J. McLaughlin; Winchester, Rev. Wm. Ferguson, M.A.; Morrisburg, Thomas McDonald, secretary.

1868—Matilda, Wm. Johnston; Mountain, Andrew Broder; Williamsburg, Rev. J. Davidson; Winchester, Rev. Wm. Ferguson, M. A.; Morrisburg, Thomas McDonald, secretary, Robert Toye, Edward Parlow, B. A.

1869—Matilda, Wm. Johnston; Mountain, Rev. J. H. McKenzie; Williamsburg, Rev. J. Davidson; Winchester, Rev. Wm. Ferguson, M. A.; Iroquois, Dr. James Stephenson; Morrisburg, Thomas McDonald, secretary, E. Parlow, B. A., Robert Toye.

1870—Matilda, Wm. Johnston; Mountain, Rev. J. H. McKenzie; Williamsburg, Rev. J. Davidson; Winchester, Dr. C. E. Hickey; Iroquois, Dr. James Stephenson, chairman; Morrisburg, Thomas McDonald, secretary, Robert Toye, Thomas Bailey, E. Parlow, B. A.

January 1871—Matilda, Edward Parlow, B.A.; Mountain, Rev. W. Cleland; Williamsburg, J. J. McLaughlin; Winchester, Andrew Broder.

The School Act of 1871 abolished Local Superintendents, and provided county officials to be called Public School Inspectors, each having under his supervision a county or a riding. The P. S. I. with county examiners, constituted the County Board of Examiners. At the June session of Counties' Council Rev. Wm. Ferguson, M. A., was appointed Public School Inspector for the county of Dundas, and Dr. Miles Brown, Chesterville, and P. C. McGregor, B. A., principal of the Morrisburg High school, were made county examiners.

At first teachers' examinations were held half-yearly,and the answer papers of the second and third class candidates were read by the Local Board, and the papers of the first class sent to Toronto to be read by the Central Committee, but afterwards, the examinations were held yearly, and the second and first class papers sent to Toronto. Still later, all the non-professional answer papers were read in Toronto, and only the professional examinations at the close of the Model school confided to the County Boards, and the third class certificates awarded were made provincial in vadidity.

At the January session of the Counties' Council, in 1872, W. A. Whitney, M. A., principal of the Iroquois High school, was added to the Board of Examiners, and at the June session there was the further addition of Rev. Wm. Cleland. In 1873 the Board consisted of W. A. Whitney, M.A., Wm. Elliott, B. A., principal of the Morrisburg High school, Dr. C. E. Hickey and Rev. Wm. Cleland.

In 1874 the members were W. A. Whitney, M. A., Dr. C. E. Hickey and Wm. Elliott, B. A.

In 1875 and 1876 the Board was composed of W. A. Whitney and Arthur Brown. At the June session, 1876, Edwin B. Parlow and H. H. Ross, B. A., were added, and the constitution of the Board was the same for 1877.

In 1878 Arthur Brown was appointed County Inspector, and Edwin B. Parlow, H. H. Ross, B. A., and James A. Carman, B. A., County Examiners. The same examiners were appointed at the January session in 1879, but in consequence of a decision by Hon. Adam Crooks, Minister of Education, that as by the statutes county meant union of counties, there could be but one County Board for united counties, the Counties Council decided that Inspectors should constitute the Board, and since that time until 1900, Inspector McNaughton, of Stormont; Inspector Dr. McDiarmid, of Glengarry; Inspector Arthur Brown, of Dundas; Inspector R. B. Carman, M. A., of Cornwall, (now Judge Carman) made up the Board. In 1900 Judge Carman was transferred to Lincoln county, and from that time to the present the three County

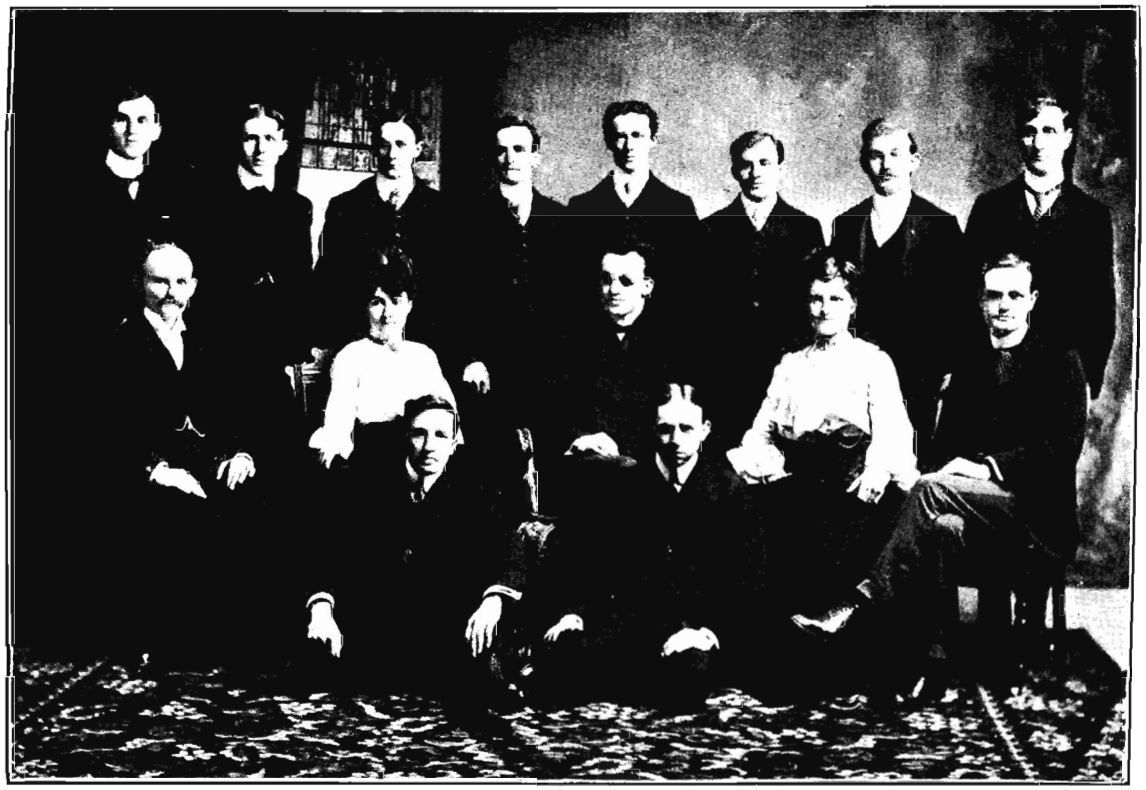
Inspectors have discharged the duties of County Examiners. During the time of Judge Carman's membership he was the valued and very efficient Secretary of the Board.

The condition of the county as to teachers, pupils and school houses in 1847 has been shown by a table at the beginning of this chapter. It only remains to give some account of the present conditions. The last log school house disappeared in 1890, and the school houses of the county with very few exceptions are now comfortable, roomy, well lighted, heated and ventilated, attractively painted, surrounded by adequate grounds, neatly fenced, and in most cases planted with shade trees. The advancement made in furniture and equipment has kept pace with the years. Modern desks, slate blackboards, globes, late maps, etc., are the rule. The school buildings and grounds at Winchester, Chesterville and Morewood would do credit to any city, and ranking in cost up to $14,000 at the first named place.

The value of the school buildings and sites in the county of Dundas is now nearly $110,000, and the furniture, etc., over $14,000. The amount expended for teachers' salaries in 1903 was over $33,000, and for all purposes nearly $54,000. There were 109 teachers, 43 males and 66 females; 4 held first-class certificates, and 37 second class. Of the remaining 69, 60 held junior leaving standing (or higher), the literary qualifications for second-class certificates. In only one respect can it be said that the county is behind, and that is in regard to salaries paid teachers. The average salary of male teachers in 1903 was $366, and of female teachers $270. No doubt one cause of low salaries is due to the county containing both a High school and Collegiate Institute, doing excellent work, which with the continuation classes at Winchester, Chesterville and Morewood, also preparing candidates for teachers' junior leaving examination, the supply has been considerably in excess of local demand. But since the abolition of the primary certificate and the extension of the Normal school term to a year, the supply of teachers has been more limited, and there is an indication that salaries will improve and reach a point more in accordance with the importance of the office.

Delightful task, to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to shoot
To pour the fresh instruction o'er the mind,
To breathe the enlivening spirit, and to fix
The generous purpose in the glowing breast!

—THOMSON.



DUNDAS COUNTY STUDENTS AT QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, SESSION 1903-04.

W. Beggs, Arts, '05. J. V. Dillabough, Sc. '05. M. W. Locke, Med. '05. S. B. Casselman, Med. '07. J. E. Marcellus, Sc. '07. P. A. McIntosh, B.A., Med. '05. L. E. Bell, Arts '07. J. A. Shaver, Arts '07.
E. J. Robinson, Med. '04. Miss M. Munro, Arts '04. L. W. Mulloy, Arts '06. Miss M. Moore, Arts '04. I. A. Montgomery, Arts '07.
W. C. Froats, Arts '01. J. J. Gillespie, Med. '04.

CHAPTER X

High Schools

The clouds may drop down titles and estates,
Wealth may seek us—but wisdom must be sought.
—Young.

In addition to our excellent and efficient Public schools, Dundas can boast of a High school and Collegiate Institute which compare very favorably with the best similar institutions in the province.

Iroquois High School

To start from the root fibres of this school we must go back to the old stone school house, the first of its kind in the county, situated where now stands the shoe store of Z. Seely. One of the early teachers was John R. Kerr, through whose efforts in the community the desire for education was stimulated. On January 5, 1843, a letter bearing the signatures of Philip Carman, Geo. Brouse and Charles C. Rose was addressed to Rev. J. Murray, Superintendent of Education, Canada West, relative to the establishment of a Grammar school in Matilda. This effort, so worthily conceived, proved for the time being unsuccessful, but it left its imprint on the public mind, and it remained for John A. Carman to bring it to an issue.

Mr. Carman, born in 1810, was the youngest of eight sons of Michael Carman. He early engaged in business during consecutive intervals at Prescott, Brockville and Cornwall ; but failing health made it necessary for him to seek a milder climate. During his enforced retirement he travelled over a considerable portion of the United States, and about 1844 he returned to Matilda to take up his permanent residence. The canals were then in course of construction, local activity and signs of future progress were rife, and Mr. Carman foresaw the need of providing more liberal education for the youth of the vicinity. To meet this need he determined to erect a suitable school building if a proper site could be procured. This latter condition was soon met by James and Matthew Coons who donated an acre of land, lying about three hundred feet north of the front road, and during the summer of 1845 the

building was erected. Under date of Nov. 29th of that year Mr. Carman addressed a letter to Dr. Bond, of New York, asking the latter's assistance in securing a teacher for the new school. A portion of this letter furnishes the following description of the building : It is situated on the bank of the St. Lawrence, fourteen miles east of Ogdensburg, within fifty rods of the mail steamers landing in Canada. Building is 57x32 feet, two stories, stone, divided into twelve rooms : one dining, one kitchen, one sitting and two bedrooms for family department ; one large school room, twenty-nine feet square, seated and ventilated after the plans in a book, entitled 'Schools and Schoolmasters ;' one room twenty-two feet square, and one large teachers' or recitation room. The remaining four rooms are for boarders."

Mr. Carman's efforts to secure a suitable teacher were unsuccessful, and finally he handed the building over to a board of managers, and appointed seven persons, including himself, as trustees of what was then called the "Matilda County Grammar School." The first board of trustees were : John A. Carman, Philip Carman, George Brouse, Jacob Brouse, John P. Crysler, J. W. Rose, Rev. William Shorts. The first teacher in the new school was W. N. Gates, B. A., and on June 10, 1846, the school was opened. Mr. Gates was assisted by Sarah A. Bailey and John L. Truax ; the latter, although blind, taught music.

Even as early as 1847 the school enjoyed a considerable measure of local fame and popularity, the attendance during the winter term of that year being thirty-eight male and twenty-five female students. Among these were: James Ault, Cyrus Brouse, Albert Carman, Philip Carman, N.Knapp, Ormond Skinner, Mary Brouse, A. Gates, Elizabeth Wylie, L. Millar, J. Cook, Rufus Carman, R. Hickey, D. S. Hickey, Wm. Keeler, J. Mills, Nancy Brouse, M. Brouse, Uretta Coons, Emily Coons, A. Lever, M. McIlmoyle, A. Mills, Charlotte Parlow, Annie Wylie, Philip Keeler, John Suffel, H. J. Cook, J. S. Rattray, Colin Rose, M. Steacy, S. Ault, E. Gates, Guy C. Ault, Guy Brouse. Alonzo Bowen, B. Coons, G. Cook, N. Coons, William and Robert Elliott, W. H. Fraser, H. Hanes, E. Keeler, S. Robertson, J. G. Skinner, Joseph Skinner, E. Selleck, L. O. Soules, James Wylie, James Wood, A. Dixon, John Parlow, Charlotte Ault, J. Ault, J. Bowen, Mary Carman, F. Carman, Maria Carman, Emma Carman, M. Carman, M. A. Coons, C. M. Ross, H. Steacy, A. Steacy.

Rev. A. Dick, a Baptist minister, became principal in 1848, with Mrs. Dick as assistant, and for two or three years the school prospered, but unfortunately friction arose between the trustees and Mr. Dick, resulting in the latter's dismissal.

In 1854 the trustees appointed by John A. Carman leased to the county trustees the building and equipment, but in 1857 a new lease was drawn for a term of ninety-nine years.

Albert Carman was chosen principal of the school in 1854. He had barely reached his majority, was a recent graduate of Victoria College, possessed no previous experience in teaching, but yet during his three years stay the interests of the school advanced. In 1857 Mr. Carman accepted the Professorship of Mathematics in the Belleville Seminary, now known as Albert College. He soon became principal of the Belleville institution; was elected Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, and subsequently as head of the united Methodist churches in Canada, an honored and important position which he still occupies.

Edmund R. Davies was the next principal of the school. He resigned in 1858, and was succeeded by Samuel Cowan, later Dr. Cowan, who for a time practiced in Iroquois.

W. A. Whitney, successor to Mr. Cowan, as headmaster of the school, was born in the township of Augusta, September 5, 1834. He commenced teaching at the age of sixteen, and by diligence and perseverance obtained a college education. Just before coming to Iroquois he graduated in Arts at Victoria University. His connection with the school covered a period of nearly 26 consecutive years.

The first board of trustees during Mr. Whitney's regime were James Croil, Dr. Sherman, Alex. McDonald, Wm. Elliott, J. S. Ross and Philip Carman. The principal's salary was $600, which was later increased to $900; there was no assistant, and about 25 pupils enrolled. The Government grant was small, being based on the attendance of classical pupils; neither the counties' nor village councils contributed a cent towards maintenance, and in fact the institution was scarcely paying its way. After Mr. Whitney had been in charge for a few months he proposed to the board that they hand over to him the Government grant and fees, and he would employ an assistant and pay all charges of maintenance, insurance, etc. The proposal was readily accepted and continued satisfactory for six years. In 1865 the establishment of the Morrisburg Grammar school caused a slight decrease in attendance. A terrible epidemic of typhoid fever visited the village in 1867, and many deaths resulted. The effect on the school was disastrous, the attendance dwindled down to two, when the board closed the institution for two months. The frequent change of assistants, caused largely by insufficient salary offered, was another disadvantage. Those who served with Mr. Whitney were Miss E. Bailey, Mrs. Whitney, Miss Weagant, Miss Stephens, Miss Holden, Miss Anna Carman, Miss Ada Lane, Mr. Ross, Jas. A. Carman, Philo. A. Whitney, Mr. Clough, Mr. Leslie, Mr. Creelman, Mr. Crosby, Alexander McLeod, Mr. Kinney, Mr. Montgomery and Mr. Potter.

About 1880 the rivalry caused by the Morrisburg school was more keenly felt. At the Iroquois school Mr. Whitney's high reputation as a teacher was

the main support. The equipment of the building was poor and the assistants, though many of them good teachers,remained so short a time as to afford little proof of their ability. The report of the High School Inspector for 1883, '84 and '85 were favorable, but in 1886 Inspector John Seath, who evidently had no liking for sterotyped reports, applied the lash by strongly denouncing the equipment and condition of the premises. It is apparent that his remarks were timely, for to use the words of the school historian: "The institution had been starved; it was shabby and out at the elbows, and appeared to disadvantage among neighboring schools."

In 1885 Mr. Whitney severed his long connection with the school. His labors had been fruitful ; in fact the best of his life had been devoted to the institution and the general good of the community, a record of usefulness which remains as a monument to his memory more enduring than stone.

The new principal was James A. Carman, son of the founder of the school. From 1879 to 1884 Mr. Carman had been principal of Kemptville High school, which position he resigned to accompany Mrs. Carman to Denver, where she went in search of health. Upon his return he accepted the head mastership of the Iroquois school, in the interests of which his choice proved indeed a fortunate one.

A. C. Casselman, Mr. Carman's confrere, was born in the township of Finch,June 23, 1860. In 1877 while attending the Morrisburg Grammar school he obtained a third-class certificate; taught a Public school for a time; returned to the High school and obtained a second-class certificate; in 1884 he secured a first-class certificate at St. Catharines Collegiate Institute; taught the Haddo Public school for an interval before coming to Iroquois.

In 1886 the present High school building was constructed at a cost exceeding $11,000. The contractor was Patrick Keefe. A third teacher was then required, and an excellent choice was made in Ralph Ross, an able and efficient instructor. In 1889 Mr. Ross was replaced by John S. Carstairs. This brings us to a new era in the school, commonly designated by the three C's—Carman, Casselman and Carstairs—under whose efforts the institution prospered.

John S. Carstairs is the second son of Robert Carstairs, and was born in Kingston in 1862. His boyhood days were spent in Iroquois until his parents removed to Arnprior. In 1879 he returned to Iroquois and resumed his studies at the High school; in May, 1880, he passed his Senior Matriculation at the University of Toronto; a month later secured his second-class certificate and followed Public school teaching until his accession to a position on the staff of the Iroquois High school.

At the close 1891 Mr. Casselman withdrew from the school to accept

the position of drawing and writing master in the Normal school, Toronto. The institution had so prospered that it now became a four master school. During the first half of 1892, T. K. Sedey, B.A., relieved Mr. Carstairs who left to complete his course at the University, while Robert Thompson succeeded Mr. Casselman. A. H. Harkness, a student of the school, was engaged to take the drawing until the midsummer vacation, and at the beginning of the new term Miss Ida Dillabough, of Dundela, was engaged. Miss Dillabough (now Mrs. Forward, Ottawa,) was a student of the Morrisburg Collegiate Institute, where she obtained a first-class non-professional certificate; attended the School of Pedagogy at Kingston, after which she taught a year and a half in Norwood High school.

R. H. Knox, Mr. Thompson's sccessor, was born in the town of St. Mary's in 1868. At the age of 11 years he passed the entrance examination; at 15 took his third-class certificate; at 16 his second class; and at 17 matriculated. In 1892 he graduated in Arts from Victoria University, and previous to his coming to Iroquois had been engaged at other High schools and Collegiate Institutes.

In 1893 Messrs. Carman and Carstairs resigned and a new regime began.

Joseph A. Jackson, the next principal, was born of English parentage. At the close of his Public school course he entered the Kemptville High school; graduated from that institution and the Athens Model school and taught for a time; in June, 1885, he matriculated at the Cobourg Collegiate Institute, and in 1889 graduated from Victoria University with first-class honors in Metaphysics, Logic and Civil Polity. He was a member of the staff of Gananoque and Kemptville High schools before coming to Iroquois.

Mr. Jackson assumed charge of the school with assistants, Mr. Knox, Miss Nellie Ross and Miss Zella Hare. The two ladies were graduates of Toronto University, the former being a daughter of Hon. G. W. Ross; both resigned at the close of the year, and were replaced by Miss Ida Dillabough and James M. Warren, respectively. Mr. Warren is a native of Hamilton, where he attended the Collegiate Institute, and in 1890 obtained a first-class Non-professional certificate. He subsequently graduated from Toronto University and School of Pedagogy, securing honors in the latter school.

This staff was a good one. The Inspector's reports were favorable, and the school made progress. The trustee board in 1895 was composed of Dr. John Harkness, chairman; Edward McNulty, secretary-treasurer; J. N. Forward, R. M. Bouck, Howard Durant and N. G. Sherman. Up to the close of 1895 perhaps the only name we have omitted from the teaching staff is that of Miss H. A. Snider, M. A., who during the last term of that year was engaged temporarily to give Miss Dillabough a rest.

On September 2, 1895, the semi-centennial of the Iroquois High school was duly marked by a re-union celebration. This event was brilliantly successful, a red-letter day in the school's history. There were assembled from far and near many of the old boys and girls, whose voices once again mingled together on the old campus; scenes almost forgotten were recalled, and stories of school life, mellowed by years, were retold.

At this point in the school's career it was deemed proper that a history of the institution should be written. The task was assigned to Adam Harkness, and his work was so well executed as not only to reflect honor upon the writer, but to enable those familiar with many of the scenes to live the old times over again. Mr. Harkness may well feel proud of the success of this work. from which we have been privileged to secure a maximum share of this sketch of the school. The memorial volume was published in neat form, well illustrated, and handsomely bound. To the institution the work is a monument of greater endurance than marble, and is more and more prized as time advances.

Since the jubilee celebration the staff of the school has been constituted as follows: 1896—J. A. Jackson, B.A., principal; assistants, J. M. Warren, B.A., R. H. Knox, B. A., Miss I. F. Dillabough. 1897—J. A. Jackson, B. A., principal; R. H. Knox, B. A., T. E. A. Stanley, B. A., Miss I. F. Dillabough. 1898—J. A. Jackson, B. A., principal; R. H. Knox, B. A., (1st half); T. E. A. Stanley, B.A., W. Dixon Craig, B.A., (2nd half); Miss M. H. Rose, (2nd half.) 1899—J. A. Jackson, B. A., principal; T. E. A. Stanley, B. A., W. Dixon Craig, B. A., (1st half); D. Whyte, B. A., (2nd half); Miss M. H. Rose. 1900—J. A. Jackson, B.A., principal, (1st half); T. E. A. Stanley, B. A., D. Whyte, B.A., (1st half); P. F. Munro, B. A., (2nd half); William Smeaton, B. A., (2nd half); Miss M. H. Rose. 1901—T. E. A. Stanley, B. A., principal; William Smeaton, B. A., P. F. Munro, B. A., (1st half); W. G. Anderson, B. A., (2nd half); Miss M. H. Rose. 1902—T. E. A. Stanley, B. A., principal; William Smeaton, B. A., W. G. Anderson, B. A., Miss M. H. Rose. 1903—T. E. A. Stanley, B.A., principal; W. G. Anderson, B. A., William Smeaton, B. A., (1st half); Arthur Smith, B. A., (2nd half); Miss M. H. Rose. 1904—T. E. A. Stanley, B. A., principal; W. G. Anderson, B. A., Arthur Smith, B. A., Miss M. H. Rose.

The present trustee board of the Iroquois High school is composed as follows: John Harkness, M. D., chairman; Edward McNulty, secretary-treasurer; W. J. Sharra, Dr. D. Johnston, N. G. Sherman, Samuel Landon, John McTavish.

Like so many others who find positions in eastern Ontario High schools, Mr. Stanley, the present principal of the Iroquois school, is a western man, and

IROQUOIS HIGH SCHOOL.

1 T. E. A. Stanley (Principal). 2 W. G. Anderson. 3 Miss M. H. Rose. 4 Arthur Smith. 5 I. H. S. Building. 6 I. H. S. Football Team, 1904.

like two of his predecessors (Ralph Ross and R. H. Knox) is a graduate of St. Mary's Collegiate Institute. A native of Perth county, Ontario, his boyhood was spent on a farm near the village of Granton. He passed the entrance examination in December, 1883; obtained a second-class non-professional teacher's certificate from Granton Public school in 1886; Honor Matriculation from St. Mary's Collegiate Institute in 1888; graduated from Toronto University in June, 1892, with honors in the double course of Mathematics, Physics and English; obtained a certificate from the School of Pedagogy in Toronto in December, 1892, and in January, 1893, at the age of 23, became Mathematical Master of the Cayuga High school. In 1897 he received an appointment on the Iroquois High school staff, and upon the resignation of Mr. Jackson in June, 1900, Mr. Stanley was promoted to the principalship.

W. G. Anderson, B. A., was born in the 7th concession of Edwardsburg, Grenville Co., Ont., Sept. 25, 1871. His boyhood was spent on the farm and at the Shanly Public school. He entered the Iroquois High school in September, 1887, as the gold medallist at the previous entrance examination. Three years were spent there under the regime of James Carman, B. A. In 1890 Mr. Anderson obtained a second-class non-professional certificate, and in the fall of that year attended the Prescott Model school. After spending some years in Public school work at New Ross and Shanly, he attended the Ottawa Normal school during the spring term of 1895, graduating with honors. He then spent a year at the Morrisburg Collegiate Institute in quest of a first-class certificate, and spent the remainder of the year 1896 at the Model school in that village. The beginning of 1897 saw the subject of our sketch enrolled as an Arts student at Victoria University, Toronto, graduating therefrom in June, 1900, as a B. A., with honors in Classics. The next academic year was spent at the Normal College, Hamilton, and in the fall of 1901 Mr. Anderson joined the staff of his Alma Mater in his present capacity of Classical master.

Arthur Smith, B. A., was born in Morpeth, Kent county. He attended the Public school in his native town till he obtained a third-class certificate. He then enrolled at the Ridgetown Collegiate Institute, graduating in 1890 with a Senior Leaving certificate and Honor Matriculation standing in Mathematics, English History and Geography, French and German. After teaching for a time he entered the University of Toronto, and during the first year took the double honor course of Mathematics and Physics and Natural Science, and succeeded in getting first-class honors in both, but reluctantly gave up his Mathematics during the second year and graduated in 1900 with honors in Natural Science. He taught for a time in Essex and Newmarket High schools before he was appointed Science Master in Iroquois High school, in Sept., 1903.

Miss M. H. Rose resigned her position as Modern Language teacher in the Campbellford High school in midsummer, 1898, to accept a similiar position in

the Iroquois school. Besides holding a first-class teacher's certificate she has taken a course in Modern Languages at Toronto University, and is a qualified specialist in French and German. Miss Rose, a grand daughter of John R. Ker, who first taught Classics in Iroquois, belongs properly to Dundas county, and it is only recently that her mother left Morrisburg to reside in Iroquois.

Students' societies in connection with the school are energetically carried on. These include Athletic Association, Basketball Club, Literary and Scientific Association (editorial staff, The Tattler) and Glee Club.

The Iroquois High school stands very high among the High schools of the Province, and in some respects at least surpasses many of the Collegiate Institutes. For a number of years it has been very close between the Iroquois and Berlin schools for the best equipment in the physical apparatus of any High school in the Province. At present each has about $1,100 worth of appliances. In addition to a liberal equipment for experimental work in Chemistry, Electricity and Magnetism, Sound, Light, Heat, Mechanics and Hydrostatics, the school possesses a modern Colt projecting lantern of the best grade, with which work is done that otherwise would have to be assigned to the University. The value of the Reference Library is over $600, and in this respect it is easily first among the High schools; only two have a more valuable set of maps and charts, and none other has so valuable a museum. In recent years the school has progressed in the matter of attendance. It speaks much for the people of Iroquois and Matilda and adjoining section of Grenville county, when a school having Morrisburg Collegiate Institute so near on the east, Prescott High school on the west, Kemptville on the north, and the St. Lawrence shutting off the south, that such a large number of pupils from so limited a territory avail themselves of the advantages of High school education. In 1895 the average attendance was 95. In 1897 the number on the roll for one term reached 122, and the average about 103. In common with all Ontario schools the attendance suffered a temporary decline during the next few years, averaging about 89 in 1898, 78 in 1899 and 72 in 1900. From that time until the present the increase has been rapid. In 1901 there was an average attendance of 77, in 1902 of 88, and in the first half of 1900 of 95. During the fall term of 1903 the number on the roll reached 129, and the average daily attendance 116.

The school has been favorably known among educational men throughout the Province for a number of years past, and of late it is acquiring even greater prominence. In 1901 Miss M. B. Moore won a valuable scholarship at the Honor Matriculation examination, Queen's University; and in 1903 Miss Margaret E. Carman won for the school the most coveted honor that falls to the lot of any of our institutions of secondary education, by carrying off one of the Edward Blake General Proficiency scholarships, awarded on the results of the Honor Matriculation examination for Toronto University.

The board takes a pride in having the best available staff, and the equipment most modern and thorough. A new Karn piano, and the installation of electric lighting in the building are among the more recent evidences of progress.

Before closing our reference to this important seat of learning it would afford us pleasure to refer particularly to the extensive alumini, but our limited space makes it impossible. From this school have gone forth many who have since occupied high stations in life, who have played nobly their part in the world's march. Almost sixty years have elapsed since the birth of this grand institution, during which time its beneficent influence has been extended to almost every quarter of the globe.

The following list of successful candidates for Junior or Senior Leaving or Matriculation examinations, covering a period of eleven years (1893 to 1904) will serve as a partial index of the success of the school:

Alton Anderson, Frank Armstrong, B.A., Frank Anderson, Kenneth Anderson, W.J. Adams, Ethel M. Armstrong, W.J. Armstrong, Eunice Armstrong, Hester Bailey, E. L. Brown, M. D., Lorne Bouck, Charles Bouck, Hattie A. Byers, Laura Coons, H. M. Collison, M. D., John Collison, M. D., David Collison, Albert Coulter, Effie M. Clark, George Clarke, F. G. Conklin, D. D. S., J. R.R. Cooper, B. A., Maggie Carman, R. H. Crobar, Addie Dixon, Sophia Dondaldson, J. H. Donnelly, W. P. Dillon, J. H. Dixon, G. E. Donaldson, A. Nina Driscoll, Maggie L. Edwards, W. M. Edwards, Frances M. Edwards, May Ennis, H. C. Fader, Charles Forward, Gertie I. Gibbons, Maggie Gibbons, J. A. Groleau, Della Gallinger, J. M. Gibbons, Kate Harkness, Jennie L. Harkness, J. G. Harkness, George Hanson, Ada M. Harkness, A. L. Harkness, R. D. Keefe, B. A., W. S. Keefe, M. J. Keys, Rufus Keys, A. E. Lidstone, M. D., Mabel Landon, M. E. Leizert, A. W. Macalister, Bertha Millar, James Montgomery, E. S. Munro, Urcilla Macalister, B. A., Annie Merkley, Ella Millar, F. J. Mullin, I. A. Montgomery, Margaret B. Moore, Maggie B. Munroe, M. H. McQuaig, Gideon McIvor, Mary A. McGinn, Lorne McIntosh, James McRobie, Mary E. McMurray, P. A. McIntosh, B. A., Bertha MacDonald, F. E. McQuaig, Jean Macalister, Ethel McCoy, G. R. Peterson, Anna L. Redmond, W. J. Raney, Grace Redmond, H. E. Reilley, E. J. Rylance, P. D. Strader, A. E. Shaver, L. D. S., Geo. Thompson, Nancy Thompson, E. H. Thorpe, Cora Vancamp, A. B. Vancamp, W. H. Wood, B. A., W. H. Wright, L. D. S., J. N. Wilson, John Wallace, Lillie B. Waddell, R. T. Williams, E. Mae Williams, A. F. C. Whalley.

Morrisburg Collegiate Institute

This institution, originally known as the "Morrisburg Grammar School," was established in 1864 in connection with the Public school of the village.

The first meeting of the Grammar school trustees was held at the Town Hall, on Nov. 26th of that year, the members present being A. G. Macdonell, I. N. Rose, H. G. Merkley, William Meikle, Warner Casselman and P. Gormley. In 1865 the boards of Public and Grammar schools joined forces to form a union board, with chairman I. N. Rose, and secretary A. Farlinger.

J. R. Yeomans, B. A., was the first head master of the Morrisburg Grammar school. His yearly stipend was $700, but his duties also covered the work of the Public school. The tuition fees of the school were two dollars per quarter to pupils residing within the municipality, and four dollars to pupils residing outside. The class rooms were located in the upper flat of the Public school building.

Rev. J. McClure, B. A., was appointed head master in January, 1866, but was replaced in November of that year by W. E. Scott, B. A., who remained during the next three years. The Grammar school trustees for 1866 were Dr. A. B. Sherman, chairman ; John Barry, Warner Casselman, Wm. Gordon, Rev. Mr. Huntin and Rev. Wm. Bennett. On Dec. 20, 1869, the union of the boards was dissolved, but on May 14, 1870, they again came together and have since continued a Board of Education.

The next head master was a Mr. Lee, B.A., who remained but a few months, his successor being P. C. McGregor, B. A., who served until the close of the year 1871. During that year the institution was re-christened the "Morrisburg High School," with a staff of two teachers.

Mr. Poole, B. A., became head master in 1872 ; W. M. Elliott, M. A., in 1873 ; E. L. Chamberlain, B. A., in 1874, and during those years Mr. Cheney, B. A., was assistant. In 1875 I. Stuart, B. A., became head master at a salary of $800 per annum. His assistants from time to time were Mr. Wholegan, of Matilda ; Alex. Stewart, B. A., Wm. Elliott, B. A., and Mr. Irvine, B. A. Mr. Stewart was a capable principal, had the interests of the school at heart, was appreciated as a citizen, and remained connected with the school until the close of 1880, when he tendered his resignation on account of failing health.

Up to 1875 there was but one building to accommodate both High and Public schools. With the increased population of the village and the meritorious reputation which was current regarding the High school, the attendance at both had been greatly increased. This congested condition was remedied by the erection of the new Public school building, the upper story of which was reserved for High school purposes.

In December, 1878, there appeared the first number of a local publication, known as The High School Journal, representing the students of the Morrisburg High school. The joint editors were Irwin Hilliard, Chas. B. Roe and

Frank Plantz. Some of the members of this unique paper contain notes of interest. Among these, an honor roll for the year 1879 presents the names of Charles B. Roe, Irwin Hilliard, James Wallace, Myron Cleland, Peter McLaughlin, Lennie Fell, Frank Lyle, Esther A. Fraser, Donald Russell, Frank Plantz, Wm. Nash, Wm. Gibson, John Dickey, Annie Castleman, Maggie Hunter, Wm. Johnston, Nina Brown. About a year seems to have been the limit of the paper's existence.

John O. McGregor was head master during 1881 and '82, and on December 18th of the latter year at a meeting of the board a resolution was passed which meant much for the future progress of the school. It read as follows: "Moved in amendment by W. H. Meikle, seconded by John Fetterly, that the application J. S. Jamieson be accepted, at a salary of $900." Mr. Jamieson began his labors as head master in 1883.

In 1878 some effort had been made to erect a High school building apart from that of the Public school. Among prospective sites was one offered as a donation by Captain and Mrs. Farlinger. Building tenders were advertised for and received. J. P. Johnston, of Ogdensburg, was the chosen architect. Just there the matter dropped for a time, but in 1885 a pretty site was purchased, the building constructed by contractor James Gillespie in a most satisfactory manner, and in February, 1886, was ready for use. During an interim of a few months previous to its construction, school was held in the basement of the M. E. church (now the R. C. church). In 1888 the size of the building was found to be inadequate, and an addition was constructed as well as a spacious gymnasium 30x60 feet, which is supplied with the latest and best apparatus for physical culture including gymnastics.

The erection of the fine new building, the increased attendance and the continued success of the pupils at the departmental examinations, led to the staff being increased from time to time until in 1890 the High school was raised to the rank of a Collegiate Institute, with a staff of six specialists. The proceedings in connection with this event were of a brilliant character and marked a progressive epoch in the history of the Institute. The chief guest on that memorable occasion was Hon. G. W. Ross, then Minister of Education; Friday, October 10th, was the auspicious day. The Collegiate Institute was most tastefully decorated, and at two o'clock p. m. a large representation from of every section of the county was present. A beautiful address of welcome, read by Miss Susie Millar, was presented to the distinguished guest. In his fitting reply, Mr. Ross eulogized the members of the staff and the Board of Education; referred to the marked progress which the institution had made; but his most welcome words were, "Now, you cease being a High school and will hereafter rank as a Collegiate Institute." In the evening a most enthusiastic meeting was held in the Music Hall, thus

terminating the eventful christening of the Morrisburg Collegiate Institute, which is to-day one of the foremost of its kind in the Province.

Since assuming so high a rank every effort has been made by the board to perfect the equipment of the school. In 1894 an addition to the grounds was purchased, and during the following year uniforms were procured for the cadets.

In 1895 Allen C. Smith resigned after a number of years of faithful service. His work as a teacher was highly successful, although carried on in the face of physical ills which few men would have borne up against for so long a time. His patient endurance and unflinching devotion to his work were attributes worthy of admiration.

In 1899 a valuable case of stuffed birds was donated to the Institute museum in the name of A. G. Munro, a former pupil of the school. During the following year an excellent collection of minerals was donated by Prof. Wm.Nichol and Dr. Goodwin, of the School of Mining, Kingston, while Colonel J. Hamilton, American Consul, presented a superb map of the United States. Many other donations have been made from time to time, and it is needless to add that such gifts are much appreciated.

The death of Wm. Whitteker in 1900, and Wm. Kilgour in 1901, removed two most worthy members of the board ; while in 1901 M. D. Willard,for over thirty years a faithful representative, presented his resignation.

Following is a complete list of the members of the staff for each year since Mr.Jamieson's appointment: 1883-4—J.S. Jamieson, M.A., head master; Allen C. Smith. 1885—J. S. Jamieson, M.A., head master; Allen C. Smith, Thos. Jamieson, B. A. (part of year). 1886—J. S. Jamieson, M. A., head master; Allen C. Smith, Rev. G. D. Bayne, B.A. (part of year), Thos. Jamieson, B. A. (part of year), W. A. Whitney, M. A. (balance of year). 1887—J. S. Jamieson, M. A., head master ; W. A. Whitney, M. A., Allen C. Smith, R. C. Rose. 1888—J. S. Jamieson, M. A., head master ; W. A. Whitney, M. A., Allen C. Smith, N. L. Massey, B. A., R. J. Holland, B. A. 1889—J. S. Jamieson, M. A., head master ; W. A. Whitney, M. A., N. L. Massey, B. A., R. J. Holland, B. A., Allen C. Smith. 1890—J. S. Jamieson, M. A., principal; W. A. Whitney, M. A., N. L. Massey, B. A., R. J. Holland, B. A. (part of year), J. Stafford, B. A. (part of year), Miss Mary Lennox, B. A., Allen C. Smith. 1891—J. S. Jamieson, M. A., principal ; W. A. Whitney, M. A., N. L. Massey, B. A., J. Stafford, B. A., Miss Mary Lennox, B. A., Allen C. Smith. 1892—J. S. Jamieson, M. A., principal ; W. A. Whitney, M. A.,Allen C.Smith, N. L. Massey, B. A. (part of year), A. W. Massey, B. A., J. Stafford, B. A., Miss Edith Kerr, B. A. 1893—J. S. Jamieson, M. A., principal ; W. A. Whitney, M. A., A. W. Massey, B. A., Allen C. Smith, J. Stafford, B. A. (part of

year), A. H. D. Ross, M. A. (part of year), Miss Edith Kerr, B. A. 1894—J. S. Jamieson, M. A., principal ; Allen C. Smith, A. W. Massey, B. A., A. H. D. Ross, M. A., Miss Edith A. Teskey, M. A., Miss Edith Kerr, B. A. (part of year), Miss H. S. Albarus, B. A. (part of year). 1895—J. S. Jamieson, M. A., principal ; Allen C. Smith (part of year), A. W. Massey, B. A., A. H. D. Ross, M. A., Miss Edith Teskey, M. A., Miss H. S. Albarus, B. A., I. J. Smith (part of year). 1896—J. S. Jamieson, M. A., principal ; A. W. Massey, B. A., J. Stafford, B. A., Miss Edith A. Teskey, M. A., Miss H. S Albarus, B. A. (part of year), J. S. Lane, B. A. (part of year), I. J. Smith (part of year), W. B. Kayler (part of year). 1897—J. S. Jamieson, M. A., principal; A. W. Massey, B. A., J. Stafford, B. A., Ph. D., W. B. Kayler, J. S. Lane, B. A., Miss Edith A. Teskey, M. A. (part of year), J. K. Colling, B. A. (part of year). 1898—J. S. Jamieson, M. A., principal ; W. B. Kayler, M. D. (part of year), R. N. Davy, (part of year), J. K. Colling, B. A., J. Stafford, B. A., Ph. D., (part of year), W. S. Kirkland, B.A., (part of year), A. W. Massey, B. A. 1899—J. S. Jamieson, M. A., principal; A. W. Massey, B. A., W. S. Kirkland, M. A., J. K. Colling, B. A., (part of year), R. A. Croskery, B. A. (part of year), Miss Bessie Nichols, B. A., (part of year), Miss H. S. Albarus (part of year), G. L. Weagar, B. A., (part of year), L. W. Taylor (part of year). 1900—J. S. Jamieson, M. A., principal; A. W. Massey, B. A., W. S. Kirkland, M. A., Miss H. S. Albarus, B. A., R. A. Croskery, B. A., L. W. Taylor (part of year), W. P. Dandy, B. A. (part of year). 1901—J. S. Jamieson, M. A., principal; A. W. Massey, B.A., W. S. Kirkland, M.A., Miss H.S. Albarus, B.A., R.A. Croskery, B.A., W.P. Dandy, B.A. 1902—J.S. Jamieson, M.A., principal;A. W. Massey, B.A., W. S. Kirkland, M. A., Miss H. S. Albarus, B. A., R. A. Croskery, B. A., W. P. Dandy, B. A. (part of year), J. A. Buchanan (part of year). 1903—J. S. Jamieson, M. A., principal; A. W. Massey, B. A., W. S. Kirkland, M. A. (half year), Miss H. S. Albarus, B. A. (half year), R. A. Croskery, B. A. (half year), J. A. Buchanan, W. J. Saunders, M. A. (half year), Miss M F. Libby, B. A. (three months), P. C. Dobson, B. A. (half year), A. C. Burnham (one month). 1904—J. S. Jamieson, M. A., principal; A. W. Massey, B. A., W. J. Saunders, M. A., J. A. Cooke, B. A., Miss M. F. Libby, B. A., J. A. Buchanan.

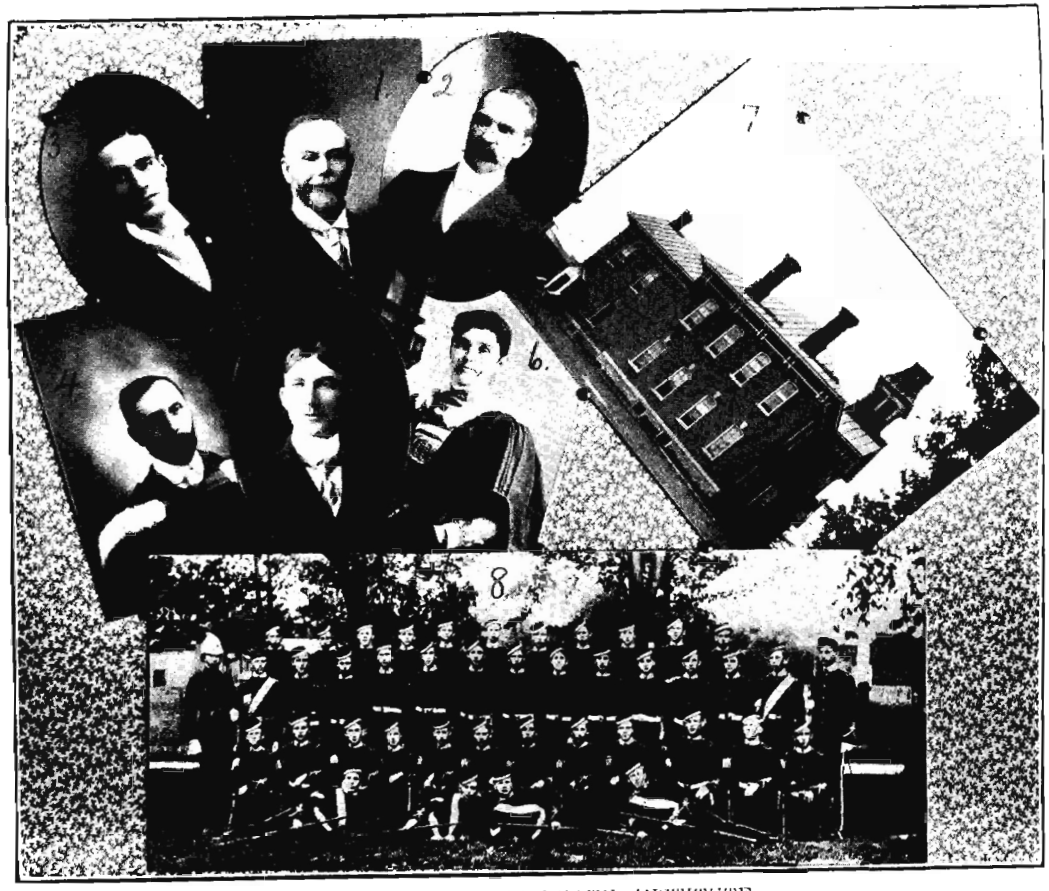
The members of the Board of Education of the village of Morrisburg for the present year (1904) are: Adam Johnston, B. A., L.L. B., chairman; Thomas McDonald, secretary; Wm. D. Meikle, treasurer; Charles E. Hickey, B. A., M. D., Edward McLaughlin, M. D., Willis B. Cook, Charles T. Whitteker, William Eager, Wm. H. Reddick, A. A. Whitteker, Charles Snyder, William Campbell.

The record of the Morrisburg Collegiate Institute is indeed brilliant. Ex-students are found in every clime holding positions of honor and usefulness,

and who will ever retain a love for their Alma Mater. As a means of reference we furnish herewith lists of M. C. I. Senior and Junior Leaving graduates with the year corresponding to each. To avoid repetition the names of those who merit a place in both lists have been omitted from the latter:

Senior Leaving graduates: Edith M. Adams, 1896; Grace Ault, 1895; A. E. Baker, 1897; E. B. Barber, 1897; J. M. Brown, 1903; I. N. Becksted, B. A., 1895; C. D. Bouck, 1892; Archie Cameron, 1899; A. D. Colquhoun, 1897; Thos. Colquhoun, 1897; Chas. Colquhoun, 1899; E. S. Coons, 1898; Hugh Countryman, 1896; R. N. Davy, 1897; W. C. Davy, 1899; Florence Deeks, 1894; Ida F. Dillabough, 1890; Ed. J. W. Dillabough, D. O., 1890; Mayme Dwyer, 1903; R. R. Earl, 1894; H. B. Fetterly, B. A., 1893; Adam Fetterly, 1896; James Froats, 1890; Willis Froats, 1892; McKenzie Fulton, B. A., 1893; V. K. Greer, 1903; Philippa A. V. Hickey, 1898; Samuel Hitsman, 1896; J. E. Hughes, 1887; C. E. Jamieson, 1901; Edith C. Jamieson, 1903; Joseph Keegan, 1901; Samuel Keys, B. A., 1891; Horatio Loucks, 1899; Grace E. Low, 1900; E. J. Marcellus, 1891; A. E. Meldrum, 1894; A. J. T. Merkley, 1892; J. C. Milligan, B. A., L.L. B., 1891; Lulu Mulloy, 1900; Luella McAmmond, 1900; Aggie McIntosh, 1903; Mary McKercher, 1895; Florence McKinnon, 1903; Jennie McLennan, 1894; T. S. Nash, 1894; M. D. Perley, B. A., 1900; E. H. Relyea, 1894; Robert Robinson, 1896; Ada Rose, 1893; Cephas Rose, 1895; Nellie Rose, 1893; R. C. Rose, B. A., 1884; C. A. Shaver, 1898; A. C. Smith, 1886; Lillian Smith, B. A., 1896; Nellie Smith, 1889; Martha B. Stewart, B. A., 1899; Gilbert Summers, 1901; Jean C. Vanallen, 1897; James M. Warner, 1899; Fred Weagant, 1899; Sarah Weegar, 1893; E. J. Wells, 1900; Hannah M. Wingard, 1897.

Junior Leaving graduates: Gertie Adams, 1898; L. J. A. Allen, 1902; W. W. Algate, D. D. S., 1897; Susie Annabel, 1886; Ella B. Ault, 1896; Dora E. Ault, 1900; Charles Baker, 1896; C. J. Baker, 1898; F. B. Barclay, 1901; G. O. Barclay, 1902; J. L. Barry, 1900; Gertrude Barry, 1901; Minnie Bartle, 1896; Wm. Bates, 1897; Esther Bates, 1897; Emma Bates, 1901; Maggie Beattie, 1895; Norris L. Becksted, 1883; Wm. Beggs, 1897; Omer Belisle, 1902; W. A. Bell, 1900; L. E. Bell, 1902; P. O. Berkley, 1901; Hugh Blain, 1878; Thomasina Black, 1891; Gordon Bogart, M. D., C.M., 1888; Florence Bouck, 1898; Chester Bouck, M. D., C. M., 1885; R. W. Baker, 1903; Fred Broder, B. A., 1896; Ollie Boyd, M. D., 1897; Evelyn C. Bennett, 1903; Chapman Brown, B. A., 1887; James Brown, 1902; Clara Buist, 1886; H. B. Callendar, 1885; Cassie Cameron, 1889; Donald Cameron, 1903; Amy Cameron, 1902; Gertrude Cameron, 1902; Glen Campbell, 1897, Ethel Carman, 1897, Thomas Carr, 1898, Mary E. Carr, 1890, Ada Carr, 1897, W. E. Carruthers, 1902, W. J. M. Cass, 1900, Leonard Casselman, M. D., 1884, Salena Casselman, 1886, O. D. Casselman, 1877, Ephriam Casselman, 1878, C. A. Casselman, 1880, Annie Casselman, 1880, C. L. Casselman, 1899, Maud A. Casselman, 1900, Ida B. Casselman, 1901, S. B. Cas-



MORRISBURG COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

1 J. S. Jamieson (Principal), 2 J. A. Cook, 3 W. J. Saunders, 4 A. W. Massey, 5 J. A. Buchanan, 6 Miss M. F. Libby, 7 M. C. I. Building, 8 Cadet Corps, 1904.

selman 1901, Alice Chalmers 1880, McKenzie Christie 1901, Myron Cleland 1880, Mary Clement 1884, Agnes Colquhoun 1883, Bella Colquhoun 1888, Jean Colquhoun 1897, Alice Colquhoun 1888, Edith Colquhoun 1901, Edna Colquhoun 1902, G. K. Casselman 1903, Wesley A. Cook 1880, George H. Cook 1901, E. B. Carruthers 1903, G. M. Colquhoun 1903, Minnie Corrigan 1902, Heber Coulthart 1897, Christina Coulthart 1883, J. H. Dalgleish 1887, Johnston Dawson 1887, W.E. Deeks, M.D.,C.M., 1884, Alex. Dewar 1887, J. S. Dickey 1899, J. V. Dillabough 1898, Hattie Dillabough 1896, Allan Dillabough 1901, Clinton Doran 1897, J. R. Dow 1887, Charles Duprau 1896, Christie Earl 1893, Daniel Earl, B. A., 1887, George Elliott, B. A., 1886, Eva Eniff 1894, L. A Fell 1884, J. A. Ferris 1886, William Fetterly 1896, G. P. Fetterly 1885, P. B. Fetterly 1888, P. A. Fetterly 1900, John Flagg, M. D., 1878, E. M. Fulton 1900, J. H. Garrow 1886, Wm. Gibson, B. A., 1884, J. J. Gillespie, M. D., C. M., 1896, J. H. Gillespie 1901, Annie Gordon 1884, Emma M. Gardner 1903, Jennie Gordon 1894 Jessie Gordon 1893, Thos. J. Gordon 1900, J. C. Gormley, M. D., C. M., 1900, Jennie Gilroy 1903, Helen M. Gordon 1903, Peter Hall 1890, A. J. Hamilton 1896, Ethel F. Hamilton 1902, Mabel Hanna 1897, Maggie Holmes 1903, Robt. Hanson 1893, Maggie Hare 1890, Gertrude Hare 1897, Frank Harrison 1890, Geo. Hayunga, M. D., 1884, Caroline Hazel 1884, Aggie Henderson 1895, Janet Hepburn 1884, Edith Hewitt, B. A., 1889, R. C. Hickey 1899, Irwin Hilliard 1878, Abram Hoy, D. D. S., 1887, J. I. Hughes, B. A., 1891, Alma Hunter 1899, Jennie C. Hunter 1900, Ella Hunter 1902, Mary Johnston 1884, Jane Johnston 1884, Wm. Johnston 1880, David Johnston, M. B., 1883, Robert Johnston 1878, William Kerns 1901, Gordon Kennedy 1897, A. B. Kennedy 1899, Kate N. Kennedy 1900, Hector Kennedy 1902. Bessie G. Kilgour 1900, T. P. King 1892, William King 1897, W. A. Kyle 1879, R. J. Kyle, M. D., 1884, Annie M. Kyle 1901, Justin Lannin 1900, Wesley Lawson 1877, Annie Lawyer, M. D., 1885, Hattie Lawyer 1883, Minnie Loucks 1896, Florence Loucks 1898, Daniel Lough 1884, Laura B. Larmour 1903, William Lyle, M. D., 1888, Maggie McCallum 1886, R. A. A. McConnell 1895, Duncan McDonald, B. A., 1895, P. B. McDonald 1891, Cassie McDonald 1899, R. C. McDonald 1900, James McGowan 1896, Patrick McGowan 1887, Clem McGregor 1887, Jennie McGowan 1889, John McGregor 1900, Gertrude McIntosh 1895, K. L. McIntosh 1903, G. A. McIntosh, B. A., B. D., 1886, Zita McMahon 1903, Agnes McMahon 1903, Aggie McIntosh 1901, Florence McKinnon 1902, Daniel McLaren 1893, William McMartin 1903, Wilburn Merkley 1903, J. A. McLean, B. A., 1894, Peter McLaughlin, M. D., 1879, Robert McLaughlin 1901, Fred McMahon 1902, Roy McMillan 1902, Geo. McMillan 1892, Kate McPherson 1894, Ethan Marselis, M. D., 1891, J. E. Marcellus, Flora B. Marshall 1900, Laura Martin 1896, Charles Mattice 1896, George Mattice 1894, Ralph Maxwell 1877, Susie Miller 1895, Geo. Moffat, M. D., 1890, Stella Merkley 1900, Roy Merkley 1902, T. E. Moffat 1900, Maggie E. Moore 1886, Jessie F. Morgan 1902, Frank Mouthrop, D.

D. S., 1894, Lorne Mulloy, D. S. O., 1897, Frank Munro 1885, Willis Myers 1901, Lillie Nash 1888, Keith Nash 1903, Emma Ouderkirk 1905, Eva L. Ouderkirk 1902, Clara Perkins 1897, Lydia Poapst 1897, C. B. Rae 1879, W. A. Reddick 1902, McKenzie Render 1896, Sarah Ridley 1884, Maggie M. Robb 1902, Harold Robertson 1900, Eli Robinson 1894, E. J. Robinson, M. D., 1890, M. I. Robinson 1901, C. A. Robinson 1902, E. S. Rombough 1902, Myrtle Rose 1895, William Rose 1877, Donald Russell, M. D., 1880, W. J. Rutherford, B. S. A., 1896, Thos. Sayers 1896, Kelha Serviss 1896, Katheryn M. Shannette 1902, M. E. Shaver 1896, Kate Shaver 1897, F. T. Shaver 1898, Thomas Shaver 1895, P. A. Shaver 1891, J. A. Shaver 1897, R. J. Shaver 1902, Kate Sheats 1887, John Short 1889, Marion Goldsmith, B. A., 1896, Edith M. Smith 1900, Jennie C. Smith 1900, George Smith 1885, Maggie Smyth 1889, Rena Smith 1896, C. B. Selleck 1903, A. G. Snyder 1886, Lottie Southworth 1894, G. A. Stata 1886, Chas. Stewart, M. D., 1891, Nell A. Stuart 1903, Silas Stoodley 1893, Emma Styles 1896, Alva Sullivan 1887, Gordon Summers 1898, Christopher Summers 1901, Minnie Sutherland 1885, G.C. Swerdfeger, D.D.S., 1899, Herbert Thompson 1895, Alice Timberlake 1896, I. W. Tinkess 1899, Lizzie B. Toye 1884, A. D. Tracy 1885, Harry Van Allen 1893, Olive P. Van Allen 1900, George Weagant, B.A., 1893, J. W. Weagant 1899, Eldon Webb 1893, Sarah Wholehan 1886, Eleanor A. Wickware 1901, Charles Willard 1900, Minnie M. Wingard 1900, Kathleen Wingard 1903, Duncan Wood, M. D., 1891, Gilbert Wood 1896, J. A. Wright 1887, Jennie E. Young 1899, H. G. Young 1900, Alice Young 1900, Aggie Zeron 1885, Lindsay Zufelt 1883.

Principal J. S. Jamieson, M. A., was born at Kars, county of Carleton, Aug. 20, 1844. His early years were spent on the farm, working in summer and going to school in winter. He obtained a second-class teacher's certificate chiefly by private study and then attended the county of Carleton senior Grammar school, Ottawa, obtaining a first-class certificate in 1867. After teaching the Public school at Glen Tay, county of Lanark, for two years, he went to Victoria University and obtained the degree of B. A., in 1875. He received the degree of M. A. from the same University in 1879. Since January, 1876, he has been engaged in High school work, as follows: Three years as head master of Pakenham High school, three years as head master of Carleton Place High school, one year as Science and English Master of the Perth Collegiate Institute, and twenty-two years as Principal of the Morrisburg Collegiate Institute. Mr. Jamieson has proven a very capable Principal as is evidenced by the high standing of the Institute.

Arthur W. Massey, B. A., Mathematical Master in the Morrisburg Collegiate Institute, was born in 1870, near Belleville. He attended Public school at S. S. No. 2, Sidney; spent three years at Albert College, obtaining senior matriculation in 1887. From there he went to Victoria University where he

graduated in 1890 with first class honors in Mathematics and English, being a silver medallist in the former subject. At the December examination in 1890 he obtained a specialist's certificate in Mathematics, English and History. During the year 1891-2 he taught in the Forest High school, and in August, 1892, he accepted the position he now holds. Besides being a successful teacher, Mr. Massey is otherwise interested in the welfare of the village, being leader of the Methodist choir, a director of the Public Library, a member of the Masonic Lodge, and a Past Grand of the I. O. O. F.

W. J. Saunders, M. A., a native of Kingston, received his early training in the Public schools and Collegiate Institute of that city. After spending some years as a Public school teacher he entered Queen's University, from which institution he graduated with first-class honors in Animal Biology, Botany and Chemistry, being University gold medallist in the two first named subjects and winner of the Gowan Foundation Prize in Botany. For some years before assuming his present position on the M. C. I. staff Mr. Saunders was Science Master in Pembroke High school.

J. A. Cooke, B. A., Classical Master of the M. C. I., was born at Cataraqui in 1861. He was a student at Kingston Grammar school: attended Queen's University, from which he was in 1884 an honor graduate and specialist in Classics. Principal Grant wrote of him that he took an excellent general university course, and that his record with all the professors was without spot. His first position was in Southern Kansas; later he taught in the Vankleek Hill Collegiate Institute; in 1891 he was appointed to the Dunville High school, remaining twelve years, the latter six years of which he was Principal. In 1903 he assumed the Principalship of the Bracebridge High school, which he resigned to take the Morrisburg position.

Miss Minnie Fennessy Libby, B. A., specialist in Moderns at the M. C. I., was educated at the Collegiate Institute, Cobourg, Nazareth Academy, Kentucky, and Victoria College; an honor student in Moderns (including English), and gold medallist of her year in that department.

J. A. Buchanan, the present Commercial Specialist at the Morrisburg Collegiate Institute, is a young man 26 years of age. After leaving the Public schools he attended Parkhill High school, and obtained a second-class certificate in 1895. After graduating from Strathroy Model school, where he ranked third highest in a class of forty-three, he engaged in Public school teaching for three years. He obtained a first-class certificate at Parkhill in 1900; graduated from the Normal College, Hamilton, in 1901, and through the agency of the vice-principal of that institution was given a place on the teaching staff of the Uxbridge school. After remaining there a year he joined the

staff of the Morrisburg Collegiate Institute, where in 1903 he obtained a Commercial Specialist's certificate.

The Collegiate Institute building is a large, commodious structure, furnished with the most modern school furniture and appliances for heating and ventilating. The waiting rooms and laboratories are amply supplied with pure water ; electric lights have been installed ; the library consists of choice books for reference, and supplementary reading is free to all students, in fact every modern convenience consistent with successful work has been secured. In the Science department excellent provision is made for experimental work, and additional new apparatus is constantly being added to the equipment. For Physical Science there is found the latest and most improved appliances for exemplifying the work in electricity, magnetism, light, sound, mechanics, hydrostatics and the properties of matter. The science room is also fitted with operating tables, apparatus and re-agents for individual work in chemistry and qualitative analysis. For Botany and Animal Biology there are found excellent microscopes, dissecting instruments, charts, mounted and articulated skeletons. A self-adjusting electric arc lamp of the most improved type used for lantern projection work is of excellent service in the science and other departments.

Another popular and practical department of the Collegiate Institute is the facilities for imparting to the students a commercial education. The course includes book-keeping and writing, commercial transactions, business forms, stenography and typewriting.

The inception of the Morrisburg Collegiate Institute Cadet Corps dates back to 1886, and it was chiefly through the efforts of Principal Jamieson and Dr. C. E. Hickey that this privilege was won to the Morrisburg school. From 1886 to 1897 a regularly qualified instructor was sent by the militia department and hence to many citizens and ex-students a familiarity surrounds the names of Corporal Morin, Staff-Sergt. Roberts, Sergt. Boutillier, Corporal Camm, Sergt. Brittain, as well as Sergt. Beattie, who since gave his life in defence of the Empire in the South African war. By a change effected in 1897 a master in the Collegiate Institute can give the required instruction after taking a course in Stanley Barracks, and if, at the annual visit of the Inspecting Officer, the corps is considered efficient a grant of fifty dollars is given. Owing to the high standing of the cadet corps the grant has been annually received for several years. The following have been captains of the Company since its formation : J. S. Jamieson 1986-91, N. L. Massey 1892, A. W. Massey 1893-4, W. C. Davy 1895-6, P. Shaver 1897-8, A. Flynn 1899-00, A. Dillabough 1901-2, C. B. Selleck 1903, W. E. Carruthers 1904.

The cadet corps is surely a source of pride, not only to the people of Morris-

burg but to every loyal citizen of Dundas. What is more befitting than the appearance of the corps on any national occasion such as the visit of a statesman or the return of an ex-student from a field of honor? At the unveiling of the monument at the Crysler Farm battlefield the presence of the cadets served to stimulate patriotic sentiment. The writer was then a member of the corps.

On the other hand the moral side to military training is significant. The lessons and examples of youth form the basis of character. The cadet is drilled to obey with his mind and body the orders of his superior ; he is thus elevated to a higher plane of manhood. Even in many of our Public schools a junior corps might be taught some of the simpler movements. The effect would be permanent. Let us not forget that it is men Canada requires, and every innovation which moves in the line of advancement should have a place in our educational system. Under the banner of military discipline, by which is engendered a feeling of pride, the youth soon learns the lessons of fidelity, obedience and manliness, and he will grow up a nobler citizen, to serve well his part in the land which we love.

CHAPTER XI

Religious Life

Each must in virtue strive for to excel,
The man lives twice, who lives the first life well.
—Herrick.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH

St. Lawrence parish of the Evangelical Lutheran church comprises St. John's church, Riverside, and St. Paul's church, Morrisburg. The settlement of this portion of the northern shore of the St. Lawrence has already been referred to. No sooner had those German Loyalists (many of whom were Lutherans) landed on the shores of Dundas than they began to establish religious institutions. Meetings for public worship were held, and in 1787 they sent a messenger to Philadelphia for a "Book of Sermons" and a hymn-book, both of which were used under the direction of a lay reader until they obtained their first pastor.

In 1789 they began the erection of a church, the first Protestant church built in Upper Canada. It was a quaint white edifice of the Dutch style of architecture. There was nothing especially peculiar in its appearance, nothing to arrest the attention of the passing stranger, nevertheless it possessed a history all its own. More than a hundred years have elapsed since its erection. Generation after generation have grown up about it. Generations have come into this world, grown old and died, still the old bell in the low tower continued to call the worshippers together. The scattered inhabitants met here for prayer half a century before Morrisburg was born.

The first pastor in connection with this early church was Rev. Samuel Schwerdfeger, a native of Saxony. He organized the congregation and dedicated the church "Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church." In 1792 the Lutheran congregation petitioned the Government for the lot, containing about seventy-five acres, upon which the church stood, as a glebe. They received a "license of occupation," with the further promise that a deed would soon be

issued. With this assurance they cleared a portion of the lot, built a parsonage and made other improvements. In 1799 a description of the land was issued from the office of the Surveyor-General in place of a deed, as the government was not yet in a position to issue deeds for such lands. In the meantime the labors of the pastor were unremitting, and congregations had been organized in Osnabruck and Matilda; both of these congregations have long since ceased to exist, the members having proselyted to the Episcopal or Methodist churches. Mr. Schwerdfeger's faithful pastorate closed at his death, in 1803.

The second pastorate began in 1804 and extended over a period of three years. The pastor, Rev. Frederick Augustus Myers, was a son of Rev. Frederick Myers, first pastor of the Bay of Quinte parish.

The third pastorate, from 1808 to 1811, was conducted by Rev. J. G. Weagant, a native of Hanover, a university graduate and a school fellow of Rev. F. A. Myers. In 1811 Mr. Weagant apostalized from the Lutheran church and was re-ordained in Quebec by Bishop Mountain of the Episcopal church, but remained in Williamsburg as a Lutheran pastor. When the fact of his apostasy became known the Lutherans feared that by the new arrangement they were to be absorbed into the Episcopal church and the indignation of some of them was undisguised. The invitation extended them to unite with the English Church was accepted by a few families, while the great majority stood aloof from the proposed arrangement. In the meantime, during the war of 1812-14, church affairs had been much neglected, and at the close of hostilities some members of the disbanded regiments came to Canada. More than one of these German soldiers possessing a liberal education visited the Lutherans in Williamsburg under the title of Lutheran ministers. Some of the people were greatly imposed upon, and one of these imposters especially proved himself to be "a wolf in sheep's clothing."

The fourth pastorate began in 1814 under the direction of a former minister, Rev. F. A. Myers. Some difficulty then arose, as Rev. Weagant refused to vacate the parsonage and glebe and also prevented the Lutherans from using the church. Rev. Myers for a time preached in the homes of his flock until by agreement the Lutherans secured the use of the church for a portion of the time. In 1817 Rev. Myers also apostalized to the Episcopal church. He then settled in Matilda (Iroquois) and continued to officiate there as an Episcopal minister till his death.

On Oct. 7th, 1818, the church wardens conferred upon Colonel Henry Merkley the power of attorney to secure from the government the patent deed for the clergy land granted by license of occupation to Salem Lutheran congregation, called since Rev. Weagant's apostasy St. George's Church, but their efforts were of no avail, and for nine years they were without a pastor.

In 1824 a minister in the person of Rev. I. L. Senderling was secured. He, however, declined the pastoral call on account of the idadequate salary, and during his brief stay labored as a missionary.

The fifth pastorate of the church began in 1826 when Rev. Herman Hayunga accepted the call. Mr. Hayunga was a native of Denmark, who had received his education in Germany. He was a very active and successful pastor and during his stay St. Peter's Church, North Williamsburg, was founded. In 1837 owing to ill health he resigned his charge. His interest in the church was, however, preserved, and at several interims during succeeding years he was supply administrator.

The disputed church property long continued a bone of contention until by act of parliament a division of the land was made, the Episcopals retaining the south half with all the improvements, while to the Lutherans remained the unimproved portion to the rear. This settlement was unfair to the Lutherans, who later received a government grant of $2,000 to partially atone for the loss of their church and glebe.

During the early thirties Mr. Conrad Frymire donated the congregation three acres of land a short distance above the old church and there the Lutherans rebuilt. The corner-stone of the new church was laid April 20, 1833; the last Lutheran service in the old church was held June 16th, and on July 14th, 1833, Rev. Mr. Hayunga consecrated their new "Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Church."

Between 1837 and 1839 is recorded the sixth pastorate of the church under the care of Rev. Simeon Dederick, a graduate of Hartwick Seminary.

The seventh pastorate began April 21, 1840, when Rev. Sharts preached his first sermon in the field, where he remained during the next eighteen years, the longest pastorate in the history of the congregation. A new parsonage was erected in 1842, and in 1856 Rev. Sharts secured subscriptions to the amount of $3,070 for the erection of a new church, but for some years the work was held in abeyance. In 1858 Rev. Sharts resigned, and during the next three years Rev. Hayunga was again acting pastor. In 1858 the parish as then constituted of St. John's Church, Riverside, and St. Peter's Church, at North Williamsburg, was divided, the latter withdrawing from the ministerium of New York to enter the Hartwick Synod.

Rev. J. H. Hunton ministered during the eighth pastorate, from 1861 to 1872, and during that interval the present church at Riverside was erected, the dedication being held August 16, 1863. About that time St. John's congregation was dismissed from the ministerium of New York, and was received into the Canada Synod. In 1862 Rev. Hunton began preaching in Morrisburg, and later service was regularly held in the town hall there.

MINISTERS.

Rev. G. S. Anderson (Ang.), Rev. J. S. Quinn (R.C.), Rev. S. J. Hughes (Meth.), Rev. W. A. McIlroy (Presby.), Rev. A. E. Runnells, (Meth.), Rev. J. C. F. Rupp, (Luth.), Rev. R. M. Thompson, (Meth.), Rev. E. W. S. Coates, (Meth.), Rev. W. G. Ketcheson, (H. M.).
Rev. J. M. Macalister (Pres.), Rev. E. S. Logie (Pres.), Rev. C. E. McLeod (Bapt.), Rev. A. H. Whalley (Ang.).

During an interim of one year, before the appointment of Rev. L. Hippie as pastor, Rev. J. D. Roth, of St. Peter's Church, North Williamsburg, supplied the congregation. By the resignation of Rev. Hippie in 1874 the ninth pastorate was concluded.

The tenth pastorate was also brief. The pastor, Rev. Augustus Shultz, although remaining but one year, made a deep impression in favor of conservative church life and practice. During his pastorate the erection of St. Paul's Church, Morrisburg, began.

Rev. J. Fishburn, President of the Canada Synod, was pastor for about one year, and by him was dedicated St. Paul's Church, Morrisburg. In October, 1876, his son, Rev. M. H. Fishburn, became pastor of the parish, consisting of St. John's Church, Riverside, and St. Paul's Church, Morrisburg. He remained in charge until February, 1882.

The twelfth pastorate entended from 1882 to 1890, Rev. A. H. Kinnard being superintendent. In the winter of 1886-87 the parish was divided, Rev. Kinnard remaining in charge of the St. John's congregation, while Rev. J. M. Long became pastor of St. Paul's Church.

In 1890 the two congregations again united, and the thirteenth pastorate was entered upon under the care of Rev. W. L. Genzmer. During the latter part of his ministry he also officiated at St. Peter's Church, North Williamsburg, which pastorate had for a time been vacant.

Rev. O. D. Bartholomew became pastor in 1893, and his resignation was presented in the spring of 1895, thus closing the fourteenth pastorate.

The next minister was Rev. S. L. Keller, who, finding the parsonage at St. John's Church ill conditioned, tendered his resignation in May, 1898. He however made an appeal on behalf of his successor for a parsonage in Morrisburg. The need in this department was satisfied by Mrs. T. Dardis, who in 1898 donated the present parsonage, an ideal home, to St. Paul's congregation. Rev. Keller's resignation not being accepted he remained until impaired health caused him to sever his connection with the parish in the year 1900. Other changes were resulting. In 1899 St. John's Church was greatly repaired, and on September 17th of that year was re-dedicated. G. J. Cook, of Toronto, also added a beautiful fence to the cemetery at St. John's Church.

The present and sixteenth pastorate began in 1900. The pastor, J. C. F. Ruff, is a native of Pennsylvania, a graduate of the Pennsylvania College of Gettysburg Theological Seminary, and received ordination August 31, 1884. In August, 1902, there was bequeathed by the will of the late George J. Cook, of Toronto, the sum of $10,000 to St. John's Church, and $4,000 to St. Paul's Church, as a perpetual endowment towards the support of the pastor. Mr.

Cook's parents were members of St. John's Church, and in that vicinity the donor had spent his boyhood days, and his action in bequeathing so generously will ever be deservedly esteemed.

In September, 1902, the St. Lawrence parish was separated from the Canada Synod to join in the organization of the Synod of New York and New England for the prosecution of English work.

ST. PETER'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, NORTH WILLIAMSBURG, AND DUNBAR LUTHERAN CHURCH

Soon after the initial settlement of Dundas county a number of Lutheran families settled in the vicinity of what is now North Williamsburg. Among these were included the names of Berkley, Casselman, Schell, Merkley, Hanes, Whittaker, and others. They worshipped at St. John's Lutheran church, Riverside. Finally the apostasy of their pastor, Rev. Weagant, and the fact of inter-marriages caused religious matters to grow somewhat intricate.

In 1825 Rev. Senderling put forth an effort to build a church at North Williamsburg, on a site given by John Cook. After much labor in this direction the Lutheran and Presbyterian bodies decided to build a union church. Rev. Hayunga became pastor in 1826, preaching in a private house until 1827, when the proposed church was built. Both denominations used the church, but finally some difficulty arose between them in reference to the payment of the church debt; these unpleasant conditions continued until 1836 when matters were satisfactorily adjusted.

Rev. Dederick became Lutheran pastor in 1837, and two years later Rev. Hayunga supplied at North Williamsburg. In 1840 Rev. Sharts became pastor, serving with some intermissions until the year 1858. Some difficulty arose about that time and Rev. Bridgeman caused a division in the congregation and built a church at Bouck's Hill, a short distance to the east of North Williamsburg.

Rev. Hunton became pastor in 1863, and the following year Rev. J. Fishburn was placed in charge. In 1864–5 the present Lutheran church, a large and commodious house of worship, was built at North Williamsburg independent of the Presbyterians; succeeding pastors were, Revs. Hunton, Boyer, Fishburn, Roth and Hippie.

Some time previous to 1874 Lutheran services were instituted at Dunbar, and during Rev. Hippie's pastorate the present comfortable Lutheran church was built at that place.

Rev. Prof. John Whittaker served the North Williamsburg parish for a short time, and in 1884 Rev. M. H. Fishburn was the stationed minister.

His successors have been Rev. Genzmer (1890), Rev. Murray (1893) and the present able pastor, Rev. John Shunk.

METHODISM IN MATILDA

William Losee may be termed the apostle of Methodism in Upper Canada, although as early as 1778 a class made up of Paul and Barbara Heck and others had been stationed in Augusta. It appears that Losee's first visit to Canada was in 1790, when he came to see some U. E. Loyalist friends, and on his way preached in Matilda, Augusta, Elizabethtown and the Bay of Quinte District. So keen a flame of revival followed his preaching that the settlers petitioned the New York conference to send them a missionary. The petition was granted, and Losee was appointed to Canada. He soon founded the Cataraqui circuit, in the Bay of Quinte district, the first quarterly meeting being held there September 15, 1792, in Mr. Parrot's barn, in the first concession of Ernestown. Losee soon formed another circuit, extending from Cornwall to Kingston, known as the Oswegatchie circuit.

Itinerancy was a distinguishing feature of Methodism in those days. Some of the pioneer preachers were Darius Dunham, James Coleman, Sylvanus Keeler, Elijah Woolsey, Samuel and Michael Coate and Hezokiah C. Wooster. These and others of their class endured unspeakable hardships, traversing forests, crossing streams and rivers, making their way over roads almost impassable, while as to worldly support they asked only to subsist. When night overtook them they often slept in the wood, or should they find a friendly settler their bed and fare would be of the rudest. But they toiled on for the welfare of men and the glory of God.

Among the early preachers in the township of Matilda was Joseph Sawyer, of whom Playter in his "History of Methodism" wrote: "He began his labors in Canada in 1800. He was a man of strong mind, great energy, and a single eye. He was a useful man, and some of his converts became preachers of the Gospel. He was married, and after his location he settled down on a farm bordering on the St. Lawrence, in Matilda." Finally he was tried for performing the ceremony of marriage, and as a punishment was sentenced to banishment. In company with his family he was put into a canoe and ferried across the river. His pardon was soon secured, chiefly through the efforts of the late John Rose, of Dixon's Corners, who rode on horseback all the way to York (Toronto), carrying a petition begging for the reverend gentleman's reprieve. The writer is informed that the name of the couple whom Mr. Sawyer married were Frederick Bouck and Hannah Locke. After being pardoned, Mr. Sawyer returned to Matilda where he for many years labored. During that time he often preached in settlements distant from the front. Meetings were held in houses, barns, wagon shops or school houses, and in the third concession of

Matilda in the homes of Edward Shaver, Robert Larmour, John Barkley, William Lavis, James Smyth and others. Many of the old people who have gone, and possibly a very few who yet remain, after being pardoned were christened by Mr. Sawyer. In the autumn of 1834 he fell from his horse and broke his leg, but he bore his pains cheerfully. He died in the United States some years later.

Mrs. Sawyer, the wife of the venerable preacher, was a wonderfully scrupulous woman. With her cleanliness was next to Godliness. It is told that when the soldiers came to her house for water she would not allow them to draw it out of the well, but would do so herself, and after their departure she would rub the long well-pole and scrub the bucket after they had dipped their pails into it or drank from its overflowing brim.

The Oswegatchie circuit formed in 1792 was in 1795 divided into two circuits, and as settlement increased a further sub-division resulted in the founding of the Matilda circuit, which covered a considerable area. The first Methodist church in Dundas, a frame structure of humble style, was erected at Point Iroquois.

In 1823 an early camp-meeting was held in the grove not distant from the church, and Mr. Harkness in his I. H. S. Semi-Centennial says: "This early meeting was under the supervision of William H. Williams, a youthful and zealous Methodist missionary, and was the first camp-meeting in the eastern part of what was then Upper Canada. The country folk for miles around gathered here from day to day and from night to night, some to scoff and some to pray, to break the monotony of their lives and mingle with their fellows. Many of them remained for weeks, returning home at intervals or leaving someone in charge of their premises. Whatever may have been their object in coming they generally learned to pray before they returned. The meeting left an impress upon the character of the people that is yet plainly visible and that has been far reaching in its effect. Nearly all the old men living at the middle of the century dated their conversion to that season of prayer and the vicinity has continued to be a sort of centre from which Methodism has radiated."

In 1830 the primitive church was replaced by a larger and more substantial one of stone. Later the construction of the canal isolated the Point, and in 1855 a new church was built on the site of the present one. Its dedication in 1856 was followed by a successful series of revival services conducted by Rev. James Gray.

The old Matilda circuit, the parent mission of Dundas Methodism, was significant in many ways, and it is a matter of regret that the early records were not preserved. The minute books from 1841 are extant, and from these

we glean some notes of interest. For 1841-2 the stewards were: Matthew Coons, George Brouse, Daniel Carman, Samuel Shaver, Thomas Smith, John Hickey and John Fetterly; while among the leaders appointed were: Simon Ault, Jacob Brouse, James McDonald, C. M. Dillabough, Peter Adams, R. Cook, David and George Coons, Robert Redmond, Frederick Bouck, Samuel Cooper, Robert Crosby, Jacob Ault, James Stewart, H. W. Bowen, Philip Baker, Andrew Allison, Peter Brouse, William Munroe.

At a meeting held April 16, 1842, it was resolved that Peter Brouse, Tinis Hickey, Jesse W. Rose, W. H. Bowen and Frederick Weaver be appointed to secure a deed of a piece of land from John Hickey for the purpose of erecting a chapel in Williamsburg, and on February 16, 1844, the following were appointed a building committee in connection with the Mariatown church: H. W. Bowen, Daniel Rose, I. N. Rose, James Doran.

The records of the forties show that for supplying provisions for the "parsonage house" the circuit was divided into twelve districts, each supplying one month's allowance of three bushels of wheat, fifty pounds of meat, fifteen pounds of butter, one pound of tea, ten pounds of sugar, five bushels of oats, 3s 4d in cash for sundries. In addition thereto hay was supplied for the parson's horse.

The Matilda circuit extended into the rear townships of Dundas, and in March, 1845, a building committee was appointed in connection with the erection of a chapel at Armstrong's Mills (Chesterville). The members of the committee were William Munroe, John Fetterly, Samuel Smyth, Thomas Killan, John A. Merkley and James Hanes ; while the following were appointed trustees : Wm. Munroe, Giles Bogart, Wm. Merkley, Jeremiah Hanes, Gilbert Munroe, John Fetterly, John M. Merkley.

One very interesting record in the early minute book is a list of furniture at the Matilda parsonage, June 1, 1847, which included 12 chairs, 2 French bedsteads, 1 long post bedstead, 1 cooking stove, 1 parlor stove, 2 tables, 1 bureau, 1 cow, 1 churn, 1 pair andirons. This was the chief equipment of the minister's home and premises, now the site of the beautiful residence of H. H. Ross, Iroquois. In 1855 another list appeared as follows : Two short post bedsteads, 1 long post bedstead, 1 bureau, 1 box stove and pipes, 1 cooking stove and pipes, with furniture (injured), 1 rocking chair, 8 common chairs (pretty well worn), 3 common chairs (damaged), 2 half-leaf dining tables, 1 kitchen table (damaged), 1 beaufet, 1 book-case and desk, 1 large spinning-wheel.

For the year 1849-50 the trustees of the Edwardsburg church (then included n the Matilda circuit) were Henry Bolton, Henry Armstrong, Thos. Smith, Geo. Anderson, John Adams, David Freece, James McIlmoil, James Froom, jr., John S. Froom.

For the year 1854-5 the second quarterly business meeting was held at Mariatown, on Oct. 28th. At that meeting it was decided that Rev. Mr. Coleman be allowed three dollars per month for keeping the junior preacher.

Meeting May 26th, 1857: "Resolved that this quarterly meeting recommend that the Matilda circuit be divided as follows: the Matilda circuit to embrace Matilda, Wood's, Marshall's and Keck's; the Morrisburg circuit, Morrisburg, Mariatown, the brick and stone school houses, and McIntosh's; the Edwardsburg circuit, the appointments in Edwardsburg." At a meeting held Feb. 18, 1860, the trustees appointed for the new church in the 7th concession of Edwardsburg were: Elisha Adams, N. Wilson, David Froom, Richard Wallace, Alfred Adams, John Anderson, Richard Robinson, James Mulholland.

The circuit expenses for 1876-7 were divided according to the following plan: Village classes, $125; Wesley church, $80; Dundela, $150; brick church, Rowena, $150; Paul Coons' class, $55; Charles McInnis' class, $55; Alex. Beckstead's class, $60; M. Keck's class, $50.

A list of pastors of the old Matilda circuit are here subjoined: 1826 Cyrus R. Allison; 1831-2 Solomon Waldron; 1833 Ezra Healey, Vincent B. Howard; 1834 John Carroll, Geo. F. Playter; 1835 Henry Shaler, Solomon Snider; 1836 Henry Shaler, George Goodson; 1837 Asahel Hurlburt, George Goodson; 1838 Asahel Hurlburt, George Ferguson; 1839 Geo. Ferguson, Benjamin Nankeville; 1840 Benjamin Nankville, Thos. Harmon; 1841 Benjamin Nankeville; 1842 Daniel Berney, Ozias Barber; 1843 Daniel Berney, Robt Lochead; 1844 Thos. Bevitt, Jas. Elliott; 1845 Thos. Bevitt, Wm. H. Williams; 1846 John Lever, James Armstrong; 1847 John Lever, Wm. McGill; 1848 Jas. Musgrove, David C. McDowell; 1849 Jas. Musgrove, Wm. Chapman; 1850 Asahel Hurlburt, John G. Witted; 1851 Asahel Hurlburt, John B. Armstrong; 1852 Francis Coleman, David Robertson; 1853 Francis Coleman, Wm. Burns; 1854 Francis Coleman, Jas. Masson; 1855 James Gray, John B. Armstrong; 1856 James Gray, Henry H. Pardue; 1857 Jas. Gray, Geo. M. Meacham; 1858-9 Robert Brewster, Richard Hayworth; 1860 Robert Brewster, Brock Rose; 1861 Wm. Coleman, Thos. H. Walker; 1862 Wm. Coleman, Josiah Greene; 1863 David C. McDowell, Wm. H. Rowson; 1864 David C. McDowell, Jas McCullough; 1865 David C. McDowell, Wesley Casson; 1866 Wm. Scott, Elisha Tennant; 1867 Wm. Scott; 1868-70 Wm. Morton; 1871 Wm. R. Dyre, Wm. Ryan; 1872-3 Wm. R. Dyre; 1874 Marmaduke L. Pearson; 1875 M. L. Pearson, Geo. G. Poyser; 1876 Thos. G. Williams, Lewis Conley; 1877 Thos. G. Williams; E. W. Crane; 1878 T. G. Williams, David C. Sanderson; 1879 Andrew A. Smith, D. C. Sanderson; 1880 A. A. Smith, S. N. McAdoo; 1882-5 Alfred McCann.

IROQUOIS METHODIST CIRCUIT

In 1864 Iroquois circuit was organized. The present Methodist church

there was constructed in the year 1873, at a cost of $17,000. It is a fine stone edifice, excellently equipped, lighted by electricity, comfortably seated, and has lately been renovated at a cost of $700. The parsonage is a plain, comfortable, substantial stone building possessing modern equipment, such as bath room, waterworks, etc.

An Epworth League, Woman's Missionary Auxiliary, and Ladies' Aid are flourishing societies in connection with the church, while the Sabbath school is under the direction of Superintendent T.S. Edwards, assisted by a staff of excellent teachers.

Two rural appointments, Keckville and the White church (con. 2), are included in the Iroquois circuit. At Keckville Sabbath school and preaching service are held in the school house; the congregation numbers from 50 to 70. The White church is prettily situated, comfortably equipped, and presents a neat appearance. Much interest is here taken in the Sabbath school and choir.

Since the institution of the Iroquois circuit the following pastors have been in charge: 1884-5, Alfred McCann; 1885-8, G. G. Huxtable; 1888-91, W. H. Sparling, B A.; 1891-4, George Rogers; 1894-7, F. G. Lett; 1897-1900, J. T. Pitcher; 1900-03, John Webster; 1903-4, Richard Corrigan.

Rev. R. Corrigan, B. A., B. D., was born in the village of Inkerman, township of Mountain. He attended the local Public schools and the Kemptville High school, and in 1890 graduated in arts from Victoria University, receiving honorable mention in philosophy and obtaining the Clark prize in ethics. He secured the degree of Bachelor of Divinity from the same institution after its removal to Toronto and federation with the Provincial University. In 1893 Mr. Corrigan was ordained to the Christian ministry. He served three years at Masonville, three at Magog and four on Inverness circuits, in the Eastern Townships. In 1903, in accordance with a call extended, he was transferred to the Iroquois circuit.

MATILDA CIRCUIT, 1884.

This circuit as set apart from Iroquois in 1884 held its first quarterly official meeting at Brinston's Corners, Aug. 4th, 1884. The representatives present were: Rev. E. W. Crane, Andrew Henderson, R. S. Rose, R. Armstrong, W. Wood; local preacher, Charles Munroe; leaders, J. V. Wright, W. Waddell, J. Casselman, A. Coons, A. Gallagher, C. Adams, T. Briggs, T. Johnston; Sabbath school superintendents, G. Keys, J. J. Fader, R. M. Bouck, J. Hamilton, G. Shaver; Stewards, M. J. Barkley, D. Hamilton, A. Coons, C. Locke, W. Marshall, W. Shaver, H. McQuigg, G. Shaver, W. Dodge, M. Murdoch, W. Fader, John Fader.

The following ministers have been in charge: E. W. Crane, assistants

Messrs. Henderson and McMullen ; W. T. Smith, assistants Messrs. Hartwell, Munroe, S. E. Sells, Skeat ; Rev. Reynolds, assistants Messrs. Warren, Ainsworth, Arthur Mills ; F. Chisholm, assistant J. V. Smith ; F. W. A. Meyer, assistants W. T. Brown, J. A. Dorman, Calvin Beeker ; J. E. Lidstone, assistants W. Brown, B. W. Thompson, J. I. Hughes ; Thos. McAmmond, assistants H. Philp, A. E. Hagar, W. G. Connolly. The recording stewards have been Michael Barkley 1884-7, Joseph Payne 1887-90, A. Coons 1890, W. G. Smyth 1890-1901. At the close of the conference year of 1900-01 the circuit was divided into two separate charges, designated respectively "Matilda" and "Matilda South."

MATILDA CIRCUIT, 1901.

This circuit is composed of four appointments, to each of which we will refer briefly.

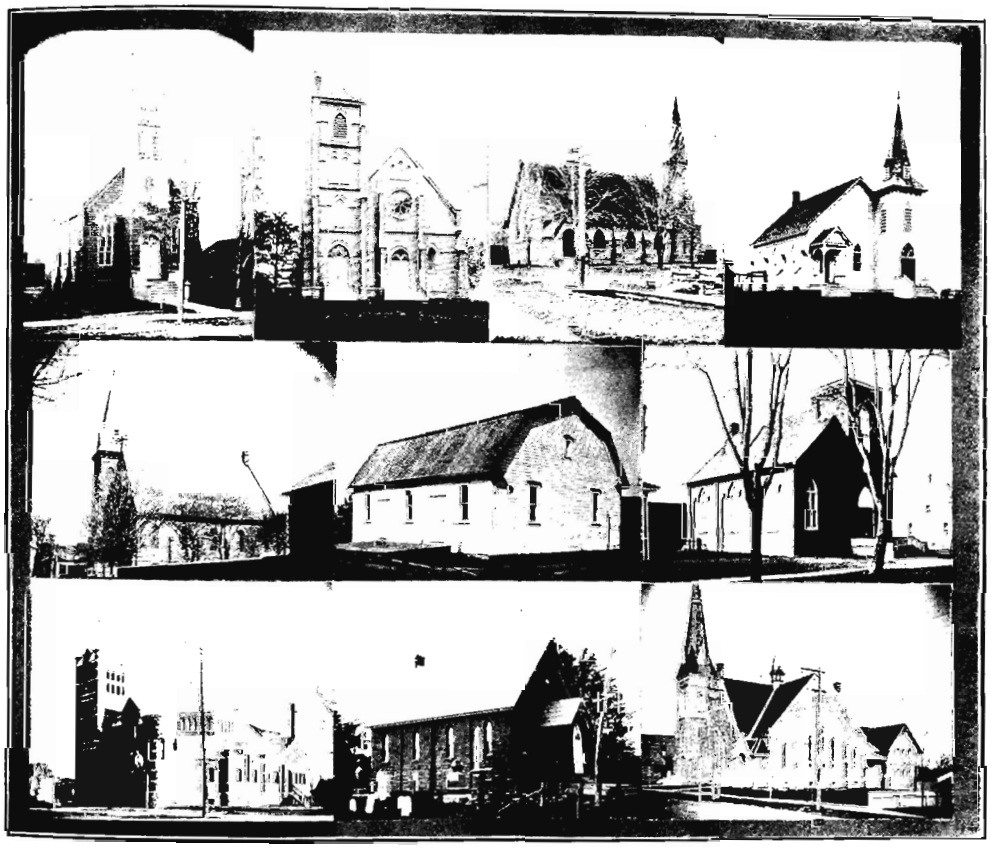
The Brown church (Brinston's Corners) was built in the early 70's, during the ministry of Rev. J. E. Mavety, the site having been donated by William Locke. The initial meeting in connection with the erection of this church was held in Alonzo Shaver's carriage shop, and a considerable sum was at once subscribed to promote the project. Previous to this the congregation worshipped in the Locke, Dixon and Branch school-houses. The Brown church, still in use, is soon to be replaced by a new one.

The Wesley appointment originally included two churches, the M. E. church, built about thirty-three years ago, and the Wesley, built during the pastorate of Rev. William Pearson. Since the union was consummated the united congregations have worshipped in the latter church, while a few years ago the M. E. church was converted into a Public school building at Hulbert.

The Hainsville church was built one year later than the Brown church. It is a substantial brick building, and about two years ago was thoroughly repaired, and the interior appropriately decorated.

Glen Stewart church (Sandy Creek) was built during the summer of 1902, during the pastorate of Rev. C. J. Curtis, and dedicated by Rev. J. E. Mavety, chairman of the Brockville District. This church, very tastefully constructed, cost about $2 000, and is practically free of debt.

Rev. C. J. Curtis, the first pastor of the circuit as now constituted, is a son of J. W. Curtis of the wholesale firm of Curtis & Co., Liverpool, England. When a young man he entered the Wesleyan ministry, and for three years was engaged in city mission work as lay preacher. In 1878 he came to Canada, entered the ministry, and served as junior pastor at Guelph, Harriston and Aurora. In 1884 he entered the Montreal conference and since then has



Baptist (Winchester) Methodist (Iroquois). Presbyterian (Winchester).

Roman Catholic. (South Mountain). Holiness Movement (Chesterville) Methodist (Dundela).

Anglican (Iroquois.)

Presbyterian (P. Valley). Presbyterian (Iroquois). Methodist (Winchester).

been stationed at Lawrenceville, Que.; West Brome, Que. ; Bedford, Que. ; Ulverton, Que. ; Invermay, Ont. ; Newington, Stormont county ; Matilda, Dundas county, and Nepean, Carleton county. In 1904 Rev. Fred. Tripp succeeded Mr. Curtis on the Matilda circuit.

MATILDA SOUTH CIRCUIT

Three appointments, Dundela, Rowena and Glover, constitute this circuit. The first minister was Rev. W. A. Wilson, an able and forceful speaker.

Rev. E. W. S. Coates, the next pastor, was born in Prescott, about 30 years ago. He was educated at the Public and High schools of his native town ; took a course at the British-American Business College, and for three years engaged in mercantile life at Ottawa and New York. Inspired by the needs in the ministerial field he left a very remunerative position in the latter city, entered Victoria University, Toronto, and at the close of his theological course engaged in the active work of the ministry. He travelled Lyn, Shawville and Hendersonville circuits before coming to South Matilda, where for two years he was a zealous and earnest pastor. Mr. Coates is now stationed at Hintonburg, Carleton county.

Rev. R. M. Thompson, who now ministers to the congregations of Matilda South, was born at Pembroke, Dec. 13, 1882. He was educated in his native town, and at the age of nineteen entered upon the work of the ministry. He is a fluent and convincing speaker.

Dundela church was built in 1881. This appointment is the largest on the circuit : the church is well supported, and as recently as 1903 repairs to the amount of $500 were made. The earliest church at this place was known as Munroe church, the name of Gilbert Munroe being associated with its founding. Many people can remember the old church with its quaint pews and the soul-stirring sermons preached within its walls.

Rowena church was built in 1864 and dedicated the following year. In 1885 it was practically rebuilt at a cost of nearly $1,000, the re-opening being held in March, 1886.

Glover Methodist church was built in 1888, estimated cost $1,500. Previous to that time services were held in the old school house. The present trustees of the church are : Nelson Tousant, Simon Merkley, Wm. Briggs, Byron Glover, Charles W. Serviss, Milton Cross, Robt. Hare.

At each appointment good Sabbath schools are conducted, and a branch of the W. F. M. S. was organized in 1903, during the pastorate of Rev. E. W. S. Coates. At Rowena, the central appointment, the meetings of the quarterly official board are conducted. W. G. Smyth is recording steward. By arbi-

tration the claims of this circuit upon the parsonage property at Brinston's Corners was recently determined at $400; the arbitrators were: T. S. Edwards, Iroquois; Ashley Vancamp, Cardinal, and Joel Adams, Shanly. Possibly the question of constructing a parsonage will in time occupy the attention of the people of Matilda South.

MORRISBURG METHODIST CIRCUIT

This charge was originally embraced in the Oswegatchie circuit formed by William Lossee. Just at what time Methodist services were held in the vicinity of what is now Morrisburg is hard to determine, but as early as 1835 service was held in the house of Morris Beckstead. Later the school house at Mariatown became the rallying point of the Methodists and there a union church was built in 1857. From 1830 to 1857 Morrisburg formed a part of the Matilda circuit, but in the latter year was erected into a separate circuit with rural appointments attached.

Rev. John B. Armstrong, the first pastor of the Morrisburg charge, encouraged the building of the brick edifice on Church street, now owned by the Salvation Army. To accommodate the growing congregation and conserve the spiritual interests of the church the present edifice was erected during the pastorate of Rev. Alex. Campbell.

In 1884 occurred the union of the several Canadian Methodist bodies, in consequence of which the Methodist Episcopal and Canada Methodist congregations of Morrisburg became one, retaining the Canada Methodist church as their place of worship, and disposing of the M. E. church to the Roman Catholic body.

Turning our attention briefly to the methods of former times, we learn that for the year 1861-2 the following allowances were made for the support of the pastor :Quarterage, $240 ; family allowance, $172 ; children's claim, $85 ; house-keeping, $50; fuel, $40 ; travelling expenses, $13; making a total of $600.

The circuit appropriations were as follows : Morrisburg, $150 cash, $20 provisions ; Robertson's, $45 cash, $60 provisions ; Reddick's, $21 cash, $28 provisions ; VanAllen's, $16 cash, $20 provisions ; P. Ault's, $22 cash, $30 provisions ; G. Turner's, $23 cash, $30 provisions ; Munroe's, $23 cash, $30 provisions ; Cook's, $5 cash, $6 provisions ; total, $336 cash, $264 provisions.

Following is a list of pastors who have served since Morrisburg became separated from Matilda circuit : 1857-9, John B. Armstrong ; 1860-1, William Andrews ; 1862-3, J. S. Youmans ; 1864, J. S. Youmans and W. H. Rowsom ; 1865-6, William English ; 1867-9, William McGill ; 1870-2, J. S. Evans ; 1873-5, Ebenezer Robson; 1876-7, R. M. Hammond ; 1878-80, Alexander Campbell ; Mr. Kines, W. J. Crothers, J. T. Pitcher, Dr. Hansford, J. E. Mavety, William Timberlake, W. H. Sparling, B. A., H. Cairns.

Wm. Philp, B. A., B. D., the present pastor, is a son of the late Wm. Philp, and was born in the township of Darlington, county of Durham. He was educated at the Public schools, the Bowmanville Grammar School, and Victoria University, securing his degree of B. A. in 1887, and B. D. in 1889. Like many in the professional ranks Mr. Philp began life as a school teacher, and in 1872 entered the Methodist ministry, his first charge being Manvers, his home circuit. In 1873 he came east, and for the last thirty years has labored successfully on several charges. He has held almost every office in the gift of the church except the Presidency, and was twice elected Secretary of Conference.

The Morrisburg Methodist church is a handsome edifice, finely equipped, and occupying a well chosen site. During the pastorate of Rev. Dr. Hansford the pretty cemetery west of the town was purchased. The present comfortable and commodious parsonage was built while Rev. J. E. Mavety was superintendent of the circuit. About the year 1850 a Sabbath school was conducted in an old school hous e east of the residence of Mrs. I. N. Rose, but the story of this early school has almost vanished. About 1859 the Sabbath school was organized and held in the Methodist church. In 1862 C. De Castle was appointed superintendent ; since then the following have officiated : Mr. Porteous, Mr. Eacutt, Mr. Quinn, Arthur Brown, William Eagleton, Dr. Hansford, A. C. Smith, I. Hilliard, M. S. Logan, Dr. Kayler, and the present superintendent, J. S. Jamieson.

WINCHESTER METHODIST CIRCUIT

In Winchester as in other districts, the visits of the itinerant preachers were in early days looked forward to with a degree of interest difficult to realize by the present generation. The forests were then sparsely dotted with the homes of the settlers who by perseverance and zeal laid the foundation for the prosperity of the community, both spiritual and temporal.

The earliest services within the bounds of what is now Winchester circuit were held from 1832 to 1839 in the homes of Andrew D. Summers, Mark Redmond and Richard Bolton. The first regular preaching service in Winchester was held about the year 1838 in the home of Benjamin Bates, a log shanty which stood just west of the present Baptist church lot. This for many years was the headquarters of Methodism in the township.

The Kemptville circuit was formed in 1840 and for eight years Winchester was attached thereto. During that period the ministers were: Rev. William McCullough, Simon Huntingdon, Benjamin Nankeville, James Elliott. Services were held alternately at the homes of Benjamin Bates and Andrew D. Summers.

In August, 1844, arrangements were made to hold the first quarterly meeting in a frame barn belonging to Joshua Annable. For some reason the minister was unable to attend and the sacramental service had to be postponed. In 1848 Winchester was made a separate circuit, with Rev. Wm. McGill as first minister. The mission included all the township of Winchester and the northern part of Williamsburg, with headquarters at Armstrong's Mills (Chesterville). About this time the old log school house was built in Winchester and for many years was used as a place of worship by the Methodists and other denominations.

Rev. McGill's successor in 1850 was Rev. David Hardie, who in turn was replaced by Rev. Robert Brewster, and during the pastorate of the latter the first effort to build a church was made. Wilson Forth offered a lot free of charge and a selection was made just east of the site of the old Presbyterian church. Materials were placed on the ground, but before the work of building began dissensions and it was finally decided to construct the church on the west side of what is now St. Lawrence street, some distance south of the present Public school lot. The materials were then hauled to that place and other preparations made, but later the plans were rescinded and the first site was re-chosen. The frame had been completed and the roof put on, but before it was all enclosed a great wind-storm passed along and left the church a heap of ruins. The congregation continued to worship in the old log school house and no further efforts towards building a church were made for some time.

From 1840 to 1850 the Methodist Episcopal body held regular services in Winchester, being supplied by ministers stationed in Matilda. Meetings were held at the homes of Joseph Cass, Andrew Summers and George Fleming. During the early fifties their ministers resided at Armstrong's Mills (Chesterville), and preached in the log school house to which we have previously alluded. In 1857-8 the first church in Winchester was built by the Methodist Episcopal body. The trustees were: William Bow, David A. Summers, Rufus Earl, John Brown and George Mulloy.

In the Wesleyan ranks the ministers after Rev. Brewster were Revs. Erastus Hurlbert, William Pattyson, John Keirnon, with Mr. Sherlock as assistant: Andrew Armstrong, John Holmes, with W. G. Garnet as colleague; Edward A. Ward, with assistants William Buchanan and Mr. Taylor. After the union of Wesleyans and Methodist New Connexion, forming the Methodist church of Canada, Rev. T. G. Williams, D.D., became superintendent, with Rev. Wm. Pearson, of Newboro, as his colleague. In 1876 Rev. J. B. Saunders and Rev. Samuel Ellery were appointed, and in 1878 Rev. John Scanlon was superintendent, with Rev. George C. Poyser as his confrere. In 1878 Win-

chester was divided and two circuits formed, known as Chesterville and West Winchester. Rev. John Wilson was the first minister sent to the latter circuit. He was succeeded in 1882 by Rev. W. J. Crothers. At the Methodist Episcopal church, Winchester, the following ministers officiated: Rev. Messrs. Lane, Hill, Davy, Brown, Williams, Wright, Manson, McMullen, Sills, Bell, Osser, Robinson, Smith, Andrews, Caldwell, Brown, Manson, Woodcock, Hunt, Johnston, McAmmond, Phillips, Anderson, Graham, Cornell. After West Winchester was set apart as a separate circuit the ministers were: Rev. Thomas W. Mavety, 1878-81; Rev. William Serviss, 1881-3.

In 1868, during the pastorate of Rev. John Holmes, the Wesleyan body built the brick church which was dedicated January 1, 1869. The trustees were: William Forth, Henry Mercill, Benjamin Bates, William Summers, John Hughes, James Hughes and George Annable. In 1878 this church was enlarged to nearly double its former capacity.

In 1881 the Methodist Episcopal body commenced the erection of the present beautiful and commodious stone church, and in 1882 the Sabbath school rooms were finished and occupied for service, but the main building was not completed until four years later. In the meantime the union of the two Methodist bodies took place, and it was then decided to complete and retain the new church for the united body. This proposal was carried into effect, and on the first Sabbath of October, 1886, the new edifice was dedicated to the service of God.

Since the union the pastors have been Rev. Messrs. Joseph M. Hagar, M.A., John Mavety, T. C. Brown, G. G. Huxtable, Foster McAmmond, B.A., F. G. Reynolds, S. J. Hughes, M.A., and Rev. David Winters.

The union of the two Methodist bodies in Winchester has worked most harmoniously and the cause of Methodism has since continued to grow. In addition to the church in Winchester the charge now comprises a small church five miles to the north of the village, known as Harmony Methodist church.

The Sunday schools on the circuit are four in number. The village congregation has one of the best Sunday school halls and set of class-rooms to be found. The others are the Summers school, conducted by David E. Summers, superintendent; a school in the Walker neighborhood, with James Brown superintendent, and another in the Melvin settlement, with Mr. Frith superintendent. The several church societies, including Epworth League and Woman's League, are loyally supported, while the contributions to missions and other funds speak creditably for the congregations.

Rev. S. J. Hughes, M.A., late pastor of Winchester, was born near Windsor, N.S. During the whole term of his ministry he has been connected with the Montreal conference, having spent nine years in the eastern townships, P.Q.,

and the last sixteen years in eastern Ontario on various circuits, comprising Arnprior, Gananoque, Prescott, Ottawa, Perth and Winchester.

CHESTERVILLE METHODIST CIRCUIT

The Canada Methodist church, a stone building 60x40 feet, was erected quite early in the sixties, its location being south of the present Public school building. The original trustees were: Joseph Alford, Thos. Fulton and James Edgert n, sr.; while the ministers included William Patterson, John Howes. Andrew Armstrong, John Holmes, Dr. Williams, Dr. Saunders, John Scanlon and G. G. Huxtable. After the union of 1884 the church was torn down, the stones crushed and placed on the streets of Chesterville.

The Episcopal Methodist church, a frame building, painted white, was built before 1850. It is still standing in the village and used as a furniture store. Some of the ministers who preached in the old church were: Revs. J. Smith, J. H. Andrews, W. E. Johnston and Thomas McAmmond. The brick church at present used by the Methodists of Chesterville was built in 1873-4 and dedicated January 9, 1875, Rev. W. A. Phillips being pastor at that time. Subsequent ministers were: Thomas Mavety, A. Anderson, Samuel Briggs, W. H. Graham and A.H. Visser. This brings us to the union, since which time the pastors for the united congregations have been: G. G. Huxtable, H. W. Knowles, John Ferguson, James Richardson, T. B. Conley, W. T. Smith, William Pearson and A. E. Sanderson.

MOREWOOD METHODIST CHURCH

About the middle of last century Methodism obtained a footing in the Morewood district, services being held in a typical old-time school house which stood not far from what is now Cannamore. Early in 1849 a great revival was held, a number were converted and a society of Methodists formed. Rev. Wm. Howse was one of the early preachers. Not many years passed before a frame church was erected near the site of the present church, but the new building was later destroyed by fire. About 1855 the Methodist Episcopal minister came to what is now Morewood and preached in a log school house, which is still standing but used for other purposes. There a Sabbath school was organized about 1863. Later a frame church was erected near the cemetery, while about 1874 the fine brick church at North Winchester was built. After the union of 1884 the Wesleyan and Episcopal bodies came together and selected the brick church as their place of worship, the frame church being afterwards removed to the Cambridge appointment. Rev. Mr. Beamish, the present pastor of the Morewood circuit, is zealous in looking after the spiritual interests of his three appointments, Morewood, Cambridge and Berwick.

SOUTH MOUNTAIN METHODIST CHURCH

The early Methodist meetings in this vicinity were held in the school house northeast of the village. Among the officiating ministers were: Revs. Mc-

Ritchie, Philp, Ferguson and Stewart. About 1860 a wooden church was constructed ; some names identified with the project were Edward and William Gilroy, Joseph Smith, William Guernsey and Benjamin Storey. The pastors have been as follows : 1864-5, Rev. Hugh McLean ; 1866-8, John Howes ; 1869-71, Andrew Armstrong ; 1872-4, Jabez B. Saunders ; 1875-7, Samuel Teeson, with assistants Martin J. Bates, John Webster, Thomas J. Mansell; 1878-9, William Rilance ; 1880, William Philp and John M. Moore ; 1881, William Philp, Mr. McCunn ; 1882, William Philp, D. V. McDowell ; 1883, John Stewart ; 1884-6, John Ferguson ; 1887-9, T. B. Conley ; 1890-2, F. W. A. Meyer ; 1893-5, A. E. Lidstone ; 1896-8, T. McAmmond ; 1899-01, Fred Tripp ; 1902, William Wells ; 1903, W. Wells, E. Robson ; 1904, Lewis Conley, Thos. E. Burke.

For a number of years this church was connected with Kemptville, but at present South Mountain, Heckston, Mountain and Hallville constitute one charge.

The present handsome brick church at South Mountain was constructed in 1892, at a cost of $4,500. The trustee board at that time included Charles Robinson, Francis Stewart, John Ennis, William Barkley, Henry and Addison Morehouse, William Grevel, Robert Mulholland, William Forrister, William, Edmund, Gilbert and John Gilroy, Thomas Gray, Harold Soper. About five years ago a brick parsonage, costing $3,300, was built.

The Mountain church is a frame building, erected a few years ago. During the present summer (1904) it was rebuilt, rendering it a neat and commodious church, the dedicatory services being held on Sunday, August 28th. For many years service was regularly held in the Peter Smith school house, at the western boundary of Mountain township. The Hallville church is a comfortable brick building. Small congregations are found at Mountain and Hallville.

INKERMAN METHODIST CIRCUIT

Some years ago this district was supplied from Kemptville, which then embraced as associate charges Heckston, South Mountain, Vancamp and Inkerman. A change was effected in 1864 by which Inkerman became part of the South Mountain circuit. After the union of 1884 the Inkerman circuit as now constituted was founded, including Inkerman, Vancamp and Bigford's. In 1855 a frame church, 30x40 feet, was erected at Inkerman. Some of the early church members were: Thomas Armstrong, Thomas Johnston, James Mulloy, George Suffel, Mrs. N. Conway, Michael Barkley, William Guy, James N. Johnston, Solomon Render, Mrs. John Rennick, Mrs. Henry Killough, H. M. Barkley, Robert Corrigan, Peter Suffel, Nicholas Johnston, Edmud Suffel and Richard Suffel. The present brick church, 56x40 feet, was

built in 1883, and dedicated the following year by Rev. W. Galbraith, and the pastors, Rev. John Stewart and Rev. W. Barnett. This church cost $4,200, is well and comfortably equipped, has a fine spire, also a first-class bell of 1,027 pounds, costing $325. In the year 1900 a parsonage, costing $2,300, was erected at Inkerman. The interest taken in all branches of church work is worthy of mention. Epworth League, Woman's Missionary, and Ladies' Aid Societies are loyally supported. The Sabbath school was organized in 1857. The present officers are: Superintendent, E. Brown; Sec.-Treas., Mrs. L. M. Durant; Librarian, T. Brown. The teachers are: G. Saffel, Mrs. G. Suffel, Mrs. A. N. Barkley, Mrs. T. O. Keys, Mrs. J. Miller, Mrs. L. M. Durant, Miss Edith Shaver, Miss Pearl Miller, Miss Violet Hall.

The first Methodist church at Vancamp was constructed nearly sixty years ago. Some of the early church members were William and Reuben Shaver, Elijah and John Vancamp, Simon Johnson, Robert Richardson. In 1881 the present church was constructed. An excellent church society aids in the work and subscribes one-third of the minister's salary each year. The Sunday school is under the direction of Superintendent L. Mill; Secretary, A. Williams; teachers, W. Shaver, Mrs. Render, Miss Rose, Miss Mulloy, L. Levere, Mrs. Mill.

WINCHESTER SPRINGS METHODIST CIRCUIT.

This circuit embraces Elma, Winchester Springs and North Williamsburg.

The Elma church was built in 1872, at a cost of $4,000, to replace a church which had stood for thirty years known as Becker's chapel. The history of Methodism in this section of country covers a period of about seventy years. At Elma is situated the parsonage, a brick building, erected at a cost of $2,000.

The church at Winchester Springs was built in 1870, largely through the efforts of Rev. Thomas McAmmond in the days previous to the union, when that congregation was Methodist Episcopal.

The North Williamsburg Methodist church was formerly the property of the Free Presbyterians and was purchased by the Methodist body in 1891. The history of Methodism in North Williamsburg is unique. For many years the congregation worshipped over the blacksmith shop of Ira Casselman. The membership was then very small, but through the great revival efforts of Rev. Thomas McAmmond a large number were added to the church.

In 1902, under the ministry of Rev. A. E. Runnells, the circuit was again greatly revived. In six months one hundred and thirty-five were converted to God. The present membership is 325; the minister's salary is $900; $300 is annually paid to the cause of missions. At each church on this circuit Sabbath schools are well maintained; the superintendents are: Peter Droppo,

Elma; Hutson McIntosh, Winchester Springs; Rollo Shenette, North Williamsburg. Epworth League societies are supported at Elma and Winchester Springs.

GRANTLEY METHODIST CIRCUIT

This circuit includes four appointments, Grantley and Hoasic in Dundas, and Osnabruck Centre and North Valley in Stormont. The present pastor, Rev. J. I. Hughes, resides at Osnabruck Centre.

The Grantley church a wooden structure built in 1882 during the pastorate of Rev. A. G. Robertson, cost $1,600, the contractor being James A. Cunningham. Among the early church members were Zacariah Robinson, Edward Henderson, Alexander Drummond. In 1902 the sum of $550 was spent in a thorough renovation of the edifice. The present trustees are: James Sutherland, P. A. Casselman, Harvey Fader, Herman Shaver, William Kennedy, Michael Beckstead, James A. Cunningham. The Sabbath school was founded in 1885. The present officers are: Superintendent, Mrs. Jordan Shaver; secretary, Miss Sarah Fader; treasurer, Miss Lillie A. McEwen; librarian, Walter Carr. An Epworth League is also maintained.

The Hoasic church was formerly the old Methodist church at Mariatown and was purchased and moved to the former place in 1881. Among those prominent in the undertaking were: J. R. Beckstead, Luther Froats, David Steel, Wm. Swerdfeger and George Wells. At first this church was attached to Grantley circuit and later to that of Elma. At present the membership does not exceed fifteen; no service is being held there this year.

NORTH WILLIAMSBURG PRESBYTERIAN CHARGE

In 1827 the Presbyterians and Lutherans together erected a church at North Williamsburg. Among the early pastors were Joseph Johnston, Robert Lyle, John Dickey (the first settled pastor), Thomas Scott and John Davidson. For nearly forty years this church was in use until at length each congregation determined to build a separate and better place of worship, the Presbyterians erecting in 1866 the present St. Andrews church. Connected therewith is a brick manse and a glebe of several acres. Progress and harmony went hand in hand until 1877 when owing to dissatisfaction with their pastor, Rev. Davidson, a secession took place, the seceders holding meetings in Ford's hall and Casselman's hall, North Williamsburg, and in the Lutheran church, Bouck's Hill. In a few years an incident occurred which resulted in the building of the "White church," now owned and occupied by the Methodists. Upon the death of Florence Merkley, daughter of Joseph Merkley, the Lutheran minister, Dr. Somers, refused to give his church for the funeral service. On the evening following the funeral the seceders gathered and resolved to build a church. The sum of $800 was raised by subscription, the project was

soon under way, the new church was dedicated March 19, 1882, and as the people were unable to decide on an apostolic name it was called the "White church." In the list of pastors were found Rev. Kellog, now Dr. Kellog, of Richmond, P. Q,; Rev. Bayne, now Dr. Bayne, of Pembroke; Robert Hunter, late ot Toronto; Hugh Waddell, now of Aultsville, and Hugh Jack, now Dr. Jack, of Peoria, U. S. A. In the meantime the Kirk church had been suffering a decrease of membership, and Mr, Davidson's death, February 2,1890,was an additional loss to the congregation. Just three weeks previous to that time had occurred the death of Mrs. William Deeks,whose husband had been chief promoter of the secession. Being unsuccessful in his efforts to secure a minister to preach on that occasion Mr. Deeks finally invited Mr. Davidson to officiate. True to his Christian spirit the latter consented and preached an excellent sermon from the text, "We have here no abiding city, we seek one to come." This incident was the first step towards bridging the chasm between the two factions. A. K. McLennan, a student who served the congregation for a time, also promoted the union and at length had the gratification of seeing the two bodies fused into one harmonious whole. Students then supplied the pulpit for a time, but on May 24, 1892, there dawned a better day for the congregation with the ordination and induction of Rev. A. Graham, now of Lancaster, Ont. Under his wise and energetic leadership the church rose to the status of a self-sustaining charge. From 1895 to 1900 Rev. D. MacEachern, now of St. Paul's church, Sault Ste Marie, was resident pastor.

Winchester Springs church,the associate charge of North Williamsburg, became united with the latter in 1880. This appointment, comprising about forty-five families, is in a prosperous condition. The church is a neat frame building, well equipped, with a seating capacity of 250.

Rev. William Angustus McIlroy, late pastor of the North Williamsburg parish, was born in Kingston, August 11, 1873, receiving his early education at the Public schools and the Collegiate Institute there. In 1897 he graduated from Queen's University with the degree of B. A., and in 1900 completed his Divinity course and was president of Divinity Hall and valedictorian of his year. He is also permanent president of his year in arts. As business manager of the university organ, the Queen's College Quarterly, he undertook the work at a critical time and succeeded in placing the publication on a satisfactory financial basis. As a student our subject was active and persevering and at different intervals during his college course held lucrative positions with the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company. At the west end mission, Deseronto, and at St. Andrews church, Tyendinaga reserve, his efforts were fruitful, being successful in erecting a church at the latter place. He was transferred from that mission to North Williamsburg, where during his brief stay the membership increased, the church property was extensively

improved and renovated and all debt removed therefrom. In August, 1904, Mr. McIlroy received a call to Stewarton Presbyterian church, where he was inducted on September 2nd.

PRESBYTERIANISM IN MATILDA

Prior to 1858 the Presbyterians of the township of Matilda were under the pastoral care of the minister of Williamsburg, and attended public worship at North Williamsburg as often as opportunity would allow. In 1858 they were formed into a congregation by the Presbytery of Glengarry in connection with the Church of Scotland. In that year a church was built at Dixon's Corners, and services were regularly held there, at Haggarty's school house in the 7th concession, and Pleasant Valley school house. The pastors were: Rev. Thos. Scott, inducted Oct. 27, 1858, who ministered to the congregation until 1865; Rev. John S. Lochead, from the summer of 1866 to the close of 1868; Rev. Geo. Porteous, from 1871 to 1877; Rev. James McIlroy, from 1878 to 1886. Meanwhile in the southwest corner of Matilda a congregation was being formed under another branch of the Presbyterian family. Ministers of the Canada Presbyterian church from Prescott, Spencerville and Cardinal, occasionally preached in Iroquois. About 1874 a congregation was organized and associated with Cardinal, the minister being Rev. Wm. McKibbin. In 1878 the union between Cardinal and Iroquois was severed and Iroquois united with Knox church, Morrisburg. From 1878 to 1883 Rev. Hugh Taylor was the minister, and from 1883 to 1885 Rev. G. D. Bayne. In 1855 a new departure was made by act of the Presbytery of Brockville under whose jurisdiction these congregations had come. The union between Morrisburg and Iroquois was severed. The Matilda congregation was broken up; the section worshipping at Haggarty's being handed over to the congregation at Winchester Springs, while Pleasant Valley became connected with South Mountain. Then Iroquois and Dixon's Corners were united and constituted a pastoral charge. In 1887 the Rev. J. M. Macalister was inducted as pastor, and at date of writing (1904) still ministers with much acceptance to the united congregations.

HALLVILLE AND OSGOODE LINE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES

About 1846 a church (Old Kirk) was built near Hallville, the first regular minister being Rev. Joseph Anderson. For many years this church was associated with that of Heckston, and later South Mountain was annexed. The present stone church, commonly known as the Hyndman church, was built in 1880. A few years later a brick manse was built.

In early days Rev. Dr. Boyd, of Prescott, came back to preach in a school house at Reid's Mills, most of the congregation being adherents of the "Free Kirk." Dr. Boyd travelled on horseback from one rural charge to another in

that district. In 1852 a log church was built. After many years this venerable edifice was clapboarded, painted, and thereafter called the "white church." The pastor at that period was Rev. Mr. McDowall, of Kemptville. Others were Revs. Mackenzie, Pullar and Leishman. In 1901 the congregation erected a splendid brick church, which was formally opened Oct. 27th of that year. On the last Sabbath of July, 1902, the final leave-taking of the old church was marked by a semi-centennial jubilee. Rev. Dr. Stewart, of Prescott, preached on that occasion. For some time Reid's Mills (Osgoode Line) church was worked in connection with Kemptville and South Gower, but about 1884 its present association with the Hyndman church was organized. Among the pastors were: Rev. Hugh Cameron, 1886-88; Rev. J. H. Higgins, and Rev. Wm. McDonald, who now ministers to the congregations.

KNOX (PRESBYTERIAN) CHURCH, MORRISBURG

Prior to the union of the several branches of the Presbyterian church in Canada there was no Presbyterian organization in Morrisburg. For some time before that, however, services were more or less regularly conducted by neighboring ministers. In 1823 Rev. Wm. Johnston, and in 1828 Rev. Robt. Lyle, both of Osnabruck, officiated in Williamsburg, the latter succeeding in building a church. The Rev. James Thom preached for some time on Sabbath evenings in the old Methodist church. From 1865 to 1875 services were held in what was then the "new school house," now one of the Public school buildings. The Sabbath school in connection with the congregation was organized by the Rev. James Quinn in 1865. In 1867 Rev. John Davidson, pastor of North Williamsburg, began to furnish regular supply and for some years preached in the school house on Sabbath afternoons. Shortly after the union, in June, 1875, the congregation was formally organized by the Presbytery of Brockville, and was given the name of Knox church. In the same year the place of meeting was changed from the school house to a hall in the Meikle block. Thirty-six names constituted the first roll of communicants, fourteen of these are still (Nov., 1903) connected with the congregation; fourteen have died, and eight have moved to other localities. Another change occurred in 1877, when the congregation united with that of Iroquois. In Aug., 1878, a call was extended to Hugh Taylor, and on Sept. 3rd of that year he was ordained and inducted the first settled pastor, the ordination service being held in the Lutheran church, Morrisburg. In 1879 the present church building in Morrisburg was erected, at a cost of $6,500, and on March 21, 1880, it was opened by the late Rev. G. M. Grant, principal of Queen's University. Rev. Hugh Taylor remained in charge till the early part of Feb., 1883, when he was translated to Pakenham. In September of that year the Rev. G. Dunlop Bayne was appointed over the united congregations. In 1886 as each congregation had increased it was decided to separate, and

Morrisburg became self-sustaining, with Mr. Bayne as pastor. In Dec., 1877, Mr. Bayne was called to Pembroke, and in July, 1888, the Rev. H. Cameron was called from Watford to fill the vacancy. In August of that year Mr. Cameron was inducted, and is still in charge. In 1889 the tower of the church was completed and the spire erected, and in Aug., 1902, a fine pipe organ was installed, There are at present seventy families and 140 communicants in connection with Knox church.

ST. PAUL'S (PRESBYTERIAN) CHURCH, WINCHESTER

St. Paul's Church has for almost half a century occupied a prominent place in the religious life of not only Winchester and immediate vicinity, but throughout the whole surrounding district. In fact many charges, healthy and strong to-day, owe their birth to the zeal and missionary spirit of the men who have occupied the pulpit of this church. Dunbar, Chesterville, Morewood and Chrysler have been nurtured under the fostering care of St. Paul's. The first services under Presbyterian auspices were held in Winchester in the year 1857 by James Thom, a catechist. The school house was the place of worship, but before long it proved too small, and then the barn of John Christie was chosen in its stead. Mr. Kennedy supplied gospel ordinances from 1858 for a few years, and the beginning of a permanent cause was made. A congregation was gathered, and the energies of the people were directed toward the erection of a suitable church. The old white church, the home of the congregation until 1895, was begun in 1858, and completed in 1860. It was erected on a site donated by John Christie. It was in 1860 that the congregation was regularly organized, with Rev. Wm. Bennett as minister, and Robert Robinson, Alexander Ross, sr., and Geo. Johnston, elders. Of these the only surviving elder is Mr. Johnston, who was also a member of the first building committee. In 1871 Rev. Andrew Rowat became pastor, and for thirteen years labored successfully. During that time the congregation was enlarged and consolidated. Rev. Dr. Moffat, the next pastor, was inducted Aug. 19, 1884. Between the pastorates of Rev. Rowat and Dr. Moffat Morewood and Chrysler were separated, and Winchester undertook to support gospel ordinances alone. It was at this critical period of its history that Dr. Moffat assumed charge of the congregation. The wisdom of the separation was much questioned. The failure of the new arrangement was predicted by some, and with the perversity of human nature they sought to accomplish what they pretended to fear. But in Dr. Moffat both the congregation and the Presbytery found a man well skilled in Presbyterian polity, and scrupulously exact in all the work of the church. Rev. M. H. Scott, now of Zion church, Hull, was the next pastor. Inducted in 1890 he labored for nearly four years. It was in truth the "growing time" for the congregation. The communion roll was doubled, the missionary givings largely increased,

the decision to erect a new church was reached, a site chosen, and about $1,000 collected as the neucleus of a building fund. Mr. Scott was followed by Rev. D. G. S. Connery, who was inducted on Aug. 25, 1893. The untiring zeal and energy of the parishioners found expression under his energetic leadership. The beautiful church was built at a cost of $16,000, and dedicated in June, 1895. In the work of building he was loyally supported by a progressive building committee, of which the late John Rowat was chairman, D. F. Sutherland secretary, and Alexander Ross, jr., treasurer. The present pastor, Rev. E. S. Logie, was called from Pakenham and inducted Aug. 31, 1899.

During the past four years ninety members have been added to the roll of St. Paul's, the contributions for the schemes increased from $267 to $473, a debt of $4,000 on the building has been paid, a manse purchased at a cost of $2,800, and a pipe organ, costing $1,600, installed.

CHESTERVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The first preaching enjoyed by Chesterville Presbyterians was by some Old Kirk ministers from Williamsburg, among whom was a Rev. Dickey, who used to ride in on horseback. This would be about or shortly previous to the middle of last century. The next regular ministry was supplied by Rev. Quinn, an Irishman, who had previously served the Woodlands congregation, Osnabruck. Mr. Quinn was a man of good education and varied accomplishments. He owned considerable land, understood farming, and could draw up a legal document off-hand. At that time the Morewood Presbyterians worshipped with the congregation at Chesterville, the place of meeting being an old store near the present residence of J. Gillespie. During Mr. Quinn's pastorate an effort was made to erect a church at Chesterville. Some material was procured and the site selected, but friction between the two congregations led to Mr. Quinn's removal to Kemptville and the building scheme fell through; the stones which were to form the foundation of the church now compose the cellar wall of J. C. Casselman's house.

In its earliest church relations Chesterville was associated with the Montreal Presbytery, and for some time after Mr. Quinn's removal students and others ministered to the congregation. Among these were: Mr. Thom, Mr. McMechan, now of Port Hope; Mr. Fenwick, later of Metis, Que.; Mr. Strauss, a Dutchman; Mr. McKercher, W. Tate and Mr. Kirkland. After these a young man, who later became a D. D., but whose name cannot be recalled, preached with much acceptance in Chesterville, Winchester, and at a grove in the Thom settlement. It is said that while crossing the Nation in a boat he fell into the river and contracted a cold from which he never fully recovered. A Mr. Ferguson, who was not ordained to the ministry, preached in Chesterville as well as in Gray's, Toy's and Haggarty's school houses. At Chesterville service was conducted in Stallmeyer's hall, which stood north of what is now

Flynn's hotel. After preaching for a time Mr. Ferguson received the appointment of Inspector of Schools for Dundas county.

Mr. Kennedy was another minister who left his impress upon the Chesterville community. One of his converts was Joseph Johnston, an hotelkeeper, who confirmed the sincerity of his faith by emptying the contents of his barroom on the street. Mr. Johnston is now a resident of Richmond city, N. Y. Mr. Kennedy possessed some literary ability. He wrote tracts and published a little paper called the "Evangelizer." This brings us to 1880, about the time Rev. G. D. Bayne, a student of the Montreal Presbyterian College, began his labors in Chesterville, meetings being held in the Town Hall. At that time Mr. Bayne was supplying Dunbar and Colquhoun for Rev. T. A. Nelson, who was about to be inducted.

Rev. Sutherland, who for one summer served Chesterville, Winchester Springs and North Williamsburg, revived Mr. Quinn's idea of building a church, but Rev. J. P. Grant proved to be the Solomon who carried out the project. Mr. Grant, like Mr. Nelson, was pastor of Dunbar and Colquhoun, with which charge Chesterville became connected under the Brockville Presbytery. The names of Rev. McFarlane, formerly of South Mountain, and Rev. McNaughton, now of Marcellus, N. Y., are held in esteem by the Chesterville congregation for valued services rendered at certain intervals. Finally Chesterville was detached from Dunbar and Colquhoun, and with Morewood formed a circuit, the pastor being Rev. Shearer. His successor was Rev. Gloag, who had been a Congregationalist in the old country, but upon coming to Canada joined the Presbyterians. Mr. Gloag was honored in his succession by Rev. J. M. Kellock, who for five years ministered with diligence to the heavy charge of Morewood and Chesterville. In 1900 the circuit was divided, each appointment becoming a separate charge.

Rev. A. Russell, who in 1900 accepted a call to Chesterville, was born in Pontiac county, Que. He taught school three years in his native Province, entered the University of McGill in 1887, graduating in 1891, studied theology at the Montreal Presbyterian College, and after completing his course was ordained and inducted in June, 1893, into the charge of Lunenburg and Newington, Stormont county, where he was permitted to enjoy a fruitful ministry for seven and a half years, at the conclusion of which time he came to Chesterville.

MOREWOOD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NORTH WINCHESTER

The early services at this charge were held in the barn of James Kyle, a hall known as the "Ark," belonging to Joseph S. Kyle, sr., the house of A. Smirl, and a log school house at Cannamore. Some of the early ministers were Revs. Dickey, Quinn, Bennet and Goodwilly, while the early members included James Kyle, John F. Hunter, Thomas E. Coulthart, James Coult-

hart, Thomas, David and William Moffat, William Hepburn, C. McCormick, Alex. McKay, James Fraser, W. J. Kyle, William Carruthers. In 1870 the present stone church was erected by Joseph S. Kyle on the farm of James Fraser. Among the pastors since then were Revs. Rowat, Pooler, Shearer, Globe, Kellock, and the present incumbent, Rev. Donald Stewart.

SOUTH MOUNTAIN PRESBYTERIAN CIRCUIT

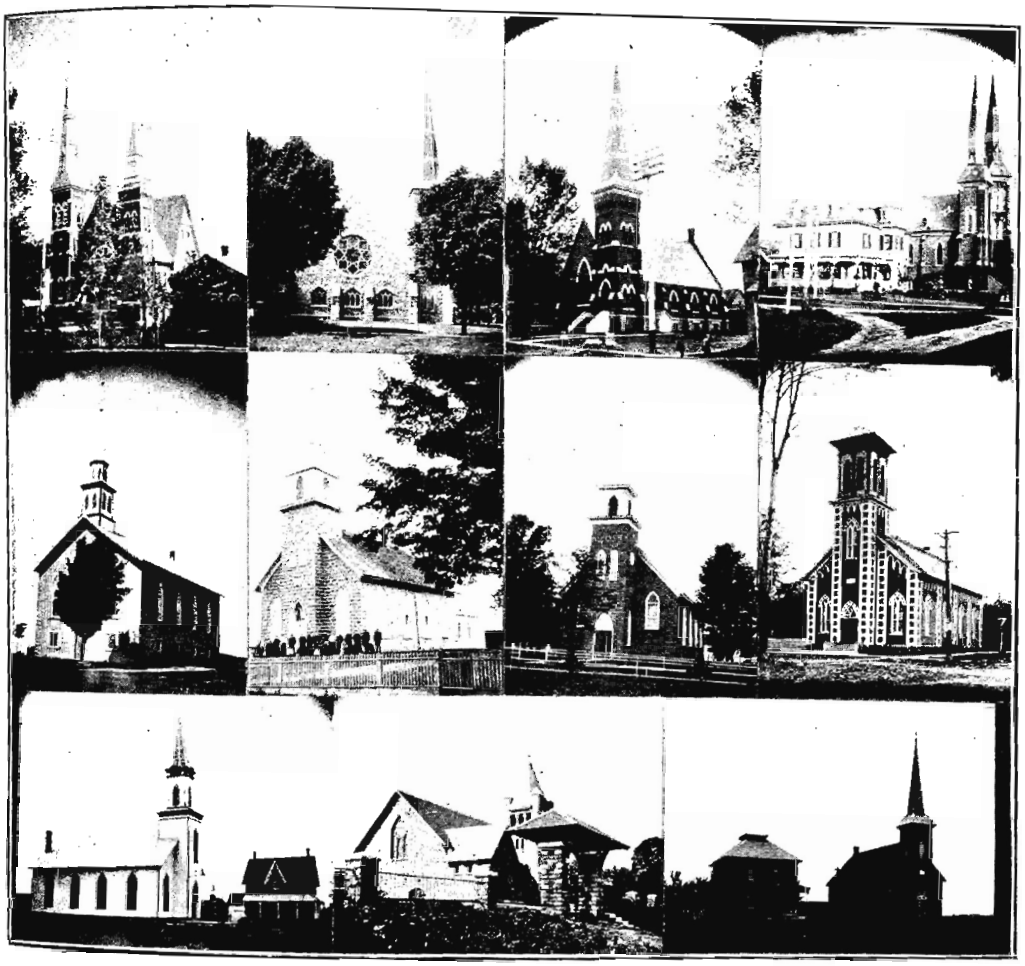
South Mountain circuit embraces two associate appointments, Pleasant Valley and Heckston. Ministers on this charge have been Revs. Henderson, McWilliams, McFarlane, McLeod and the newly inducted pastor, Rev. Ferguson. In 1881 the brick church at South Mountain was erected at a cost of $3,000. Among the promoters were: John Johnston, Charles Delzell, James Mulholland, James Blow, Samuel Beggs, Robert Blow, Robert, Kenneth and James Graham, James Cochrane, and James Walker. The Pleasant Valley church is a neat frame structure, built about five years ago, at a cost of $2,300. Previous to that time services were held in the brick school house.

DUNBAR AND COLQUHOUN CHARGE (PRESBYTERIAN)

The congregation at Colquhoun was organized by Rev. John Charles Quinn about 1856, and worship was held in private houses until a brick church was constructed, Mr. Quinn had been sent out by the Free Church of Scotland to organize congregations and build churches, although he often performed regular pastoral work. The trustees of the church in 1857 were Alex. Farlinger, Alex. Colquhoun, Samuel Kyle and Jacob Myers. Previous to the ordination of the local elders Mr. Quinn had associated with him Mr. Martin, of Lunenburgh, James Kyle, of Morewood, and Donald McIntyre, of Finch. Later Thos. Archer, Alex. Colquhoun and Jacob Myers were ordained elders. In 1887 the present frame church was built at a cost of $3,200. It is situated on lot 7, concession 4, Williamsburg, on the site of the old brick church. Previous to the erection of a church at Dunbar the congregation worshipped in a Grange Hall near the residence of Walter Carlyle, the pastor then being Rev. Ferguson. In 1873 the present church was built; in 1882-3 the manse was constructed. Among those prominent in the building of the church were: Thomas, Adam and Mathew Carlyle, Sidney and Levi Thom, Daniel and William McMillan. A few years ago this church was renovated and now presents a very neat appearance. Among the pastors on this circuit have been Rev. William McKibbin; Rev. Chestnut, inducted April 11, 1876; Rev. T. Nelson, inducted 1880; Rev. John Grant, inducted Nov., 1885; Rev. T. Kalem, inducted April 21, 1890; Rev. Stuart, inducted July 18, 1893; Rev. H. Carmichael, ordained and inducted August 9, 1898.

TRINITY CHURCH (ANGLICAN), WILLIAMSBURG

In order to gather up the story of Trinity Church we must go back to that ancient landmark, the first Protestant church in Upper Canada, constructed



CHURCHES.

Methodist (Morrisburg). Anglican (Morrisburg). Presby. (Morrisburg). R. Catholic (Morrisburg).
Luth. (N. Williamsburg). Presby. (N. Williamsburg). R. Catholic (Chesterville). Luth. (Morrisburg).
Presbyterian (Dunbar). Anglican (Riverside). Methodist (South Mountain).

by the Lutherans of Williamsburg township, towards the close of the eighteenth century. The circumstances which accompanied the translation of that church from the Lutheran to the Church of England denomination were not pleasant, but the year 1811 may safely be accepted as the time when the doctrines and practices of the latter church were initiated in Dundas, and Rev. Weagant, formerly a Lutheran pastor, apostalized and became the first incumbent of the Church of England body, remaining in charge until his resignation, in 1835. Rev. G. Beek Lindsay, the next pastor, labored eleven years in Williamsburg, Matilda and Edwardsburg, and in each of these districts laid the foundation for the future success of the church. During his stay the celebrated Williamsburg church was rebuilt, much of the old material being used. The consecration of the church was conducted by Bishop Stewart in 1836. In 1844 Rev. Lindsay was succeeded by Rev. Edward Boswell, and about that time Williamsburg was created a parish. Since then the following rectors have served : Revs. Canon Loucks, Canon Forest, Arthur Jarvis, Archdeacon Worrell, M. G. Poole and G. S. Anderson.

For more than a century the old church, constructed in 1789 and rebuilt in 1836, continued a place of worship, but in 1902-3 a beautiful church was erected in its stead. The new edifice is a memorial church presented by Edwin Canfield Whitney and Sarah Crysler, his wife, in memory of their parents. It was surely a worthy act on the part of the donors and the gift is greatly appreciated by the parishioners. The memorial windows in Trinity Church are handsome. Three of these appear in the chancel, the centre one having been placed in the old church by John P. Crysler in memory of his wife; to the right is another, a presentation from Ralph Crysler, of Crysler, in memory of his father, the late John P. Crysler; while the third was erected by the four Whitney brothers, Edwin, Albert, James P. and George E., in memory of their parents. The west end window, although not a memorial window, is one of Spence's best productions, and was presented by the women of the congregation as a thank-offering to Almighty God for his great goodness to the parish of Williamsburg. The pulpit of the old church which had been placed in memory of the late Alexander Colquhoun was transferred to the new church together with the tablets in memory of Revs. Weagant and Lindsay, the spire, cross and bell, while the basement contains several of the old seats, in sacred remembrance of the former church and its early worshippers. A new fence combining stability and beauty encloses the church grounds ; the fine Lich gate was presented by Robert M. Cox, of Liverpool, a friend of E. C. Whitney.

In connection with the pioneer Protestant church of Upper Canada one very interesting feature is the equally old graveyard. There, side by side, long years ago were placed the remains of individuals of prominence

and those to fortune and to fame unknown. Very quaint and interesting are the inscriptions on some of these headstones. On one we read: To the memory of Katy, wife of John Starnes, married ye 8th Novem., 1785. She lived nine years, five months and eleven days with him. Was laid on a bed of sickness four days and a half. She departed this life ye 3rd April, 1795. Aged 27 years, six months and eighteen days.

"Near this stone remains the mortal Part
Of her who once delighted every heart;
How good she was and what her virtues were
Her guardian angel can alone Declare.
Rest, precious dust, till heaven thy worth Reveal,
Thy judge will publish what thy friends Conceal."

Another stone bears the following inscription: "In memory of the late Harriet Delisle, daughter of Margaret and David Delisle, late rector of Christ's Church, Montreal, who departed this life October 8, 1791." While close at hand is another "To the memory of the Hon. John Munroe, Esq., one of His Majesty's Legislative Council of Upper Canada, formerly a captain in the King's Late Royal Regiment of New York, who died the 27th of October, 1800, aged 72 years."

At this historic burial ground of more than a century old the interments have been many. Often in making a grave the sexton unearths human bones, an experience which reminds us of Addison, who while watching the digging of a grave in Westminster Abbey saw "in every shovelful of ground bits of skull or bone intermixed with a kind of fresh mouldering earth that some time or other had a place in the composition of a human body."

ST. JAMES' (ANGLICAN) CHURCH, MORRISBURG

In 1857, during the incumbency of Rev. Dr. Boswell, a new church, St. James, was erected at Morrisburg, on a site donated by James Hodge, of Montreal. So great was Dr. Boswell's interest in the work that he himself performed much manual labor, sometimes working by the light of a lantern. The church cost about $5,000, was built of stone, and possessed the features of the early English architecture.

In the spring of 1893, the second year of the incumbency of the present rector, Rev. G. S. Anderson, the old church was taken down and replaced by a new one, the corner-stone of which was laid on Friday, Aug. 4, 1893, under the auspices of Excelsior Lodge, No, 142, G. R. C., A. F. & A. M., the ceremony being performed by Hon. J. M. Gibson, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada, assisted by other Grand Lodge officers and a large concourse of brethren. The new church, the cost of which exceeded $16,000, is large and well constructed. The interior is well arranged. Above the trestle work is elaborately finished. The seats filling the nave are of oak and afford seating capacity for 450 people. Two vestries for the use of the rector and

choir respectively open in the chancel, which contains a brass eagle lectern in memory of William H. McConkey, and a brass book-rest for the altar, presented by Miss Mary Ridgeway. The chancel was recently decorated in green and gold by Mr. Spence, of Montreal, and the small brass tablet bears the following inscription : "To the Glory of God, and in loving memory of John Anderson, a good father, a man in whom was no guile ; and Edna, his wife, a pious mother, a woman who did what she could, has this chancel been decorated. R. I. P." The three figured stained glass windows in the north of the chancel representing "Christ in Gethsamene," "Christ appearing to Mary Magdalene," and the "Nativity," are in memory of Julia, daughter of R. H. and Mary Bradfield, Chas. E. Weegar and Eliza Maud, wife of James McConkey, respectively. On the west side of the church are beautiful windows representing "The Good Samaritan," in memory of D. A. Breckenridge ; "Jesus at the tomb of Lazarus," presented by H. G. Merkley, and "The presentation of the Infant Jesus in the Temple," erected in memory of the departed friends of Miss Jane Nash. Across the south end is the rose window, the central figure of which is Christ, the Good Shepherd." Directly beneath it is another illustrative of "Christ blessing little children," a gift from the Sunday school children. In front of this window is an attractive font bearing the inscription, "In memory of Clara Flagg, wife of H. G. Merkley, who entered into rest Aug, 14. 1881, aged 59 years." The window to the right represents "The adoration of the Magi," in memory of Isa and Edith, wife and daughter of A. F. Merkley. The window to the left is the one at present not a memorial. On the east others represent "The anointing of the Saviour," in memory of Ellen Mary, wife of F. B. Maxwell ; "The Ascension," in memory of Mrs. Frederick Bradfield, and "The Baptism of Our Lord by John the Baptist," in memory of F. B. Maxwell.

The consecration of this church took place April 18, 1894, there being present to assist: His Grace the Archbishop of Ontario, the Ven. Archdeacon Bedford Jones, of Brockville ; Rev. Rural Dean Loucks, Rev. Rural Dean Houston, Rev. Prof. Worrell, Revs. Daw, McDonald, S. G Poole, M. G. Poole, Clark, Newham, Jenkins, McKenzie, Grout, Dumbrille and Anderson.

Rev. G. S. Anderson, the present rector, a son of the late John Anderson, is a native of Maitland, Ont. He obtained a teacher's certificate in 1878, and taught two years. He next attended Brantford Collegiate Institute, then Trinity University, matriculating in 1884, and graduating in theology in 1887, winning the following prizes : The Hamilton memorial prize, the Bishop of Toronto prize, prize for sermon, and prize for general proficiency. On June 29, 1887, the day following his graduation, he was ordained deacon, in Hamilton, by the Rt. Rev. Chas. Hamilton, Bishop of Niagara, now Lord Bishop of Ottawa ; and in December, 1887, was priested by the late Archbishop Lewis,

in Christ's Church Cathedral, Ottawa. Mr. Anderson has presided over but two charges, first as curate at Maitland, under the late Rev. Rural Dean Lewis, and his present charge, which he assumed in October, 1891, at the request of the congregation of St. James.

MATILDA PARISH (ANGLICAN)

In 1792 a church was constructed on the centre commons of Matilda, close to the St. Lawrence. The Lutheran congregation were the builders of this edifice, but dissensions similar to those in Williamsburg having arisen the building passed into the hands of the Church of England body. The minister from Williamsburg officiated there. This church remained until 1865 when it was sold, the materials removed and used in the construction of two small rough-cast houses, near the G. T. R. station, Iroquois. In the cemetery, along the Matilda gravel road, the site of the old Church, there may be seen a gravestone which reads as follows: "Rev. Frederick Augustus Myers, a native of Germany, and minister of Matilda, C. W., born Jan. 9th, 1766, died April 25th, 1832." What stories of interest might be related in connection with this old church. Within its walls on each side of the pulpit were a few large, prominent seats where in those olden days it was customary for the Justices of the Peace to sit in state during the service.

The parish of Matilda includes St. John's Church, Iroquois, and St. Paul's Church, Haddo. In architectural arrangement St. John's Church possesses many points of excellence, the stone work being of Ashlar design. The interior is beautifully finished, electric lights have been installed, and the congregation are zealous in keeping the Church property in prime condition. Among the memorials are a fine pipe organ, donated by Arthur Patton in memory of his son, W. H. Patton; reredos placed in memory of the late Cephas Mills; the pulpit, in memory of Canon White, while the altar rail was erected in memory of Charles Steacy.

St. Paul's Church, Haddo, a neat frame building, was built during the rectorship of Rev. Houston. Services are held there fortnightly, at 2.30 p. m., and once a month, at 8 a. m.

Among the pastors who have been in charge of the Matilda parish are: Rev. Messrs. Lindsay, Dr. Boswell, E. W. Bevan, Anderson, Carey, Canon White, R. L. M. Houston, T. J. Stiles, A. H. Coleman.

Rev. Arthur H. Whalley, the present rector, was educated at Merton College, Oxford, and later took a Divinity course at Trinity College, Toronto. His first charge was at the mission of Marysburg, where he ministered two years, at the close of which time he was transferred to the parish of Bell's Corners, near Ottawa, remaining seven years. He next went to the county of Glengarry, the first Church of England minister to be stationed there. He officiated

three years in the Scotch county before coming to Matilda, and during that time was successful in building a church and parish hall near Lancaster.

ST. PETER'S (ANGLICAN) CHURCH, SOUTH MOUNTAIN

In 1837 a large stone church was built about two miles east of South Mountain. This church was surrounded by a burying ground, while hard by was the parsonage, with twenty-five acres of land attached. The church site was a donation from the late John Baldwin, sr. Among those prominently connected with the building of this early church were: Henry Bolton, J. Curry, Peter Bowen. The first incumbent was Rev. J. B. Lindsay; those later were Revs. Messrs. Plees, Harris, Brown, Bell and Mackenzie. During Mr. Mackenzie's time the old church which had become greatly dilapidated was taken down. The present brick church at South Mountain, built largely through the efforts of the late Rev. K. L. Jones,is of Gothic style. Just opposite stands a brick parsonage with ten acres of land, including an excellent orchard. The following rectors have presided over St, Peter's Church: Revs. Jones, Muckleston, Mercer, Bailey, Brown, Shaw, Haslam, Sills, Butler, Lowe, and the present incumbent, Rev. A. S. Jukes.

PARISH OF WINCHESTER AND CHESTERVILLE (ANGLICAN)

Previous to the erection of a church at Chesterville services were held there by pastors who came in from neighboring charges. The church now used by the congregation is built of brick, and valued at $2,400. Service is held every Sabbath morning and evening alternately. The Church adherents number 72. St. Matthias Church, Winchester, was erected in 1890, estimated cost $2,200. A brick rectory, costing $2,050,is now in course of construction. The pastors have been: Revs. Messrs. Bailie, Brown, Shaw, Haslam, Newham, Mercer, Sills and Radcliffe. H. J. Spencer, the present incumbent of this parish,has been in charge since September,1903. He was born in Kemptville, educated at Kingston schools and Trinity College, Toronto, graduating in Divinity with degree of L. T. He was placed in charge of the mission of North Addington and later the parish of Sterling. For four years he was vicar of the cathedral of Marquette, Michigan, at the close of which time he came to Winchester.

WINCHESTER BAPTIST CHURCH

This congregation, under the name "West Winchester Regular Baptist Church," was organized February 13th, 1859, the M. E. Church and the school house being the places of worship. In 1869 the construction of the substantial stone church was undertaken, the first service being held therein Dec. 27th, 1870. The trustees at that time were: A. J. Laflamme, John A. Chambers and Samuel Frith. Until the year 1899 one pastor supplied the Winchester and Ormond churches. The pastors have been: J. J. White (student), Rev. D. McPhail, J. P. McEwen (student); 1872-8, Rev. P. H. McEwen, assisted

one year by J. W. A. Stewart; 1878-85, D. McNeil; 1885-87, Rev. A. R. McDonald; 1888-90, Rev. Geo. Cross; 1890-99, Rev. J. M. Cornwall, B. A.; 1904, J. M. Warner, B. A., (student). Much of the historic might be related in connection with this church. Two of its former members, Miss M. J. Frith and Rev. H. F. Laflamme, son of A. J. Laflamme, of Morrisburg, have for several years been spreading the gospel in India; the farewell service to the former was held in August 18th, 1883, and to the latter on August 31st, 1887. The present membership of this church is sixty-eight.

ORMOND BAPTIST CHURCH

During the early fifties the Baptists in the vicinity of Ormond built a frame church which did service until the erection of the present brick edifice, about 1877. The pastor who now presides on this charge is Rev. C. E. McLeod.

HOLINESS MOVEMENT

The "Holiness Movement," a religious denomination, was organized a few years ago. The history of this church in Dundas dates back to the early 90's when camp-meetings were held at different places in eastern Ontario, under the direction of Rev. R. C. Horner, the founder of the Movement. In September, 1894, their first society in this county was formed at Chesterville, and in December of that year their new church at that place was opened for public worship. Among those who have since served on the Chesterville charge are: Rev. George Horner, Misses Moore and Vancamp, Asa Vancamp, Wesley Trotter, John Cook, George Christie, Wilford Flower. Rev. Henry Jarvis, the present pastor of the Chesterville church, has been closely connected with the work of the Movement since 1896.

The North Williamsburg chapel was erected in 1900, at a cost of $650. The present membership is ten. Rev. Messrs. Ketcheson, McRae, Hollingsworth, Bain and Caswell have been pastors here; Misses Berdshell and Mason, who for over nineteen years have been engaged in evangelistic work, have assisted on the charge.

At Iroquois services are held in "Beulah Hall," Rev. W. G. Ketcheson officiates there, also at Cardinal and at concession 2, Matilda. Services are also held at Morrisburg, in the church formerly occupied by the Salvation Army.

The churches at Pittston, Black Creek and South Mountain constitute one charge. The Pittston church, the present membership of which is twenty, was erected in 1895, at a cost of $1,100. The church at Black Creek, the cost of which was about equal to that of the Pittston church, was constructed in 1896, its present membership is twenty-five. In 1900 the South Mountain church was built costing $300, eleven members are connected therewith. The pastors

who have served on the charge are: Revs. W. W. Lake, Samuel Hollingsworth, George McRae, and the present pastor, Rev. W. C. Cowell.

WESLEYAN METHODISTS

About 1896 a congregation under this name was organized at Winchester. Since then some progress has been made and churches are found at Bouck's Hill, Winchester Springs, Mountain, Inkerman and Winchester. Mr. Shea is now president of the organization which as yet is not incorporated.

MORRISBURG PARISH (ROMAN CATHOLIC)

The history of the Roman Catholic religion in Dundas county leads us back to the late 40's, when during the canal construction a large number of that faith settled in the county. For some time there was no resident clergyman here, but it appears that a Father Clark made occasional visits along the St. Lawrence in the vicinity of the various public works. On the bank of the canal at Morrisburg stood the old Presbyterian church, built in 1831. It had passed into the hands of Mr. Mattice, of Cornwall, and was doing duty as a store when purchased by the Roman Catholic congregation and by them used as a chapel. Rev. Coyle was the first stationed pastor, while his successor, Rev. Meade, remained long identified with the interests of the church.

Rev. J. B. Meade, born in County Clare, Ireland, in 1822, was educated at Manooth College. Coming to Canada in 1852 he received ordination at Kingston and was sent as priest to the parish of Lochiel, Glengarry county. After two years service there he came to Morrisburg, where for 26 years he ministered faithfully to the spiritual wants of the congregation. Finally he was transferred to Reid, Ont., and after a stay of four years returned to his old home at Mariatown where he lived the remainder of his life.

The old church along the canal continued in use until 1886, when the present beautiful church was purchased from the Methodist body, at a cost of $5,000. On Sunday, September 12, 1886, his Lordship the Most Rev. James Vincent Cleary, S. T.D., Bishop of Kingston, solemnly blessed and dedicated the new church to the service of God. The meetings throughout the day were of an especial character and the occasion was an eventful one in the R. C. history of Morrisburg. We have already noted the lengthy term of service of Rev. J. R. Meade. Since then the following reverend gentlemen have been in charge of the parish: Revs. Connolly, O'Brien, Twomey, Fleming, and the present pastor, Rev. John McCarthy.

Rev. Father Twomey was an exceptionally popular pastor both in his spiritual sphere and from the standpoint of good citizenship. Learned, liberal in his views, and kindly in his acts, he won a permanent place in the hearts of the many with whom he came in contact. His transference from Morrisburg was

generally regretted and at his departure he was presented with a beautiful address and three well-filled purses,one from each of his congregations.

Rev. John R. Fleming was born at Waterford, Ireland, in 1859. In December, 1880, he was ordained a priest and soon placed in charge of the parish at Lindsay. He was also stationed at Picton, Kingston and Madoc, was the first resident priest of Tweed and Hungerford, from which charge he came to Morrisburg, remaining until 1903, when ill-health forced him to be relieved of his work. He was succeeded by Rev.John McCarthy, the present successful pastor of the parish.

The presbytery at Morrisburg, established a few years ago, adjacent to the church, is a handsome brick building, fitted and equipped in excellent order, and speaks creditably for the people of the three congregations, Morrisburg, Iroquois and Dixons Corners, which constitute the parish.

The first R. C. church at Dixon's Corners was a frame building which did duty for many years until the present comfortabe brick church was constructed, in 1864. For many years the R. C. congregation at Iroquois worshipped at Morrisburg or Dixon's Corners, but finally they purchased from the Methodist congregation the stone church, erected in 1861.

SOUTH MOUNTAIN ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Along in the late forties the Roman Catholic congregation erected a church at South Mountain. It was a wooden structure, still standing, though not used as a place of worship. The church lot was purchased from Edward Barry and Samuel Guernsey. The first parish priest was Rev. Father Farley. Since then the following have ministered to the congregation: Revs. Coyle, Harty, Fox, McDonald, and the present pastor, Rev. Father O'Connor, who resides at Kemptville, the other appointment of his charge. The old wooden church which had served so well and long was replaced in 1894 by a handsome brick edifice, which cost about $6,000. The present congregation represents about thirty-four families, and service is held in the church each alternate Sabbath.

THE R. C. CHURCH, CHESTERVILLE

The history of this church dates from 1851. Prior to this the Cath olics who had found their way to the township of Winchester principally from Munster and Connaught, in Ireland,worshipped in a log school house about a mile south of the present village, which was then called Armstrong's Mills. The first priest who visited the settlement was Rev. Father Clark, of Prescott. Rev. Father Coyle succeeded and undertook to build and with difficulty completed the present stone church in the above named year. Father John Meade, of Morrisburg (1856-1882), attended to the spiritual wants of the people for a period of twenty-six years. In 1882 the late Archbishop Cleary erected the mission of Chesterville into a separate parish and appointed the Rev. Terence

Fitzpatrick, the first resident pastor. He remained for seven years, and built and equipped the presbytery which adjoins the church.

Among the old familiar pioneers who aided in the building up of the parish may be mentioned John and Thomas Moran, James Cain, Patrick Chambers, Michael Grady, Daniel Grady, Michael, Daniel and Denis McMahon, John McCloskey, Michael and James Curran, Peter and John Burns, Patrick and James Coyne, John, William and James O'Brien, James and John Masterson, John McDonald, Patrick Jordan, William Spotton, Martin McGowan, Frank Brennan, Edward Fitzgibbons, Michael Hughes, Garret and James Wheeler, Patrick Keans, Garret and John Barry, Bernard McCadden, Mathew Flynn, John Flynn, William Hawn, Patrick Kirby, John Mulchrone, John and Patrick Coyne, John Devanny, William Barrett, Patrick Flynn, Thomas Manley, Thomas Chambers, Martin Cain, Anthony Hevenan, Patrick Cummings, William McGloynn, Patrick Hughes, Alex. Gillissie, John Coyne, Felix McManama, John Cooper, James Grady, Anthony Corcoran, John B. Moran, Lawrence Martin.

Rev. Dean O'Connor became pastor in 1888, and during his pastorate of ten years (1889-1899) the church was enlarged to its present dimensions. In 1899 the present pastor, Rev. J. S. Quinn, was translated from Marysville, Hastings county, to the incumbency of Chesterville. Father Quinn was born in Ballindine, county Mayo, Ireland, May 26, 1861. He received his early education in the schools of his native parish and at the age of 14 years was sent to the college at Tuam, where he remained for six years, distinguishing himself in all his classes; thence to the renowned college of St. Patrick, Maynooth, where he remained three years in the study of theology. He came to this country in 1884, and graduated the following year with high distinction from the Grand Seminary, Montreal. Since his ordination, on Aug. 24, 1886, he served as curate in Glennevis, Madoc, and St. Mary's cathedral, Kingston. In 1890 he was promoted to the pastorate of Brewer's Mills, then to Marysville, and finally to Chesterville. He has been very successful in all these places. Since taking charge of Chesterville he has removed a debt of over $3,000, beautified the interior of the church at great cost, improved the presbytery and adjoining church grounds, and built and equipped a commodious parish school. Father Quinn bears the reputation of being the soul of honor, he is esteemed and loved by his brother priests of the diocese of Kingston, and respected and reverenced by the people over whom he presides.

MAPLE RIDGE CEMETERY

While the beautiful churches throughout Dundas lend dignity to the county, we must not neglect to mention some of our cemeteries. Many of these burial places are ideal sites, but few are properly cared for. The Maple Ridge cemetery, situated on the east half of lot 10, con, 5, Winchester township, is

among the most beautiful in the county. It is undenominational, and according to the original purchase contained four acres, divided into about four hundred lots. The first trustee board consisted of R. D. Fulton, D. Rae, A. J. Laflamme, J. McKercher and C. Fox. In 1902 an additional purchase of 1½ acres adjacent to the former ground was made, the price being $250. The vault constructed a few years ago is in keeping with the beautiful grounds. The cost of the vault exceeded $600, of which amount $500 was a donation by the late W. N. Barrie. The present trustees of the cemetery are: Thomas Hamilton, George Elliott, Dr. Brown, Joshua Frith, R. D. Fulton. To walk through Maple Ridge cemetery on a fine day and view the beautiful country about, to see the legion of small mounds tastefully arranged and marked by appropriate stones, including a number of fine granite monuments, one is impressed with the spirit of unselfishness which has and we trust ever may inspire such fidelity to duty as is exhibited in the keeping of this sacred field.

O graves of our fair county,
We water thee with tears,
We know you keep in reverence
The men of other years.

The men that ne'er did falter
But calm pursued their way,
That made our own dear county
The Queen she is to-day.

ESTELLA M. WILLARD.

DUNDAS MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT BEFORE CONFEDERATION.

Peter Shaver. John S. Ross. John P. Crysler. J. W. Cook.
John Cook. J. W. Rose. Geo. Brouse.

CHAPTER XII

Parliamentary Representation

The termination of the "War of the Boundary Lines" placed Canada within the jurisdiction of the British Empire, which was confirmed by the Treaty of Paris, 1763. "Military Rule," Governor and Council," and "The Quebec Act, were early instruments of Government. But it was under the Constitutional Act of 1791 that the counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry and sister constituencies began their parliamentary existence.

The first parliament of Upper Canada held its initial session at Newark (Niagara) Sept. 17, 1792, and was presided over by Governor Simcoe, whose place of residence was a small frame house about half a mile from the village. Those were the days of homespun, and the members were selected chiefly from the farm and store, but nevertheless they had the interests of the new country at heart. The legislation which early found a place on the statute books included acts regulating tolls for millers at one-twelfth for grinding and bolting ; providing for the erection of jails and court houses in each of the four districts ; preventing the further introduction of slaves into the province, and offering a reward for the heads of wolves and bears. In his "Life and Times of General Simcoe," D. B. Read, Q. C., wrote : "In those primitive times many an M. P. travelled on horseback to Niagara to attend the sittings of the House from his far-off home, with saddle bags in which was carried food for man and provender for horse on their way, frequently having to camp out in the woods, and not infrequently receiving hospitality from friendly Indians. Some of the members of Parliament would return in bark canoes, skirting the margin of Lake Ontario and by this route and the St. Lawrence reaching their eastern homes."

The Act of Union which came into force 1841 not only united the provinces but placed them on equal footing, each with 42 members. In 1853, to meet the growing condition of the Canadas, the representation of each province was increased to 65, which ratio remained until the founding of our present constitution, in 1867, known as the British North American Act.

The Legislative Council was made elective in 1856 and for that purpose each province was divided into 24 districts. Of these the St. Lawrence electoral division included Dundas county, the south riding of Grenville, the north

riding of Leeds and Grenville, the township of Elizabethtown, and the town of Brockville.

Hon. Geo. Crawford, of Brockville, was the first member for the St. Lawrence electoral division. He was returned by a majority of 58 votes over Dr. Brouse. Mr. Crawford was a native of Ireland, and when quite young came to Canada and engaged in farming. In 1827 he changed his vocation and secured a contract on the Rideau canal. He performed similar contracts on the Cornwall and Beauharnois canals, and finally retired from active business, having netted a considerable fortune. He was twice elected to Parliament, as representative of Brockville, before occupying a seat in the Legislative Council. The subject of this sketch also commanded a company of volunteers during the troubles of 1837-8. He assisted in the selection of the route for the Grand Trunk Railway through these counties and for some time was one of the directors of the Company.

A parliamentary election in the very early days was not an occasion of party strife, but was hailed with pleasure as a time of reunion of old comrades and friends after long separation. The proceedings evidenced no marked outward demonstration as is the case to-day. There was rarely any voting at all. The rival candidates in turn addressed the electors at the meeting; the choice was made by a "show of hands," and the result as announced by the returning officer was accepted gladly by all present.

But as the country's population increased political rivalry crept in, fanned by party enthusiasm and the spirit of conquest characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon the world over. Very early Mariatown was the only polling place in Dundas, and some had to travel long distances to reach the poll, but the hardships of the journey were compensated by the "fun" incident to the occasion. Referring to the early elections Judge Pringle in his history of Lunenburg furnishes the following interesting narrative:

"The proceedings began on the appointed day, which was generally a Monday, by the returning officer and the poll clerk appearing on the hustings accompanied by the candidates and as many of their friends as could find room. The commission was read by the returning officer, the candidates were duly proposed and seconded, the speeches were made to the free and independent electors who assembled from all parts of the county, and the voting began without any further delay, and was continued until Saturday night. The voting was 'viva voce,' not by ballot, and many times in each day was the poll clerk asked to put on a slip of paper the state of the poll, the announcement of which to the people outside the hustings was greeted with cheers by those whose favorite candidate was ahead, and by oaths loud and deep by the losing party. Each candidate had his flag (always the Union

Jack), and in Stormont and Glengarry his piper. Each 'kept open house,' where their supporters, wearied with travelling, voting, shouting and quarreling, could refresh themselves. There was abundance of cold beef or ham, bread and cheese, rum, and in later days whiskey and beer. Some refreshed so often that they became overpowered, and some who had no votes patronized all the open houses until they were ignominously turned out and 'went to bed happy and drunk in the street.' "

This political rivalry had however its ill effects, and the free use of money began to figure in the election results. The candidate's chances of success were more or less dependent upon his providing "the barrel of rum." Thus the lofty standard of political morality was lowered. Turning the searchlight upon the present day methods of conducting political campaigns do we find any improvement? The "secret ballot" was designed to protect the voter, that he might vote as his conscience dictated, without fear of violence or other undue influence. In the light of recent events we are forced to the conclusion that that sacred trust has been violated most shamefully by individuals in the ranks of both the great political parties of this province. If we are to build up a larger Canada and remain a potent factor in a "greater Empire than has been" we must guard our national honor by preserving inviolate and untarnished the franchise.

This section of eastern Ontario presents much of historical interest. From the Historical Atlas of these counties, published in 1879, we quote the following: "There is probably no territory of equal extent in the province which has produced a greater number of able and eminent politicians or around which more interesting political memories cluster than the counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry. From this field the first Parliament of Upper Canada selected its Speaker, in 1792; here that political monster, popularly known as the "Family Compact," is alleged to have been born; from the constituencies embraced within these counties the said "Compact" gathered a good share of its support. This district contributed at least five Speakers to the list subsequent to the one above mentioned; here was the birthplace and home of that great coalition leader, the late Honourable Sanfield Macdonald; of his brother, the present Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario; of one Chief Justice (McLean); of numerous Judges, as well as many others prominent in public life." The people of these counties may well feel proud of their representatives, past and present, many of them possessed of marked ability and unswerving in their integrity.

To the first Parliament of Upper Canada (1792) Glengarry sent two members, while Stormont and Dundas each sent but one. In 1820 Stormont's membership was doubled, and in 1826 Dundas was granted a similar increase. In 1834

the town of Cornwall was given representation as a separate constituency; thus from the three counties seven members were elected. This continued until the union of the Canadas in 1841, after which each of the three counties and the town returned a member. For a time the county of Russell was attached to Stormont, and Prescott to Glengarry, for representative purposes. At present Cornwall and Stormont form one parliamentary constituency, and thus from these counties three members are elected to each parliament. Annexed is found a consecutive list of members:

STORMONT

From 1792 till the Act of Union: Jeremiah French 1792-6; Robert D. Gray 1796; D'Arcy Boulton until 1808; Abraham Marsh 1812; Philip Vankoughnet 1818-34; Archibald McLean 1820-34; Donald Æ. McDonnell and William Bruce 1834-7; Archibald McLean 1836-7; Alexander McLean 1837-40; Donald Æ. McDonell 1838-40.

From the Union (1841) till Confederation (1867): Alexander McLean 1841-4; D. Æ. McDonell 1845-7; Alexander McLean 1848-52; William Mattice 1853-61; Samuel Ault 1862-7.

Federal Parliament since Confederation: Samuel Ault 1867-72; Cyril Archibald 1873-8; Oscar Fulton 1878-82; Dr. Bergin 1882-1896; J. G. Snetsinger 1896-1900; R. A. Pringle 1900-1904.

Provincial Parliament since Confederation: William Colquhoun 1867-72; James Bethune 1873-9; Joseph Kerr 1880-86; William Mack 1886-1894; John Bennett 1894-8; John McLaughlin 1898-1902; W. J. McCart 1902-1904.

CORNWALL TOWN AND TOWNSHIP

Until Confederation: Archibald McLean 1834-6; George S. Jarvis 1836-40; S. Y. Chesley 1840-46; Rolland McDonald 1846; John Hilliard Cameron 1847-52; Roderick McDonald 1853-8; Hon. J. S. McDonald 1858-67.

Federal Parliament since Confederation: Hon. J. S. McDonald 1867-72; Dr. Bergin 1873-4; A. F. McDonald 1875-8; Dr. Bergin 1878-82.

Provincial Parliament since Confederation: Hon. J. S. McDonald 1867-72; J. G. Snetsinger 1873-9; William Mack 1880-83; A. P. Ross 1883-6.

DUNDAS

From 1792 till Act of Union, 1841: Alexander Campbell 1792-7; Thomas Fraser 1797-1800; Jacob Weager 1800-04; Henry Merkley 1804-8; John Crysler 1808-24; Peter Shaver 1824-28; Peter Shaver and George Brouse 1828-30; Peter Shaver and John Cook 1830-40.

From the Union (1841) till Confederation: John Cook 1841-5; George McDonell 1845-8; John P. Crysler 1848-52; Jesse W. Rose 1852-4; John P. Crysler 1854-7; James W. Cook 1857-61; John S. Ross 1862-7.

Federal Parliament since Confederation: John S. Ross 1867-72; William Gibson 1873-8; John S. Ross 1878-82; Dr. C. E. Hickey 1882-91; H. H. Ross 1891-6; Andrew Broder 1896-1904.

Provincial Parliament since Confederation: S. S. Cook 1867-75; Andrew Broder 1875-86; Dr. T. F. Chamberlain 1886; J. P. Whitney 1887-1904.

GLENGARRY

From 1792 till the Act of Union, 1841: John McDonell (first Speaker) 1792; Hugh McDonnell; John N. Campbell 1796; Angus B. McDonell 1803; Alexander McKenzie 1808; Alexander McDonell and Walter B. Wilkinson 1808; Alexander McDonell and Thomas Fraser 1812; John McDonell (Greenfield) 1812; Alexander McMartin and John Cameron 1816; Alex McDonell and Alexander McMartin 1820-23; Alexander McDonell 1821; Duncan Cameron 1823-8; Alexander Fraser 1828-34; Alexander McDonell and Alex. Chisholm 1834-5; Donald McDonell 1836-8.

From the Union (1841) till Confederation: John S. McDonald 1841-58; D. A. McDonald 1858-67.

Federal Parliament since Confederation: D. A. McDonald 1867-75; Arch. McNab 1875-8; John McLennan 1878-82; D. McMaster 1882-7; P. Purcell 1887-1891; R. R. McLennan 1891-1900; J. T. Schell 1900-1904.

Provincial Parliament since Confederation: James Craig 1867-75; A. J. Grant 1875-9; D. McMaster 1880-83; James Rayside 1883-1894; D. M. MacPherson 1894-8; D. R. McDonald 1898-1902; W. D. McLeod 1902-1904.

Alexander Campbell was the first representative of Dundas in the old Parliament of Upper Canada. Of his career little information is at hand except that he resided in Montreal.

Captain Thomas Fraser, the representative of Dundas in the second Parliament of Upper Canada, had served under Sir John Johnston. He was a resident of the county, was of good family, a man of high character, and no doubt his legislative talent compared very well with that of his fellow members. Captain Fraser at one time owned the land upon which the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa stand.

Captain Jacob Weegar, who represented Dundas four years, was of German descent. His family with many others emigrated from the Palatinate on the River Rhine and during their voyage were wrecked on the coast of Ireland. For a few years they sojourned in the Emerald Isle, hence the name Irish Palatines. Upon coming to America they settled on the Mohawk flats. During the Revolutionary War, Captain Weegar fought on the Royal side and was in action at Niagara. He married a daughter of Harry Hare, a man of rank and an officer in the British army, who was cruelly hanged by

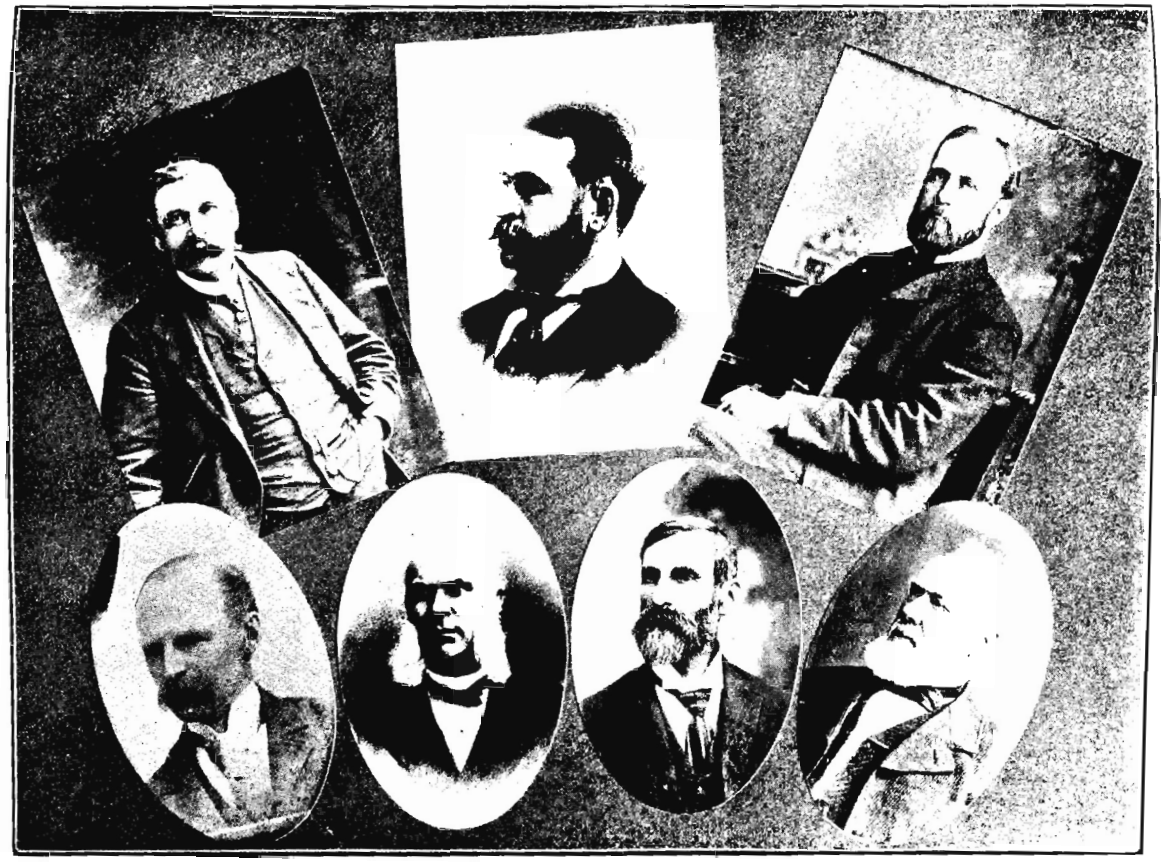
the Americans, being adjudged a British spy. For so foul a crime the British Government demanded an investigation which resulted in several of the leaders of the plot being put to death.

Major Henry Merkley, a German U. E. Loyalist, was a plain, outspoken farmer ; his education was limited as well as his mastery of the English language. He however was not slow to grasp any opportunity of serving his constituents when in the halls of Parliament. Oratorical polish was unknown to him, yet in his honest and independent way he spoke what he thought. He was highly respected by all, a man of sterling character, and was frequently a guest at the Governor's table.

Col. John Crysler, a U. E. Loyalist, who for sixteen consecutive years represented Dundas in Parliament, came to the county in 1784 and settled along the St. Lawrence in Williamsburg. Besides being a very successful farmer, Mr. Crysler was a merchant, a magistrate and militia colonel, and by industry and foresight amassed a considerable fortune. As a citizen and parliamentarian he was prominent, and ever used his efforts to advance the interests of the community and county in which he resided.

Peter Shaver, another parliamentarian of the early days, was born near Johnstown, N. Y., in 1777. Three of his brothers and his father had served under the standard of Sir John Johnston, and during the war their premises were plundered, their house burned and the family rendered homeless. Under a flag of truce the wife and younger children made their way to Canada, and in 1784 the whole family came to Dundas. During the journey they were possessed of a horse and on its back was slung a bag, having in one end some provisions, while in the other end was placed Peter, a lad seven years of age, in order to keep the balance true. Thus did Peter Shaver come to the county, which he later represented in Parliament for a period of seventeen years. As a pioneer resident of Dundas, a farmer, merchant, lumberman and a militia officer Mr. Shaver proved himself a man of intelligence, while his kindly disposition won for him a legion of friends.

George Brouse, a representative of Dundas for two years, was a wealthy and influential citizen of Matilda. Relative to his career we cannot do better than quote the words of a friendly biographer, who said : "George grew rich and great. If Sir William Johnston lived like a baron so did Mr. Brouse. He was a member for the county, a merchant, and many were under his control, for there was little money in those days. Men paid their debts to others by orders on his store and then toiled all winter in the woods making the great oaks and elms into timber for Brouse to turn into gold at Quebec. So he built a great mansion, which still stands. He kept up a retinue about him. He had his black servant, his race horse, his coach. His power and



DUNDAS MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT SINCE CONFEDERATION.

Dr. T. F. Chamberlain. J. P. Whitney, K.C. Dr. C. E. Hickey.
H. H. Ross. S. S. Cook. Andrew Broder. Wm. Gibson.

influence were extensive, still he was merciful and kind. In local public life Mr Brouse played a prominent part for many years."

John Cook, M. P. P., was born Nov. 28, 1791, in Williamsburg township, on the historically famed Crysler's Farm, which he owned and occupied for some time. During the war of 1812-14 he took an active part. Being fleet-footed, he was the first one of the Canadian militia to reach Ogdensburg when that place was captured. At the famous battle of Crysler's Farm he was engaged, afterwards receiving a medal, now in possession of his daughter, Mrs. C. A. Styles. After a time he exchanged his front property with Mr. Crysler for a tract of land in Williamsburg, upon which the greater part of North Williamsburg stands. Endowed with great powers of endurance Mr. Cook in his business interests repeatedly walked to Montreal ; such a course he chose rather than depend on the slow transportation by boat. Even at the advanced age of 80 he retained his athletic powers. He died Nov. 8, 1877. In character the subject of our sketch was dignified, genial, chivalrous, and generous to a fault. He allowed the poor to live upon tracts of his land until they owned them by virtue of possession. During a failure in the wheat crop, followed by general financial depression, he purchased a cargo of flour and distributed it among the needy at wholesale price, receiving in payment labor in the woods. He also donated considerable money towards the building of the first Lutheran church at North Williamsburg. At one time he conducted a general store at North Williamsburg, and was extensively engaged in the lumber business in western Ontario. For fifteen consecutive years he was a parliamentary representative of Dundas. His sympathy with Mackenzie's reforms of irresponsible government made for him many political enemies ; but one incident will suffice to show how admirably his opponents esteemed him. It was rumored that William Lyon Mackenzie was a secreted guest at Mr. Cook's house and that certain documents derogatary to the government were also there. Col. John Crysler, the strong political opponent of Mr. Cook, came on horseback at midnight to notify him that if such were the case he (Cook) and Mackenzie would suffer the penalty of death, as a regiment was then approaching to execute the order. Mrs. Eli Merkley, daughter of Mr. Cook, distinctly remembers the house being filled with armed soldiers and her father giving them liberty to search from cellar to attic, and further recalls that in their disappointment they gave vent to their wrath by piercing the walls and ceiling with their bayonets.

George McDonnell was a promising young lawyer of Cornwall. While he represented Dundas he had the interests of the county at heart, and it was during his term of service in Parliament that the Lutherans of Williamsburg received a grant from the Government to partially recompense them for the

loss of their church and glebe. He was also successful in procuring from the Government a sum of money for the construction of the first bridge at Armstrong's Mills (Chesterville).

John P. Crysler was born Feb, 26, 1801, on the celebrated "Crysler's Farm," and was a youthful but interested witness of the famous battle of more than ninety years ago. He was a son of the distinguished John Crysler, a U. E. Loyalist parliamentarian, to whom we have already referred. John P. obtained a commission as captain of a militia company which figured in the "Battle of the Windmill." His early life was devoted to mercantile pursuits; he was deputy registrar of Dundas for several years, and was extensively engaged in the timber business. In the parliamentary elections of 1848 he was the county's choice, but in 1852 was defeated by Jesse W. Rose; he regained his seat in 1854, and was again defeated in 1857 by J. W. Cook. Upon the death of the late Alexander McDonald Mr. Crysler was appointed registrar of the county.

Jesse W. Rose was a son of Alexander Rose, a U. E. Loyalist. As a farmer he was an advocate of improved methods. His interest in anything pertaining to the science of agriculture was paramount and he gave enthusiastic and loyal support to the county agricultural society. In the early life of Morrisburg he entered into business, and in 1849 sold out, went west after a time and became editor of a paper, but later returned to mercantile life. His selection as representative of Dundas was but fitting recognition of his worth as a citizen.

James W. Cook was of U. E. Loyalist descent, his grandfather being George Cook, who left valuable properties in the Mohawk Valley and settled in Dundas county where he might enjoy the privileges of British institutions. The father of our sketch was also George Cook, the younger brother of John, the member of parliament previously referred to in this chapter. He (George) occupied various positions of trust in the public service; was captain of a militia company serving in the war of 1812, and received from the Queen a medal in recognition of his services. The mother of James W. was Sarah Cassleman, daughter of Tinus Casselman, a prominent resident of the county. In addition to Mr Cook's career as a parliamentarian two of his brothers, Herman H. and Simon S., attained similar distinction.

John Sylvester Ross, born in Osnabruck, 1821, died 1882; came to Iroquois (Matilda) when a young man and established a general store, the second in the village, and was eminently successful. For many years he took an active part in municipal affairs and public matters generally. He was a member of the first council after the village was incorporated and continued for some time a member of that body. In the declining years of the Old Parliament of Canada he represented Dundas, being elected in 1861. Af-

ter the introduction of the British North American Act he was elected to the Federal House by acclamation. In 1872 he was again the Conservative nominee but was defeated. In 1878 he was once more elected, and at the dissolution of that parliament retired to private life. Although a Conservative in politics Mr. Ross was noted for holding and giving expression to independent views.

William Gibson, a native of Dumfrieshire, Scotland, was born in September, 1815, died February, 1900. In 1839 he came to Canada and operated a flour mill at Burrett's Rapids. He next went to Spencerville where he built a mill and remained for some time. In 1857 he came to Morrisburg and purchased the grist mill from Benjamin Chaffey, and later built the present roller mill now owned by his sons, Messrs. R. E. and M. C. Gibson. A typical son of auld Scotia he possessed keen business foresight and as years went on he grew wealthy. A Liberal in politics, he successfully contested the county in 1872, and in 1874 retired at the close of the second term. The subject of this sketch was twice married, first to Eliza Kennedy in 1843, and in 1854 to Jane, daughter of the late John Gillespie, of Ventnor.

Charles E. Hickey, M. D., fifth son of the late Major John Hickey, and grandson of a U. E. Loyalist, was born in Williamsburg township, Dundas county, March 24, 1840. When a young man he attended Victoria University and secured his B. A. in May, 1863. In 1866 he graduated as an M. D. from McGill University, opened an office at Chesterville, Ont., but finding his practice chiefly at West Winchester he removed there in January, 1867, remaining until the spring of 1871. He then practised at Belleville for a few months, but the attractions of his native county were so great that he soon returned, selecting Morrisburg as his place of residence, and is still a practising physician of that town. In public affairs the Doctor has always manifested a deep interest. For a time he was superintendent of Public schools for Winchester township. In June, 1882, and in February, 1887, he was elected to represent Dundas in the Federal Parliament, where he proved himself an outspoken and vigorous member. From May, 1891, till April, 1897, he was superintendent of the Williamsburg canals. In religion the Doctor is a Methodist, and in politics a staunch Conservative.

Homer Hugo Ross, eldest son of John S. Ross, was born in August, 1847. He attended the old Matilda Grammar School, Albert Carman (now the Rev. Dr. Carman) being his first instructor. In 1864 he graduated from the University of Toronto, and after some years experience as High school teacher in Gananoque and Perth he entered business with his brother, Allen J. Ross, under the firm name of Ross Bros. & Co. In 1891 he was elected to represent Dundas in the Dominion Parliament, which position he held until 1896. As a legislator Mr. Ross was prominent. During the historical sixth session of the parliament

referred to, he, with several other Conservative members, recorded his vote against the proposed lsgislation of the government in connection with the Manitoba School Question. In public matters effecting this county his efforts were often in evidence. He was vigorous in promoting the Nation river drainage, being instrumental in securing the building of the dredge "Dundas" for the work, while his appeal for the long talked of monument on Crysler's Farm battlefield was also successful. Since retiring from parliamentary life Mr. Ross has devoted his time largely to his business interests, being still an active member of the firm of Ross Bros. & Co., hardware merchants.

Simon S. Cook, the first Dundas representative in the Provincial parliament under our present constitution, was the fourth son of the late Captain George Cook, and was born in Williamsburg township, Dundas county, Sept. 15, 1831. He was educated at the local school and at the Potsdam Academy, in the town of Potsdam, N. Y. In October, 1869, he married Emma, eldest daughter of the late William Elliott, of Iroquois. He was twice elected to the Provincial Legislature, and in 1881 was appointed registrar of Dundas. In politics Mr. Cook was a Liberal, and in religion a Lutheran. He was a member of the firm of Cook Bros., Toronto, and also a partner in the lumber business of the late J. F. Gibbons.

The following biographical sketch was furnished by one of Mr. Broder's intimate fellow members of the House of Commons: Andrew Broder, Esq., the popular and talented member of the county of Dundas, in the parliament of Canada, is pre-eminently a self-made man, one of the type who have contributed so much to the settlement and development of this fair Province of Ontario. He was born of Irish parents, at Franklin, in the county of Huntingdon, Quebec, in the year 1845, and is the seventh son of the family. His father was a native of Kilfree, county of Sligo, Ireland, while his mother came from the city of Belfast, the great commercial metropolis of Ulster. Mr. Broder attended the Public school at Franklin for some years. At the age of 17 he left home and engaged in farm work in the state of Massachusetts, near the city of Boston. He saved every dollar he earned for the purpose of providing himself with the means of increasing his store of knowledge and completing his education, He attended the Huntingdon Academy in his native county, and also the Malone Academy in New York state. When the Fenians raided Canada in 1866 he returned home, and proceeded with the Franklin Company to Huntingdon to repel the enemy. In the year 1868 he went into business as merchant and farmer at West Winchester, and soon won popularity for himself by his straightforward dealing and unfailing courtesy and geniality. So highly was he esteemed by the people of the county of Dundas that they sought him out and sent him to represent them in the Ontario Legislature, from 1875 to 1886. He secured many valuable

amendments to the Drainage Acts during his service in the Provincial Assembly, and was the first member to advocate the equipment and operation of the Travelling Dairy, which has proved so beneficial to the farming community generally. In 1892 he was appointed Collector of Customs at Morrisburg, and held the office until 1896, when he resigned to accept the nomination of his party to contest the seat for the House of Commons, to which he was elected. In the general elections of 1900 and 1904 he was again triumphantly returned to serve the people of Dundas county at Ottawa. Mr. Broder is equipped to an unusual degree with that rare natural ability which is said to be possessed by Irishmen and their descendants. He is full of native wit, and is one of the best platform speakers in the ranks of the Conservative party. But the interests of his constituents and the promotion of his country's welfare are his chief concern ; and when he speaks in the House of Commons his utterances command the close attention of all within the sound of his voice. Though laying no claim to distinction as an orator, he is a thoughtful and instructive speaker. He always presents his case in a forceful and convincing manner, and appeals to the intelligence aud good judgment of his hearers rather than to their prejudices and passions. By all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance, Mr. Broder is regarded as an honorable, upright gentleman. In his long and honored career in the public service he has known no class or creed, but has worked unceasingly as he has worked ungrudgingly to promote the happiness and prosperity of the Canadian people.

Dr. T. F. Chamberlain was born at Harlem, Leeds county, Ontario, July 6, 1838. He was educated primarily at the Public schools and afterwards at the Perth Grammar school; after which he engaged as a clerk in a large mercantile house at Elgin, Leeds Co. In 1853 he commenced the study of dentistry with T. D. Laughlin, L. D. S., of Ottawa, subsequently practising in Ontario, and in 1857 went to New York, where while following his profession he completed his knowledge of the higher branches. Upon his return to Canada in 1858 he began the study of medicine, matriculating at Queen's College, Kingston, in the fall of 1859, and passing his final exam. as M. D. in March, 1862. The month following he took up his residence in Morrisburg, where he practised his profession most successfully until September, 1889, when he was appointed to the responsible position of Inspector of Asylums and Prisons for Ontario. In 1871 he received the degree of L. R., C. P. S., from the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston. During his practice he trained as students of medicine a number of young men, among whom were Drs. Hart, McLean, Howe, Musgrove, Lane, Shibley and others, all of whom are successful practitioners. He was commissioned Lieutenant of the 8th Battalion Leeds Militia, under Captain W. J. Smith. Since 1857 he has been a prominent member of the Masonic Order. In 1873 he was elected to the Morrisburg

municipal council, and from 1877 until his resignation in 1881 was reeve. In 1884 he was again elected reeve, and resigned in 1886. He was warden of the united counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry in 1879, and in that year and also in 1882 he unsuccessfully contested the county in the Liberal interests. He was again the party's candidate for the Legislature in 1886 and was elected. His election was set aside by the courts and the following year he again contested the county but was defeated by a small majority. For a number of years the Doctor was a member of the Morrisburg Board of Education; he carried on a general drug business in Morrisburg from 1866 to 1873; was coroner for the united counties from 1868 to 1879; was a member of the Dundas Agricultural Association, and with his brother-in-law, W. G. Parish, of Athens, established the three first cheese factories in eastern Ontario. On July 3, 1862, the Doctor married the third daughter of the late A. Parish, Esq., of Athens. Their family consists of one son, Dr. W. P. Chamberlain, now a practising physician of Toronto, and one daughter, who also resides in Toronto.

Lieut.-Colonel James Pliny Whitney was born in the township of Williamsburg, Dundas county, Oct. 2, 1843, being a son of Richard Leet Whitney and Clarissa Jane Fairman, his wife. A few years later his father removed to the west side of the township of Osnabruck, county of Stormont, on the river front, where J. P. spent his early years on a farm. He was educated at the Public schools and at the celebrated old Cornwall Grammar school; studied law in the office of the late John Sanfield Macdonald, at one time Premier of the old Province of Canada, and also the first Premier of Ontario. He gave up the study of the law for a time, but returned to it and was called to the bar of Ontario, in Trinity term, 1876, since which time he has practised his profession at Morrisburg. He spent five months as a volunteer in active service in 1866, and is now Lieut.-Colonel commanding the regimental division Dundas reserve militia. He was the Conservative candidate in Dundas for the Legislature in the general elections of Dec., 1886, and was defeated by Dr. Chamberlain by 25 majority. Dr. Chamberlain being unseated, Mr. Whitney was returned on Jan. 31, 1888, by a majority of 28. His opponent in 1890 was Geo. P. Graham, with majority for Mr. Whitney of 156. In 1894 he was opposed by James Fox, and was returned by a majority of 187. In 1898 W. B. Lawson, Chesterville, was the opposing candidate, when Mr. Whitney was again elected by a majority of 126. In 1902 he was returned by an increased majority, his opponent being W. G. Smyth, of Rowena. From the time he entered the Legislature Mr. Whitney took a prominent place in the House and in the councils of his party, and on the retirement of Mr. Marter, in April, 1896, was unanimously chosen leader of the Opposition. He has the entire confidence and respect of his followers in the House, and in March, 1899, was presented

by them with a valuable testimonial of their regard. He is a member of the Church of England, and has been a member of the Diocesan, Provincial and General Synod, and is a lay reader. The only public offices held by Mr. Whitney before entering the Legislature were those of High school trustee, and commissioner for consolidating the statutes, to which he was appointed by Sir Oliver Mowat. In 1890 he was created Queen's Counsel by the Governor-General. In June, 1902, the University of Toronto conferred upon him the honorary degree of L. L. D. A short time afterwards Trinity University, Toronto, gave him the honorary degree of D. C. L., and in Oct., 1903, Queen's University, Kingston, also conferred upon him the honorary degree of L. L. D. Mr. Whitney married in 1877 Alice, third daughter of W. M. Park, Esq., of Cornwall, Ont., and his family consists of one son and two daughters.

GLENGARRY, CORNWALL AND STORMONT

For the following notices the writer is indebted to several editions of the "Canadian Parliamentary Companion," and to such biographical works as "Representative Canadians" (1886), by the Rose Publishing Co., and "Canadian Men and Women of the Time" (1898), by Mr. Morgan. These latter publications have been helpful in other pages of this volume.

Hon. Donald McMillan, of Alexandria, Ont., is descended from a member of the Clan McMillan, of Falcon Grove, Scotland. He was born in Glengarry Co., Ont., March 5, 1835, and educated there by private tutor. In 1865 he graduated an M. D. in the medical department of Victoria University, Toronto. He married in St. Thomas, Nov. 17, 1857, Amy Ann, daughter of Amassa Lewis, J. P., Alymer, Ont. He is a J. P. and Associate Coroner for Glengarry. For some years he was a member of the Counties' Council, and has been a Vice-President of the Medical Association of Ontario, and an honorary member of the Celtic Society; in politics a Conservative, and in January, 1884, was called to the Senate.

James Bethune, L. L. D., was born in Glengarry county, July 7, 1840. His father was Angus Bethune, a descendant of a prominent U.E. Loyalist family; his mother was Ann, daughter of John McKenzie, of Glengarry. Mr. Bethune was enrolled as a student at Queen's College, Kingston, and University College, Toronto, and from the latter he graduated in 1861 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and was called to the bar in 1862. While pursuing his university course he studied law in the offices of the late Judge Pringle, Cornwall, and Edward Blake, Toronto. He practised his profession in Cornwall for a time, was County Crown Attorney for these counties, and was twice elected to the Ontario Legislature. He removed to Toronto and became a member of the firm of Blake, Kerr and Bethune, and later of Bethune, Osler and Moss. After the appointment of Mr. Osler to the Bench the firm was known as Bethune, Moss, Falconbridge and Hoyles. Mr. Bethune ranked well among the ablest

of Canadian lawyers. He was a Presbyterian in religion, and a Reformer in politics. In 1860 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Rattray, of Cornwall.

Lieut-Colonel Darby Bergin, M. D., Cornwall, was a son of the late Wm. Bergin, C. E., who came from King's county, Ireland, and his wife, Mary Flanagan, of Charlottenburg, county of Glengarry. Dr. Bergin was born in Toronto September 7th, 1826, in which city his father for a number of years carried on a large mercantile business. He attended Upper Canada College, and McGill University, Montreal, graduating from the latter in 1847 with the degree of M. D. C. M. He began the practice of his profession in Cornwall, where he became eminently successful. He was president of the Eastern District Medical Association ; an examiner for the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons; vice-president and subsequently president of the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons ; surgeon-general in the medical department, connected with the militia during the Northwest Rebellion, besides holding at different intervals many other public offices of trust. In 1861, during the Trent affair, he entered the volunteer militia service as captain of a company, raised by him ; in 1866 was created Major, and in 1869 became Lieut-Colonel of the 59th Stormont and Glengarry Battalion. Dr. Bergin was first returned to the House of Commons in 1872 by acclamation, and his several subsequent elections were tributes to his worth as a legislator. In politics he was a Conservative.

James Rayside, who for many years represented Glengarry in the Ontario Legislature, was born in Montreal in April, 1836, and was a son of John and Janet Grant Rayside. When quite young our subject was taken to the village of Martintown by his grandparents. There he obtained an education, learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, and afterwards engaged in the occupation of millwright for some years. In 1862 he visited British Columbia during the gold excitement. On April 7, 1864, he married Margaret, daughter of David McDougall, of Charlottenburg. From 1868 to 1872 Mr. Rayside was councillor and reeve of the township of Charlottenburg. For many years he was prominent in the lumber trade. As a parliamentarian he was useful and industrious. In religion Mr. Rayside was a Presbyterian, and in politics a staunch Reformer.

William Mack, late of Cornwall, Ont., was born February 20, 1828, in Lanarkshire, Scotland, and while yet a child emigrated with his father's family to Huntingdon, Que. He was educated there and in 1849, having previously learned the milling trade, moved to Cornwall, where he assumed control of the flouring mill then being built by John Harvey, of Toronto, but later familiarly known as the Hitchcock mill. Subsequently he was manager of the Elliott mills, and in 1861 he embarked in business on his own account as proprietor of the Express mills, which he owned and controlled until his

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT, STORMONT AND GLENGARRY.

W. D. MacLeod. R. R. McLennan. W. J. McCart.
Wm. Mack. Dr. D. Bergin. Joseph Kerr.

death, in December, 1897. Mr. Mack took an active part in furthering the commercial interests of Cornwall. He was a member of the Town Council for some years ; was deputy-reeve and reeve at various intervals, and in the year 1878 was warden of these united counties. In politics he was a staunch Liberal, and was thrice elected to represent the electoral riding of Cornwall in the Ontario Legislature.

Joseph Kerr was born at Tompo, county Fermanagh, Ireland. When a mere lad he came to Canada and entered upon the industrial life that won for him the affluence and high esteem he enjoyed throughout his career. He engaged in railroading after coming to Canada, and soon became a conductor on the G. T. R., being one of the first on that line. His mother and brothers later came to Canada, and with the latter Mr. Kerr founded the firm of Kerr Bros., which firm still carries on a successful mercantile business. He was a contractor for a time, and was one of the directors of the company that applied for the charter of the O. & N. Y. Railway, and it was largely due to his co-operation with the late Dr. Bergin that the undertaking was carried to a successful issue. Mr. Kerr was a staunch Conservative, and represented the electoral district of Stormont from 1879 to 1886.

Patrick Purcell was of Irish and Scotch parentage : his father was a native of Kilkenny, Ireland, and his mother of Glengarry, Scotland. Mr. Purcell was born in Glengarry Co., Ont., May 1, 1833. He married in 1852 Isabella, daughter of Angus McDonald, of Glengarry. He was a railway and canal contractor, and constructed St. Peter's canal, Nova Scotia ; section 21 of the Intercolonial Railway ; 250 miles of the C. P. R. west from Port Arthur, and several other important railway and canal works in Canada and the United States. He was reeve of the township of Charlottenburg, and in the general elections of 1887 he was elected to represent Glengarry in the House of Commons. In politics he was a Liberal.

Lieut.-Col. Roderick McLennan, banker, contractor and legislator, is the third son of the late Roderick McLennan, of Charlottenburg, Glengarry Co., Ont., a veteran of 1837, and grandson of Farquhar McLennan, of Kintail, Ross-shire, Scotland, a veteran of 1812, who came to Canada and settled in Glengarry Co., 1802. His maternal grandfather, Malcolm Macdonald, came from Inverness-shire, Scotland, about the same time. Our subject was born at Glen Donald, Charlottenburg, Jan. 1, 1842, where he was educated. In early life he gained distinction as an athlete, his record as thrower of the hammer of all weights having never been equalled. Subsequently he became an extensive railway contractor, and was engaged in the construction of the most difficult portions of the Canadian Pacific Railway, north of Lake Superior. On retiring from this occupation he commenced business as a private banker in Glengarry. He

was one of the promoters of the Glengarry Ranch Co., 1886. He has been a director of various railway companies and is now a director of the Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway Co., as well as of the Manufacturers' Life Ins. Co., of the Alexandria Manufacturing Co., and of the Cornwall Electric Light and Gas Co., and President of the Eastern District Loan Co. A Conservative in politics, he was President of the Glengarry Liberal-Conservative Association from 1885 to 1890, and unsuccessfully contested the county for the Ontario Legislature at the general elections of 1886. Returned to the House of Commons at the general elections of 1891, he has since become a recognized force in parliament. He moved for the bestowal of a substantial recognition to the surviving veterans of '37-8 (see his "Address to the Surviving Veterans, 1892"), and in 1895 introduced a bill for the exclusion of aliens from public contracts. This Act was adopted in 1896. He holds a first-class R. S. I. certificate, was appointed major of the 59th Battalion of Infantry in July, 1888, and was promoted Lieut.-Colonel Feb. 8, 1897. He is a Presbyterian, and unmarried. He believes that the circumstances of the country require a reasonable amount of protection to develop and encourage our growing industries. He is a strong advocate of British connection, and opposed to any policy that might tend directly or indirectly to discriminate against the mother country.

John Bennett, of Roxborough, Ont., son of the Hon. Thomas Bennett, late member for the eastern division in the Legislative Council, was born at St. Polycarpe, Que., 1832; educated at the public school, and later engaged in farming. In the general elections of 1894 Mr. Bennett was elected to represent Stormont in the Legislative Assembly.

David M. MacPherson was born in Lancaster in 1847, and was educated at the common school, subsequently engaging in farming and cheese manufacturing. He was a commissioner to the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in London, England, and was first returned to the Legislative Assembly at the general elections of 1894.

John McLaughlin, who in 1898 was elected to represent Stormont in the Legislative Assembly, is a son of Felix McLaughlin, of Brushine, county Antrim, and his wife, Mary Prince, of county Down, Ireland. He was born Jan. 8, 1849, within two miles of Avonmore, township of Roxborough, Stormont county, Ont. He was educated at the Public school, later becoming a farmer, and also engaged in lumbering. He was deputy reeve of Roxborough in 1885-6, and elected to the Counties' Council in Jan., 1897. He has been president of the Liberal-Conservative Association, president of Stormont Agricultural Society, and a director and secretary of Roxborough township agricultural society. He married June 28, 1870, Janet Runions, of Roxborough township.

D. R. McDonald, of Alexandria, Ont., is of Scotch descent, and was born in Madison county, Wisconsin, Dec., 1856. He was educated at Williamstown High school. After a year's experience in the township council he was for two years a member of the Counties' Council of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry. He is a contractor and a farmer. In politics Mr. McDonald is a Conservative, and was elected to the Legislature in 1898.

W. J. McCart, the present representative of Stormont county in the Provincial Legislature, received his early education at the Berwick Public school and the Brockville Business College. Upon leaving the latter institution he chose a mercantile career, being engaged as clerk at Finch, and later at Maxville, and about thirteen years ago commenced business for himself at the latter place. After remaining there for two years he came to Avonmore, opened a general store, and has since continued the business successfully. Mr. McCart early evinced an interest in matters of a public character. At the age of twenty-eight he was a representative of Roxborough township in the Counties' Council and before reaching thirty he was elected to the Legislative Assembly.

W. D. MacLeod, Glengarry's representative in the Legislature, was born in 1854, at Kirk Hill, Ont., where he now resides. He obtained his education at the Public school at that place. At the age of twenty, after having learned cheesemaking, he entered business on his own account, and since then has controlled about twenty cheese factories, better known as the "Kirk Hill Cheese Factories Combination." This calling and also that of farming he still pursues. In January, 1900, he was selected as one of the candidates for the Counties' Council, elected by a large majority, and satisfactorily filled the position for two years. In August, 1901, he was chosen as standard-bearer in the interests of the Conservative party, and on May 29th of the following year was elected to the Legislature by a large majority, his opponent being David M. MacPherson. During the past number of years he has honorably filled a number of prominent positions. In religion Mr. MacLeod is a Presbyterian.

CHAPTER XIII

Bivouac and Camp-fire

In peace, there's nothing so becomes a man
As modesty, stillness and humility;
But when the blast of war blows in his ears,
Then imitate the action of the tiger.
SHAKESPEARE.

WHAT a spirit we find animating any movement which effects the patriotic life of a nation. In the military career there is a gallantry, nobleness of purpose,and individual possibilities which cannot fail to thrill one's emotions. The roll of nation-defenders is ever lengthening. They whose lives have been thus sacrificed are worthy of enduring admiration. Let us ever cherish and refresh our memory with their deeds of valor that they be not forgotten with the accumulation of years.

The war which brought to our shores the first settlers of this part of the St. Lawrence valley and the conflicts which later occurred fanned the national spirit. Militia organizaations were soon found in the front townships, and as early as June 20, 1788, a commission was issued by Lord Dorchester appointing Jacob Farrand captain in the battalion of militia of Williamsburg and Matilda.

In 1803 the Dundas militia was directed by the following officers : (The name of the Colonel is omitted); Lieut.-Colonel, Allan McDonell ; Major, Malcolm McMartin ; captains, Michael Hanes, Farquhar McDonell, Cornelius Munro, Allan Patterson ; lieutenants, Jacob Merkle, Henry Merkle, Michael Ault, Jacob Weegar, Jesse Wright, John Serviss ; ensigns, John Shaver, John Munro, Frederick Weaver, Jacob VanAllan, Michael Carman ; adjutant, Jacob Weaver ; quartermaster, Alexander McDonell. Many of these had served in the King's Royal Regiment of New York.

The annual militia report for 1808 was issued from York (Toronto) and signed by Lieut.-Governor Francis Gore. For Dundas the report mentions one lieut.-colonel, one major, four captains, five lieutenants, six ensigns, one

adjutant, one quartermaster, one surgeon, fourteen sergeants and two hundred and thirty-eight rank and file.

Not long after the issuing of that report the war of 1812-14 took place. The part played by the battalions of the Eastern District was important. As to the uniforms worn by our militia previous to and during the war numerous enquiries and considerable speculation have been rife. The reports from the various military commanders make no reference to the style of clothing, but according to D.Brymer's report in the Archives,a letter received from the London agent of Upper Canada, under date January 31. 1821, bears the statement of a field officer of the line who served with the incorporated militia. The officer says: "They had no regular uniforms whatever, some had red coats and blue or red facings, some had green coats, but most of them had no coats at all."

In 1837 the militia of Dundas, which had previously been organized as one body, was divided into two regiments; the militia residing in Williamsburg and Winchester comprising the first regiment, while the second was made up of those in Matilda and Mountain. The officers of each of these regiments are enumerated in the Eastern District militia report for 1838, as follows: First regiment: Colonel, John Crysler; lieut.-colonel, J. McDonell; major, D. Clark; captains, J. Merkley, S. Casselman, J. Merkley, jr., John Dick, P. Munro, W. Casselman, J. P. Crysler, J. Hickey, G. Cook, W. Kyle, R. Grey; lieutenants, J. Rose, J. Dillabough, A. Nudle, G. Weaver. S. Dorin, W. Swayne, C. Casselman, C. De Castle, J. Southworth; ensigns, John Williser, P. Loucks, J. Loucks, A. Colquhoun, J. L. Merkley, J. Tuttle, J. Dorin, W. Bell, A. Summers, J. Marselles; adjutant, J. Dick: quartermaster, J. Hanes; surgeon, J. Grant. Second regiment: Colonel, G. Merkley; lieut.-colonel, J. McDonell; major (not given); captains, P. Shaver, D. Robertson, M. Brown, J. Dorin, N. Shaver, —Boulton, I. Ault, J. Brouse, N. Wert, W. Shaver, J. Shaver, George Hall; lieutenants, G. Brouse, J. West. G. Dillabough, S. Shaver, N. Brouse, G. F. Shaver, P. Carman. J. Strader, S. Ault, P. Serviss, J. Little, J. VanCamp; ensigns, E. Vancamp, J. Parlow, D. Coons, G. Carman, N. N. Brouse, J. Keeler, H. McCargar, P. Shaver, J. McIntyre, H. Boulton, G. Dorin; adjutant, N. Brouse; quartermaster, R. Gray; surgeon, Alex. Wylie.

Additional local changes were effected in 1842, when the townships of Mountain and Winchester were separated from the front townships to constitute the third battalion, but in 1852 the new district was made into two, Mountain being styled the third and Winchester the fourth battalion. The Militia Act of Canada was passed in 1855. By this act two classes of militia, active and sedentary, were created, each of the Canadas was divided into nine

military districts, and according to this arrangement Military Division No. 2 comprised Glengarry, Stormont, Dundas, Leeds and Grenville.

The following is a report of our militia for the year 1859: First battalion (Williamsburg), Lieut.-colonel A. G. Macdonell; service men, 726; reserve men, 187; total 913. Second battalion (Matilda), Lieut.-colonel, David Robinson; service men, 548; reserve men, 150; total. 698. Third battalion (Mountain), Lieut.-colonel, Edward Brouse; service men, 434; reserve, 35; total,469. Fourth battalion (Winchester), Lieut.-Colonel, John P. Crysler; service men, 549; reserve, 114; total, 663. These with the officers made a total strength of 2,983.

At that time there was but one volunteer company in the county, known as the First Volunteer Militia Rifle Company, of Williamsburg, with Captain James Holden in command. The armory was situated at Morrisburg and contained 50 minie rifles and accoutrements and 1,000 rounds of ball cartridges. The Dundas Courier of March 13, 1863, contains the following: "Yesterday Brigade Major Jackson arrived here for the purpose of inspecting the several volunteer compaines of our village (Morrisburg). In the evening a general muster was made at the Town Hall, there being present the First Williamsburg Rifles under command of Captain Holden, the Morrisburg Foot Artillery Company under command of Captain Rubidge, and Captain Rose's company of Light Infantry."

The Iroquois Artillery Company were conspicuous for a time. In 1865 they were inspected by Colonel Atcherley, who spoke complimentary of their excellent bearing. Referring to the Morrisburg and Ottawa artillery companies stationed at Fort Wellington in 1866 the Colonel reported: "These batteries have been here since last November, are in excellent order, and the officers are most zealous and enthusiastic."

Six regimental divisions constituted the Dundas militia in 1869, making an available force of 3,609 men. The captains were: N. N. Brouse, Sidney Doran, Isaac N. Rose, John Brouse, Joseph Hyndman, G. W. Bogart. For a number of years the only military organization with regimental headquarters in Dundas was the Reserve Militia, but our close connection with surrounding corps deserves some notice.

D. Squadron 4th Hussars, with headquarters at Glen Stewart, is under command of Major A. Binnington; captain, J. B. Coates; lieutenants, G. H. Irvine and A. G. Anderson. The 4th Hussars, organized April 30, 1875, have regimental headquarters at Kingston, with squadron headquarters at Kingston, Napanee, Loughborough and Glen Stewart. The officers of the regiment include lieut.-colonel Thomas Clyde; major (2nd in command), Urias H. Holmes; paymaster, J. P. Vrooman; quartermaster, R. E. Aiken; medical officer, H. R. Duff; veterinary officer, Edward Ming.

The 56th Grenville regiment (Lisgar Rifles) was organized April 12, 1867, regimental headquarters at Prescott, and company headquarters as follows: No. 1 Co., Prescott; No. 2, Iroquois; No. 3, Manotick; No. 4, Kemptville; No. 5, North Augusta; No. 6, Spencerville; No. 7, Metcalfe; No. 8, Lansdowne. Lieut.-Colonel John Butler Chickley is now in charge. The Iroquois Co. is under command of Capt. D. A. Macdonell.

The 59th Battalion Stormont and Glengarry Infantry was organized July 3, 1868. The early officers of the battalion were as follows: lieut.-col., D. Bergin; majors, D. B. McLennan, William S. Wood; No. 1 Co. (Cornwall), capt. D. McCourt; lieut., Bard Davey: ensign, George McMahon; No. 2 Co. (Cornwall), capt., G. Mattice; lieut., R. Smyth; ensign, John Smart; No. 3 Co. (Cornwall), capt., P. G. McLennan; ensign, Hy. Turner; No. 4 Co., (Lancaster), capt., A. B. McLennan; lieut., R. N. Macdonald; ensign, G. H. McDowell; No. 5 Co. (Williamstown), capt., John Barrett; lieut., John A. McDonald; ensign, John W. Grout; No. 6 Co. (Lunenburg), capt., Oscar Fulton; lieut., Cyril Archibald: No. 7 Co. (Dunvegan), capt., D. McDiarmid: lieut., D. J. McCuaig; ensign, John J. McCuaig; paymaster, John Copeland; adjutant, D. A. Macdonald; quartermaster, J. D. Amable; surgeon, Angus Macdonald, M. D.; assistant-surgeon, D. D. Smith, M.D. In 1872 the Farran's Point company was transferred from the 56th to the 59th regiment.

Lieut.-Col. J. H. Bredin, who succeeded D. Bergin in command of the battalion, began his military career about the time of the "Trent Affair." He was then attending college at Cobourg and upon the formation of a student company Mr. Bredin was elected ensign. In December, 1864, he secured second-class standing at the Military School, Toronto, under the 16th Regiment of the Line, and in May, 1865, obtained from the same institution a first-class certificate under the 47th regiment. He was the first cadet in Stormont county to receive this latter standing, the first in Glengarry being Duncan B. McLennan. In 1866 he was instrumental under the late Col. Bergin in raising Nos. 5 and 6 companies of the 59th; in May and June, 1870, during the Fenian trouble, he was in command of an outpost at the head of Cornwall canal; in 1875 was promoted to the rank of junior major in the 59th; in April, 1885, was appointed Lieut.-Col., which position he held for twelve years, resigning in 1897, having been faithfully connected with the militia for thirty-one years. The next commanding officer was Lieut.-Col. R. R. McLennan, succeeded by Lieut.-Col. G. Baker. The regimental headquarters of the 59th is at Cornwall, with company headquarters as follows: No. 1 Co., Cornwall; No 2, Cornwall; No. 3, Alexandria; No. 4, Finch township; No. 5, Farran's Point; No. 6, Williamstown; No. 7, Roxborongh township; No. 8, Maxville. The present officers are: Lieut.-col., H. A. Morgan; majors, R. Smith, A. G. F. Macdonald; Captains, George E. Gosling, A. A. Smith, H. W. Lumb, D. N. McLean, J. W. Bredin, H. A. Cameron, Francis Trousdale, J. A.

B. McLennan; lieutenants, J. S. Leitch, C. Ferguson, W. A. McCleave. The ordinary infantry uniform has been used by the regiment but this year (1904) there was adopted the uniform of the Scottish line regiment, consisting of scarlet doublet and tartan trews. There has also been established a pipe band wearing the Highland uniform of dark green doublet, kilt of McLennan tartan, and plaid of the Sunderland tartan, Glengarry bonnets.

WAR OF 1812-14—BATTLE OF CRYSLER'S FARM

The annals of war are replete with incidents of a romantic character, tales of bloodshed and times of domestic and national suffering. It has been said that "we sometimes win by losing," and judging by the results of many of the great national conflicts, the application of the saying seems to have been verified. What were the results of England's humiliation at the close of the American War of Independence? It would be unwise to attempt an answer, but one sequel of that sanguinary conflict was the settling of this part of Ontario by as heroic a band of people as ever braved the wilds of an unbroken wilderness.

The stereotyped causes of the war of 1812-14 are quite familiar. The ill effects wraught by the Berlin Decree and the retaliatory Orders-in-Council were supplemented by A merican lack of sympathy for British institutions. Canada's population, although small, proved a unit in withstanding the attacks of the enemy. At Queenston Heights the defeat of the Americans was decisive, but the loss of the brave Canadian stalwart, Major-General Sir Isaac Brock, caused deep and universal sorrow. General Brock had been an important figure in moulding Canada's future, a fact evidenced by the fine monument erected to his memory, which crowns the Niagara Heights. Among others who fell in that engagement was Brock's aide-de-camp, Colonel McDonell, of Glengarry, a noble young man whose life was full of promise.

Little of local significance occurred in the early part of the war. The enemy's attack on Brockville and the capture of Ogdensburg by the British were indicative of future events. Of the former Leavitt, the historian of Leeds and Grenville, says: "On the 6th February, 1813, Captain Forsyth, the American cammander at Ogdensburg, was induced by parties from this side of the line to make a descent upon Brockville, the report having been circulated that the American prisoners confined in the gaol there were being treated with severity. The raiding party consisted of Captain Forsyth's company and citizen volunteers, numbering all told about 200. They left Ogdensburg about nine o'clock in the evening, proceeding by sleighs to the rear of Morristown. They crossed the ice in two divisions, flank guards being despatched to each side of the town while the main body was stationed at Court

1 Monument at Crysler Farm battlefield. 2 Unveiling of Monument (see page 240). 3 Historic Bouck House, mentioned in connection with the battle. 4 John Frouts (a veteran of the battle). 5 Edward Shaver (a veteran of the battle). 6 John Strader (a veteran of the battle).

House square. Forsyth with a few men entered the gaol, demanded the keys, which were surrendered, and all the prisoners, except one charged with murder, liberated. A number of prominent citizens were taken prisoners and conveyed to Ogdensburg with the exception of Dr. Hubbell, who was paroled at Morristown. Among the prisoners were Major Carley, three captains and two lieutenants. The enemy took away one hundred and twenty muskets, twenty rifles, two casks of ammunition, and some other public stores. Private property was not molested. The excuse given for the expedition by American writers was that the Canadian force, stationed at Brockville (then known as Elizabethtown), had frequently crossed the river in the vicinity of Morristown and apprehended deserters. A few hours after the arrival of the prisoners at Ogdensburg two officers from Prescott visited the American headquarters and secured their parole with, we believe, the exception of Major Carley, who was subsequently exchanged."

This attack so aroused the British that retaliation soon resulted in a successful attack upon Ogdensburg. Of this event (Uncle) Jacob Brouse often related that as the river was frozen over at Prescott the British troops located at the fort there were drilled on the ice, each day proceeding a little nearer the American side. Finally one day the British general gave the order to charge, and with a cheer his men dashed into Ogdensburg, supprised the garrison, and captured the place. Of this action Mr. Leavitt says: "Early on the morning of the 22nd of February Leiut.-Colonel McDonnell marched the British force out upon the ice in two columns but not with the intention of making an attack. One column directed its attention to a point where a breastwork had been thrown up below the village of Ogdensburg; the other menaced the stone garrison at the upper portion of the village. The first and largest column marched directly into the village. Only a few shots were fired by the Yankees from the two cannon in that quarter, the enemy falling back across the Oswegatchie and joining the force under Forsyth, the Commander-in-Chief. Duncan Fraser and Jonas Jones were at this juncture despatched by Col. McDonnell under a flag of truce to the American headquarters at the stone garrison with a demand for an unconditional surrender. Forsyth's answer was, "Tell Colonel McDonnell there will be more fighting." The bearer of the reply had no sooner entered the ranks when the battle commenced. After a sharp encounter Forsyth was driven from his position and his order given to retreat to Thuber's Tavern, near Black Lake. Fifty-two prisoners were taken by the British and conveyed to Canada. The Americans lost five killed and eighteen wounded. Most of the prisoners were paroled; several were sent to Montreal where they were for a time confined, a few making their escape, and the balance exchanged. The British held possession of the village during the day, securing a large amount of public stores and munitions

of war. Before departing the barracks were burned and an attempt made to destroy the bridge.

The succeeding months however brought considerable success to the American arms, and finally a combined attack on Montreal was planned. To carry out that design General Wilkinson was to descend the St. Lawrence and join another division of the American army. Wilkinson and his men started eastward. By a strategic movement they succeeded in passing Kingston, where the commanding officer, Lieut-Colonel Pearson, was on duty. Fearing the guns at Prescott, Wilkinson landed his men on the American shore about two miles above the town and by a circuitous route marched south of Ogdensburg. Under cover of darkness the flotilla managed to pass Fort Wellington unnoticed and received the troops at the Red Mills some distance below. William Brouse used to relate that after the Americans regained their boats they wasted a deal of ammunition firing at stumps along the Canadian shore, evidently mistaking them for lurking sharp-shooters by the light of the moon. They were however unmolested until they reached Point Iroquois, where they were fired upon by a picquet, among whom were Messrs Jacob and Peter Brouse. A company of Dundas militia, about two hundred strong, under Captain Monroe, were stationed close at hand and quickly opened fire. The advance boats of the Americans hastily directed their course to the other side of the river. The main portion of the fleet under General Wilkinson, only a short distance up the river, reckoning what had happened, disembarked at Jacob Brouse's farm and proceeded eastward. About a mile below Iroquois (Matilda) they halted : they were soon joined by the other portion of the fleet and there the whole body remained from Sunday until Tuesday. During their stay they purchased from the farmers such necessaries as they required and paid for same in Spanish coin. The officers were courteous, and gave strict orders that the soldiers should respect the homes and household property of the farmers. When encamped there a British officer asked William Brouse to saunter down the road and see what the Americans were doing. He obeyed, returned and reported, and was rewarded with a dollar.

On the morning of Tuesday, Nov. 10th, the Americans proceeded down the front road, not wishing to embark until their boats had run Rapide du Plat. Their advance caused alarm. Many of the residents had taken to the woods, carrying bedding, food and other necessaries. Along the river was the house of one Burgoyne, where the British soldiers generally disembarked to march past the rapids. The little daughter of the home (afterwards Mrs. Stewart) was quite a favorite with the soldiers, who used to chat with her. Upon their arrival at this place the Americans ransacked the premises in the vain hope

of finding concealed military stores. Those who saw them on their march down the front classed them as a "ragged lot." Arriving at the store of one Glassford they freely helped themselves, in the absence of the clerks. The stock of boots and clothing was freely appropriated, while their old garments were left strewn over the floor. Soon after leaving this place they embarked and proceeded to a point about five miles below the site of the present town of Morrisburg, where they were met by another division of the American army under General Brown. In order to clear the way of any possible obstructions and also hoping to seize the British supplies, Brown with a considerable force was despatched by land to Cornwall. At Hoople's Creek he was opposed by the Glengarry militia, about 1,300 in number, under command of Major Dennis. The militia fired a few shots at the enemy, but being undisciplined and poorly armed an engagement was not ventured, while Brown pushed on to Cornwall, his boats having successfully run the Sault. During the attack, however, some of the Americans were wounded. One of these was left near the house of an old lady, Mrs. Hoople, who brought the wounded man in, cared for him till he died, and then had him decently buried. Some years later these facts were represented to the American government with the result that Mrs. Hoople received the sum of six hundred dollars.

The news of Brown's approach caused great excitement throughout Stormont and Glengarry and soon an expedition was despatched to Cornwall to secure the Government stores located there. The venture was successful and before the arrival of the Americans their expected booty had been removed via St. Andrews and Martintown to Coteau du Lac. The Highlanders then returned to their homes, delighted with the success of their mission. Referring to the Americans stay at Cornwall Judge Pringle wrote: "Brown's brigade occupied the front of lots 17, 18 and 19. The officers took possession of the farm houses. The men bivouaced in the fields. They helped themselves to the contents of the barns and granaries and to all the provisions they could lay their hands on. Every stick of fence on the farm was burned and diligent search was made for any valuables which might have been concealed in cellars or gardens. Mrs. Anderson's winter stock of preserves had been carefully hidden in one of the garden beds, but was discovered by some of the enemy, who prodded the ground with their iron ramrods. Fortunately the good lady's small stock of plate and jewelry was more successfully concealed."

After despatching Brown's regiment, Wilkinson had landed his force at Cook's Point. Cook's tavern was made the headquarters, while every farmer's house close at hand had soldiers billeted therein. The Americans were quite jubilant over their uninterrupted landing, the appearance of the country, and their hopes of future spoils.

During Wilkinson's voyage down the St. Lawrence he had been closely watched. Shortly after he had passed Kingston General Morrison with a small force set out in pursuit, and at Prescott was reinforced by a body of troops under command of Lieut.-Colonel Pearson. With a following then numbering 850 Morrison left Prescott and upon reaching the shore of Matilda encamped for the night, not far from Point Iroquois. On the morning of November 10th Morrison again sighted the enemy and during their journey eastward was able to keep an eye on them. A local writer, an authority on the subject, says: "Our forces hung on the rear of the invaders two or three days before the fight and it appears both armies marched down the road some distance below Iroquois. John Parlow saw them both pass his place. He was standing by the gate with his little son John beside him, the lad who twenty-five years later was severely wounded at the Windmill battle. When the British troops passed an officer enquired how long it was since the Americans had gone down. Mr. Parlow told him, but added: 'You needn't follow them for they are ten to your one.' The reply he got was, 'Never mind that, my man, we are not asking your opinion.' "

Upon arriving at Stata's Bay, near the old Williamsburg stage house, Morrison made a brief halt. During the interim a gunboat crossed to Hamilton (Waddington) where some supplies were seized and the barracks burned. That same evening upon learning that Wilkinson had landed Morrison dropped down to Monroe's (now Cook's) Bay and there landed his troops. The old Crysler house was made headquarters, and at a council of war held that night it was decided to give battle.

Early next morning (Nov. 11, 1813) the British were drawn up in battle array on a nine mile road leading north from the old Crysler house. The line of troops extended from the river to the woods. The site selected by Morrison was an excellent one. The road was well fenced on both sides with heavy cedar timber. To the east of this fence was a ravine, the banks of which proved a strong position for the smaller force. Soon the Americans were in battle formation, under command of Gen. Boyde, Wilkinson being indisposed.

Three of Morrison's horsemen rode down to a point just below the Bouck homestead and near the ravine. They were fired upon by the Americans, who however still failed to advance. Soon a skirmishing party from the British ranks, consisting chiefly of militia and Indians, was sent down from their left along the edge of the bush as far as a little house occupied by a widow and her daughter, a girl of eleven years. The house stood back in the field, near the bush and about midway between the opposing armies. Just before the engagement began a soldier came and told the inmates to go down cellar, as there was going to be a battle. This little house seemed to figure prominently, for after the arrival of the skirmishing party there it was from be-

hind the bake oven that the first shot was directed. It was fired by an Indian and was a signal for the advance of the American force.

Morrison's men at once took up their position on the west side of the ravine and calmly awaited the attack. The delay was brief. With commendable gallantry a force of the enemy's cavalry dashed up the bank in an unsuccessful endeavor to turn the British left. Supported by a column of infantry, they again attempted to reach the summit but were this time exposed to the fire of nearly the whole British line. As the fighting continued a well directed shell from one of the gunboats exploded in the midst of the enemy's force. Morrison at that moment ordered an advance. The fall of General Covington brought greater confusion to the enemy's ranks ; the British bayonets were displayed, and soon the enemy was in full retreat, and after experiencing some difficulty in launching hastily quit our shores. Such was the defeat of the Americans on Dundas soil, during an engagement which lasted about five hours, their loss being 93 killed and 237 wounded, while that of the British was 24 killed and 145 wounded.

But to return to the little house on the battlefield, the soldier who had warned the inmates of the action came back again and told them that the danger was over. Just in front of this house the Americans had passed in their advance and retreat and the number of dead and wounded was a gruesome sight, as witnessed by the little maiden who followed the soldier outside the house. The little girl—the heroine of the situation— was afterwards Mrs. John Harkness, of Matilda.

Of the strength of the opposing forces at Crysler's Farm we must make mention. That of the Americans has been variously estimated, but at any rate was between 2,500 and 3,000. The British force numbered about 900, and was constituted as follows: A portion of the 49th and 89th regiments, the crews of three gunboats, a company of Canadian Fencibles, part of a troop of Provincial Dragoons under Captain R. D. Fraser, two companies of the Canadian Voltigeurs, a party of militia under Lieutenant Samuel Anderson, and about 30 Indian warriors. Major Henry Merkley, of the Dundas militia, and captain Kerr, of the incorporated militia, were present and rendered good service during the action.

After the battle the Crysler house (Morrison's headquarters) was converted into an hospital and there side by side lay friend and foe. On the day following the engagement the burial of the dead took place. Mr. Croil remarks : "Fifty were buried in one huge grave on a sand knoll by the memorable nine-mile road, fifteen in another grave in the orchard by the riverside, thirty on the farm of the late Cephus Casselman, and the rest chiefly where they fell." Since then the plough has unearthed the skeletons of many of those

military martyrs who fought their last battle on that renowned November day, ninety years ago.

As to the result of this famous battle some American writers are biased in their reports and seek to attach but little importance to the event by having it labelled "indecisive." On the other hand, several able historians refer particularly to the engagement. Christie says: "This called the battle of Crysler's Farm is in the estimation of military men considered the most scientific military affair during the war, and when we consider the prodigious preparations of the American government for that expedition, with the failure of which their hopes of conquest vanished, the battle of Crysler's Farm may probably be classed as the most important and best fought that took place during the war."

A writer in a recent number of the Canadian Magazine thus refers to the battle: "The failure of Wilkinson's expedition was the greatest of the series of humiliations which American pride had to endure in the course of the war. From the magnitude of the preparations that had been made and the number of men employed success was reasonably to have been expected * * * * * a great danger had been averted and the last chance which the Americans had of successfully attacking Kingston or Montreal had passed away."

In 1848 medals commemorative of the battles at Detroit, Crysler's Farm and Chateauguay were struck by the British government. These were of silver, beautifully finished and engraved, each bearing the name of the soldier to whom it was presented. The following were awarded medals for service at Crysler's Farm : Charles Arkland, George Grant (sergeant), George Glass, Conrad Kintner, Joseph Langevin, Angus McKay, Louis Peltier, Guy Read, John Strader, Edward Shaver, John St. Etienne, Robert Thompson. From 1875 an annual pension of twenty dollars was given to the surviving militamen of Canada who served during the war of 1812-14. At that time the age of the pensioners varied from 74 to 103 years.

Just eighty-two years after the spilling of blood there a monument was erected by the Canadian government on the Crysler battlefield, lot 12, con 1, township of Williamsburg, now the property of Abram Vanallan. It is a plain obelisk, 38 feet high, appropriately engraved and prettily situated, while the cannon flanking either side are silent reminders that we are still on guard. On September 26, 1895, the monument was unveiled by Hon. John Graham Haggart. Many other distinguished personages were present. The day was ideal, thousands of visitors were in attendance, while military display, patriotic speeches, and stirring music amid the profusion of national emblems helped to quicken the pulse of patriotic people and render the mem-

ories of the famous battle as lasting as the pile of stone erected to mark the place of victory. Of those present on that historic occasion not the least notable were Samuel Crysler, aged 90, and George Weaver, aged 91, who heard the roar of battle and witnessed some of the movements on that occasion eighty-two years previous.

What impressive lessons our battlefields teach! We are glad that such places in our country are not legion, but we recognize none the less clearly that these battlefields are corner-stones in our national edifice. There is implanted in one a feeling of veneration and of awe when standing on historic ground, and more especially battlefields, the renown of which are recorded in history. Yet, in keeping with the maxim, "familiarity breeds contempt," those who live in close proximity to such places are inclined to disregard their historical significance. The shepherd on the hills near Thermopylæ is perhaps totally ignorant of Spartan gallantry. The peasant at work in the vicinity of Waterloo cares nothing for the triumph of Wellington, or the downfall of Napoleon; and likewise we in our little corner of Ontario are so intent on our daily pursuits that we can pass and repass the historic spot of Crysler's Farm without giving it a thought. Were we however to visit a foreign battlefield the memories and associations of the place would at once forcibly impress us. There is at the present day a certain stereotyped form of loyalty which is as hollow as a straw. To this we claim no allegiance, but if we learn to appreciate the labors of those who preceded us we shall be assured that the motto "Canada for Canadians" is not inappropriate. Our fathers adopted it, their loyalty inspired it, and we, their descendants, should regard it a sacred privilege to maintain it. History, which teaches by example, is our best philosophy. Those ties of sentiment which keep and preserve nations, as well as families, are more indissoluble bonds than national laws, and which if crystalized or made manifest in some substantial way lay the foundation of a nation's greatness.

The services of the militia of Dundas and sister counties deserve an honored place in history, and in no better way can we cherish the memory of those brave fellows than by paying tribute to the spot on which they fought and bled for their country. At the Crysler's Farm battle-ground the erection of a monument was a worthy act, but nothing further has been done. If on the anniversary of the battle some kind of gathering were instituted which would bring together on this landmark the descendants of those worthy heroes of earlier days, who could estimate its patriotic influence on this generation? Surely the people of eastern Ontario might move in this direction. Let a public demonstration be annually held.

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR OF 1812-14

Although in the history of this war our interest naturally centres in the Crysler's Farm battle, other events and incidents occurred along the frontier counties almost if not quite as deserving of mention in this chapter. Quoting from an authority on the subject, we are told that "in the early autumn of 1812 a brigade of boats laden with stores were making the journey from Montreal to Kingston. They were directed by a military escort, which included a flank company of the Dundas militia under Captain Ault. A short distance above Point Iroquois they were attracted by a body of Americans who with a gunboat and Durham boat had come down from Ogdensburg and landed on Toussant's Island. Several companies of the Dundas and Grenville militia soon arrived and compelled the Americans to evacuate their new position.

"In October, 1813, another brigade of twelve batteaux was despatched from Cornwall for the purpose of distributing supplies at western points. At the head of Rapide du Plat they halted for the night, but before morning their boats and supplies were seized by the Americans and carried across the river. This raid whetted the Americans desire for booty and in a few weeks a line of supply boats under military escort set out from Montreal to ascend the St. Lawrence, but an American force posted on Ogden's Island having noticed the approaching convoy decided to 'bag the game.' Suspecting danger the British brought their boats to a halt. The supplies destined for Prescott were landed, the services of the farmers in the vicinity were secured and before midnight the stores were all placed in wagons, by which manner they were to be taken to Prescott, while the boats were to return to Cornwall. Suddenly a messenger arrived and reported the presence of 500 American dragoons. The loaded wagons were removed some distance from the river where they delayed for a time before proceeding to Prescott. Instructions were given to those in charge of the boats to drop down the river as far as Hoople's Creek, while the handful of militia, already worn out with fatigue, started eastward to meet the foe. Arriving at the Doran farm they sighted the enemy and at once concealed themselves. As the Americans drew near a well directed fire from the British killed eleven and wounded several. The enemy fled to their boats and recrossed to their own side of the river, while our militia marched to Hoople's Creek, joined the flotilla awaiting them, and proceeded to Cornwall.

"During the winter following the battle of Crysler's Farm a section of the American army had made their headquarters at Malone, N. Y. The British determined in this instance to take the aggressive, and plans for an attack were formulated. About one hundred sleighs were pressed into service, and on the morning of February 19, 1814, the party left Edwardsburg. Arriving at Salmon river in the evening they fired the barracks and proceeded to

The Original McIntosh Red Apple Tree and its founder, the late Allen McIntosh.

Famous Windmill, east of Prescott.

Malone, where they discovered that the Americans had already taken a hurried departure, leaving behind them a large quantity of stores and ammunition. Our troops had an easy victory. The supplies were secured and brought to the Government storehouse at Cornwall. A cask of whiskey constituted part of the booty, and occasionally during the journey a soldier would approach unobserved, bore a hole in the hogshead with his bayonet, fill the gallon jug and then return to his comrades."

Many personal incidents are cited as having occurred during those stormy times. The following is related by Mr. Croil: "Samuel Adams, of Edwardsburg, who with his father acted as bearers of despatches from Montreal to Kingston, was in the vicinity of Crysler's on the day of the battle. Having no particular duty assigned him by the officer in command he resolved to tarry to make himself useful if possible and at all events to see the fun. Accordingly in the morning he left the British lines and making a detour through the second concession came out to the river at Ranney's farm, in the rear of the American army. Just as he reached the King's road, which at that time followed the margin of the river, a troop of the enemy's cavalry that had been quartered at Louck's inn dashed up at full speed. Resistance and flight being alike out of the question, he threw himself down behind an old log which barely served to conceal him from the horsemen, who in their hurry passed within a few feet without observing him. He had not time to congratulate himself upon his narrow escape, before the noise of accoutrements warned him of the approach of a party on foot and caused him to repent the rashness of his adventure. He kept close to his lair until he should ascertain their numbers, and soon discovered that his alarm was caused by a brace of American officers in dashing uniforms, who were leisurely sauntering up the road, their swords dangling on the ground, and a pair of pistols in the belt of each. Adams felt quite relieved that the odds were only two to one and at once made up his mind to capture both of them. Leaving his ambuscade he planted himself in front of them and levelling his musket with an air of determination, summoned them to surrender their arms or their lives. To his surprise they surrendered at discretion, and arming himself with their pistols, for his musket was unloaded, he marched them back to the woods and with his prize reached headquarters in time to take part with the militia in the battle."

Mr. Leavitt gives the following as related by Richard Holmes, of Kitley: "When war was declared in 1812, among the volunteers who were ordered to retreat at Brockville was one Andrew Fuller, who, finding that he was to be away from home for some time, resolved to repair thither. He called upon Sergeant McSween and asked permission, but was told that it was against orders. Fuller, whose ideas of military discipline were somewhat crude, de-

clared that he would go. As he attempted to depart McSween ordered him to halt ; Fuller laughed but did not obey the command. McSween seized his musket and fired, killing the unfortunate man almost instantly. At the time of Forsyth's capture of Brockville McSween was confined in gaol and was the only prisoner not liberated by the Americans. McSween was subsequently tried for the murder of Fuller, convicted and sentenced to be hanged, but was after a time released."

During the war Captain Forsyth made a descent upon Gananoque, which at that time consisted of a few houses besides the residences of Col. Stone, Captain Braddish and Seth Downs, and one small log house on the east side of the river. Colonel Stone was particularly obnoxious to the Americans, being a prominent U. E. Loyalist and a staunch defender of British interests. The Americans landed at Sheriff's Point, marched down to the village and took peaceable possession. They surrounded the residence of Col. Stone but failed to find him. Hearing some person moving upstairs, one of the soldiers fired in that direction. The ball took effect in the hip of Mrs. Stone, making a severe but not dangerous wound. Imagining that they had killed the colonel they immediately departed. Forsyth in his report to the American authorities gives a glowing account of the capture of Gananoque and the destruction of the Government stores at that place. Hiel Sliter, a local authority, stated that the stores consisted of half an ox, and some old blankets and bed ticks, all of which were burned by the aggressive Yankees. At the time of the raid Mrs. Stone had in her possession a considerable sum in gold. This was thrown into a barrel of soap and thus saved from the enemy.

Again the story is disclosed that Major Merkley, of the Dundas militia, while being hotly pursued by a party of Americans had the misfortune to be thrown from his horse. He soon took leg bail and reached the house of Mrs. Roberts, who proved his salvation by concealing him in the cellar, while the soldiers passed the place to continue their vain pursuit. The Major's horse was afterwards found grazing in the woods near by.

REBELLION OF 1837-8—BATTLE OF THE WINDMILL

Canada's colonial childhood stemmed more than one adverse current, and the year of the accession to the throne of our late beloved Queen was one of those seasons of political strife. We cannot tarry here to apply the historic microscope, but the abuses of the Family Compact and the desire for responsible government were subjects of discontent. From a local standpoint the Johnstown District was the theatre of action. There meetings were held by the disciples of Mackenzie, whose efforts met bitter opposition from Ogle R. Gowan and others. The contest waxed keener until Mackenzie and his

followers united in a mad attempt to capture Little York. While these demonstrations met with the apparent disapproval of the American government yet along their frontier existed secret resorts known as hunters' lodges, the object of which was to further Republican institutions. Historian Leavitt, to whom we are indebted for much data in this connection, tells us that on February 12, 1838, Mackenzie addressed a meeting in Ogdensburg. Cannons were fired by the citizens in honor of their guest, while some of the residents of Prescott who crossed the river were illegally arrested and detained over night. On May 29th the British steamer, Sir Robert Peel, while taking on wood at a wharf in the Lake of the Thousand Islands, was seized by a body of rebels, their leader being the notorious "Bill" Johnson. The crew and passengers were driven ashore, the boat plundered of its valuables and then set on fire. About 5 o'clock the following morning the steamer Oneida arrived and rescued the passengers. The Governor of New York and the Canadian government each offered a reward for the arrest of the perpetrators of the act.

On Sunday, Nov. 11th, the 25th anniversary of the battle of Crysler's Farm, two steamers, the Charlotte, of Toronto, and the Charlotte, of Oswego, lashed side by side, descended the river, arriving at Prescott about 2 a.m. of Monday, the 12th. As they drifted along unusually close to the shore their approach was noticed by the sentries, who quickly informed Colonel Young. After several ineffectual attempts to make fast to Fraser's wharf the vessels separated. One of them crossed the river and grounded in the delta of the Oswegatchie; the other dropped down the St. Lawrence and anchored in mid-stream opposite the windmill. This structure which has gained notoriety stands about a mile east of Prescott upon a prominent bluff known as Windmill Point. It was built in 1822 by a Mr. Hughes, a West India merchant, but as a grist mill it had not proven a success. For many years it served as a lighthouse, its height and location rendering it conspicuous. Its circular stone walls, pierced with small windows, admirably served the purposes of a fort during the progress of the battle. The buildings and residences in the vicinity were chiefly of stone, while the margin of the river being overgrown with scrubby trees afforded an excellent place of concealment. There the brigands landed and began fortifying the mill and adjacent premises under the direction of one Von Schoultz, a Polish exile.

Early on Monday morning a small steamer, the Experiment, was sent down from Brockville to assist in repelling the invaders.. The American steamer, the United States, had been seized by the Patriots and employed in carrying men and ammunition to the Canadian shore. As she was returning on her last trip a well directed shot from the little Experiment entered the wheel-house and decapitated the pilot, a young man by the name of Solomon

Foster. Up to this time the whole force at Prescott consisted of thirty-five effective men of the Lancaster (Glengarry) Highlanders under Captain George Macdonell; four small companies, 1st and 2nd battalions of Grenville militia; a few men of an independent company organized by Captain Jessup, and fifty of the townsmen under Captain McMillan, amounting altogether to about 150 rank and file. On Monday night there arrived Lieut-Colonel Gowan with a detachment of the Ninth Battalion Incorporated Militia, and from Kingston came the steamers Victoria and Cobourg, having on board a party of seventy marines and regulars. Early on Tuesday morning came a detachment of the Dundas militia.

Soon the British and Canadian forces were lined up and the attack opened so effectually that the enemy were again and again dislodged from their concealed quarters and finally sought refuge in their citadel, the windmill, and other stone buildings near by. While the action was in progress the 2nd Stormont militia arrived. On Tuesday afternoon a barn, which had afforded shelter to the British, was burned by the enemy. On Wednesday an armistice was arranged and for a time each party was engaged in burying the dead. Thursday saw but little action. The brigands within the windmill maintained a desultory fire, while the British were awaiting reinforcement of larger guns. Shortly after noon on Friday their hopes were realized by the arrival of three steamers, having on board four companies of the 83rd regiment of the line and a detachment of the Royal Artillery with three 24 pounders. The latter were quickly utilized in conjunction with the armed boats on the river under Captain Sandom, and the effect was so great that the rebels soon deserted the stone houses to join their brethren in the mill. Within thirty minutes from the time the cannonade began a white flag was seen to wave from the tower. No attention was paid to it for a time, the volleys continued to pour in upon them, and the buildings in the vicinity of the mill were set on fire, the whole scene presenting a terrible spectacle in the prevailing darkness. At length the firing ceased and the rebels marched out. Von Schoultz and others were found concealed among the bushes. One hundred and ten prisoners surrendered while possibly fifty had previously been taken prisoners. At the trial which followed Von Shoultz was defended by John A. Macdonald, a young lawyer, it being his first case. As a result of this trial twelve rebels, including the leader, were convicted and hanged.

After the engagement there were discovered in the mill several hundred kegs of powder, a large quantity of cartridges, pistols, swords, two hundred stands of arms of superior design and a flag of finest silk texture, having inscribed on it a spread eagle surmounted by one star, and beneath were the words, "Liberated by the Onondaga Hunters." As to the loss sustained

by each of the opposing forces, it is believed that about forty of the rebels were slain, among whom were three officers, and in the pocket of one of them was found a paper containing a list of proscribed persons in Prescott who were to have suffered death. The British lost two officers and eleven rank and file killed, and four officers and sixty-three men wounded. Each of the wounded received a life pension of £20 annually. The officers slain were Lieutenant Johnston of the 83rd regiment, who fell within sixty yards of the mill, and Lieutenant Dulmage of the first battalion Grenville militia. The wounded officers were, lieut.-colonel Gowan, lieut.-colonel Parker, lieutenant Parlow, of the Dundas militia, and lieutenant A. McDonnell, of the Glengarry Highlanders. Of the Dundas militia four were killed and seven wounded. Among the slain were Jeremiah Bouck, of Matilda; while in the list of wounded who later received pensions were lieut. Parlow, previously mentioned, and William Errington, of Matilda.

Few indeed are the surviving veterans of the troubles of '38. One of these, Peter Roberts, of Iroquois, recalls many details of interest relative to those hostile days and of the unusual stir along our frontier. In the vicinity of Matilda George Brouse visited the homes of Sandy Burnside and others to secure teams for service. Each call was heartily obeyed and that same night the journey to Prescott was undertaken. Upon arriving at Johnstown the men abandoned the wagons, retreated from the front about one mile and then by a circuitous route landed west of the windmill about daylight. William Lennox, lately deceased, was among the wounded in the Windmill action, and although his claim for a pension was presented no material recognition of it resulted. This and similar instances reminds us of the lack of appreciation shown by our Federal and Provincial governments of these men, the brave volunteers of 1837-8. The writer regrets that it is impossible to furnish the names of those from Dundas who so loyally responded as no list is extant at the militia department. In a letter received from the office of the Dominion Archivist he says: "The officers and men of the Dundas militia who took part in the battle of the Windmill, near Prescott, in November, 1838, belonged to a corps named the "Embodied Dundas Militia," and were 400 strong. They were drawn from the first and second regiments Dundas militia and embodied for six months under the command of Lieut.-Col. John Crysler. It is impossible for me to give you the names of the men who took part in this battle."

During those months of warlike demonstration the town of Cornwall was well guarded, the garrison consisting of the first and second Stormont militia under Col. P. Vankoughnet and Col. D. E. McDonald, respectively; a company of Dragoon Lancers under command of Major Jarvis (afterwards Judge Jarvis); a field battery commanded by Capt. Pringle (father of the late

Judge Pringle); an independent company of volunteers commanded by Capt. George Crawford, and two Glengarry regiments, one commanded by Col. Chisholm, the other by Col. (Greenfield) Macdonell. This force was under the direction of Col. C. B. Turner.

Along our eastern frontier the first excitement was the news that the steamer Henry Brougham and crew had, on Nov. 2, 1838, been seized by the rebels at Beauharnois. Among the passengers was D. E. McIntyre, then an army surgeon, later sheriff of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry; Donald McNicol, of Williamstown; John S. McDougall, Duncan McDonell and Martin Carman, of Cornwall. Some companies of the Glengarry and Stormont militia were despatched to Beauharnois; scarcely any fighting occurred, as the French quickly dispersed, leaving the prisoners to their freedom, which they had been deprived of for several days. During that period they had been moved from place to place and at the time of the attack were confined in the priest's house, through which a few stray bullets flew, fortunately without injury to anyone. From what can be learned the march of the militia though the French settlement on their way to Beauharnois was characterized by wanton destruction of property. They burned buildings and seized many horses in the district and hence it was often said they began the journey as infantry and landed in Beauharnois as cavalry.

THE FENIAN RAIDS

The Fenians, styling themselves "Liberators of Ireland," caused some trouble along our frontier in 1866. To meet this danger ten thousand Canadian volunteers were called for and in the course of twenty-four hours that number was exceeded. Among the loyal Canadians who responded was the Queen's Own, a Toronto volunteer corps, composed of college students and other patriotic young men of that city, some of whom gave up their lives in driving the invaders from the Niagara peninsula. An attack on Prescott and subsequent advance to Ottawa was nipped in the bud at the former place by the presence of a considerable force of volunteers, including two companies from Dundas, while the placing of a British gunboat on the river reminded the invaders that the liberties of Ireland must be otherwise sought. The Fenians then moved eastward to Malone and vicinity, and an attack on Cornwall was expected, but the presence of three thousand troops there again vanquished their hopes. After some further demonstration in the Eastern Townships the annoyance was removed by the interference of the United States government, who awakened to the fact that from their shores war was being made on a friendly nation.

Another Fenian scare occurred on May 24th, 1870, and Cornwall was again filled with soldiers. The force consisted of the 59th Cornwall Battalion, 18th

Hawkesbury, 41st Brockville, the Ottawa Garrison Artillery and Field Battery and the Iroquois Garrison Artillery, 1,027 men in all. For a few days excitement ran high, but the routing of the Fenians at Pigeon Hill and Trout River taught them that campaigning in Canada was not the holiday they had anticipated.

Fenian Raid medals were distributed in 1900. Each medal is of heavy silver, of the regular British army medal pattern, prettily designed, with red and white silk ribbon attached ; the heavy silver clasp bears the date and the words, "Fenian Raid," and on the rim of the medal the name of the recipient. According to information furnished by the Militia Department the following are the names of those who have received medals for service with the Iroquois Garrison Artillery in 1866 : W. Millar, F. Rourke, C. I. Shaver, W. C. Hartle, E. Serviss, S. I. Boyd, D. Armstrong, W. Jennack, C. Z. Skinner, J. Price, S. Morris, J. F. Macdonell, J. Lahue, N. Burley, G. Shaver, T. Warren, J. A. Stewart, D. Armstrong, John Black, A. Grant, J. Kane, E. McRobie, E. Strader, T. Campbell, W. A. Warren, A. Eamon, W. Moore, T. Tuergeon.

The following names appear in the active service pay-sheet of the Morrisburg Garrison Artillery in 1866 : (Captain) Rubidge, Carman, Robertson, Brice, Moore, Winegard, Tallon, Fawks, Pyper, Heagle, Hughes, Froats, Sherbenant, Coutlee, S. Hopper, C. Hopper, Hall, Hunter, Igoe, Jamieson, Jackson, Loper, Lane, Laporte, McAphee, McGillvary, McDonnell, Snyder, Stanger, Armstrong, Alaria, Brendstetter, A. Castleman, L. Castleman, Cooper, Cowdney, Colligan, Cook, Flynn, Gordon, Gutherie, Halpen, Hughes, N. Holmes, A. Holmes, Mackey, G. Merkley, M. Merkley, S. Merkley, Mayer, J. Porteous, A. Porteous, Rice, Smith, J. Sherbenant, D. Shaver, G. Shaver, Stata, Stewart, D. Simpson, J. Simpson, Roberts, Sayers.

BOER-BRITISH WAR

To every Canadian the cause of that bitter struggle is familiar. The insolent treatment of eighty thousand of Her Majesty's subjects could not longer be endured. British justice must prevail. The war barometer rose and fell until finally came President Kruger's astounding ultimatum, which meant war in the Transvaal. Canada, the fairest colony of Great Britian, cheerfully responded to the Empire's call. From Victoria to Charlottetown, our young men, the very flower of Canada, hastened to offer their services, and we are glad that in that great national crisis old Dundas bore well her part. In the following paragraphs we make reference to those who took part:

J. Lorne Bouck, son of R. M. Bouck, of Morrisburg, was residing in Montreal at the outbreak of the war. Leaving a lucrative situation he secured a place on the first contingent. He served loyally during his enlistment, took part in many engagements aud returned home with other members of the

contingent. After spending a few months with his parents and friends he again enlisted for service on the S. A. C. force and went to South Africa, where he has since remained.

John Major, born in South Mountain, March 9, 1872, entered military life in 1891, going to Kingston, where he served three years in "A" Battery. In 1897 he took a course at Toronto military school, and in October, 1899, enlisted with the first Canadian contingent for South Africa, going out as a sergeant. He saw service there and arrived home November 1, 1900. In April, 1901, he went to Halifax where he served one year garrison duty; enlisted in the 3rd C. M. R., and on August 9, 1902, arrived home from his second voyage to the scene of war.

H. B. McGee, of Iroquois, saw service in South Africa, although at the time of his enlistment he was absent from this county. In the land of the veldt and kopje he spent sixteen months in active service and three months on the mounted police force. In common with many of his fellows Mr. McGee is the holder of two medals, the Queen's and King's, respectively.

Wm. Vanallen, one of the youngest Canadians to serve in the Boer war, was born in 1884. During his youth he resided at Vancamp, and later at Mountain, where his father, W. S. Vanallen, the well known agent, conducted business. Will was prominent in sporting circles, being an active member of the Mountain football team. When quite young he joined the militia, and at the age of eighteen had attained the rank of sergeant in No. 4 Company 56th Regiment, Lisgar Rifles, when he enlisted as a member of the 3rd Canadian Mounted Rifles.

Isaac Shea, a young man of Irish descent, who at the time of the war was residing near Winchester, Ont., enlisted and went to the front. He was a member of the second Canadian contingent.

Alexander Wm. C. Munro, son of Geo. A. Munro, of Chesterville, was a member of the fourth contingent as a private. Previous to his enlistment he was engaged in business at Montreal. He recently received his certificate for a land grant of 160 acres in New Ontario, in return for his service to King and country.

Mathew Carlyle, son of George Carlyle, of Morewood, was residing in western Canada during the Boer-British war. He enlisted in the fourth contingent, proceeded to the scene of trouble, but did not see active service owing to the termination of hostilities.

S. M. Liezert, now of Vancamp, was at Cranbrook, B. C., when the call to arms came. He enlisted in 1901, as a member of the second C. M. R., leaving Halifax Jan. 28, 1902, on a voyage of 28 days to Durban. He was in several

OUR BOYS IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

Alex. W. C. Munro.
Wm. Vanallen.
John Major.
H. B. McGee.
Jas. G. Stephenson.
A. E. Ault.
L. W. R. Mulloy.
Capt. D. A. Macdonell.
G. H. Irvine.
J. Lorne Bouck.
S. M. Liezert, Jr.
D. E. Beach.

actions, including the Hart's River fight, where he was wounded. From the Imperial Government he receives a pension of 36 cents per day—but a slight remuneration for physical sacrifice.

A. E. Ault, son of the late I. R. Ault, was born at Aultsville in 1869. He enlisted as a private in the South African war, but was promoted to Troop Sergeant in the field. He served under General Hutton during 1900 in the Royal Canadian Dragoons, Col. F. L. Lessard commanding. Sergeant Ault participated in forty-four engagements great and small, including fifteen general engagements, some of which were Brantford, Vet River, Zand River, Diamond Hill, Wetpoort and Belfast. He received a five barred war medal, Belfast, Diamond Hill, Johannesburg, Orange Free State and Cape Colony.

James George Stephenson, of Morewood, Ont., enlisted in March, 1901. After being on duty about a year in the dark continent he succumbed to an attack of enteric fever. Through the kindess and liberality of the people of Morewood and vicinity a monument was erected to his memory on the Public school grounds. At the unveiling, which was performed by A. Broder, M. P., a large crowd was present, and the day was unique in the history of the place. On behalf of the memorial committee, Mr. Broder presented the monument to S. S. No. 12, Winchester, which called forth a fitting reply from John McCormick, secretary of the school board. The monument is in the form of a red granite broken column, erected on two massive grey granite bases, and bears the following inscription: "Erected by the citizens of Morewood to the memory of James George, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Stephenson, of Morewood, Ont., who died at Pretoria, South Africa, on March 13, 1902, while engaged in defence of the Empire on the S. A. C. in the Boer war, aged 24 years, 9 months and 4 days."

G. H. Irvine, of Hainsville, Ont., was on April 25, 1902, appointed 1st Lieut. in the sixth regiment Canadian Mounted Rifles for service in South Africa. This regiment together with the third, fourth and fifth constituted the fourth contingent. Two vessels were chartered to carry this contingent, one of these, the Windifredian, leaving Halifax May 16th. During the voyage Lieut. Irvine was placed in charge of 45 men and 50 horses. Two funerals occurred at sea, one that of a sailor who succumbed to pneumonia; the other a soldier who met death by accident while hoisting hay up a hatchway. The horses suffered most, twenty-seven dying at sea. On June 16th Durban was reached and the trip up country as far as Newcastle was made. Peace having been proclaimed the men were there ordered into camp. Leaving Durban on July 2, 1902, per S. S. Cestrian, the journey homeward was uneventful but pleasant.

Captain D. A. Macdonell, of Iroquois, a member of the second Canadian contingent, says of his voyage to the theatre of war: "The battery to which I

had the honor to belong entrained at Ottawa on January 15, 1900. Arriving at Halifax the men were quartered in the armories for a few days before embarking on the transport Laurentian which left Halifax Sunday, January 21st. Three days after leaving port gun drill was commenced, and to many of us, myself included, the work was new. Upon our arrival at Cape Town the news of the several recent reverses told us that our opportunity to participate in the struggle had come. The battery was detained at the Cape for a few days when we were sent up country." For some years before going to South Africa Mr. Macdonell was connected with the Canadian militia, being honored with the commission of Captain in the 56th Grenville Regiment, Lisgar Rifles. He went to South Africa as a gunner in "D" Battery R. C. A., where he received a commission in the Royal Berkshire Regiment, in the Imperial service, in which capacity he nobly served until the close of hostilities. At the close of the war he accompanied his regiment to Egypt, and was stationed at Alexandria until his return to Canada. Capt. Macdonell appears to have inherited his ardent patriotism and love of military life. James Macdonell was a sergeant in Sir John Johnston's regiment during the Revolutionary War, and at its close settled on what was later known as the Macdonell homestead, east front, Matilda. His successor was Capt. Alex. Macdonell, father of the subject of this sketch, who raised a company and served through the Fenian troubles in 1866.

L. W. R. Mulloy, a hero of the Boer-British war, whose name and valor have resounded throughout the Empire, was born in Dundas county, and is a son of George Mulloy and his wife, Mary Redmond. During service in South Africa Trooper Mulloy received a wound which robbed him of his sight, but in that fight he won the medal which is given solely for "distinguished conduct in the field." While in England his manly bearing and true moral courage brought him prominently into public notice. Referring to his famous Liverpool speech, particularly the sentiment expressed, "For me the past has no regret," The London Telegraph said: "If anything was needed to crown the signal honors won by the Dominion in the war it would be the Spartan speech of Trooper Mulloy, which swept the audience at Liverpool with passionate enthusiasm." The following narrative of his experiences in the war has been kindly contributed by Mr. Mulloy for this volume:

Winchester, Ont., September 19, 1904.

DEAR SIR,—

In answer to your request for a letter on my experiences in the late Boer war, I may state that I cannot hope to include anything like a detailed account of my "army life." I can perhaps give a short sketch, closing with an account of the fight in which I was wounded, which you particularly wished I should relate.

In the dark days of the late war, during those terrible first days when our national flag was being dragged in the dust of humiliation and defeat, the patriotic hearts of Canadians beat strong and high. As reverse succeeded reverse with startling rapidity the danger of outside international complications grew greater. It was seen that unless the tide of events quickly turned the ominous lowering clouds about us might break in all their jealous fury, threatening our very existence as a nation. There was no denying the unspoken call from the mother country. Everyone felt it, and there was a general feeling of relief when a second offer of aid was made by the Canadian government. The tens of thousands who gladly pushed forward to offer themselves for service proved that Canadians have strong arms and willing hearts, and a tendency to forget selfish interests in times of national danger.

War is of course deplored by all sensible people as a great evil. It is admitted, however, that greater evils are possible, such as the destruction of any of those principles of equity, justice and liberty, which underlie civilization as we see it to-day. There are times when it is as much a man's duty to go to war as it would be his duty to protect his family in case they should be attacked. When therefore reverses threatened the continuance of an empire of which I proudly claimed citizenship, and whose influence I knew to be always for the extension of civil liberty and higher civilization, I concluded that my duty was to offer myself.

I was at this time filling the position of principal in the school at Navan, a small hamlet a few miles east of Ottawa. I intended entering the university the following fall. After giving the situation careful and calm consideration I decided to obey the call of my higher nature. To decide was to act, and so strenuously did I apply myself to the carrying out of my plan that I was successful in obtaining a position in the little group of ten men the total complement from the Ottawa district. After this preparatory step, I went home to obtain the consent of my friends. Needless to say it was granted, and farewells being over I rejoined the little company of Ottawans. I do not remember ever seeing ten happier fellows than we the night we took the solemn oath "to pursue Her Majesty's enemies to the death wherever we found them, whether on land or sea." We proceeded to Montreal where mobilization was in progress. After receiving our new uniforms we began to learn of drill and regular army discipline. With drill most of us had previous experience, which was more than could be said for the forlorn members of the "Awkward Squad." With discipline, however, standing for its full significance in the regular army, I venture to assert that none of us could boast even a previous bowing acquaintance. Not that I had anything to complain of, for during my eleven months in the army my name was never entered on the defaulters' sheet. This was due I admit not so much to good

conduct as to good fortune and a certain bit of native philosophy, which always reminded me that it was easier to go around or over a stone wall than to collide with it. There is only one way to approach either a thoroughly bad mule or a tyrannical officer. The latter is only approachable by a subordinate when he is asleep, when if proper meekness be shown no harm need be expected, while all army men agree that the only safe way to approach the former is to descend upon him from a baloon. The mule has only one way of coming at you and that is through the exercise of his prehensile hind legs. while the officer has ways and means innumerable at his disposal. Thus of the two I prefer every time to take chances with the four legged animal.

Discipline on the raw recruit usually sits hard. This is to be expected, and no reasonable man would wish to see the management of an army undertaken without discipline. It is the harsh, tyrannical and frequently unjust manner in which it is administered that makes it often distasteful to the self respecting recruit. This is frequently the result of placing almost unlimited power over subordinates in the hands of men who too often lack the natural intelligencee to use it discreetly. To be cursed roundly for falling into line one minute late goes hard, especially when the tardiness on one's part has been caused by some circumstances over which he has no control. If he should attempt to explain he usually receives "Shut up, sir," accompanied possibly by a stamp of the foot. A second glance, however, at this seemingly harsh treatment shows it to be in the main absolutely necessary. If poor shifty excuses were allowed the Sergeant would occupy most of his time in hearing them. Thus no allowance is made and men are taught to be prompt at the call of duty. All good soldiers love strict discipline, for if it be rightly administered it deals with all alike and usually chafes only the shiftless or insubordinate. When, however, discipline becomes the cover for gross, flagrant injustice the self respecting soldier cannot but dislike it. Army reform schemes are all right in there place, but in my opinion the man who brings in a system of examination for officers and non-commissioned officers wherein courage, intelligence and manliness are the primary qualifications, will have brought to the British army a great boon of which it has long stood in need. It is well known that courage is usually found in some degree in men and officers of all ranks but it is not invariably associated with the other two attributes.

From Montreal we went to Quebec, and after spending a week at the old fortress we proceeded to Halifax. Here we were introduced to our horses and the mysteries of the military saddle were unfolded to our minds. After several lessons on the wonderful art of placing the saddle on the horse's back we were allowed to saddle for a ride. It is well known that the new beginner

in the saddle has a tendency to grip his horse's side with his heels for support. Accordingly, as a precautionary measure spurs were left off on the occasion of our first ride. One lad, who boasted to his officer that he had been on the trail out west, begged to be allowed to retain his glittering heel accoutrement. The officer refused, and we proceeded on our ride. After walking the horses around, interspersed with such practice as mounting and dismounting, we turned towards the stables. The horse of the would-be-cowboy became somewhat unmanageable and began to trot. Only those who have had the experience of learning to ride know the startling sensation of the first "trot." To the cavalry recruit there is nothing in his new life which has such a tendency to rattle him both mentally and physically. In this instance as the horse started to trot the poor recruit for a moment or two retained his erect bearing, then losing his military seat and his rifle about the same time, his back bowed until his chin nearly rested on his horse's mane and with his feet clinging desperately to the flanks of his now terrified steed, he started across the plain at breakneck speed, his long black cavalry cloak floating back on the crisp January breeze like a pennon of distress. His horse was finally stopped and the officer riding up to him with a glance of recognition in his eye said sternly: "Young man, if you had had spurs on, you'd have been in H---- now." Gradually we became accustomed to the saddle. Of the fine art of saddle-packing or preparing for "kit inspection" upon short notice when you have only partial equipment on hand and when you are compelled to borrow from your neighbor to make up the deficiency, I shall not here speak, suffice to say that we soon got well into line and in five weeks were considered ready for embarkation for the front. We embarked on board the old Milwaukee and after a voyage of thirty-one days arrived off Table Bay on which is situated the city of Cape Town.

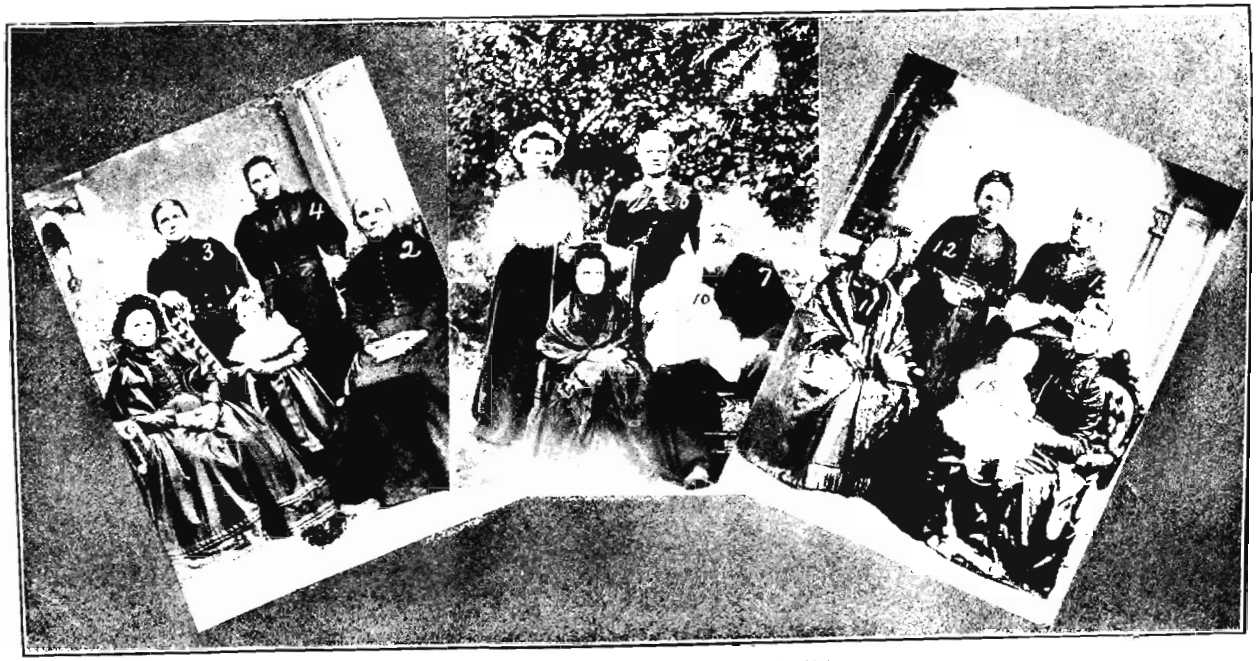
After ten days at Cape Town we entrained for the front. We joined the field force at Bloemfontein and were in the main advance from this point on. In the fighting before Kronstadt, Johannesburg and Pretoria my regiment took its full share. In the three days fight at Diamond Hill following immediately the fall of the Dutch Capital we also took an active part. For a month or so after this fight our brigade helped to make up several "flying squadrons" whose chief business seemed to be getting out of touch with the commissary department. About the eighth of July General Botha made a determined attempt as if to retake the Capital. He was met southeast of Johannesburg by the forces of Pole-Carew. General Hutton, who commanded our brigade, assisted in the latter. After eight days of desultory fighting Botha attempted to turn Pole-Carew's left flank. General Hutton and his force were sent to check this move. It was during the poceedings of this day that I received the wound which resulted in the loss of my sight, and I shall

attempt a description of our part in the fight. We were in the saddle early that morning. Soon after sunrise the rumble of distant guns told us that the "game" was still on. A little later the booming of big guns only a couple of miles distant informed us that "things were coming our way," so to speak. We had been sent out to hold a ridge south of our camp. On the grassy crest of this ridge we were enjoying the kindling rays of the sun after the chilly night passed under insufficient blankets. Our horses were at the bottom of the slope behind us, guarded by the horse-holders. Most of the men were smoking, their rifles pushed out in front of them on the grass, the very picture of indifference. Suddenly we heard the deep roar of a gun somewhere towards our right front. Someone said, "I sort of believe that's for us." A moment later the ferocious hiss instantly increasing to a terrifying shriek as a big shell bore through the air above us, burying and exploding in the hillside beyond with a deafening roar, told us that this surmise was not far estray. The Boers had evidently also arisen early and had bidden us the time of day with an energy which promised fair for a good day's work. Our gunners, always prompt, immediately returned the salute. Once the enemy made for our ridge apparently thinking it unoccupied. The rattle of our rifles however sent them back helter-skelter, and a few minutes later "stand to your horses" brought us down the hill on the double. Mounting hastily we had a splendid gallop of nearly a mile to another ridge and again were just in time to check the enemy. Once more we mounted and hastily returned to our first ridge.

This operation was repeated four or five times. Sometimes we took up new positions, sometimes returning to the old ones. The enemy had no stomach apparently for anything closer than a thousand yards and was easily turned at each point of his advance. In this way the day wore on till near the middle of the afternoon when we again mounted and rode eastward about three or four miles. Vainly the enemy's gunners endeavored to get our range. Riding in extended order the shells seemed to always burst between our lines. We rode in columns of troops, fifteen or twenty men riding abreast with an interval of nearly twenty feet between each two men. The troops rode about twenty-five yards distant from the one in front or in the rear. A gun exactly on our right was trying hard to get the range of one of the lines. Being the first trooper on the right I was not at all anxious that he should succeed. One of his shots, however, certainly did him no discredit. It had been fired at high angle and reached us on its descent. It came probably within a foot or two of my head, and passing squarely in front of the heads and chests of four men, it came close enough to the fifth man, Collins, of Ottawa, to cause him to feel the breath of it on his bridle hand. The sixth man was a Scotchman by the name of Gould. We were walking our horses,

and Gould had just happened to check his horse suddenly in order to avoid a large hole in the ground. The shell exploded fairly in front of him, lifting his horse fairly into the air, but doing practically no damage. The canny Scott cooly took his pipe from his mouth as he spurred abreast of us, "Close shave, eh, lads ?" he said quietly, as he shoved the tobacco further down into his pipe and resumed his smoke with every appearance of satisfaction. It is often said that truth is stranger than fiction, and in every war things happen which no writer of fiction would dare insert in a book for fear of leaving himself open to the charge of drawing too strongly on the imagination or credulity of his readers. At four in the afternoon we halted and dismounted for a rest. To our right was a rocky ridge semi-circular in shape, lying to right angles of our line of march. The western side—the outer side of the circle—was covered with boulders. The opposite side was so steep that nothing whatever rested on its face. Towards the western side we saw eighty or a hundred Boers galloping at full speed. We received the order to mount, and riding at a full gallop from our place of cover where we had been resting we headed for the eastern side of the ridge across a considerable fire zone. Shells rent the air above us, bullets hissed and sang, but we kept our line in good order. Arriving in the shelter of the ridge, which was about three hundred yards from end to end, two troops were dismounted and under command of Lieutenant Harold Borden swarmed up the steep ascent. They were only about twenty-five or thirty men in all, and formed into one line with about four yards interval. They reached the summit and held it just as the enemy disposed himself over the face of the slope among the sea of boulders which covered it. The south end of the ridge was still unprotected, and in order to provide against them suddenly taking us at a disadvantage, two more troops were ordered by Major Williams to dismount and go around the corner. The gallant major gave us timely warning to keep close to cover as the enemy would be near us as soon as we turned the ridge. This time my troop was ordered to dismount. Lieut. Birch was in command. A certain officer, nameless here, had command of the other troop. We led, they supported. We found the Boers within forty paces of us, but so high and numerous were the boulders that one could only locate them by the crack of the Mausers. Advancing in Indian fashion towards them and firing as we came on they began to give ground, Some of their dead and wounded lay in our path. It was guerilla fighting sure enough and everyone seemed to be his own officer. Thus it happened that Lieut. Birch, who was a very keen fighter, and four of us pressing closely about fifteen of the enemy, who were along the bottom of the semi-circular ridge, found ourselves around an angle of the ridge out of touch with our support. Had the craven-hearted officer who was in charge of the support, supported by his brother officer as he should have done, we should have captured every man on the ridge for passing in pur-

suit of the smaller number along the bottom of the ridge, we suddenly found ourselves close to their horses and squarely across the line of retreat of the large body of Boers still on the hill facing Borden and his men. The ridge was so constructed that passing along the bottom of the western slope one was completely hidden from view of anyone on the summit by a ledge of rock running parallel and some ten yards distant from the base. Well, the men we had been following, less the number of their casualties, were galloping off. Their friends on the hill thinking it their move next, and, imagining the road clear, started also. They came pouring down the hill in an irregular stream but were met by a steady fire of five rifles. They immediately took to the rocks,and making a detour of twenty or thirty yards tried to reach their horses. Keeping along the far side of the rocks they sprang from rock to rock shooting when they had an opportunity, but fearing they would be charged with the bayonet from the hill made all speed towards their mounts. Borden had been killed at the hill summit, and our men were acting very cautiously. The officer in charge of our support had taken the other members of our troop and those of his own off in another direction to a part of the field where the fight had been fought and won some hours previous. In front of us were the Boer horses standing bunched like a lot of western cattle. In the rocks between us and them were some eight or ten horse-holders using their rifles whenever they could without exposing themselves too much. The horses were not over fifty paces from us. On the right and rear the enemy was trying to pass us. Birch had been severely wounded in the knee but maintained the fight with admirable coolness for about ten minutes when he said "I think I had better get back and bandage my knee, lads, it is bleeding heavily." I answered, without looking at him, "Better stay where you are, sir." The next moment Collins said, "Poor Birch is done for," as the gallant officer, shot through the heart with an explosive bullet, stretched his manly form almost under the muzzle of my gun. My rifle had become heated with the rapid firing. It became so hot that I could not touch the barrel, and then suddenly as I wrenched the lever the ejector slipped past the empty smoking shell, stuck in the breech, and I knew I was disarmed. I had a revolver, but it was back on my saddle. Just at this critical moment Price, one of the four remaining, said, "For God's sake, look here!" and turning round we beheld a sight which made the blood throb through its arteries with a sudden start. There stood nine or ten of the enemy, one of them so close to me that I could almost touch him with my rifle. Collins on my left could have arisen and shaken hands with the big fellow without so much as moving a step. It was difficult to say which experienced the greater surprise, the Boers or the four boys surrounded and hopelessly cut off from retreat or support. This little crowd of Boers had evidently been operating on the further end



GROUPS OF FIVE GENERATIONS.

1 Mrs. Geo. W. Marcellus.
2 Mrs. Henry Barkley.
3 Mrs. Reuben Warren
4 Mrs. A. Weegar.
5 Miss — Weegar.
6 Mrs. Wm. Strader.
7 John Strader.
8 Mrs. E. P. Foster.
9 Mrs. P. A. McIntosh.
10 Edward McIntosh.
11 Mrs. Edward Shaver.
12 Mrs. David Dillabough.
13 Mrs. James Redmond.
14 Mrs. Milton Locke.
15 Willis Locke.

of the ridge, and not caring to cross the front of Borden's men, had reached first the bottom of the ridge and taken the same path around that we had used before them, not dreaming that their way was barred. Before anyone had time to say anything the foremost Boer threw his rifle down with a zeal that did credit to his discretion and threw up both hands, trembling in every limb, and face as white as ashes. This gave us the cue. "Surrender!" shouts Collins. "Surrender, or out goes your lights!" cheerfully sings out old Brown, never behind. "Surrender!" said I, covering a stalwart Boer with my dummy rifle. It was at this moment that they perceived the weakness of our force, four of us, and our officer dead. The Boer who had so hastily thrown down his rifle began to edge towards it, but was stopped with a remark from Brown which might be taken as a hint to the unconverted rather than a direct threat. For all that the Boers who had run among us did not surrender nor did they offer to fight. It is not easy to shoot men at close quarters, and for a minute or two the men contented themselves with ordering and threatening. During this time the enemy in front was trying to make us "lose the number of our mess." I saw the ruse and called on the lads to shoot. Collins was covering a man on our outer flank, the left side of his head was exposed to a Boer right opposite me; we were now facing our original rear; the Boer cautously raised his rifle in the direction of Collins, taking deliberate aim at his head. With my dummy rifle I shouted "Drop it!" as authoritatively as possible. He obeyed. I instinctively felt a chill as I thought of what might have happened if he had called my bluff, and foreseeing such a contingency I left my rock to obtain the rifle of a wounded Boer who had fallen earlier in the fight. I threw my bandolier which was still partially filled with Lee-Metford cartridges to Price who was running short of ammunition, put the Mauser bandolier on my shoulder, got the Mauser rifle in my hands, when two of the fellows whom our lads had treated so humanely fired at my head; one of the bullets grazed my forehead; the other, an explosive one, fired from the left rear caught the edge of my left temple, and, exploding, destroyed my left eye completely. The right eye was so injured by the shock that I immediately lost the use of it, too. I did not lose consciousness, but dropping on my hands and knees tried to find my way to my former cover. Our fellows immediately opened fired and wounding three of the Boers the rest of the men surrendered. The others of the enemy took to flight and the fight was over. We all came in for honorable mention in the General's report.

After lying on the ground about four hours I was put in an ambulance beside an English soldier. Four hours brought us to camp, but before arriving there the man beside me had expired. Here my wounds were dressed, and I passed the night in a marquee tent literally jammed with wounded and dying. The next day we were put in ox-wagons and after an eight hours' journey of sixteen miles we arrived at the station, at nine p. m.

That ride in a rude ox wagon was a memorable one. We formed a line of wagons nearly half a mile long. Each heavy wagon was drawn by ten oxen accompanied by two Kaffir drivers. We went straight across country, moving over rocks and holes, hill and plain, at a vertitable snail's pace, and not a medical officer in attendance. I shall never forget to my dying day the awful suffering of that journey. After waiting, lying in the open wagon at "the springs," for about three hours, a train came along, and in the upper berths of some hog cars we were stowed away, and in this way reached Johnnesburg and hospital treatment next morning, at five o'clock. Thus thirty-six hours had elapsed in which time our wounds had been dressed but once, and then roughly. No one had even taken off our spurs. Our blood stained tunics were still on us. This, however, while apparently hard was easy to what some men suffered in that. same war. Sometimes a journey in ox wagons occupied a week. After two months spent in various hospitals in South Africa I embarked on a hospital ship for Southampton; arriving in England I spent a week at Netley hospital; from there I was sent to an institute where I had hope to gain the sight of my right eye; no hope being held out, however, I immediately entered the Royal Normal College for the blind, situated at Norwood, a suburb of London. Here I learned typewriting. After stopping here a month I in company with about thirty other Canadian soldiers who had been invalided to England took passage on the Allan liner Tunisian for Canada, arriving in Halifax about the middle of December.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) L. W. R. MULLOY.

CHAPTER XIV

For forms of Government let fools contest,
Whatever's best administered is best.

—POPE

COURTS AND OFFICIALS

WITH the coming of the first settlers to these counties martial law was introduced, which at that time simply meant the common English law executed by a military officer. Captain Richard Duncan was the first such official placed over Dundas and vicinity. His headquarters was at Mariatown. His wife was Maria Fraser, sister of Captain Thomas and Captain William Fraser. With the beginning of parliamentary government Captain Duncan was by writ, issued from Kingston July 16, 1792, called to the Legislative Council. After the ill feeling between Canada and the United States had in a measure subsided the Captain entered into business with friends in central New York. Early in 1800 he removed to Schenectady where he died sometime previous to the war of 1812. But it is his life in this district that particularly interests us. Here he was indeed "Lord of the Manor." Mr. Croil says of him: "As a soldier he was generous and humane, and with religious sentiment largely prevailing among the German settlers his office was a sinecure. In his day he seemed to have monopolized every office. A storekeeper and holding a Captain's rank he dealt out martial law, dry goods and groceries alternately. A member of the Legislative Council, he framed laws, and as judge of the Lunenburg district he dispensed them. His universal hospitality gathered around him a host of friends, while in his capacity as magistrate he was a terror to evil doers."

Between 1784 and 1788 when this part of the country was included in the district of Montreal magistrates were appointed by the "Court of Prerogatives" of that district. Of that period Judge Pringle says: "There are no records of their having held any Courts of General Sessions of the Peace before the issuing of Lord Dorchester's proclamation, but there are traditions of Magistrates' courts being held, and of justice rough and ready, somewhat in the drumhead court-martial style, being dealt out to offenders; of a culprit's

feet being fastened between two rails of the justice's fence in default of the legitimate engine of punishment, "the stocks," or of a party convicted, and sentenced to hard labor working out his punishment by hoeing the convicting magistrate's corn or potatoes."

The division of Upper Canada into districts in 1788 was the dawn of further changes. In each district a judge and a sheriff were appointed and a court of common pleas established. Courts of Requests held on the first and third Saturdays of every month were also created for the collection of small debts. The first judge for the Lunenburg district was Richard Duncan, to whom we have already referred, and the first court held in the district of which any record is extant was the court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held at Osnabruck June 15, 1789.

In the course of time revisions of and additions to the statutes were many. In 1833 the Court of Requests was taken out of the hands of the magistrates, and placed under the direction of commissioners, appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor. The Eastern District was formed into eleven divisions, each with a clerk and bailiff, and the Courts were to have two sittings each month. The Commissioners appointed for Dundas were as follows: Williamsburg (7th Division), I. G. Weagant, John McDonell, Christopher Merkley, Alexander Rose, George Merkley, John Crysler, William Kyle, John P. Crysler (Clerk); Winchester (8th Division), John Marsees, John Cook, John Dillabough; Matilda (9th Division), James McDonell, Duncan Clarke, Miles McCargar, George and Jacob Brouse, Peter Shaver, James West, Alexander Wylie, Edward Brouse (Clerk); Mountain (10th Division), Hugh McCargar, David Brown John Madock, William Bower (Clerk). This plan was not satisfactory, and in 1841 a new act was passed by which the commissioners were done away with; the old name Court of Requests was changed to that of Division Court: the magistrates of each district, in Quarter Sessions, were to define the limits of the several court divisions in the district; court was to be held once every two months, and the presiding judge was to be a resident of the district. This scheme has suffered some modifications, and at present Division court is held quarterly in each township of Dundas.

As previously stated, the early sittings of the Court of General Quarter Sessions were held at Osnabruck, but on April 9, 1792, the court was held for the first time at Cornwall. The minute books from June 15, 1789, are extant in the office of Mr. Dingwall, Clerk of the Peace, Cornwall, through whose kindness the writer has secured much interesting data from those and other well preserved documents.

At the court held June 15, 1789, the magistrates present were: John McDonell, Richard Duncan, James Gray, Thomas Swan, Jeremiah French,

COUNTY COURT OFFICIALS.

2. J. W. Liddell (Junior Judge). 3. Adam Johnston (Junior Judge, Prescott and Russell).
1. James R. O'Reilly (Senior Judge).
4. James Dingwall (County Crown Attorney). 5. J. F. Smart (Deputy Sheriff).

Justus Sherwood, Ephraim Jones, William Falkner, William Fraser, Archibald McDonell. The Grand Jury empanelled were: Alexander Campbell (foreman), Peter Drummond, Thomas Fraser, John MacKenzie, George Stuart, John Stigman, Malcolm McMartin, Neil McLean, Martin Walter, John Pescod, Ranald McDonell, jr., Ranald McDonell, sr., Gideon Adams, John Dulmage, James and Alex. Campbell, David Brackenridge, Ephriam Curry, John Jones, Elijah Bottom, William Snyder, Daniel Campbell, Matthew Howard, Thomas Robertson.

On Tuesday, June 16, 1789, a case of "assault and battery" was dealt with by the Grand Jury, who returned a true bill. The defendant pleading "not guilty," the following jury were empanelled: William Phillips, Jacob Vanallan, Jacob Weagar, Michael Hains, David Jaycocks, John Koons, Joseph Loucks, Anthony Wallaser, John Wart. Jacob Merkle, Adam Empey, Nicholas Ault. In 1799 it was ordered "that the Treasurer of this district do pay to Cornelius Peck and Duncan Grant the sum of two pounds, twelve shillings and ten pence for erecting a pair of stocks and pillory at New Johnstown."

Under date Jan. 13, 1802, "These are therefore to authorize you forthwith to issue your warrant in form as by the said act directed to the assessors and collectors of the county of Dundas to assess and collect within the said county agreeable to the said act the sum of thirty-seven pounds, one shilling and seven pence currency for the purpose of paying Jacob Weegar, Esq., his wages allowed by the said act for representing the said county in general assembly for the said province at one session, and three per cent. deducted from the said sum for collectors' fees."

On Tuesday, April 26, 1803, the court met with Samuel Anderson presiding. There were also present Allan McDonell, Alexander McMillan, Neil McLean, John McDonell and Miles McDonell. The Grand Jury empanelled were: Jacob Elijah, William Bush, James Howard, John Coons, Peter Empey, John Empey, Adam Empey, Nicholas Ault, Adam Loucks, Richard Loucks, Peter Loucks, Farquhar McDonell, John Crysler (foreman), Nicholas Frymire, Daniel Myers, William Loucks, Henry Markle, Michael Haines, John Shaver, Cephrenus Casselman.

At those early courts many summoned as jurors failed to attend and a reason for their non-appearance would be demanded. Some of these excuses are amusing in character, the following being one: "Lauchlan McLauchlan being summoned appears and says that he did attend the two first days when he was taken ill with a toothache. The court thinks fit to fine him one shilling and costs. Paid in court."

The Grand Jury empanelled April 26, 1836, were: William Humes, Walter Bell, Charles Weagant, Henry Weagar, Jacob Merkley, sen., John I. Haines,

Peter McSweeny (foreman), John Pillar, Peter Garlough, Christopher Ford, John Deeks, Conrad Casselman, Abraham Hess, George Merkley, Peter McIntosh, Daniel Broeffle, Peter Winegard, John M. Willard, George Marselles. It was ordered by that court that "The treasurer of the Eastern District pay to John Cook the sum of sixty-four pounds for his wages as member of the Provincial Parliament for the county of Dundas, and his travelling expenses in going and returning from Toronto."

At the General Quarter Sessions held at Cornwall April 7, 1847, a license was granted to James Holden, of the township of Williamsburg, to keep a ferry between Williamsburg and the village of Waddington. It was also authorized that Mr. Holden should keep one good and sufficient vessel for ferrying cattle, horses and carriages, and also two row boats, one to be supplied with four oars and one with two oars, to be directed by sober and competent persons.

Annexed is a partial list of county court officials:

Judges of the District and County Courts: Samuel Anderson 1794-1814; David Sheek 1814-22; L. P. Sherwood 1822-26; David Jones 1826-41; George S. Jarvis 1841-78: J. F. Pringle, junior judge 1866-78, and senior judge 1878-1900; Robert B. Carman junior judge 1883-1900; James R. O'Reilley senior judge 1900; J. W. Liddell junior judge 1901.

Sheriffs: Cornelius Munro, John Kerr, Neil McLean, Donald McDonell (Greenfield), Alexander McMartin, Donald Æneas McDonell, Daniel Eugene McIntyre, Arch. McNab, W. R. Mack.

County Attornies and Clerks of the Peace since 1858: J. F. Pringle, James Bethune, John B. McLennan, James Dingwall.

James Redmond O'Reilly is the eldest son of the late James O'Reilly, Q. C., of Kingston, Ont., who practised law in that city for a considerable time, until his death in 1875. The subject of this sketch was born at Kingston, Ont., on Feb. 14, 1862. He was educated at Queen's University, Kingston, from which institution he graduated as a gold medallist in 1882. He was admitted as solicitor and called to the bar at Osgoode Hall in Easter term, 1885. Subsequently he practised law in Prescott, Ont., until appointed to the Bench. In 1889 he married Rosa M. Birmingham, fourth daughter of the late James Birmingham, of Kingston, Ont. He was created a Queen's Counsel in 1899 and received his appointment as Senior Judge for Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry in March, 1900.

J. W. Liddell, son of the late David Liddell, of Cornwall, Ont., was born in 1852. He received his education at the old Cornwall Grammar school, and afterwards took a course in law at Osgoode Hall, Toronto. He studied law under the late John Sanfield Macdonald, Messrs. Harrison, Osler & Moss, Tor-

onto. In Nov., 1876, he was called to the bar and became a partner in the well known law firm of Maclennan & Macdonald, of Cornwall, and on the dissolution of that firm in 1883 a new firm was formed under the style of Maclennan and Liddell. In 1885 the firm was changed to Maclennan, Liddell & Cline. In October, 1899, Mr. Liddell was created a Queen's Counsel, and on Jan. 2, 1901, received his appointment as Junior Judge of the County Court of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry. Judge Liddell has always taken a deep interest in municipal matters ; he was chairman of the finance committee of the town of Cornwall in 1889, and mayor of Cornwall in 1890. He was also chairman of the Cornwall Public School Board for several years. His wife is a daughter of the late Col. Ronald Macdonald, by whom he has three children. In religion he is a Presbyterian, being an elder of St. John's church, Cornwall.

Adam Johnston, Junior Judge of Prescott and Russell, was born in the township of Williamsburg, Dec. 2, 1853, and is a son of John Johnston and Mary (McLean) Johnston, both formerly of Scotland. His early education at the local Public schools was followed by a two years and a half course at the Morrisburg Grammar school. He subsequently served three years as a Public school teacher ; taught one year as assistant in Kingston Grammar school ; again pursued his studies and matriculated at Toronto University in the fall of 1873. Four years later he graduated as B. A., taking gold medal in classics, and silver medal in modern languages. At the opening of the autumn term of 1877 he assumed the principalship of the Gananoque High school, continuing in that position until the close of the following year. During the years '79, '80 and '81 he studied law at Toronto ; took the degree of L. L. B., with silver medal at Toronto University during the latter year, and was called to the bar and admitted as solicitor in Feb., 1882, taking silver medal at his final examination. In May, 1882, Mr. Johnston opened an office in Morrisburg, where by his integrity and ability he secured a large practice which he pursued until his promotion to the Bench in 1904. During the Federal elections of '87, '91, '96 and 1900 he was the Liberal candidate for Dundas, but owing to the strong Conservative proclivities of the old county was each time denied a place in Parliament. For many years he was a worthy member of the Morrisburg Board of Education, having served as chairman from 1893 to 1904.

James Dingwall, Cornwall, was born at Meadow Bay, Ont., May 8, 1840. His paternal grandfather, James Dingwall, was a U. E. Loyalist and born at Strathspey, Scotland. When a young man he and an elder brother John (grandfather of Judge Drew, of Guelph) emigrated to America and settled in the valley of the Mohawk near Albany. At the breaking out of the Revolutionary War each of the brothers had comfortable and valuable homesteads in that fertile valley but owing to their sympathy and aid to the loyalists they were ill treated. James Dingwall was imprisoned and with several

others had to "run the gauntlet," that is to make a dash for one's life between two rows of Indians armed with withes or rods and past an Indian armed with a tomahawk at the exit between the two files. Each was only to strike the person running when opposite him and must not strike in front. Subsequently James Dingwall was imprisoned by the revolutionists and with others condemned to be executed, but the night previous to the appointed day they broke through the roof of their prison and escaped by tearing the bed clothes into strips and knotting them into ropes. Finally James Dingwall and his brother reached Canada, about 1784, and occupied the first settled farm on the south side of the river Raisin between Lancaster and Williamstown. James Dingwall married Catharine Ferguson, daughter of Alexander Ferguson, another U. E. Loyalist. Their family consisted of fourteen children, the youngest of whom was Malcolm, father of the subject of our sketch. Malcolm Dingwall was born in 1812, and in 1839 married Anne McLennan. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church at Lancaster and was an excellent English and Gaelic scholar. James Dingwall's maternal grandfather, Roderick McLennan, was a Scotchman of strong and marked character. He early emigrated with his father to Canada and settled in con. 3, Lancaster. James Dingwall, the subject of this sketch, received his early education at the Lancaster Public school and the Williamstown Grammar school. In 1858 he matriculated at Queen's College, Kingston, and in 1861 secured his B. A. with honors. In 1863 he was head master of Kemptville Grammar school; in 1864 began the study of law in the office of Mowat and McLennan, of Toronto, and in the spring of 1868 was called to the bar. In October of the same year he entered into partnership with the late William Ross, barrister, of Cornwall, but since the death of that gentleman, in 1882, Mr. Dingwall has carried on a large practice alone. In February, 1873, he was appointed County Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace for the united counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry. In 1879 he was the counsel for the town before A. H. Dymond, government commissioner, to enquire into the financial affairs of the town; in 1882-3 he carried to a successful completion a re-survey of the front half of the town, an accomplishment of great value. In 1880 he became a valued member of the trustee board of the Cornwall High school, and it was largely through his persistence that the present county buildings were erected. Mr. Dingwall takes a deep interest in gardening and forestry and was largely instrumental in establishing the present town park. At present he is entrusted with large funds for the purpose of founding a home for aged indigent Protestant people of these united counties. In religion he is a Calvinist and a Presbyterian. In 1878 he married Mary Hunter, youngest daughter of John Hunter, of Cornwall, their family consisting of four children.

John Fraser Smart, Deputy Sheriff of the united counties of Stormont,

BARRISERS, ETC., OF DUNDAS.

Chas. Rae. A. M. Fulton. R. F. Lyle.
I. Hilliard. G. F. Bradfield. A. G. Macdonell (deceased).
G. C. Hart. S. S. Reveler. Frank Tyrrell (deceased).

Dundas and Glengarry, was born at Cornwall April 3, 1847, and is a son of the late James Smart, of that town. His mother was Helen Munro. At the age of fifteen he left the Cornwall Public school. In 1863 he joined a volunteer company and the following year went to Laprairie where he spent five months during the Trent affair, and in that time attained the rank of sergeant During the Fenian trouble of 1866 he was again in service from March until July 24th, when the company was disbanded. In August of that year he was admitted to the military school at Kingston, and in 1869 received his first commission as ensign in No. 2 company, Cornwall town. In 1874 he was gazetted leutenant and adjutant of the 59th Battalion, and in 1877 was made captain. retaining the rank of adjutant. He holds a double clasp Fenian Raid medal and a long service (20 years) medal from the Dominion government. In other pursuits our subject was equally persevering. In 1867 he was a clerk in the store of the late William Mattice. In 1868 he was appointed Cornwall agent of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co., which position he held for several years, and on April 1, 1877, was appointed to his present position.

John A. McDougald, Local Registrar of the High Court of Justice, is a son of the late Major Angus McDougald, who in connection with the 4th Battalion Glengarry militia saw active service during the rebellion of 1837-9. Our subject was born in the township of Kenyon, Sept. 29, 1838; received his education at the Separate school in Alexandria. When quite young he entered the employment of the late Hon. D. A. Macdonald, where he soon attained merited promotion. For a time Mr. McDougald engaged in business on his own account in Alexandria, and at Emerson, Man. His long and varied connection with our local courts began with his appointment as Clerk of the Kenyon Division Court by the late Judge Jarvis, which position he resigned owing to pressure of other business. Until his removal to Alexandria he was an active and successful farmer. In 1887 he was appointed Clerk of the Lochiel Division Court, which office he held until receiving his present appointment in the year 1891 when he removed to Cornwall. In 1863 Mr. McDougald married Annie, daughter of the late Ronald Chisholm, of Fassifern.

LAWYERS

Lieut.-Colonel Alexander Macdonell was a son of the late Col. Donald Macdonell (Greenfield), Adjutant-General for Upper Canada, and was born at St. Raphael's, county of Glengarry. He was educated at the old Cornwall Grammar school, and began the study of law in the office of the late Judge Jarvis, then a practising attorney of that town. During the rebellion of 1837-9 he served with the Glengarry Light Infantry as captain and adjutant. At the close of his military service he resumed the study of law, and about 1844 began practice at Morrisburg. He was deputy reeve of Williamsburg township and was Morrisburg's first reeve, continuiug in the latter office for several years,

during which time he was elected Warden of the United Counties. He was chairman of the Morrisburg Board of Education for several years and was appointed Superintendent of the Williamsburg canals. His life was given much to public service. His title Lieut.-Colonel was conferred upon him by a commission of that rank in the reserve militia of Dundas county.

Frank Tyrrell, deceased, for some years a barrister, of Morrisburg, was born in the township of Williamsburg, in October, 1845, his parents being Francis and Mary Tyrrell. His father, a native of Ireland, emigrated to Canada about 1835, and settled along the St. Lawrence in Dundas. His mother, who still survives, is of German descent, being a daughter of the late John Plantz, and his wife, Catharine Whitteker. After completing his school course Mr. Tyrrell read law in the office of the late A. G. McDonald; was admitted as an attorney and solicitor in 1855 and called to the Bar in 1876. After commencing the study of his profession Morrisburg was his home. He ignored politics and devoted himself exclusively and closely to his legal practice, hence his very rapid rise in the profession. As a criminal lawyer he was famed, always aquitting himself creditably, and was a master in the art of cross-examination. In 1871 he married Gertrude, daughter of the late S. K. Matthews.

George F. Bradfield, barrister-at-law, Morrisburg, is a son of Richard H. Bradfield, hardware merchant, and was born on the 20th September, 1865. He received his education at the High school and Collegiate Institute at Morrisburg, after which he studied law with the late Frank Tyrrell and Lount & Marsh, of Toronto, where he also attended the law school at Osgoode Hall. On his call to the Bar in 1888 he opened an office in Morrisburg, where he now has a lucrative practice. Mr. Bradfield is a prominent Mason and was for some years Master of Excelsior Lodge. He was a member of the municipal council of Morrisburg in the year 1897, and was reeve of the village during the years 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901. It was during his term of office that the tolls on the gravel road were abolished, the Grand Trunk water station secured for Morrisburg, and the municipal electric light plant installed.

Wesley B. Lawson, son of Samuel Lawson, of Winchester township, was born May 19, 1860. He was educated at the Chesterville Public school, Morrisburg High school, and St. Catharines Collegiate Institute. In 1886 he graduated in law at Trinity University, Toronto, with degree of B. C. L., and took his final examinations as solicitor and barrister-at-law at Osgoode Hall, in 1887. He practised law at Toronto in partnership with H. H. Dewart, K. C., during the year 1889, and since then has practised continuously at Chesterville. In the provincial elections of 1898 he was the Liberal candidate for Dundas. He is solicitor for the Molsons Bank, Chesterville branch, and townships of Winchester and Mountain.

S. S. Reveler, son of Hodgson and Eliza Reveler, was born at North Winchester, in the township of Winchester. For a few years he engaged in mercantile business at Morewood in company with his brother Thomas, and upon the death of the latter he turned his attention to educational matters. He enrolled as a student of Iroquois High school for one year; attended Brantford Collegiate Institute then under the principalship of Dr. Jas. Mills, now one of the railway commissioners. After Dr. Mills received the appointment of principal of the Agricultural College at Guelph Mr. Reveler went to St. Catharines Collegiate Institute, Dr. John Seath being principal of that institution. In 1882 he matriculated, taking honors in classics; entered Victoria University, Cobourg, graduating with the degree of B.A. in 1886. He next began the study of law in the city of Ottawa; was called to the Bar in 1891 and since then has practised his profession at Winchester, Ont. Mr. Reveler takes an interest in public matters and was one time chosen Independent candidate for Dundas in the federal election but declined the nomination.

C. A. Myers, senior member of the firm Myers & Myers, of Morrisburg, is a son of the late William Myers, and was born in 1845. He attended the Morrisburg Grammar school, and upon leaving that institution took up the study of law; spent three years in the law office of the present Mr. Justice Ferguson; graduated from Osgoode Hall in 1880, and since then has continued the practice of his profession at Morrisburg.

H. G. Myers, the younger member of the firm of Myers & Myers, is a son of C. A. Myers. He was a student at the Morrisburg Collegiate Institute; subsequently studied law at Ottawa, Kingston and Toronto; graduated from Osgoode Hall a few years ago, when he began the practise of law in his native town.

A. M. Fulton, barrister, of Chesterville, Ont., is the son of Robert Derry Fulton, of Maple Ridge; his mother was Nora, daughter of Charles T. Casselman, of Chesterville. The subject of this sketch was born in May, 1874. After completing his Public school course he spent four years at the Morrisburg Collegiate Institute, leaving there in 1893 the holder of a first-class certificate. He then attended Toronto University, where he graduated with honors in 1897. During the summer of 1896 he took a trip to England. Upon leaving the University he entered the law office of W. B. Lawson, of Chesterville, remaining there until the spring of 1898, when he took his first examination at Osgoode Hall, Toronto. With a view to locating somewhere he subsequently visited Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia, going down to California and home through the United States, convinced that after all there was no place better than Ontario. During his final year at Osgoode Hall he was in the City Solicitor's office; graduated with honors in 1900, and

began the practice of law at Chesterville. In August, 1903, he married E. Maud Hill, daughter of John B. Hill, of Winchester.

Robert Franklin Lyle, barrister-at-law, of Morrisburg, is a son of the late Robert Lyle, and a grandson of the late Rev. Robert Lyle. The subject of this sketch was born at Morrisburg, December 9, 1867, and received his education at the schools of his native town. After teaching in the local Public school for one year he commenced the study of law in the chambers of J. P. Whitney, K. C., of Morrisburg, and put in his final year with the late Frank Tyrrell, also of Morrisburg. He was duly called to the degree of barrister-at-law on the 19th May, 1890. After being called to the Bar of Ontario he had decided to go to Chicago and read for the Bar of the State of Illinois, but this was not to be. Several of his older political friends hearing of his intention waited upon him and urged him to remain and commence practice in his native town. He finally acquiesced and opened an office, building up a good practice, until August, 1896, when the late Frank Tyrrell, recognizing his abilities, offered him a partnership which he accepted. This partnership lasted until the death of Mr. Tyrrell, in March, 1898, when he alone opened an office in Morrisburg, and has since continued to practise his profession. Early in his legal career Mr. Lyle evinced a preference for the criminal law, and has made a successful defence in several criminal cases of note. He is of Scotch, Irish and German decent, in religion a Presbyterian, and a Liberal in politics.

George Chesley Hart, son of Christopher and Amy Hart, was born in the township of Osnabruck, county of Stormont. He secured a third-class certificate while attending Public school No. 18 of his native township, and then followed teaching for a time. He next attended Morrisburg High school and Perth Collegiate Institute, securing his matriculation. After teaching school at Finch he began the study of law, being articled with Adam Johnston, now Judge Johnston, later with C. A. Myers, and finally with J. P. Whitney. K. C. In November, 1898, he was called to the Bar, and in January, 1899, began the practice of law in Winchester, Ont.

Irwin Hilliard, barrister, Morrisburg, Ont., was born in the township of Osnabruck, February 2nd, 1863. His father, Thomas Foster Hilliard, a native of Fermanagh, came to this country in 1837; his mother, Charlotte Gillespie, was a native of the county of Antrim, Ireland, and came over six years later. Early in life our subject evinced great love for books. The first formative event in his life was the coming to the old school house, at Papst's Corners, of the late Dr. G. C. Hart, of Prescott, to teach what was then known as an incorrigible school. The second day young Hilliard got the greatest licking of his lifetime for trying to boss the class. Either this, or the Doctor's eminent qualities as a teacher, produced such an effect that he won his first prize and

that in grammar when but nine years of age. He left home in 1876 and came to live with the late Gordon S. Hickey, and attended school, being first placed under Wm. Styles. He was one of a class that proved to be very useful members of the country; some of the others being Dr. McLaughlin, Dr. Meikle, Dr. Russel, Dr. John Macdonell, Ralph Maxwell and John P. Fetterly. These all passed the entrance in December, 1876. The next three years were spent under that grand and noble man and excellent teacher, the late Irwin Stuart, B.A. After matriculating at Osgoode Hall he kept books for Kerr Bros., of Farran's Point, for some four months, and then entered on the study of law in 1880 with J. P. Whitney, K. C., with whom he remained about two years. He served also in the offices of Jas. H. Benson, then of Seaforth, later Sheriff of Regina; Francis Holmested, of Seaforth; W. R. Hickey, of Bothwell. He took his barrister examination in January, 1885, and Solicitor in May, 1885. Thereafter he practised awhile in Iroquois; entered the office of the late Frank Tyrrell, in the fall of 1885; continued therein to the fall of 1887 with some months absence on account of ill health; practised law in Clinton, Ont., for several months, but finally returned to the office of Mr. Tyrrell in 1889. He continued to practice with him from then until Mr. Tyrrell's death on the 7th of March, 1898, since which time he has practised alone in the same office at Morrisburg, Ontario. He served as a member of the Village Council during the years 1900-1-2. In politics he is a Liberal-Conservative, and in religion a Methodist. He takes much pleasure in Sunday school work; was Superintendent of the Morrisburg Sabbath school for a number of years, and is now teacher of the young men's Bible class. He has been Secretary and President of the Dundas County Sabbath School Association. In 1893 he married Anna Caroline, eldest daughter of Rev. Thos. McAmmond, and a graduate of Stanstead Wesleyan College.

C. B. Rae, barrister, of Chesterville, is a son of William Rae, the present reeve of that village. He was educated at the Chesterville Public school and Morrisburg Collegiate Institute. After teaching some years in various school sections in the county he matriculated in 1886, and was first articled to Adam Johnston, Morrisburg, and later was a student-at-law in the office of Maclennan, Liddell and Cline, Cornwall, and Nicolas Murphy, Toronto. In 1891 he graduated from the Law School at Toronto; was called to the Bar in the same year and since then has practised his profession in his native town. Mr. Rae is of Scotch descent; his grandfather, the late James Rae, emigrated from the county of Dumfries, Scotland, to the county of Glengarry. Later the family settled in Dundas.

G. H. Davy was born at Iroquois, Dundas county. He was primarily educated at the Public and High schools of his native village, and then attended Toronto University where in 1895 he took his degree of B. A. In 1898 he grad-

uated in law at Toronto and for two years subsequent thereto was a resident of that city. In the year 1900 he returned to Iroquois, where he has since successfully practised his profession.

W. L. Palmer, of Winchester, Ont., is a son of A. D. Palmer, and was born at Hillier, Prince Edward county, Dec. 31, 1858. He was educated at the Public school, Trenton Grammar school, Albert College, Belleville, and Osgoode Hall, Toronto, being called to the Bar in 1880. He practised for a time in Picton, Ont., before coming to Winchester, in 1889.

CHAPTER XV

Books and Newspapers

Even amid the struggles of pioneer life the desire for mental food was to some extent characteristic of the early settlers, and these conditions later resulted in the establishment of public libraries. In the majority of Sabbath schools and in many Public schools the library is now a silent factor in moulding the lives of the men and women of to-morrow.

The old Matilda Public Library was among the earliest. In 1853 Dr. Ryerson visited Dundas, and at a meeting held in Matilda Grammar school the question of establishing a township library was discussed. This effort was soon supplemented by a grant of $100 from the township Council. Relative to the prospect Mr. Harkness in his Iroquois High school history says: "The result was the establishment of a first-class library, containing about 1,000 volumes. There was a township librarian appointed, and each school section appointed a section librarian. The business of the township librarian was to distribute to the school section librarians, who in turn distributed among the people. The system was perhaps too elaborate under the circumstances and the time, and lacked a permanent inspectoral head to enforce the regulations. The librarians, even the township librarian, were frequently changed, and were sometimes inefficient. The books got scattered, and it was hard, impossible in fact, to get them in again. The movement had never been a popular one with the majority of the ratepayers, and no means were taken by succeeding Councils to replace lost volumes; besides the incorporation of the village in 1857 split the collection, and withdrew some influence from the township that would have been favorable to its maintenance. The outcome was that twenty years after its establishment there ceased to be a township or village library. Nevertheless in many homes in both township and village some of these books may yet be found. The seed was sown, and though some, perhaps much, of it fell by the wayside, if we could trace its influence on the lives, the characters, and the achievements of those among whom it was scattered we would find that enough fell on good ground to amply justify the effort that had been put forth."

The Morrisburg Public Library, first designated the Mechanics' Institute, was organized in the autumn of 1858. Some years previous to that a Penny Reading Society had been founded. The library contains about 2,500 volumes, while the reading room is equipped with the best city dailies, local weeklies, magazines and illustrated papers. The librarian is Robert Henderson.

Iroquois Public Library owes its birth to the establishment of a Penny Reading Society about the middle of the eighties. Among the promoters of the project were John Carstairs, H. H. Ross, Adam Harkness, Rev. White, A. C. Casselman, W. M. Doran, W. A. Whitney, W. H. Patton. The society raised considerable funds, reorganized as a Mechanics' Institute, and purchased a library. About 1890 a reading room was opened in connection therewith, and a few years later the library was made free to residents of the village, a condition still existing. The institution is located in the Becksted block. The librarian is Ira Becksted.

Winchester Public Library claims as its founders Rev. Andrew Rowat, W. J. Laflamme and others. Recently this institution has suffered a decline, but its amalgamation with the W. C. T. U. reading rooms is now being discussed and there is a prospect of this arrangement being carried out.

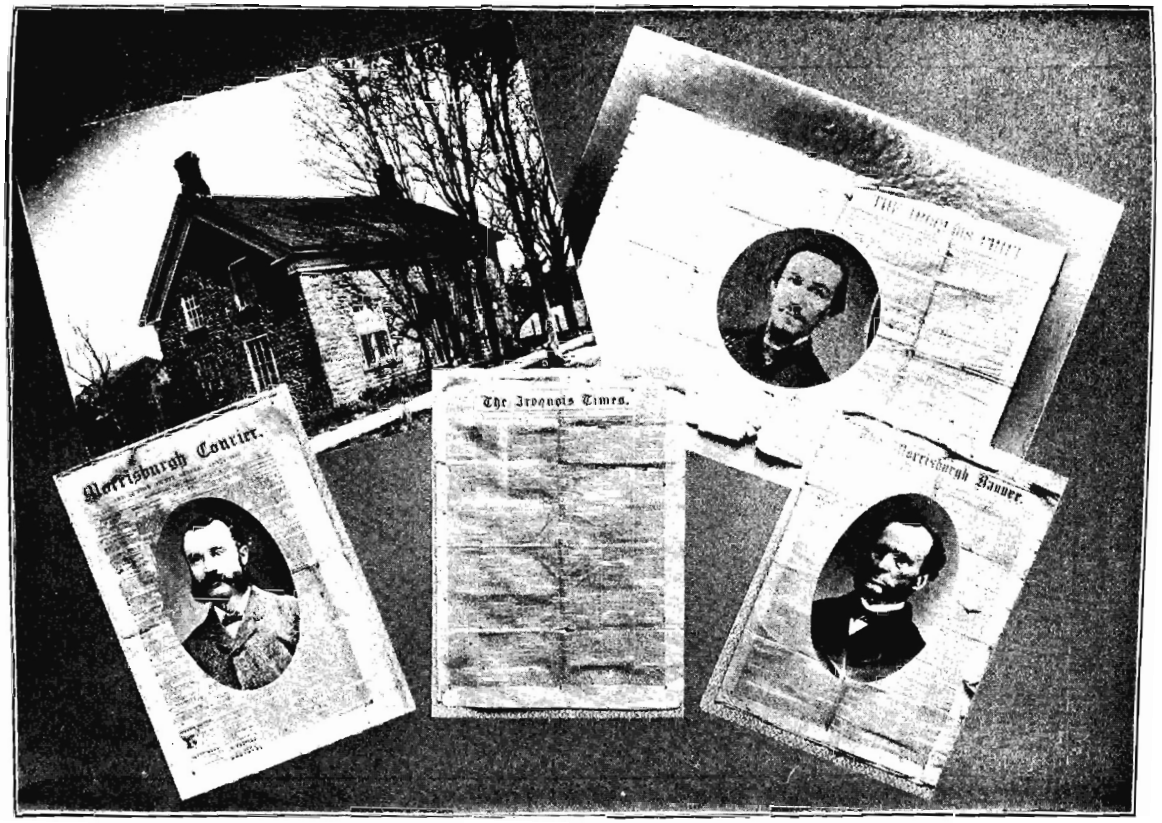
Chesterville Public Library was established in 1896 as a Mechanics' Institute. On Feb. 13, 1897, a by-law was passed appointing a Board of Management of the Chesterville Public Library, the board for that year consisting of O. D. Casselman, Frank McCloskey, W. G. Bolster. The library contains 1,538 volumes. The present (1904) Board of Management consists of Wm Rae (chairman), W. G. Bolster, Dr. W. A. Brown, W. B. Lawson, F. McCloskey and H. P. D. Evans.

Dundela Public Library was established in 1896-7, largely through the efforts of P. A. McIntosh, B. A. It contains about 450 volumes, including works of science and philosophy, literature, history, biography, adventure, fiction, etc.

Matilda Public Library, located in con. 2, Matilda (Stampville), was established in 1901. It contains several hundred volumes by standard authors, and each year a considerable addition is made. The librarian, Edward Strader, and other officers are enthusiastic in promoting the interests of the institution.

NEWSPAPERS.

The story of journalism in Dundas is not without interest. The first newspaper in the county, The Iroquois Chief, began publication about June 1st, 1858. Its motto was: "Nothing extenuate, or set down aught in malice." On King street, east, designated block C, 3, in village survey, Iroquois, there still stands the stone house which enjoys the distinction of being the cradle of Dundas journalism. From this plain, story and a half stone structure The Chief was issued every Friday morning, by William S. Johnston, who at the



PIONEER JOURNALISM.

First Newspaper Office in Dundas County.
H. C. Kennedy (Editor).

W. S. Johnston (Editor of The Chief. First Newspaper in Dundas.)
James Holden (Editor).

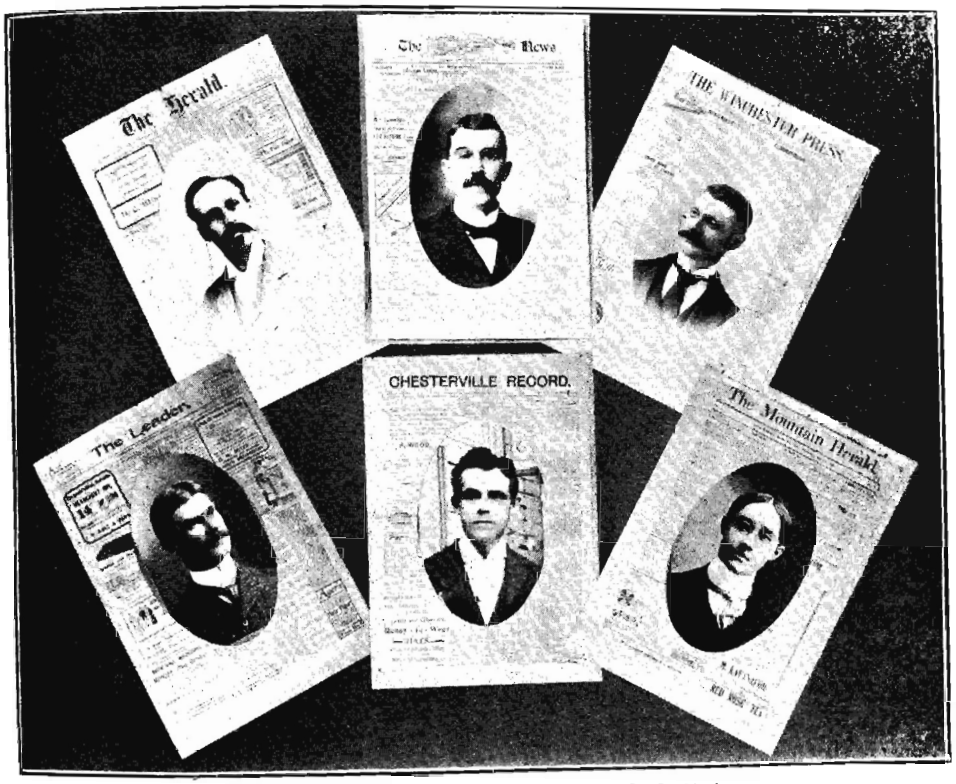
age of twenty was editor, publisher and proprietor. Mr. Johnston commenced his career as a printer in the office of the Brockville Recorder, and through the columns of that paper the public first became aware of his literary ability, the articles from his pen appearing under the nom de plume, "Young Canada." Subsequently he became editor of a paper at Fonthill, but being a Dundas boy, and an ex-student of the Matilda Grammar school, he resigned that position in order to bring Iroquois, his native village, into the field of letters. His ability as a writer, coupled with his practical knowledge of the printing, augured well for the success of The Chief. The new paper also mirrored the literary talent of others, and Mrs. Tyson, of Toronto (then Mrs. W. S. Johnston) speaks thus: "The eldest daughter of Philip Carman, afterwards Mrs. Robert Carswall, of Toronto, occasionally contributed a graceful little poem, as did also Miss Bertha Brouse, now Mrs. Landt, of California. Other verses that would ill become me to call graceful were also sometimes in evidence." Short as the life of the paper was its trenchant political editorials attracted the attention of the late Hon. George Brown, who invited Mr. Johnston to join The Toronto Globe editorial staff, which offer was not then accepted. Although The Chief was well edited, bright and newsy, its circulation was too small to render it a paying concern. For some time a small paper, The Evangelizer, edited by Robert Kennedy, was printed in The Chief office, swelling the receipts of the latter. But when The Evangelizer was taken elsewhere for publication The Chief was discontinued, after an existence of about two years. Many of the subscribers had fallen in arrears; accounts to the amount of several hundred dollars were placed in the hands of Solomon Doran, bailiff, but when it was learned that the trouble and cost of collection was so great the attempt to recover just dues was abandoned. The Cornwall Economist was the next paper launched by Mr. Johnston. That also proving unremunerative, he purchased The Port Hope Guide, which he conducted for a short time, when Mr. Brown renewed his offer to join The Globe staff, and this time he accepted, and remained with this influential paper for five years, or until his death, Sept. 20, 1869. His ability had gained wide recognition by this time, his ambition was equally persevering, which was cut short of complete fruition by his early death, or to use the words of Mrs. Tyson, "the sword wore out the scabbard."

With the suspension of The Chief no paper was published at Iroquois for about twenty years. Then The Iroquois Times appeared. This paper was founded by Mr. Graham, of Quebec, who soon became discouraged and disposed of the plant to J. H. Hendry. After about a year's experience Mr. Hendry sold out to Arthur and Ormond Brouse. About two years later the business was leased to R. D. Harkness for a space of twelve months, and in July, 1882, the plant was removed from Iroquois to the Northwest.

Another short interval ensued during which the village was without a newspaper, when The St. Lawrence News, Iroquois' third newspaper, was established in 1888. Its founder was B. C. Beach, now of Winchester, Ont., and a son of M. F. Beach. Under the direction of Mr. Beach The News made a good beginning, and run up a considerable circulation, when he leased the paper to J. S. Carstairs, B. A., a teacher in the local High school, and R. A. McLelland, manager of the local branch of the Union Bank. R. D. Harkness, assisted by his brother J. F., were the next publishers, who in turn sold the plant to W. A. Whitney, M. A. After Mr. Whitney's death the paper passed into the hands of W. F. Stott, who on July 1, 1903, disposed of the business to R. S. Pelton, the present publisher.

Mr. Pelton, born at Innerkip, Oxford Co., Ontario, is a son of the late Gibson Pelton, and of his wife, Caroline (Baker) Pelton. Although born on a farm and his father a farmer, he may be said to have inherited his love of journalism from his mother's people, who furnished an editor of The Chicago Tribune, the founder and editor of The Owen Sound Times, and the founder and publisher of Sault Ste. Marie's first newspaper, The Algoma Pioneer. It followed that our subject when a lad of fifteen was articled to fathom the mysteries of "the art preservative" in the office of The Woodstock Sentinel-Review. Subsequently he joined the staff of The Brussels Post, where under the genial inspiration of Editor Kerr he learned the ethics of journalism, which he was to apply later. After brief connections with The Blyth Standard and Deseronto Tribune, he established The Bee, at Atwood, Perth Co., Jan. 17, 1890, which he published for thirteen years with a degree of success that enabled him to erect in 1901 one of the finest and best equipped newspaper offices in the west; which may also be said of The St. Lawrence News' present home in the east, which Mr. Pelton erected in 1904. In July, 1902, he disposed of The Bee to his brother-in-law, D. G. Anderson, and purchased The Paris Review, which he conducted until the following March, when he was induced to relinquish newspaper work to engage in fruit farming in the Grimsby district. But his love of journalism soon reasserted itself, and after disposing of his fine farm on the outskirts of Grimsby he came to Iroquois in the summer of 1903 and purchased The News, which he has since conducted with success. In politics Mr. Pelton is Independent, and in religion a Methodist.

In March, 1904, D. E. Whitney, late of The Cardinal Tribune, launched The Era, a five-column quarto weekly, which he published for about three months when, finding the field in Iroquois too circumscribed for two newspapers, he disposed of the plant to M. F. Beach, who removed it to South Mountain and merged it with The Herald of that village. With four to its credit, Iroquois appears to have offered an inviting field for newspaper ventures. While



DUNDAS NEWSPAPERS AND EDITORS, 1904.

F. F. Plantz. R. S. Pelton. B. Lane.
Herb H. Bradfield. T. T. Shaw. F. B. Carter.

three of the four have found both a cradle and grave in the old town, The News gives every assurance of wethering the storm with the present editor at the helm, who with charactertistic energy and business instinct has put the paper on a sound basis, and largely increased its circulation and influence in the counties of Dundas and Grenville, in which The News is a welcome weekly visitor.

The Morrisburg Banner, instituted in 1859, existed but a short time. Its founder and promoter was James Holden, who figured prominently in the early life of Morrisburg. The printing of The Banner was done at Prescott.

The Dundas Courier, the first paper published at Morrisburg, appeared Feb. 27, 1863, and ceased publication Nov. 24, 1899. It began an Independent journal, but with the approach of the general elections of 1874 became an exponent of the principles of the Liberal-Conservative party, which position it afterwards maintained. Hugh Campbell Kennedy, the founder and publisher of the Courier, was of English and Scotch parentage, and was born at Belleville, Ont., July 8, 1839. After obtaining an education he applied himself to the printing business in the office of The Belleville Intelligencer, then published by (Sir) Mackenzie Bowell. Subsequently he was employed on The New York Daily Times, first as compositor and then as a member of the reportorial staff. Returning to Canada he spent some time in Toronto, but soon, with a partner, established a paper at Almonte, Ont. His first visit to Morrisburg was by invitation to a social gathering when he was favorably impressed with the place as a newspaper field. From The Intelligencer office he procured the old Washington hand press, placed it in the upper flat of the Bradfield building and there began the publication of The Courier. On Aug. 13, 1867, Mr. Kennedy married Kate, second daughter of James Holden, postmaster at Morrisburg. From the time of its institution until the death of Mr. Kennedy, March 20, 1889, with the exception of about two years (1882-4) The Courier was under the able direction of its founder, and during all those years it ranked well among the best journals of eastern Ontario. After Mr. Kennedy's death its career was somewhat chequered, and finally was purchased by Herbert H. Bradfield, who founded The Leader.

Six creditably conducted journals are now published in Dundas county. The Morrisburg Herald, the oldest of these, was founded in 1874 by Arthur Brown, the present Inspector of Public schools for Dundas county. Mr. Brown was soon replaced by his brother, Dr. M. Brown, now of Chesterville, Ont. George P. Graham, now Provincial Secretary of Ontario, was proprietor for several years, but upon his removal from the county Plantz & Warren purchased the plant. F. F. Plantz, the present owner and publisher of The Herald, is a son of W. A. Plantz, now of Toronto, Ont., but formerly a prosperous merchant of Morrisburg. He was educated at the schools of his native town;

was engaged with his father in mercantile calling before entering journalistic work. The Herald has always been a strong advocate of Liberal principles.

The Winchester Press began publication May 1, 1888. Byron Lane, its founder and present editor and proprietor, was born at Leamington, Ont., where at the age of 14 he entered the local office as an apprentice, and six years later had a half interest in the plant and business. Later he was located at Winnipeg, Man., and at Providence, R. I., but upon his return to Canada came to Winchester and organized The Press, which has since become a popular local journal.

The Chesterville Record was first published in December, 1894, by R. L. Harrop, who about one year later was succeeded by T. T. Shaw, the present editor and proprietor. Mr. Shaw, born at Port Perry, Ontario county, began his newspaper education in The Standard office there, remaining five years. He also served with The Oshawa Reformer, The Smith's Falls News and Toronto World, remaining with the latter seven years, at the conclusion of which time he came to Chesterville. Under Mr. Shaw's management the Record has attained success.

The Leader, Morrisburg, successor to The Courier, began Dec. 29, 1899, as a semi-weekly journal, which later changed to a weekly. Its founder and publisher is Herbert H. Bradfield, a successful hardware merchant of Morrisburg, and a son of R. H. Bradfield. At the time of the institution of this paper the plant was thoroughly overhauled, new material and type added and everything rendered up-to-date. The first editor of The Leader was Charles A. Styles, whose ability augured well for the reputation of the new journal. The present editor is D. E. Whitney, son of the late W. A. Whitney, M. A.

The Mountain Herald was founded at South Mountain in 1899, by J. B. Dixon, of Kemptville, Ont. Subsequently the proprietors were : E. S. Gregory and F. Beach Carter. The paper is now owned by M. F. Beach, and edited by his son, Howard Beach. The Herald enjoys a fair patronage.

CHAPTER XVI

Boundaries and Neighboring Counties

The geographical situation of historic Dundas is exceedingly favorable. To the east, north and west the adjacent counties are of a high order, while to the south is that majestic waterway,

THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER

Admired by tourists the world over, the St. Lawrence holds the palm for beauty and grandeur. Starting at the head of the great river, the Thousand Islands appear like a glorious sunburst of emeralds and sapphires studding the diadem of Nature. Transcendently beautiful they appeal to the eye as one sails through them in the early morning with the first glint of sunlight reflecting their wealth of forest green, rocky cliffs and irregular shores ; or in the evening, when the silver moonlight breaks over them like a halo of glory, relieved by the myriad of electric lights that sparkle from the windows of the many cosy cottages and palatial summer homes which adorn these islands and the mainland east to Brockville. Leaving these famous islands a journey of six hours eastward brings the tourist to that portion of the river fronting Dundas county, with the beautiful camping grounds of Point Iroquois and other islands near by.

Toussant's Island, west of Point Iroquois, is prettily situated. It was so named in honor of Captain Toussant, who received an extended lease of it in recognition of his military services.

Ogden's Island, well adapted to agriculture, is located close to Waddington. It comprises an area of several hundred acres.

Canada Island (Doran's) opposite Stata's Bay, appears to advantage. This ideal camping ground has recently been purchased by James Corrigan, a gentleman now of Cleveland, and formerly of this county. Since leaving old Dundas Mr. Corrigan has achieved signal success, the reward of intelligent, persevering effort and rare business ability.

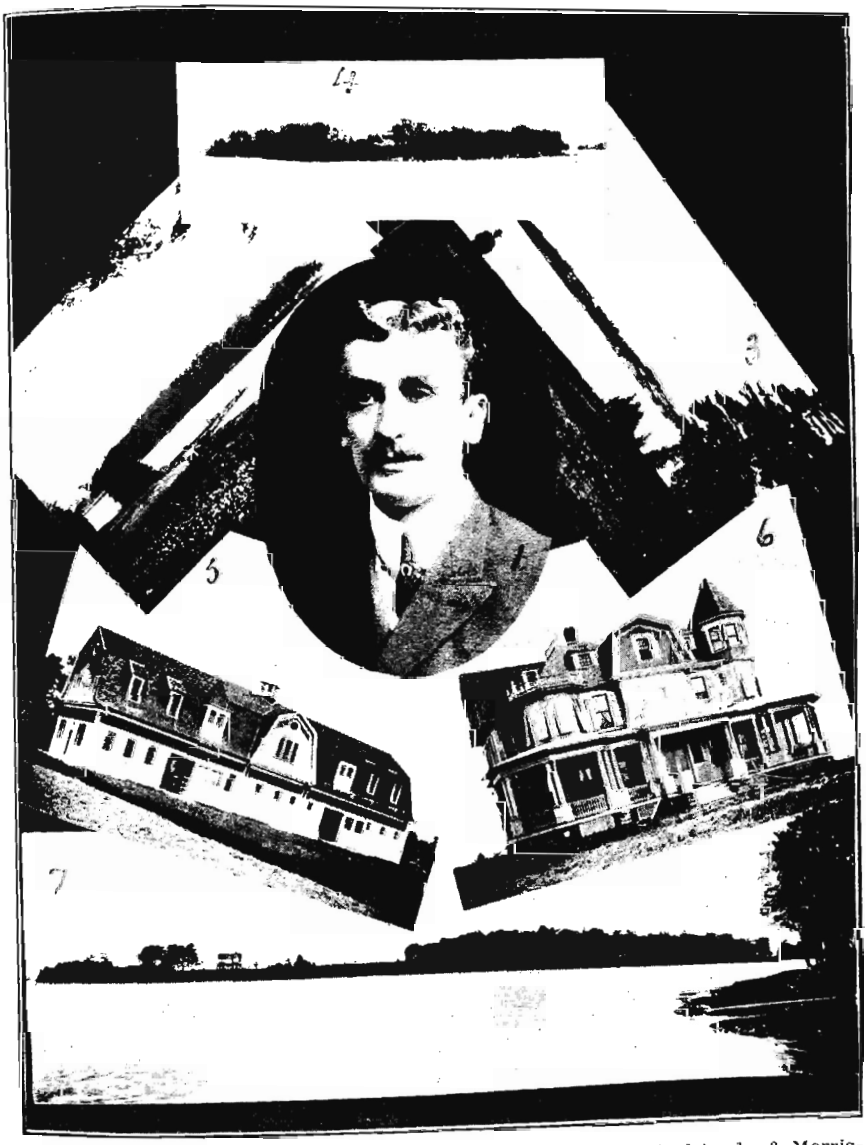
Dry Island, about twenty-five acres in area, has always been held in esteem

by Morrisburgers as an ideal summer resort. A few years ago Mr. Corrigan, of Cleveland, O., obtained possession of this island and has since spared no effort to render it a place of sylvan loveliness and comfort. The channel to the south, formerly a low, rocky depression, fordable at dry periods of the year, has been transformed into a wide open waterway. His summer residence, recently built, bears every evidence of convenience and comfort, as well as possessing a rustic airiness which puts one in touch with the soothing presence of nature.

Allison's Island, formerly known as Mouck's, Wallbridge's, Dunn's or Murphy's Island, contains nearly 150 acres. Its situation and marked elevation render it one of the most conspicuous island parks in the eastern group. Partly fringed with trees and rising with a gentle slope towards its western front there is something of the exquisite in its make-up, while to St. Lawrence voyagers it has long been regarded as a prominent land mark. For many years the owner of this land was Captain W. Murphy, who in 1899 disposed of it to J. Wesley Allison, a prominent New Yorker, formerly of this county. Since then Mr. Allison has endeavored to perfect it as a summer resort, and to that end has expended over $60,000. The spacious residence is charming in all its appointments; the other buildings also display architectural beauty; the plans for the whole having originated with Mr. Allison. Within the walls of this island home may be seen one of the finest collection of oil paintings to be found in a country house. From the river as well as from quaint old Morrisburg the place is viewed to advantage. On the island Mr. Allison has some fine herds. Most of the cattle are thoroughbred registered Jersey, the sheep are imported Dorsets, while the horses are among the finest bred in the country.

Gooseneck Island, so called because it resembles in shape the neck and body of a goose, was at one time a coveted camping ground. The river here is pretty, and this coupled with the fact of its proximity to the historic battlefield of Crysler's Farm should render Gooseneck a favorite resort.

More than a hundred years ago the improvement of the St. Lawrence as a navigable highway began. At the Cascades and Coteau du Lac small canals were constructed between 1779 and 1783 and improved in 1801-5. In his description of these canals, Judge Pringle says: "The locks were built of stone and were designed for the passage of boats capable of carrying from 30 to 40 barrels of flour." The construction of the Lachine canal began in 1821 and the Welland canal in 1824. On the Cornwall canal the work began in 1834, was suspended at the close of 1838, resumed in 1841, and completed in November, 1842. The Farran's Point, Rapid du Plat (Morrisburg) and Galops canals were constructed later and known as the Williamsburg canals, with succeed-



1 J. Wesley Allison. 2 Dry Island, viewed from Allison's Island. 3 Morrisburg, viewed from Allison's Island. 4 Doran's Island. 5 Barn on Allison's Island. 6 Mr. Allison's Island Residence. 7 Allison's Island, viewed from Dry Island.

ing superintendents I. N. Rose, Alex. Macdonell (Greenfield), Dr. C. E. Hickey and W. A. Stewart. The Rapid du Plat canal was begun in the spring of 1844 and ready for use in 1847. It was enlarged in 1891-2. The first lock-master at Morrisburg was a French-Canadian, his successors having been Carlos De Castle and W. I. Casselman. The present official is Charles T Whitteker, with assistants Emile Coutlee, Zeman J. Prunner, and Calvin Loucks. At the head of the canal the lock-masters have been Conrad Dailey, Christopher Reddick, Robert Toye, Alexander Robertson and R. M. Bouck. Mr. Bouck is now in charge with assistants Thomas Mullin and William Cleland. At the Iroquois canal the cut being very difficult owing to the presence of rock the original contractors suspended operations and the work was later finished by Messrs. Andrew and William Elliott. With the construction of the junction canal the Galops and Iroquois canals were made one. In 1896-8 this canal was enlarged. At Iroquois the following have served as lock-masters: Messrs. O'Grady, Robert Watt, Robert Caldwell and Mackenzie Stamp. W. J. Sharra is the present incumbent; his assistants are: John Black, John McInnis, Gordon Strader and William Munro.

STORMONT COUNTY

This county, the central one of three forming our united counties, was named in honor of David Murray, seventh Viscount Stormont and second Earl of Mansfield, born 1727, buried in Westminister Abbey 1796. The indomitable perseverance of the U. E. Loyalists and others who settled in the county form the groundwork of the present prosperous conditions. Agriculture, the prime industry, is supplemented by excellent marketing and shipping facilities, the St. Lawrence and four railway lines being available. Within the borders of Stormont several thriving villages are found. Of these Finch, situated at the crossing of the C. P. R. and N. Y & O. R'y, is especially promising.

Four townships constitute this county. Osnabruck, lying east of and adjoining Williamsburg, was named in 1787 in honor of Osnabruck, a town and province in Hanover. Cornwall township, also fronting the St Lawrence, takes its name from Cornwall, the most westerly county in Britain. Finch township was named in honor of Lady Elizabeth Finch, the aunt of George Finch-Hatton, the son-in-law of Viscount Stormont; while Roxborough takes its name from Roxboroughshire, a border county of Scotland.

Educational and intellectual advantages are appreciated in every section of Stormont. From the report of A. McNaughton, I. P. S., we learn that for the year 1903 the number of schools and additional departments in the county (including the town of Cornwall) was 102; the number of rural school houses 76. At Cornwall is located the Model school for the training of Stormont and Glengarry student teachers. The Cornwall High school, the only institution

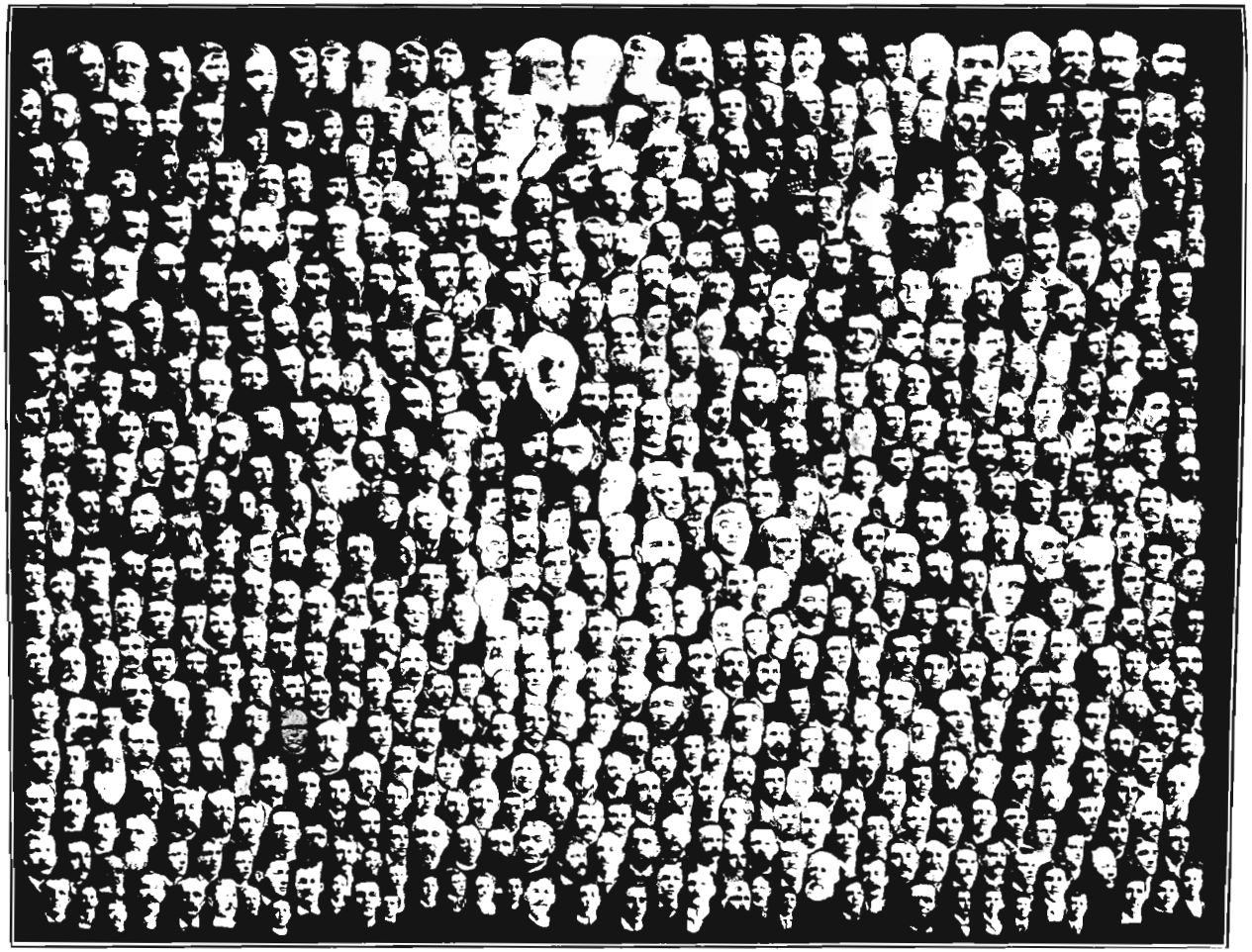
of its kind in the county, was opened in 1803 under the name of Cornwall Grammar school. Its founder was Rev. John Strachan, an Episcopal minister. This Eastern District school was well and widely known, sheltered within its walls and nurtured by its intellectual influences were scores of men from both Canadas who later became prominent, many gaining national repute.

TOWN OF CORNWALL

The site of this town was early selected (see McNiff's map, 1786), the town plot marked, and named New Johnstown. We can well imagine the place in early days, a primitive collection of rude buildings, but nevertheless the neucleus of a larger commercial activity to follow. From here the supplies furnished by the government for the settlers were distributed,and a little later as grain and potash became marketable products, trade centred here. In 1825 among the most notable buildings were the English church, the old District school house,and the goal and Court House. Smith's Canada, 1850,describes Cornwall as "a neat, quiet, pleasant, old fashioned looking place. The streets are regularly laid out,running upward from the river with others crossing them at right angles,and there are several good houses scattered through the town. Cornwall is not a place of any great business, but it is in fact most noted as being the birthplace of that alliance (real or imagined) called the Family Compact, and is usually considered the old Sarum of Canada."

While Ontario and Quebec are somewhat handicapped in the absence of great coal beds, an equivalent is found in the many water powers along the St. Lawrence. In this Cornwall is to the front,the encouragement given to industrial concerns auguring well for the growth of the place. Again, the system of waterworks here would do credit to some of the larger Canadian cities. The intake pipe receives the water which has just tumbled through the Long Sault, thus guaranteeing an assurance of its purity. The trees along many of the streets of the town are beautiful,the elms especially are surpassingly grand, for example the treeon First street, fronting the Colquhoun property, formerly owned by Chief Justice McLean. Other landmarks also lend interest. At Stone House Point are yet standing the walls of the first stone house erected in Upper Canada.

The Cornwall manufactories now include two large cotton mills, a small woolen mill, a furniture factory, a pottery, a factory manufacturing lacrosse sticks, two sash and door factories and planing mills, and two foundries. Just west of the town is a paper mill, while a similar industry is now locating at Mille Roches. Other advantages include excellent communication by rail (G. T. R.,N. Y. & O. R.) and by water, street railway service; efficient schools, High, Public and Separate; several churches, embracing the Presbyterian,



A GROUP OF RESIDENTS OF CORNWALL AND VICINITY, ARRANGED A FEW YEARS AGO.
(Photo by H. Moore, Cornwall.)

Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Methodist, Baptist and Salvation Army: two newspapers, The Freeholder and The Standard; up-to-date stores and warerooms, good financial institutions, two parks, a Carnegie Public Library, fire company, etc. The town is lighted by electricity and gas, while the canal is lighted from the electric plant of The Davis Co., Mille Roches. The several professions are well represented, the lawyers number about twenty, while skilled doctors and dentists have lucrative practices in the town. Here are the Hotel Dieu and St. Paul's Home, under R.C. auspices and the General Hospital. The county buildings bring to Cornwall the regular sessions of the Counties' Council, the Superior Court, the County Court, etc. With these and other advantages directed by a progressive population we have reason to hope our county town may in the near future merit a proud place among the cities of the Dominion.

GLENGARRY

This county, the most easterly in Ontario, takes its name from the famous glen in Inverness, Scotland, on the little River Garry. The coming of the first settlers to Glengarry has furnished many incidents of a highly interesting and romantic nature. An instance is related of a mother carrying her two little children on her back. After a time, thinking her burden had become lighter, she discovered that she had dropped one of them. Retracing her steps for some distance she found the child quietly sleeping beside a decayed log, his hands begrimmed with earth. The little fellow lived to be an old man, well known by the name of "Spogan Dubh" (black paws), the exclamation used by his mother on finding him. The coming of the U. E. Loyalists was supplemented by later immigrations. Through the efforts Rev. Alexander McDonell a compact and prosperous colony was formed in the centre of Glengarry. In the census returns of 1852 the following clans are mentioned: McDonell, McDonald, McMillan, McDougall, McRae, McLeod, Grant, Cameron, McGillis, Kennedy, McLennan, Campbell, McIntosh, McGillivray, McKinnon, McPherson, Fraser, McPhee, McIntyre, Ross, Chisholm, McGregor, Ferguson, McLaurin, McKenzie, Morrison, McCormick, McMartin, McKay, McArthur, McLauchlin, Cattanach. At an early date the county was divided into four townships. Lancaster, the lake township, was named in 1787 after the maritime county of Lancaster, England. We are not certain whether Charlottenburg was named in honor of Charlotte Matilda, daughter of George III, or after the town of Charlottenburg in the Prussian province of Brandenburg. Kenyon takes its name from Lloyd, Lord Kenyon, born at Gredington, Flintshire, in 1732, and died in 1802. The township of Lochiel was cut off from the northern part of Lancaster and erected into a separate township in 1816; "Achnacarry," in Scotland, the mansion of Lochiel, chief of the clan Cameron, is delightfully situated. While Glengarry can boast of no

large centres of population, the thriving town of Alexandria and the villages of Maxville and Lancaster are prominent. The village of Williamstown, the neucleus of a very early settlement, was named in honor of Sir William Johnson. From every standpoint the county is progressive. It is rich with story and romance, made richer by the researches and writings of Rev. C. W. Gordon (Ralph Connor), the author of "The Man from Glengarry," in which popular fiction much of the past and present history of this unique settlement has been interwoven with graphic fidelity and skill. Hundreds of admirers have visited St. Elmo Presbyterian church (Gordon's church, Indian Lands), the log Congregational church, the old manse, etc. Among the many other interesting landmarks is the famous Glengarry cairn, situated on an island about half a mile from the village of South Lancaster.

Speaking of Glengarry and its people, Alexander Fraser, Provincial Archivist, says: "It were unnecessary to recall the part the Scot played in the British arms employed on this continent, resulting in the incorporation of Canada into the British Empire; so also his service to the state, when danger and difficulties were to be faced on the tented field and the homes to be defended from the invader Glengarry could claim with just pride that her sons were to the front whenever the bugle sounded, and a chapter could be written as thrilling as could be furnished by the annals of war describing the contribution our county made in the past in Canada's defence. The Macs and other clans of Glengarry had not Highland blood in their veins for nothing, and to the present day the latent sentiment can be fanned into a flame of no uncertain power. Remarkable as the military history of Glengarry is, deep seated as her traditions are, tender as the associations with the far past still remain, perhaps the strongest feelings can be stirred by a contemplation of the county itself, for it is a most striking evidence of what the clans accomplished; in making of Glengarry from a dense, untrodden forest to the fair broad meads is a far cry, but Glengarry men untutored in the use of axe or hammer felled the forests, built the dwellings, tilled the fields, and gave to their sons and daughters a land as fair as any in Canada."

LEEDS AND GRENVILLE

When the first survey of Upper Canada was made and the province divided into districts the county of Grenville and part of Leeds county were included in the District of Lunenburg, which later became the Eastern District. In 1798 the Johnstown District was formed of that portion of the Eastern District lying west of Matilda township. The first settlers in these historic counties were U. E. Loyalists, among whom were many of Jessup's corps. The several townships of Leeds and Grenvlle show evidences of untiring perseverance, a tribute to the pioneers and their worthy successors.

As the story of Gordon's church, Indian Lands, has made Glengarry famous, so likewise have Paul and Barbara Heck and the old Blue church cemetery added lustre to the annals of Grenville county. Barbara Heck, the founder of Methodism in Canada, whose maiden name was Ruttle, was born in Ireland in 1734. In 1760 she married Paul Heck, and shortly afterwards they emigrated to America and made their home in New York city. In 1785 they came to Augusta and established Methodism in what is known as the Heck settlement, nine miles east of Brockville, and about seven miles west of Prescott, near the site of the present Blue church (Anglican). In this locality the good woman spread the Gospel, the fruits of which are imperishable. In 1795 Paul Heck died, and nine years later Barbara also closed her eyes to this world. In the old Blue church cemetery, on the banks of the St. Lawrence, their remains lie side by side. In the beautiful grove near by an appropriate service marking the centennial of Barbara Heck's death was held on Aug. 17, 1904, a memorable event in the history of Canadian Methodism.

The village of Johnstown, situated a few miles east of Prescott, was in early days a centre of enterprise. The place consisted of a large collection of wooden houses, a few shops, several hotels, etc. One of these hotels, the Whitmarsh House, was the stopping place for the High Court judges when they came to hold the regular assizes in the old Court House here. In fact the military, commercial and judicial affluence of Johnstown combined to render it no unlikely site for the then future capital of Canada. On more than one occasion Governor Simcoe visited the place.

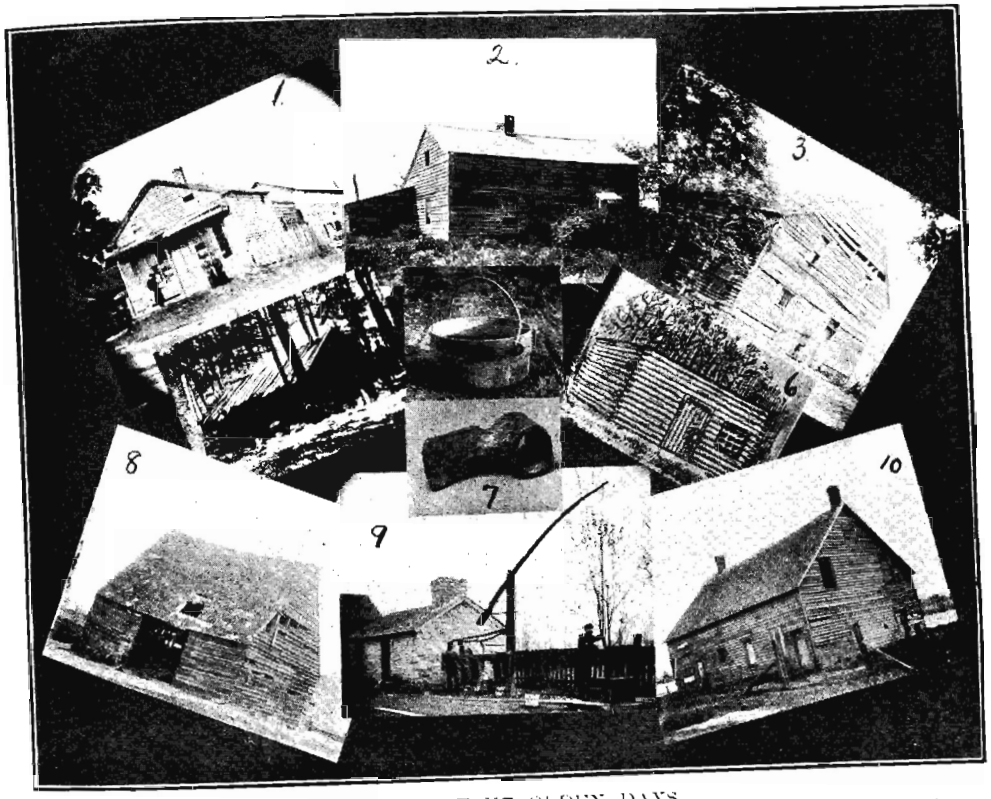
Cardinal village was for many years designated Edwardsburg. In 1857-8, according to the Canada Directory, it had a population of 150. From this small beginning the place has developed into a thriving village of 1,200 people, which in 1880 secured incorporation, and was re-christened Cardinal. Since the enlargement of the St. Lawrence canals, necessitating a new channel north of the village, Cardinal has assumed the aspect of an island, dividing with Brockville its claim to the pleasing sobriquet, the "Island City." As a shipping point it possesses excellent facilities, and can lay claim as a manufacturing centre of considerable importance. The chief industry is the Edwardsburg Starch Co's (Limited) works, established in 1858, and employing 150 hands, probably the largest industry of the kind in Canada. Corn starch, glucose and syrup are among its chief products. The officers of this Company are: Geo. F. Benson, President and Managing Director, Cardinal; Vice-President, Wm. Strachan, Montreal; Hugh McArthur, Treasurer, Cardinal; Robt. Cunningham, Secretary, Montreal; Directors, Hon. Robt. Mackay, C. R. Hosmer, Wm. R. Miller, Geo. Hide, Alfred P. Murray, all of Montreal, where the head office of the Company is located. Other industries, good stores, bank, two hotels, etc., serve to make up the complement of a progress-

ive industrial community. The professions and education are represented by two medical doctors, two notaries, a Public school of six departments, four churches, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Methodist and Anglican.

The town of Prescott, incorporated in 1834, has a population of over 3,000, and is a town of considerable commercial importance, largely by the fact of its situation at the head of the St. Lawrence rapids, rendering it the terminus of a large carrying trade. By reason of its proximity to the American shore and early settlement and convenience as a base for military operations, Prescott fortunately or unfortunately has been mixed up with almost every scrap in which Canada has been engaged with its big neighbor over the river. The town for a number of years like many other Ontario towns made little or no progress, but of late it has given evidence of renewed commercial activity which bids fair to increase and expand with the development of the country generally. The town is prettily situated, and by nature highly favored, and there is no reason why it should not forge ahead. There is a sash, door and planing mill, starch factory, distillery, etc., while a grain elevator and the Government marine works are located here. Prescott's shipping facilities by rail (G. T. R and C. P. R.) and by the St. Lawrence are excellent. The several professions are represented by six medical practitioners, two dentists, four lawyers, two civil engineers, several clergymen, teachers, seven in the Public school, three in the High school, and four in the Separate school. The town churches include Roman Catholic, Anglican, Methodist and Presbyterian. There are two newspaper offices, The Journal and The Messenger; a Board of Trade, good financial institutions, six hotels, excellent water and sewer system and electric light plant. The civic board (1904) consists of Mayor W. H. Stephenson : Councillors J. C. Carruthers D. McCartin, Geo. H. OrRange, W. J. Bovaird, Chester Fell, Abraham Lane: Treasurer, F. Rowe; Clerk, Geo. Rook.

In his reference to the village of Kemptville, now so thriving, Historian Leavitt says : "The first settlers of Kemptville were : Thomas McCargar, Asa Clothier, Truman Hurd and David Beach. Beachburg, on the Ottawa, is named after the latter gentleman. Lyman Clothier and his son Asa built the first mill at Kemptville, the spot upon which the village now stands being then a wilderness. This was in the spring of 1814, and at that time there was not a house between Burritt's Rapids and Kemptville."

Merrickville was so named after the Merrick family, who early owned the land where the village now stands. Other pioneer settlers in the vicinity were: H. D. Smith, E. H. Whitmarsh, George A. Montgomery, William Pearson, Thomas and W. H. Magee. In 1860 the place was incorporated. Industries located here are stove and plow works, roller mills, planing mill, woolen mills, malleable iron foundry, cabinet factory. There are two Public



RELICS OF YE OLDEN DAYS.

1. An Early Morrisburg Store kept by Wm. Kyle. 2. Hilliard House, east of Morrisburg. 3. Historic Munro House (see page 41). 4. Sugar-camp scene, 1850. 5. Iron cooler brought from Montreal by hand-sleigh more than a century ago (see Miscellaneous Chapter). 6. Home of Benjamin Bates, headquarters of Methodists in Winchester in 1838 (see page 179). 7. U. E. L. hoe. 8. Barn almost a century old. 9. Typical scene. 10. Famous Blue House (see page 41).

schools, four churches, Methodist, Anglican, Presbyterian, R. Catholic; a publishing office, The Merrickville Star; three medical doctors, one dentist and one lawyer. The municipal officers (1904) are: Reeve, G. R. Putnam; Councillors, S. J. Wilson, P. McCabe, J. Keir, B. Knapp; Clerk, J. Johnston; Treasurer, J. Kerr.

Athens village was formerly known as Farmersville. The schools here have long enjoyed more than local reputation. About five miles from Athens is located Charleston Lake, a charming summer resort, widely known, and surpassing those of any of the other pretty inland lakes so numerous in Leeds county.

The prosperous town of Gananoque is favorably situated for manufacturing purposes. More than a century ago the water privileges here were coveted, Colonel Joel Stone and Sir John Johnston being among those interested. In 1824 the settlement was surveyed as a village.

Newboro' owes its birth to the construction of the Rideau canal, at the commencement of which it was necessary to make a short cut from Mud Lake to the Rideau. In 1876 the village was incorporated.

Brockville, the municipal capital of Leeds and Grenville, was for many years known as Elizabethtown, the present name being conferred upon it by Sir Isaac Brock. The history of the town has been one of quiet but steady progress. Its ideal situation along one of the finest sections of the great St. Lawrence and its proximity to the Thousand Islands render it attractive as a summer resort. From an industrial standpoint it is prominent; some of the manufactories are: The Cossit Company, Ltd., The Canada Carriage Co., The Union Hat Co., the Brockville brewery, mineral water factories, two saw and planing mills, The James Smart M'f'g Co., Ltd., the Cold Storage Co. Brockville enjoys unexcelled shipping facilities both by rail and water; it is a great dairying centre, doing the largest exporting trade in Canada, sending out over a million and a half dollars worth annually. The gas and electric light plants, the waterworks and splendid sewerage system are all owned by the corporation. The two hospitals, the General and the St. Vincent de Paul, are doing much to alleviate the sufferings of the poor and sick. Brockville has good educational facilities, including five Public schools. Separate school, School of Manual Training, Art school, a Collegiate Institute, a Business College, and a Carnegie Public Library. The churches number one Roman Catholic, three Anglican, two Methodist, one Baptist, two Presbyterian. The mercantile interests include banks (Montreal, Molsons, Toronto, Metropolitan, Crown), fourteen physicians, twelve lawyers, six dentists, one civil engineer, two veterinary surgeons, two artists, two photographers, eight hotels, two printing offices, The Daily Recorder and The Daily Times, many fine up-to-date stores, hardware, dry goods, etc. It is also is a modern town, and as a place of residence it is considered one of the most desirable in eastern Ontario.

CHAPTER XVII

WILLIAMSBURG TOWNSHIP

THIS municipality was named in 1787 in honor of Prince William Henry, who in 1830 succeeded his brother George IV on the throne as William IV. In the conquest of the forest the early settlers of Williamsburg displayed a perseverance hard to be realized at the present day. But fruitful were their efforts. From an unbroken solitude the township has been transformed into an agricultural district among the best. With the advent of local municipal government in 1850, Williamsburg assumed the full responsibilities required of it. Subjoined is a consecutive list of reeves and clerks: Reeves: 1850-52, Water Bell; 1853, A. Macdonell; 1854, Water Bell; 1855-6, John Sargeant; 1857, James Holden; 1858, John M. Casselman; 1859-67, A. B. Sherman; 1868-73, Isaac N. Rose; 1874-5, Adam Casselman; 1876, M. D. Willard; 1877, Alex. Farlinger; 1878-83, James Dickey; 1884, B. H. Hayunga; 1885-6, J. J. Colquhoun; 1887, G. S. Casselman; 1888, George H. Whitteker, James Dickey; 1889-90, James Dickey; 1891-2, C. D. Casselman; 1893-4, R. M. Beckstead; 1895-6, C. T. Whitteker; 1897, R. M. Beckstead; 1898-1900, William H. Lane; 1901, J. J. Colquhoun; 1902-3, Edward Walsh; 1904, Malcolm S. Beckstead. Clerks: 1850-52, Adam Carlyle; 1853, John Wingard; 1854, Peter Dickey; 1855-58, Tobias Myers; 1859-67, W. Whitteker; 1868-71, Peter Dickey; 1872-74, Joseph Merkley; 1875-80, A. A. Whitteker; 1881, Alex. McPherson; 1882-91, Geo. C. Tracy; 1892-1904, George Lane. The benefits enjoyed by the people of Williamsburg are such as prevail throughout the county and are truly typical of this progressive age. Well tilled, well fenced, and well drained farms with comfortable homes and pleasant environments are everywhere present. Again, the development of the great dairying industry has stimulated improvements in the methods of agriculture. Following is a list of cheese factories in the township, with respective owners: Edwards No. 2, Edwards No. 3 (Archer), W. A. Edwards; Bowman No. 13, A. McIntosh; Caughnawaga, Riverside, Morrisburg, Wm. Eager; Colquhoun, G. Fuzee, Fairview (Froatburn), Thomas McDonald; North Williamsburg, C. W. Norval; Elma, W. Dawson; Tidbits No. 1 (Dunbar), Tidbits No. 2 (East Williamsburg), A. A. Logan; Hess No. 1, Alex. Hess; Bouck's Hill, Glen Becker, Grantley, Cedar Grove, Carlyle's, joint stock.

WILLIAMSBURG OFFICIALS (1904).

Walter Fetterly (Councillor). H. B. Ford (Treasurer).
John Wilson (Councillor).
Malcolm Becksted (Reeve). Chas. Whitteker (Councillor).
Geo. Lane (Clerk).

Archer postoffice was opened in 1883 and was so named in honor of Thomas Archey, the first mail-carrier, at whose house the office was located; the first postmaster was Robert Weagant. Besides Mr. Archey some of the early settlers were: James Fay, John Cunningham, Geo. W. Cook, S. Tracy, Jacob Froats, Samuel Weagant. Some years ago Archer could boast of a small store. The place now contains the blacksmith shop of R. Cunningham, a cheese factory, and a school house. The postmaster is John Warren.

Beckstead postoffice was opened in 1882, the postmaster being G. Beckstead.

Bouck's Hill was named in commemoration of the Bouck family, who early settled here. The pioneer merchant was David E. Bouck. In 1874 the postoffice was established, and the present postmaster, H. W. Ford, was then appointed. Many years ago Mr. Ford also conducted an hotel. David Gillard was an early blacksmith here. Being on the line of the Morrisburg-Chesterville stage route the hamlet has a daily mail service. The village is also favored with a joint stock cheese factory, sawmill, Bell telephone station, blacksmith shop (Thos. Hill's), Public school, store (H. W. Ford's), a doctor (H. B. Ford).

Colquhoun obtained postal service in 1882, when J. J. Colquhoun, the present postmaster, was appointed. Among the very early settlers in the vicinity were Jacob Empey, Jacob Myers, Samuel Kyle, John Colquhoun. The settlement can now boast of a Public school and cheese factory.

Dunbar, long ago known as Sebastapool, is situated in con. 8. Among the pioneer residents appear the names of Dillabough, Barkley, McMillan and Marselis. Early merchants were: John Rosenberger, David English and Wm. Casselman. East of the corner a blacksmith shop was conducted by Hiram Hay, while John G. Swerdfeger was an early inn-keeper. In 1856 Wm. Beckstedt, the first postmaster, received his appointment. The present postmaster is A. Carlyle. Many years ago court was held at Sebastopool. Dunbar may now be regarded as a quiet country hamlet, with the store of Patrick Devaney, the blacksmith shop and gristmill of David Webster, two churches, cheese factory, and a Public school. The telephone office, formerly in the village, is now located at "Orchard Side," the home of (Squire) George McMillan.

East Williamsburg postoffice was opened in 1835, with George Cook postmaster. The present incumbent is Wm. Prunner. Referring to this office the following information is furnished by the Department: "A postoffice called Williamsburg was opened in 1822 with John Crysler postmaster. It disappeared from the lists in 1833, but whether replaced by East Williamsburg, which was opened this year, I am unable to say."

Elma postoffice was opened in 1884, Thomas Sargeant being postmaster; the present incumbent is George Durant. The early history of this place re-

veals among others the names of P. L. Becker, merchant; James Dawson and H. Hays, blacksmiths; Edward Sullivan, shoemaker; W. McHaffie, tailor. For some time pumps were manufactured here by the Messrs. Durant. Elma can to-day boast of a store, conducted by Mackenzie Thom, the wheelwright and blacksmith shop of Edwin Beach, a Methodist church, a Public school, and a cheese factory.

Froatburn: This postoffice was established in 1889, with Guy Casselman postmaster; the present official is Luther Froats. The Froats families were among the early residents of the vicinity, and the choice of the name "Froatburn" is therefore evident. The little hamlet at present includes the store of P. D. Schell, the blacksmith shop of L. Froats, Fairview cheese factory, and the Public school.

Glen Becker received postal service in 1883, the first postmaster being L. S. Becker. In early days the place was commonly known as the "Red Tavern," the name of a hostelry of notoriety situated here. An early tavern-keeper was Joseph Becksted. Potash works were operated by Tobias Myers and others. At present there is a joint stock cheese factory, a Public school, the blacksmith shop of J. Hall, and a postoffice, conducted by Mrs. R. Barkley.

Grantley is situated in the northeast part of the township. Quite early we find John Munro, merchant and first postmaster; Angus Shaver, blacksmith; James Sears, shoemaker. The postoffice was opened in 1867. The hamlet now includes a Methodist church, a cheese factory, a Public school, the blacksmith shop of James Robinson, and the store of W. L. Hart, who is also postmaster.

Hoasic postoffice was opened in 1870, with John J. Baker in charge: the postmaster at present is Chas. W. Weagant. Quite early a small store was located here, and likewise a hotel, kept by James Baker. There is now a Presbyterian church, a Public school, and a cheese factory.

Mariatown, a populous hamlet located west of Morrisburg, attained early distinction. It was founded by Captain Duncan and by him named in honor of his daughter Maria. From here the law, both civil and military, was dispensed by the captain, who was the officer in charge of the district subsequently known as Dundas county. Very early the place obtained industrial prominence by the erection of a gristmill by Martin Casselman. This mill projected into the current; boats often struck the pier, two men were drowned, and finally the mill was removed. Mr. Casselman also built a carding mill at Mariatown. Among the tradesmen and storekeepers were: Peter Shaver and Henry Stearns, merchants; Henry Stata, blacksmith; Michael Hickey, shoemaker; Michael Heagle, tanner; Messrs. Pierce and Jacob Hanes, tavern-keepers. Where now stands the residence of A. H. Becksted was a foundry, conducted by Henry Bowen. Previous to the days of canal and railway

GROUP OF WILLIAMSBURG RESIDENCES.

Res. John Moffat.
Res. John Saddlemyer.
Res. Mrs. A. F. Reddick.

Res. Chas. Weagant.
Store and Res. W. C. Strader.
Res. G. W. Cook.

Res. Thos. Colquhoun.
Res. Dan. Deeks.
Presbyterian Manse, North Williamsburg.

communication Mariatown was surveyed as a village, a map of which may be seen at the County Registry office. Between the river and the King's highway were streets Julia and Church, while those running north and south were Cherry, Duncan, and Mill. Here the chief business of the county was transacted, public meetings of every character were held, among others the agricultural society. But the construction of the canal and the subsequent birth of Morrisburg caused Mariatown to decline.

North Williamsburg: The birth of this village carries us back to the 30's, during which period John Cook and Geo. Hoople carried on a mercantile business: (Squire) Walter Bell opened a store, carried on pearl ash works, built several residences, and was the first postmaster. Other merchants were Wm. Swayne (tavern-keeper), R. Helmer, Coyne and Carlyle; Chas. Gale, H. Stata and E. Wilson were among the sons of Vulcan. At one time a mill was constructed by John Cook, but was never operated. Several names have been applied to this village, viz.: "The Four Corners," "Cookville," and "Bell's Corners," but in 1841 a postoffice was established and named North Williamsburg. The early growth of the village was attributable to the thrift and perseverance of the settlers rather than to any natural advantages it possessed, the soil being low and wet. The settlement continued to grow notwithstanding the natural drawbacks. Lovell's Directory (1857) mentions among others the following as identified with the business interests of the village at that early period: James Buchan, mason and bricklayer; Ira Casselman, proprietor of steam sawmill; E. T. Cleney, physician; James Cummings, cabinetmaker: Simon Deeks, blacksmith; Henry Eastwood, wheelwright; Abner Empey, shoemaker; C. P. Empey, general dealer; Christopher Ford, hotel and stage house: T. Gillespie, stone cutter; Wm. Gordon, general dealer; Daniel Hilliard, tailor: Chesley Hollister, inn-keeper; Robt. Lowery, carpenter, etc.: J. J. Merkley, bailiff: Geo. Smyth, tanner; Geo. Sutherland, cooper; Isaac Utman, carpenter; George Stuart, J. Hanes, H. Utman and John B. Whitteker, shoemakers. During the early 70's the little village was still making progress. About 1873 a cheese factory was built, and in 1874 were erected the steam mills of Joseph McGee. On several occasions the devouring element has retarded the growth of North Williamsburg, but the fire of April, 1891, was very damaging, destroying in all about forty buildings, including a number of residences. A feeling of discouragement followed, but in time new buildings were erected and the village continued to grow. The following are among the more recent additions to the business community: G. E. Bradley and L. Flora, merchants; W. King, harnessmaker; J. Doran, baker; W. C. Morton, tailor; Laing & Rutley, painters; Thos. Eastwood, carriage manufacturer; H. W. Merkley, furniture dealer; E. C. Merkley, baker. Following is a directory of the village for 1904:

Physician, Dr. I. J. Lane ; general merchants, W. C. Strader, R. P. Ford ; grocer and postmaster, Mrs. M. A. Casselman ; blacksmiths, Ira W. Casselman, Ed. Beckstead, Geo. H. Casselman ; tinsmith, S. E. Barkley ; Dominion House (temperance), Albert Hanson, proprietor ; baker and confectioner, L. Brown ; milliner, Mrs. S. E. Barkley ; shoemaker, H. J. Whitteker ; butcher, O. P. Becker ; carriage manufacturer, Ed. Beckstead ; livery, A. Hanson, proprietor ; cheese and butter factory, C. W. Norval, proprietor ; saddlers, E. M. Casselman, Jas. Crobar ; grist mill, M. G. Casselman, proprietor ; dealers in live stock, Casselman & Pharoh ; barber, H. Perault ; dressmakers, Miss Ella Shenette, Mrs. H. Ouderkirk ; furniture dealer and undertaker, G. W. Boyce. North Williamsburg is a thriving inland village surrounded by an excellent farming community. The Morrisburg-Chesterville and Morrisburg-Winchester stage lines pass here, furnishing a daily mail service, which with a telephone service keep the village in touch with the outside world. There is also an excellent graded school and four churches. The following quotation referring to North Williamsburg is taken from "The Rainbow," composed one evening after a June shower. In "the churchyard beside" the author now rests:

"Beneath the broad arch, in the valley below,
Lay the home of the rich, lay the cot of the low;
There in beauty secluded the hamlet arose,
And the churchyard beside lay in quiet repose."

Nudell Bush postoffice, located in con. 2, not far from the eastern boundary of the township, was established June 1, 1904, the postmaster being Henry L. Casselman. A tri-weekly mail service from Aultsville is in operation.

Winchester Springs : This village, located near the centre of Dundas county, owes its origin to the springs discovered many years ago on lot 5, con. 1, Winchester township. The older settlers also speak of a "salt lick" near at hand to which deer came, furnishing game for hunters. Among the early settlers in the vicinity were: Jacob Barrigar, John Bell, Joseph McIntosh, Wm. Henderson, Wm. Bailey, Wm Jeffrey, Jas. Grier, Samuel Morrow, Thos. Nesbitt, Samuel Hill and Wm. Coons. As a health resort the place gained early distinction, and finally a brick sanitarium was erected by Jas. West. A boom followed, which, in a measure, was short lived owing to the excessive prices placed on building lots. Crowds of visitors however attended, and in summer scores of tents were scattered about. The next act in the history of "The Springs" was the purchase of the sanitarium property by the late Dr. W. G. Anderson, who equipped and conducted a large hospital and hotel for the accommodation of invalids and guests. The Dr. also spent a great deal of money and energy in planting groves and arranging the grounds, rendering "The Springs" one of the most popular and deserving health resorts in the country. In mercantile circles Hugh Nesbitt enjoyed prominence. Other early mer-

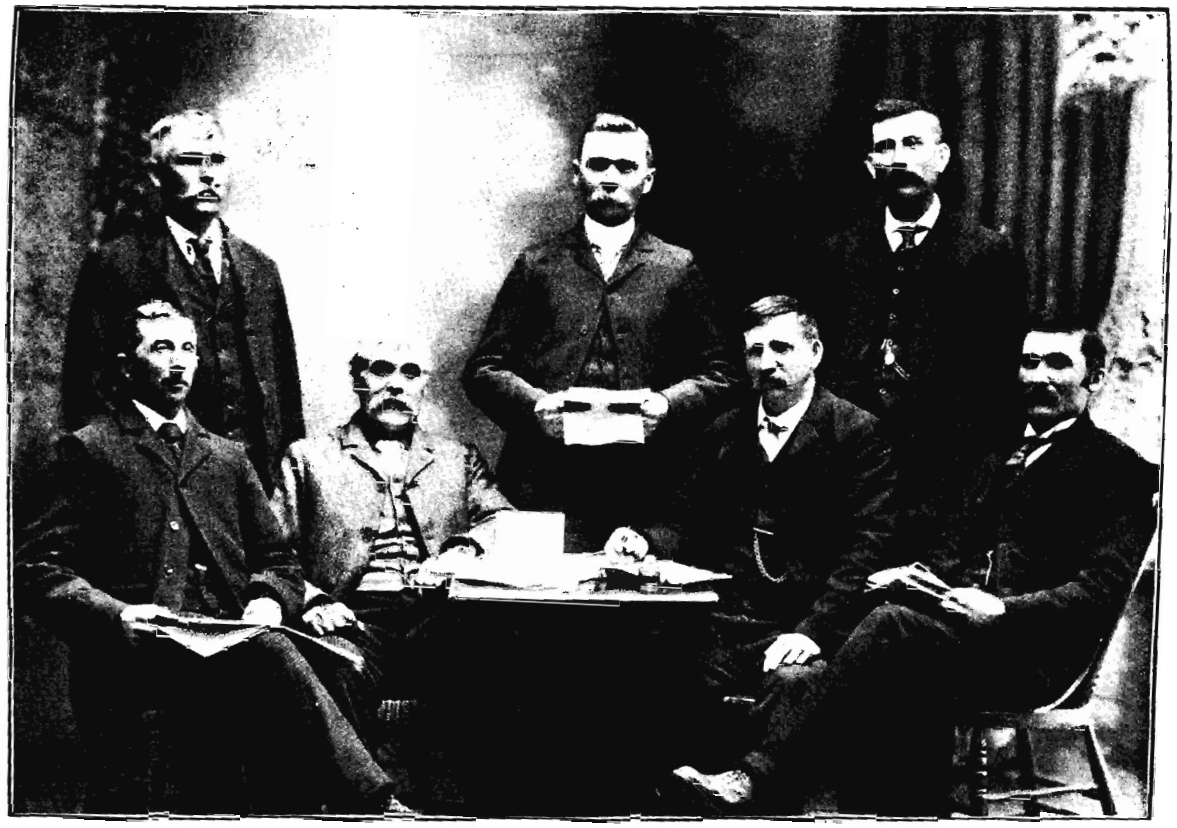
chants were John Allison and John Taylor. About 1883 Solomon Coons opened a store. The first hotel here was kept by William Connor, and later by Thomas Connor. William Foster was an early mail-carrier between North Williamsburg and Winchester Springs; the office at the latter place being opened in 1864, with William Connor postmaster. About 1850 a log school house was erected ; Solomon Coons who wrote the document introducing the project was also instrumental in establishing a Sabbath school. The early trustees were William Henderson, William Shaver and William Coons. James Gallagher was a pioneer carriagemaker at "The Springs;" John Price, a blacksmith, worked in a building owned by Samuel Hill. Travelling physicians Dr. Wylie and others attended the bodily ills of the residents before doctors located here. The public, industrial and commercial interests of the place are now looked after by postmaster Solomon Coons; merchants, Clarence Coons, James A. McIntosh, J. E. Hughes; blacksmith, Mathias Bailey; pump manufacturers, Merkley & Son. There is also a graded Public school; a sanitarium, three churches, a cheese and butter factory, a sawmill, and other modern conveniences.

CHAPTER XVIII

MATILDA TOWNSHIP

THIS fertile, progressive township was named in 1787 in honor of the Princess Royal, Charlotte Augusta Matilda, eldest daughter of George III. Among the items of interest connected with its development we might mention that in the settlement of the counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry the first two patents issued were for lands in this township. The early growth of Matilda was in keeping with the neighboring townships and counties referred to in this volume. In 1850 the first township Council was elected, and the first meeting was held on Jan. 21st of that year. From the minute books and other records we are assured that Matilda's career as an independent municipality has not been unfruitful in progressive legislation. Temperance enactments early claimed attention. In 1851 a by-law was enacted limiting the number of public houses to six. In 1867 there was not to be more than twenty such inns, the license fee being $35, including the government grant. The number of hotels decreased to seven in 1872, and the fee was $20 to the township and $10 to the government, but in 1878 the fee was increased to $70. In most places the country inn of those days proved a rendezvous for rowdies. In Matilda many of these were located along the plank or gravel road in touch with the general traffic. Among others were Fisher's hotel, on the St. Lawrence; Stuart's hotel, where now stands the residence of Wm. Crobar; the "Balsam," at rear of con. 2; Dixon's and Higgins' hotel, at Dixon's Corners; Brinston's and Beattie's hotels, at Brinston's Corners; Farrel's inn, at the rear of the township. And then after patronizing these the traveller who indulged might stop at Boyd's bridge where his thirst could again be slaked. It was obvious that the low license was having an ill effect, and in 1879 the fee was raised to $200.00. The council at that time was composed of: Reeve, Robert Toye; Councillors, R. M. Bouck, Carmi Locke, J. W. Gilson and Wm. Locke. Their action, although vigorously opposed, was indeed praiseworthy; applications for licenses soon diminished and finally ceased, and for a number of years no hotels have existed within the municipality.

The municipal officers who have figured in the life of Matilda are many.



MATILDA OFFICERS, 1904.
Standing, from left: Wm. Boyd (Councillor), E. P. Foster (Reeve), Jos. Payne (Treasurer).
Seated, from left: Eli Merkley (Councillor), A. H. Hunter (Councillor), G. D. Dixon (Clerk), Geo. Cooper (Councillor).

Subjoined is a partial list: Reeves: 1850, Jacob Brouse; 1851, Wm. Casselman; 1852, Robert Lowery; 1853, Jacob Brouse; 1854, W. W. Casselman; 1855, Alex. McDonell; 1856, J. S. Ross; 1857, John Laing; 1858, Alex. McDonell; 1859, G. I. Brouse; 1860-1, Alex. McDonald; 1862-6, Robt. Toye; 1867-70, Alex. McDonneil; 1871, E. H. McIntosh; 1872, W. Binion; 1873-4, D. Wallace; 1875-6, A. Harkness; 1877, D. Wallace; 1879, Robt. Toye (part year); 1879-1890, A. Harkness; 1891-4, James Collison; 1895, Wm. Banford; 1896-1900, Carmi Locke; 1901-2, E. P. Foster; 1903, Eli Merkley; 1904, E. P. Foster.

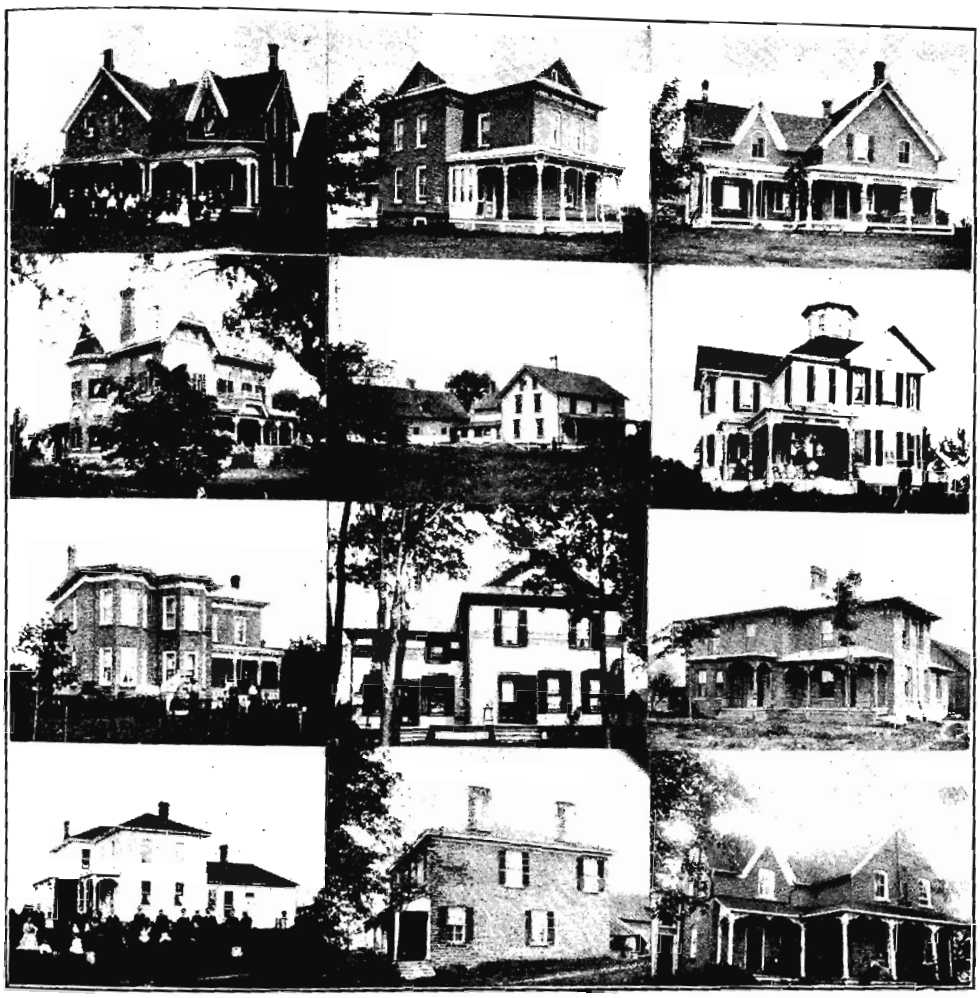
Clerks: 1850, Philip Carman; 1851, Wm. Hessin; 1852, Solomon Doran; 1853, John Laing; 1854-6, Philip Carman; 1857-8, Robt. Harkness; 1859-71, A. Harkness; 1872, Robert Harkness; 1873-4, J. H. Dixon; 1875-6, J. F. Graham; 1877, Thos. McNulty; 1878-9, Geo. Gilson; 1880-7, G. D. Dixon; 1888, R. B. Abbott; 1889-1904, G. D. Dixon.

Pioneer effort triumphed over all obstacles and made way for a more prosperous era. On every hand are evidences of general prosperity. Fine, cultivated farms, well constructed, comfortable buildings, modern rural conveniences of every character, and behind all this a soil noted for its fertility, have made this historic township a desirable place of residence, and caused a marked stability in the values of farm property. The manufacture of dairy products is extensive, most of which are sold on the Iroquois Board of Trade, established in 1884, with Thos. Scott president, and R. A. McLelland secretary. Wm. Banford succeeded Mr. Scott as president, and in 1896 James Collison was elected to that position. Since then Mr. Collison has served continuously and has contributed much to the success of the institution. Since Mr. McLelland's resignation, those serving as secretary have been: A. G. Smith, W. A. Whitney, W. Hare, W. F. Stott, and R. S. Pelton. The Board meets every Friday, from May 1st to Nov. 1st. Several of the best Montreal houses and others are represented by buyers Thos. Johnston, George Smyth, James Ault, James Weir, James Logan, R. H. Ashton. During 1903 the sale of cheese on the Iroquois Board of Trade exceeded a quarter of million dollars. A list of cheese factories with names of owners is here given: Model No. 1 (Hulbert), E. A. Roode; Model No. 2 (Hainsville), W. W. Reynolds; Model No. 3 (Dundela), Johnston & Roode; Matilda Centre (Dixon's Corners), Thos. McIntyre; East Matilda (con. 3), joint stock; Pleasant Valley, Gilmour Bros.; McGregor's, Thorpe & Ellis; Glen Stewart, Wm. Irvine; Brinston's Corners, Payne & Ellis; Maple Grove (con. 6), Joseph Payne; Strathcona (Irena), Acil Barclay; Haddo, W. D. Rutherford; Minto No. 1 (con. 2), James Miller; Matilda, W. D. Rutherord; Matilda West, James McGowan; South Matilda (con. 2), joint stock; St. Lawrence (Iroquois), J. L. Cook; Robertson's (west of Morrisburg), joint stock; Eager's (east of Iroquois), Wm. Eager; Mountain View and Toye's Hill, J. Henderson.

Brinston's Corners, a small inland village, owes its birth to the construction of the Matilda plank road, when a sawmill was built here by Messrs. McDonell and Brouse to obtain plank for the new highway. Soon a few shops, residences, etc., were erected and the "Corners" became a sort of commercial centre for northern Matilda. George Barton was a pioneer merchant here. He also kept an hotel. He was succeeded by Thomas Brinston, in honor of whom the postoffice (opened in 1873) was named. The first postmaster, Charles Locke, still serves in that capacity. Long ago a carriage shop was opened by R. Whoolery, while the Knights of St. Crispin were represented by J. Beattie, G. Beattie and P. Utman. Chas. Locke built the first blacksmith shop, and disposed of it to J. W. Gilson. The village at present includes medical practitioner George Collison; merchants J. Jackson, T. Hamilton and A. Redmond; blacksmiths C. I. Gilson and R. Cooper; barber C. I. Gilson; gristmill, operated by Michael Ault; carriage maker, P. Bush; two public halls; a cheese factory, Methodist church, and a telegraph office. Being situated on the Iroquois-South Mountain stage line, Brinston's has a daily mail service.

Dixon's Corners: Perhaps no place in Dundas county furnishes a more interesting story of the old days than Dixon's. Passing the quiet little corner of to-day it is not easy to imagine the scenes of life and strife that characterized "the Corners" in its earlier history. It was a favorite meeting-place for the gay spirits of the countryside, and there was no lack of spirits to make them gay, especially on election occasions, barn raisings, etc. The first house was built by William Stevens, while an hotel, conducted by George Strader and later by Neil Shaver, soon followed. J. A. Dixon opened a store and later built a large brick building which served as hotel and store, while the early blacksmiths were Noble Graham and Abram Paylon. Wm. Wood, merchant, potash and pearl ash manufacturer, was the first postmaster, the office being opened in 1852. Other merchants have been Thos. McNulty, Alex. Brown, Philip Keeler, Robt. Lowery, Geo. Brouse, John Redmond, Robt. Harkness, Wm. Dillon and Richard Anderson. In the early fifties court was held at Dixon's Corners by Judge Jarvis. Many other changes have taken place which we have not space to enumerate here. The present wants of the community are catered to by Jas. Steinburg and W. J. Fisher, merchants; J. R. McNish and A. Jackson, implement dealers; J. Barkley, blacksmith; a public hall, Matilda Centre cheese factory, three churches, Public school (graded), and the office of G. D. Dixon, municipal clerk and postmaster. The village has a daily mail service.

Dundela: The pioneer merchant of this place was Everet Barclay. Another early store was conducted by Martin Armstrong, while Thos. Wharton kept a store and hotel. Subsequent merchants were Wm. Dillon, Stirling Wood, Thos. Jiles, Jas. Lapier, Jas. Tuttle and Thos. Hamilton. The first



GROUP OF MATILDA RESIDENCES.

Res. Rich. Gibbons.
Res. Lucius Flagg
Res. P. P. Everetts
Res. Wm. Merkley

Res. Allen McCaslin.
Res. John Doran Estate.
Res. John Brouse.
Res. John Parlow.

Res. Allen Deeks.
Res. Geo. Thompson.
Res. D. Robertson.
Res. R. Peterson.

blacksmith was Horace Powell, the next Jeremiah Robinson, and the third Geo. Morris. The manufacture of potash was carried on by John English. At the corner, on the site of the present residence of Thos. Hamilton, was the old log school house. Later a school was built farther north. For many years Dundela was known as McIntosh's Corners. The Morrisburg Courier of 1863 makes this reference: "We have been requested to intimate that a tea-meeting will be held at the Munroe church, McIntosh's Corners, in the township of Matilda, on Tuesday, Dec. 29th." In 1865 a postoffice was opened here, with Thos. Wharton postmaster. The name Dundela was selected in honor of Miss Delia Dillabough, daughter of James Dillabough, a resident of the vicinity. Besides a number of farm and private residences, there is located a Methodist church, Public school, cheese factory, telephone station, the blacksmith shop of A. H. Hunter, and the general stores of E. H. McIntosh and J. E. McIntosh, the former being postmaster. The postal service is tri-weekly via Dixon's Corners. The importance of this community really entitles it to a daily mail service.

Glen Stewart, a small hamlet in the western part of Matilda, contains the general store of G. Timlick, the cheese factory of William Irvine, and the blacksmith shop of William Adams. The first merchant was R. Anderson; the first postmaster William Stewart. The postoffice, opened in 1874, is now in charge of R. P. Anderson.

Haddo postoffice was opened in 1894, with G. E. McKnight postmaster; the present official is Miss Nancy Banford. At an early date Martin Armstrong kept a small store here; the present merchant is James Miller. The appearance of the neighborhood with its neatly constructed residences, etc., places it among the finest in the township.

Hainsville first received postal service in 1887, with postmaster W. Dillon, a resident merchant. Quite early a grist and sawmill were erected here. The property was finally bought by Richard Hanes, who conducted a brick yard, erected a steam sawmill, a carriage and blacksmith shop, and in fact was so prominent in the life of the place that it was named Hainsville. Gordon Fader was a blacksmith here some years ago. The hamlet includes a store, conducted by Robert Hare, postmaster; the blacksmith shop of Wm. Barkley, a cheese factory, Methodist church, and a Public school.

Hulbert postoffice was opened in 1888 as Lockville, the first postmaster being Isaac Dillabough. The present incumbent is Henry Ellis. The records of early days note the presence of a store and tavern kept by Albert Farrell, an hotel by Richard Locke, a blacksmith shop by Wm. Knight, and a grocery and ashery by I. Dillabough. A Public school, a Methodist church and a cheese factory are now located here.

Irena postoffice was established in 1877, the postmaster being Charles Munro. George Barton was a merchant and also postmaster for many years. The present postmaster, James Cooper, conducts a store and blacksmith shop; Another merchant is Ormond Locke. These, with the fine Public school and Strathcona cheese factory, comprise the chief places of public interest.

New Ross was opened as a postoffice in 1867, Thomas Currie being the first postal official. The present postmaster is William Johnston.

Pleasant Valley began its postal existence in 1877. John Kennedy, an early store-keeeper, was the first postmaster; the present incumbent is W. J. Gilmer. A church, a Public school and a cheese factory are also here. From a very early date it appears that the place was designated by its present name. Perhaps the nationality of the settlers influenced to some extent the choice of the name, in accord with the following quotation: "Go where you will. see what you can, for hospitality give me an Irishman."

Rowena: Why this name was selected we cannot say, as it was chosen by the Postoffice Department in preference to East Matilda. the name suggested by the people of the vicinity when petitioning for the office, which was opened in 1880. The first postmaster was Thos. S. Carter: the present official is Wm. J. Mullen, who also conducts a grocery. J. R. Smyth and G. Strader were merchants of a previous period. James Cooper and Gabriel Turner were early blacksmiths, who are succeeded by Isaac Markell, J. Markell and A. Barkley. A Public school and Methodist church are also located here.

Toye's Hill received its name in memory of the Toye family, resident here, J. Toye was postmaster when the office was opened, in 1882. The present official is George Carter. Some years ago R. J. Toye conducted a store here, while Thomas Haggerty now caters to the wants of the public. The place also boasts of a cheese factory and a Public school.

CHAPTER XIX

Mounain Township

Like her sister townships, Mountain holds an advanced place in the realm of agriculture. The township was named in 1798 in honor of the Rt. Rev. Jacob Mountain, D. D., first Protestant Bishop of Quebec. Many of the early settlers came in by way of Kemptville, and according to the assessment report of the Eastern District only twenty-eight assessed persons resided in the township in the year 1815. Of the early veterans of bush life a few remain to tell the story of pioneer joys and privations. The isolation resulting from the absence of roads, the long journeys on foot over forest trails, the rude cabin and fixtures, the bees and loggins', the unfrequent visit of a distant neighbor, the welcome voice of the itinerant preacher, and the jovial presence of the district schoolmaster, were all incidents that helped to break up the otherwise hum-drum monotony of their lives. Then on Sabbath when the settlers would congregate in the little meeting-house in the clearing and joined their voices in prayer and in singing "Old Hundred," or other songs of praise, all felt the presence of the Master, and that it was good to be there.

Changes and improvements have kept pace with the fleeting years. To-day we find splendid cultivated fields where yesterday was bush and wet swamp land. Comfortable houses and good barns have taken the place of the log cabin and straw-stack. These improvements reflect the worth of those who "bowed the woods beneath their sturdy stroke;" and if this volume serves to record their achievements, that their children and posterity might not forget, "The Story of Dundas" will not have been written in vain. Dairying has received considerable attention. Here is a list of cheese factories with the respective owners: Advance, Edward Scott; Mountain, Jos. Wilson; Hallville, Wm. Grant, Henry Settles, Robt. Hyndman, Milton Hoy; Connerty, John Connerty; South Mountain, Inkerman, Wm. Eager; Inkerman, Ennis & Raney; Ault's No. 3 (Mulloy settlement), Ault Bros.; Vancamp, Suffel's, Rose & McTavish; F. F. No. 1, L. Miller; Mountain Ridge, Oak Valley, Alex. McMaster; King (con. 11), joint stock.

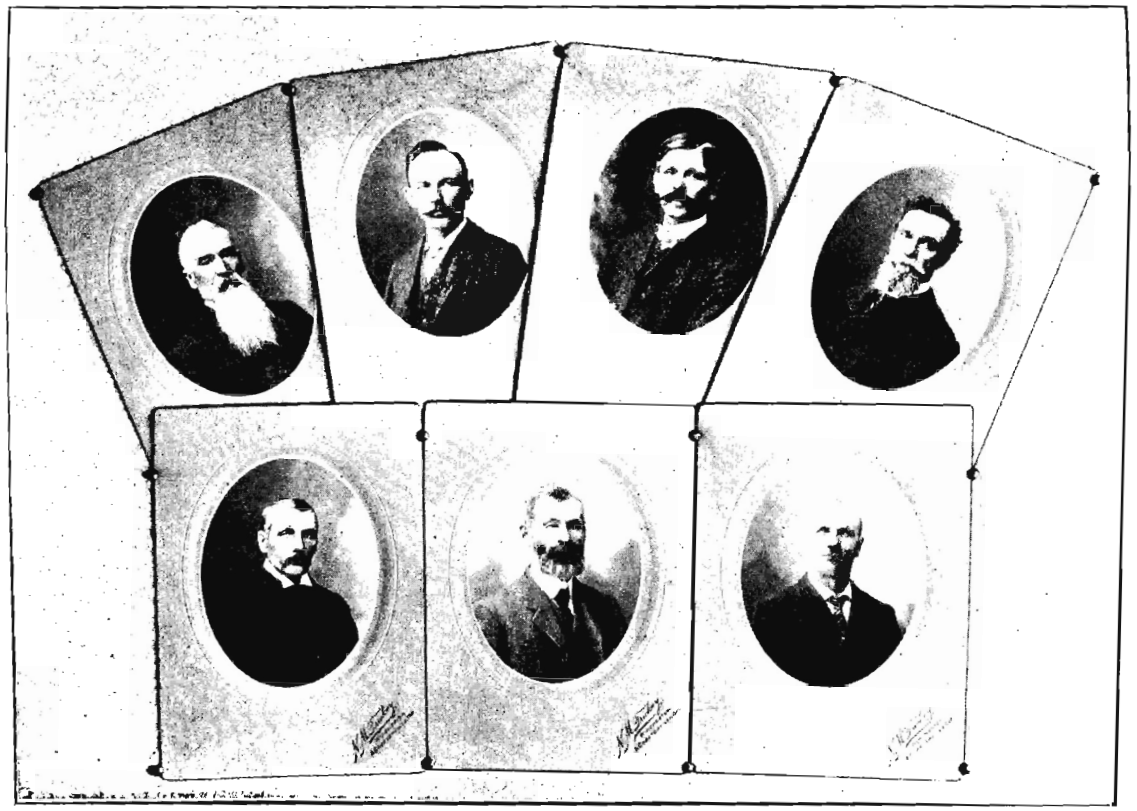
Following is a partial list of municipal officers: Reeves—1850-2, Edward

Brouse ; 1853, Elijah Vancamp ; 1854, A. H. Munro ; 1855, John Rennick ; 1856, Joseph Hyndman ; 1857, Henry H. Bolton ; 1858, G. E. Broeffle ; 1859, Geo. Mulloy ; 1860-1, Wm. Thompson ; 1862, Geo. Mulloy; 1863, Wm. Thompson; 1864, Henry Wallace ; 1865, Thomas Bailey ; 1866, Henry Wallace ; 1867-70, Thos. Bailey; 1871-2, Joseph Hyndman; 1873-5, Thos. Bailey ; 1876-9, Geo. Mulloy ; 1880, Thos. Bailey ; 1881, George Steacy ; 1882-4, Reuben Shaver : 1885, Thos. Bailey ; 1886-8, Geo. Steacy ; 1889-91, Andrew Kennedy ; 1892-3, Elijah S. Gregory ; 1894-5, Chas. H. Middagh ; 1896, Geo. Steacy ; 1897-1902, Chas. Patton ; 1903-4, Samuel Larue.

Clerks—1850, John Morrow ; 1851-5, Jas. C. Clark ; 1856, O. Skinner ; 1857-8, Jas. C. Clark ; 1859-70, Henry Caldwell ; 1871-2, A. J. Corrigan ; 1873-8, Joseph Hyndman ; 1879-80, Jos. Wallace ; 1881-96, Chas. Durant ; 1897-1904, Hugh Martin.

Hallville : Some of the early residents in the immediate vicinity of Hallville were Wm. Wylie, John McMillan, Richard Styles, John Martin and Wm. Hoy. The first tradesman to open a shop here was John Smirl, a blacksmith. He was succeeded by J. Robinson and W. Henry. John Kerr started a cooper shop, and Joseph Wallace, the first postmaster, opened a store in a building now occupied as a residence. Samuel Kerr was another merchant ; hotel-keepers were Richard Styles and W. Robinson. A. Callender and J. Kenney were wheelwrights, while a harness shop was conducted by Thos. Morrow. A sawmill was erected by Shaw and Dougall, and later another by James Hyndman. In the selection of the name for the village some of the people chose Smirlville, in honor of Mr. Smirl, a pioneer resident, while others favored Hallville, after an Orange Hall located here. The controversy waxed hot. A writer in the Morrisburg Courier suggested Beaconsfield as an appropriate name. When the office was opened in 1873 the name Smirlville was selected, but in 1879 it was changed to Hallville. The village contains two general merchants, W. T. Cleland (postmaster), Hugh Martin ; blacksmith, Wm. Patterson ; carriagemaker, Joseph Thompson ; pumpmaker, J. C. Tinkess ; dressmaker, Mrs. George ; ashery, Thompson & Kerr ; carpenters, Beggs Bros., J. Wallace, N. Barnhart ; sawmill and cheese box factory, Jas. Shaw ; strawberry box factory, R. J. Dougall ; shoemaker, H. McShane ; Methodist church, temperance hotel, two public halls, and a cheese factory.

Inkerman: Originally the site of Inkerman formed part of a grant of 400 acres made to Robert Parker, a U. E. L., who erected the first building where the village now stands. Finally a grist mill was built, owned by Robert Thompson, and later by Frank Smith. Elias Hitchcock early conducted a sawmill which was purchased by Messrs. Henry G. and John G. Merkley. They built a new mill, which at a later date was owned by William Higginson. A



MOUNTAIN OFFICERS, 1901.
Thos. Christie (Councillor), T. O. Keys (Treasurer), Hugh Martin (Clerk), Hugh Marquette (Councillor), W. F. Millar (Councillor), S. Larue (Reeve), Thomas Bailey (Councillor).

stone grist mill was also built by Joseph Bishop. Both of these mills have disappeared. The first merchant to locate at Inkerman was A. H. Munro, who afterwards built a sawmill just west of the village; the next John Rennick; John Sullivan also conducted a store for many years. Early blacksmiths were Thomas King and Benjamin Little, while Charles Storey was a carriagemaker. The first effort to instruct the youth was the institution of a Sabbath school by Simon Johnston. This school was held in a primitive log building which afforded very poor protection on a rainy Sabbath. An early teacher in the day school was John Price. For years Inkerman was known as Smith's Mills and later as Bishops's Mills, but the postoffice, opened in 1853, was designated Inkerman, in memory of the famous battle. John Rennick was the first postmaster. In the Canada Directory (1858) among the names which appear are those of John Baker, shoemaker; T. J. Bishop, miller; S. Bush, joiner; W. Dillabough, bailiff; J. Forster, blacksmith; Rev. J. Harris, local Supt. of schools; T. Johnston, tanner; P. Kelly, tailor; Robert Lowery, storekeeper and sawmill owner; Messrs. Merkley, merchants; Asa Redmond, merchant; J. Rennick, postmaster, merchant and proprietor of the Wellington Hotel; W. Suffel, carriagemaker. During the next few years the village seems to have experienced a fair growth for the list furnished in 1865 shows a considerable increase. Inkerman is one of the earliest hamlets in Dundas, while the milling and transportation privileges afforded by the stream upon which it is situated caused the lumber trade to flourish. Surrounding Inkerman is a farming country second to none and hence a fair share of business centres in the village, a directory of which is here given: Postmaster, Alva Corrigan; merchants, Oliver Keys, A. Corrigan, Albert Coons; blacksmiths, Alex. Larue, Francis Barrigar; tinsmith, George Torrence; harnessmaker and proprietor of temperance house, George Daniels; cooper, I. Cook; two churches, L. O. L. hall, A. O. U. W. hall, a Public school (graded), two cheese factories and a grist mill.

Mountain: This village can boast of no antiquity. When the C. P. R. was opened through the township the forest still held sway around the log houses of Messrs. Loftus and Beggs. The erection of a station proved the neucleus of the present village. A. S. Bowen & Son, now of Kemptville, built and operated a grist mill and a sawmill; elevators were erected by Ross Bros. & Co., and by Smith & Rutherford, while Albert Brinston conducted a planing mill. Among the tradesmen to locate here were James Skuce, blacksmith; A. Bouck, tinsmith; H. Baldwin, shoemaker. To accommodate the travelling public the C. P. R. hotel, now the Hyslop House, was built by L. Richardson, and a temperance house by A. J. Stewart. Rev. W. T. Canning, since deceased, opened a grocery in a new building now the private residence of Mrs. Canning. Chiefly through the efforts of Reuben Shaver, the first postmaster,

a postoffice was opened here in 1888; and finally a petition circulated by H. E. Carson was followed by the opening of a Public school. The prospects of the station town looked bright about 1889. Builder, buyer and seller each contributed to its success; the grain market was a red letter feature, and general conversation elicited such remarks as "great rush at the station; business men from all parts; another store to be started." Since then the village has enjoyed a fair measure of prosperity. It has a good market for live stock, etc., and the establishment of a bank would be a great boon as the weekly cash exchange is large. A directory of the village is subjoined: Merchants, Norman Baker, S. W. Vanallen (postmaster), F. L. McMillan; shippers and dealers in live stock, Johnston & Hoy, Alex. Henry; grist, saw, planing, shingle and stave mills, S. Larue & Son; grist mill and feed store, W. S. L. Merell; feed and produce merchant, J. P. McIntyre; harness and funiture dealer, H. L. Haskins; hotel and livery, Hyslop House, Fred Hyslop, prop,; temperance house, A. J. Stewart prop.: station agent, J. B. King; freight agent, T. Paymnt; Public school (graded), two churches, I. O. O. F. Hall; societies, I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W., I. O. F., R. T. of T. ; The village has both telegraph and telephone connection, while seven mails, four by train and three by stage, arrive daily.

North Mountain postoffice was opened in 1860. The first postmaster was Jas. Cleland ; present official, M. M. Loughlin. The early mails arrived by the Ottawa-Prescott stage. The village has no commercial record. Long ago an hotel was conducted opposite the postoffice by Wm. Thompson, now a resident of Kemptville.

Reid's Mills postoffice was opened in 1882, with Wm. Reid first postmaster, who in 1871 erected a sawmill, hence the name Reid's Mills. Blacksmith shops were conducted by Wm. Patterson and Patrick Donovan, while the first merchant was Samuel Richardson. The village is favorably located on the boundary of Osgoode and Mountain townships, and contains a saw, shingle and planing mill, owned by Mrs. Wm. Reid ; the store of Geo. Wilson, the blacksmith shop of U. Saunders, Public school, and Presbyterian church.

South Mountain : The origin of this place leads the enquirer back to about 1835, when a grist mill was erected by Samuel Guernsey, who afterwards disposed of it to Messrs. Shaver and Brouse. In one part of this building a small store was conducted. Very early an hotel was kept by Gordon Brouse in a log cabin; later Mr. Brouse secured quarters in a frame building which still stands. Martin and Elisha Henderson also kept tavern in the early days. The store at the mill was followed by another, conducted by John Morrow. Shortly after Hugh Mill opened a store at the corner of the present agricultural grounds. Near where now stands the Presbyterian manse was the blacksmith shop of George and Henry Bolton. To the east of the village was situ-

GROUP OF MOUNTAIN RESIDENCES.

Res. Josiah Render.
Res. P. Cassidy.
Res. Wm. Moffat.

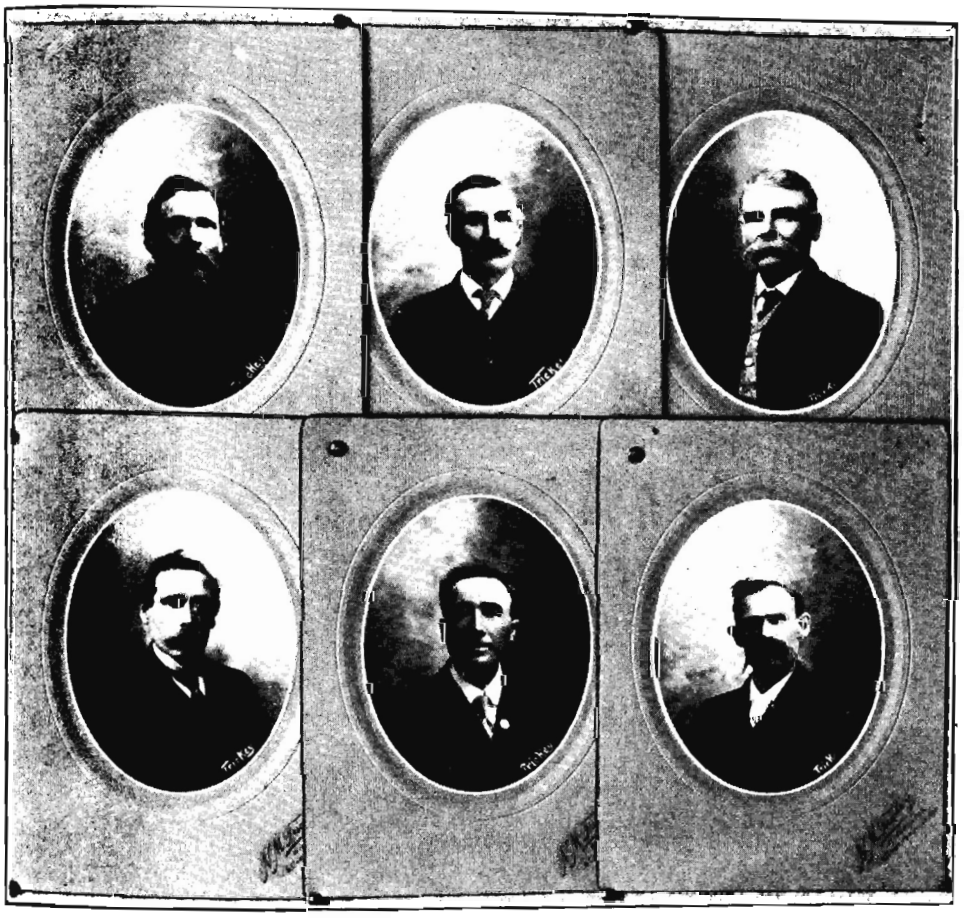
Res. John McTavish.
Res. M. M. Loughlin.
Res. Geo. Walker.

Res. Martin Kavanagh.
Res. Alex. Hyndman.
Res. John Loftus.

ated Boyd's Bridge, an enterprising settlement, the earliest in the township, and the only place in Mountain marked on the map in Smith's Canada, 1850. Here were an hotel, blacksmith shop and store, while Judge Jarvis held court here regularly. The stone house now occupied by Mrs. Baldwin was formerly an inn. Among the hotel-keepers at Boyd's Bridge were John and Ezra Baldwin, Geo. Reid and Henry Crobar, while the merchants were Edward Brouse, Wm. Ridley and others. Two very early settlers were Henry Bolton and Patrick Shannon. The settlement was named after Wm. Boyd, a land owner, who sold out to John Baldwin. But to return to South Mountain. The advantages here soon began to detract interest from Boyd's Bridge. Minor industries springing up and general stores multiplying brought not only tradesmen but likewise laid the foundations for a considerable community. Before the establishment of a postoffice the mail came in by stage running from Prescott to Ottawa, and was left at a small office near the eastern boundary of South Gower, where Joseph Bowers was installed postmaster. David Cleland called for the mail once a week and brought it to the village of South Mountain. The mail consisted of a few papers and an occasional letter. This went on for a time, when in 1851 an office was opened in South Mountain with John Morrow postmaster. Lovell's Directory, 1857-8, describes the place as "a small but progressive village in the township of Mountain, situated in a fertile and picturesque locality on the banks of the Nation river within sixteen miles of its source." The same authority furnishes the following names of business men in the village at that time: "James Beggs and Samuel Blow, blacksmiths; Robt. Blow and Wm. Gilroy, wagonmakers; C. Henderson, inn-keeper; Miss D. Knapp, milliner; A. Larue, cooper; H. Moore, shoemaker and tanner; H. and J. Moorehouse, general dealers; R. Ranson, tailor; Geo. F. Shaver, mill owner; S. Shaver, miller; G. Sinclair, grocer; J. Walker, shoemaker." For many years Nelson Bowen conducted an hotel here. Although distant about four miles from the C. P. R., the nearest railway, South Mountain has continued to grow, and in 1901 was created a police village, the first trustees being J. A. Gilroy, B. Shaver and E. J. Bishop. A description of the village follows: Estimated population, 450; village trustees, B. Storey, R. W. Boyd, H. Cleland; postmaster, M. J. Cleland; medical practitioners, Dr. Porter and Dr. Ferrier; dentist, Dr. Hoy; veterinary surgeon, Dr. A. W. Beach; grist mill, R. J. Walker; general merchants, M. Kavanaugh, P. J. Morrow, M. J. Christie & Co., M. J. Cleland; grocer, K. N. Ellis; tinsmiths, R. W. Boyd, W. Bailey; livery, J. A. Storey; printing office, The Mountain Herald; jeweller, R. B. Phillips; butcher, E. Foster; laundry, agency Iroquois Pearl Laundry; tailor, W. Thompson; baker, J. Murdock; live stock dealers, B. Storey, F. Barry; shoemakers, H. Moore, A. Ennis; saddler, W. Baldwin; carriage makers, R. H. Blow, D. Cleland; blacksmiths, J. Hunter, J. Barkley, J. A. Gilroy, J. N. Blakley; ladder fac-

tory, Thos. McIntosh, proprietor ; grain grinding, H. Cleland ; cheese factory, Wm. Eager, prop. ; barber, T. Major ; hotel, Storey House, J. A. Storey, prop. ; temperance house, R. J. Walker, prop. ; painters, decorators, etc., Barrigar Bros. ; furniture dealer and undertaker, H. Cleland ; milliners, Mrs. H. Cleland, Miss Ridley · dressmakers, Mrs. J. N. Blakley, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Cochrane, Miss Barkley ; societies, A. O. U. W., I. O. F., I. O. O. F., L. O. L. ; Commissioner in H. C. J., and Clerk of 7th Division Court, M. J. Cleland ; telegraph and telephone offices, five churches, and a graded Public school.

Vancamp postoffice was opened in 1877, with Byron Vancamp first postmaster. The present incumbent is Mrs. L. Vancamp. This place, earlier known as Vancamp's Mills, could boast of a store, conducted by George Vancamp. At one time a firm consisting of several Germans engaged in mercantile trade. More recently Alfred Hope conducted a grocery. At present there are a cheese factory, school house, and Methodist church.



WINCHESTER TOWNSHIP OFFICERS. 1904.

John Kittle (Councillor). Robt. Fraser (Reeve). Allen McIntosh (Councillor).
Geo. Quart (Clerk). Patrick Kirby (Councillor). J. W. Bogart (Councillor).

CHAPTER XX

WINCHESTER TOWNSHIP

ONTARIO, which holds the palm among Canada's fair provinces, can boast of no fairer township than Winchester, named in 1798 after a city in Hampshire, England. When the early residents settled along the Nation river and began to unravel the tangled skein of their destiny they put heart and intelligence into their work, and soon various sections of the township became dotted with the familiar shanties, and the sound of woodman's axe echoed where now is heard the merry voice of children, the hum of modern harvesting machinery, and the whirl of industry on every hand. Not only the unflinching perseverance of the settlers but likewise the uniform par excellence of the soil contributed to their prosperity. Modern agricultural achievements of every character are now in evidence, well furnished farms, adorned with buildings substantial and convenient, help to make rural life enticing. The writer visited one neighborhood, the Melvin settlement, where six homes had telephone connection.

Dairying has attained prominence in Winchester as in the other townships of Dundas. Large quantities of cheese are manufactured, much of which is sold on the Winchester Cheese Board. The origin of this institution leads the enquirer back to 1894 when a board was founded, with George Irving, president, and S. S. Reveler, secretary, but after a few weeks it ceased to be. A similiar institution was then established at Chesterville and flourished for a time. At a meeting held March 31, 1898, the reorganization of the Winchester Cheese Board was effected, the officers elected being: William Faith, president; Andrew Kennedy, vice-president; A. G. Smith, secretary. The following year Mr. Kennedy was chosen president, continuing in that capacity for five years. The history of this Board has been one of progress. In 1903 there were placed on sale 28,800 boxes of cheese, which brought a cash return of about $240,000. The officers for 1904 are: President, N. W. Morton; vice-president, John Parker; sec-treas. R. F. Blair. The Montreal houses represented at the Board are: A.A. Ayer &

Co., Hodgson Bros., Lovell & Christmas, A. W. Grant, Jas. Alexander, D. A. McPherson & Co.; the buyers include A.A. Logan, G.L. McLean, J.F. & J.W. Ault, J.R. Wier. Following is a list of cheese factories in Winchester township, with corresponding owners: Daisy, Preston McIntosh; Dundas Star, Alex McMaster; Ault's combination, No's 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, Ault Bros.; Winchester, No. 1, and O. K., Lemuel Eliis; Smith's Hill, J. R. Weir: Morewood, J. Martin; Red Star and C. D. C., joint stock; Register 534, Mulloy and Ganon; White Globe No. 1, Alpin Campbell; White Clover, John A. Campbell; Farmer's Friend, S. H. Kindrick.

Since the introduction of municipal government the progress in road building and other public improvements has been marked. Several of the early by-laws are of interest and show plainly that the chief magistrate and his co-workers possessed practical knowledge of local requirements. A partial list of municipal officers is here given:

Reeves—1850, Wm. Munro; 1851-2, John H. Munro; 1853, John McCuaig; 1854-63, Giles W. Bogart; 1864, David Rae; 1865, Orrin C. Wood; 1866, David Rae; 1867, Giles W. Bogart; 1868-74, David Rae; 1875-6, Giles W. Bogart; 1877-85, John McKeracher; 1886-7, William Moffat; 1888-9, Thomas E. Coulhart; 1890-4, Thomas Hamilton; 1895-6, Frank Elliott; 1897, J. F. Cass; 1898, Humphrey Errat; 1899-1900, Alex. J. Meldrum; 1901-03, Thomas Hamilton; 1904, Robert Fraser;

Clerks—1857-62, George Fitchell; 1863-4, William Rae; 1865, Martin Coyne; 1866-90, William Rae; 1891-8, David Halliday; 1899-1904, George Quart.

Cass Bridge postoffice, located along the Nation river, was opened in 1874, with Joseph Cass, jr., postmaster. The merchants at different times included John McKeracher, Joseph Cass, J. F. Cass and David Halliday. James E. Summers, the present merchant, is also postmaster. A Public school and cheese factory are located here.

Connaught postoffice was so named by Patrick Jordan, who became postmaster when the office was opened, in 1873. The present postal official is John Jordan.

Morewood is one of the northern villages of Winchester township. The origin of the name is difficult to ascertain. Early merchants were: W. Wallace and Joseph McKay, and later Thomas Reveler and A. D. Hunter. The first blacksmith was T. Dupius, while east of the village was the shop of William Smirl. During the late 60's a sawmill was constructed by the Messrs. Carlyle, and subsequently a grist mill was built by Thomas Moffat. In 1862 the postoffice was opened, Alex. McKay being appointed postmaster. Many improvements have since taken place in the little village, which now includes the stores of Wesley McConnel, John McCormick (postmaster), and

GROUP OF RESIDENCES IN WINCHESTER TOWNSHIP.

Res. Isaac Marselis.
Res. Robt. Grier.
Res. F. Fraser.

Res. John Hutt.
Res. Thos. Hamilton.
Res. J. P. Fox.

Res. Herman Shaver.
Res. Edwin Baker, sr.
Res. R. D. Fulton.

Daniel McGregor; sawmill of W. Gillespie; gristmill of W. Moffat; blacksmith shops of Isaac York, Henry Smirl and William Bouck; harness shop, S. Dupius; tin shop of J. Moore; painter, S. Shaver; shoemaker, Felix Lacille; temperance house, conducted by Mrs. T. Stevenson; cheese factory, owned by J. Martin, and a fine Public school of four departments.

North Winchester postoffice, so named by virtue of its geographical situation in the township, was opened in 1870, the first postmaster, Joseph S. Kyle, is still serving in that capacity. The name of James Kyle, an early merchant, who was succeeded by his son, Jos. S., conducted a store, blacksmith shop, tailor shop, shoe shop, carriage shop, and sawmill, these several industries giving employment to nearly twenty men. Thomas Stevenson was a resident storekeeper for a time; the present merchant is Robert J. Kyle. Morewood has a daily mail service, being on the line of the Cannamore--Chesterville route. The Methodists and Presbyterians have churches here.

Ormond is located one concession from the rear of Winchester township. At this place a log school house was early erected. The first blacksmith was P. Cameron; the first store-keeper Ira Morgan. Subsequent merchants were Peter Campbell, William Pyke, J. Johnston, G. Meldrum, and Thomas Dixon; early shoemakers were A. McPhail, D. Brown and W. Poaps; the blacksmiths included Ed. McLean, Thomas Seymour and A. Carlyle, while an ashery was operated by Clark Bros. The little village now contains a Public school, a Baptist church, a small grist mill, cheese and butter factory, the general store of A. Campbell & Son, the blacksmith shops of R. Robinson and D. McLaren. Ormond has a daily mail service via the Winchester-Osgoode Station route. The postoffice was opened in 1857, with Ira Morgan postmaster. At present Alpin Campbell fills the position.

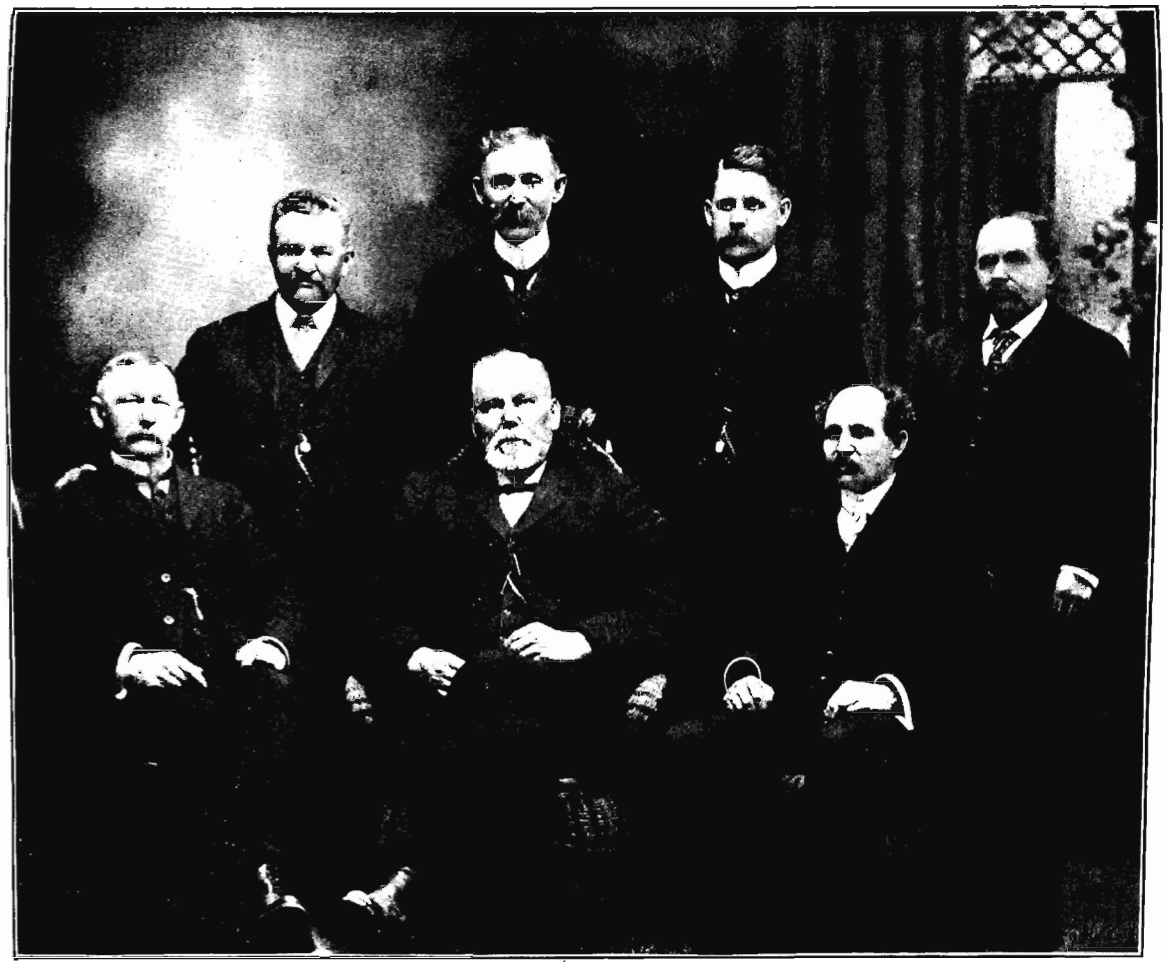
CHAPTER XXI

Iroquois

CHARMINGLY situated on a bay of the St. Lawrence is the pretty village of Iroquois, the early history of which is closely interwoven with that of the township of Matilda. Many of the old family names are borne by the present residents. The story of Iroquois and vicinity from the time the first settler's axe felled the forest trees to the present is replete with historic interest.

Point Iroquois, famous in story and legend, a jutting headland which forms the western arm of the bay wherein the village nestles, is truly a pretty spot; its comparatively level surface and ideal groves add materially to its charm. Here the Iroquois, the most powerful of Indian tribes, encamped, held their pow-wows, and stubbornly resisted the encroachments of the French. Here they bartered with the pale faces, who finally took possession of their heritage. When the British ousted the French, and in all subsequent conflicts Point Iroquois was a favorite encampment. During the war of 1812-14 the British government caused a fort to be erected on the Point, because of its strategical position, commanding as it does the river and opposite shore. In the autobiography of Jacob Carman, written by himself in 1814, he says: "In this year my father took a large contract from the British government to furnish all the square timber they should want to build a fort on Point Iroquois, which took us all winter and a good part of the summer, and from what I saw of the job it paid well. I saw him bring home two boxes of silver coin, each containing one thousand dollars, and I found one of the boxes to be a very good lift." Mr. Carman, the contractor, in this instance received 200 acres of land on the Point in exchange for a horse, saddle and bridle. AtPine Tree Point, some distance east of Iroquois, the erection of a battery was also begun, but owing to the termination of the war neither of these fortifications were completed. Stories of supposed hidden treasure caused considerable fruitless research to be made at Point Iroquois.

In early days the land north of the Point, the site of the present village, was a section of swamp or bog, enlivened by the noise of wild ducks and the frogs' orchestra. Still earlier it is believed a strong current passed



IROQUOIS OFFICERS, 1904.

Standing, from left: E. M. Dakin (Councillor), A. F. Sherman (Councillor), Jas. Tindale (Councillor), T. A. Thompson (Treasurer).

Seated, from left: Jas. Flanagan (Clerk), Adam Harkness (Reeve), W. J. Marsh (Councillor).

over this land, thus rendering the Point an island. With the lapse of centuries the channel to the south of the Point deepened, while to the north the limestone strata resisted the attrition of the water which gradually followed the southern channel thus leaving the former island a point.

As a commercial centre Matilda (Iroquois) began its career with the opening of a store by George Brouse, on the bank of the St. Lawrence. Mr. Brouse's venture was successful, and later he built another store, a stone structure, on the site now occupied by the handsome residence of M. F. Beach. The front, between Matilda village and Mariatown, was showing progress; the forest was losing its grip on the river margin; stores, conducted by resident farmers, began to appear, and as the merchants had not our twentieth century keen competition to compete with, many of them grew wealthy and influential. These farmer store-keepers assumed in a measure the character of an aristocracy. "From these families," says Mr. Harkness, "the Justices of the Peace, the militia officers, the Court and School Commissioners, and of course the members of the Legislative Assembly (or Parliament) were selected." In the immediate vicinity of the present village improvements followed slowly. In 1817 a postoffice had been opened in the front of the township, with James Glasford postmaster. In 1827 the office was moved west to the premises of George Brouse.

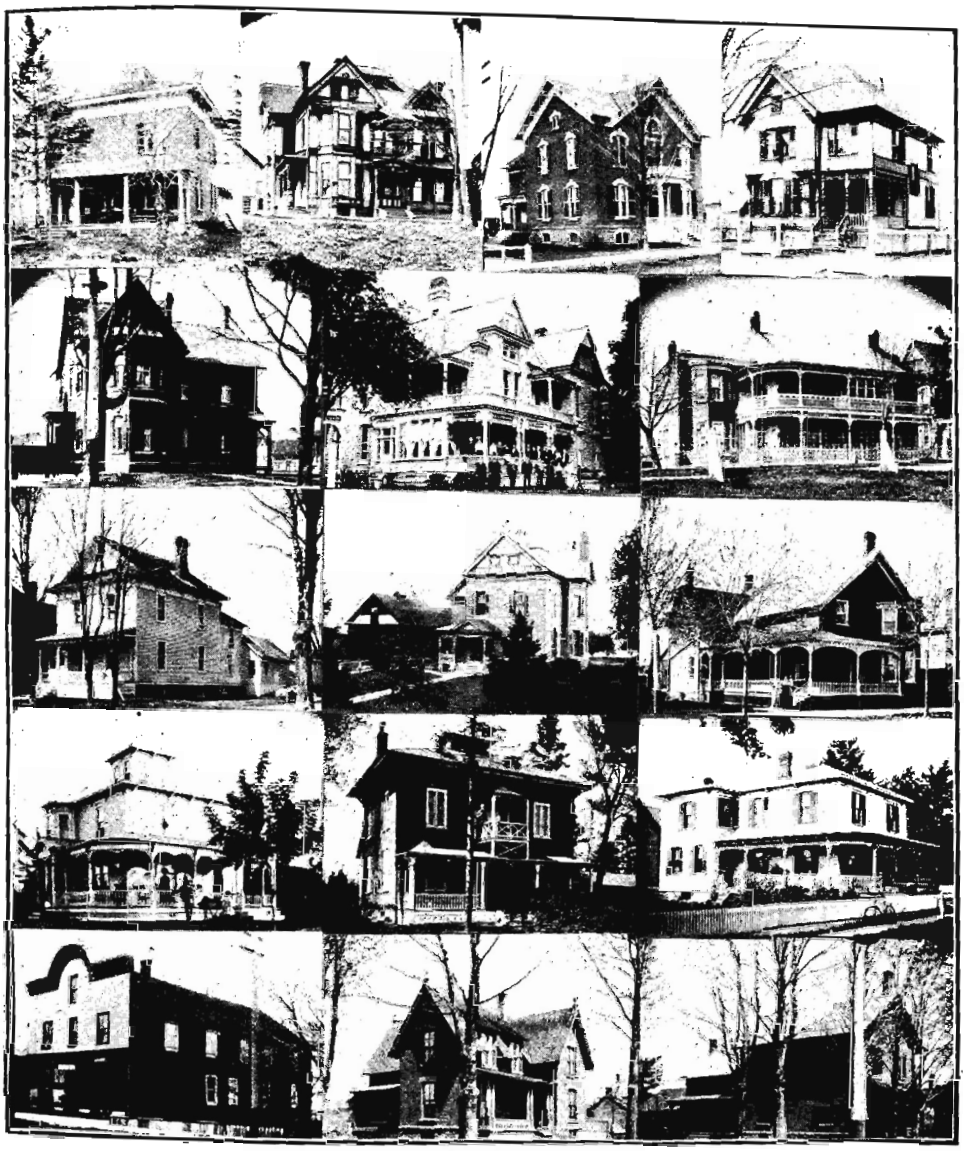
While the country was in this primitive state the inhabitants did not forget the education of their children. Travelling teachers were welcomed into the settlement. At the old Shaver school, up the front, and at other places the youth were instructed. Previous to the pastorate of Rev. Myers, school was held in the Lutheran church, where for a time a one-armed Scotchman taught. Our informant could not vouch for his merits as a teacher, but as a dispenser of the rod he was eminent. Later school was conducted in an old log house situated in the swamp; and finally, about 1840, a new stone school house was built.

These events contributed to the growth of the village, but the greatest impetus was furnished by the canal construction, which began in 1842. Previous to that time a considerable settlement had formed on the Point, which with its charming location gave promise of being the site of the future village; but being isolated by the canal the neucleus of settlement was transferred to the north of the new waterway. After the completion of the canal Wm. Elliot, one of the contractors, obtained water privileges thereon and built grist and flouring mills at Matilda. Other industries followed, new stores were opened, and ere long a considerable settlement formed. Among the merchants of that period were Daniel Carman, who employed as clerks John S. Ross, F. Bradfield, Hiram Carman. In a small building where now stands the furniture store of W. J. Marsh & Son, Robert Lowery conducted a boot and shoe

shop. Lawrence(Larry) Burns kept a bakery, grocery and liquor store. In addition to these Smith's Canada (1850) furnishes the names of Philip Carman and Josiah Baldwin, tanners; Geo. Brouse, merchant and postmaster; Carman and Bailey merchants; J. Laing, merchant; W. I. Shaver, saddler; Alex. Wharton, carder and fuller; John S. Ross, merchant; Addison Worthington, M. D.

The growth and increasing trade resulting from the canal construction and the consequent increase of navigation was supplemented in 1854 by the building of the Grand Trunk railway. Just about this time a telegraph office was opened in Brouse's store. The line had been constructed some time before but no office had been established in Matilda. The origin of commercial facilities is sometimes peculiar and so in this instance. It is alleged that Messrs. Mills were then engaged at Montreal. Their sister at Matilda was very ill with consumption; the mail service was tardy; and as they were anxious to learn often of her condition they waited upon the Company's manager, with the result that an instrument was put in at Matilda. For a certain small sum the Company agreed to send on an instructor to teach someone the art of telegraphy. The pupil in this case was Robert Larmour, a Matilda boy, whose success as an operator induced him to enter broader fields and he subsequently became manager of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Division of the G. T. R.

In 1857 the village was incorporated, and the events leading up to this step are thus described by Mr. Harkness: "Of all the stores that had been along the front road one only remained. It was about a mile east of the village and near the front end of the Matilda plank road. The proprietor, John Laing, was a brainy and peppery little Scotchman who had established a business there before there could be said to be a village here. He had a deservedly high reputation for honesty, George Brouse having said of him some time before, when a young man in his store, that he 'would not be afraid to trust him with a drawerful of uncounted gold.' He and John S. Ross had commenced business about the same time and there is no doubt regarded each other as rivals. They both sought and obtained seats at the Council board of the township. In 1856 Mr. Ross was reeve, but in 1857 Mr. Laing succeeded in getting two of the newly-elected members to support him and thus secured the reeveship and control of the Council. In addition to the rivalry between the two gentlemen there appears to have been a rivalry between the two school sections, No. 2, east of the village, and No. 3, in which the village was situated, and there was a farm or two about midway between the school houses that was debatable ground. At the time this land was attached to the village section, but Mr. Laing having a majoriry of the Council with him got a by-law passed to detach it and unite it with his section, No. 2. This aroused



GROUP OF IROQUOIS RESIDENCES.

Res. S. Hanes. Res. W. E. Bowen. Res. A. Patton. Res. G. Parlow.
Res. S. Landon. Res. M. F. Beach. Res. Dr. Jas. Stephenson.
Res. W. A. Bowen. Res. T. S. Edwards. Res. W. Fisher.
Res. Jas. Rose. Res. L. Cameron. Res. E. M. Dakin.
Res. I. W. Becksted. Res. H. H. Ross. Res. G. Brouse.

the village, but as the township was evidently with Mr. Laing, there was no remedy unless the village could be incorporated and include this land within its limits. To do this in the ordinary way through the Counties' Council required a population of 750, which was more than the place could then muster. There was no recourse left but to apply to the Legislature for a special Act of Incorporation. This was done at once; the Act was passed, and the new Council elected in August. George Brouse was very active and influential in promoting the incorporation, and was elected reeve for the balance of the year. His colleagues in the Council were: J. S. Ross, Wm. Elliot, Philip Carman and James Grier. As an evidence of the haste with which the Act was hurried through the Legislature, though it was passed in the interest of the Common school here, the western part of the section beyond the limit of the village was left out in the cold, and it was necessary to get another Act passed the following year to attach it to the village for school purposes."

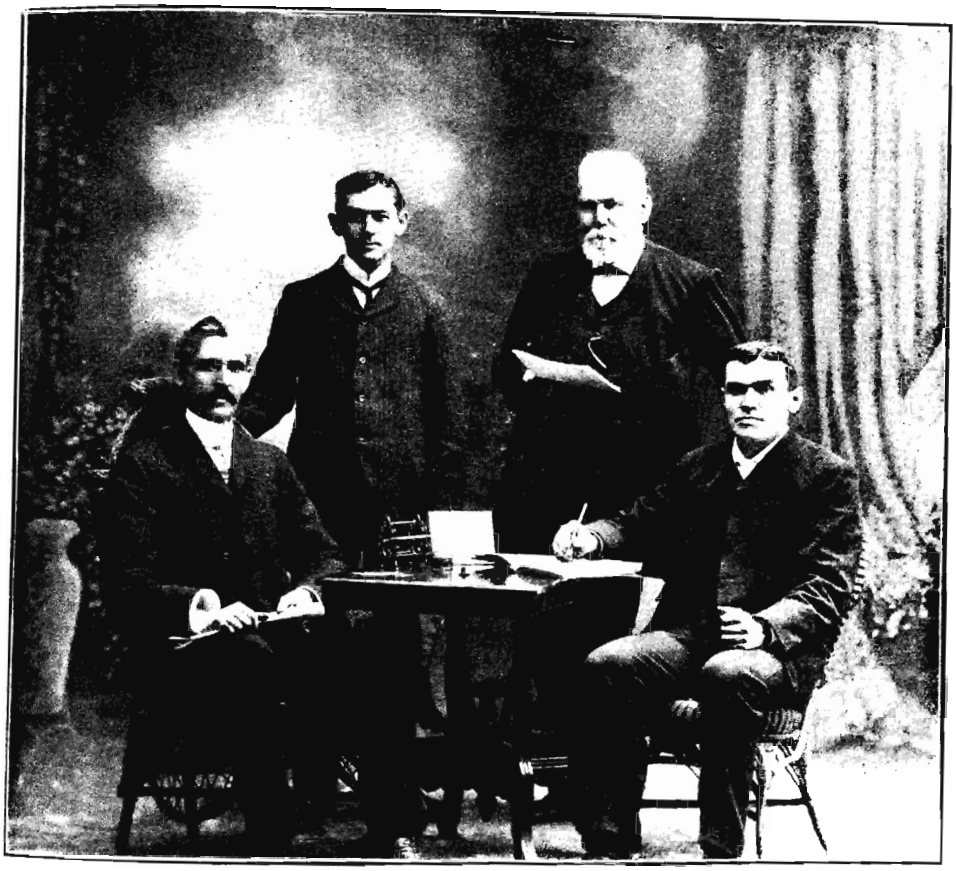
In addition to the school difficulty other grievances existed. The village people had been paying their taxes into the township treasury and were receiving practically nothing in return to improve the village streets, etc., and hence the desire for separation.

Previous to incorporation King street had been planked after the fashion of the Matilda plank road. A number of years later this street was macadamized, and the first public sidewalks laid, about 1859, although for some time private walks had fronted the premises of Geo. Brouse and W. I. Shaver. Until 1857 the village had been commonly designated Cathcart, in honor of Earl Cathcart, who at one time commanded the British forces in Canada. The official name of the postoffice had however been Matilda, but since incorporation it has borne the name of Iroquois, after the great Indian tribe which inhabited these parts before the advent of the white man. Great changes had taken place in the interval. The lower portion of the swamp which a few decades previous was an obstruction in reaching the Point had blossomed into a prosperous village. A fair conception of it at this period is furnished by the Canada Directory of 1857-8, viz.: Daniel Abbot, store-keeper; John and Wm. Armstrong, stave factory; Martin Armstrong, grocer; W. C. Bailey, store-keeper; Robt. Bell, tailor; J. C. Blackburn, operator; Samuel Boyd, watchmaker; Edward Brouse, J. P., collector of customs; Geo. Brouse, sr., sawmill and shingle mill; Geo. W. Brouse, insurance agent; J. G. Brouse, Commercial Hotel; Nicholas Brouse, boot and shoe store; Albert Carman, B. A., Principal of Grammar school; Rufus Carman, attorney; John A. Carman, store-keeper; Henry Dailey, carpenter; John Davison, grocer; Davy & Parlow, store-keepers; Reuben Dillabough, G. T. Hotel; Solomon Doran, bailiff and insurance agent; Samuel Fell, station master; Miss Frazer, milliner; Alex. Gill, tinsmith; Jas. Grier, carriagemaker; Wm. Hartley, carpenter;

Thos. Higgins, Royal Oak Hotel ; Iroquois village library, Jas. Slorah, librarian ; Benjamin Liddle, blacksmith and grocer ; Chancellor Lilly, carpenter ; Robt. Lowery, grocer, etc. ; Chas. McKercher, grocer ; Jas. McDonald, butcher ; Miss Margaret McMillan, milliner ; John McNulty, shoemaker ; Cephas Mills, store-keeper ; Wm. Mills, store-keeper ; John Molson, sawmill owner and merchant ; Geo. Munroe, blacksmith ; William Nesbitt, butcher ; John O'Grady, lockmaster ; John and Arthur Patton, coopers; Wm. Rabishaw, grocer and baker ; W. H. Scott, shoemaker; Christopher Shannon, carpenter; Chas. Sharp, blacksmith ; Henry Shaver, butcher ; Nelson G. Sherman, blacksmith and carriagemaker ; Jas. Slorah, grocer ; Jos. Stebbings, cabinetmaker ; John Williams, M. D.

While the village was yet in its infancy the improvement of the streets and sidewalks received some attention. The progress though slow was nevertheless apparent. In 1858 The Iroquois Chief, the first newspaper published in Dundas, was founded by Wm. S. Johnston. The roll of business men continued to increase, and in the middle sixties we find these names : Wm. Abbott, undertaker and furniture dealer ; Miss E. H. Anderson, milliner ; Edward Ault, druggist ; James Brockway, tinsmith ; N. H. Brouse, carriagemaker ; James Brown, butcher ; Miss S. E. Carlyle, milliner ; Daniel Carman, lumber and wood merchant ; Jacob Carman, trunk maker; Wm. Clark, blacksmith ; N. M. Davy, general merchant ; M. D. Fisk, general merchant ; James Grier, postmaster ; Robt. Hartley, carpenter ; Wm. Hutchison, edge tool manufacturer ; John Marsh, mason ; C. & M. Mills, general merchants ; H. McCullough, collector of customs ; Donald McCallum, commission merchant and grocer ; John McDonell, shoemaker ; John Murray, tailor ; John Price, blacksmith ; Joseph Rigg, grocer and liquor dealer ; Daniel Rose, P. S. teacher ; J. S. Ross & Co., general merchants; Miss E. H. Sanderson, milliner; G. L. Serviss, Alex. Shaver, blacksmiths ; Jos. Skinner, commission merchant; Wm. Steacy, mason ; John Starks, dyer ; Jas. Stephenson, physician ; J. N. Tuttle, merchant ; Chas. Wright, mason.

In 1875 the Town Hall was erected, at a cost of $6,000, and the following year the present Public school building was constructed. In the year 1883 the flouring mill of Wm. Elliot was burned, and on the same site a large roller mill was constructed by M. F. Beach. In addition to this industry the chief wage paying concerns were the sawmills of A. Patton and L. Cameron, and the carriage manufactory of N. G. Sherman & Son. In 1884 T.S. Edwards, then reeve of the village, introduced a by-law to provide for the construction of waterworks. Unfortunately this was defeated when submitted to the people. In 1885 a by-law was passed authorizing R. H. Buchanan & Co., of which Gordon Serviss was a member, to install a system of waterworks. This work was completed and formally opened July 1, 1886, the event being mark-



FIRST BOARD OF IROQUOIS WATER, LIGHT AND HEAT COMMISSIONERS, 1902-3-4.
C. E. Cameron. Wm. Coulter. Adam Harkness. Allen McInnis.

ed by a grand celebration. Through the seventies and succeeding years among the business men whose names are not now on the commercial or industrial roll of Iroquois were: Daniel Wallace, proprietor G. T. R. Hotel; C. E. Hepburn, druggist; Doran & Son, general merchants; P. Keefe, owner of sash and door factory and electric light plant; C. E. Harkness, grocer and stationer; T. Sherman, tailor; Union Bank of Canada, which numbered among its managers Geo. Brown, E. W. Bourinot, A. G. Smith, R. A. McLelland; J. F. Merchant & Son, tailors.

The canal improvements, which began in 1897 under the direction of Messrs. Larkin & Sangster, marked a more recent epoch in the history of Iroquois, and the advantages following such a work were appreciated by the villagers. Considerable building resulted; several new commercial stands were opened and every enterprising business house experienced a marked increase of trade. The construction of the new locks, which are among the largest and finest in Canada, was a work of great import. The 800 feet lock is the longest in Canada. In June, 1898, the first stone was laid by Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, assisted by Hon. R. W. Scott, Hon. Clifford Sifton, and Sir Louis Davies.

Since the incorporation of the village some of the municipal officers have been as follows:

Reeves—1857, Geo. Brouse; 1858, Wm. Elliot; 1859-60, Philip Carman; 1861, J. D. R. Williams; 1862-8, Philip Carman; 1869-75, Dr. Jas. Stephenson; 1876-8, John N. Tuttle; 1879, Dr. Jas. Stephenson; 1880-2, John N. Tuttle; 1883-4. T. S. Edwards; 1885-7, W. M. Doran; 1888-9, W. L. Redmond; 1890-1, W. M. Doran; 1891-4, Thos. Coulter; 1895-6, Chas. E. Cameron; 1897, A. F. Sherman; 1898-1900, Dr. Stephenson; 1900-04, Adam Harkness; 1904 (later part), Chas. E. Cameron.

Clerks—1857-9, R. Carman; 1860-8, John N. Tuttle; 1869, A. C. Bowen; 1870-1, S. J. Boyd; 1871-93, James Tindale · 1893, Chas. Robson; 1894-1903, Allen McInnis: 1903, A. E. Overell; 1903-4, James Flanagan.

The municipal services of Iroquois are on a solid basis. In 1897, under the reeveship of A. F. Sherman, an effort was made to purchase the waterworks at $13,000, and also to install an electric light plant, but unfortunately the people voted down the by-law. The following year the system was purchased by Patrick Keefe. In February, 1900, Mr. Harkness, who was in favor of municipal ownership, succeeded Dr. Stephenson as reeve, and he (Harkness) in conjunction with his colleagues, A. F. Sherman, W. J. Marsh, M. E. Barclay, and J. H. Currie, submitted a by-law to purchase the waterworks system by arbitration. This was accomplished, and the purchase made, at a cost of $20,000. About this time the Government having occasion to change their plans were obliged to expropriate the site which had been granted the waterworks on

the north side of the canal and in lieu of same built for the town the flume and the foundation of the present power house, and carried across under the locks a feed and supply pipe for that portion of the village lying to the south of the canal. In 1901 a by-law was carried to install and operate a municipal electric light and power plant. In January, 1902, the first Board of Water, Light and Heat Commissioners, consisting of C. E. Cameron (chairman), W. A. Coulter and Adam Harkness (reeve), were elected, and under their direction the building and plant was completed during that year. The Board remained the same until the death of Mr. Harkness, in June, 1904, when L. N. Tanney was added, Mr. Cameron, having been elected reeve, retained meanwhile the chairmanship of the commission. Since the installation of the electric plant extensions have been made annually. It speaks well for municipal ownership that the system has shown a surplus over all expenses and furnishing meanwhile adequate fire protection and excellent light at a very low figure. It is in fact one of the most valuable assets possessed by the town. In 1902 the construction of granolithic walks was begun in Iroquois; the credit for the thought belongs to Mr. Harkness. This work was resumed in 1904, and now most of the streets are thus laid. In 1903 a by-law was carried almost unanimously to grant a loan of $12,000 for a shoe factory, which has yet to prove successful.

There are many beautiful, modern homes in Iroquois, possessing all the conveniences of the city, which also applies to the Point. At one time a portion of the Point was owned by Gordon Brouse, who endeavored to convert it into a park, surrounded by a beautiful driveway. Had this project succeeded, doubtless swarms of pleasure-seekers from far and near would have visited it annually, and made it an ideal summer resort, which by nature is so admirably adapted.

To manufacturing concerns Iroquois offers unexcelled privileges by reason of its great waterpower and shipping facilities by rail and water. The Council is also disposed to deal liberally by industries looking for a favored location.

The directory for 1904 is as follows :

Medical practitioners, Dr. D. Johnston, Dr. A. B. Parlow; barrister, etc., G. H. Davy, B. A.; dentist, G. D. VanArnam, L. D. S.; druggists, B. F. Smith, Gordon Serviss; veterinary surgeon, Dr. W. D. MacCormick; hotels, Commercial, D. O. Bowen, prop.; Powell House, Herman Montgomery, prop.; general merchants, C. & M. Mills, Edward McNulty, Hare & McInnis; gents' furnishings, Jas. McNulty; bank, Molsons, R. Barnhardt, manager; grocers, T. Coulter, Mrs. C. E. Harkness, T A. Thompson, Geo. R. Sipes; hardware merchants, Ross Bros & Co.; dealer in farm implements, etc., P. P. Everetts; dealer in coal, Ross Bros. & Co., H. A. Brouse, T. A. Thompson; dealers

VIEWS OF KING STREET, IROQUOIS.

in lumber, L. Cameron, T. A. Thompson, A. Patton; jewelers, Jas. Tindale, W. A. Short; boot and shoe store, Z. Seely; tailors, A. B. Carman, W. E. Bowen, Angus McInnis; photographer, Ira W. Beckstead; tinsmiths, C. E. Keeler, S. Landon; carriage manufacturers, Sherman & Son, J. H. Currie; blacksmiths, Alex. Shaver, Wm. Clark, Geo. A. Bouck, Wallace & Lockerbie; flour and feed merchants, M. F. Beach, M. Y. Edwards; harnessmakers, H. C. Baker, Jas. Stamp; butchers, W. A. Fisher, Jas. Rose, Geo. Serviss; grist mills, M. F. Beach (roller mill), Jos. Alford, S. Frayne; undertaker and furniture dealer, W. J. Marsh; milliners, Miss Piche, Mrs. G. Serviss; dressmakers, Miss Annie Black, Miss Annie Keeler, the Misses Crobar; postmaster, A. F. Sherman; electrician, George Kennedy; general agents, Allen J. Ross, Thomas S. Edwards, C. E. Cameron, Jas. Flanagan; marble and granite dealers, J. Spiers, Frank R. Bullis; barbers, Thos. Doran, Nap Guay; collector of customs, James Bullis; dealer in hides, etc., Ormond Redmond; bakers, T. Coulter, Wm. Gregory; cabinet factory and planing mill, S. Frayne; restaurant, Mrs. A. Serviss; livery, Thos. Johnston; shipper and dealer in live stock, A. McIvor; G. T. R. station agent, M. S. Cassan; town constable, Alton Locke; electrician, Rufus Barton; assistant electrician, Geo. McInnis; painters, decorators, etc., John Armstrong, Wm. Wilson, Geo. Thompson; laundries, Iroquois Pearl Laundry, M. B. Flindall, prop., and Chinese laundry; boot repair shop, J. H. Shannon; carpenters, Chas. Robson, A. J. Osborne, A. Barkley, Chas. Holmes; general contractor, etc., S. Rolland; draymen, Alva Serviss, Chas. Hawley; High school, T. E. A. Stanley, Principal; Public school, W. A. Bowen, Principal; churches, four; Public Library (over 3,000 volumes); skating rink, M. J. Ryan, proprietor; printing office, The St. Lawrence News, R. S. Pelton, publisher; town societies, A. O. U. W.; I. O. F.; L. O. L.; C. O. C. F.; W. O. W.; A. F. & A. M.; I. O. O. F, W. C. T. U.; grocery, restaurant and livery, W. N. Abbott.

CHAPTER XXII

MORRISBURG

Sixty years ago the village of Morrisburg was unknown according to the recollections of the oldest inhabitants. About 1844, when the canal construction was undertaken, the site of the present village furnished little more than cultivated fields with accompanying farm houses. East of the present gravel road the land owners included Jesse W. Rose, Morris Beckstead, William Kyle, Thomas Casselman, Matthew Monk; while to the west were the farms of Harry Weager, Thomas Casselman, George Merkley and Philip Stata. All these were prosperous farmers; many of their descendants still reside in the vicinity. A little farther up the river was situated Mariatown, which gave promise of being the future capital of Dundas. During the progress of the canal work trade still centred there; while at the site of the future Morrisburg the chief apparent change was the erection of a few small residences, occupied to some extent by individuals of a migratory nature, many of whom at the close of the public works construction deemed it their best move. The situation of the locks and mill privileges were however soon to claim attention, and about 1847, when the work of excavation was well advanced, some of the Mariatown merchants and residents moved eastward, a few small industries were located, and the commercial seed of the new village began to grow. In 1849 a grist mill was constructed by Benjamin Chaffey, whose enthusiasm had a marked effect on the growth of the hamlet.

William Kyle, a pioneer merchant of Morrisburg, was a native of county Derry, Ireland, He grew to manhood in his native isle, and later engaged in peddling thread laces, silk handkerchiefs, etc., in Scotland. In 1820 he came to Canada, bringing with him some goods of superior quality similiar to those he sold in Scotland. These, valued at about $900, were carried in a small trunk not much larger than an ordinary valise. His first year in Canada was spent at Cornwall, after which he came to Williamsburg and opened a store on the bank of the St. Lawrence, opposite the present residence of M. D. Willard, then known as "Myers' Inn." Previously another merchant by the name of John B. Siebert had located here, but he met with a foul death one

MORRISBURG OFFICERS. 1904.
Herb. H. Bradfield (Treas.), F. R. Chalmers (Clerk), E. Duffy (Councillor).
W. G. Beckstead (Councillor).
Geo. L. Brown, C.E. (Reeve). Dr. G. Emmett (Councillor).
F. Herbick (Councillor).

day at the hands of four assassins, who were hanged at Cornwall in August, 1821. In 1828 Mr. Kyle built a store near the site of the then future Morrisburg, and followed the mercantile business until his death, fifty two years ago.

James Holden, born of English parentage Dec 3, 1809, died Nov. 20, 1874, was also closely identified with the pioneer history of Morrisburg. He conducted a general store, owned an hotel, gave some attention to public matters, and was postmaster for many years. According to statistics furnished by the postoffice department, this office was opened in 1830, under the appellation of "West Williamsburg," the name Morrisburg having been assumed in 1851, with H. G. Stearns as postmaster. Mr. Stearns, born at Swanton, Vermont, but reared in Montreal, came to Williamsburg when a young man, and for more than forty years was a prominent merchant there.

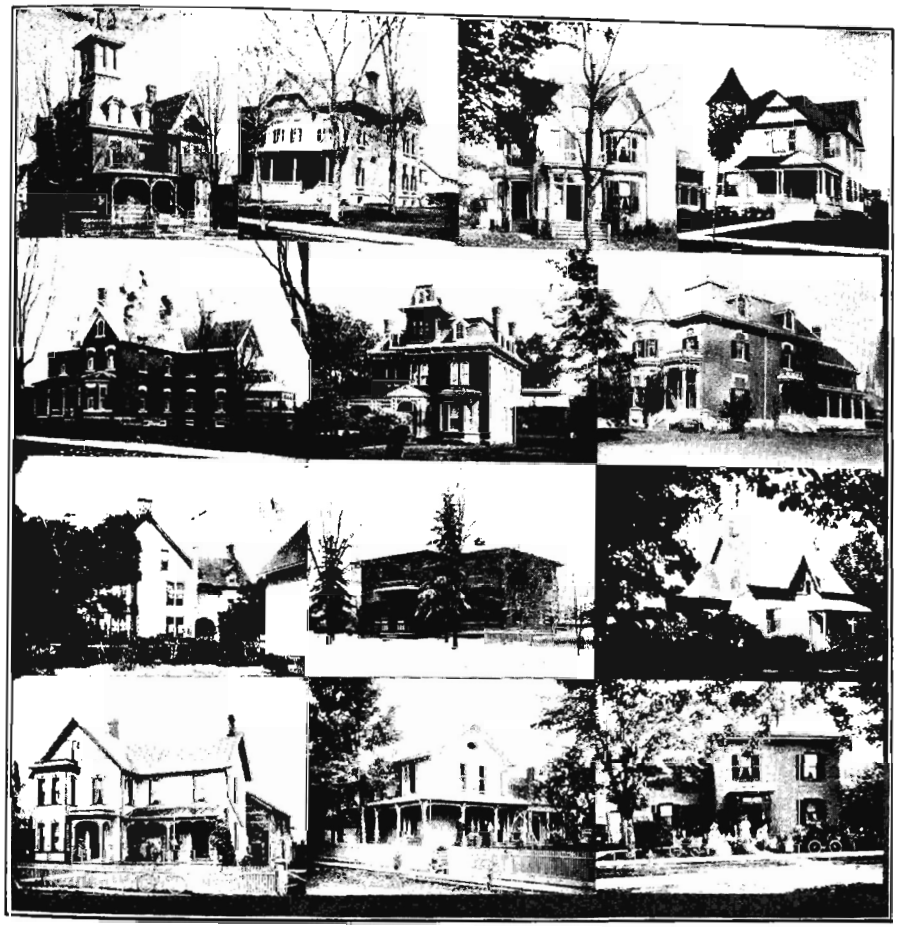
A gentleman of Toronto, Ont., now somewhat advanced in years, gives his recollections of twelve months' residence in Morrisburg fifty years ago, as follows:

"The period thus embraced was during the year or two prior to the advent of railway facilities which went into operation between Montreal and Brockville toward the close of the year 1855. Previous to this time the chief mode of transportation during the season of navigation was by steamer, a choice of two daily lines being available. These were the Royal mail line and the American line; of the former about the best vessel was the Banshel, and of the latter the Jenny Lind. The new iron steamer Kingston came out later in the season of 1855 and was chiefly employed in moving the parliamentary paraphrenalia from Quebec to Toronto under the existing system of perambulating seats of government. In addition to the trim passenger vessels there were lines of frieg ht boats and schooners, the latter being towed chiefly by old paddle boats which had been superannuated from the passenger service. The movement of all this variety of craft upon the bosom of the noble river, created a most pleasing and inspiring scene scarcely equalled elsewhere. The work of ferrying across to the American shore was carried on principally by row boats until the advent of the little steamer "Rob Roy" in the spring of 1855. This craft plied between Morrisburg and Waddington, but on account of its insufficient motive power was ill adapted for the strong currents of the river Thus the competition did not greatly diminish the work of the row boat, which was also better adapted for smuggling, a practice then quite common. Morrisburg at this time was a bright and thriving village, some of the industries being the mills and lock-gate works of Benjamin Chaffey, the latter requiring large quantities of square timber which was brought in by the farmers during the winter. McKenzie's fanning mill factory was well patronized as was Austin Doran's carding mill. The farmers also supplied large quantit ies of cordwood for steamboat fuel which was retailed from the wharves of I. N.

Rose and Captain Farlinger, who were general merchants at that time; others being George Dillen, James Holden, T. Dardis, Mr. Carman, and F. Bradfield. The hotels were those of Messrs. Waite, D. Broeffle, T. Dardis and A. McMartin. In addition to the merchants, among the prominent men to be seen upon the streets were Lieut. Hilliard, one of the Duke of Wellington's Peninsular veterans; T. S. Rubidge, C. E.; A. Macdonnell (Inch); A. G. Macdonell, barrister; Dr. Sherman, Jesse W. Rose. The only church in the village was the small R. C. church, near the canal. The Episcopals attended Mr. Boswell's church and the Lutherans Mr. Hayunga's church a few miles east of the village in the locality designated 'the churches.' The Presbyterians worshipped at North Williamsburg, and the Methodists at Mariatown, then a hamlet of some importance. The Crimean war in which Great Britain participated was in progress at this time and constituted an engrossing topic. The fall of Sebastopool was celebrated in Morrisburg by the lighting of bon-fires in a field, a little to the northwest of the business portion of the village; rockets were improvised by saturating balls of candle wick in burning fluid, coal oil not being used in those days. At the close of the fireworks function an adjournment was made to the ballroom of Waite's hotel where patriotic and enthusiastic speeches were delivered by Mr. West, P. L. S., and Mr. Macdonnell (Inch), the latter being quite conspicuous in the old tartan coat of his earlier years which at this later period was too small to meet in front."

The advent of the G. T. R., the excellence of the surrounding country, and other conditions promoted rapid growth, and in the Canada Directory of 1857-8 many new names appear. Among these are: Richard Allen, blacksmith; J. J. Blacklock, M. D.; E. J. Boswell, jr., druggist; Bradfield & Bro., merchants; D. A. Breckenridge, druggist; G. A. Carman, carriagemaker and proprietor of Dundas Exchange; W. Cash, shoemaker; C. De Castle, lockmaster; H. Gale, blacksmith; J. Hessin, saddler; Geo. Johnston, carpenter; R. Martin, tanner; Joseph McGee, carriagemaker; P. McGillivray, tailor; P. McNulty, shoemaker; H. G. Merkley, merchant; J. W. Millar, merchant; W. J. Morgan, preventive officer; J. B. Murphy, hotelkeeper; Samuel Nash, blacksmith; W. J. Nash, mill owner; J. Paterson, merchant; A. G. Purkis, station agent; Samuel Rosetter, fanning-mill manufacturer; Messrs. Northrup, millers; Smith & Johnston, stationers; W. Swayne, inn-keeper; the Misses Vanallen, dressmakers; Ira Warner, carpenter; H. G. Weagant, merchant.

On October 17, 1860, Morrisburg was incorporated, the Council elected in January, 1861, consisting of A. G. Macdonell (Reeve), J. H. Casselman, I. N. Rose, W. Millar, F. Bradfield, J. P. Looking back to the early forties what changes have taken place! In 1860 the Morrisburg Banner, was established, a newspaper edited by Jas. Holden; and in 1863 appeared the Dundas Courier, founded by H. C. Kennedy. In the early issues of the latter are the follow-



GROUP OF MORRISBURG RESIDENCES.

Res. W. D. Meikle. Res. H. Montgomery. Res. L. F. Selleck. Res. R. Gibson.
Res. Wm. Eager. Res. Dr. T. F. Chamberlain. Res. M. Gibson.
Res. Mrs. Alex. Farlinger. Res. J. S. Jamieson. St. James' Rectory.
Res. F. Herbick. Res. G. Dillen, jr. Res. W. B. Cook.

ing additional names: T. Wildin, tailor; Jas. Chalmers, watchmaker; Wm. Gibson, miller; Miss M. Perrin and Mrs. J. Perkins, milliners; R. G. Nash, machinist; T. F. Chamberlain, physician; Samuel Garvey, merchant; A. M. Empey & Co., merchants; W. Flynn, proprietor Canadian marble works; J. Glasford, merchant; P. H. Runions, dealer in boots and shoes; Messrs. Dean, hotel-keepers; J. P. Kinney, merchant. About the middle sixties we find A. F. Porteous, photographer; W. Hickey, blacksmith; Isaac Allen, hotelkeeper; Patterson & McGowan, tinsmiths; W. A. Plantz, grocer and stationer; F. Tyrrell, attorney-at-law; Lyle & Gibson, carriage manufacturers; A. Cameron, merchant; H. C. Burritt, M. D.; Gilbert Smith, tailor; Wm. Broder, merchant.

Free trade intercourse with our American cousins increased the commercial activity, and from an authentic source we learn that during one Saturday in April, 18 6, more than 60 horses were shipped from Morrisburg by ferry and G. T. R. Prosperity continued unabated into the seventies. The village market was one of the best, indeed it eclipsed most others in eastern Ontario. From distant points, within a few miles of Ottawa, from Cambridge, from west and east, the rush was to the Morrisburg market with golden grain and butter for the gold of the buyers. As an instance we quote the following from the Courier: "George Munro, Esq., a well-to-do farmer of Finch, brought a load of butter to town which he disposed of without the slightest difficulty at a high figure, receiving in cash as the total value of the load the snug sum of four hundred and two dollars." At times competition grew keen; loads of butter were auctioned without weighing and sometimes the buyers suffered through this rivalry. Frequently the street from the market square to Garvey's corner was crowded with barley, wheat and butter-laden wagons, the drivers waiting with eagerness an opportunity to unload. Among those prominent in the grain trade were: A. C. Hartwell, Bradfield Bros., Wm. Gibson, A. Clement, Captain Farlinger; and in the butter trade, T. McDonald, Wm. Broder, John Barry, W. and J. Meikle, Wm. Garvey, and J. F. Gibbons.

As to the selection of the name of the village, we quote from the Brockville Recorder of May, 1864. The article is headed "Morrisburg," and reads as follows: "The inhabitants of the thriving little village have just been presented with the sum of $100 by Hon. James Morris, of this town. The village was named out of compliment to the honorable gentleman, and for this he desired to show his appreciation by the gift we have named. The $100 was given by Mr. Morris to aid in securing a bell or clock for the town hall."

In 1866 Morrisburg had a population of 1,400, three hotels, a fine school house, several churches, many fine private dwellings and thriving mercantile and industrial shops. The late 60's and early 70's saw an increase in building, Lock

street, and the vicinity between St. James' church and the G. T. R. station in particular. Another benefit secured was the opening of an agency of the Molsons Bank, with Geo. K. Morton, manager. About that time the proposd Ottawa-Morrisburg railway was receiving attention, and the Electric city (Waddington) was smiling across the water in anticipation of a Portland-Ogdensburg line. Neither project, however, was ever realized. The market to which we have referred was not the creation of a day; in one month, during the autumn of 1872, there was purchased at Morrisburg for the English trade 6,482 tubs of butter, which meant in round figures $130,000 paid to the farmers during that month. The payment of many thousands of dollars daily on this market became common, and on more than one occasion the funds at the local bank were exhausted. In 1874 the Morrisburg Herald was founded by Arthur Brown. During the seventies among those added to the business and professional ranks were : C. E. Hickey, M. D.; F. Soper, dentist; F. C. Denesha, provision merchant ; W. A. Fitchell, painter; Thos. Russell, builder; W. Armstrong, proprietor G.T.R. hotel; Howson Bros., tinsmiths; J. W. Kilgour & Bros., cabinetmakers; J. F. Millar, proprietor of foundry; D. A. Breckenridge, druggist; George Ross, hotel-keeper; Thos. Bell, merchant; Clement & Flynn, merchants; P. Lalonde, grocer; McKendry & Porter, merchants; Wm. Baker, merchant; J. W. Low, cabinetmaker; Wm. Kingston, market clerk; John Capell & Co., merchants; F. B. Carman, druggist; Mrs. R. D. Hilliard, tailoress; H. G. Merkley & Son, proprietors of planing mill,etc.; J. Stickles, manufacturer of dairying utensils; J. Halliday & Co., merchants; J. P. Whitney, barrister; Miles Brown, M. D.; J. M. Watson, grocer. Many of Morrisburg's beautiful residences were erected in the latter seventies. In 1879 the organization of a fire company occurred and the village council made a substantial grant towards the movement, the uniforms being purchased in Montreal by the company's captain,C. S. Crysler. The present music hall, a spacious anditorum which compares very well with those in many larger towns, was opened in 1880.

Other changes might be noted during the 80's. A directory of that period contains many additional names, including G. E. Millar, barrister; R. Lovell, V. S.; D. B. Rutherford, M. D.; Munroe & Capell, merchants; A. Lalonde, shoe merchant; Adam Johnston, barrister; R. A. Smith, M. D.; J. H. Bedford, L. D. S.; H. E. Snyder, grocer; Bush & Stata, dealers in marble. More recently among those who have come and gone we find Frank Allison, grocer; Dr. J. A. Saunders, dentist; Wm. Kilgour, cabinetmaker; Fred Hepburn, confectioner; N. Ralph, saddler; F. W. Sherman, grocer; Vanallan & Son, boot and shoe merchants; A. Burr, market gardener; J. F. Gibbons, merchant; Baker & Sons, bakers; B. King, furniture manufacturer; R. Lyle, carriage manufacturer; W. H. Sherman, proprietor of Sherman House; J. Lahue,

VIEWS OF MAIN STREET, MORRISBURG.

butcher; W. Mead, carriagemaker. Since the incorporation of the village the following were among the municipal officers :

Reeves—1861-76, A. G. Macdonell; 1877-81, T. F. Chamberlain, M. D.; 1881-7, William McKenzie; 1888, J. F. Gibbons; 1889, G. P. Graham; 1890-2, Thos. McDonald; 1892 (latter part), A. G. F. Drew; 1893-6, John H. Meikle; 1897, S. B. Fell; 1898-1901, George F. Bradfield; 1902, H. Montgomery; 1903, A. A. Logan; 1904, G. L. Brown, C. E.

Clerks—1861, A. C. Hartwell; 1862-75, John Fetterly; 1876, James Mallen; 1877-81, William H. Garvey; 1881-2, James Mallen; 1883, William H. Garvey; 1884-86 John Fetterly; 1887-92, F. F. Plantz; 1893-98, A. C. Whitteker; 1899-1904, F. R. Chalmers.

For many years Morrisburg was a port of entry, and among the American consuls located here were: James Reddington, Sellar Leischman, W. A. Schofield, Seward S. Crapser, Albert Fowler, John E. Hamilton. In March, 1890, Geo. F. Bradfield was appointed vice and deputy consul which position he retained until the removal of the office in 1902. In addition to the Rob Roy previously mentioned, the ferry steamers which have plied between Morrisburg and Waddington include the Eureka, Swan, Shickluna, Kendrick, Arctic, Alaska, Jubilee and Stranger.

The County Registry office is situated at Morrisburg; the registrars have been Col. Alex. Macdonell, John P. Crysler, Simon S. Cook and Thomas McDonald, the latter appointed in June, 1892. Mr. McDonald, a native of Winchester township, served eleven years as a Public school teacher before coming to Morrisburg, in 1860, and four years later entered mercantile life in which capacity he has since continued.

Morrisburg may aptly be designated the village of pretty and stately homes. These are not without architectural beauty. Variety of design is also a noticeable feature, thus removing that sameness characterestic of many towns. The several educational and religious institutions of the village are an additional evidence of progress. An excellent system of waterworks is in operation, the water being obtained from the St. Lawrence river, at Whirlpool Point, which is an assurance of its absolute purity. The system also furnishes adequate fire protection as well as water for the Grand Trunk engines. The superb electric light and power plant, owned by the village, was installed in 1901, at a cost of $35,000. About 2,800 lights are in use, and the rates are exceedingly low. As a summer resort the vicinity is annually gaining in favor; the beautiful island homes of Messrs. J. Wesley Allison, and James Corrigan, situated opposite Morrisburg, are especially fine. Among the more recent indications of growth is the laying of granolithic walks along the principal streets of the vlllage.

The older residents recognize the changed conditions of the country of late years, since grain growing is not as profitable as formerly; the introduction of dairying, and the opening of the C. P. R. through the rear townships of the county, diverting trade to the new villages along the line, have had a reactionary influence upon Morrisburg and its market in common with other St. Lawrence towns, yet the village has continued to hold its own notwithstanding, while the near future holds out promise of industrial activity on a much larger scale than heretofore realized.

The several professions are represented by medical practitioners Dr. J. Blacklock, Dr. Chas. E. Hickey, Dr. E. McLaughlin, Dr. P. C. Casselman; barristers, Geo. F. Bradfield, J. P. Whitney, K. C., I. Hilliard, R. F. Lyle, Myers & Myers; dentists, Dr. Geo. Emmett, Dr. W. C. Davy; druggists, F. B. Carman, L. F. Selleck; Geo. L. Brown, C. E.; Dr. W. W. Williams, V. S.; banks, Molsons, W. S. Connolly, manager; Bank of Ottawa, C. B. Graham, manager; hotels, St. Lawrence Hall, W. H. McGannon, prop.; Windsor House, Reuben McDonell, prop.; Central Hotel, Jas. McAvoy, prop.; American House, Mrs. Samuel Johnston, proprietress; grist and flour mills, owned by Gibson & Co., and J. A. Farlinger; postmaster, P. Gormley; general merchants, W. & J. Meikle, Thomas McDonald, E. Duffy, Mullin Bros.; dry goods merchants, D. C. Bush; grocers, Casselman Bros., W. G. Becksted, A. B. Sherman, John Fitzpatrick; hardware merchants, R. H. Bradfield & Co., Bradfield Bros. & Co.; tin and hardware depots, Geo. J. Howson, T. W. Howson, Charles P. McMartin; marble works, James McLaughlin, Jas. Laskey; jewelers, F. R. Chalmers, J. M. Whitteker; furniture dealers and undertakers, W. Marsh & Son, J. T. Jarvis; boot and shoe stores, L. Tupper, J. F. Casselman & Co.; opticians, A. A. Whitteker, T. D. Dodd; photographers, S. B. Fell, J. M. Whitteker; restaurants, C. J. Weegar, Fred F. Sherman; tailors, A. H. Casselman, F. A. Nash, R. H. Montgomery; dress and mantle makers, Misses Snyder, Misses Merkley, Mrs. Jos. Lahue, Miss K. McNaughton, Misses Simmons, Misses O'Neil: milliners, Miss A. Pariseau, Misses Gillespie & Hilliard; baker and confectioner, Geo. Cameron; implement dealers, W. H. Fetterly, J. Fetterly; printing offices, The Herald, The Leader; collector of customs, A. J. Laflamme; laundries, Key's Steam Laundry, Webster Keys, prop., Chinese laundry; saddler, E. Swayne; butchers, R. J. Dillen, Becksted Bros., Geo. Dillen, jr.; barbers, Fleming & Son, C. Loucks, F. Stata, J. R. Mattice; G.T.R. station agent, S.R. Loucks; G.T.R. freight agent, G. E. Myers; proprietary medicine, The F. Williams Co.; sawmills, J. S. McKenzie, A. H. Merkley; boot and shoe makers, W. Lamble, S. Burris; poultry station, Scott, Ashton & Co.; carriagemaker, John Pyper; blacksmiths, John Eamon, Thos. Campbell, John Frymire, Robt. Bennett; foundry, John Dain, prop.; cheese and butter factory, Wm. Eager, prop.; liveries, F. A. Weegar,

Armstrong & Eamon ; machine shop, N. B. Nash, prop. ; bicycle repair shop, W. W. Flynn, prop. ; painters, decorators and paper hangers, Geo. Carter, W. T. Armstrong & Son, W. C. Casselman, W. H. Lapierre, W. Tracey ; hacks, F. A. Weegar, Mrs. J. McGillvray ; draymen, A. Casselman, A. McKoy, C. Clark ; builders and contractors, B. S. Wickware, Eli Hopper, Jacob Weegar, Charles Mattice, J. Gillespie, L. Cheeley ; market gardeners, F. Herbick, J. Harrison, L. Southworth.

No community is in a position to thrive without industries. In this particular Morrisburg merits notice, with its excellent situation, superior transportation facilities by G. T. R. and river St. Lawrence, valuable waterpower and other advantages. At time of writing an effort is being made to secure the establishment of tin plate works, an industry which would undoubtedly restore to Morrisburg her former industrial prestige. Ex-residents the world over cherish the memory of this historic village, and it is verily true that the hum of industry would induce many of them to return to their first love.

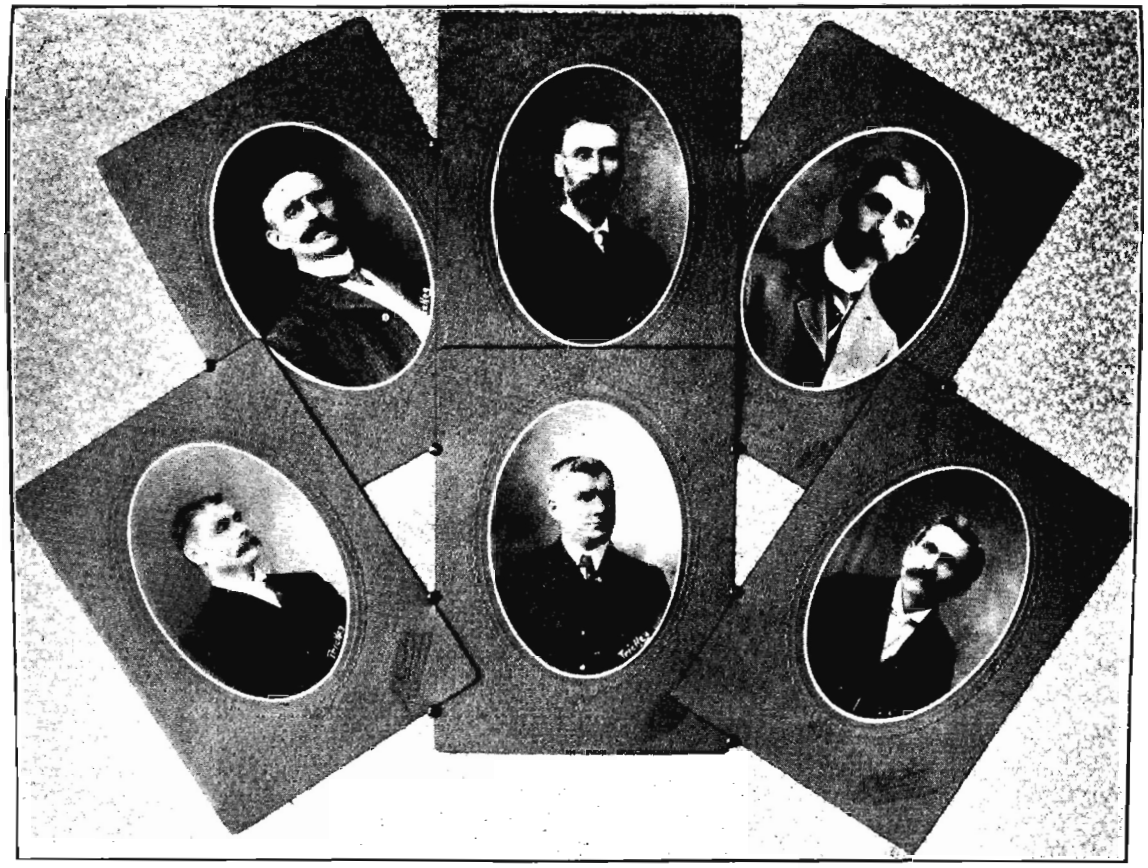
CHAPTER XXIII

Winchester Village

Along the short line of the C. P. R. from Smith's Falls to Montreal no more prosperous village exists and none has a more likely future than the village of Winchester. On all sides the country looks prosperous, due to its excellent soil; its many well tilled and well conducted farms and comfortable homes constituting an agricultural community second to none. But behind all this a story lingers telling of pioneer struggles and privations.

The village site occupies portions of four farm lots in Winchester township. In con. 6, east half lot 3 was owned and occupied by Wilson Forth, and north half of lot 4 by Caleb Henderson; in con.7, George, John and Wm. Dixon were the original owners of lot 3, and Benjamin Bates of west half lot 4. While the forest still held sway and dreams of a future village were yet unrealized Armstrong's Mills, now known as Chesterville, was reckoned a settlement of considerable importance. On the site of Winchester, the village of which we now write, a small log house was erected by Benjamin Bates, and another by Wilson Forth. These residences bounded on all sides by unbroken forest soon proved the neucleus of a prosperous settlement, and in time to accommodate the needs of the residents a small store was opened by Joseph Miller, who also conducted a blacksmith shop, situated on lot 3, con. 6. Samuel Brown, a carriagemaker, toiled in a rude building on the site of the present Mercill block. Early in the forties a log school house was erected, on lot 3, con. 7, being in striking contrast to the present handsome hall of learning.

The next merchant to cater to the needs of the public was William Bow, who in 1854 opened a general mercantile business in a log building on the corner of which is now Main and Ottawa streets. In February, 1855, the little cross-road hamlet which up to that time had been known as Bates' Corners received postal service, the office was named West Winchester, and Mr. Bow received the appointment of postmaster, a position which he has since filled with acceptance. Until the middle forties the residents obtained their mail at Matilda (Iroquois) village, and later at Chesterville, then known as Winchester. With the establishment of the postoffice business increased. Scott Broder succeeded Joseph Miller as merchant, and a little later James Miller



WINCHESTER VILLAGE OFFICERS, 1904.

Alex. Cameron (Councillor). J. H. Drinkwater (Reeve). N. W. Beach (Clerk).
W. G. Feuder (Councillor). S. W. Frith, L.D.S. (Councillor). Jos. Greer (Councillor).

became proprietor. John Brown and William Musgrove conducted a shoe shop, and John A. Chambers a blacksmith shop.

In industrial circles the name of M. F. Beach, formerly of the township of Oxford, has long been prominent. In 1856 Mr. Beach came to West Winchester and erected a sawmill on lot 4, con. 6. The clearing there was then so limited that Mr. Bow engaged Alex. Bilow to remove the timber and make ready a site for the mill. The new industry flourished, and soon Mr. Beach was joined by his brother Asa. A large lumbering and mercantile business was carried on by the firm, the chief product of the former being squared timber for the Quebec market. This timber was placed afloat on the Nation, Rideau and Castor rivers. About the year 1867 their interests were enlarged by the erection of steam grist and planing mills, and about 1870 a sash and door factory was added. Finally, after Asa's removal to Chesterville, where he engaged in general store-keeping on his own account, Wm. Hughes became the partner of M. F. in the mercantile business. When Mr. Hughes retired from the firm A. D. Annable took his place, but soon the latter also withdrew, and Mr. Beach, after running the store for some time, sold out to James Alexander. But to return to the milling business, the growth in that department had been rapid, affording considerable impetus to the little village. So well had Mr. Beach's plans developed that in 1883 he began the erection of a brick flour and grist mill on the St. Lawrence, at Iroquois, but before its completion a counter occurrence transpired. On the morning of July 12, 1884, his entire plant, mills and factory, store and a number of dwellings at Winchester were consumed by fire, the loss exceeding $75,000, with no insurance. Undaunted by the heavy reverse, Mr. Beach at once began the work of rebuilding, which he soon accomplished, and a few years later he constructed a large furniture factory.

Messrs. J. D. and A. J. Laflamme, men of shrewd business ability, located in the village in 1858. They bought farm produce and conducted a general mercantile trade; this firm still flourishes under the direction of J. D. Laflamme.

The first hotel-keeper in the village was John Dixon; others have been Thomas Dixon, Thomas Veitch, James Scott, Mrs. Reid, P. C. Bowen, Jacob Dixon, Hiram Wallace. Medical men from Chesterville and Dr. Wylie, of Matilda, visited the village for many years. W. B. Chamberlain, M. D., was the first resident doctor, followed by Dr. C. E. Hickey, now of Morrisburg, Ont., Drs. McIntyre, Reddick, and Connerty, now of Smith's Falls. About the middle sixties the roll of tradesmen reveals the names of H. Mercill, carriagemaker; W. L. Scott, tailor; Samuel and John Ross, carriagemakers and blacksmiths; T. Suddaby, cabinetmaker. In 1868 Andrew Broder, the present representative of Dundas in the House of Commons, began business as a produce and general merchant. Many others, whom the writer is unable to name,

have contributed in a measure to the general prosperity of the place.

Winchester is a modern village. Its rise has been phenomenal, and to the minds of the older residents of to-day a great transformation is recalled. Before the embryo of settlement had formed Chesterville and Inkerman were aglow with promise, yet, as if by magic, Winchester sprung up in their midst. Through succeeding years the citizens have been largely a unit in promoting the welfare of the village. While various conditions and events have been agencies of growth, not the least of these was the opening of the C. P. R., important alike to the development of the village and township. The new station was named Winchester, the choice of the C. P. R. people. Up to this time the postoffice had been designated West Winchester, but now to prevent confusion the office assumed the same name as the station. In 1888, the year of the incorporation of the villlage, a more prosperous era dawned. Business in all lines flourished. About this time a branch of the Union Bank had been started; the Winchester Press was founded; a new roller mill with a capacity of one hundred barrels per day was opened; the foundry and machine shop built by Cox and McArthur had been transferred to George Henderson, who increased the output to meet the growing trade; an increase in building followed, and the C. P. R. agent reported that the local cash receipts had surpassed the most hopeful expectations of the Company. The first village council consisted of reeve, Aaron Sweet; councillors, Robert Reddick, Hugh Christie, Henry Mercill and James Alexander. The first municipal clerk, N. W. Beach, still retains that office. Subjoined is a consecutive list of reeves—A Sweet, 1888-9; J. S. Ross, 1890-2; Dr. R. Reddick, 1893; J. S. Ross, 1894-5; M. Bailey, 1896; David Christie, 1897; William Faith, 1898-9; J. S. Ross, 1900; W. J. Fraser, 1901-2; C. A. Beach, 1903; J. Drinkwater, 1904.

Winchester may aptly be termed the "industrial hub" of Dundas county. The several manufactories employ a large number of hands, and are of a substantial character.

The Beach Manufacturing Co., capitalized at $100,000, was organized in 1903. The several departments engage about seventy employees, and include saw, grist and planing mills, sash and door factory, manufacturing furniture, milk vats and other cheese factory fittings; of the latter a specialty is a curd mill which is unexcelled. The furniture and other products find a ready market throughout Canada, the greater share of energy, however, being directed to the trade in Ontario and Quebec. The board of management of the company includes M. F. Beach, president; Chas. A. Beach, manager; Norman W. Beach, secretary-treasurer; Alex. Ross, Robert McMaster, directors.

The B. C. Beach Foundry Co. is another growing industry. In addition to general job work, the manufacture and sale of stoves receives special attention. The employees number about thirty.

VIEWS OF WINCHESTER VILLAGE.

Res. D. F. Sutherland.
Street View.
Res. Thos. Sanderson.

Street View.
Street View.
Street View.

Res. Dr. N. Malloch.
Street View.
Res. B. Lane.

A grist mill and the electric light plant are owned and operated by the Eager, Sanderson Co. A spur line connects their mills with the C. P. R.

The Winchester woolen mill, established many years ago by Hugh Christie, is now conducted by Christie Bros., and enjoys a fair trade.

The Winchester Cement Block and Tile Manufacturing Co. was established in 1904. The President of the company is B. Lane, and sec.-treas., S. S. Reveler. Blocks, tile and other cement products are here manufactured. The universal favor with which these materials are accepted for purposes of building, drainage, etc., promises well for a larger market.

In the professional ranks of Winchester are : Medical practitioners, Dr. Reddick, Dr. P. McLaughlin, Dr. N. Malloch; lawyers, S. S. Reveler, G. C. Hart, W. L. Palmer; dentist, S. W. Frith; civil engineers, Dunn & Fullerton; veterinary surgeon, Dr. A. McKay.

The commercial interests of the village are represented by general merchants A. Sweet & Co., J. D. Laflamme, F.S. Manning & Co., J.M. Hughes & Co.; gents furnishings, F. & F. Henderson; grocers, A. W. Beach, J. E. Cook, L. Flora; druggist, G. H. Challies; jeweller, Henry Johnson; J. A. McDougall; stationer and dealer in fancy and optical goods, William Bow; photographer, N. M. Trickey; merchant tailors, A. Cameron & Co., S. W. Boyd, J. E. Earl; milliners, Misses M. & M. Beach, Mrs. John Henderson; dress and mantlemakers, Mrs. William Shaver, Mrs. McPherson, the Misses Porteous; publishing office, The Press, B. Lane, proprietor; dealers in farm implements, etc., W. H. Fetterly, J. W. Nesbitt; financial institutions, Bank of Ottawa, (manager, N. W. Morton), Union Bank (manager, R. F. Blair), Private Bank of D. F. Sutherland; hotels (up to date and orderly), Bowen House, conducted by A. McDonald, Commercial Hotel, by Hirman Wallace; shipper and dealer in live stock, J. F. Cass; insurance agents, Andrew Christie, A. Sweet, A. Ross, N. W. Beach, A. W. Beach, W. Rowat; tinsmiths, Holmes & Armstrong; butchers, J. J. Empey, W. W. Beckstead; livery proprietors, Abraham Barrigar, Asa Hutt, John Belway; feed and produce merchants, B. Bouck, W. J. Fraser; bakers, A. W. Beach, Kellog & Reoch; harness makers, William Gardner, R. L. Suffel; carriage manufacturer, Mahlon Bailey; blacksmiths, A. Casselman, George Elliott, A. M. Cook, Charles A. Summers, Gordon Feader; barbers, Reuben Clothier, F. W. Barclay; shoemakers, G. Utman, A. Gagnon; undertaker, Merrick Durant; C. P. R. station agent, G. A. Johnstone; C. P. R. and G. N. W. telegraph, in postoffice premises; telephone office (Central), conducted by W. Gardner; painter, decorator, etc., James Anderson; builders and contractors, A. Bulmer, J. Greer.

The social life of the villagers is not neglected. Among the several fraternal societies are the following: I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W., A. F. &

A. M., I. O. F., C. O. F., Knights of Maccabees, L. O. L., and Orange Young Britons.

Winchester can also boast of many conveniences peculiar to larger towns. One of the finest Public school buildings in eastern Ontario, occupying a handsome site, is located on St. Lawrence street. The school consists of seven departments, each efficiently conducted. The churches, five in number, some of superior design, are also creditably maintained. The village is lighted by electricity. Many fine residences are in evidence, and annually these increase in number. Quite recently a Town Hall was erected, at a cost of $5,000. A general air of enterprise and thrift characterizes the place; all public interests are wisely directed, and with its present advantages the future growth of the village is assured.

CHAPTER XXIV

Chesterville

Prettily situated on the banks of the Nation river, in the township of Winchester, is the prosperous village of Chesterville. The picturesqueness of the site must have appealed to the first settlers, as the turbulent little stream wound its course between the forest-clad shores for centuries, its rhythmic murmur unheard by the ear of the white man. To this spot, in 1825, came two young men, Merkley by name. They foresaw the advantages of the water power, and at once made preparations to build a mill. Everything being in readiness preparatory to raising the building, the two brothers made their way to the St. Lawrence, and crossed to Waddington. There they secured supplies, including a barrel of whiskey for the entertainment of their friends at the bee which was to follow. During their return trip across the river their canoe upset, and both men were drowned. This affair, so unfortunate, had for a time a reverse effect on the mill project. The next to become interested was Thomas Armstrong and son, of Edwardsburg, who very early in the thirties erected a sawmill here. The son, John, seems to have been very active in the undertaking, and during one winter's sawing, possibly the year 1832, a fine cut of elm plank was prepared for market. The following spring this product was put afloat on the Nation and with it John repaired to Quebec, the chief timber market, where he was stricken with cholera and died. His death, although sad, did not retard the milling prospects. The father, Thomas, assumed full management, and besides the sawmill soon had in operation a grist mill, which proved a great boon to the settlers of the vicinity. After some years Mr. Armstrong disposed of the mills to John P. Crysler. Subsequent owners were the Messrs. Halliday and William Hiller, and while in possession of the latter the mills were burned. A few years later the present mills were constructed by W. N. Barrie, who for some time was a prominent resident of Chesterville.

Armstrong's Mills, as the place was for many years designated, owes its birth to no real estate boon, inflated by some enterprising agent, but is the outgrowth of the mill already described. Soon minor industries

found a place, and merchants and inn-keepers as well. John Farr was an early merchant. His shop was an unpretentious building, his stock of goods small, but of considerable variety. After gaining the custom and good-will of the citizens for a time he sold out to Isaac N. Rose, whose brother, R. H. Rose, was at first clerk, later partner, and then owner of the store. Charles T. Casselman was another merchant, as was also Walter Bell, whose place of business was located where now stands the residence of Jas. Dwyer. One of Mr. Bell's clerks was Nelson Holmes, and the store which shared a fair trade was familiarly known as "Bell's White Store." On the site of Thompson and Cline's tinshop Martin Coyne kept store, while in a small building, near the mill site, Geo. Fitchell was both merchant and tavern-keeper. Other merchants were John McDonald, Grant Bros., and John P. Crysler.

Blacksmith shops were soon a necessity in the community. Perhaps the first mechanic of that class was Hugh McLeod, who for a time kept a crude shop west of the Fitchell hotel, but later secured quarters on the north side of the river. Our informant often saw him make a new horse shoe out of two old ones, a practice quite common then. About 1850 a better shop was kept by James Miller who employed several assistants, and turned out both iron and woodwork. His first shop was where the English church now stands; then in a building near Maley's store, and still later in a larger shop west of the present residence of Dr. Brown. John Quigley, another blacksmith, who did good work, had one leg amputated, and was skillful enough to make for himself one of wood which served very well.

Armstrong Bros. were carriagemakers. They turned out good work, among which was a fancy but peculiarly fashioned cutter, named the "Lady Swan,"still remembered by a few old people. One of these brothers also turned his attention to boat building, and constructed a small boat, the "Lady Pyke." It was propelled by a walking beam, would accommodate from fifteen to eighteen people and was for a time used as a ferry. The fate of this peculiar craft is romantic. One morning about daybreak a young man returning from visiting his lady love, attempted to cross the Nation on board the "Lady Pyke." The river was swollen by a recent heavy rain and the swift flowing current being too strong for the young pilot the boat was quickly carried over the dam and destroyed, while the only passenger aboard was towed ashore by means of a rope. The carriage shop of James Fox and the blacksmith shop of Joseph Johnston stood side by side. Mr. Johnston also kept tavern near the present Public school building. He later built what is now the McCloskey House,which has since been enlarged and remodelled. A carriage-maker who was quite early at Armstrong's Mills was Benjamin Meeker, a local preacher, commonly called Father Meeker. About 1848 he was ordained to the ministry, the ceremony being held north of the village in what was

CHESTERVILLE OFFICERS, 1904.

Standing, from left: W. J. Nash (Clerk), C. Casselman (Treasurer), W. A. Merkley (Councillor).
Seated, from left: P. P. Coyne (Councillor), Wm. Rae (Reeve), P. D. Grady (Councillor), W. Huxtable (Councillor).

known as the Fetterly school house. The small shop in which he worked stood until a few years ago. The writer has learned from an authentic source that the first buggy at Armstrong's Mills was owned by R. H. Rose, but manufactured by Mr. Meeker.

Shoemakers were among the early tradesmen here. John Hanes kept a shop for many years. John Flynn was located in a shop near the Catholic church, while as early as the forties William Casselman, a travelling shoemaker, did good work. He carried with him bench and tools. In common with other pioneer settlements, hotels were early found at Armstrong's Mills. Among the inn-keepers were Henry Ouderkirk in the early thirties, Henry Willard a little later, James Ginley, who occupied the old Johnston stand, Patrick McCaffre in the Williard stand, and several others of like notoriety.

The first medical service given the people of this part of Winchester township was by travelling doctors who came in on horseback. Among these were Dr. Brigham, whose home was south of Waddington, and Dr. Wylie, of Matilda. The latter must have had an extensive practice as his name is commonly mentioned in almost every part of Dundas. R. D. Fulton recalls Dr. Wylie's early visits, and can protray a very good picture of the old gentleman as he made his extended professional trips on horseback with saddlebags attached. His charge was generally five dollars per trip, and Mr. Fulton remembers his father agreeing to give the Doctor five bushels of wheat to be delivered at the latter's home in Matilda. This the doctor readily accepted in payment for a professional call. Dr. Grant, of Mariatown; Dr. Hoy, of Kemptville, and Dr. Worthington also made occasional visits to Winchester. Resident doctors were however quite early, perhaps the first of these being Dr. Irving, who died of smallpox, not later than the middle forties. A root doctor by the name of Brunson had some practise; his charges were small, and he possessed some skill. Dr. Baird, an Irish M. D., practised here a few years, but perhaps none of these were more widely known than Dr. Orrin C. Wood, who claimed distinction as a cancer specialist. As to his success we cannot say, but he received frequent calls from people far and near.

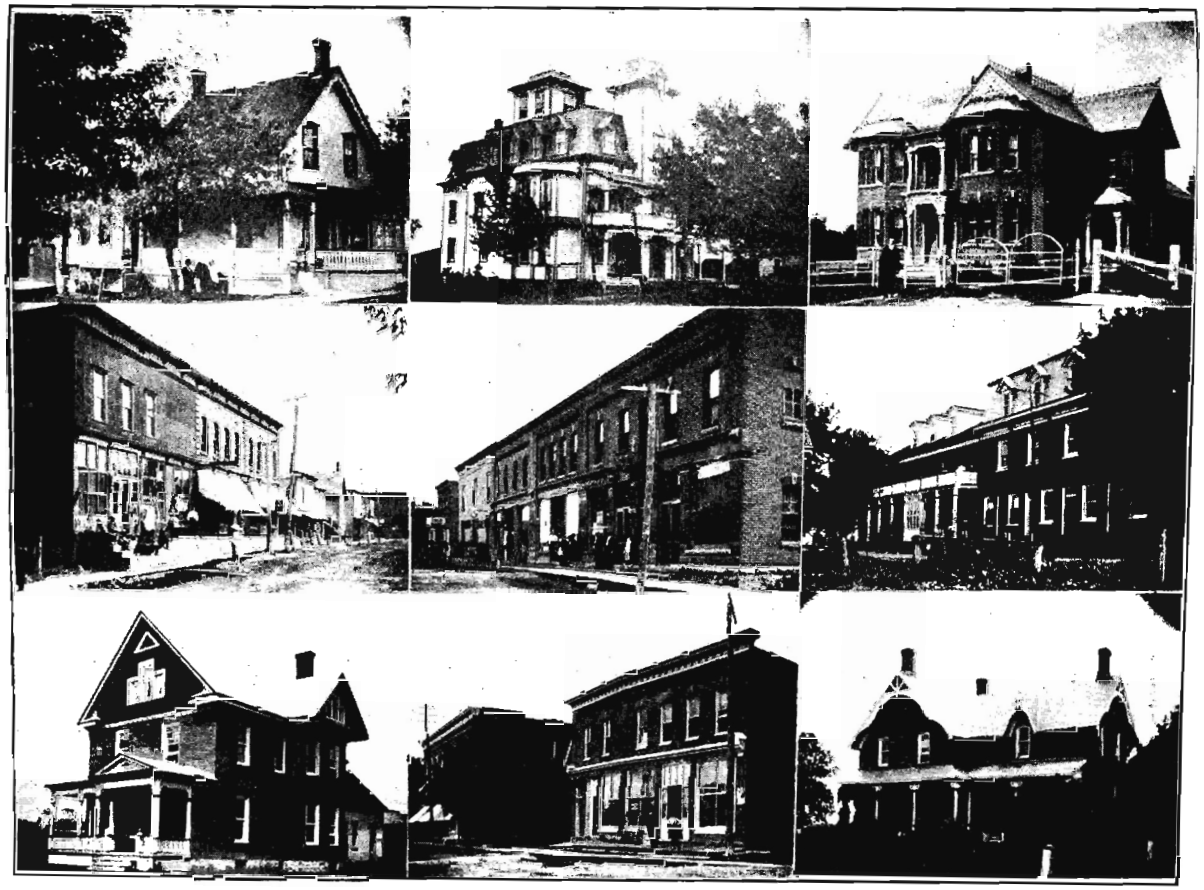
Until the middle forties the people in this vicinity were isolated as far as postal facilities were concerned. Some of the settlers who acted as self constituted postmasters and mail carriers occasionally brought mail from the front. Very few were subscribers to the newspapers at that early date, but on the list were William Munro, John Fetterly, and Andrew Summers. When the papers arrived how eagerly were the contents perused. Often some person was selected to read to the assembled crowd. An individual incident in this connection is related by an old settler. The coronation of our late beloved Queen, "Victoria the Good," had taken place, and weeks thereafter the particulars were read aloud by Mathias Cook, an early settler in the vicinity.

Needless to say his audience gave close attention. In 1845 a postoffice was opened under the name of Winchester. The mail came in via Morrisburg (West Williamsburg)and was carried on horseback. Some of the mail carriers then and subsequently being William Casselman, Jacob Bogart, William Smith, William Cash andWarren Henderson. Among the later mail and stage drivers was Jacob Marcelis, of Williamsburg, commonly known as "Uncle Jake,"whose courtesy and civility coupled with his knowledge of the times and his fund of anecdotes rendered him during his long term of service a favorite with the public. Up to the time Warren Henderson carried the mail there was a tri-weekly service,which later became daily. For many years the mail was carried on a circuit route from Morrisburg to Chesterville,thence to West Winchester and back to Morrisburg via Winchester Springs. Early in the seventies Charles T. Casselman (postmaster) was chiefly instrumental in procuring the extension of the telegraph system to the village. The residents supplied the poles and Mr. Casselman superintended their distribution along the proposed line. As much confusion arose on account of there being a Winchester, a West Winchester and a North Winchester, the Great Northwestern Telegraph Co. suggested that the name of the village of Winchester be changed. Chester Casselman,telegraph operator, circulated a petition that the place be re-named Chesterville, which change was made in 1875.

For many years the chief settlement was on the south bank of the river, but as the north bank of the river became occupied, crossing the river was a more frequent necessity. Primitive boats and rafts were used;one of these of a better type we have already described. These conditions existed until about 1847-8 when, thanks to the efforts of George McDonell, the then member for Dundas, the Government gave substantial aid toward the building of a bridge, the contractor being a Mr. Cord, of Ottawa. A second wooden bridge was built during the seventies, and in turn replaced some years ago by the present substantial one.

The general backwardness of the country surrounding the village in early days can well be imagined from the following clipping from the Chesterville Record, speaking of that primitive period: "Mr. Merkley, grandfather of George M. Merkley, in the early years of this country sold 600 acres of land within sight of what is now Chesterville for $24 in store pay, which he carried home tied up in a handkerchief. The late George Hummell, sr., of Chesterville,sold 400 acres for $4,but he got the cash." This Mr. Hummell was one of the original settlers in the vicinity and in fact owned the land (lot 18, con. 4) upon which Chesterville now stands. Other pioneers in the vicinity were the Smiths, Fetterlys, Merkleys, Munroes, Kennedys and Bogarts.

The conditions and changes to which we have referred as well as many others were working out the future welfare of the place. The people were so



VIEWS OF CHESTERVILLE.

Res. T. T. Shaw.
Street View.
Res. W. B. Lawson.

Temperance House.
Street View.
Street View.

Res. P. Grady.
McCloskey Hotel.
Res. P. P. Allen.

constituted that they recognized no defeat, and in spite of the many dangers and troubles incident to backwoods life considerable progress was being made. According to Smith's Canada, 1850, the place then contained a grist mill, with three run of stones, a sawmill, two tanneries, a pearl ashery, carding and fulling mill, and two churches, Methodist and Roman Catholic. As the surrounding country prospered so did the little hamlet of Armstrong's Mills—a sort of thermometer of the times, which, as we have already stated, assumed the name Winchester in 1845. Under the latter name the Canada directory of 1857-8 describes it as "a village situated on the Nation river, in the township of Winchester, and county of Dundas. It has a large trade with the surrounding country which is well settled and there are excellent mineral springs six miles from the village. Distant from the Williamsburg station of the G. T. R. 18 miles, and from Ottawa 36 miles. Tri-weekly mail. Population about 500." Besides the several names referred to, we find the names of George Ault, fuller and carder; Isaac Barry, carpenter and joiner; John Cassel, saddler; J.C. Casselman, carriagemaker; Solomon Casselman, blacksmith; Alfred Cauron, cooper; P. D. Cummins, grocer; Samuel Dillabough, carpenter and joiner; Charles Duffee, grocer; Francis Dyer, tailor; Joseph Edgerton, carriagemaker; William Folia, grocer; William Garvey, general merchant; Josiah Hanes, blacksmith; John Halliday, general storekeeper; Ira Herrington and Johnston Hill, carpenters,; Patrick Hughes, grocer; Rev. Erastus Hurlburt, Wesleyan pastor; Simon Hummell, shoemaker; John J. Kerr, local superintendent of common schools; Patrick Kirby, grocer; John L. and Joseph Merkley, bailiffs; John McCuaig, merchant and clerk of Division Court; Rev. John Meade, R. C. pastor; J. Merkley and Henry Moad, blacksmiths; Felix Parent, tinsmith; Rev. Peter Quinn, Free Church; Matthew Rae, cabinetmaker; William Reid, blacksmith; R. H. Rose, postmaster; Septimus Rupert, wheelwright; William Scott, tailor; Francis Shirky and Elisha K. Smith, tanners; James and William Smith, shoemakers; Rev. J. Smith, M. E. pastor; Alex. Stallmyer, carpenter; John Stewart, shoemaker.

Mitchell's directory 1864-5 gives the following additional names: John Barrie, flour, feed and produce dealer; Isaac Barry, chair manufacturer; Giles W. Bogart, J. P.; Rev. William Brown, M. E. pastor; John Capell, merchant and harnessmaker; James Casselman merchant; Matthew Flynn, hotel proprietor; William Hiller, grocer; Amos Hummell, builder; Rev. John Kiernon, Wesleyan pastor; Mary Kitchen, milliner; Edward Love, cooper, William Marvin, sawmill proprietor; John McDonald, wheelwright; James McMahon, shoemaker; George Smith, tanner; Alexander Stallmyer, hotel proprietor; O. Swarger and M. Weaver, cabinetmakers; Martin Wholegan, sawmill proprietor; Henry Wood, blacksmith; J. D. C. Wood, physician.

For two succeeding decades the growth of Chesterville was slow. The little hamlet appeared to have reached its zenith similar to that of many other small isolated villages, but the opening of the C. P. R. ushered in better days. The new road was located a short distance north of the village, leaving an unoccupied gap south of the station where many residences have since been erected. Being a railway village, Chesterville experienced considerable growth, and in 1890 obtained incorporation. The following are some of the municipal officers since:

Reeves: 1890, Miles Brown; 1891-2, W. N. Barrie; 1893-7, W. B. Lawson; 1898-9, James G. Gillespie; 1900, George Hamilton; 1901-2, W. B. Lawson; 1903-4, William Rae.

Clerks: 1890-91, Milo Knowland; 1892, James G. Gillespie; 1893-9, Milo Knowland; 1900, T. T. Shaw; 1901-4, W. J. Nash.

As time sped onward many business men located at Chesterville, especially in recent years. We cannot attempt to enumerate, but among those now deceased or moved elsewhere we find the names of Alexander C. Gillissie, Asa Beach, Edward Kerr, J. B. Gillissie, Franklin Bros., Freeman Bros., Livington Bros., Judson Casselman, A. D. Hunter, D. Carter and others.

The present advantages of the village are many. Perhaps in eastern Ontario no place of equal size can well compare with it as a live stock market. The farming section surrounding Chesterville is second to none, and no doubt in this fact largely lies the secret of the industrial and commercial snap which characterizes the village. The Nation river, although of no navigable importance, has a dam lately placed across it and thus high water is maintained, a condition more healthful and an aid towards summer and winter sports. From the bridge the view up the river is attractive. When Chesterville grows into a town, Hummell's grove east of the village would make an ideal park. It is now owned by the Holiness Movement denomination. Good mail service is secured by train and stage, one line of the latter making daily connection with the G. T. R. at Morrisburg. Five churches, a Public Library, fine Public and Separate schools, telephone and telegraph connection, and up-to-date residences are worthy of mention. The social life of Chesterville is represented by several orders, but our limited space forbids a detailed reference to each. These include A. F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., C.O.F., C. M. B. A., and A. O. U. W.

Following is a directory of the village for the present year(1904): Postmaster, Chester Casselman; general merchants, The Sanders, Soule & Casselman Co., L't'd, J. T. Kearns, Chester Casselman; dry goods merchants, Fetterly & Bogart; grocers and hardware merchants, Fulton Bros; druggist, W. G. Bolster, druggists & grocers, Bolster & Son; grocers, M. Halliday, R. Buist, Thos. McGee,

medical practitioners, Dr. M. Brown, Dr. W. A. Brown, Dr. Geo. Ellis; dentist, Dr. J. Shields; barristers,&c., W. B. Lawson, A. M. Fulton, C. B. Rae; veterinary surgeon,Dr. A. S. Morrison; hotel proprietors,F. McCloskey, Thos. Flynn, John Foster (Temperance House); tailors, W. J. Nash, L. A. Zufelt; photographer,N. M. Trickey; jewellers, J. F. Moody, W M. Saucier; tin and hardware merchants,Grant & Fyke,Thompson & Cline; pumpmakers, Matthew & Co.,; butchers, Joseph Fisher, Henry Cowdrey; bakers, Isaac Pellitier, J. Elliott; milliners, Mrs. C. W. Casselman, Mrs. A. C. Gillissie, Miss Prendegast; dressmakers, the Misses Scott, Mrs. McRae; blacksmiths, Bogart & Shaver, E. McDonald, F. W. Merkley, Gordon Robinson, Thomas McMahon; carriagemakers, R. J. Cunningham, F. Dwyer; carpenters, James Dwyer, S. W. Barry, F. Hummell, Chester Merkley; sash and door factory, Garrow and Savor; foundry, M. O' Keefe ;live stock shipper, Vene Robinson, grist and sawmills, William Rae; shoemakers, John Keys, F. Laselle; financial institution, Molsons Bank, manager H. P. D. Evans; C. P. R. station agent, Robert Harrop; C.P.R. freight agent,Sidney Nevens;undertaker and furniture dealer, F. Wood; barbers, H. Merkley; I. Pelletier; liveries, James McAvoy, J. Foster; flour and feed merchants, Hughes & Marquette; produce dealer, W. A. Olmstead; editor of Chesterville Record, T. T. Shaw; fire and life insurance agent, C. W. Casselman.

CHAPTER XXV

MISCELLANEOUS

EARLY homesteads: The Carman property, west half lot 26 and east half lot 27, con. 1, 2nd range, Matilda township, is one instance of an unbroken succession. The first occupant of these lands was George Carman, and there has continuously been a George Carman resident thereon. Can any of our readers furnish a similar instance?

Royal guests: Dundas has been visited by H. R. H. the Duke of Kent (see page 41); H. R. H. Prince Arthur, September, 1869; the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, Oct. 16, 1901. The Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII, during his tour of Canada in 1860 was presented with an inspiring address from the people of Dundas.

Deeds of heroism: Among these might be noted several rescues from drowning in the St. Lawrence. Some years ago Dr. A. W. Whitney saved the life of George Backus; on August 5, 1890, Miss Catharine McDonald, daughter of Thomas McDonald, of Morrisburg, was rescued by Ward Hanes and Grant Fitzgibbons; the life of Ross Weagant was likewise preserved by Geo. Marcellus on August 2, 1898; while on Oct. 4, 1901, Frank Robertson, Charles Strader and Wm Rourke were rescued by Wm. Cleland and Frank Rourke. In each case appropriate medals were awarded by the Humane Society, and in the latter instance Mr. Robertson also received a medal for his heroism in staying with his comrades, as he could easily have gained the shore when the boat capsized.

The original home of the McIntosh Red apple is lot 9, con. 5, Matilda township. Here while John McIntosh, a pioneer resident, was making a clearing, a few apple trees were discovered, one of which was destined to be famous. His son, the late Allen McIntosh, the real promoter of this popular apple, was the propagator of other varieties, and instituted the McIntosh nursery at Dundela, Ont. A photo of the parent McIntosh tree appears in this volume.

Title of merit: By an Order-in-Council, passed 1789, it was duly declared

that every son of a Loyalist should have when of age 200 acres of land; that every daughter of a Loyalist should have when married 200 acres; and that the descendants of those who had been loyal to Great Britain during the Revolutionary War should have their names distinguished from the names of other people by the letters "U. E," signifying Unity of the Empire. In the working out of this proclamation it is true that Canada proportionately has more titled people than are found in any other country; an aristocracy of merit, not of money.

In his official report, a copy of which is at hand, Peter McFarlane, Dominion Cold Storage Inspector, gives a glowing account of a cheese and butter factory in Dundas which reflects the general development of the dairying interests throughout the county. The factory described by Mr. McFarlane as "a model cheese and butter factory" is situated at Dunbar, and is owned by A. A. Logan, of Morrisburg.

Steichmann and Tewit were the original government surveyors of Dundas county. The former of these afterwards met death by drowning while proceeding from York to Kingston.

Von Schultz's powder horn, a relic of hostile days, is in possession of G. I. Carman, of Iroquois, whose father was an officer at the battle of the Windmill.

Singing schools were early instituted in Dundas. Among the teachers were Mackenzie Stamp and John Lewis.

In this county the first vault for the dead was built in 1887 by Chas. Casselman, on the east half of lot 34, con. 1, Williamsburg.

On July 17, 1902, a terrible cyclone passed through the township of Winchester, destroying life and property.

Early mills: In addition to those already referred to, was one built by John Munroe, on the Point, below Mr. Flagg's, in Matilda, while another, owned by David Robertson, was located a short distance from the St. Lawrence, on what is known as the Robertson or Flagg creek. Grant's mill, on the Nation river, in Edwardsburg, was built by Louis Grant, a land surveyor.

Population : The following statistical report of the population of Dundas has been obtained from Ottawa. The table begins with the year 1824. The population given for 1832 and 1851 appear to be in error : 1824—3,101; 1825—3,238; 1826—3,577; 1827—3,600; 1828—3,797; 1831—4,382; 1832—3,922; 1833,—4,728; 1834—5,262; 1835—5,518; 1836—5,725; 1837—6,012; 1838—6,565; 1839—9,761; 1840—17,212; 1851—13,811; 1861—18,777; (9,522 males and 9,255 females); 1871—18,777 (9,500 males, 9,277 females) 1881—20,598; 1891—21,132; 1901—19,757. The population of 1901 is divided among the several municipalities as follows: Chesterville 932; Iroquois 1,097; Matilda township, 4,016; Morrisburg, 1,693; Mountain

township 3,427; Williamsburg township, 3,906; Winchester township, 3,585; Winchester village, 1,101.

DUNDAS MALITIA—WAR OF 1812--14

A Toronto correspondent has kindly furnished the following official list of two companies, 1st Regiment Dundas Militia, who served during the war of 1812-14:

Captain Ault's company: Captain, Michael Ault; 1st lieut., James Fraser; 2nd lieut., Jacob Doran: ensign, Duncan Clark; sergeants Jonathan Ault, Isaac Forrester, Nicholas J. Shaver, John Keeler; corporals, Farquer Snyder, Nicholas J. Shaver, Jacob Dulmage; privates, Gabriel Forrester, John Saver, John Fralick, Robt. Glassford. Geo. H. Shaver, Geo. Coons, David Doran, Faxton Rathburn, Jacob Cains, Henry Weager, James Stamp, Geo. Johnson, Alex. Reaven, Michael Barkley, Peter Freece, David Freece, John H. Shaver, James Lennox, Michael Freece, Jacob Stamp, Jonathan Wickware, Elijah Lennox, Jacob Strader, Samuel Faddle, David Fralick, Joseph Surcheal, Peter Surcheal, John F. Casselman, Conrad Rinture, John A. Shaver, John Stewart, David Sealy, Jacob Sipes, John Welsh, William Stewart, Michael Brouce, Peter VanCamp, Wm. Servos, Henry Coons, Authony Wallace, Jacob Coons, Lewis Godare, Jacob Fader, John VanCamp, John Coons, Edward Shaver, Edward Foster, John Dorin, Godfrey Avickhousir, Joseph Lock, Baptiste Lajoy, Robt. Redman, Jacob Brouce, John Collison.

Captain Merkley's company: Captain, Geo. Merkley; 1st lieut., Alex., Rose; 2nd lieut., Christopher Merkley; ensign, Jacob Merkley; sergeants, Luke De Penzira, Jacob H. Merkley, William Loucks, Adam Merkley; privates, Jacob Merkley, John Hickey, Martin Berkley, Conrad Casselman, Daniel Shell, Stephen Garlough, Charles Lasarte, Garret Marsailes, Peter Marsailes, Frederick Ouderkirk, Andrew Barger, Moses Wood Peter Fetterly, Adam Crowberger, Matthew Steiner, Henry Van Allen, Jacob Front, Anthony Crowder, Peter Holmes, John Casselman, Hugh McCragan, Frederick Hanes, Wm. Knight, Nicholas Ault, John Piller, Philip Frymire, Conrad Frymire, Frederick Baker, Philip Loux, Joseph Hanes, Adam Nudle, John Barger, Tobias Myers, Jacob Algire, James O'Brien, Nicholas Baker, Joseph Helmer, William Casselman, Wm. Scott, Jacob Rosenberger, Lewis Swetsfager, Stephen Hunt, Everet P. Barkley, John Van Allen, John Cook, Alex. Beadstead, Nicholas Dillaback, David Hanes, Peter Granberger, Gasper Berkley, John Polly, Peter Loux, John Crowbayer, Peter Pruner, John I. Shaver.

For the facts in this incident we are indebted to Mr. Croil: "The maternal ancestor of the present Ross family was a daughter of Michael Merkley, a Loyalist, living in the valley of the Mohawk. This girl Christiame (afterwards Mrs. Ross) was keeping house for her father, her mother being dead. The family consisted of herself, seventeen years of age; her sister Eve, fifteen; and

a little brother, between five and six. The father and a niece of his were away from home and as evening approached the children grew anxious. Presently the absent men appeared mounted on horseback and the dear children rushed out to greet them. Just then a volley of bullets from a party of Indians in ambush struck both father and niece and ere they were dead their scalps were taken off. The house was plundered, the buildings set on fire, and the poor, little, weeping, trembling orphans carried away by their savage captors. The cries of the little boy as he begged to go to his father could not be appeased. At length the Indians becoming enraged sent the girls ahead with the squaws. Separated from his sisters the lad's cries grew louder until finally his life was ended by a blow from a tomahawk, his dangling scalp being shown the sisters as a warning to them to keep quiet. The march to Fort Niagara occupied a period of five weeks and during that time the lives of the girls would have been taken but for the interposition of the squaws. After remaining at Niagara for several weeks they were sold to John Johnson, who took them to Montreal and retained them as servants for about two years. At the close of that time Christiame married Jacob Ross, a discharged soldier. They settled on a farm in Osnabruck township; were supplied by the government with household requisites, but having no cow they finally decided that Mrs. Ross should return to Montreal and earn enough money to buy a cow while her husband should continue to effect a clearing. This they successfully accomplished and thereafter enjoyed many years of peace and prosperity. Mrs. Ross lived to the age of 98, and so dearly did she prize her German Bible and prayer-book that these were in accordance with her request placed in her coffin. John S. and Jacob Ross, grandsons of Jacob and Christiame Ross, settled in Matilda."

REMINISCENCES

During the early days of settlement here Jacob Merkley and John Shaver set out on foot for Montreal, drawing a hand sled, with provisions, blankets, etc. The snow on the shore being very deep they followed the margin of the St. Lawrence and at the close of six days arrived at Montreal. There they purchased supplies, among other things an iron pot or cooler for boiling sugar, and with their load started home. They made slow progress, but being young stalwarts they pushed on with vigor. Finally Mr. Shaver became exhausted and sank on the ice. His comrade with a power almost born of despair placed the fallen brother on the load and hauled the double cargo to the nearest dwelling. There they remained for a day when Mr, Shaver was again able to resume his place at the ropes and finally reached home after an absence of three weeks. The "cooler" referred to in this narrative is still in evidence at the home of Herman Shaver, near Morewood, and a photo of it appears in this volume.

The following incident, an account of which appears in Leavitt's History, refers to the late Paul Glasford, for many years a prominent resident of Brockville. The Glasford family, who settled early in Matilda township, had resided in the Province of New York, and while coasting along Lake Ontario en route to Canada frequent stops were made to secure game and cook provisions. During one such halt Paul (then six years of age) was lost and after searching the forest for three days the distressed parents proceeded on their journey believing their child had been devoured by wild beasts. What happened is best described in the words as they fell from the lips of Mr. Glasford in after life: "I wandered away from the other children gathering wild grapes and flowers, and before I was aware of the fact I was lost. I could not make them hear my cries, and continued running about expecting to find the lake. I at last was overcome with fatigue, and lying down cried myself to sleep. When I awoke the sun was shining; I satisfied my hunger with grapes and continued to travel through the woods by day, sleeping in the best hiding place at night. I do not know how many days I had wandered about, when I suddenly came in sight of the lake. I was overjoyed, thinking that I would find my parents. I ran down to the beach and looked in all directions but could see nothing but the clear blue water in front and the dark forest behind. I had lived on the wild grapes all this time as I could find nothing else; and as I had heard my father say that Niagara was toward the setting sun, I continued in that direction along the sandy beach day after day, concealing myself at night in the bushes as I was greatly afraid of meeting with Indians, thinking they would take me with them. For fear that it would prove cloudy I made a mark in the sand every night before going to sleep so that I would not be mistaken the next morning in the direction to proceed. One day I saw an Indian and squaw coming along the beach; I was frightened and hid in the bushes and thereby escaped their notice. After they had disappeared I proceeded on my journey until I reached the mouth of the Niagara river where I was taken charge of and conveyed to the camp by some soldiers. I told them that I had been lost in the woods; I was soon in my mother's arms, my parents having delayed along the shore in the hope of receiving tidings of me."

A Winchester correspondent furnishes the following: "Many years ago an old gentleman and his wife living west of Winchester Springs were having a 'bee' and for the event supplies were necessary. Accordingly our host borrowed the five-gallon jug which did service for the whole neighborhood. Strapping it fast to his back with moose-wood strings husband and wife set out through the woods to Dixon's Corners, the nearest supply depot. Sundry purchases were made at the store of Wm. Woods, while at the Dixon hotel the jug was filled and the journey home was undertaken. Arriving there first, the old lady, fearing her partner in joys and sorrows might remain all night

in the woods, went back in search of him and found him enjoying himself immensely. He had placed the jug on a stump and lay down beside it singing the 23rd Psalm. The old lady gathered him up, placed the jug on her back, and proceeded homeward, while the old gentleman managed to follow, carrying a good jag within."

(Squire) George McMillan, of Dunbar, refers to his pioneer experiences in that vicinity as follows: "I started out to face the world when thirteen years of age and early engaged to cut the timber from three acres of land for which I was to receive five dollars per acre. While thus engaged my board was potatoes and buttermilk, until the last week when my employer threshed some wheat and buckwheat, on the level sod with a span of horses; cleaned it with a hand-fan, took it to the mill at Waddington, got it ground into flour, and then we had bread. I took a similar job from Jeremiah Marcelis and was to pay extra board if my time exceeded nine days per acre. Thus when the job was finished only ten dollars was due me. Besides this I broke my axe and had to pay Richard Allen, of Morrisburg, one dollar for fixing same. Mr. Marcelis gave me an order for ten dollars for goods at Henry G. Merkley's store at Morrisburg and carried my whole purchase home in a scantily filled hankerchief. Going back still earlier, a trip to Armstrong's Mills (Chesterville) comes to mind. In 1838 (Uncle) Dan McMillan and I with an ox team and cart went to Armstrong's Mills with a small grist. The condition of the roads can be judged from the fact that the journey occupied a day. Arriving there in the evening we had to wait until the following day and having no money to pay for our board or lodging, Mr. Armstrong lent us some flour with which Mrs. Armstrong baked us a small cake and also gave us some milk. This we ate with a relish, after which we lay down and slept all night on the bags. Next morning Mr. Armstrong tolled and ground our wheat, took out the flour he had loaned us the previous evening and home we started. I also remember the visit of the tax collector to my father's home. Our tax was one dollar, and we at once set to work to thresh on the sod enough oats to pay the call. I then engaged with a neighbor for two days in payment for a horse and cart to take the oats to Bell's Corners, where Squire Bell paid us for the eight bushels which we threshed one dollar, just enough to pay the taxes.

Original contractors: William Elliot and Benjamin Chaffey were the original contractors of that portion of the Grand Trunk railway running through the county of Dundas.

Eighteenth century receipt: Following is a true copy, the original being in the possession of James Dingwall, Cornwall, Ont.:

JOHNSTOWN HALL, 3rd April, 1776.

Received from Jacob Pickle ninety pounds in full for one year's rent due and ending the thirteenth instant for the mill at Johnstown.

£90 (Signed) JOHN JOHNSON.

COPY OF AN OLD LETTER WRITTEN BY SIR JOHN JOHNSON

"As it is apprehended that some mistake has been committed, in making out the Grants for the Lotts, on the west side of the River Raisine and in the Rear of the Lotts letters a, b, c, d, e & f in front and more particularly that that was Patrick Burk's, which I purchased from him, and have, as I supposed a deed for, I hereby Promise and in case of accident to myself Bind my Heirs, as far as honor can bind them, which I have Always held sacred, and have no doubt they will, that should the deed I possess convey to me any other Lott than the one I purchased from Patrick Burk, I will return it to the Proper owner or Possessor on his or their releasing to me that that was Burk's and was meant to be conveyed to me by the Deed I have, and as it appears also that the Lott on which James Dingwall has Improved, and lives, was laid out short of its Quantity of acres and Extent, in order to Compleat twelve hundred acres for me at the Point and in Muddy Bay—I hereby Promise also that I will release to him, as much of my Lotts, in his rear, as will make up his Quota to a hundred acres, or to any other Persons, that it may be made to appear appear Clearly to me that I made the same Promise all which I mean to Perform if necessary in the course of the ensuing summer or sooner should the Deed be received and be found erronious.

Given under my hand at Montreal the 22nd day of Dec'r 1804.

(Signed) JOHN JOHNSON."

CHAPTER XXVI

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

DR. WILLIAM JOHN ANDERSON, deceased, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1839, and was the son of Rev. Joseph Anderson, a pioneer Presbyterian minister in this country. Dr. Anderson was educated at the Iroquois Grammar School, and in 1861 graduated in Medicine from Queen's University, Kingston. After practising his profession at Smith's Falls for a number of years, he purchased the Winchester Springs Sanitarium property, and continued to be the proprietor of that popular watering place until his death, in 1904. Besides being a skilful, popular and conscientious physician and surgeon, he always took an active interest in the educational, political, agricultural and military affairs of this province.

DR. J. J. BLACKLOCK, the oldest practising physician in Dundas county, is a son of the late Ambrose Blacklock, a native of Scotland, who was for some time a surgeon in the navy. The subject of this sketch spent three years in hospital work at Quebec, under the direction of Dr. James Douglas; also spent a similar period in Montreal, and graduated from McGill Medical College in 1851. In 1852 he began the practice of his profession at Morrisburg, remaining until 1864, when he went to Alexandria, Glengarry county, for a time. He soon returned to Dundas, and opened an office at North Williamsburg, where he remained four years; went to Chesterville as successor to Dr. Grant, where he continued for 22 years; returning to Morrisburg in 1894. Dr. Blacklock has been a successful physician. In 1858 he married Jessie, daughter of the late Major Donald McDonald.

DR. MILES BROWN, son of the late Rev. William Brown, was born June 8, 1842, in South Crosby, Leeds county. He was educated at the public and high schools and Toronto Normal School, holding a first class certificate from the latter institution. He taught school for a number of years, concluding with Morrisburg Public School in 1866 and '67. In 1871 he graduated at Vie-

toria Medical School, Toronto, and began the practice of his profession at Chesterville, Ont., but soon removed to Lyn, where he remained until 1878. He located at Morrisburg, and became editor and manager of The "Herald," which position he relinquished in 1880 to resume his practice in Chesterville. There he has since resided, having since 1891 his son, Dr. W. A. Brown, associated with him in his practice. Our subject was a member of the first County Board of Examiners for Dundas under the Education Act of 1871; was the first reeve of the village of Chesterville after its incorporation in 1890; was a member of the council for a number of years, and of the Chesterville School Board, of which he is at present chairman.

DR. W. A. BROWN, son of Dr. Miles Brown, was born at Chesterville, January 15, 1868. He was educated at Morrisburg and Chesterville public schools and Iroquois High School. He taught school for a brief interval; entered upon the study of medicine at McGill University, where he graduated in 1891, winning the Holmes gold medal for that year. In 1901 he went to London, England, where he attended various hospitals, and received the diploma of the Society of Apothecaries of London, entitling him to practise medicine and surgery in Great Britain. While there, he took a special course on diseases of the eye and ear. Since 1891 he has been practising at Chesterville, Ont.

PERCIVAL C. CASSELMAN, M. D., C. M., is a son of Michael J. Casselman, and was born in the township of Matilda in 1873. After attending the local public schools and the Morrisburg Collegiate Institute, he took up the study of medicine at McGill University, graduating from that institution in 1899, after a four years' course. The following year he also obtained the degree of M. D. for the Province of Ontario and State of New York; spent one year on the staff of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal; and subsequently came to Morrisburg, where he is at present numbered among the medical practitioners.

GEORGE WALLACE COLLISON, M. D., C. M., was born in Matilda in 1865. His paternal grandparents were of U. E. Loyalist stock, the old home being near Boston, Mass. His maternal ancestors emigrated from England to Canada, and were numbered among the early settlers of Dundas. Allen Collison, father of our subject, was a pioneer lumberman and farmer and lived to the ripe age of 80 years; although his partner in life died when comparatively young, leaving a family of small children. Dr. Collison received his primary education at Dixon's Corners Public School; spent 2½ years at the Iroquois High School (then under the able direction of W. A. Whitney, M. A.), taking his 2nd class non-professional in July, 1885. After teaching for three years, he attended Ottawa Normal School, and afterwards returned to his profession,

teaching for 4½ years the school where he had obtained his primary education. At the completion of that time he entered the study of medicine at Queen's College, Kingston, took the course in 3½ years, graduating in 1898 with a full honor certificate, and standing 3rd in a class of 42. He subsequently passed the Ontario Medical Council and opened an office at Brinston's Corners, where he has lately erected a home.

DR. W. C. DAVY was born at Pakenham, Ont., and when quite young moved with his parents to Morrisburg. His attendance at the Collegiate Institute of that town was followed by one year at Victoria University. He next turned his attention to teaching, continuing in that calling for four years, when he enrolled as a student at the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, graduating in 1904, and in May of that year began his practice at Morrisburg.

DR. GEORGE EMMETT was born near Whitby, South Ontario county, April 13, 1867. He was educated at the public schools and Whitby Collegiate Institute, graduating from the latter in 1886. He subsequently taught four years in S. S. No. 13, Mount Zion, Ont.; attended the Ottawa Normal School in 1891, and later taught in Gananoque and Toronto. In 1892 he began the study of dentistry, graduating from the Royal College of Dental Surgeons in 1895, and also as Doctor of Dental Surgery from Toronto and Trinity Universities, receiving honor standing at both institutions. In April, 1895, he opened an office at Morrisburg, where he has since conducted a successful practice.

GEORGE ELLIS, M. D., son of Francis Ellis, was born in Matilda township. He received his early education at Dundela Public School and Iroquois High School. In 1896 he graduated from McGill University, and opened an office in Morewood, where he practised four years. He then spent a year at University College, London, and returning to Canada located at Chesterville, where he has recently erected a fine residence.

DR. H. B. FORD, son of H. W. Ford, of Bouck's Hill, received his education at the local public schools, the Morrisburg Grammar School, and Queen's University, graduating in medicine from the last-named institution in 1885. He spent seven years of successful practice at Morewood and one at Cookshire, before coming to Bouck's Hill, his present field of labor.

S. W. FRITH, L. D. S., son of Ebenezer Frith, was born at Riceville, Prescott county, in 1867. He was educated at Vankleek Hill High School, and thereafter engaged as a public school teacher for three years. He attended Woodstock College, Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto, graduating in 1891; and opened an office at Winchester, Ont., his present place of practice. In 1901 he took a successful course at Haskell's School of Prosthetic

Dentistry, Chicago. In 1895 he married Annie, daughter of James Mulholland, of South Mountain.

JOHN HARKNESS, M. D., was born in the year 1841. He attended the Matilda Grammar School from 1854 to 1857; graduated in medicine at McGill in 1862 ; practised for a few months at (West) Winchester, and then removed to the old homestead, "Drumard," where he has since resided, a practical farmer and a successful physician. Believing that every man owes a part of his time to the community in which he lives, the Doctor has always taken an interest in local institutions. From 1863 to 1866 he was superintendent of Matilda Schools. About 1868 he became a public school trustee, and has since continued as such. In 1875 he was appointed trustee of the Matilda High School (Iroquois) ; but, in consequence of seconding a motion to increase the head master's salary $50 a year, was not reappointed until 1878 ; since which time he has been a member of the board, being chairman since 1880, with the exception of one year. A mild Conservative in politics, a thorough-going liberal in religion, and with a strong liking for scientific subjects and history, he has always kept his library table well supplied with new books and a varied assortment of papers and magazines, scientific and literary.

T. J. JAMIESON, M. D.. the practising physician of Mountain, Ont., is the son of David Jamieson and Mary J. (Gibson) Jamieson, and was born near Wellington village in the township of North Gower, Carleton county, June 14, 1861. He received his early education at the Wellington Public Schoo. and Perth Collegiate Institute. Under the private tuition of his brother (the Rev. W. H. Jamieson, D. D., of Blenheim, Ont.), he prepared his matriculation work for entrance to medical college and Medical Council of Ontario In 1884, he entered the Royal Medical College of Kingston, and graduated from Queen's University in the spring of 1888; he also graduated from Trinity University, Toronto, with honors, standing at the head of a list of twenty Queen's students who went up to Trinity for final examinations. In the spring of 1888 the Doctor opened an office at Mountain, where he has since pursued the active duties of his profession with skill and success.

DAVID JOHNSTON, M.B., practising physician and surgeon, Iroquois, Ont., was born in the township of Williamsburg, county of Dundas, July 28, 1861. He is the third son of John Johnston and Mary (McLean) Johnston, both natives of Scotland. His early education was secured at the public schools and Morrisburg High School; and after teaching for three and a half years he matriculated at the University of Toronto in 1883, and entered the Toronto School of Medicine, graduating in 1887 with the degree of Bachelor of Medicine. In August of the same year he began the practice of his profession

in Iroquois as successor to the late Dr. George Colquhoun. On the death of the late William M. Doran, in 1891, he was elected a trustee of the Iroquois High School, which position he has since occupied, with the exception of a few years which he served in the village council. He is a past master of Friendly Brothers Lodge A. F. & A. M., an Oddfellow, and also a member of the "Independent Order of Foresters," "A. O. U. W.," "Chosen Friends," "Woodmen of the World." In religion the Doctor is a Presbyterian, and in politics a Liberal.

I. J. LANE, M.D., born in Williamsburg township in 1857, is the son of William H Lane and his wife, Alley Casselman. He attended the North Williamsburg Public School and the Iroquois High School, at the latter institution obtaining a third class certificate. After teaching for a time, he entered the St. Catharines Collegiate Institute, and secured a second class B. certificate. He resumed teaching, but subsequently took up the study of medicine at Queen's University, graduating in 1886. He first practised at Mooer's Forks, Clinton County, N. Y.; went to Edinburgh, Scotland, where he took a special course at the Royal Infirmary Institution; and upon his return to Canada settled in his native village, North Williamsburg, where he has since built up a large practice.

PETER MCLAUGHLIN, of Winchester, Ont., was born at Dundela, township of Matilda, in 1860 His education at the public school was supplemented by a course at the Morrisburg High School, where he secured a second class certificate After teaching the Rowena Public School for two years, he attended St Catharines Collegiate Institute, obtaining there a first class English certificate He taught for three years as English master in St. Catharines and Strathroy Collegiate Institutes, and entering Trinity Medical College secured the degree of M. D., C. M., in 1888, taking first class honors and a special certificate of honor in his class. Since then he practised at Winchester Springs for three years and at Smith's Falls for one year, as partner with the late Dr. W. G. Anderson, and for the past eleven years in the village of Winchester.

EDWARD MCLAUGHLIN, M. D., was born at Dundela, township of Matilda, where he attended the local school. After graduating from the Morrisburg High School, he taught the Irena Public School for three years, and began the study of medicine under Dr. John Harkness. He attended Queen's Medical College, Kingston, graduating in 1886. After practising at Harrowsmith, Frontenac County, for three years he came to Morrisburg, where he has since been engaged in active practice.

DR. NEIL MALLOCH, born in the township of Osgoode, county of Carleton, in 1865, is a son of Peter Malloch, a native of Perthshire, Scotland, who emi-

grated to Canada in 1843. The subject of this sketch was educated at the Smith's Falls High School and Galt Collegiate Institute. After teaching for five years, he enrolled as a student of medicine at McGill University; graduated in 1897 with honors, and selected Winchester, Ont., as his place of practice. In 1898, he married Jennie Wallace, daughter of J. B. Wallace, of Matilda. In religion the Doctor is a Baptist.

ALLAN BEVITT PARLOW, M. D., C. M., youngest son of the late George Parlow, was born at Matilda, December 24, 1868. He attended the public and high schools at Iroquois, matriculating from the latter in 1890. In 1894 he secured the degree of M. D., C. M., from Queen's University, and settled in Aultsville, where he practised five years. In 1899 he removed to Iroquois, where he now practises. The Doctor married, in 1894, Anna E. Hales, of Kingston, the union being blessed by two children.

ROBERT REDDICK, M. D., C. M., a practising physician of Winchester, was born in Marlboro township, Carleton county, Ont., November 18, 1848 He was enrolled as a student in medicine at McGill University, graduating in 1874. He then practised in Kemptville for one year, before settling in Winchester. In religion he is a Presbyterian and in politics a Conservative. His connection with the Canadian militia exceeds a period of twenty years. His grandfather, Daniel Reddick, was in the battle of Waterloo On February 25, 1879, the Doctor married Mary R., daughter of J. B. Wallace, of Matilda township.

JOHN SHIELDS, L. D. S., D. D. S., son of Peter Shields, was born at Smith's Falls, Ont., where he was educated at the public and high schools. He attended the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto, graduating in 1899. He is at present practising at Chesterville, Ont.

DR. JAMES STEPHENSON, a native of Augusta township, Grenville County, was born in September, 1834. He graduated from McGill College in 1859, and began his professional practice in Iroquois. For several years he was reeve of the municipality. Both in his general practice and in his service as G. T. R. physician for about fifteen years, the Doctor has been successful. He still resides in Iroquois, but has abandoned practice, owing to his advanced years.

J. WESLEY ALLISON is a son of David Allison, and was born at Dunbar, township of Williamsburg, May 4, 1862. He was educated at the public school near his home, and in 1882 left his native county to try his fortune elsewhere. During the first eight months he engaged with a farmer, and at the close of that time entered "railway life," in which sphere his keen foresight and marked executive ability soon gained for him a prominent place in the arena of "business and finance." Success followed success; and in a few

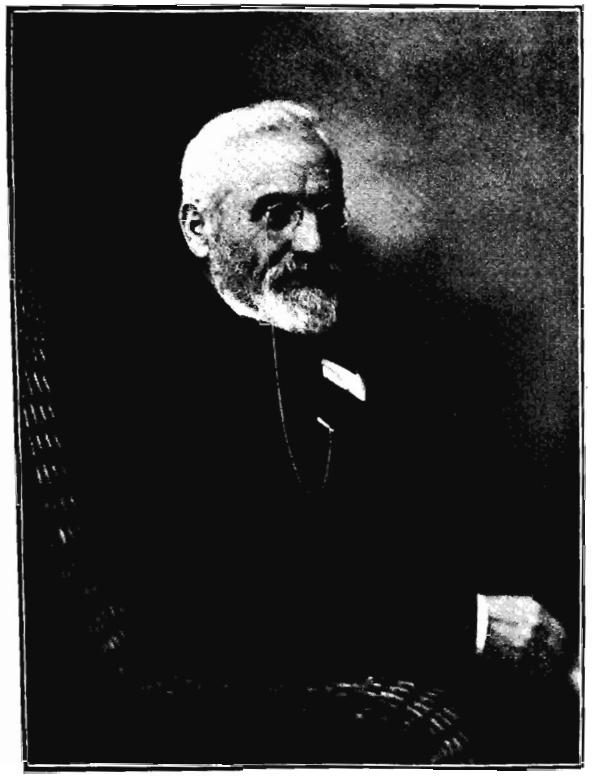
years his phenomenal rise had been acquired. It has been said, "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at its flow, leads on to fortune." Such seems to apply to Mr Allison, whose force of character and upright perseverance have figured in his attainments. But notwithstanding the prestige and influence which encircle his career, his love for the old county of his birth is paramount ; and his beautiful island home in the vicinity of Morrisburg affords him the exercise of that love. Mr Allison has offices in both NewYork and Chicago ; and his business interests are extensive. The following is a partial inventory of his business and official connections : treasurer of the Eastern Trust Co. ; president of the Philadelphia Steel and Iron Co. ; U. S. agent Canadian Government Railway System ; Allison, Meldrum & Co , bankers ; president of the Cramp Steel Co., L't'd ; vice president and secretary of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers ; president of the Depew Syndicate ; vice president of the Muncie, Middletown and Greenfield Railway ; president of the New York, Pennsylvania and Southwestern Railroad Co. ; a director of the Metropolitan Railway Co. of the City of Mexico ; and trustee in a number of other corporations.

MAHLON F BEACH, Iroquois, Ontario, was born on November 10, 1833, in the township of Oxford, county of Grenville, Ontario. His father was Mahlon Beach, a son of David Beach, and was born in the the state of New Jersey, on October 26, 1793. Mr Beach has a family record which shows his lineage back to three pilgrim Beach brothers, who landed in America from England, about 1625, and settled in Connecticut. When but a child the father of Mr. Beach moved to the township of South Gower, county of Grenville, with his parents, who were among the first settlers in that district. The mother of Mr. Beach was Mercy May, daughter of Lyman Clothier, and she was born in the state of New York, on May 12, 1798. When a child she moved to the township of Oxford with her parents; her father built the first mills in what is known as the village of Kemptville. M. F. was educated at the common schools and early in life set out to carve his own fortune. He first worked at the millwright business, and in 1856 went to the township of Winchester, county of Dundas, and there built a small steam saw mill. He then added other machinery and buildings, such as planing mills, sash and door factory, etc., and also a flour mill. During the years of 1861-2-3-4, he engaged in square-timber operations, taking the timber to Quebec. In the spring of 1883 he bought a water privilege and mill-site on the St. Lawrence, moved to Iroquois in June of the same year, and there commenced building a roller flour-mill, which was put in operation in the fall of 1884. A few years later he built a handsome residence overlooking the St. Lawrence. At Mr. Beach's place in Winchester, where he still continues the old business, he saw grow up what

is now the village of Winchester. Between the years 1861 and 1878, Mr. Beach was connected directly and indirectly in general store business; and he has always been successful in his undertakings. On the morning of July 12, 1884, his mills at Winchester were destroyed by fire, and a number of other valuable buildings, residence, a quantity of sawn lumber, flour, wheat, etc., to the amount of $75,000, were all swept away without any insurance. This naturally crippled him financially; but, nothing daunted, he again commenced building up the mills, but on a more elaborate scale, adding thereto a furniture factory, the whole industries now employing in the neighborhood of one hundred men. In 1898 the flour mills at Iroquois were shut down permanently, owing to the diverting of the water-power caused by the enlargement of the canal and the building of the new locks at Iroquois. In 1903 the Winchester business was incorporated under the name of The M. F. Beach Company, Limited, and Mr Beach is now president of that company and also president of The Beach Foundry Company, Limited, organized in the same year by his son, Benson C. Beach, who is manager. His public career has been confined to municipal affairs; he was warden of the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry for the year 1873. He is a Liberal in politics and a Methodist in religion. He married, on October 18th, 1865, Louise C. Wickwire, of the township of Augusta, county of Grenville. There is a family of ten boys, all of whom are living and engaged in professional or business callings.

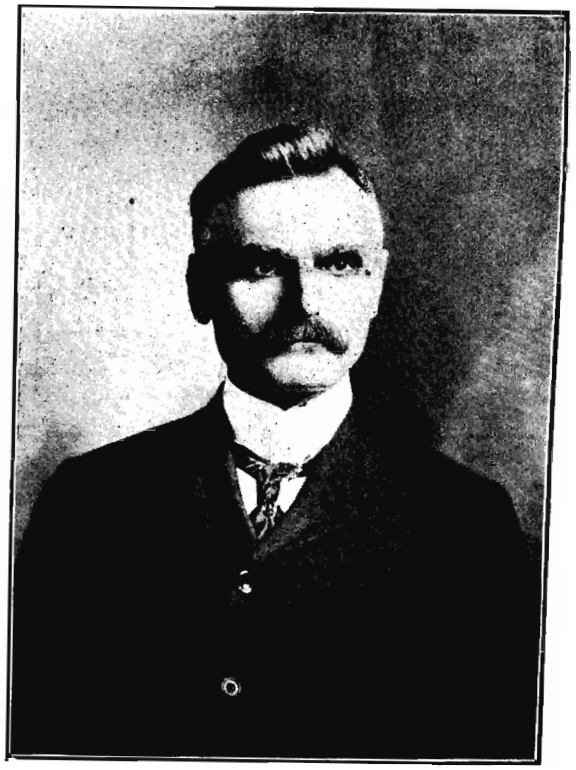
WILLIAM BOW, of Winchester, Ont., was born in the city of Aberdeen, Scotland, May 18, 1825, and was educated at Gordon School and Aberdeen University. In 1840 he came to Canada, and settled in Winchester township, Dundas county, where until 1847 he engaged in land clearing. He then taught school until 1854, when he started in mercantile business on his own account. In February, 1855, when a postoffice was opened at (West) Winchester, he was appointed postmaster, a position which he has since filled with acceptance. In 1862 he was appointed a Justice of the Peace; in 1866 a commissioner in Queen's Bench; was police magistrate for the County of Dundas from May 30, 1887, till 1889; and on November 25th of the latter year was appointed to his present position of police magistrate. From 1865 to 1903 he was a druggist and pharmacist at Winchester, and is now a successful dealer in fancy goods, stationery and optical supplies. Mr Bow has always been prominent in the life of Winchester, and has watched its growth from that of a typically rural settlement to its proud position as one of the most thriving villages in eastern Ontario.

ARTHUR BROWN, Inspector of Public Schools for the county of Dundas,



M. F. Beach.

Ira W. Beeksted.



Prof. Geo. E. Merkley (deceased).

was born in South Crosby, county of Leeds, May 13, 1840. The clerical instinct in the family must have been strong, for his great-grandfather, William Brown, a staunch Methodist, was commonly designated "Priest Brown." William Brown, father of our subject, was a devoted and zealous minister in the Methodist ranks Arthur, the eldest son of his parents, attended the Matilda Grammar School for about two years, when the family removed to Farmersville (now Athens). There being no grammar school there at the time, he attended the common school until he obtained a teacher's certificate, and began teaching in Mallorytown in 1857. He attended the Belleville Seminary in 1858 and 1859. Later he spent some time in the Farmersville Grammar School, first as student and then as teacher, and continued teaching, mostly in public schools, until January, 1874, when he came to Morrisburg, and assumed the management of The Morrisburg "Herald," a Liberal newspaper which was about being started. Notwithstanding his interest in editorial work he still continued to give a great deal of attention to educational matters; and when in 1878 Rev. William Ferguson, on account of his advanced age, retired from the position of Inspector of Public Schools for Dundas, Mr Brown was unanimously chosen by the counties council as his successor His career since has fully justified the confidence then so strikingly expressed by the council. He has devoted his whole attention to the schools of this county for more than a quarter of a century, and is regarded—and justly so—as one of the best inspectors in the province. Educationally, this county is far in advance of any other eastern county, and well abreast of any county east or west. This is no doubt to a considerable extent due to the character of the people. Nevertheless, Mr Brown has contributed largely to the results obtained.

ROBERT BALDWIN CARMAN was born at Iroquois, Dundas county, on October 23, 1843, his parents being of U. E. Loyalist stock. He was educated at Matilda Grammar School and at Belleville Seminary, afterwards Albert College, where in 1866 he concluded his course in Arts and received his degree of B A. from Albert University in 1867, and that of M. A. in 1868. In 1866-7 he attended Lawrence Scientific School in connection with Harvard University, Boston, and upon his return acted as professor of chemistry in Albert University for four years, and then began the study of law, taking his barrister's degree in 1873. He then began practice in Cornwall, and was appointed deputy judge of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry in 1879 and junior judge in 1883. He was a member of the volunteer corps at Belleville, and was at Prescott during the Fenian raid of 1866, acting as sergeant. Judge Carman is a Freemason and an Orangeman, and in religion a member of the Church of England. He married, on June 1, 1872, Cecilia L. Hulet.

HON. GEORGE P. GRAHAM, Provincial Secretary of Ontario, was born at Eganville, Renfrew county, March 31, 1859. He is a son of the late Rev. W. H. Graham, a pioneer minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada. Since he was about 12 years of age, Mr Graham has been steadily at work, the greater part of that time in connection with newspapers. When 21 years old, he bought The Morrisburg "Herald," which he conducted with considerable success. Later he became assistant editor of The Ottawa "Free Press," and in 1893 went to Brockville as managing director, treasurer and editor of The "Evening Recorder," a publication which he has made one of the brightest and most influential of provincial newspapers. In public life he has long been active. Before he reached the age of thirty he was reeve of Morrisburg and a member of the Counties Council of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry. In 1891 he contested Dundas for a seat in the Legislature and was defeated by J. P. Whitney, K. C., but in 1898, and again in 1902, he was elected for Brockville. From the time of his appearance in the Legislature Mr Graham's abilities won recognition, and his debating powers and executive capacity have proved of valuable assistance. He has always taken an active interest in amateur sports. He was president of the first hockey club organized in Morrisburg, which won several championships, and a playing member of the lacrosse and baseball clubs of that town, and, during his residence in Brockville, has been an enthusiastic officer of various athletic clubs. In religion he is a Methodist. He is a Past Grand Master of the A. O. U. W.

ADAM HARKNESS: Just ten days before his death, Mr Harkness wrote Messrs J. S. Carstairs, B. A., and A. C. Casselman, of Toronto, to request them to prepare his biography for this volume. This work was almost finished, when all were shocked by his sudden and untimely death.

The Harkness family is one of the best known families of eastern Ontario; the various branches having sprung from John Harkness, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, who emigrated to Canada in 1820. Three years later, he married Catharine, the daughter of Peter Fetterly, a U. E. Loyalist of Palatine German descent, who had served in the King's Royal Regiment of New York. In 1826, John Harkness settled on a farm in the third concession of Matilda (the present home of Dr John Harkness), and manifested those characteristics that have so distinguished succeeding generations of Harknesses. He prospered through thrift and honesty; his public spirit was recognized by his fellow-citizens, who made him their representative in the District Council of the Eastern District; he became a Justice of the Peace; and passed away full of years in 1862. His wife died in 1885. Here six sons and two daughters were born. Two of the sons died in infancy; the other four are well and widely known in the valley of the St. Lawrence. Robert,

the eldest, a man of extensive knowledge and great literary ability, went to British Columbia when gold was discovered there; and died as editor of The Picton (Ont.) "Times"; Adam, the subject of this memoir, served the public in various capacities for fifty years; John is practising medicine from the old homestead; and Andrew, residing at Lancaster, a gold medallist of McGill University in medicine, rendered signal service in 1892 to the county of Glengarry by opposing the separation of that county from the trinity of counties —services that were recognized by an address and a costly presentation. Adam Harkness, the fifth child and third son of his parents, was born on October 10, 1835. Until he was eleven years of age he was instructed at the local common schools. For the next three years he attended school only during the winter; but during the intervals of farm labour he prosecuted his studies, and thus kept well abreast of his brothers, then attending the Matilda County Grammer School. In 1853 Rev. Egerton Ryerson was making one of his tours of the province in the interest of free schools and public libraries. Young Harkness attended the meeting in Matilda, and thus manifested that deep interest in public and educational affairs that was so eminently characteristic of his whole career. He became a profiting reader of the New Science which was to create a revolution in the world of thought and religion. The person who talked with Adam Harkness on the most trivial topic got not merely the result of his wide human experience but the benefit of a broad, humanitarian culture. His method of study induced reflection; he kept a diary, and soon thus was laid the foundation of the easy, lucid and dignified style that characterized his speeches and writings. For years he contributed articles to "The Week," at one time the only paper published in Ontario devoted to literature; thoughtful studies of such topics as "Dearer Labor," "Silver and Gold," "Good Roads," appeared from his pen in "The Farmer's Sun," of Toronto. Not often do even our city papers contain abler editorials than those in "The Courier," Morrisburg, in 1892, and "The St. Lawrence News," Iroquois, in 1893, when he for some months was in charge of those papers, doing the work in his office at Iroquois. He had always hoped for leisure to devote himself to writing a History of Canada, as he had seen it develop from isolated colonies into a united nationality. In 1899 he wrote to one who looked on him as his intellectual father, as the inspirer of all that was best in him: "My orbit is pretty well fixed. I have failed to realize on many of my earlier aspirations. The most I can hope for now is leisure to put my impressions of my time and my country in some more permanent form, and it does not seem very probable that that hope will be realized; still if my influence on my younger and more vigorous friends has been salutary, the world will be a little better because I have lived." In 1895 he wrote "Iroquois High School (1845-1895); a Story of Fifty Years." This book, notable for being the first attempt to

trace the history of a Canadian high school, received brilliant comment from the city press. * * * * His services in this connection, so willingly given as a tribute to friends, never received any recognition. The surplus of $50, after all expenses were paid, helped to provide the magnificent stereopticon for the High School laboratory—a fitting memorial for a devotee of science and the historian of the school. Not only as a writer but as a public man does Mr Harkness challenge our attention. In 1858, as secretary of the Conservative committee of the township, he shared in the stirring events of that fearful struggle for a seat in the first elective legislative council for the St. Lawrence Division between George Crawford and Dr. William Brouse. The following year he was appointed clerk of the township. These were the beginnings of a long public career, which in deference to his abilities, his keen political instincts, and his penetrating grasp of public questions, should have culminated in the parliaments of our country. Happy should be the land, the laws of which are made by such men as Adam Harkness; but the "bars of circumstance" confined him to a narrower arena, in which he was not less useful, if less known of the world. After serving as clerk for thirteen years, he resigned and in 1872 was elected deputy-reeve of Matilda. In 1875 he was elected reeve, and in 1876 became warden of the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry. In 1879 on the resignation of Robert Toye Mr Harkness again became reeve of Matilda; and thus began a public career of usefulness that was terminated by his defeat at the polls by James Collison in 1890. In the former year he represented the Dundas division at the meeting of the Dominion Grange, Toronto, and introduced a resolution: "That the secretary of the Dominion Grange be instructed to forward to the secretaries of all subordinate granges not later than the 15th of July in each year a circular asking for a concise report of the probable results of the harvests in the locality of each grange, such report to be entered not later than the 15th of August, to be tabulated by the secretary and published in the "Grange Record." This motion, which carried, was the beginning of the present invaluable Bureau of Statistics for Ontario. In 1883 he was appointed postmaster of Iroquois, and in that position his affability, kindness and readiness, to accommodate the public were appreciated. In 1900, on the resignation of Dr Stephenson, Mr Harkness was forced, in obedience to a numerously signed requisition from the Iroquois ratepayers, to accept the reeveship, an office to which he was returned unopposed in 1901, '02, '03, '04. Under his guidance, the business of the village assumed a more progressive form. For many years he had been known to be in favor of municipal ownership; and now in 1900 it was his task to municipalize the public services of Iroquois. As a speaker, Mr Harkness was fluent, ready and effective. Rich in the resources

MEDICAL AND DENTAL PRACTITIONERS.

Dr. D. Johnston. Dr. P. C. Casselman. Dr. E. McLaughlin. Dr. W. A. Brown.
Dr. M. Brown. Dr. Geo. Collison. Dr. John Harkness. Dr. A. B. Parlow.
Dr. R. Reddick. Dr. P. McLaughlin. Dr. Jas. Stephenson. Dr. T. J. Jamieson.
Dr. W. J. Anderson (deceased) Dr. W. C. Davy. Dr. J. Shields. Dr. Geo. Emmett.

of a well-stored mind and an observant experience, he could always in debate afford to let his forensic antagonist choose his own weapons. It was on the facts and their logical arrangement, strengthened by apposite illustration, from the most unexpected sources, that he depended. In 1888 the "veiled treason" of Commercial Union was sweeping over Ontario. Many farmers' institutes had approved the project. In an address at the Dundas Institute, Mr Harkness pointed out that Commercial Union was the thin edge of the wedge of political union with the United States; and the Dundas farmers were the first to pass a resolution in opposition to the movement. In religion and politics our subject was a liberal. Though fortune associated him with Conservatives, he could never have been a "Tory"; though deeply interested in all the great movements of his time, and though his chance had, owing to no dereliction on his part, never come to him, he had no touch of cynicism, no sympathy with radicalism. He had given much attention to religious questions, and in his younger days had been inclined to be skeptical; to the last he held views that were considered "advanced," and belonged really to the "broad church of upright men," for whom creeds are not intended. However, in 1863, he was elected an elder of the Presbyterian Church, later he became ruling or representative elder, and was a member of the Synod of the Church of Scotland till the time of the Canadian union. In his home life, Mr Harkness's kind, unselfish nature found free scope. On October 14, 1857, he married (1) Louisa Theresa, daughter of John Graham, a native of County Fermanagh, Ireland, and his wife Olive, daughter of Edmund Doran. She died Jan. 23, 1873, leaving five children: Peter, who lives on the old Matilda homestead; Cora (Mrs M. Wallace), of Ottawa; John G., barrister, of Cornwall; Charles, who died May 28, 1902; and Annie (Mrs James McCullough), of Ottawa. On May 16, 1888, he married (2) Harriet E., daughter of the late Peter Sipes and his wife Betsey, daughter of Edmund Doran. The issue of this marriage are two sons—Adam and Edmund—who survive, and two daughters, who died in infancy. His death, from apoplexy, on June 24, 1904, was tragic in its suddenness. Iroquois and Matilda mourned him as one who had lived not unto himself but for the good of others. There are two immortalities—the immortality of the soul and the immortality of deeds, perhaps of those little unremembered acts of kindness and of love. The name of Adam Harkness lives on in the hearts and labours of many a man, who in youth came in contact with his manly personality; who sat at his feet and drank in an inspiration to a higher knowledge and higher activity "to strive, to seek, to find and not to yield," and who though passing more or less out of his life hands on the torch of sweetness and light.

A. E. MELDRUM, of Ottawa, Ont., was educated at the collegiate institute of that city, where after an attendance of two years he secured junior leaving standing in July, 1884. During the autumn of that year, he was enrolled a student of the Carleton County Model School. In 1888, he attended Ottawa Normal School, getting professional 2nd. In July, 1894, he secured senior leaving standing at Morrisburg Collegiate Institute; took specialist in science course at Toronto University, 1893 4, with 60 per cent standing; obtained professional 1st and high school interim certificate at School of Pedagogy in December, 1895; and in January, 1896, assumed the principalship of the Morrisburg Model School, which he resigned in 1904 to accept a position at Ottawa.

GEORGE E. MERKLEY, M. A. Oxon., Ph. D., LL. D., truly achieved highest educational honor in Dundas. When a very small boy he tired of the common routine of school, and asked his father if he might stay at home on the farm. His father, always a shrewd humorist and farseeing manager, readily consented, at the same time handing him a hoe and pointing out a distant cornfield. Solitarily, though diligently, the boy worked until noon, when he stealthily laid aside the hoe, and hurried to school. His puerile ambition was to become a Lutheran minister; and at the age of nineteen he had finished an honorary course at Thill College, Greenville, Pa., and the Theological Seminary of Philadelphia. During his last two years at the college, he edited the college magazine "The Thillansian." Throat trouble prevented his pursuing this vocation. As reporter on "Philadelphia Times" and as essayist he won enviable notoriety; but his thirst was for higher mental improvement. At this time he attended Queen's University, Kingston. As a scholar Professor Merkley was free from all narrow pedantry; he was broadly human, an ideal pupil. After this, for several years, he held the position of Classics and Sociology in Greensburg Seminary. He was an eminent teacher. At all times he freely gave from the bountiful treasure of his intellect and of his heart. At Uniontown, Pa., where he taught plane and solid Geometry, Trigonometry, Greek and Latin, he became the first editor of a newspaper, "The People's Tribune." In 1893 he married Adah, daughter of Rev. E. Smith, a graduate of Boston Conservatory of Music, and sailed directly for England, where Dr. Merkley attended the university at Oxford and Mrs Merkley became a pupil of Dr James Taylor of the same university, preparing herself for graduation at the Royal Academy of Music of London. At Oxford, where our Dundas boy graduated, Addison and Shelley had studied, here Gladstone was educated, and "the grand old man" was three times "ploughed" (as the classic vernacular of the college terms a

failure) in Greek responsions. Dr. Merkley's honor course included perfection in Gothic, in fact in all Anglo-Saxon languages. He had to great proficiency Greek, Latin, Italian, English, German, Hebrew, Spanish, French, Sanscrit, and Chinese. The world-renowned James Legg, his Chinese tutor, displayed unusual admiration for Dr. Merkley's profound aptitude, and was delighted with the artful way this pupil composed verse in that language. Dr Legg and Dr. Merkley were afterwards faithful correspondents. Between college terms he either came to his Canadian home or travelled, thoroughly enjoying beautiful old England's sculptured walls and palaces. Some of his favorite haunts were Windsor Castle and forest, Westminster Abbey, Cumnor (where Scott's ill fated heroine of Kenilworth was killed), Eton and Stoke Pages (wherein Grey wrote his famous "Elegy"). In a letter home he said "I entered 'where the rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep.' The church is there still with its 'ivy-mantled tower.' I have from 'the rugged elms' a twig and bark for you, whereon is written 'Beneath those rugged elms,' etc. At the poet's tomb I spent hours," etc. In Germany, he took a semester course at Bonn University. At the University of Paris, he took a post-graduate course; and while on the continent visited all places of historic interest. Of these travels he has written "Rhymes of a Rambler," which was to have been published in 1904. While at Oxford he was a member of the Oxford Volunteer Regiment. Here his soldierly bearing drew the attention of the Duke of Norfolk. "From where do you come?" "Canada, Sir." "Ah! Canadians are grand and worthy men!" After his return from England he resumed the teaching profession. At the age of sixteen, he had a volume of poems ready for publication, many of which appear in "Canadian Melodies and Poems." During all his life abroad he never failed in staunch patriotism, and the many years spent in the United States only heightened his love for old Dundas. His zeal in school work is proved by having written "English and American Literature," three volumes; "A Primer of English Grammar," "Bilder Buch ohne Bilder," "History of England down to 1189 A.D.," "A French Grammar," "A Modern Rhetoric," "A Spanish Grammar," "Grimm's Maerchen," beside "Stories of Jewish Life," a series of "German Fairy Tales," "Herman and Dorothea," "At Heine's Grave," "Gibraltar," "The Harper," etc. Dr. Merkley was of U. E. Loyalist stock, and was the youngest son of Eli Merkley and his wife Almeda Cook. He was born November 28, 1862, and died of typhoid fever October 3, 1903, at Potsdam, N. Y. His remains lie in a concrete tomb in the cemetery at North Williamsburg. The family received a touching message of sympathy from the Duke of Argyle. The following poem is from the pen of Dr. Merkley.

CANADA

Fair Canada to thee
Our hearts their loyalty
And love proclaim;
Thou art our native land,
Thy sons a filial band
United e'er shall stand
To guard thy fame.

Land of the loyal brave,
Let Britain's banner wave,
Ever the same;
Here 'neath another sun,
Till time his course hath run,
Let noble deeds be done
In Britain's name.

And Thou Who rulest above,
Bless Thou the land we love,
And give us peace;
But should war's dark array
Come, foremost in the fray
We'll fight for Canada
Till time shall cease.

APPENDIX A

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES OF EARLY SETTLERS

[WHILE the writer is indebted to many who have assisted with these sketches, he feels in a measure not responsible for the facts presented. A general invitation was issued through the local press of the county; and as a result many photographs and sketches of early settlers were furnished by correspondents. A number of sketches have also been clipped from old newspaper files, or gathered by conversation with friends. We believe, however, the notices will be found not only accurate but highly interesting.]

ANDREW ALLISON was born in the county of Antrim, Ireland, on October 10, 1803, and came to Canada during the summer of 1822. During the voyage he was a sufferer from ship-fever, and by the time he reached Quebec was a mere skeleton. After remaining there a brief period for recuperation, he came to Montreal, and thence to La Chute, county of Argenteuil, working there for some time and finding a wife in the person of Jannet Richey, of East Hawkesbury, who had also emigrated from County Antrim, Ireland. Subsequently they came to Dundas county, and, being directed to a Canada Company lot, Mr Allison left wife and child with friends in concession 8, Willamsburg, and with his axe and some assistants proceeded through the woods to his prospective home, e½ lot 11, concession 1, Winchester. Arriving there, he felled a suitable tree, and cutting the trunk the length of the intended building, left it where it fell, thus forming the foundation of the primeval shanty. In the autumn of 1830 he moved his family to their new home, their chief property being a yoke of oxen, two cows, a dog and an ox-cart. Then commenced the work of clearing the land, caring for the cattle as they fed on "browse" during the winter; saving the ashes after a "burn," and converting them into "black salts," which by means of a boxless ox-cart was conveyed to the St. Lawrence. Wolves were particularly annoying in those days; and in order to protect his flock of sheep, he built close to the rear of the house a small yard, in which the "innocents" were placed each night. Despite these efforts he frequently had to drive off the invaders with the aid of the dogs and a lighted torch. Mr Allison and wife were members of the first class of Methodists in Winchester, and with joy he accompanied the first travelling preacher, Rev. Henry Schaler, to his appointments. In politics he was also a staunch Reformer. He lived many years after pioneer life had vanished; enjoyed the comforts he so long labored to secure, and on June 25, 1892, died at the family homestead, the farm which 60 years before he found garbed in heavy forest.

JOHN ALLEN, a native of Somersetshire, England, married Mary Merkley, of U. E. Loyalist descent. He was a soldier, and served under Lord Nelson at Trafalgar. When he came to

Dundas county, he remained for a time in Matilda, but finally came to Mountain, and settled on lot 6, concession 11. His children were John, William, Daniel, Thomas, Amelia, and Maria.

JOSHUA ANNABLE, a native of England, came to Winchester about 1841.

ROBERT L. ARMSTRONG, an early settler in western Matilda, was one of the pioneer advocates of temperance, and in the vicinity of his home was the first to fearlessly condemn the use of whiskey at "bees."

CAPTAIN MICHAEL AULT, a U. E. L., settled in Matilda, on the bank of the St. Lawrence. He attained some military distinction, as did also his son, Major George Ault. Captain Ault died February 13, 1823.

THOMAS BARRINGTON, of Irish descent, settled in Mountain in 1817, but about 1860 located on lot 16, concession 19, Winchester.

HENRY BARRY, a native of Ireland, settled on lot 13, concession 1, Mountain.

ABRAM and GORDON BAURIGAR, of Dutch U. E. Loyalist descent, settled on lot 1, concession 3, Winchester. Their father was wounded at the Battle of the Windmill, and afterwards received a pension.

JACOB BAURIGAR, who settled on lot 4, concession 1, Winchester, erected a log shanty about 20 feet square, part of the floor being ground and part covered with slabs. He was a hunter of note.

HENRY BARKLEY, a U. E. Loyalist, came from the Mohawk Valley, and settled in concession 2, township of Williamsburg. His wife was Betsey Baker.

FRANCIS EVERETT BARCLAY, an early settler of Matilda, married a daughter of the late John McIntosh. Mrs Barclay, now in her 82nd year, is active, and retains many powers of her faculties. Four children of her family yet survive, as well as fifteen grandchildren and fifteen great grandchildren.

JOHN BELL was a native of Ireland. He had four sons: David, James, John and Joseph. David (Squire Bell) and James settled in Matilda, while John located in Winchester.

LOUIS S. BECHER, son of Ludwig Becher, was born January 22, 1811, in the state of New York. When quite young, he came to Dundas and settled at Elma, township of Williamsburg. In 1836 he married Nancy Fetterly. Their descendants include ten children, fifty grandchildren, fifty-one great grandchildren; and three great great grandchildren.

ROBERT BEGGS emigrated from County Antrim, Ireland, about 1850. His sons were Thomas, John, Hugh, and Robert. On the homestead west of Mountain village, his son Hugh remained; and there is yet to be found the old log house, typical in structure but long ago abandoned as a residence.

JOSEPH BELWAY settled on lot 20, concession 8, Mountain, when the land was yet forest covered. His family consisted of three boys and three girls.

WILLIAM BINIONS was born in Wexford county, Ireland, in 1814. When quite young, his father died; and, in accordance with the real estate law of that country, the eldest brother having inherited all the property, our subject emigrated to Canada, a poor boy. He was employed three years at Lyman's drug store, Montreal, and when about twenty years of age came to Matilda, where by thrift and perseverance he in time became the owner of a fine block of land fronting the St. Lawrence.

BENJAMIN BRIFORD, RICHARD ENNIS and JOHN BRYAN, natives of Ireland, settled in concession 1, Mountain.

The BOTFIELD family settled in concession 5, Matilda. James Botfield was an early advocate of Methodism in that township.

THOMAS BOWMAN emigrated from England. His family consisted of six children.

JAMES BROWN, a Winchester township pioneer, was born in Berwickshire, Scotland, in 1825. In 1831 the family came to Canada, and settled near Martintown, Glengarry county, and about ten years later came to Winchester, and settled in concession 6.

JOHN BROWN, a native of Scotland, who settled on lot 2, concession 6, Winchester township, married Mary Gray, of Martintown, Glengarry county, their family consisting of thirteen children.

ANDREW BURNSIDE emigrated from Ireland, and settled in Matilda on lot 34, concession 1, 2nd range. For several winters he worked in lumber camps. Rafting the timber was also his delight, and in that capacity he made twenty-two trips down the Nation River.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, one of the few survivors of the early settlers of the Ormond vicinity, was born in Lanark county on July 4, 1822. In 1858, he came to Winchester township, and settled on lot 2, concession 10.

MICHAEL CARMAN, Kehl, Germany, the ancestor of the numerous families of that name, had the following children: John George (born Nov. 23, 1766), Magdalina (born Oct. 24, 1767), Michael (born Feb. 15, 1769), Anna Katherina (born Nov. 19, 1771), Jacob (born June 9, 1774), Rebecca (born Jan 19, 1776). The foregoing record is extant in an old German family Bible, from which the copy shown the writer had been procured. This historic Bible, also a Prayer Book and Book of Sermons, each in German, were for many years the only such books in the vicinity; and on the Sabbath the first settlers gathered at the home of Martin Walter, Point Iroquois, to listen to the reading of sermons or the Scriptures. These books, handed down to the Carman family, were much prized, and upon promise of being returned, were placed on exhibition at the great exhibition held in Philadelphia, U. S. A., in 1877. The books were, however, never sent back to the owners, but we believe were taken to Washington and placed in a museum or library of that city.

WALTER and GEORGE CARLYLE emigrated from Scotland in the early forties.

JOSEPH CASS was born of English parentage in Connecticut, U. S. A. Later the family moved to L'Original, Prescott county. During the thirties he came to Winchester township, and settled along the Nation River in the vicinity now known as Cass Bridge.

JOHN CHRISTIE, of Scotch descent, settled in concession 6, Winchester, about the middle fifties.

DAVID CHRISTIE came from Ireland, and settled in the rear of Matilda township. He married Jane Hess; their family consisting of ten children. Mr Christie died in March, 1892.

CEPHRENUS CASSELMAN, a U. E. Loyalist, held a captain's commission during the early part of the Revolutionary War. On account of his loyalty to the British he was put in jail and after his release come to Canada, and settled in Williamsburg township.

DUNCAN W. CHRISTIE emigrated from Aberdeen, Scotland, and settled at Christie's Corners, Oxford township. About 1855 he came to Mountain, and settled on lot 3, concession 4. His wife was Eliza Pearson.

JOSEPH and HEZEKIAH CLARK settled early in the 12th concession of the township of Mountain.

JAMES CLELAND, with his wife and one son, emigrated from Belfast, Ireland, in 1790, and located on lot 2, concession 9, Mountain, where he resided until his death, 21 years ago. His wife predeceased him eight years. He was the first school inspector, also the first treasurer for the township of Mountain. Before the dawn of railroads, he kept tavern, a stopping place for travellers going by stage from Ottawa to Prescott. He was postmaster at North Mountain from the date of the institution of the office until his death. His only son, who died March, 1902, spent the greater part of his life in California, where he was land agent for the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

SAMUEL and JAMES COOPER emigrated from Ireland to Canada previous to 1830, and settled in Matilda.

WILLIAM COUGLER was an early Williamsburg resident. His wife was Rachel Barkley; their children being Christopher, Henry, Simon, George, Jacob James, Herman, Maria, Hannah, Julia Ann, Margaret.

JOHN COOK (Van Keugh) and his two sons, Michael and George, settled on lots 6 and 7, concession 1, Williamsburg. George Cook had two sons, George and John, the latter at one time a parliamentarian.

THOMAS E. COCHRANE, a Winchester settler, was of Scotch descent. His brothers were James and Walter.

ALEXANDER COLQUHOUN came from Scotland to Quebec in 1804. At the breaking out of the war of 1812 he received a commission as lieutenant in the active militia of Canada. After peace was proclaimed he returned to Quebec, but soon made his way to Upper Canada, and settled at Hoasic, Williamsburg township.

ROBERT CORRIGAN, a native of Ireland, came to Canada and served in the volunteer militia at the Windmill in 1838, after which he started to seek a home. Leaving Point Iroquois he started north through the woods via Dixon's Corners, thence to Heckston (Archibald's Corners), crossing the Nation at Grant's Mills. He next came to Mountain township, and purchased from Colonel Fraser, of Port Elgin (Cardinal), a bush farm about one mile north of Smith's Mills (Inkerman), and there erected the proverbial log shanty and began the making of a home. A. J. Corrigan, of Inkerman, born May 5, 1840, and a son of our subject, vividly pictures the primitive age. On all sides the country was wooded; the nearest post office was twelve miles distant. Black salts was taken to Archibald's Corners and sold at prices ranging from 9 shillings and 6 pence to 12 shillings and 6 pence per cwt.; hunting was much indulged in, one device being to erect a scaffold in some trees beside a field of grain, where the wily hunter awaited the approach of deer; neighbor visited neighbor, and during the evening hours stories of adventure were oft related and enjoyed by all present; the first school was a night school conducted by that good man, Simon Johnston; while the nearest church was the Anglican at Boyd's Bridge.

LOUIS CRUMP, born in Quebec, came to Winchester during the early forties.

CONRAD COONS (Kountz), a U. E. Loyalist, settled in concession 1, Matilda. His ancestors had emigrated from Germany, and settled in the Valley of the Hudson. His sons were Jasper, George, Jacob, John and Henry.

JACOB COONS married Magdalina Carman, and their family consisted of three sons and eight daughters, David, one of the sons, held a commission in the Dundas militia, first as ensign, next as lieutenant, and finally as captain. His wife was a daughter of Rev. D. A. Breakenridge, and granddaughter of Mrs Philip Embury, whose remains are interred at the famous Blue Church cemetery. David Coons died February 28, 1865; and his wife on December 12, 1876. Of their family of eleven children, six survive, one of whom is Mrs Henry Seeley, of Iroquois.

JAMES and ROBERT DAWSON settled in Williamsburg township, the former in the year 1846.

JOHN DEEKS was a soldier doing service under Wellington in the Peninsular War. In 1812 he came to Canada "a British Red-coat," and assisted in maintaining the supremacy of the Union Jack here. At the close of the war, he returned to the "old land," but a few years later again came to Canada and settled on lot 32, concession 2 Williamsburg. He married Catherine Merkley.

PETER DEWAR, an early Winchester settler, had the following children: James, Peter, John, Robert, Alexander, Margaret, Catherine, Jennett.

JOHN DILLABOUGH, an early resident of Williamsburg, was of Dutch descent. His children were Levi, Simon, George, Samuel, Gordon, Mary, Charlotte, Cornelia.

PETER DOYLE was the original settler of the Doyle families in Matilda. His children were-Sylvester, James, Peter, Michael, Bridget (Mrs Charles Knight).

CHARLES DURANT was born in Williamsburg township in 1835, but during the greater portion of his life has been a resident of Mountain township, serving as municipal clerk there for fourteen years, and also representing that division in the counties council during 1903-4. For nearly 40 years he conducted a general store at Inkerman, where he still resides, having retired from business a few years ago. Reference to Mr Durant was inadvertently omitted from the chapter on Municipal Government.

RUFUS, HIRAM and SIMEON EARL came from Augusta to Winchester township about 1852.

FRANCIS ELLIOT and wife came from Scotland, and settled in Winchester township.

JOHN P. EMPEY, born of German parentage, came to Matilda about 1824, and settled on lot 4, concession 4. His wife was Mary Marselis, their family consisting of eleven children.

ISAAC ERRATT was one of the pioneers of the Melvin settlement, Winchester township. His

wife was Catherine Hughes.

The FADER families of Matilda and vicinity can be traced to one Lucas "Vetter," whose death occurred in the year 1483, near Derdingen, Germany. The original name Vetter (meaning cousin) has suffered the following changes: Feeter, Feder, Feader, Fader. The first members of the "Vetter" family, who emigrated to the province of New York, secured land to the north of Stone Arabia; and the old Lutheran Church records there bear the family name. Lucas Vetter, a friend of Sir William Johnson, removed to Montreal in 1780. His son Lucas had grown up at Johnson Hall, a favorite of the old baronet and a playmate of the younger members of Sir William's household. At the beginning of hostilities, he enlisted in the Johnson Greens, fought on the side of the British, and at the close of the war came to Canada, and settled in Matilda township. Upon the night of his landing here, he rolled himself up in a blanket and went to sleep amid the howlings of wolves in the surrounding forest. The Hanesville branch of this family are descended from John Fader, born 1779, who married Elizabeth Shaver; their children being Simon, Lucas, Margaret (Mrs Benjamin McFadden), Nelson, Mary (Mrs Solomon Munroe), George, Philip, Elizabeth (Mrs John Black), William R. and John J.

WILLIAM FAITH with the other members of his father's family landed at the old Matilda (Iroquois) wharf one beautiful June morning just fifty-four years ago. Since then he has continuously been a resident of the county, and thus the recital of pioneer life is to him a practical issue. Forty-six years ago, Mr Faith removed to Winchester township, where he became a prominent farmer. He is now a resident of Winchester village; interested in the public questions of the day, and has twice been elected to the reeve's chair by acclamation. He also served two years as a member of the counties council. In religion he is a Methodist, having been a class leader for 42 years; and in politics a Conservative.

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER FARLINGER was born in Dundee, County Huntingdon, Quebec, on June 1, 1821. His grandfather was Nicholas Farlinger, a U. E. Loyalist who settled near Cornwall, and his father, James Farlinger, who in early life settled in Dundee. After obtaining an education, Captain Farlinger was engaged in the forwarding business at Montreal and at Prescott, and in 1851 moved to Morrisburg, where he lived the remainder of his life, a prosperous business man and a citizen of influence. His wife, whom he married on June 1, 1854, is the daughter of the late Captain William Kyle. When Morrisburg was at the zenith of its prosperity, Captain Farlinger played a leading part, purchasing produce, etc.; and it was chiefly through his efforts that the Molsons Bank opened a branch there in the handsome Farlinger Block, still used for that purpose. In politics our subject was a staunch Conservative; and, although frequently urged to stand for parliamentary honors, he always declined, as his large real-estate and business interests left him but little time to devote to public life.

JOHN FLAGG came to Matilda about the year 1818, and purchased some land east of what was subsequently known as Flagg's creek, where he conducted a wheel-wright shop. He afterwards turned his attention to store-keeping, using a part of his shop for that purpose; but later built a new store. He was shrewd in business, and thus worthily accumulated considerable property. Mr Flagg was the son of Joseph and Mary Flagg, and was born at Bethlehem, Albany county, N. Y., in March, 1799. He died in May, 1884.

ANDREW FLETT, who married Rachel Clough, settled in Matilda.

EDWARD FOSTER drew considerable land in Canada for himself and family. His son John came early to Matilda: his children being Edward, Elizabeth, Peter, Margaret, Mary, Nancy, John, George, William, James, Moses.

C. J. FOX came to Winchester from Clarence township in 1836. He settled on lot 1, Concession 6, where he died in 1886.

ALFRED FORWARD was born in Sussex county, England, in 1826. He came to Canada with his father in 1843, and later to Williamsburg township, where he died in March, 1902.

JAMES and WILLIAM FRASER, natives of Scotland, located about 1840 on lot 21, concession 11, Winchester.

James W. and JOSHUA FRITH, pioneer Winchester residents, were of English descent.

HENRY FROATS, a resident of Schoharie, was one of the earliest settlers along the St. Law-

rence, near the western boundary of Williamsburg. His children included John, Jacob, Francis, George, Henry, Philip, David, Peter, Catherine, Betsey, and Mrs Henry Ouderkirk.

NICHOLAS and PHILIP FRYMIRE both served in the King's Royal Regiment of New York, and after receiving their discharge came to Williamsburg township, Dundas county. Nicholas married Elizabeth Bourst, their family consisting of Conrad, Philip, Peter, Mary, Catharine, Nancy, Betsey.

THOMAS FULTON, born in Tyrone county, Ireland, in 1799, came to Canada in 1840, and settled on lot 5, concession 5, Winchester (Maple Ridge). He married a daughter of Alexander Rose of Williamsburg. Their son R. D. Fulton now occupies the old homestead.

PATRICK GANNON emigrated from the county of Mayo, Ireland, when 19 years of age and landed at Mariatown. After a number of years residence in Matilda he moved to Mountain.

PETER and JACOB GARLOUGH emigrated from the United States to Canada. The sons of the former were Abram and George, while the children of the latter were Simon, John, Henry, Peter, Mrs John Casselman, and Mrs Adam Weegar.

JOHN GIBBONS, a native of Limerick county, Ireland, came to Canada about 1826. He first tried his fortunes in the vicinity of Peterboro, but afterwards came to Matilda, settling in the 5th concession.

WILLIAM and JOHN GILMER were early settlers in the rear of Matilda. The latter's son John, who still survives, has seventy-eight grandchildren and forty-nine great grandchildren, and although somewhat aged can tell many good stories of life in the "Valley" in early days.

JOHN GILSON came from England in 1832. His first work in Canada was for a Mr Adams, of Edwardsburg. Later he settled in Matilda.

JOHN GLASGOW, a native of Ireland, settled in Winchester township.

JOHN GRAHAM was born in Dumfrieshire, Scotland, in 1812, coming to Canada in 1840. Some years later, he and his family settled in Matilda. He was one of the founders of the Presbyterian Church at Dixon's Corners.

JAMES GRANT, who settled on lot 1, concession 4, Mountain, was one of the earliest settlers in that part of the township. He was of U.E. Loyalist descent, his father being Peter Grant, a native of Inverness, Scotland.

ROBERT GRAY, one of the first settlers of Winchester township, bought 200 acres of land along the Nation River for one dollar per acre. His wife was Sarah, daughter of John and Margaret Welsh, who lived south of Boyd's Bridge. When Mr Gray and family came to Winchester township they were completely isolated. Finally a man named Grandy settled in the vicinity, and later the Baker brothers arrived. Mr Gray was captain and later major of a militia company and was present at the Battle of the Windmill; his sword being still in possession of his son David. The hardships endured by Robert Gray and family were extreme. One incident might be related. When coming to Winchester they brought nine small pigs, and in the following autumn only one remained for the winter's stock of pork, the other eight having been devoured by wolves and bears. John Gray, a son of our subject, was the first white child born in Winchester township.

JOSEPH HAMILTON was born in the north of Ireland in 1814, and when a mere lad emigrated with his parents to Canada. During the thirties he came to Dundas and settled on lot 19, concession 6, Winchester township. He married Jane Cramer. Mrs Hamilton was one of the early organizers of Methodism in that part of Winchester.

JOHN HAMILTON emigrated from Ireland in 1836. He remained a year in the vicinity of the Long Sault before coming to Matilda, where he settled on the rear of lot 7, concession 3.

JOHN HARDY, a typical English soldier, whose remains lie in the North Williamsburg cemetery, fought under Wolfe at the battle of the Plains of Abraham.

HENRY (HARRY) HARE was the son of a U. E. Loyalist. His parents came to Canada at the close of the war, and settled not far from Cornwall, where in 1793 our subject was born. Subsequently they removed to the state of New York. When Henry grew to manhood, he returned to Canada, and settled on a farm in concession 2, Matilda, which property is still the

family home, having descended first to his son John, born 1821, died 1899.

MICHAEL HART emigrated from Ireland, and settled on lot 17, concession 3, Williamsburg, about the year 1850.

JAMES HAGGERTY, born in county Derry, Ireland, March 9, 1812, settled on lot 8, concession 7, Matilda, about 1850. His wife was Sarah Jane Quinn, also of Ireland. John Haggerty, a brother of James, subsequently came to Canada.

WILLIAM HEPBURN came from Scotland, and settled in concession 10, Winchester.

NICHOLAS HERRIMAN, born in Vermont, resided early in Williamsburg. His family consisted of nine children.

JACOB LESS emigrated from County Wexford, Ireland, and settled in the county of Argenteuil, P. Q., where he remained about twenty-five years. In 1857 he came to Matilda, and settled on lot 34, concession 8. He died in January, 1875.

JOHN HICKEY, an early resident along the St. Lawrence, in Williamsburg, was a veteran of the war of 1812-14; assisted in the capture of Ogdensburg, and was present at the Windmill action in 1838. He was the son of a U. E. L., and at the time of his death held the rank of major in a militia company. Mr Hickey was one of the early Methodists in the vicinity of his home, where through the efforts of Ezra Healey a class had been formed. This pioneer field of Methodism was long known as the "Hickey appointment."

HENRY HOGABOAM, JOSEPH LIBERTY, JOSEPH and WILLIAM MAHUE, were among the early settlers in the front concessions of Winchester township.

JAMES HOULEHAN settled in Matilda. His sons were Thomas, Martin, Michael, and John. Thomas Houlehan, a brother of James, located in Winchester.

FRANCIS HUTT came from Lower Canada, lived at Mariatown, Williamsburg township, for a time, and then came to Winchester township and settled in the Maple Ridge vicinity.

CHARLES JOHNSTON, an early settler, married Hannah Feegle. Their children were William, Hannah, Mary, John, James, Jane, Elizabeth (Mrs Charles Skinner).

DAVID JACKSON emigrated from Ireland in 1845. He came to Matilda, where he remained a brief time before settling on lot 7, concession 3, Winchester.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON, a native of County Fermanagh, Ireland, settled on lot 25, concession 4, Matilda. He was a missionary of the English Church, and often went on horseback through the woods to preach in the Finch and Crysler vicinities. He taught school both before and after coming to Canada. Mr Johnston possessed high intellectual ability, was a deep thinker, took an interest in anything which promoted public good, devoted some time to literary pursuits (some products of his pen being yet extant), and for a number of years was superintendent of education for the township of Matilda.

THOMAS JOHNSTON emigrated from Ireland, and settled on lot 33, concession 6, Matilda. His wife was Hannah Murdock.

SIMON JOHNSTON was well and widely known, not only to the old generations who had known him in his youth, but to many of succeeding generations who had learned to respect and venerate him. He was born near Dublin, Ireland, in 1805. He married Mary Kitson, and in 1837 came to Canada with his wife and four children, and settled at Vancamp's, Mountain, township. The country was then forest-covered, and in that vicinity Mr Johnston was not only an early settler but as well one of the first to sow the seeds of Methodism; and for some time a sabbath-school was held beneath his roof. As the settlement of Mountain increased, he became connected with public affairs, being at different intervals assessor, collector, councillor, deputy-reeve, and in 1861 was census commissioner for the county. His pioneer experiences were of deepest interest; and, even amid the hardships incident to such a life, the education of his children was his chief aim; and thus night and morning he was schoolmaster at his own home. So great was his determination in that regard that often, while logging in the fallow, he taught his boys with the aid of a chip and a piece of coal, with which rude equipment they would work out a few sums when they sat down to rest. At home, during the day, the older children often taught the younger ones the rudiments of the three R's.

More than once our subject walked to Kemptville, carrying a bushel of wheat, and returned in the same manner with the flour he received in exchange. The typical Irish emigrant, so well described by Mr Croil, is none other than Mr Johnston. He was a life-long Conservative; was treasurer of Vancamp Public School from the time of organization until one year previous to his death, and treasurer of Vancamp Methodist Church for some time. In 1853 he suffered the loss of his wife, and was left with a family of nine children. Ten years later he married Mrs (Dr) Brigham, a daughter of William Munro. In 1882 he was again bereft of his helpmate, and was left with only a grandchild, twelve years of age, to care for him; but in 1892 she became Mrs S. D. Thorpe, of Matilda, Mr Johnston living with them the remainder of his life. He died in June, 1898, at the age of ninety-three.

WILLIAM JONES, one of the oldest surviving pioneers of Mountain township, was born in County Fermanagh, Ireland; and when five years of age emigrated with his parents to Canada. After remaining at Prescott for some time, the family removed to the township of Goulbourne, Carleton county. When William grew to manhood he came into Mountain, by way of Kemptville, and purchased lot 23, concession 6, from James S. Johnston, paying for it in labor. This lot had at one time been owned by Captain Peter Drummond, father-in-law of Mr Johnston. The first building erected by Mr Jones on his farm was a log shanty 16 feet x 14 feet, with elm-bark roof, split basswood floor, one window, one door, and a stick chimney plastered with a mixture of clay and cut straw. At first the nearest store was at Kemptville, but soon Sidney Archibald opened a store at Archibald's Corners (Heckston). Mrs Jones was Rebecca Smith, of Wolford; and both she and her husband, although aged, have a vivid recollection of pioneer days.

PATRICK JORDAN, for years a resident of Connaught, Winchester township, was a venerable Irishman, well worthy of mention. Throughout Dundas he was familiarly known as teacher, commissioner of High Court of Justice, and pension agent. Our subject was born in Killala, County Mayo, Ireland. He was educated at Queen's College, Dublin, having excelled in his studies at the early age of eighteen. In 1848, the year of the immigrant fever, he came to Canada. During the voyage, many passengers being stricken with fever, not a few succumbed. Mr Jordan was among those to contract the disease, and for weeks his life hung in the balance. His clothing and money were taken from him, and he was garbed in a suit of coarse linen. Landing upon the shores of Canada, a stranger in a strange land, he went to a beautiful home to seek employment. He was given a spade, and directed to a garden, where he gladly set to work to earn warm clothing. While thus employed, he was given his meals in an old kitchen and a bed in a rough attic; but he neither murmured or complained, for the sight of beautiful girls and children dying by starvation in Ireland was yet vivid to his mind. One evening, two young ladies of his employer's family, who were going up for examination, were greatly puzzled over some difficult problems; and, seeing their dismay, the "green-horn," as he was termed, offered his assistance, but was derided; in fact his exhibition of "nerve" created quite a laugh. However, a trial soon convinced them of his cleverness, and the young man was kept as private tutor; and thereafter nothing was too good for him. He remained there one year, during which time the young ladies graduated with brilliant success. He then betook himself to his studies, soon obtained a first class certificate, taught for a time, was made school inspector of Grenville county; but after a few years retired from that office, and resumed teaching. After serving in all thirty-eight years in that capacity, he was superannuated. Mr Jordan was a man of broad charity and true sympathy, a consistent Catholic, and in politics a staunch Liberal. As Notary and J. P., no man could have better filled the position, and as an orator he was famed, his wit and humor delighting many public gatherings. Often his tongue and pen spoke highly both of royalty and loyalty. His writings were recognized by the then Prince of Wales, now our great King Edward VII; and this letter is kept as an heirloom in the Jordan family. He died as he lived, on October 27, 1897, being survived by a wife and eleven children. May we use the words of a great writer, "Gone, but thy name shall live on."

ISAAC KECK came from Schoharie, and settled in concession 2, Matilda, while his brother Martin settled in concession 6.

GEORGE KENNEDY, of Matilda, emigrated from the vicinity of Belfast, Ireland, about 1850.

EARLY SETTLERS IN WILLIAMSBURG.

1 George Crysler, 2 Capt. Alex. Farlinger, 3 Alex. Beckstead, 4 Geo. W. Marsellus, 5 Mrs. Geo. W. Marsellus, 6 Moses McPherson, 7 Mrs. Jacob J. Merkley, 8 Jacob J. Merkley, 9 Eli Cook, 10 John Hickey, 11 Peter McIntosh, 12 Geo. Whitteker, 13 John W. Loucks, 14 David Beckstead, 15 Mrs. David Beckstead, 16 John Plantz, 17 Mrs. John Plantz, 18 Alex. Colquhoun, sr., 19 Mrs. John Dickey, 20 Jacob Merkley, 21 John Whitteker, 22 Abram Cook, 23 Wm. Reddick, 24 Mrs. Wm. Reddick, 25 Henry Froats, 26 Mrs. Henry Froats, 27 Alex. Colquhoun, 28 James Pruner, 29 Geo. W. Loucks, 30 Mrs. Geo. Wells, 31 Christian H. Barkley, 32 Conrad Freymire, 33 Peter Saddlemyer, 34 David McMillan, 35 Samuel P. Weagant, 36 Mrs. Thos. Marsellus, 37 Michael O'Shaughnessy, 38 Abram Cook, 39 James Page, 40 Samuel Hyndman, 41 Mrs. John Deeks, 42 Wm. Schwerdfeger, 43 Mrs. John M. Willard, 44 Ezra Saddlemyer, 45 Mrs. J. J. McLaughlin, 46 Henry G. Stearns, 47 Solomon Lapier, 48 Mrs. Wm. Lane, 49 James Croil, 50 I. N. Rose, 51 Henry G. Merkley, 52 Rev. Schwerdfeger, 53 Rev. Wm. Sharts, 54 Rev. H. Hayunga, 55 Rev. Hunton, 56 Peter Beckstead, 57 Wm. Casselman.

ALEXANDER KENNEDY came from Perthshire, Scotland, about 1816, and settled in Indian Lands, Glengarry county. In 1841 he with his family moved to Osgoode. In 1856 his son John moved to Mountain, and settled on lot 21, concession 12. One of his neighbors was Barnabas McCargar.

ROBERT KERR emigrated from County Antrim in 1832, and settled near Cornwall. After remaining there six years, he came to Mountain, settled on lot 12, concession 9, in the vicinity since known as Kerr's Ridge. His family were: Elizabeth (Mrs Agnew), John (who married Eleanor Knox), Robert, Henry, Agnes, Margaret, Jane. Other early settlers on Kerr's Ridge were: John and Brien McGahey, Augustine Dillabough, William Hoy, John Close, William Blain, William McLister, James Stewart. Shanties were of course constructed by each of the early settlers, but the first log-house on Kerr's Ridge was built by John Kerr, who also owned the first stove in the neighborhood. This stove, a great attraction, was brought from Cornwall to Prescott by boat, and from Prescott to Kerr's Ridge over a rude forest trail. The first school at Kerr's Ridge was taught about 60 years ago, in a log shanty which had been vacated by some discontented settler. An early teacher there was Mrs Foxton, from County Wexford, Ireland.

JOHN KEYS came from Ireland, and landed on the front of Matilda June 9, 1830. He soon chose a location in the 8th concession of that township, on what was long known as the Morrison ridge along the present gravel road. His family came to Canada five years later.

JAMES KYLE was one of the very early settlers in the vicinity of North Winchester. His children were Robert, Joseph S., William, John, Agnes (Mrs Smirl), Elizabeth (Mrs James Fraser), Jane (Mrs Jacob Empey), Hessie. The coming of this family to the township was in 1839, when the father and two of the sons came through the woods a tedious march from Crysler to North Winchester. Upon their arrival there they erected a shanty in the woods preparatory to bringing the other members of the family.

SAMUEL KYLE, a native of County Derry, Ireland, and a brother of William Kyle, Morrisburg's pioneer merchant, with whom he came to Canada in 1820, settled in the 6th concession of Williamsburg (Colquhoun).

WILLIAM LANE, who resided in Williamsburg, was of English descent. His father settled early near Dunbar.

ROBERT LARMOUR emigrated from Ireland, and settled in concession 3, township of Matilda, in 1830. He served in the militia at the Battle of the Windmill. Two nephews (Mathew and James) emigrated later to Dundas.

JOHN, HENRY and MICHAEL LOUGHLIN emigrated from County Derry, Ireland, in 1827. They came to Mountain township, and for a couple of years worked for Peter Smith, an old Scotch farmer. Finally they settled on lots 4 and 5, concession 10, Mountain, three miles from the nearest settlement, to which they had been piloted by Mr Smith. Mrs Smith (Electa) was also very kind to them, and furnished them a bag of bread when starting for their new home. There the brothers set to work, built a shanty, and during the first winter cut twelve acres of timber, logged it in the spring, and after a "good burn" planted it in corn. The following autumn the corn was removed, and the field sown to fall wheat, which yielded 40 bushels per acre. About that time two sisters of the family, with their husbands, emigrated to Mountain, and settled on adjoining lots; and soon others from the Emerald Isle followed. The names McCloskey, Bradley, Cassidy, Brown, Hyndman, Hoy, and others, are well associated with the early settlement of North Mountain and adjacent vicinities.

WILLIAM, SAMUEL and JOHN LAVIS emigrated to Canada from the vicinity of Queenstown, Ireland. Each settled in the third concession of Matilda.

JAMES LOCKE was an early settler in central Matilda. His children were James, John, Stephen, Joseph, Sarah (Mrs Isaac Keeler), Hannah (Mrs Frederick Bouck), Rachel (Mrs William Soules), Abby (Mrs Skinner).

JOHN V. LOUCKS was born in the township of Williamsburg, county of Dundas, May 15th, 1796. He was third in descent from Richard Loucks, who came from Saxony in the year 1707.

settling in the town of Manhattan, state of New York, and whose sons Richard, Joseph and Peter espoused the royal cause at the commencement of the American revolution. Joseph and Peter succeeded in reaching Montreal through the woods, after experiencing many privations; from there they joined the regiment commanded by Sir John Johnson, which was called the Royal Regiment of New York, and fought under the old flag throughout the war. Richard, the grandfather of our subject, however, was captured by the Revolutionists, and, upon refusing to join them, was twice fined £20, one of the receipts for which still remains in the possession of the family and reads as follows: "Stonrabey, July 28th, 1779. Received from Richard Loux the fines which was layt aban him the sum of twenty pounts. (Signed) John Deygert." Remaining true to the British colors, he was held prisoner-of-war at Stonrabey, until the end of the hostilities. Previous to the war, Richard and his son William, the father of John W. Loucks, kept a store and owned considerable property in the old Johnson settlement, on the Mohawk river, not far from Albany. They were friends of and on intimate terms with Sir John and Sir William Johnson. When peace was proclaimed in 1783, they came to Canada, and settled in the township of Osnabruck, county of Stormont; William afterwards purchasing land and removing to the township of Williamsburg, Dundas county, where he died in 1863, at the age of 95 years. There our subject, John W. Loucks, was born in May, 1796, and reared a farmer with very few opportunities of acquiring an education. At sixteen, when the second war with the United States broke out, in 1812, he enlisted in the Provincial Light Dragoons, serving under Captain Richard D. Fraser (afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel); was present at the Battle of Crysler's Farm, and saw the first shot fired. With four other troopers he was on picket duty at the ravine at Bushes Hill, about 400 yards from the river, when he saw one of the Canadian Indians, of whom there were about forty stationed near the woods, raise his musket and fire on the advancing Americans. This opened the battle. Mr Loucks was rewarded by the Crown with a silver medal for meritorious conduct. He also took part against the rebellion of 1837-'38, and was in the Battle of the Windmill, at Prescott, November 1838, being ensign in Captain John P. Crysler's company. Later he held a captain's commission in the First Regiment Dundas Militia. Among the official list of names of veterans of the War of 1812 who received an annual pension voted by parliament during the session of 1888 was that of Mr Loucks. From 1846 until 1883 he held the office of clerk of the fifth division court in the united counties of Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry, and was also a justice of the peace. For more than forty years he was a warden of the Church of England. On July 27, 1817, Mr Loucks married Atla, daughter of Dr. John Mosely, of Williamsburg; and they had six children—four sons and two daughters. The eldest son, John William, represented the county of Russell at one time in the Dominion Parliament, and was major and paymaster of the squadron of lancers raised by Judge Jarvis during the rebellion. He lived at Russell, where he owned a flour and a saw mill. Guy, the second son, who lived with his father, held a lieutenant's commission in Captain T. F. Rubridge's company of artillery, formed at the time of the Trent affair. Allan, who is now over 70, resides at the old home, having retired from active life. Mr. Loucks was always true to the principles of his forefathers, being an ardent Loyalist and a firm British subject. He was a Conservative in politics and a warm supporter of the late Sir John A. Macdonald, recording his last vote for the old "chieftain" in 1891 at the age of 95 years; and pointed with pride to the fact of there being one majority at that poll, which vote he claimed as his. We copy the following from "The Canadian Biographical Dictionary of Eminent and Self-made Men" (Ontario Volume), published in 1880, when Mr. Loucks was 83 years of age, and to which we are indebted for much of above sketch: "He is a wonderfully well-preserved man—clear-headed and strong, elastic in body for a man of that number of years, and has always borne a most excellent character. Mr Loucks has a good memory, and his recollections of early times in Canada are full and instructive. He is very communicative, a pleasant talker, and as cordial as a politician when before the people soliciting votes." He was in his 97th year, and the oldest man in the county, when he quietly passed away November 28th, 1892, leaving behind him a legacy of manhood, loyalty and patriotism.

FREDERICK LOUNT settled on lot 8, concession 2, Williamsburg. His children were George F., Catherine, Diana.

ROBERT LOWERY was born in the county of Antrim, Ireland, in the year 1820, and with his parents emigrated to America. Being strangers in a strange land, they experienced many hardships and inconveniences, and finally settled on a small farm in Matilda. Young Robert soon took the lead in clearing the land. Possessed of broad ambition, he launched into commercial and political life, and in each attained a fair measure of success. He was clear-headed in his calculations and shrewd in the execution of his plans. He died in April 1865.

ALEXANDER MACDONELL, a U. E. Loyalist, whose wife was Jennett Munro, resided near New York City when the revolutionary war broke out. He settled in Matilda.

MOSES MACPHERSON, a native of Scotland, married Ann McMartin on June 22, 1819. Early in the 20's they came to Canada, and settled in Williamsburg township. Their children were: Alexander, born 1820, and Hugh, born 1823.

THOMAS, GEORGE and JOHN MARCELLUS, three brothers, were the original members of that name to settle in Dundas, Thomas being the oldest. Their descendants are now numerous throughout the county.

THOMAS MARSHALL came from Ireland in 1836, and settled in Mountain township.

PETER MCINTOSH experienced the toils of bush life in Williamsburg township. His children included Joseph, William, Conrad, Christina, James, Isaac, Eliza, Hannah.

JOHN MCCONNELL, a native of Ireland, came to Winchester in 1850 and settled on lot 23, concession 10. His sons were Thomas, Charles, Alexander, William, James, Robert.

HUGH MCCARGAR was born of Irish descent in the township of South Gower about 1812, and when a young man moved to Mountain, where he resided until his death, about thirty years ago. He was highly respected; and for many years was a justice of the peace.

JOHN MCINTOSH, born August 15, 1777, married Hannah Doran; their children being Lewis, David, Sally, Allen (a veteran of 1838), Margaret, Sophia, Fanny, John, Charlotte, and Alexander. Our subject was a farmer, living with his father in the valley of the Mohawk river. In 1801 he came to Canada, bought a farm along the St. Lawrence, a short distance west of the present Matilda gravel road. He later exchanged with Edmund Doran for the west half of lot 9, concession 5, Matilda, where he built a shanty and moved his family. At that time the road to the front was a circuitous track marked through the woods along the ridges. The first gospel ordinances in the vicinity were conducted by the venerable Mr Sawyer, in the house of Mr McIntosh, who also gave a portion of his house for a school-room during one winter before the erection of the historic log school-house there.

JAMES MCGUIRE, who after coming to Canada did garrison duty at Quebec, and later served as a farm laborer in the vicinity of North Williamsburg, possessed military distinction, being one of the noble six hundred to execute that fatal "Charge of the Light Brigade." From the home government he received a pension. His remains occupy an unmarked tomb in the cemetery at North Williamsburg.

NEIL MCINTYRE came from Argyleshire, Scotland, in 1817. After remaining three years near Martintown, Glengarry county, he removed to Mountain township, and settled on lot 4, concession 3. His family were: James, John, Malcolm, Donald, Margaret (Mrs McDiarmid), Jane (Mrs McGregor), Isabel (Mrs Keenan). His son John often related of walking to Prescott to attend divine service. On one occasion Rev. Dr. Boyd preached at South Gower; and, a tug of his harness being broken, Mr McIntyre gave him his ox-gad, which was made fast to the harness, to take the place of the broken tug; and thus the reverend doctor was enabled to return to Prescott.

DANIEL, MICHAEL and DENNIS MCMAHON, also JAMES, JOHN and WILLIAM O'BRIEN, were early settlers in Winchester township.

DANIEL MCMILLAN emigrated from Ireland to Williamsburg township, Dundas county, previous to 1830, and settled on lot 19, concession 7, where he made the first clearing. His

brother David came out in 1837, and settled on lot 13, concession 8, of that township.

ARCHIBALD MCPHAIL, born in Perthshire, Scotland, in 1802, came with his wife to Canada in 1828, and settled near Carleton Place. In 1850 they came to Mountain, and located on lot 15, concession 12, which they purchased from Thomas Campbell, who also owned 700 acres in Osgoode township. Mr McPhail's family consisted of two sons and two daughters. The sons were John and D. P., the latter now residing on the old homestead lot. When they came to Mountain the most primitive conditions prevailed. The road between Mountain and Osgoode was yet unopened, and was even covered with heavy standing timber. To the west, their nearest neighbor was Hezekiah Clark, while to the east no settlement was effected for a considerable distance.

JAMES MCSHANE, a native of County Derry, Ireland, came to Canada in 1851, and during his first summer here he "wrought" on the macadamized road then being constructed between Spencerville and Prescott. The following year he settled on the rear of lot 32, concession 6, Matilda.

CHRISTOPHER MERCKLE (Merkley) was born in Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Germany, in 1695. His son, Henry Merkley, was born on the Atlantic Ocean, in 1730. Henry was afterwards a U. E. Loyalist, and in the flight of himself and family to Canada his son Jacob was born at Garden Island, opposite Kingston, in 1773. Jacob's children were Jacob J, Michael, Christopher, Henry, Adam, Mary, Betsey (Mrs Marselis), Eva. One of these children (Jacob J.) married Elizabeth Casselman, and settled west of North Williamsburg. Near his farm was a settlement of Caughnawaga Indians; and soon the place was designated "Caughnawaga," while Mr Merkley, being perhaps the most prominent and influential man in the district, became commonly known as "Caughnawaga Jake."

DAVID and ALLEN MELVIN were perhaps the earliest settlers in the vicinity now known as the Melvin settlement, Winchester township.

COL. GEORGE MERKLEY, born June 20th, 1786, died April 21, 1866, was one of the first white children born in the county. In the war of 1812 he faithfully served as captain of a volunteer company, and in 1837-8, as colonel of the Second Dundas Militia. He was among the first commissioners appointed by the Crown to try civil cases. About 1825 he built the stage-house at Stata's Bay, and after a while sold it to the stage proprietors. At the time of his death, Mr Merkley was the oldest native in the county.

HENRY G. MERKLEY, born July 7, 1812, was a son of the late George Merkley and grandson of Major Merkley, a U. E. L. who settled early on the land in Morrisburg upon which the homestead still stands. Henry G. was a lieutenant during the rebellion of 1837-8, and when the Dundas militia was called out upon active service he was appointed quartermaster of the regiment. In education he always took an active interest, and for nearly a quarter of a century served as a member of the Morrisburg Board of Education. A strong Conservative in politics, he was the candidate of that party for the Commons in 1874, but was defeated by the late William Gibson. In early life he learned the hatter's trade, which he followed for some years; and in 1840 opened a general store. In 1841 he married Clara Flagg, daughter of the late John Flagg, of Matilda. For many years he owned and managed a general lumber and milling business at Inkerman, and afterwards built the factory at Morrisburg at present owned by his son, A. H. Merkley.

JAMES MULLIN, born in County Armagh, Ireland, in 1822, settled in Matilda. He married Nancy Cooper. He was a plain, outspoken son of Erin: was employed during the construction of the Williamsburg canals, and could thus relate much of interest relative to life in the vicinity of Flagg's Bay.

GEORGE MULLOY, a native of Castlebar, County Mayo, Ireland, emigrated to Mountain township, Dundas county, and settled on lot 21, concession 7. In public life he played an active part; was reeve of Mountain for 12 years, and was also a prominent advocate of L. O. L. principles. His family consisted of fifteen children. Mr Mulloy died in March, 1888.

WILLIAM MUNRO, son of John Munro, was born in Matilda in 1804. In 1833, he came to Winchester, one of the pioneer settlers in the township, and hewed out a home on lot 16, concession 3.

EARLY SETTLERS IN MATILDA.

Gabriel Turner, 2 Mrs. James Stamp, 3 Simon Johnston, 4 Mrs. Hugh Corker, 5 George Serviss, 6 Mrs. Robert Redmond, 7 John Flagg, 8 Mrs. John Gilmer, 9 Samuel Shaver, 10 Mrs. Wm. Elliott, 11 E. H. McIntosh, 12 Mrs. Samuel Steacy, 13 Peter Roberts, 14 Mrs. John Barkley, 15 Wm. Bush, 16 Mrs. Wm. Johnston, 17 David McIntosh, 18 Mrs. Wm. Waddell, 19 John Hess, 20 Mrs. Everet Barclay, 21 Jacob C. Hanes, 22 Mrs. Henry Vanallen, 23 James Haggerty, 24 Mrs. James Beil, 25 Jacob Brouse, 26 Mrs. George Glover, 27 Thomas Johnston, 28 Mrs Edward Shaver, 29 Andrew Flett, 30 Mathew Coons, 31 Mrs. Thomas Smyth, 32 James English, 33 Mrs. Jacob Coons, 34 Charles McIntosh, 35 Allen McIntosh, 36 John Gilson, 37 Rev Wm. Johnston, 38 Philip Carman, 39 Wm. Elliot, 40 Robt. Larmour, 41 Mrs. David Bell, 42 David Bell, 43 Jeremiah Tuttle, 44 John Thompson, 45 Martin Houlahan, 46 Jacob Hess, 47 Harry Hare, 48 Zepher Skinner, 49 Wm. Errington, 50 Daniel Carman, 51 Wm. Binion, 52 Wm. Banford, 53 John Parlow, 54 Mrs. John Parlow, 55 John Harkness, 56 David Robertson, 57 John Gilmer,

ALEXANDER MUNRO and wife came from Inverary, Argyleshire, and settled on lot 14, concession 4, Matilda. Their children were William, John, Jennie, Catherine (Mrs John Rose), Isabella, Mary Ann.

JOSEPH MILLER'S family were Alexander, Joseph, James, William, Robert, Ellen (Mrs Sherwood).

JOHN MIDDAGH, a U. E. Loyalist, settled in the front of Matilda. His family consisted of three sons and three daughters. His son John settled in Mountain township, while Henry settled on lot 1, concession 2, Winchester.

EDWARD MORROW, born in County Sligo, Ireland, in 1825, came to Canada at the age of eighteen. He was accompanied by one sister and several brothers. They settled near the site of South Mountain village.

THOMAS MOFFAT was a native of Moffat, Dumfrieshire, Scotland, and with his wife and one child emigrated to Canada in 1842. After remaining in Montreal for a few months, he came to Morrisburg, where he worked a farm for the late Jesse W. Rose. In 1850 he removed to Winchester township, and was one of the early settlers in the Morewood vicinity. In politics he was a Liberal and in religion a Presbyterian, being for many years an elder in the church.

BARNEY NETTLETON was an early settler at what is now Suffel's Station, along the C. P. R., in Mountain township.

ADAM NUDELL, of German descent, settled on the rear of lots 5 and 6, concession 1, Williamsburg. His children were Adam, Thomas, Nancy (Mrs Abram Cook), Dolly, Betsey.

MICHAEL O'SHAUGHNESSY emigrated from Ireland, and settled in the township of Williamsburg.

JAMES BARKER, a native of Ireland, settled on Maple Ridge, Winchester township.

JAMES PAGE was born in Sussex county, England, in April 1767, and died in May 1890, his age being thus one hundred and twenty-three years. At the age of 14 he ran away to sea, and was under fire at the destruction of the Danish fleet at Copenhagen, and also fought under Nelson off Trafalgar in 1805. For many years our subject lived near Bouck's Hill, his place of residence being yet well known as "Page's Corner." In 1838 he walked to Prescott, and served his country until the close of hostilities. It was claimed that before his death he was the oldest survivor of Nelson's followers in the world, an honor which Dundas can worthily attribute to one of her citizens. Being of humble circumstances, no gorgeous panoply of riches and honor enveloped the bier of poor "Jamie," no martial cloak surrounded him. This memoir has been gleaned from an article from the pen of the late Patrick Jordan, of Cannaught, which concludes thus:—

The deeds of our heroes and valor done
Are recorded on every page.
Think of Nelson's battle fought and won,
And remember brave old Jamie Page.

ROBERT PATRICK emigrated from Ireland, and settled in the rear of Matilda.

WILLIAM PATTERSON was born in Scotland, and came to Canada about 1820. When coming to this country, he remained in Matilda for a time before settling on lot 1, concession 3, Winchester, which he purchased from Dr. Wylie. Mrs Patterson was Margaret Barrigar, a daughter of Walter Barrigar, their family consisting of eleven children. In early days their shopping was done at the store of Henry Stearns, Mariatown.

JAMES PAUL settled on lot 34, concession 1, Matilda. He married Catherine Clark, a daughter of the pioneer school teacher of Dundas.

JOSEPH PAYNE, a Matilda settler, married Mary Foster. Their family consisted of Jonathan, Joseph, William, John, Moses, James, Rachel (Mrs Thomas Botfield), Emeline, Nancy, Mary Ann.

NICHOLAS POWERS was a pioneer settler east of what is now Cass Bridge, Winchester township. A son of his was drowned in the Nation River.

PETER PRUNER was a resident of Scoharie before emigrating to Williamsburg township. He was a U. E. L.; was a volunteer during the war of 1812-14, being present at the taking of Ogdensburg and the defeat of the Americans at Crysler's Farm.

WILLIAM QUART came from County Down, Ireland, and settled on lot 4, concession 6, Winchester township. His wife was Dorothy Maria Irving, also a native of Ireland. Their family consisted of four sons.

DAVID RAE was born in Dumfrieshire, Scotland, in 1821, and when a mere lad emigrated with his parents to Canada, settling in Glengarry county. He served in the Glengarry militia, and bore arms during the stirring times of 1837-8. He subsequently removed to Winchester township; was reeve there for several years, and was warden of these counties in 1870. In religion he was a Presbyterian, and in politics a Conservative. His wife was Jennie Carlyle.

ROBERT REDMOND married Lucy Chatterson, and settled in concession 3, Matilda.

MARCUS REDMOND, a U. E. Loyalist, was born in 1797, died in 1889. At the age of fifteen he joined the active militia, and saw service at Crysler's Farm and later at the "Windmill."

WILLIAM REID was a native of County Antrim, Ireland. One of his sons, Samuel, married Nancy Martin, who came from County Derry, Ireland. Mrs (Samuel) Reid, who still survives, pathetically tells of the long ocean voyage of seven weeks; of the trip from Montreal to Prescott in open boats; and of pioneer life in Mountain. Other early residents in the vicinity of Reid's Mills were John Gafney, Laurence Fitzpatrick, and Joseph Taylor.

WILLIAM JOHN RIDLEY was born in London, England, in 1818. When about 21 years of age he came to Canada, and subsequently settled in Mountain township, Dundas county. From that time until his death in 1896, Mr Ridley took a very active part in educational matters, and was deeply interested in all issues pertaining to the welfare of this county. He taught school for twenty years; was superintendent of schools for some time, and for forty-two years was clerk of the court for the township of Mountain. In religion he was a member of the Church of England, and in politics a Conservative.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM RILEY, of the Second English Artillery, came to Canada in 1818, and did garrison duty in Quebec City for two years. He had served fifteen years in the Arsenal School at Woolwich, England, being tutor in that institution for three years. In the Peninsular War he was wounded while serving under Sir John Moore, and was present at the burial of that distinguished warrior on the ramparts of Corunna. Tiring of military life, he became financial agent of Sir William Johnson, and later came to Dundas and secured a government allotment of 200 acres in concession 6, Winchester township, and 200 acres west of Dunbar, Williamsburg township. The latter, now known as the Marcellis property, he exchanged for a tract of land east of North Williamsburg. Before leaving England he married Martha, widow of the late Thomas Lane, and grandmother of Squire Lane, of North Williamsburg. Captain Riley died June 9, 1844, and is buried at North Williamsburg.

GEORGE ROBERTSON settled in the vicinity of Cornwall. His children were Samuel, George, David, James, Mrs Scarboro, Mrs John Doran. Two of the sons, Samuel and David, settled along the St. Lawrence in Matilda.

ROBERT ROBINSON came from County Antrim, Ireland, during the forties. He worked in the Hyndman settlement for a while before settling on the east half of lot 22, concession 7, Mountain. His father, John Robinson, soon afterwards came out, and located in the 8th concession of Mountain. The children of John Robinson were: Robert, Arthur, John, Samuel, Joseph, Charles, Edward, Thomas, George, James, Elizabeth (Mrs Thomas Smith), Martha (Mrs Joseph Smith).

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER ROSE was born in Schoharie county, N. Y., in 1769, and died in 1835. When about three or four years of age he was captured by the Indians and adopted by a chief of the tribe. After the death of the chief, the Indians sold him to a blacksmith near Niagara for a bottle of rum. Young Rose soon escaped from his new master, and joined the King's army as a drummer boy. He later came to Canada, a U. E. Loyalist, and secured land near the site of the then future Morrisburg. He was twice married. The children of his first fam-

EARLY SETTLERS IN WINCHESTER TOWNSHIP.

1 Andrew Allison, 2 Wm. Quart, 3 Mrs. John McConnell, 4 Alexander Campbell, 5 James Hughes, 6 David Melvin, 7 Francis Elliot, 8 Mrs. Andrew D. Summers, 9 Wm. Hamilton, 10 Mrs. (Rev.) Myers (Matilda), 11 C. J. Fox, 12 George Johnston, 13 Thomas Moffat, 14 Isaac Erratt, 15 Wm. Shaver, 16 Wm. Faith, 17 Mrs. Daniel McDougall, 18 John Glasgow, 19 Joseph Johnston, 20 Henry Middagh, 21 Solomon Render, 22 John Alford, 23 James Fraser, 24 Jos. S. Kyle, 25 Mrs. Geo. Merkley, 26 Cephrenus Schwerdfeger, 27 Joseph McIntosh, 28, David Rae, 29 John Christie, 30 Rufus Earle, 31 Chas. T. Casselman, 32 Thomas Fulton, 33 Jeremiah Marselis, 34 W. J. Countryman, 35 Robt. McGregor, 36 Joseph Hamilton, 37 Rev. W. H. Williams (Matilda), 38 Mrs. Wm. Hepburn, 39 John A Shaver, 40 John Erratt, 41 John F. Hunter, 42 Thos. E. Coulthart, 43 Simon Bogart, 44 Alexander McConnell, 45 Mrs. David Rae, 46 Mrs. Jos. S. Kyle, 47 Mrs. J. Alford, 48 Mrs. James Fraser.

ily were: Samuel, Barney, Sybil, Lydia, Huldah; those of his second family: Hugh, William, Jesse, Charles, James, Robert, Isaac N., Elizabeth, Harriet. John Rose, a brother of Alexander Rose, was born in 1761. After the close of the Revolutionary War he settled in Matilda, and married Catharine Munro; their children were Hugh, Isabella (Mrs Morris Beckstead), Jennie (Mrs David Brown), Mary, Phœbe (Mrs Rev. W.H. Williams), Alexander, Reuben, Charles C., Ann, Catherine, Lydia.

JOHN RYLANCE came to Matilda in the early sixties.

JAMES SARGEANT, who settled in Williamsburg, had two sons, Thomas and John, and two daughters, Sarah and Barbara.

PETER SADDLEMYER, who came to Canada in 1837, was of German descent. In 1755 two boys, George and John Saddlemyer, came to Philadelphia. John married Ursula Bassler, a quaint Dutch lady. The parents of Peter Saddlemyer were Frederick and Nancy. Peter settled in the township of Williamsburg, and soon afterwards married Eliza Beckstead. Katie, a sister of Peter, married Harry VanAllen, and settled in Dundas county in 1833. Betsey, another sister, married Jacob Beckstead in 1820, and moved to Dundas in 1828. Three years afterwards they bought the land now owned by their son Peter. They made a small clearing, and built a shanty; but having no money with which to buy stock or seed they went to one Mackintosh and bought a cow, and to Joaquin Barkley and bought some seed grain on credit. From small beginnings they, however, prospered.

JOHN SAVOR was a Matilda settler. His family were: Jacob, John, Hannah, Esther, Mary, Betsey, Catharine (Mrs Captain George Drummond), Nancy, Margaret.

DANIEL SCHELL, of German descent, located in the vicinity of North Williamsburg.

PHILIP AND JOHN SERVISS came from the Mohawk Valley, and settled in Matilda. The children of John Serviss were: George, Betsey, Levi, Margaret, Nicholas, John, Lavina, William, Mary, Philip.

WILLIAM SHAVER was of U. E. Loyalist descent. In 1836 he moved to Winchester Springs vicinity, then an unbroken forest; but he lived to see that wilderness "blossom as the rose." Mr Shaver's home was for many years a shelter for the pioneer Methodist preachers.

ANDREW SIPES, an early settler of Matilda township, was born 1761; his wife was Mary Middaugh. Their family consisted of Sarah (Mrs Grant), Mary (Mrs Dillabough), Dinah (Mrs David Robertson), Cornelia (Mrs Samuel Robertson), Jacob, Hannah (Mrs Rose), John, Eva (Mrs Samuel Rose), Catharine (Mrs Rose), Elizabeth (Mrs Munro), Andrew, George, Peter, Charlotte (Mrs James Smyth).

ZOPHER SKINNER settled along the St. Lawrence in Matilda. His wife was Abbey Locke. Their children were: James, Ormand, Joseph, Samuel, Charles, William, Mrs McGrillith, Mrs George W. Brouse, Mrs Breckenridge, Sarah.

WILLIAM T. SLATER, colonel during the war of 1812, was a very early settler in the vicinity of Inkerman. He drew 400 acres of land, an area equal to that which he had abandoned in the United States, rather than turn against the "Old Flag." His family were: John, David, James, Mary, Margaret. Other early settlers in the vicinity were Robert Parker, Robert Mullin, David Mulloy, James Little.

JAMES SMYTH, a native of Tyrone county, Ireland, came to Canada with his family in 1831; settled at first in Oznabruck township, but later came to Matilda and settled on lot 6, concession 3. His sons were: James, George, William, Robert, Alexander.

THOMAS SMITH, who settled early on lot 22, concession 7, Mountain, was a native of County Antrim, Ireland. In religion he was a Presbyterian and in politics a Conservative.

THOMAS SMYTH and wife, Mary Holmes, with their family emigrated from Ireland about 1830. They remained for a few years at Farran's Point before coming to Matilda, where they settled on lot 5, concession 3. Their family were: Oliver, Eliza (Mrs Hugh Carter), Lucy (Mrs Michael McLaughlin), Matilda (Mrs Thomas Marselis), Margaret (Mrs George Morris.)

WILLIAM SMITH, an early settler of Pleasant Valley, Matilda, is said to have owned the first wagon in that vicinity.

JILES STAMP came to Matilda and settled on lot 19, in the second concession.

JOHANN WILHELM STRADER emigrated from Germany to the state of New York, and later came to Canada a U. E. Loyalist, settling in concession 2, Matilda township. His children were: Jacob, William, Henry, John, Sophia, Elizabeth, Dorothy, Mary, Hannah, Catherine. Of these children (Captain) John Strader was born June 15, 1787, and died the latter part of June, 1888. His children were Simon, George, William, Solomon, David, Gorden, Alex., Lucinda (Mrs Barclay); only two of these (Gorden and Lucinda) survive. Captain Strader's longevity was remarkable. On the hundredth anniversary of his birth he spent the day at Iroquois, and while there sat for a photo, which is reproduced in this volume; and also when a centenarian he framed a barn. He was a veteran of the war of 1812-14; was present at the battle of Crysler's Farm in November, 1813, and at the Windmill action in 1838.

SAMUEL STEACY originally resided in the state of Vermont. His sons were Harry, John, Charles, and William.

GEORGE SUFFEL, a native of Yorkshire, England, came to Canada, and lived in the township of Augusta for about twenty years. In 1850 he came to Mountain, and settled on lot 18 concession 5. His brother John also settled in Mountain.

ANDREW SUMMERS with his family came to Winchester township about 1832, and settled on lot 5, concession 5. The ancestors of our subject were U. E. Loyalists from the vicinity of Philadelphia. Andrew Summers married Chrestianne Shaver. They made their way into the forests of Winchester by means of ox-team and ox-cart, the journey from Aultsville occupying four days.

GEORGE and JOHN THOMPSON emigrated from Paisley, and subsequently settled in Matilda.

WILLIAM THOM, born in County Derry, Ireland, settled in the rear of Mountain, in 1857.

WILLIAM HENRY THORPE, who died in concession 7, Matilda, thirty-two years ago, was born in the county of Wexford, Ireland. At the breaking out of the Irish rebellion of 1798 he was in his seventh year; but the heart-rending scenes of that period of bloodshed were vividly remembered by him. Among others was the death of his parents: his mother being shot while nursing a baby at her breast, and his father also succumbed to the fatal bullet. Being left an orphan, our subject was cared for in the British army camp; later he was taken to England; and at the breaking out of the War of 1812 came to Canada. History tells us that along the disturbed frontier British soldiers, one for each mile, were placed on guard; and among these Mr Thorpe was numbered. He took an active part in several engagements, among others Chippewa, where he was wounded in the chin and hand. At the close of hostilities he received his discharge at Montreal, came to the township of Williamsburg, where he married Christy Ann, daughter of Frederick Bouck, their family consisting of three girls and four boys. Only two of these, William F. and James (each of Matilda township), survive. In religion our subject was a Methodist, and in politics a Conservative.

ANDREW TIMMINS, a native of Ireland, settled in Lower Canada for a time, but in the early fifties moved to the 5th concession of Mountain township. His family consisted of eleven children. The oldest son, John, settled in Mountain township, while Andrew located in Winchester.

ROBERT TOYE, born in Ireland in 1824, came to Canada when quite young. He taught school for a brief interval, and then settled on a farm in the 8th concession of Matilda (Toye's Hill). His superior education and ability soon marked him a local leader. In municipal politics he was prominent, being for some time reeve of Matilda. He was lockmaster at the head of the Williamsburg canal for a term of years, until his superannuation. In religion he was a Presbyterian, and in politics a Conservative.

JEREMIAH TUTTLE, a U. E. Loyalist, came from Connecticut, U. S. A. He received 100 acres of land in concession 1, and 300 acres in concession 4, Matilda. His family were: Elijah, Elanson, Jeremiah, John, Reuben, Fanny (Mrs John Flagg), Julia (Mrs John Parlow), Mrs Horace Powell, Mrs James Nettleton, Mrs William Bowen.

EARLY SETTLERS IN MOUNTAIN.

1 Thomas Smith, 2 Samuel Hyndman, 3 John Laughlin, 4 James Loucks, 5 Mrs. Geo. Suffel, 6 John McCargar, 7 John Allen, 8 James McFadden, 9 Mrs. James McFadden, 10 Samuel Rose, 11 Geo. Suffel, 12 Mrs. Peter Bowen, 13 Wm. Thompson, 14 Mrs. Samuel Reid, 15 Donald McIntyre, 16 John J. Merkley, 17 Peter McSweeney, 18 Mrs. Andrew Timmins, 19 George Mulloy, 20 A. J. Corrigan, 21 John Middagh, 22 Joseph Hyndman, 23 Alexander Clark, 24 Mrs. John Kerr, 25 Hugh Beggs, 26 D. W. Christie, 27 John McIntyre, 28 Robert Cumming, 29 Archibald McPhail, 30 John Suffel, 31 Mrs. John Suffel, 32 Wm. Jones, 33 Mrs. Wm. Jones, 34 John Brown, 35 Mrs. John Brown, 36 Wm. Ridley, 37 Thos. Stewart.

EARLY SETTLERS IN MATILDA.

38 Richard Hanes, 39 Mrs. Charles Johnson, 40 Wm. S. Dodge, 41 Mrs. Wm. S. Dodge, 42 David Bouck, 43 David Christie, 44 Mrs. Thomas Johnston, 45 Alexander Rose, 46 John Tousaw, 47 John Marsells, 48 Nicholas Hanson, 49 Peter Bowen, 50 Mrs. Samuel Robertson, 51 John Hamilton, 52 Samuel Cooper, 53 John J. Feader, 54 Geo. Kennedy, 55 David Hamilton, 56 Peter Carman, 57 Daniel Bowen.

JOHN VANCAMP settled in the front of Matilda, not far from the western boundary of the township. His sons were Peter, John, and Elijah.

THOMAS WALTER was a native of County Tipperary, Ireland. He bought lot 19, concession 7, Mountain, from James Glasford, walking to Brockville to make the purchase. Other early settlers in surrounding vicinities were: William King, Joseph Miller, James S. Johnston, Thomas and Robert Veitch.

ANTHONY WALLACE was an early Matilda settler. His family consisted of Peter, Nicholas, Mary, Hester, Amanda. The children of John Wallace were: Anthony, David, Daniel, John, Solomon, Catharine, Elizabeth.

PETER WEAVER was a pioneer of Williamsburg township. His children were: Betsey, George, John, Frederick, Jacob, William, Simon, Catharine, Christiana, Nancy.

GEORGE WEBB, a native of England, lived at the Long Sault for a time before settling at Winchester Springs,

The WELLS families are of American-Dutch descent. The original settler of this name in Dundas located in the Nudell Bush vicinity. His sons were John, Henry, George, and Cornelius.

PETER WHITTEKER settled in concession 4, Williamsburg. His children were Barney, Peter, John, Herman, James, George, Margaret (Mrs Henry Dauley), Catherine (Mrs John Plantz), Mary (Mrs Jacob Merkley), Nancy.

JOHN M. WILLARD, a resident of Vermont, came to Montreal, and later to Williamsburg. His wife was Elizabeth Pickle.

WILLIAM WORKMAN, a native of County Down, Ireland, emigrated to the township of South Gower, Grenville county. His family consisted of two sons and two daughters. William, one of the sons, settled on lot 1, concession 2, Mountain township.

ROBERT WRIGHT, a resident of Matilda, was a native of Ireland.

JEREMIAH ZERON, a native of Oznabruck, Stormont county, settled in concession 2, Matilda, about 1851.

ADDENDUM

SINCE the compilation of this volume in 1904, many events have transpired which merit our attention. At this very late hour, we are, by special arrangement with our publishers, enabled to make brief reference to some of these.

ONTARIO'S PREMIER

Many eminent men have gone forth from this historic county to do honor to themselves and their country ; but never before has the First Minister of this fair Province been a native resident of Dundas. The 25th of January, 1905, was a day memorable in the history of Provincial politics, resulting as it did in the election of Hon. J. P. Whitney, K. C., as Premier of Ontario. The honor achieved by Mr Whitney is but another milestone not only in the history of this Province but in the annals of the memorable old county of Dundas. A biographical sketch of the Premier appears elsewhere in this volume. (See page 220.)

ICE-JAM ON THE ST. LAWRENCE

On several occasions in the history of the St. Lawrence (but particularly in the spring of 1887) the river has risen rapidly in the vicinity of Morrisburg, caused by an ice jam some miles to the east; but the extension of such a jam to Morrisburg in February, 1905, is an unprecedented occurrence in the written records of the old river. During the presence of the recent jam it was used as a public driveway between Morrisburg and Waddington; hundreds of people crossed, loads of coal, etc., were taken from one town to the other,—a scene, the most unique and unexpected ever witnessed there.

ICE BRIDGE AT MORRISBURG IN FEBRUARY, 1905.
Arrows mark road travelled between Waddington and Morrisburg.
(Taken from Pump House.)

(Photo I. Beckstead.)

APPENDIX B

THE FIRST FAMILIES

THE following list supplies information relative to the original patentees of the land in Dundas. The major part of the list was secured from the County Registry office, but in the case of a number of lots, for which no patent was found there, search was made at the Department of Crown Lands, Toronto. In this latter instance, the Assistant Commissioner in his letter says: "I have had the old register examined, and find that there are some of these lots which it is impossible to decide when or to whom the the patents were issued." Such lots have been omitted from this list. Again, in several cases the patent embraces only a portion of the lot. The spellings are given as they occur in the entries.

TOWNSHIP OF MATILDA

CONCESSION I

Lot A	Jesse Wright, 49 acres	1807
1	Hon. Capt. John Munro, all	1793
2	" " " " all	1793
3	H. Waggoner and Jacob Shiers, all	1797
4	George Collison	1797
4	Allen Patterson, w½	1802
5	Robert and John Glassford, all	1797
6	Corp. Jacob Vanallen, all	1797
7	Henry Munro, all	1817
8	James McDonell, w½	1898
8	Henry Munro, e½	1818
9	John Middagh, w½	1803
9	Stephen Meddouch, e½	1807
10	Samuel Robertson, e½	1826
10	Isaac Keeler, w½	1850
11	Henry Baker / Jacob Hanes, all	1802
12	Florence McCarty / William McCormick, all	1803
Lot 13	Mary Shaver, all	1803
14	Philip Shaver sen., e½	1803
14	Uriah Brown, w½	1807
15	Adam Shaffer / John Shaffer	1797
16	Barnard Frederick, all	1798
17	Adam and Edward Foster, all	1798
18	Conrad Shaver, all	1803
Centre Commons.	Prot. Epis. Church, all	1834
Lot 19	Michael Ault, e½	1807
19	Everhart Ault, w½	1807
20	John Meddaugh, e½	1798
20	Michael Ault, w½	1808
21	George Brouse, w½	1800
21	Joseph Brouse, e½	1804
22	William Loucks, w½	1801
22	Peter and Eliza Brouse	1797
23	Jacob Coons, e½	1803
23	Peter Murray, w½	1819
24	Martin Walter, all	1806

Between 24 & 25. Jacob Carman, all 1803
25 John Servis, w½ 1801
25 James Noel, e½ 1796
26 Jeremiah and Jacob Deering, all ... 1797
27 Lucas Feader, all 1797
28 Jasper Coon 1797
28 David Doring 1798
29 Jacob Vancamp, all 1802
30 Martin Walliser } all 1797
30 Anthony Walliser }
31 William Fraser, all 1803
32 John Shaver, w½ 1802
32 William Fraser, e½ 1803
33 Corp'l Shaver } all 1797
33 Corp'l John Crouse }
34 Donald Clark, w½ 1807
34 Adam Nicholas Shaver, e½ 1807
35 John Savor } all 1797
35 Lanord Morden }
36 Allen McDonell, all 1802
37 Allen McDonell, all 1802
Western Commons. David Froom, r½ 1839

SECOND RANGE, CON. I, MATILDA

A or 25 John Shaver, w½ 1802
A or 25 John Vancamp, e½ 1797
B or 26 Jacob Coons } all 1803
B or 26 Michael Carman }
C or 27 Timothy O'Bryan 1797
C or 27 George Carman, e½ 1802
C or 27 John Service, w½ 1803
D or 28 Elizabeth Baird, e½ 1840
D or 28 John Streader, w½ 1836
E or 29 Martin Dillibock, all 1798
F or 30 Anthony Wallaser jr, all 1797
G or 31 William Fraser, all 1803
H or 32 William Fraser, e½ 1803
H or 32 Lieut. William Fraser, w½ 1803
I or 33 Corp'l Shaver } all 1797
I or 33 Corp'l Peter Crouse }
K or 34 George Mine, w½ 1797
L or 35 Caster Shaffer 1802
L or 35 Jacob and John Savor 1830
L or 35 James McDonell, w½ 1840
M or 36 Allen McDonell, all 1802
N or 37 Allen McDonell 1802

CONCESSION II, MATILDA

Lot 1 Jacob G. Bedsted, e½ 1846
1 Jacob J. Bedsted 1839
2 Abraham Vanallen, east. bound 1875
3 Abraham Vanallen, w½ 1864
B James Doran, s pt 134 ac 1855
B Daniel Cryan, n pt 28 ac 1855
4 Capt. George Thompson } all 1797
4 Frederick Van Small }
5 Henry and Cornelius Munro, all 1797
Lot 6 John and William Johnson Munro, all 1797
7 Henry Munro, all 1817
8 Capt. John Munroe and family, all .. 1793
9 Allen Patterson, e½ 1796
9 George Johnston, w½ 1807
10 Abraham Bowman, e½ 1829
10 Alexander McDoneil, w½ 1853
11 John Strader, e½ 1818
11 Joseph Wait, w½ 1797
12 Philip Shaver sen., w½ 1800
12 George Boucke, e½ 1853
13 Mary Shaver, all 1801
14 Allen Paterson, w½ 1804
14 John Foster, e½ 1804
15 John McArthur, e½ 1804
15 Jacob P. Shaver w½ 1816
16 Dennis Courtney } all 1798
16 Jonn Palmer }
17 Jacob Vanallen, w½ 1802
17 William Fraser et al, e½ 1797
18 Elizabeth Baird et al, w½ 1840
18 Susannah Putney et al, e½ 1840
19 Simon Schrider, w½ 1797
19 Henry Whitner, e½ 1797
20 William Backster, all 1803
21 Adam Baker, e½ 1797
21 Peter Shaver, w½ 1853
22 William Loucks, w½ 1801
22 Daniel Clarke 1797
23 Archibald Scott, e½ 1797
23 George Gailinger, w½ 1837
24 Roger Wood, w½ 1797
24 Capt. John Ashburn, e½ 1797
25 Adam Bowers } all 1797
25 George Shaffer }
26 Joshua Losee, all 1802
27 Henry Fisher, e½ 1816
27 Mary Servis, w½ 1816
28 Archibald Scott, e½ 1797
28 Martin Steely, w½ 1797
29 Peter Vancamp, all 1802
30 Jacob Vancamp, all 1802
31 Jacob Vancamp, all 1802
32 Thomas Fraser, all 1804
33 Andrew Sypes, e½ 1805
34 George Donaldson, w½ 1858
34 Peter Walliser, e½ 1864
35 John McCarty, e½ 1874
35 Robert Bare, w½ 1874
36 Henry Hare, e½ 1874
37 Allen McDonell, all 1802

CONCESSION III, MATILDA

Lot 1 Abraham Vanallen, w¼ 1845

Lot 2 Abraham Vanallen, all.....1845
3 John McCarty, all.....1808
4 Michael Phillibere, e½.....1797
5 Jacob Eligh, all.....1803
6 Philip Mount, all.....1797
7 Philip Mount, all.....1797
8 Capt. John Munro's family, all.....1793
9 Allen Paterson.....1796
9 William Fraser jun.....1797
10 George Kintner, all.....1803
11 Michael Ault, all.....1797
12 Jacob Eligh, all.....1803
13 William Chewett, all.....1797
14 William Chewett, all.....1797
15 John Dorne, all.....1800
16 Jacob Dorin, all.....1797
17 Robert Redmond, all.....1810
18 Robert Redmond, all.....1840
Centre Commons. Prot. Epis. Church, all.1834
Lot 19 Abraham Scott, all.....1797
20 Lewis Grant, w½.....1803
20 John Younge, e½.....1804
21 Courod and Philip Shaver, all.....1798
22 William Stanford, e½.....1824
23 Michael Carman, all.....1797
24 Roger Wood, w½.....1797
24 Capt. John Ashburn, e½.....1797
25 Hon. Richard Duncan, all.....1796
26 Barney Hare, all.....1797
27 John Walliser } 27 William Bowen } all.....1797
28 William Hare, all.....1797
29 Martin Bogard, all.....1805
30 James Henderson, e½.....1847
30 William Banford, w½.....1836
31 Lewis Grant, w½.....1802
31 Alexander McDonell, e½.....1808
32 Joseph and George Brouse, all.....1797
33 Michael Carman, e½.....1816
33 George Carman, w½.....1816
34 Jacob Shaver, w½.....1829
35 Joseph Forsyth, all.....1803
36 John Colline or } 36 Joseph Every } all.....1797
37 Thomas Fraser, e½.....1804
37 Henry Coons sen., w½.....1850
Western Commons James McCormick, all.1852

CONCESSION IV, MATILDA

Lot A John L. Shell, n½.....1855
1 Cataline Crookshanks, all.....1801
2 Cataline Crookshanks, all.....1801
3 John Pliny Crysler, s e pt.....1842
3 George Johnston, w & r pt.....1849
4 Thomas Ross, all.....1797
5 Henry and Cornelius Munro, all.....1797
Lot 6 John and William Johnson Munro, all.....1797
7 Philip Mount, all.....1797
8 Duncan Fisher, all.....1807
9 Cornelius Losee, all.....1803
10 Joshua Losee, all.....1803
11 Joshua Losee, all.....1803
12 James McDonell, all.....1808
13 William Chewett, all.....1797
14 William Chewett, all.....1797
15 Christian Carn } 15 John Meddock } all.....1798
16 John Munro, all.....1797
17 William Munro, all.....1797
18 John Rose, all.....
Centre Commons. Prot. Epis. Church, all.1834
19 Adam Knoof, all.....1797
20 John Munro, all.....1803
21 John Shank, all.....1797
22 Francis Kelly, w½.....1829
22 William McLeod, e½.....1802
22 Mary Anderson, ⅓ of w½.....1853
22 Margaret Vankoughnet.....1853
22 Sarah Ann Chesley.....1853
22 Archibald McLean.....
23 James Hare, all.....1802
24 James Hare, all.....1802
25 James Hare, s e ¼.....1802
26 John Hare, all.....1802
27 James Hare, all.....1802
28 Gabriel Der Coteau, all.....1797
29 Christian Carn } 29 John Meddock } all.....1798
30 John Cryderman, all.....1797
31 John Farlinger jun., all.....1797
32 Hon. Capt. John Munro, all.....1793
33 Hon. Capt. John Munro, all.....1793
34 Hon. Capt. John Munro, all.....1793
35 Hon. Capt. John Munro, all.....1797
36 Hon. Capt. John Munro, all.....1797
37 Hon. Capt. John Munro, all.....1797

CONCESSION V, MATILDA

A William W. Cafelman.....1848
1 Zophrenus Castleman, all.....1803
2 Jasper Coons, e¾.....1798
2 Jacob Vancamp, w¼.....1802
3 Stephen Meddough n e ¼.....1803
3 Edward Stooks, s½.....1805
3 John Meddough, n w¼.....1811
4 Richard Davis, all.....1797
5 Simon and John Strader, all.....1797
6 Dodich Dingman,.....1797
6 Mary Everts,.....1831
7 John Frees, all.....1798
8 Martin Stealey, all.....1797

Lot 9 Martin Walter, n½.....1819
10 Peter Shaver, e pt 150 ac.....1853
11 George Thompson s e¼.....1825
11 George Johnson, n e¼.....1825
11 Andrew Sipes w½.....1825
12 John Meddock, w½.....1798
12 Stephen Meddock, e½.....1803
13 Peter Crouse } Adam Bower } all.....1802
14 Mary Everets, w½.....1831
14 Catharine Fraser, e½.....1843
15 George Kintner } James Locke sen. } all.....1839
16 William Wood.....1856
16 Jacob Coons.....1798
17 George Kintner.....1803
18 William Wood, all.....1856
Centre Commons. William Matthee, all..1851
Lot 19 Robert Lowery, e½.....1857
20 John Saver, all.....1832
21 Jacob Doren, all.....1797
22 Jacob Carns, e½.....1798
22 Luke Bowen, w¾.....1797
23 Edward Stoaks, all.....1805
24 Randy McDonell, all.....1803
25 John Dorin, all.....1803
26 Michael Ault, all.....1797
27 John Saver, all.....1852
28 John Frees, all.....1833
29 Thomas Fraser, all.....1802
30 Peter Brouse et al, e½.....1797
30 Michael Carman, w½.....1797
31 Jacob Vancamp, all.....1797
32 Adam and Nicholas Shaver, all....1797
33 Henry Albrant, all.....1797
34 Henry Strader, all.....1797
35 Luke Bowen, all.....1797
36 Thomas Fraser, all.....1860
37 Michael Carman, all.....1797
Western Commons. E. Montgomery, all..1876

CONCESSION VI, MATILDA

Eastern Commons, Michael M. Moore, n½.1816
Eastern Commons, Timothy O'Donaghue, f½.....1852
Lot 1 Sodk Frederick, all.....1797
2 John Shaver, all.....1797
3 Lucas Fader, w¼.....1802
3 Henry Waggoner, e¾.....
4 Henry Wheatmer, all.....1797
5 Jacob Coons, all.....1797
6 William Strader, all.....1847
7 Edward Stoak, all.....1805
8 Peter Dorin, all.....1798
9 Hon. Richard Duncan, all.....1801
10 Peter Shaver, e¾.....1853
Lot 11 Allen Paterson, all.....1797
12 William Strader, all.....1797
13 John Staring, all.....1797
14 John Glasford, e½.....1801
14 Joseph Avery, w½.....1828
15 John Glasford, all.....1797
16 George Thompson, w½.....1802
16 Daniel Driscoll e½.....1838
17 John and Joseph Benedict, all.....1807
18 John P. Shaver, w½.....1830
18 John Ault, n e¼.....1836
Centre Commons. Antoine Lazert, all....1853
Lot 19 George Thompson, all.....1802
20 Jno. Cook, e½.....1868
21 Hon. Richard Duncan, all.....1796
22 Hon. Richard Duncan, all.....1796
23 George Wait, n e¼.....1810
24 Thomas Fraser, w½.....1802
24 George Wait, e½.....1797
25 George Wait, all.....1797
26 Solomon Doran, s e¼.....1855
27 George Kintner, e¾.....1803
27 John Strider, w½.....1803
28 Thomas Fraser, all.....1802
29 Ephraim Jones, all.....1804
30 Capt. John Munro, all.....1797
31 Ezra Benedict, all.....1803
32 William Bennett, w½.....1854
33 Thomas Fraser, all.....1803
34 Adam Bower, all.....1811
35 Thomas Johnston, e½.....1364
36 James Miller, all.....1862
37 Hon. Richard Duncan, all.....1796
Western Commons. Barbara Lazert, f½..1874
Western Commons. David Froome, n½...1839

CONCESSION VII, MATILDA

Eastern Commons. Michael M. Moore, n½.1848
Eastern Commons. Timothy O'Donaghue s½.....1852
Lot 1 Thomas Fraser, all.....1802
2 Michael Carman, all.....1797
3 John Shaver, all.....1797
4 Dodrick Dingman.....1797
4 Mary Everets.....1831
5 Allan McDonell, all.....1802
6 Michael Ault, all.....1816
7 Martin Walter, all.....1797
8 Joseph Benedict, all.....1807
9 Peter Crouse, all.....1797
10 Richard Duncan, all.....1801
11 Thomas Fraser, all.....1803
12 Lucas Feader, all.....1802
13 Richard Duncan, all.....1801
14 Thomas Fraser, all.....1800
15 Hon. Richard Duncan, all.....1796

Lot 16 Henry Albrant, all.....1797
17 Richard Duncan, all.....1801
18 George Kintner, all.....1803
Centre Commons. John Bailey.....1872
19 B. Frederick, all.....1798
20 John Frees, all.....1798
21 David Shaver, all.....1872
22 Ephraim Jones, all.....1804
23 Anthony Wallace, all.....1797
24 Luke Bowen, all.....1797
25 Hon. Richard Duncan, all.....1801
26 Adam Shaver, all.....1802
27 Jacob Vancamp, all.....1802
28 Richard Duncan, all.....1801
29 Henry Strader, all.....1797
30 Jacob Dorin, all.....1797
31 Allen Paterson, all.....1803
32 Ephraim Jones, all.....1802
33 John Saver, all.....1832
34 Andrew Sypes, all.....1801
35 Jacob Vanallen, all.....1801
36 Jasper Coons, all.....1798
37 John McDonell, all.....1802

CONCESSION VIII, MATILDA

Lot A John Madden.....1846
A John Parlow.....1855
1 Peter Brouse et al, all.....1797
2 S. Frederick, all.....1798
3 John Meddock, all.....1798
4 Hon. Richard Duncan, all.....1796
5 John Parlow.....
6 Hon. Richard Duncan, all.....1796

Lot 7 William McQuig, all.....1856
8 John McQuat, all.....1866
9 Thomas Fraser, all.....1801
10 Martin Stealy, all.....1797
11 Cornelius Munro, all.....1803
12 Cornelius Munro, all.....1803
13 Cornelius Munro, all.....1803
14 Cornelius Munro, all.....1803
15 Cornelius Munro, all.....1803
16 Cornelius Munro, all.....1803
17 Cornelius Munro, all.....1803
18 Cornelius Munro, e½.....1803
Centre Commons. Wm. Rays.....1845
Lot 20 John Tillabough, all.....1808
21 Joseph Tillabough, all.....1808
22 John Algire, all.....1808
23 William Cleland, s½.....1865
23 James McElroy, n½.....1873
24 John Gilmore, e½.....1864
24 Jacob and John Hess, w½.....1866
25 Wm. J. Graham, w½.....1864
27 William Robinson, w½.....1857
27 James Watt, e½.....1857
28 Sarah Henderson, e½.....1857
29 William Robinson e½.....1857
30 Lemuel Farrell, e½.....1861
31 Wm. Smith, all.....1871
32 William Gilmer, w½.....1863
33 Charles Crowder, s½ of w½.....1865
34 Jacob and John Hess, w½.....1866
35 Wm. J. Graham, w½.....1864
37 Alexander Brown, w½ of s½.....1891

TOWNSHIP OF WILLIAMSBURG

CONCESSION I

Lot A Frederick Reme, all (70 ac.).....1810
1 Capt. John McKenzie.....1797
1 Sir Alexander McKenzie.....1807
2 Capt. John McKenzie, all.....1797
2 Sir Alexander McKenzie, w½ and n.e. part.....1807
2 Joseph Loucks, front of e½.....1839
3 John Hickey, e½.....1803
3 Peter Loucks, w½.....1803
4 Philip Chrisler, w½.....1797
4 Peter Loucks, e½.....1803
5 Adam Snyder et al, all.....1797
6 John Weaver et al, all.....1797
7 Serg't John McIntyre, e½.....1797
7 Serg't Daniel Campbell, w½.....1797
8 Jacob Farrand, all.....1801
9 John Merkley, w½.....1800
9 Jacob Farrand, e½.....1801
9 John Low Farrand } Peter Loucks } 1805
10 Peter Fetterly, e½.....1797
10 Peter Davis, w½.....1797
11 Adam Bouck et al, all.....1797
12 Ludowick Acker et al, all.....1797
13 Farquhar McDonell, w½.....1803
13 John Crysler, e½.....1805
14 George Wert, e½.....1797
14 John Valentine, w½.....1797
15 Catharine Valentine, all.....1802
16 Jacob Garlow et al, all.....1797
17 John Crysler et al, all.....1807
18 Gillis McBane } John Thompson } all.....1797
Centre Commons. Presbyterian Congregation, w½.....1827
Centre Commons. Church and burial ground.....1833
Lot 19 Nicholas Fremire, e½.....1797
19 John Bearnheart, w½.....1797
20 Conrad Baker.....1797
21 Daniel Myers, all.....1824

Lot 22 John Shell, e½.....1800
22 William Loucks, w½.....1803
23 Conrad Castleman } all.....1797
22 Stephen Castleman }
24 Adam and Henry Casselman, all...1797
25 Christopher Derperwin } all.. 1797
25 Joseph Hanes }
26 Malcolm McMartin, all.....1802
27 Serg't Michael Hanes, w½.....1797
27 Malcolm McMartin, e½.....1802
28 Christopher Reddick, all.....1797
29 Philip Watters, all.....1797
30 Michael and Jacob Merkley, all....1797
31 Ensign James Valentine, all.....1797
32 Henry Merkley, w½.....1797
32 Ensign James Valentine, e½.....1797
33 Henry Stata } all.....1797
33 John Helmer }
34 Abram Hopper } all.....1797
34 George Loucks }
35 James Rose } all 1797
35 John McDonald }
36 Hon. Richard Duncan, all.....1797
37 Hon. Richard Duncan, all.....1796
38 Jesse Wright, all 1897

CONCESSION II, WILLIAMSBURG

Commons Lot A. Malcolm Ray, n½.....1867
Commons Lot A. Jane Casselman, s½....1870
Lot 1 William Simmons Place, all.....1808
2 Adam Baker, w½.....1797
2 William Simmons Place, e½.....1808
3 Frederick Markley, w½.....1797
3 Adam Baker, e½.....1797
4 Geronemus Chrysler, w½.....1806
4 Hannah Snyder, e½.....1806
5 Conrad Snider, w½.....1797
6 Archibald Grant } all.....1797
Severis Marcelus }
7 Serg't Daniel Campbell, w½.....1797
7 John Pillar, e½.....1803
8 Jacob Farrand, all.....1891
9 Jacob Farrand, e½.....18 1
9 John Markley, w½.....1800
10 Jacob Garlough, w½ 1819
11 Jacob Rosenberger, e½.....1808
11 William Ira Prunner, w½.....1857
12 Lambert Vanalstine, w½.....1806
12 John Crysler, e½.....1806
13 John Crysler, e½.....1803
13 Stephen Farmington, w½.....1806
14 John Valentine, w½.....1797
15 Catharine Vanaltine, all.....1802
16 John West, jun., w½ 1825
16 John Crysler, e½ 1839
17 William and Andrew Duster, all...1797
Lot 18 Philip Kilmire } all.....1797
Abijah Wade }
Centre commons. Presbyterian congregation, w½.....1827
Centre commons. Church and burial ground, pt of e½.....1833
Centre commons. Lutheran congregation, e½ of r½..... 1848
19 Michael Pillar, e½.....1797
19 Frederick Bouck, w½.....1819
20 Catharine O'Harra, e½.....1797
20 Henry Schwerdfeger, w½.....1836
21 Daniel Myers, all.....1824
22 William Loucks, w½.....1803
22 Jean Pierre, e½.....1797
23 Jean Pierre, w½.....1797
23 William Kyle, e½..... 1843
24 George Reddick } all.....1797
John Shaver }
25 Thomas Orr, w½.....1797
25 John Pliny Crysler, e½.....1841
26 Malcolm McMartin.....1802
26 William Kyle, n.e. pt 1839
27 Serg't Michael Hanes, w½.....1797
27 Malcolm McMartin, e½.....1803
28 Rachel Link, all 1812
29 Serg't James Knight, w½.....1797
29 Henry Frauts, e½.. 1797
30 Nicholas Zee, all.....1819
31 Ensign James Valentine, f½.....1797
31 Joseph Bedstead, n½ 1839
32 Michael Philibeu, e½.....1797
32 Serg't James Knight, w½.....1797
32 John Haberly.....1802
33 Henry Stara, all 1797
34 George M. Capelman, w½.....1840
34 Hon. Richard Duncan.....1796
35 Hon. Richard Duncan, all.....1797
36 Hon. Richard Duncan, all.....1796
37 Hon. Richard Duncan, all.....1793
Western Commons. Lewis Hutt, 50 ac.....1863

CONCESSION III, WILLIAMSBURG

Lot A Jacob Gallager.....1861
1 Joseph Suthers, all.....1854
2 John Gardner, all.....1797
3 Thomas Rose, all.....1797
4 Jonas Wood, all..... 1823
5 Joseph Brownhill, all.....1797
6 Jonas Wood sen., all.....1797
7 Jonas Wood, e¾.....1797
8 Philip Myers, all.....1797
9 John Dewitt, all.....1797
10 John Dewitt, e½.....1797
11 John Pressley, all.....1797
12 John Crysler, all.....1803

Lot 13 Thomas Orr, w½.....1797
13 Jacob Weegar, e½.....1802
14 Samuel Schwerdfeger, all.....1797
15 Samuel Wait, all.....1797
16 Samuel Schwerdfeger, all.....1797
17 Samuel Schwerdfeger sen., all.....1804
18 Jacob Link, all.....1797
Centre Commons. Presbyterian congregation, w½.....1827
Centre Commons. Lutheran congregation e½.....1848
Lot 19 Mathias Link, all.....1797
20 John Link, all.....1802
21 Gillis McBean, all.....1797
22 John Degroit, all.....1797
23 James Fitchel, all.....1797
24 Jacob Weegar, all.....1823
25 Jacob Weegar, e½.....1805
25 Michael Cook, w½.....1842
26 Malcolm McMartin, all.....1803
27 Malcolm McMartin, all.....1803
28 Conrad Devoe, e½.....1803
28 Henry Garlock, w½.....1797
29 Henry Garlock, e½.....1797
29 Capt. John McRachy, w½.....1797
30 William Franks.....1797
30 John Crouse.....1797
30 Dorothy Worth.....1819
31 Francis Utman, John Shell } all.....1797
32 Dugall McDugald, all.....1797
33 Dugall McDugald, all.....1797
34 Jacob Weegar, all.....1803
35 George Gaugh.....1797
35 Thomas Castleman.....1797
35 Hon. Richard Duncan.....1797
36 Hon. Richard Duncan, all.....1796
37 Hon. Richard Duncan, all.....1796
Western commons. George Hess.....1860

CONCESSION IV, WILLIAMSBURG

Lot A Thomas Smith, all.....1852
1 Thomas Smith, all.....1852
2 Nicholas Barnhart, all.....1797
3 Jacob Barnhart, all.....1797
4 John Huff, all.....1797
5 Jacob Farrand, all.....1801
6 Peter Dillabrough, all.....1797
7 Christopher Hanes, all.....1797
8 Henry Wagoner, all.....1797
9 Jacob Schwerdfeger, all.....1797
10 Samuel Schwerdfeger, all.....1797
11 Frederick Schwerdfeger, all.....1797
12 John Austin Schwerdfeger, all.....1797
13 John McKindley, all.....1862
14 John Shaver, all.....1797
Lot 15 Frederick Markle, all.....1797
16 Jacob Weimer, all.....1816
17 Jacob Rosenberger, all.....1808
18 First rectory in Williamsburg, all..1836
19 First rectory in Williamsburg, all..1836
20 John P. Barkley, all.....1860
21 Francis L. Bedsted, w½.....1856
21 Isaac N. Rose, e½.....1860
22 Mathias Link, all.....1797
23 Peter Fetterly, all.....1797
24 Christian Reddick, Henry Ulman } all.....1797
25 John Link, Nicholas Weaver } all.....1797
26 Barney Wade, Hector McDonald } all.....1797
27 Henry Ulman, Christopher Bouck } all.....1797
28 Gronimous Crysler, John Crysler } all.....1797
29 David Shell.....1797
30 Martin Casselman.....1797
30 Peter Garlough.....1797
30 Alexander Rose.....1797
31 Catherine O'Harra, all.....1797
32 Conrod Hopper, Peter Garlock } all.....1797
33 Hon. Richard Duncan, e½.....1796
33 Peter Weaver, w½.....1802
34 Stophel Mercle, all.....1797
35 George Gough, Thomas Castleman } all.....1797
36 Jacob Anderson, Henry Castleman } all.....1797
37 Nicholas Casselman, 100 ac.....
Western Commons. John L. Shell, n½....1855

CONCESSION V, WILLIAMSBURG

Eastern Commons. John Cheley, all.....1874
Lot 1 Frederick Weaver, e¼.....1797
1 George Loucks, w¾.....1797
2 William Franks, John Crouse } all.....1797
3 John Marcellus, all.....1797
4 Nicholas Frymire, all.....1808
5 Edward Gay, w¾.....1797
5 Abraham Hopper, e¼.....1797
6 Catharine O'Harra, all.....1797
7 Michael Hanes, e¼.....1797
7 Farquhar McDonell, w¾.....1797
8 Henry Stata, all.....1797
9 Peter Davis, w¾.....1797
9 Adam Boke, e¼.....1797
10 Conrod Baker and others, all.....1797
11 Francis Ulman, all.....1797
12 John Chrisler, Jacob Garlock } all.....1797
13 Thomas Castleman, e¼.....1797
13 Jepe Wright, w¾.....1797

Lot 14 Hon. Richard Duncan, all.....1797
15 John Shaver, all.....1797
16 Joseph Hanes } all.....1797
16 Dedrick Castleman }
17 Mathias Linck } all.....1797
17 John Linck }
18 John Armstrong, e½.....1858
18 Peter Merkley, w½.....1858
Centre Commons. Michael O'Shaughnessey, all.....1856
19 Jacob Garlock, n½.....1854
19 Michael O'Shaughnessey, s½.....1856
20 Sefernes Castleman, w¾.....1787
20 Jacob Mercle, e¼.....1787
21 Adam Snyder, all.....1797
22 Adam Snyder, all.....1797
23 John Barnheart, all.....1797
24 Thomas Castleman, e½.....1797
24 John Valentine, w½.....1797
24 Catharine Valentine.....1822
25 Adam Boke, all.....1797
26 John Marcellus, all.....1797
27 Hon. Richard Duncan, all.....1796
28 Hon. Richard Duncan, all.....1796
29 Joseph Caines, 200ac.....1797
30 Conrod Snyder, all.....1797
31 John Barnheart, all.....1797
32 Geronemous Crysler, all.....1807
33 John Shell, all.....1797
34 Abigal Hanly } all.....1802
34 Margaret Hanly }
35 Henry Merkley, all.....1797
36 Henry Frats, w½.....1797
36 Francis Ulman, e½.....1797
37 Henry Garlock } all.....1797
37 James Knight }
Western commons. William Casselman, all.....1848

CONCESSION VI, WILLIAMSBURG

Eastern commons. Isiah R. Ault, 50 ac... 1868
Lot 1 John Marcellus, all.....1797
2 John Crouse, all.....1797
3 Henry G. Merkley, s½.....1861
3 James Murphey, n½, 100 ac.....1865
4 Rev. Hugh Montgomery, all.....1845
5 Dorothy Wart, all.....1807
6 Nicholas Miller.....1797
6 John Colquhoun.....1839
7 Lanah Smith, all.....1835
8 John Valentine.....1797
8 Catharine Valentine.....1822
9 Henrey Merkle, all.....1797
10 Michael Hanes, all.....1797
11 Farquar McDonell, all.....1797
12 William Frank, all.....1797
13 Adam Boke, all.....1797
14 Richard Duncan, all.....1798
15 Jonn Crysler, all.....1797
Lot 16 Conrod Snider, all.....1797
17 Lucius Bedstead, all.....1865
18 Hon. Richard Duncan, all.....1796
Centre Commons. Urias Becker, all.....1872
19 John C. Cook sen., all.....1797
20 Henry Garlock, all.....1797
21 Farquhar McDonell, all.....1802
22 Jacob Garlock, n½ of e½.....1797
23 John Pliny Crysler, e½.....1845
23 Samuel Logan, w½.....1853
24 John Heberlee, all.....1825
25 Jacob Weagar, all.....1802
26 Jacob Mercle, all.....1797
27 William Loucks, all.....1803
28 Hon. Richard Duncan, all.....1797
29 Peter Garlock sen., all.....1797
30 Frederick Weaver, all.....1796
31 Francis Ulman, all.....1797
32 Jacob Miers, all.....1797
33 Philip Walter, all.....1797
34 Peter Davis, all.....1797
35 Jepe Wright, all.....1797
36 Daniel Shell, w½.....1842
36 John Whitteker, e½.....1844
37 Geronemous Crysler, all.....1807
Western commons. William Crowder, n½ 25 ac.....1844
Western commons. Timothy Donahue, ft. ½ 25 ac.....1852

CONCESSION VII, WILLIAMSBURG

Eastern commons. H. G. Merkley.....1861
Lot 1 James Rose, all.....1797
2 George Loucks, all.....1797
3 John Shell, all.....1797
4 Hon. Richard Duncan, all.....1796
5 Conrod Baker, all.....1797
6 Serg't James Knight, all.....1797
7 John McDonell, all.....1797
8 Dedrick Casselman, all.....1797
9 Henry Featry, all.....1797
10 John Link, all.....1836
11 H'y G. Merkley, w½.....1872
12 John Pliny Crysler, w½.....1843
13 Michael Fremire, all.....1797
14 John Shaver, all.....1797
15 Sephrenus Castleman, all.....1797
16 Jacob Dillabough, e½.....1846
16 James Thomb, w½.....1846
27 George Reed, w½.....1841
17 Henry Weegar, e½.....1855
18 Henry S. Barkley, e½.....1841
18 Henry Miller, w½.....1840
Centre commons. Martin Rosenberger....1869
19 Daniel McMillan, all.....1840
20 Mary Allendorlf, all.....1797
21 John Duncan sen., all.....1797
22 Lewis Grant, all.....1804

Lot 23 Malcolm McMartin, all.....1803
24 Malcolm McMartin, all.....1803
25 Malcolm McMartin, all.....1803
26 Malcolm McMartin, all.....1803
27 Malcolm McMartin, all.....1803
28 Hon. Richard Duncan, all.....1973
29 Hon. Richard Duncan, all.....1793
30 Hon. Richard Duncan, all.....1793
32 Hon. Richard Duncan, all.....1796
33 Hon. Richard Duncan, all.....1796
34 Hon. Richard Duncan, all.....1796
35 Christian Bouck, all.....1796
36 George Wart, all.....1797
37 Loudeuvic Acre, all.....1797
Western commons. Andrew Crowder, 50 ac.....1846

CONCESSION VIII, WILLIAMSBURG

Eastern Commons. Thomas Carr, all.....1855
Lot 1 Canada Company, n½.....1841
1 Canada Company, s½.....1840
2 Canada Company, ft ½.....1838
2 Canada Company, r½.....1841
3 Canada Company, all.....1841
4 Canada Company, all.....1841
5 Canada Company, all.....1841
6 Canada Company, w½.....1837
6 Canada Company, e½.....1841
7 Joseph Cunningham, n pt of e½.....1870
7 Samuel Cunningham, 40 ac.....1870
8 Peter Saddlemire, e½.....1863
9 Alexander Drummond, w½.....1856
10 John Munro, e½.....1859
11 Rev. John Chas. Quin, w½.....1868
12 James Young, e½.....1849
12 James Young, w½.....1852

Lot 13 George McMullin, e½.....1860
14 John Pliny Crysler, all.....1843
15 Henry J. Merkley, w½.....1853
16 Jacob Ferran Pringle, w½.....1856
16 John Charles Quinn, e¼.....1856
17 John Clement, n½ of e½.....1848
17 Peter Clement, w½.....1851
18 John Pliny Crysler, all.....1845
Centre commons. Municipal Council of Williamsburg, one acre.....1853
Lot 19 Jacob Rosenberger, all.....1839
20 John Pliny Chrysler, e½.....1845
20 John Merkley, w½.....1839
21 Christian Marselis, e½.....1840
21 George H. Marselis, w½.....1840
22 George Merkley, all.....1836
23 John P. Crysler, w½.....1844
23 John P. Crysler, e½.....1845
24 Mathew Barkley, e½.....1860
25 John P. Crysler, 100 acres.....1868
26 John R. W. Crysler, 200 ac.....1868
25 George H. Barkley, w½.....1858
28 John Allison, e½.....1867
29 John Parse, all.....1797
30 Hon. Richard Duncan, 150 ac.....1793
30 Hon. Richard Duncan.....1796
31 Hon. Richard Duncan, all.....1801
32 Hon. Richard Duncan, all.....1798
33 George Duncan, all.....1798
34 Apulet Pennett, all.....1797
35 John Duncan jr.....1803
35 Frederick Shwarths.....1804
36 Major John Duncan, all.....1798
37 John Eastman, all.....1827
Western commons. John Parlow, all.....1855

TOWNSHIP OF WINCHESTER

CONCESSION I

Lot 1 Capt. Thomas Fraser, all.....1803
2 John Parlow, all.....1845
3 Capt. Thomas Fraser, all.....1803
4 Canada Company, n½.....1838
4 Canada Company, s½.....1837
5 Thomas Fraser, w½.....1803
6 Hugh Fraser, all.....1801
7 Hugh Fraser, all.....1801
8 Hugh Fraser, all.....1801
9 John H. Jeffrey, e½.....1864
9 George Coughler, w½.....1863
10 Frederick Bouck, all.....1801
11 Canada Company, e½.....1833
11 Canada Company, w½.....1841
12 John Bethune, all.....1801
13 John Bethune, all.....1801
14 John Bethune, all.....1801
15 John Bethune, all.....1801
16 Richard FitzGibbon, all.....1860

Lot 17 John Bethune, w½.....1801
17 William Kyle, e pt.....1843
18 William Kyle, all.....1843
19 Michael Moore, s pt w½.....1852
19 Peter Hehir, r pt w½.....1858
10 John P. Crysler, s w pt 85 ac.....1841
21 Canada Company, e½.....1836
21 Canada Company, w½.....1841
22 Charles Davis, all.....1801
23 Canada Company, w½.....1841
23 Canada Company, e½.....1844
24 Jacob Eversie, all.....1802

CONCESSION II, WINCHESTER

Lot 1 Hon. Richard Duncan, all.....1798
2 Hon. Richard Duncan, all.....1798
3 John Parlow, e½.....1856
4 Hon. Richard Duncan, all.....1798
5 Canada Company, all.....1846
6 Mary Duncan, all.....1798

Lot 7	Mary Duncan, all	1798
8	Henry Mercle, all	1803
9	John Duncan, all	1798
10	Henry G. Merkley, w ½	1856
10	Robert Gray, e½	
11	John Duncan, all	1798
12	John Bethune, all	1801
13	John Bethune, all	1801
14	John Bethune, all	1801
15	Canada Company, all	1846
16	Thomas Sotherland, e½	1801
16	Eve Everitt, w½	1807
17	John McDonell, s e¼	1854
18	John Pliny Crysler, all	1841
19	Solomon Eastman, all	1837
20	King's College, all	1828
21	Peter McArthur, s½	1801
21	Peter McArthur, n½	1826
21	Archibald McDonell	1837
22	John Davis, all	1801
23	Christian Ross, all	1832
24	Simon Vandule, e½	1837
24	Archibald McDonell, w½	1837

CONCESSION III, WINCHESTER

Lot 1	Cornelia Paterson, all	1799
2	Gilbert Hogaboan, all	1864
3	Cornelia Paterson, all	1799
4	Canada Company, all	1832
5	Mary Duncan, all	1798
6	Mary Duncan, all	1798
7	Mary Duncan, all	1798
8	Mary Duncan, all	1798
9	John A. Merkley, all	1860
10	John Duncan, all	1798
11	Canada Company, e½	1833
11	Canada Company, w½	1837
12	John Duncan, all	1798
13	John Duncan, all	1798
14	John Duncan, all	1798
15	Jacob Marcle, all	1803
16	Simon J. Dillabough e½	1836
17	Marianne Duncan, all	1798
18	Marianne Duncan, all	1798
19	Marianne Duncan, all	1798
20	Martin Casselman, e½	1801
20	Eve Everitt, w½	1807
21	Canada Company, all	1837
22	Conrad Casselman, all	1801
23	Canada Company, all	1846
24	Margaret Bush, all	1801

CONCESSION IV, WINCHESTER

Lot 1	Lina Schwardfeger, all	1801
2	George Marselis, all	1801
3	James Fawcett, e½	1858
Lot 4	Weeney Mulloy, all	1801
5	Canada Company, e½	1835
5	Canada Company, w½	1835
6	Cornelia Paterson, all	1799
7	Caleb Peck, 150 ac	1801
8	Caleb Peck, all	1801
9	Cornelius Peck, all	1801
10	Robert Ball, all	1859
11	Martin Deleback, all	1800
12	Mary Brouse, all	1800
13	Samuel Wright, all	1799
14	John Munro, all	1817
15	King's College, all	1828
16	John Mount, all	1828
17	John P. Crysler, all	1855
18	Marianne Duncan	1799
19	Marianne Duncan, all	1798
20	Canada Company, n½	1837
20	Canada Company, s½	1841
21	Marianne Duncan, all	1797
22	Abraham Hess, w½	1859
23	Hon. Richard Duncan, all	1798
24	Hon. Richard Duncan, all	1798

CONCESSION V, WINCHESTER

Lot 1	Thomas Fraser, all	1799
2	John and William Bilow, s½	1856
3	Capt. Thomas Fraser, all	1799
4	Canada Company, all	1834
5	Thomas Fraser, w½	1799
5	Catherine Hare	1801
6	Mary Hare, all	1801
7	William Hare, all	1801
8	Cerferenus Castleman, all	1801
9	John Helmer, all	1860
10	Mary Bruce, all	1801
11	Canada Company, all	1835
12	Elias Dulenage, all	1801
13	Elias Dulenage, all	1861
14	Anne Dulmage, all	1801
15	Anne Dulmage, all	1801
16	Samuel Smith, e½	1854
16	Ward Smith, w½	1854
17	Hugh Munro, all	1817
18	Hugh Munro, all	1817
19	John Munro, all	1817
20	John Mount, all	1817
21	Canada Company, all	1841
22	Andrew Robertson, all	1853
23	Canada Company, all	1846
24	Hon. Richard Duncan, all	1798

CONCESSION VI, WINCHESTER

Lot 1	Hannah Miller, all	1801
2	Hannah Miller, all	1801
3	John S. Archibald, e½	1852

Lot 4 Jane Dixon, all.....1803
5 Canada Company, n½.....1842
5 Canada Company, s½.....1846
6 Peter Prunner, all.....1801
7 Elizabeth Prunner, all.....1801
8 Hannah Loucks, all.....1801
9 Jean Ferguson, all.....1801
10 Lorenzo Thomas, e½.....1879
10 Lorenzo Thomas, w½.....1878
11 Sarah Van Koughnet, all.....1801
12 Susannah Farguson, all.....1801
13 Philip Dulmage, all.....1801
14 Philip Dulmage, all.....1801
15 Canada Company, all.....1801
16 John McKeown, s½.....1840
17 John McCuaig, s½.....1855
18 Richard Anderson, all.....1802
19 Nancy Barnheart, all.....1803
20 Canada Company, all.....1837
21 Margaret Buchanan, all.....1802
22 Michael Coyne, w½.....1855
22 Thomas Servage, e½.....1856
23 Daniel Baxter, all.....1802
24 Luke Bowen, all.....1806

CONCESSION VII, WINCHESTER

Lot 1 Adam Fralick, all.....1808
2 John Brown, s½.....1869
2 John Brown, n½.....1875
3 Margaret Dixon, all.....1803
4 Canada Company, w½.....1837
4 Canada Company, e½.....1842
5 Christian Gallinger, s½.....1803
6 Christian Bouck, all.....1801
7 Helena Bouck, all.....1801
8 John Sneider, all.....1802
9 Alexander Farlinger.....1883
10 Mary Hart, all.....1803
11 Canada Company.....1846
12 Sir Alex. McKenzie, all.....1801
13 Sir Alex. McKenzie, all.....1801
14 Sir Alex. McKenzie, all.....1807
15 Sir Alex. McKenzie, all.....1807
16 Patrick Jordon, s½.....1872
17 Sir Alex. McKenzie, all.....1807
18 Sir Alex. McKenzie, all.....1807
19 Sir Alex. McKenzie, all.....1807
20 Adam Fralick, e½.....1808
21 Canada Company w½.....1841
22 Nathaniel Wood, all.....1803
23 Canada Company, all.....1846
24 Capt. Lewis Genevay, n½.....1802
24 Adam Fralick, s½.....1802

CONCESSION VIII, WINCHESTER

Lot 1 Mary Hollister, all.....1803
Lot 2 Ann Helmer, all.....1803
3 Mahlon Beach / Asa Beach } s½.....1862
4 Mary Hartle, all.....1803
5 Canada Company, all.....1840
6 Lieut. William Fraser, all.....1802
7 Lieut. William Fraser, w½.....1802
7 Adam Fralick, e½.....1802
8 Barbary Shell, all.....1802
9 Peggy Fralick, all.....1802
10 James Frith, n½.....1852
10 Isaac Earatt, s½.....1856
11 Alex. McDonell, all.....1807
12 Alex. McDonell, all.....1809
13 Alex. McDonell, all.....1809
14 Alex. McDonell, all.....1809
15 Canada Company, all.....1846
16 Elener Hoople, all.....1803
17 George Heberlee, n½.....1864
17 Thomas Dardis, s½.....1862
18 Henry Hoople, all.....1803
19 Elizabeth French, all.....1806
20 Canada Company, all.....1846
21 Robert McGloughlin, all.....1803
22 John Moran sen., e½.....1858
22 Patrick Chambers, w½.....1866
23 Capt. Lewis Genevay, all.....1802
24 Capt. Lewis Genevay.....1802

CONCESSION IX, WINCHESTER

Lot 1 Peggy McLeod, all.....1803
2 Francis Tyrrell, all.....1873
3 Mary Link, all.....1819
4 Canada Company, all.....1846
5 Ann Munro, all.....1847
6 Lieut. William Fraser, all.....1802
7 Lieut. William Fraser, all.....1802
8 Lieut. William Fraser, all.....1802
9 Isaac Hughs, n½.....1860
10 Christian McKay, all.....1803
11 Canada Company, all.....1838
12 Allen Cameron, all.....1803
13 Ludowick Strackbein, all.....1805
14 Alexander McDonell, s½.....1807
14 Adam Fralick, n½.....1809
15 Chloe Froom, all.....1807
16 Jno. A. Shaver, e½.....1869
17 Stephen Miller, all.....1804
18 Ann Martin, all.....1803
19 Catherine Murchison, all.....1811
20 Samuel Crane, all.....1845
21 Canada Company, s½.....1846
21 Canada Company, n½.....1848
22 Frederick Papts, all.....1803
23 Canada Company, all.....1846
24 Capt. Lewis Genevay, all.....1802

CONCESSION X, WINCHESTER

Lot 1 Jane Whyatt, all....1807
2 Isabella Johnston, all....1806
3 Isabella Johnston, all....1806
4 Margaret Bigelow, all....1807
5 Canada Company, all....1846
6 Lieut. William Fraser, all....1802
7 Lieut. William Fraser, all....1802
8 Lieut. William Fraser, all....1802
9 Catherine Hitchcock, all....1808
10 James Hughes, s½....1863
11 Chloe Sawyers, all....1804
12 Francis Putnam, all....1804
13 Walter Butler Wilkinson, all....1803
14 Cecilia Wilkinson, all....1803
15 Canada Company, all....1846
16 Jesse W. Rose, all....1840
17 Urias Schwerdfeger, e½....1859
18 Stephen Miller, s½....1804
18 Adam Fralick, n½....1808
19 Mary De Grote, all....1805
20 Canada Company, all....1841
21 Nancy Paupts, all....1830
22 James Coulther, e½....1858
22 George Mallock, w½....1860
23 Adam Paps, all....1803
24 Adam Paps, s½....1803
24 Catherine French, n½....1807

CONCESSION XI, WINCHESTER

Lot 1 Margaret Ault, all....1808
2 Wm. McConnell, 150 ac....1806
2 Samuel McConnell, s w ¼, 50 ac....1806
3 Philip Fetterly, all....1808
4 Canada Company, e½....1840
4 Canada Company, w½....1841
5 Catherine McMillan, all....1801
6 Catherine McMillen, all....1801
7 Mary Robertson, all....1801
8 Susannah McMillan, all....1801
9 James Dewar, n½....1860
10 Nancy Frymire, all....1806
11 Canada Company, all....1845
12 Hannah Brownell, all....1806
Lot 13 Margaret Geralds, all....1809
14 Margaret Smith, all....1805
15 Sarah Boulton, all....1807
16 Augustus Dillabough, w½....1858
16 Joseph Kyle, e½....1865
17 Thomas Fraser jun., all....1801
18 Mathew Boyce, all....1801
19 Mathias Link, all....1802
20 Mary Link, all....1801
21 Canada Company, all....1841
22 Thomas Merlatt, all....1801
23 Canada Company, w½....1840
23 Canada Company, e½....1841
24 Ann Fralick, n½....1808
24 Catherine French, s½....1807

CONCESSION XII, WINCHESTER

Lot 1 Adam Fralick, all....1808
2 Adam Fralick, all....1808
3 Gordon Meldrum, n e ¼....1874
3 Alex. J. Meldrum, s e ¼....1875
3 Donald Meldrum, w½....1881
4 Adam Fralick....1803
5 Canada Company, f pt....1840
5 Canada Company, r½....1841
6 Jesse W. Rose, all....1840
7 Abby Myers, all....1806
8 Elizabeth Campbell, all....1806
9 Jenny Pedge, all....1806
10 John McGregor, all....1854
11 Nelly Frederick, all....1801
12 Sybyl Wright....1806
13 Peter Cummings, all....1807
14 Getty Carman, all....1807
15 Canada Company, all....1846
16 Mary Guernsey, all....1807
17 Ward Smith, all....1860
18 Mary Selleck, all....1807
19 Doyle Selleck, all....1807
20 Canada Company, all....1846
21 Margaret Adams, all....1807
22 John P. Crysler, all....1863
23 David Froom, all....1807
24 Adam Fralick, all....1808

TOWNSHIP OF MOUNTAIN

CONCESSION I

Lot 1 London Darry, all....1808
2 James Hyndman....
3 Thomas Fraser, all....1799
4 King's College, all....1828
5 Thomas Main, all....1802
6 Grace Munro, all....1801
7 Grace Munro, all....1801
8 Grace Munro, all....1801
9 Daniel Monteith, e½....1858
Lot 10 David T. Broeffel, all....
11 Canada Company, w½....1839
11 Canada Company, e½....1837
12 Daniel T. Broeffel, all....1834
13 Thomas Armstrong, all....1834
14 Neil Robertson, all....1801
15 Neil Robertson, all....1801
16 Silas Baldwin, e½....1855
17 John Armstrong, all....1816
18 Mathew Main, all....1802

Lot 19 King's College, all.....1835
20 King's College, all.....1835
21 Canada Company, all.....1837
22 King's College, all.....1835
23 Canada Company, all.....1841
24 Thomas Fraser, w¾.....1799

CONCESSION II, MOUNTAIN

Lot 1 Daniel T. Broeffle, all.....1834
2 Daniel T. Broeffle, all.....1834
3 William G. Graham, s½.....1856
3 John McIntyre, n½.....1867
4 James Main, all.....1811
5 King's College, all.....1828
6 John Faddle e½.....1807
6 John Faddle, w½.....1839
7 John Faddle, all.....1807
8 Thomas Fraser, all.....1800
9 Daniel McDonell, all.....1807
10 Alexander Kearns, n½.....1856
11 Sarah Buck, all.....1802
12 Catherine Albrant, e¾.....1803
13 Andrew McDonell, all.....1807
14 Richard Boulton, all.....1826
15 King's College, all.....1828
16 Sarah Doyle, all.....1801
17 John Parlow / Alexander McDonell } s½.....1863
18 Neil Robertson, all.....1801
19 Neil Robertson, all.....1801
20 Canada Company, all.....1841
21 Neil Robertson, all.....1801
22 James McKee, e½.....1864
22 John Parlow, w½.....1863
23 Catherine Ross, all.....1801
24 Henry Merkley, all.....1801

CONCESSION III, MOUNTAIN

Lot 1 Daniel T. Broeffle, all.....1834
2 Daniel Brown, all.....1855
3 Daniel T. Broeffle, all.....1834
4 Canada Company, all.....1829
5 Thomas Fraser, all.....1800
6 Thomas Fraser, all.....1800
7 Francis Stewart, w½.....1839
7 Henry Jackson, e½.....1839
8 Peter Grant, all.....1820
9 Shrift Andrew Meldrum, w½.....1840
9 Nelson Farrel, s e¼.....1851
10 Peter Burke, all.....1818
11 King's College, all.....1828
12 William T. Slater, all.....1811
13 William Slater, all.....1811
14 Neil Robertson, all.....1801
15 Neil Robertson, all.....1801
16 David Mulloy, e½.....1858
Lot 16 Robert O. Mullin, w½.....1850
17 Thomas Fraser, all.....1800
18 Thomas Fraser, all.....1800
19 Thomas Fraser, all.....1800
20 Thomas Fraser, all.....1800
21 Canada Company, all.....1841
22 Neil Robertson, w½.....1801
22 King's College, e½.....1835
23 Canada Company, all.....1846
24 Cornelia Patterson, all.....1799

CONCESSION IV, MOUNTAIN

Lot 1 Henry Shaver, all.....1801
2 Allan McDonell, all.....1803
3 Andrew Dunn, all.....1858
4 Allan McDonell, all.....1803
5 Canada Company, s½.....1833
5 Canada Company, n½.....1841
6 Ranald McDonell, all.....1804
7 Ranald McDonell, all.....1804
8 Peter Jackson, all.....1802
9 Henry Fisher, all.....1810
10 Henry Foxton, w½.....1868
10 James C. Clark, n e¼.....
11 Allan McDonell, all.....1804
12 Allan McDonell, all.....1803
13 Peter Shaver, all.....1802
14 Thomas Fraser.....1800
14 King's College.....1828
15 King's College, all.....1828
16 Thomas Fraser, all.....1800
17 John Doyle, w½.....1856
18 Allan McDonell, all.....1803
19 John Faddle, all.....1807
20 Canada Company, n w½.....1841
21 Allan McDonell, all.....1803
22 Joseph Grey, e½.....1862
22 Ebenezer Frost / Alex. Wood } w½.....1862
23 Allan McDonell, all.....1803
24 Mary Falkner, all.....1801

CONCESSION V, MOUNTAIN

Lot 1 William Baker, all.....1801
2 Jacob Vanallen, w½.....1851
2 Jacob Vanallen, e½.....1854
3 Adam Shaver, all.....1801
4 Canada Company, all.....1846
5 Ranald McDonell, all.....1804
6 Ranald McDonell, all.....1804
7 Ranald McDonell, all.....1804
8 Ranald McDonell, all.....1804
9 William Lawson, w½.....1845
9 Robert Robertson, e½.....1855
10 Thomas Fraser, all.....1853
11 Canada Company, all.....1834
12 Thomas Fraser, all.....1801

Lot 13 Thomas Fraser, all.....1801
14 Richard Wright, all.....1866
15 Everhart Ault, all.....1801
16 Donald McIntyre, e½.....1837
16 John McCullough, w½.....1856
17 William Snyder, all.....1801
18 Margaret Snider, all.....1801
19 Allan McDonell, all.....1803
20 Allan McDonell, all.....1803
21 Canada Company, w½.....1832
21 Canada Company, e½.....1846
22 Margaret Welsh, all.....1803
23 Canada Company, all.....1841
24 William Welsh, all.....1802

CONCESSION VI, MOUNTAIN

Lot 1 Mary Coons, all.....1801
2 Margaret Brouse, all.....1801
3 Alexander Clarke, e½.....1854
3 Duncan A. Christie, w½.....1856
4 Nicholas Brouse, all.....1802
5 Canada Company, e½.....1832
5 Canada Company, w½.....1841
6 Rice Honeywell, w½.....1809
6 Ranald McDonell, e½.....1804
7 Ranald McDonell, all.....1804
8 Thomas Boyd jr., all.....1802
9 Daniel Brines.....
10 John Hoy, w½.....1803
11 Elizabeth Shaver, all.....1802
12 Elizabeth Carns, all.....1800
13 Elizabeth Carns, all.....1800
14 Jacob Carns jun., all.....1800
15 Canada Company, w½.....1840
15 Canada Company, e½.....1838
16 Gilbert Meddock, all.....1802
17 Hugh Rose, all.....1802
18 Christian Myers } all.....1802
18 Peter Drummond }
19 Peter Drummond, all.....1802
20 Canada Company, s½.....1841
20 Canada Company, n½.....1835
21 Peter Drummond, all.....1802
22 Robert Robinson.....1806
23 Peter Drummond, all.....1802
24 Peter Drummond, all.....1802

CONCESSION VII, MOUNTAIN

Lot 1 Barbara Stewart, all.....1807
2 Samuel Grandy, all.....1841
3 Catharine Crysler, all.....1802
4 Canada Company, all.....1829
5 Elizabeth Crysler, all.....1802
6 John Snyder, all.....1802
7 Archibald McDonell, all.....1832
8 Leaney Peller, all.....1802

Lot 9 Ezra Sipes, 200ac.....1871
10 Elizabeth Fader, all.....1802
11 Canada Company, e½.....1840
11 Canada Company, w½.....1841
12 Henry Coon, all.....1802
12 Jane Coon.....1819
13 Mary Shaver.....1797
14 Jacob Savor, all.....1802
15 Elizabeth Albrant, all.....1802
16 Dennis Farmer, e½.....1858
16 Dennis Farmer, w½.....1863
17 Conrad Shaver, all.....1803
18 John Doran jr. all.....1803
19 Paul Glasford, all.....1803
20 Peter Drummond, all.....1802
21 Canada Company, all.....1805
22 Mary Stata, all.....1802
23 Canada Company, all.....1837
24 Bastian Stata, all.....1803

CONCESSION VIII, MOUNTAIN

Lot 1 Mary Grant, all.....1802
2 Christy Miller, all.....1802
3 William Fraser, s½.....1847
3 John VanAllen, n w¼.....1846
3 John McGahey, n e¼.....1852
4 Nelly Crowder, all.....1803
5 Canada Company, e½.....1838
5 Canada Company, w½.....1846
6 Edward Williams, all.....1802
7 Archibald McDonell, all.....1832
8 Rice Honeywell, all.....1809
9 Rice Honeywell, all.....1840
10 John Wylie, w½.....1840
10 Joseph Hyndman, e½.....1841
11 Rice Honeywell, all.....1809
12 Rice Honeywell, all.....1809
13 Rice Honeywell, all.....1809
14 Rice Honeywell, all.....1809
15 Canada Company, n½.....1840
15 Canada Company, s½.....1841
16 Rice Honeywell, all.....1809
17 Joseph Pare, all.....1861
18 Mary Hanes, all.....1802
19 Philip Frymire, all.....1802
20 Canada Company, all.....1841
21 James West, all.....1852
22 Robert Veach, all.....1850
23 Adam Fralick, all.....1808
24 John Empey, all.....1803

CONCESSION IX, MOUNTAIN

Lot 1 James Boyd, all.....1802
2 Milo McCargar, all.....1845
3 Nicholas Shaffer, all.....1808
4 Canada Company, s½.....1829

Lot 4 Canada Company, n½.....1839
5 Nicholas Shaffer, all.....1808
6 Richard Ferguson, all.....1803
7 Richard Ferguson, all.....1803
8 Richard Ferguson, all.....1803
9 Joseph Workman.....1862
9 John Allen.....1862
9 William Brown, s½.....1866
10 James Stewart, all.....1878
11 Canada Company, f½.....1832
11 Canada Company, n½.....1841
12 Conrad Countryman, all.....1803
13 Adam Fralick, w½.....1808
13 Richard Merkle, e½.....1802
14 Richard Merkle, all.....1802
15 Richard Merkle, all.....1802
16 Simon Johnston, s½.....1874
16 M. F. Beach, n½.....1893
17 Nancy Marseles, all.....1809
18 Christian Myers.....1799
19 Eve Van Koughnet, all.....1802
20 Espey Ross, all.....1803
21 Canada Company, all.....1841
22 Nathan Parks jr., all.....1802
23 Canada Company, all.....1846
24 Peter Ruport, all.....1802

CONCESSION X, MOUNTAIN

Lot 1 William Morrison, all.....1803
2 Susannah Morison, all.....1808
3 John McCluskey, e½.....1844
3 George Gibson, w½.....1839
4 John Feader, all.....1803
5 Canada Company, all.....1829
6 Nicholas Shaffer, s½.....1808
6 Joshua Lasee, n½.....1808
7 Margaret Jackson, all.....1823
8 Susannah Putney, all.....1803
9 Levius Wickwire, all.....1809
10 Bernard McCaughey, w½ of n½.....1873
10 Patrick McCaughey, e½ of n½.....1873
10 Bernard McCaughey, s½.....1873
11 Jacob Strader, all.....1809
12 Jenny Mill, all.....1803
13 Catherine Brouse, all.....1803
14 Elizabeth Beard, all.....1803
15 Canada Company, all.....1846
16 Richard Empey, all.....1803
17 Alex. Farlinger.....1874
18 John Forsyth, all.....1803
19 James Forsyth, f½.....1803
19 Adam Fralick, n½.....1808
20 Canada Company, all.....1841
21 Mary Fetterly, all.....1803
22 Peter Grant, n½.....1871
23 James Fennel, all.....1806
24 Eve Devoe, all.....1803

CONCESSION XI, MOUNTAIN

Lot 1 Dorothy Dewitt, all.....1803
2 John Torrance jr.....1881
3 Mary Barcklay, all.....1804
4 Canada Company, all.....1840
5 Catherine Markle, all.....1804
6 Hannah Doran, all.....1804
7 Christina Feider, all.....1804
8 Margaret Ault, all.....1804
9 Joseph Wallace, all.....1866
10 Adam Fralick, all.....1808
11 Canada Company, all.....1841
12 John McDonell, all.....1803
13 John McDonell, w½.....1803
13 James McDonell, e½.....1803
14 James McDonell, all.....1803
15 Hannah Empey, all.....1806
16 John R. Markell.....1874
17 Catherine Cook, all.....1805
18 Mary Brink, all.....1805
19 William Crysler, all.....1806
20 Hannah Snyder, e½.....1806
20 William Crysler, w½.....1806
21 Canada Company, all.....1841
22 May Capelman, all.....1806
23 Canada Company, n½.....1840
23 Canada Company, s½.....1844
24 Nancy Putney, all.....1806

CONCESSION XII, MOUNTAIN

Lot 1 Adam Fralick, all.....1808
2 Margaret Coons, all.....1806
3 William Reid, all.....
4 Barbara Runnalds, all.....1806
5 Canada Company, all.....1837
6 Catherine Ault, all.....1806
7 Mary Drus, all.....1806
8 Hannah Loucks, all.....1806
9 Catherine Southworth, all.....1806
10 Rev. John Charles Quin, all.....1868
11 Catherine Barber, all.....1803
12 Sarah Kintner, all.....1806
13 Mary Latrass, all.....1806
14 Elenor Rickerson, all.....1806
15 Canada Company, n½.....1837
15 Canada Company, s½.....1841
16 Catherine House, all.....1806
17 John S. Campbell, w½.....1855
17 William Bow, e½.....1869
18 Rachel Bush, all.....1806
19 Jane Fennel, all.....1806
20 Canada Company, all.....1841
21 Dorothy Tillabough, all.....1806
22 James Smith, s½.....1854
22 Silas Studley, n½.....1866
23 Nancy Milros, all.....1806
24 Mary Ealigh, all.....1806

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