

John Eckford Family

Genealogy

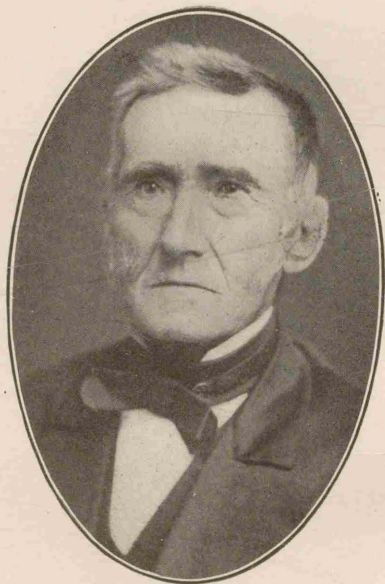
READING ROOM

**JOHN ECKFORD**

**and His Family**

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**BRUCE PIONEERS**



JOHN ECKFORD

## John Eckford and His Family Bruce Pioneers

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Some details of their early days in Scotland; their emigration to  
Canada; and settlement in the Queen's  
Bush.

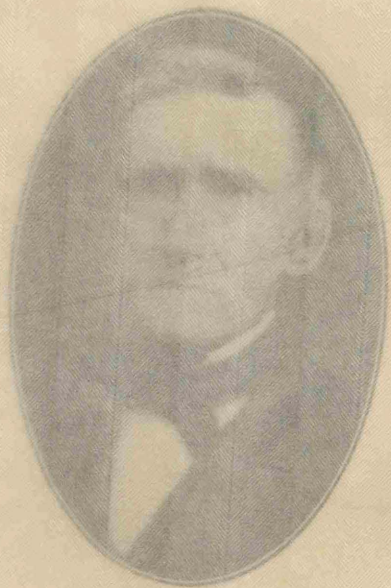
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*"People will not look forward  
to posterity, who never look  
backward to their ancestors."*  
—Burke.

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QUEBEC  
1911

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THE BUILDING OF CANADA

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"It has been a mighty task to make this Canadian nation. We cannot afford to forget the pioneers who laid its foundations in patience and sacrifice and loneliness, and whose names, perhaps, are remembered only at the firesides of their descendants or written upon crumbling gravestones in country churchyards:

"They came as lovers came, all else forsaking,"  
"The bonds of home and kindred proudly breaking,"  
"They lie in splendor lone,  
"The nation of their making  
"Their everlasting throne."

J. S. WILLISON  
(Before the Canadian Club.)

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## EARLY DAYS IN SCOTLAND

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*"O a' crafts, to be an honest man is the master craft."*

—Old Proverb.



FAMILY tradition has it, that Michael Eckfoord, or his father, came from Sweden, and settled about Troquair, Peebles. Michael and his son James, who married Agnes Blackie, both lived in the Mill of Traquair. Their eldest son John Eckfoord, (1747-1816), married Elizabeth Dickison, of near Melrose, (1742-1819). He died at Kirk Yetholm Mains, Roxboroughshire, and his son James, also of Kirk Yetholm Mains (1771-1834), was married in 1798, to Janet Simpson, (1771-1850), daughter of Robert Simpson and Margaret Oliver; Robert being son of William Simpson, and Margaret being daughter of Andrew Oliver and Elizabeth Whitelaw. The name "Eckfoord" was modernized by some of the latter generations, probably James (1771-1834), whose signature has only the one "o" in Eckford.

Kirk Yetholm is a small village at the foot of the Cheviots. It is separated from Town-Yetholm by the Bowmont (Beaumont) Water, a tributary of the Tweed. Yetholm was the head centre of the Scottish Gypsies, who had been there from at least the end of the XVIIth century, and had long enjoyed certain judicial and other rights and privileges. Esther Faa (Blythe), (1797-1883), the last Queen of the Gypsies, was a lassie in the same school as

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## EARLY DAYS IN SCOTLAND

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John Eckford, and was able, successfully to fight any boy in attendance, when necessary. There is a small village called "Eckford," to the south of Yetholm, which has doubtless derived its name from some of the descendants of Michael Eckfoord.

Here then, at Kirk Yetholm Mains, lived frugally, James Eckford and his wife. They were a true product of their country and times. They were strict Sabbatharians. He would not tie his knee strings on Sunday, and kept his children reading, that there might be no profanation of the day.

A strong side-light on the sternly religious atmosphere of their home, and his temperament, is shown by their letter, written to David Fyfe, Jr., in reply to his, in which he had asked the hand of their daughter Janet, in marriage. Following the old style, this letter is without punctuation, and in a neat and clear hand, sets forth as follows:

April 7 1832.

James & Janet Eckford  
To David Fyfe

Dear Sir we received your letter of the 3rd instant you demanded an answer as soon as possible to your request we are well aware that there is many (a) difficulty in a married life and many duties incumbent on each other but as you profess to be a follower (of) Jesus we doubt not but you have asked counsel at the lord for none can be a true fol-

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EARLY DAYS IN SCOTLAND

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lower of Jesus without acknowledging him in all our ways and he will direct our steps trusting this to be (the) case we must answer as it was said of old to the patriarch servant the thing proceedeth from the lord we cannot speak good or bad but it will be another errand to a throne of grace that you may be helps and mutual blessings to each other I confess I never had more of this worlds goods than to bring up my family by the labour of my hands honestly which providence has enabled me to do but it is more than my master had who had not where to lay his head all the time he tabernacled in this world we are now drawing near to the end of our journey infirmity is fast creeping on us we would desire to be found waiting for the coming of Christ Jesus no more at present

Yours truly Jas & Janet Eckford

Seven children were born to them; John, the eldest, on 17 March, 1799. The other sons were: Robert, (1801-1820), and (2) James, (born 1810), who enlisted, and died at an early age of Yellow Fever. The daughters were: (1) Margaret, (1803-1884), who married Thomas Wilson, and lived at Lempitlaw, Kelso. After Mr. Wilson's death, she removed to Newbigging, where she lived with Robert Fyfe, and near her sister Mrs. David Fyfe. A correspondence was always maintained between Margaret and her brother and sister in Canada, and they regularly contributed to her support. She was sometimes known

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EARLY DAYS IN SCOTLAND

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as Peggie, but to her brother John she was always Margaret. She was buried at Monikie, and a stone was also put up in Kelso churchyard in memory of herself and husband, by Rev. James E. Fyfe. (2) Elizabeth, (1805-1814). (3) Janet, (1807-1890), married David Fyfe, Merchant Tailor of Newbigging. By her sisters she was playfully known as "Jess" or "Gypsy Jess," a name she had doubtless earned by her pranks. She used to think it a treat to go with Esther Faa to visit the houses, when the Gypsies were away hawking; to see the delf dishes arranged on the floor; or to climb on the backs of the grazing donkeys. Her life was full of service for others, especially the sick. She and her husband did much for John Eckford's children, and earned their life-long admiration. (4) Agnes, (1812-1884), married William Chisholm, (1812-1885), and with him, and their family, emigrated to Canada at the same time as her brother, and took up lands adjoining his. Their children were: Andrew, Elizabeth (married Wm. Creighton), James, William, Janet, Peter, Margaret, Mary (married John Bradley), Thomas and John Walter.

John Eckford's first schooling was at Kirk Yetholm. At the age of eleven, he herded sheep in the Cheviot Hills, and often afterwards spoke of "knowing the faces" of the scores under his care. His great desire about this time was to enter the army, and join the roll of the 42nd, or "Black Watch" of glorious

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## EARLY DAYS IN SCOTLAND

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memory, but his mother's counsels, and ambitions perhaps, prevailed, and he set his face towards student life in Edinburgh. Like many another eldest son in Scotland, he was destined for the ministry, and his father and mother strived to that end. He lived the usual frugal student life, and his mother aided him; carrying up oatmeal to him, and peasmear bannocks, which kept well. Porridge was easily made, and the landlady supplied a little milk. He helped himself financially by tutoring in the Marshall family at Alnwick, in Northumberland, between times, and also taught in the Grangemouth Academy. The latter life he did not like.

At the University, (1816-1819), and Divinity Hall, (1824-1826), he was fortunate in the men under whom he studied; such as Prof. Thomas Brown, (Moral Philosophy), Dr. Andrew Brown, Sir John Leslie, (Natural Philosophy), Prof. Christison, David Ritchie, Dunbar, Nicol, and Mackenzie. In addition to Greek, Hebrew and Latin, he studied Italian and French, the latter under Surrenne the lexicographer.

Upon completion of his Divinity course, he was ordained about 1828, and called to his first and only charge, the U. P. Church in Scotland in 1829, at Newbigging, Forfar, and remained there until he resigned to go to Canada in 1851. This little church of 33 members flourished under his care, and seven years

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## EARLY DAYS IN SCOTLAND

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later the membership had increased to 128. The stipend in the same time was increased from £75 to £90, and the debt was reduced from £470 to £456. In 1833-4 a big effort was made to pay off the debt, but owing to the failure of Maberly's Bank, an amount of £18 was lost, and this hampered future efforts.

Mrs. Taylor, of Arbroath, who visited in Windsor years afterwards, said that when in Newbigging, she used to hear Mr. "Ackfoord" preach, and described him: "Aye, he was a bonnie man!" referring to the rosy cheeks, a characteristic feature in many of the Eckfords.

During his student life, he had been a close companion of Rev. William Barrie, who was afterwards of Eramosa and Guelph, and friend of the Gows there. Both of them in their preaching tours, had supplied at Edenshead, and enjoyed the Christie hospitality, and taken stock of the young women, Julia, Mary and Margaret. They visited the family on occasional Saturdays, walking most of the way, to and from Edinburgh. Speaking, years after, to J. C. Eckford, her nephew, Mary Christie said: "Barrie and your father both wanted Meg. Your father was active, and a good walker. I mind once of his coming here, about five o'clock on the Saturday afternoon, and getting your mother away to the hill. Barrie arrived a good while later. Julia met him and entertained him, but I could see she wasna the one he wanted." Julia loved Barrie.



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## EARLY DAYS IN SCOTLAND

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No doubt he knew, but the current of his liking had not been towards her. Many years later he crossed the sea, and on meeting Mary proposed to her. "I askit Maur, if she would hae me, but she said Naa!"

When the log church at Lamont's, near Walkerton, was opened, and Mr. Moffat inducted by the Rev. William Barrie of Guelph Presbytery, J. C. Eckford was present and introduced himself after the services to Mr. Barrie. He looked the boy all over and said: "And you are John Eckford's laddie! Laddie, I should hae been your father!"

And so, the love affairs of poor Barrie did not prosper, although he had done much in a friendly way, in Eramosa, to promote the meeting and wedding of others. Upon completion of his ministerial labours in Eramosa, he retired to Guelph, where he died about 1880.

The Christie name occurs most numerous-ly in Forfarshire. Its appearance in Scotland dates back to the XII century. The family origin was probably in Denmark, and the name a derivative of the Danish "Christian." The first of the Pitgorno branch was James Christie, son of James Christie and Geills Storrar. He was tenant of Balsillie, and bought Pitgorno, 17 May, 1718. His son James (born 31 Dec., 1712), grandson John, and great grandson James, (1770-1836), were all born in Pitgorno. The last, James Christie, married Ann Gilmour, (1775-1842), daughter

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## EARLY DAYS IN SCOTLAND

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of James Gilmer, of Pitlochrie, and Mary Bonar, his wife; and it was to their home that John Eckford came awooing.

The Christies have been described as strong and vigorous, with fine intellectual powers; the women of great thrift and practical push and shrewdness; the men rather idle and easy, very lovable though and talented. Mary Christie, herself of fine intelligence, once remarked that she had learned a great deal at her father's knee, listening to his, and his friend's conversation. This drinking-in at the parent's knee, whether as training or accident, was a powerful factor in the lives of all these Christies and Eckfords, it would appear.

Married at Gorno Grove, Ph. of Strathmiglo, Fifeshire, on 25 June, 1839, by the Rev. Charles Milne, of Edenshead, John Eckford, in his 41st year, and Margaret Christie, in her 29th. As pastor of the Newbigging congregation for 14 years, John Eckford had gone abroad for a wife, and we can imagine some curiosity afoot, and a mild commotion, on the introduction of the young wife into the Manse pew on the Sunday; but we have no details.

The union was a happy one; the minister busy in his charge, the other with her housewife care. The firstborn, James Christie, born 17 August, 1840, was baptised by the Rev. Laurence Pitcaithly, of Carnoustie. Annie Gilmour was born 12 July, 1842, and baptised

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## EARLY DAYS IN SCOTLAND

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by the Rev. Joseph Hay, of Arbroath. Janet Simpson was born 26 April, 1846, and baptised by the Rev. Duncan Ogilvy, of Broughty Ferry.

A near neighbor to the Manse was John Eckford's sister Janet, who had kept house for him, and then married David Fyfe, Merchant Tailor, in Newbigging. This David, his father David, and son David, were all elders in the church, all tailors in the same village, and all esteemed as godly men in their several generations. Long since passed away, they are still remembered for their kind hearts and sterling worth. The relationship between them and the Eckfords was close and cordial. Rev. James Fyfe, of Kilmalcolm, was a brother of the last-named David, and an elder companion on the Saturday half-holiday of J. C. Eckford. Together they shared Mrs. Fyfe's rebuke when they tarried at the burn, and detained her blue-gray "doddie" from the milking. Willie Leitch, (still living at Newbigging in 1910), was an all-week chum and cronie, and on occasions made magical daisy-chains for Annie. First lessons in checkers, on a board with leather men, and the gentle ploy of cornering your opponent, were obtained in the little shop of Sanderson the Saddler, and certain lessons in maternity were to be gained from observation of "Regatta," the saddler's curly setter, who always had pups.

The schoolmaster, John Wilson, was lame, but a good man and kind. David Fyfe

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## EARLY DAYS IN SCOTLAND

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was the teacher of the Sabbath School, but the Psalms were begun at the mother's knee. James Fyfe got a Latin lesson in the Manse parlour, but when assistance was required at the pig-sticking, the Latin lesson was adjourned.

A final picture of these early memories is the family at church. The mother with Annie and James on either side of her; the father in the pulpit, and Peter Small, a handsome man, tall, strong and reverent, in the Precentor's Box. The ambition then formed in James' mind, to be a precentor, in due time was amply gratified.

Margaret Christie in the Manse, though very quiet and reserved, had a good deal of spirit and determination, as was shown by her refusal to tolerate the Paraphrases. For this reason John Eckford never employed them in the church services, so long as she lived. She astonished and perhaps grieved him a little by telling him one day, shortly after they were married, that she had all his and her own grave-clothes ready for use.

She had been very thrifty and economical. Mrs. Fyfe, her sister-in-law, speaking of one of the last times she had seen her, said how nice she looked as she stood outside the gate, looking up the road for John, who had gone to see a family, sick with the fever, and was staying long. Prettily dressed, with a dainty white cap, Mrs. Fyfe admired her, and having

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EARLY DAYS IN SCOTLAND

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in mind Margaret's rather too great economy in the matter of clothes, remarked: "I wish you always dressed like that,—becoming your station." But John seemed quite pleased with her ways.

At this time, (1847), a terrible epidemic of Typhus Fever swept over Scotland, when one died out of five. Margaret and her daughter Annie came under the scourge. In the mother's case, the fever spent itself, but she had no strength to rally, and with sad forebodings for her young family, she passed away. We have a vision of her faith, as she brokenly and at intervals, in the gathering darkness, lined out the Shepherd Psalm.

The home was broken up. James and Annie were taken to Pitgorno to live with their Uncle John and Aunt Julia; and Janet, not yet a year old, was faithfully cared for by her Aunt Mary, at Grove House, Pitgorno, while the father remained to minister to his flock, and to experience no doubt, that

"Sorrow's crown of sorrow  
Is, remembering happier things!"

The aunts of different temperaments; Julia, a Free; Mary, a Cameronian; one at times severe, the other always gentle; each in her own way, loyally fulfilled the trust she had assumed, and the children were cared for, until they joined their father in the emigration to Canada.

At Pitgorno, the children had some

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EARLY DAYS IN SCOTLAND

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schooling under old Howie. His nature is shown by this incident: On one occasion, the tawse had been thrown at a girl for some trifling disobedience. The girl was expected to return the tawse to the master and take punishment, but J. C. Eckford gallantly undertook her duty, and carried up the tawse. All the chivalry of the act was lost upon old Howie, who stung to greater anger, administered a merciless thrashing to the boy. We may be sure the lassie never forgot her champion.

By a slight injury to her knee, which became aggravated, Annie was laid up for six months of this precious opportunity, which the subsequent life in the Bush did not permit to be made up.

Mrs. Webster, wife of George Webster, advocate in Edinburgh, had been a near friend of Margaret Christie, and she and her husband wanted to take J. C. Eckford to live with them, offering to educate him for any profession he might choose, law preferably, but the offer was declined. Mrs. Webster never lost interest in the family, and on their leaving for Canada, gave each of the girls lion-skin coats, and also sent out the Edinburgh Courant to John Eckford as long as she lived.

John Eckford had early cherished the idea of emigrating to America. The Simpsons, of Putnam, Washington County, N. Y., were from the same stock as Janet Simpson, his

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*EARLY DAYS IN SCOTLAND*

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mother, and probably she had told him of them, for he afterwards corresponded with them. At the time of his marriage he would have gone out, but his young wife was unwilling, and it was not until after her death in 1847, and his mother's in 1850, that he resigned his charge and emigrated to Canada. Of this emigration, he said: "I knew how hard it had been for my mother to start me, and I wanted to get land for my children, and a better opportunity for them."





THE OLD SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT  
Reproduced from a Daguerrotype

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## THE EMIGRATION TO CANADA

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—II—

*"This speck of life in time's great wilderness  
"This narrow isthmus twist two boundless seas,  
"The past, the future, two eternities.*

—LALLA ROOKH.



ON MAY 28th, 1851, the good ship Clutha sailed from the Broomielaw, Glasgow, bound for Quebec, bearing John Eckford and family away from the old ties and associations to a new life in a new country. Agnes Eckford, her husband William Chisholm, and their large family, sailed with them, and shared equally the hardships of the voyage and journey into the woods.

Passage had been taken on another ship, the Wolfville, but when the two families came to Glasgow to embark, the cabins they had engaged were not available, so the passage-money was refunded, and they took rooms in McNair's Commercial Hotel, to await the Clutha's sailing. Mary Christie told Janet Eckford McCrae, long after, that when they were on the quay, watching the Wolfville depart, and distressed at the delay which they could ill afford, a voice said: "Be still and see the salvation of the Lord!" When the Clutha arrived at Quebec, the first sight showed the Wolfville lying at quarantine, and flying the

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## THE EMIGRATION TO CANADA

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## THE EMIGRATION TO CANADA

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Yellow Jack; cholera had broken out on board, and many had died.

Amongst their fellow passengers on the Clutha were James and Mary Gow, Duncan Monach, (a second cousin of the Gow's), Mrs. Hanning, a sister of Thomas Carlyle, and two of her daughters, and Finlay Murchison. James Gow and Duncan Monach were appointed by Capt. Muir to assist in the weekly distribution of provisions, which was per head as follows:

3 quarts water	2 ½ lbs. bread.
2 ounces tea.	1 lb. flour.
½ lb. sugar	5 lbs. oatmeal.
½ lb. molasses	2 lbs. rice.

all being of good quality. Often on these ships the water was brackish, the biscuits mouldy, or in other ways the provisions served out were defective, and there was no remedy for the unfortunate emigrant.

An incident of the voyage which impressed them all was an accident, by which a cabin boy who was aloft, fell from the shrouds to the deck. Fortunately for him, in falling, he struck James Gow on the shoulder, which broke the fall. Besides other injuries, his leg was broken. As there was no one to set it, he suffered badly until he was landed at the first hospital port. He subsequently recovered, and got safely home to his mother.

After a comparatively rough passage of 44 days, of which two weeks were spent in

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## THE EMIGRATION TO CANADA

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beating up the Gulf, they landed at Montreal on the 11th of July. When embarking on the Clyde, the night before sailing, they saw a ship weighing anchor for Montreal, and on reaching Quebec, learned that she had only heaved her anchor for Montreal the evening before, so that she had taken almost exactly the same time for the voyage as the Clutha.

At Montreal the Eckfords secured passage by regular steamer to Hamilton. The Gows and Hannings went by a cheaper rival boat, at the astonishing fare of one dollar per head. This boat also proved the faster, and there was much chaffing when the Eckford's boat was overhauled and passed.

Landing at Hamilton, the two families, the Eckfords and Chisholms, began shortly after, the journey up to Durham. In Guelph, applying for shelter for the night at the Wellington Hotel, which then occupied the site of the present Post Office, they were refused, as on account of the Cholera scare, all emigrants were suspected. Ultimately, however, they were given permission to make their beds in the stable, where they passed the night. Arriving at Durham, the women and children were left there for three months while the men pushed on to Walkerton in Bruce County. John Eckford secured the lands: Lots 1 & 2 in Concession 6, and Lot 1 in Concession 7 of Brant Township. James Chisholm secured the adjoining lots on both sides of the road. They

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## THE EMIGRATION TO CANADA

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at once cleared spaces and erected two shanties thereon. One of these had a stove, and the other a fireplace; the Chisholms occupying the former, and the Eckfords the latter.

In January, 1852, the men set out for Durham to bring over the families. Returning, they spent a night at Buck's Tavern, (now Hanover). While sitting round the great log fire after supper, Annie Eckford exclaimed, "Aunt! Peter has fallen asleep!" Truly asleep, but the sleep that knows no waking. Six years old, rosy cheeked, and apparently healthy, he had suddenly died. During the night a rough box, to serve for a coffin, was made from the side boards of one of the sleighs, and in the morning the journey was resumed. The next night was spent in the homes of the Bates and McDonald families. There remained but three and three-quarter miles to reach the new homes, but so deep was the snow and so difficult the way, that night found them still toiling forward. The oxen crowded for the foot-path which was the only previous track, and John Eckford went before, tramping the deep snow until night fell. Then the cry was, "Save the women and children." Leaving their loads, they pushed on with the living and the dead, until they reached the shanties.

Loth to believe that her boy, in whose face the bloom still lingered, was dead, the poor mother clung to the body for several

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## THE EMIGRATION TO CANADA

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days, before consenting to its burial. At length a grave was dug on a knoll in the bush, about a hundred yards from the shanty, at the foot of a great maple, with a young snow-laden hemlock at the side. The father and the eldest brother carried the box along the shovelled path. The mother, close behind the coffin, was followed by all the others of the two families. No undue emotion was shown. It seemed as if they were strong, "in very virtue of their helplessness."

At the grave, John Eckford read the 103 Psalm, and then prayed "that they might be enabled to believe, the Mercy of the Lord is from everlasting to everlasting, unto them that fear Him." During this simple service, the snow was steadily falling. As the prayer was concluded, one of the boys was evidently about to brush away that which had fallen upon the coffin, but the mother seized his arm to prevent the action. To her, the mercy of the Lord had come. She recognized the kindness of the covering which hid the rudeness of the chest, and made it pure and beautiful. And so they committed "earth to earth" and "dust to dust" in the hope of a glorious resurrection. The new land had demanded and received its tribute.



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## LIFE IN THE BUSH

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*"Have the elder races halted?  
Do they droop and end their lesson, wearied over there  
beyond the seas?  
We take up the task eternal, and the burden and the lesson,  
Pioneers! O, Pioneers!*

*See my children, resolute children,  
By those swarms upon our rear, we must never yield  
or falter  
Ages back in ghostly millions frowning, there behind us  
urging,  
Pioneers! O, Pioneers!*

—Whitman's *Leaves of Grass*.

—III—



URNING aside from this scene of grief, our pioneers alive to the duty of the hour, bravely set themselves to the task before. Four miles from the nearest neighbors, confronted, surrounded and overshadowed by the gloom and loneliness of the magnificent forest, cut off from their past, dependent on their own energies and scant experience, they grappled with the most pressing of the problems about them, solving them somehow, eager, ambitious and confident for the future.

It was the winter of the deep snow; for three months, every day, possibly without exception, the snow fell, and when late in February, the sun looked down into the gloomy little clearing, the children all came running to the door to greet him. The snow was said to be six feet deep. The stumps in the fallows of that winter's chopping, were about two feet higher than those of an ordin-

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## LIFE IN THE BUSH

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ary season, and for years remained to give old-timer evidence of the winter of '51.

The necessary activity of the settler's life prevented his brooding over difficulties. Each successive tree that fell before his axe widened his range of vision, and was evidence that he was getting on. While the men laboured without, at the larger-appearing tasks, the women did the many things and the little things, that bound the family together, that transformed the den of a shanty, to which they came, into a habitation and a home. The isolation of these people developed self-reliance. Hundreds of things had to be done at home, which under other circumstances, would have been performed by a skilled worker, or bought ready-made. The ever handy axe, keen, quick, flashing, strong; at arm's length or at close range, was the genius which worked marvels for the settler. The men built "jumpers" and "drags"; built, roofed and finished their shanties; split rails and shingles; frequently mended their own boots, and cut the family hair.

*"My girl wife was as brave as she was good,  
And helped me every blessed way she could;  
She kept our little log-house neat as wax.  
And once I caught her fooling with my axe.  
She learned a hundred masculine things to do  
She aimed a shot-gun pretty middlin' true  
Although in spite of my express desire  
She always shut her eyes before she'd fire.*

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*She wasn't no silent partner whatsoever  
When I was logging, burning, chopping wood;  
She'd linger round and help me all she could*

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LIFE IN THE BUSH

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And kept me fresh-ambitious all the while,  
And lifted tons just with her voice and smile."

J. C. Eckford recalls this incident of '56, which illustrates the activities of men and women of the time. A sturdy pioneer was unloading his grist at Joe Walker's mill door. His entire apparel, smock, vest and pants, were cut, fitted and finished by his wife. The cloth was natural, neither fulled nor dressed, but was fairly fitted and comfortable looking. She had made his shirt and knitted his socks. His coon-skin cap was also the product of her genius. The supply of coon-skin, however, had been limited, and was supplemented by two triangular pieces of muskrat, inserted some distance apart, the bases in line with the bottom of the cap. As he carried his bags into the mill, his axe and auger became visible proofs that he travelled prepared for any emergency. His jumper was carpeted with an abundant supply of "beaver hay" to feed his oxen, as he and they waited for the grist. His boots, the ring and staple of the ox-yoke, the logging-chain, the axe, auger, and the "Stark Mills" cotton bags, were of outside manufacture; all else was the product of himself and wife.

His own load disposed of, it became evident that he had been observing the boy wearily awaiting his turn to unload, and who was perhaps envying the strong fat oxen and their powerful owner. "Let the boy get his bags off! He looks as tired as his steers." The boy

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up-ended the bags, and a bag apiece finished the job. The coon-skin cap covered an observant eye! A tender heart beat beneath the homespun smock!

Bruce was the last county in Western Ontario to be opened up for settlement. Norfolk had been settled 50 years earlier. Immigration followed the lines of least resistance. Bruce was difficult of approach, except by way of Lake Huron, where boats were scarce. The land approaches were two; the one followed by our pioneers who crossed over from Durham to Walkerton, and the other and earlier, a difficult road down from Owen Sound. The Saugeen River was used as far as possible, but often disastrously. Later on, new roads were opened up which gave access to the remote parts, including the main approach to Southampton, the Elora road. John Eckford's lands, to which he gave the name of "Eden Bank," lay on either side of the concession road, and abutted on the Elora road, the northern lot resting on the South bank of the Saugeen, while a living stream flowed through the Southern lots. William Chisholm's lands also had the living stream and the river boundary. Amongst their early neighbors were the Youngs, (cousins of John Eckford), Routledges, Douglasses, Boddys, Hunts, McCoys, Garlands, Days, Allardyces, and Waltons.

After the Chisholms moved to their own farm, Lizzie Chisholm remained for a time to

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assist the Eckfords, but ere long she was required at home, and thereafter Annie and Janet were dependent on their own exertions. Mrs. Chisholm had done the cooking for both families at first, and besides the cares and troubles of her own household, she bestowed much thought and kindness on the motherless ones, which they still recall with gratitude.

When the settler had made his clearing, built his shanty, and got his family installed, there remained the great battle, the conquest of the Bush, the making and enclosing of fields, the enlarging of paths into highways. With a pair of oxen, "Bill" and "Bright," our family assayed their task. James was teamster, and with his father, together they stumped and cleared a space for a garden, and it proved a great success. Fruit trees and bushes were brought in, and soon added to the wealth of the place. The first lot of trees were being brought down the Saugeen on a raft, with John Eckford's black coat about them to protect the roots, when, owing to some mischance, both trees and coat were cast away, and went down stream. The second lot fared better, and were set out, followed by a crab tree, a jargonelle pear tree, gooseberry and currant trees.

The first wheat harvest was anxiously watched, and consisted of 24 shocks. One night, as it threatened rain, it was hastily carried into shelter, and shortly after was flailed on a linen cloth, and winnowed by the

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wind. On a cold winter day, James, clad in Annie's lion-skin coat, was sent to Walkerton with a bag of wheat on the jumper. Late at night he returned with the grist, some shorts and bran, and a small bag of flour. Annie at once set to work and made a scone, of which they all partook. Their own wheat! Their own bread! The Bread of Independence was never sweeter! These first-fruits of their labour gave assurance that henceforth the land was under subjection, and God-willing would yield forth her increase.

Provisions were scarce in the early years. A tub of butter, brought over from Durham, proved to be rancid. It was used on the porridge in lieu of milk and sugar. Sugar was costly, and milk there was none. Next year, however, they bought a young heifer at Durham. It had been raised and sold by one Bessie Gray, and so the flecked cow was called "Bessie." The only meat at first was pork. At times when the wheat was marketed at Southampton, a barrel of whitefish or herrings were brought up on the return trip. The fish were soaked, periodically, and hung up to dry, so as to be ready for an emergency. The soaking was done by floating them on a string under the ice in the creek. The same brook supplied trout in summer, and occasionally James got wild pigeons with his crooked-barreled gun.

In 1859, the famine year, a barrel of flour cost \$10.00 in Durham. Many of the poorer

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people got cornmeal from the Government distribution, which they made into porridge, or Johnny-cake, and ate without sugar. Some families used cow-cabbage which they gathered and boiled. There was great scarcity of hay and pasture too, at times, and the animals suffered accordingly. Sometimes trees were felled in spring, that cattle might feed upon the young sprouts.

Tallow candles were made, when the materials were to be had. Brooms were sold by the Indians, but sometimes were made by the men, who would shave down and turn back the slivers of a blue beech limb or sapling.

The supply of pork was subject to the depredations of bears, who carried off a pig now and then. When the second house was being built, it was very warm, and James and Janet wanting to sleep in it, took quilts and slept on the shavings. Twenty-five pounds of beef had been left in the room to be put in the cellar in the morning. A bear foraging for her two cubs, came in during the night, and took the meat out to the door, where they devoured all except a bone. Then they lay down in the weeds by the creek, and were seen going over the brush fence in the morning. The youngsters slept elsewhere next night.

Hospitality was a necessity as well as a virtue in the early days. At the time of the land sales in Southampton, the shanty floor would be covered with men, lying side by side

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glad of shelter. The fire was replenished at intervals, and food given as far as they had it. Indians, too, passing on their hunting trips, would fill the shanty. They were friendly, and civil in word and deed.

Eden Bank always boasted a number of four-footed friends: a dog usually, and several cats, each named and enjoying a distinct individuality, such as Cabal, Carrie, Tippoo-Wooly, etc. One fine dog, a newfoundland, was given them by a Mr. Gouinlock, of Southampton. Its mother had belonged to Sir Allan McNab, of Dundurn Castle, Hamilton, and so the dog was called "Dundurn." After Annie was married, and making her first trip home to visit her father, she was accompanied by Mr. Forrest. They had to leave the stage at Johnston's Corners, and walked the remaining  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles on foot. When they reached Dundeld,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles from home, it was late, and walking along in the starlight, they were suddenly confronted by a great black object, which leapt upon Annie, placing its forepaws on her shoulders, and giving a cry of joy, licked her face. It was Dundurn! No one knew how he came to be there, but his welcome was genuine. He went along, at first holding her hand in his mouth, and then when given her umbrella, carried it all the way home.

The first span of horses were French ponies, which James had bought at Paris

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Plains, from a Mr. Chisholm. They were fine animals, and long useful. One of them would come, and opening the house door with her lips, stand half-way in, asking for bread or sugar; the other, close up, with expectant face. Their names were "Fan" and "French." Another horse was "Taffy." When John Eckford, in his capacity as school superintendent, found the distances too great for walking, he purchased this pony, which appeared to be just the thing; but there was a drawback to his otherwise useful services. He would not pass a tavern or anything that looked like one, without drawing up to the door and coming to a dead stop. David Hopper used to tell of one occasion, when he saw Taffy and his master, riding in a hurry to Paisley. Arriving at the Presbyterian Church, which then stood on a knoll at the edge of the village, Taffy saw the churchyard gate open, and in spite of every effort of his master, pulling at the bridle, and kicking his ribs, he marched up to the church door. Submitting to the necessity, Taffy was allowed to stand a few minutes, and then after a slight touch of the reins, he proceeded along as required. It transpired that he had belonged to a peddler, and so was following his early training.

A pet of another kind was a deer named "Wallace" or "Wallie." He had been captured as a spotted fawn, by the men who had gone to a cedar swamp to split rails. The doe escaped, but hung around all day. The fawn

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was taken to the house, but cried all night. It was taken back to the spot next day, in the hope that the doe would return to feed it, but she did not appear. It was then spoon-fed with milk, to which it soon became accustomed. He was a great pet, and had entry to the house, and would eat bread or sugar from any one's hand. To prevent his being shot, he was decorated with a red flannel collar, and bell, which frequently saved his life. Sometimes he brought other deer, and led them into the fields of grain. He always was first to give the alarm, when anyone approached. He would be absent for days, and be reported as seen in different places. Then he would appear in a sudden unexpected way, making a soft noise when going up to greet anyone, and disappear as mysteriously as he came. He would leap a high fence standing, and with a quick vibration of his tail, he was gone. Unfortunately he got into the habit of chasing a neighbor's cattle, and as this interfered with the milk, permission was reluctantly given Mr. Routledge to shoot him. An offer of half the venison could not be considered. Wallie was more than cattle. By nature shy and fearsome, he had learned to put his trust in men, and they had honoured the trust. He was no prisoner, but a trusted friend, and he roamed field and forest at will. He had

Seen the fawns with the shadows play  
And the wild buck's sport unruly.

As settlement advanced, religious services

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became possible. One early service was held behind John Bates' shanty, under the shade of the projecting scoops. The congregation sat upon logs or on the ground. John Eckford preached, and Tom Adair led the singing. Conscious of all that lay behind them, where the mind retrospective, passionately recalling the scenes that held the history, the traditions, and memorials of their sires, loved to dwell; they yet turned from these dear memories, grasping the new and strange, eager to invest themselves and their hopes in the new adventure; and looking on each others faces they took increase of courage and sang with confidence:

O God of Bethel! by whose hand  
Thy people still are fed;  
Who through this weary pilgrimage  
Hast all our fathers led:  
Our vows, our prayers, we now present  
Before Thy throne of Grace,  
God of our fathers! be the God  
Of their succeeding race.

In winter the meetings were held within doors. When James Young built a double barn, the drive-way between the mows was used, and later on the school house was available. Finally a stone church was built in 1869, on the Elora Road near the Saugeen, and was opened for worship on the last Sabbath of the year. John Eckford frequently preached at Frame's Corners (Lamont's) on the Durham Line, which had been organized, as we have already seen, by Rev. Wm. Barrie, of Guelph. Dr. Torrance, of Guelph, was another early

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preacher in this church. John Eckford's services were appreciated, and there were few Presbyterian churches in that part of the country in which he had not preached. He was always in demand for temporary vacancies, and might easily have had a call. He excelled in the exposition of the passage, and his absolute accuracy in the quotation of scripture was remarkable. His gift of prayer made him the comforter of many, and his family prayers were a heritage to his children.

In these early days the women came to church in their sunbonnets; the men in their shirt sleeves. The family dogs came too; Jamie Young's collie "Sancho," Jamie Douglass' "Yarrow," Clark's dog, and Salter's dog "Sting,"—a silent fighter who never let go. When a fight started the service stopped, and the men went out in a body to quell the row, unless the shanty had doors which could be closed, in which case one or two men would be sufficient. Once when one of the congregation had fallen asleep John Eckford called to Mr. Adair: "Tom! Waken your neighbor." One preacher in the old school house came from Paisley. He generally brought his wife along, and would always give out a Psalm of which no one knew the tune, except his wife, and this gave her a chance to sing alone. A memory connected with the new stone church is that of seeing a snuff-box being passed along the pew, just before the sermon, perhaps into the neighboring pew and back again. Follow-

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ing the sermon, the collection was taken up in a little black bag or pocket, attached to the end of a short pole.

The amusements of the settlement were varied. Fleming May taught a singing school, and the Mitchell family organized a brass band, which was widely known as "Mitchell's Brass Band." Visiting between neighbors was always popular, when the young people indulged in singing, dancing and games. The McNeills, of Cargill, Allardices, Days and Eckfords were all singers. Soirees were held at the different churches, where James Eckford often spoke. Part songs were largely sung, and no one was bashful. In Autumn the fair-days were very popular, as there were acquaintances to be made and renewed, as well as things to be seen. These and other meetings furnished material for the two girls, both excellent mimics, who regaled each other with harmless taking-off of all eccentricities or humorous remarks of those they had met. Speaking reminiscently of them, old Jamie Young said they were "twa o' the maist lovinest girls he ever knew."

The girls had a little more schooling in Brant, going week about, but after a few months, Annie remained at home. Here she was ready to essay any task, even to the cutting up and curing of a pig. Janet was a great reader, and books were comparatively plentiful. John Eckford had brought out part of his



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own library, and he was presented with a handsome gift of standard authors by the teachers. A library was formed in the school section, and books circulated far and near. Passing travellers, ministers and teachers enlivened the board from time to time, and found eager listeners, keen for a whiff from the outside world. James Gow was one of these. At night, when all was snug and pipe alight, John Eckford would tell stories to his children, all of Sir Walter Scott's, others imaginary, others sanguinary. The girls thought his love scenes rather lacking in spice and ginger. He was familiar with the history and achievements of the regiments which had made names for themselves and fame for their country, and his face lighted up when he read of their deeds. The martial spirit was in the blood. Every three weeks a mail came, and the Edinburgh papers were read by the light of the shanty fire, bark and chips being thrown on to make a blaze. With breathless interest they heard the news of the Crimean War, and the terrible winter in the trenches before Sebastopol; but these privations paled before the Indian Mutiny, and tears sprang to every eye, when the horrors of Cawnpore and Lucknow, were read.

In his public career, John Eckford was extremely useful and active, in the work of building up the county. In 1853, he joined in the march of Brant freeholders, who walked on foot, about 400 strong to Penetangore,

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(now Kincardine) to vote against the proposed harbour by-law. He and others addressed the crowd on the way at Johnston's Corners. In this year also, he was appointed Local Superintendent of Education for the Eastern district of Bruce, which comprised the Townships of Brant, Carrick, Culross and Greenock. This district was subsequently enlarged. His salary at first was \$5.00 per school per year. He held this office for sixteen and a half years, until it was abolished in 1871. When he went on his inspection trips he was careful to leave prepared everything possible, in order to lighten the duties of the children, and was always on the alert in returning to catch the first glimpse of the shanty, and so know that fire had not touched them. They, too, were equally solicitous for his health and safe return. He did much to help and encourage the teachers who came before him for examination for interim certificates, but the material was usually very poor.

In 1854, he was Councillor for Brant and Carrick, and in 1857 was elected Reeve, but he did not accept the latter office. In 1869, he was a delegate to appear before a Committee of the Legislature, to ask resumption of Government payments to Land Improvement Fund. This was granted next year. In 1872, he was appointed Township Treasurer, which office he held until his death in 1881. Thus, as Local Superintendent and Township Treas-

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urer, he spent 28 years, (1853-1881) in the service of the County.

He was spared to see his son and daughters happily married, and grandchildren inheriting his name and eager for the bestowal of his kindness. Letters to his grandchildren usually contained a "shinplaster," which he "had come across by good luck," and was to be expended in candies.

A faint far-off memory of these years is a fishing expedition. The old grandfather taking the boys up the creek to catch some trout. In crossing a fence, one of the boys had succeeded in hooking the tail of his grandfather's broadcloth coat. The scolding administered was a revelation to the boy, who had never before (nor after, probably), experienced a harsh word from his indulgent grandfather, and was surprised to find him so little different from other people after all. As the coat had to be cut with a knife, in order to release the hook, perhaps there was some justification for the mild expostulation, but the charm of the fishing was gone for the small boy. He was disappointed in his choice of a grandfather, and he felt he was in deep disgrace.

Another memory is an evening in the long, narrow kitchen. A weary, curly headed boy sitting on the long settee, his head cushioned on a lambskin rug, watching the blue wraiths and spirals of smoke from his grand-

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father's pipe, while his little soul echoed the strains of his Uncle's fiddle.

James was the apple of his father's eye, and in due time inherited the lands of Eden Bank. His first wife was Margaret, (1842-1869), daughter of John McIntyre, of Brant Tp., married 15 March, 1867. A few years later, he married on 21 December, 1874, Catherine, (born Nov., 1846), daughter of Alexander Cameron, of Greenock Tp. A few years ago they sold Eden Bank, and retired to Southampton, where they still live and he occupies the position of Town Clerk. Their daughter Helen, the first-born, married Edward Lethem, and lives in Montreal. John, the first son, is a dentist, and lives in Mexico. James, the second son, is Manager of a Bank in Choteau, Montana, U. S. Neither of the sons are married. J. C. Eckford was active in Militia matters in the early days, and is a retired Major in the 32nd Bruce Infantry.

Annie Eckford was married in 1866 to James Gow, Leather Merchant of Guelph. Away back in the early days on the Clutha, James Gow as storekeeper, had made friends with the family, and bestowed sugar and molasses on the children. The friendship was maintained, during all the intervening years, and he ultimately found favour with Annie, who had sprung up into womanhood meanwhile. In the same year James Gow was appointed Collector of Inland Revenue, at Guelph. Ten years later, he was removed to

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Windsor, where he was Collector, and subsequently Inspector. James Gow retired in 1901, and died in 1907. Their family was five sons and two daughters: Alexander, John Eckford, Margaret Christie, Walter, James, George, and Janet Steven. All live in Windsor, except Walter and George, of Toronto, and John, of Quebec, Que.

Janet Simpson Eckford was married 21 Jan., 1870, to David McCrae, Woollen Manufacturer in Company with his father. They reside at Guelph, and have one daughter Mary Christie Geills, who married Fred Kilgour, a lawyer, of Brandon, Man.; and two sons, Thomas, a doctor, living in Baltimore, Md., U. S., who married Amy Gwyn; and John, a doctor, living in Montreal.

On 22 October, 1881, after a few days illness, John Eckford died, in his eighty-second year. In character he was cheerful and optimistic, ready to give himself and his services to those who needed it. His life had been hard, but he would not say so, nor would he say the former days were better than these, but rejoiced in the progress of his time. His family remember his untiring patience and kindness. "To their faults a little blind, to their virtues ever kind," he tried to make up to them the loss of their mother's care. "And he died in a good old age, full of days, riches and honour."

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**W**HEN the hill of toil was steepest  
Where the forest frown was deepest  
Young no more, you ventured here.  
Came where solid hope was cheapest,  
Came,—a Pioneer!  
Made the Western forests view  
Worth and learnings charms  
Grasped a home for yours and you  
From the lean tree-arms.  
Toil had never cause to doubt you  
Progress' path you helped to clear;  
But to-day forgets about you,  
And the world rides on without you  
Sleep,—old Pioneer.

—Adapted from Will Carleton.

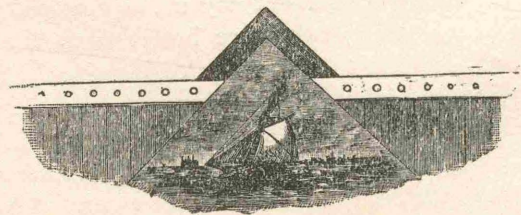
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*"Nothing was born, nothing will die, all things will change."*

*"I am a part of all that I have met."*

*"I,  
the heir  
of all the ages,  
in the foremost files of time."*

—Tennyson.



# Genealogy of the Family of Eckford

(1) MICHAEL ECKFOORD, of the Mill of Traquair, Peeblesshire. He, or his father, is supposed to have come from Sweden, and settled about Traquair. (Old spelling: Traqueer.) He died aged "100 years or thereby."

JAMES ECKFOORD, - - Born about 1700, - - - - - Died about 1800.

(2) JAMES ECKFOORD, of the Mill of Traquair. Born in the Ph. of Leslie. Died in the parish of Stow. Married Agnes Blackie.

JOHN ECKFOORD, - - Born 1747, - - - - - Died 24 June, 1816.

(3) JOHN ECKFOORD, married Elizabeth (Betty) Dickison, of near Melrose. She was born 1742, and died 1819. Died at Kirk Yetholm Mains.

BETTY ECKFOORD, - - - - -  
 AGNES ECKFOORD, - - - - -  
 MARGARET ECKFOORD, - - - - - Married . . . . . Oliver, and had issue. - - - - -  
 JAMES ECKFOORD, - - Born 1771, - - - - - Born, died and buried at Kirk Yetholm Mains. - - - - - Died 1834.

(4) JAMES ECKFORD, married 1 June, 1798, Janet Simpson, (1771-1850), daughter of Robert Simpson and Margaret Oliver. Robert Simpson's father was William Simpson. Margaret Oliver was daughter of Andrew Oliver and Elizabeth Whitelaw. Janet Simpson's sister married . . . . . Young, and was mother of James and Betty Young, of Dunkeld, Ont., and Mrs. Andrew Oliver.

JOHN ECKFORD, - - Born 17 March, 1799, - - Minister of U. P. Church, Newbigging. Born at Kirk Yetholm Mains. Died at "Eden Bank," Brant Tp., Ont. - - - - - Died 22 Oct., 1881.

ROBERT ECKFORD, - - Born 19 Feb., 1801, - - - - - Died 23 Jan., 1820.

MARGARET ECKFORD, - - Born 20 Jan., 1803, - - Married Thomas Wilson (died 1868), and lived at Lempitlaw, Kelso, and after Mr. Wilson's death, at Newbigging. No issue. - - - - - Died 18 March, 1884.

ELIZABETH ECKFORD, - - Born 17 Aug., 1805, - - - - - Died 4 Sept., 1814.

JANET ECKFORD, - - Born 1 Sept., 1807, - - Married 1 June, 1832, by Rev. John Eckford, to David Fyfe, Merchant Tailor, of Newbigging. (1797-1876) (See Fyfe Genealogy).  
 Issue:—(Rev.) James Eckford, David, John Eckford, Margaret, Janet Simpson, Wilhelmina, George, Robert and Agnes (Mrs. Gray).  
 James' children:—Margaret, Jeanette, Wilhelmina Eckford (Blossom), and James Campbell.  
 George's children:—David, Mary Macintosh, Janet Eckford and John Hutchinson.  
 Robert's children:—Margaret Keith, Wilhelmina Crawford, Janet Eckford, David Fyfe, Helen Chalmers, William Smith, and Rachael Keith.

JAMES ECKFORD, - - Born 30 Apr., 1810, - - Enlisted as a soldier. Died of Yellow Fever. - - - - - Died early manhood.

AGNES ECKFORD, - - Born 20 Aug., 1812, - - Married William Chisholm (1812-1885).  
 Issue:—Andrew, Elizabeth, (married Wm. Creighton), James, (married Isabella Bell), William, Janet, Peter, Margaret, Mary, (married John Bradley), Thomas, (married Jane Hay Buchan), and John Walter.  
 Elizabeth's children:—Agnes, Francis, William, Jessie, Minnie, Sarah.  
 James' children:—William, Agnes, John, Isabella, Hugh.  
 Mary's children:—William Walter, Thomas Edgar, John Eckford, Agnes Edith, Margaret Jeanette, and Mary Viola Adair.  
 Thomas' children:—Walter, Margery, James, Margaret, and Mary Aileen.

(5) JOHN ECKFORD, married Margaret Christie, (1811-1847), daughter of James Christie and Ann Gilmour. (See Christie Genealogy). Married 25 June, 1839.

JAMES CHRISTIE ECKFORD, Born 12 Aug., 1840, - - - - - Lives at Southampton, Ont.

ANNIE GILMOUR ECKFORD, Born 12 July, 1842, - - Married James Gow, (1826-1907), Leather Merchant, of Guelph, 24 Jan., 1866. (See Gow Genealogy). Issue:—  
 Alexander, married Annie Sinclair.  
 Children:—James Sinclair, Mary Margaret, John Alexander, Donald Cameron.  
 John Eckford, married Agnes Taylor.  
 Children:—Annie Gilmour Eckford, James Taylor, John Eckford, Robert Melvin, Margaret Christie, Walter.  
 James, married Edith Daly.  
 Children:—Margaret, Grizel, Janet

# Christie Genealogy

(1) JAMES CHRYSTIE, tenant in Balsillie, Parish of Leslie, married to Isabella, daughter of James Christie, proprietor of Balsillie, payable to David Christie, the proprietor, was 3 Oats, 12 of meal, and 2 of Bear. (See County valuation, Oct. 1694)

JAMES CHRISTIE, - - Born about 1684, - - - - -  
 ELIZABETH CHRISTIE, - - Born 15 Aug., 1686, - - - - -  
 Tenant in Balsillie. Bought Pitgorno 17 May, 1718. - - - - -

(2) JAMES CHRISTIE, married Geills Storrar, daughter of James Storrar, and Janet Burt. Contract of Marriage dated at Falkland

JANET CHRISTIE, - - Born 8 March, 1710, - - - - -  
 JAMES CHRISTIE, - - Born 31 Dec., 1712, - - - - -  
 JOHN CHRISTIE, - - Born 14 Aug., 1725, - - - - -

(3) JAMES CHRISTIE, married Isobel, daughter of James Betsworth, of Ballybracken, parish of Leslie, died of flux, James Beatson of Cupar, grandfather:—"July 13th 169... died of flux, James Beatson of Cupar. He mortified to the poor 500 merks, and gave 4 silver cups to the poor of the Clochritie Bridge. Was born 1601."

JOHN CHRISTIE, - - - - -  
 KATHARINE CHRISTIE, - - - - - Married David Beath, of Foulford, 19 Dec., 1760, and had Issue.

(4) JOHN CHRISTIE, married Giles Low, portioner of Brackley, by his first wife, . . . . . Wilson, daughter of James Wilson, of Ballinbracken, died 8 Feb., 1839.

JAMES CHRISTIE, - - Born 21 Aug., 1770 - - - - -  
 JOHN CHRISTIE, - - Born 9 Nov., 1771 - - - - - Unmarried. - - - - -  
 ISOBEL CHRISTIE, - - Born 22 Feb., 1778 - - - - - Unmarried. - - - - -  
 GILES CHRISTIE, - - - - - Unmarried. - - - - -  
 MARGARET CHRISTIE, - - Born 16 Sept., 1781, - - Married William Morton. Issue:—3 sons and 4 daughters. Of these John lived at Cupar, Scotland, and Maggie (Mrs. Todd) lives in Woodstock, Ont.

(5) JAMES CHRISTIE, married, 27 Dec., 1799, Ann Gilmour, of Cupar, daughter of James Gilmer and Mary Bonar (sister of Rev. Laurence Gilmour, 1745-1824).

JOHN CHRISTIE, - - Born 11 Dec., 1800, - - - - -  
 JAMES CHRISTIE, - - Born 12 March, 1802, - - Married Elizabeth Keddie. Issue:—E. B. Christie, who married J. B. Richardson, J. P., of Stirling. (1) George Younger, M.B., Ch.B., of Glasgow. Married 1845. (2) John Baird, of Fillmore, Sask. Married May Wood. (3) . . . . . married . . . . . Gemmill.

MARY CHRISTIE, - - Born 14 Nov., 1803, - - - - - Unmarried. - - - - -  
 JULIA CHRISTIE, - - Born 9 Nov., 1807, - - - - - Unmarried. - - - - -  
 LAURENCE CHRISTIE, - - Born 31 Oct., 1814, - - Married . . . . . Issue:—(1) Annie, married . . . . . Lees (2) Hugh (died young).

FRANCIS CHRISTIE, - - Born 25 March, 1820, - - - - - Married. Minister at Kilmaurs. Died in early manhood. - - - - -  
 MARGARET CHRISTIE, - - Born 1 Sept., 1811, - - - - - Died at Newbigging. - - - - -

(6) MARGARET CHRISTIE, married, 25 June, 1839, John Eckford, of Cupar, P. Church at Newbigging. (1799-1881). See Eckford Genealogy



JAMES ECKFOORD, - - - - - Born 1771, - - - - - Born, died and buried at Kirk Yetholm Mains. - - - - - Died 1834.

(4) JAMES ECKFORD, married 1 June, 1798, Janet Simpson, (1771-1850), daughter of Robert Simpson and Margaret Oliver. Robert Simpson's father was William Simpson. Margaret Oliver was daughter of Andrew Oliver and Elizabeth Whitelaw. Janet Simpson's sister married . . . . . Young, and was mother of James and Betty Young, of Dunkeld, Ont., and Mrs. Andrew Oliver.

JOHN ECKFORD, - - - - - Born 17 March, 1799, - - - - - Minister of U. P. Church, Newbigging. Born at Kirk Yetholm Mains. Died at "Eden Bank," Brant Tp., Ont.

ROBERT ECKFORD, - - - - - Born 19 Feb., 1801, - - - - -

MARGARET ECKFORD, - - - - - Born 20 Jan., 1803, - - - - - Married Thomas Wilson (died 1868), and lived at Lempitlaw, Kelso, and after Mr. Wilson's death, at Newbigging. No issue.

ELIZABETH ECKFORD, - - - - - Born 17 Aug., 1805, - - - - -

JANET ECKFORD, - - - - - Born 1 Sept., 1807, - - - - - Married 1 June, 1832, by Rev. John Eckford, to David Fyfe, Merchant Tailor, of Newbigging. (1797-1876) (See Fyfe Genealogy). Issue:—(Rev.) James Eckford, David, John Eckford, Margaret, Janet Simpson, Wilhelmina, George, Robert and Agnes (Mrs. Gray).

James' children:—Margaret, Jeanette, Wilhelmina Eckford (Blossom), and James Campbell.

George's children:—David, Mary Macintosh, Janet Eckford and John Hutchinson.

Robert's children:—Margaret Keith, Wilhelmina Crawford, Janet Eckford, David Fyfe, Helen Chalmers, William Smith, and Rachael Keith.

JAMES ECKFORD, - - - - - Born 30 Apr., 1810, - - - - - Enlisted as a soldier. Died of Yellow Fever. - - - - -

AGNES ECKFORD, - - - - - Born 20 Aug., 1812, - - - - - Married William Chisholm (1812-1885). Issue:—Andrew, Elizabeth, (married Wm. Creighton), James, (married Isabella Bell), William, Janet, Peter, Margaret, Mary, (married John Bradley), Thomas, (married Jane Hay Buchan), and John Walter.

Elizabeth's children:—Agnes, Francis, William, Jessie, Minnie, Sarah.

James' children:—William, Agnes, John, Isabella, Hugh.

Mary's children:—William Walter, Thomas Edgar, John Eckford, Agnes Edith, Margaret Jeanette, and Mary Viola Adair.

Thomas' children:—Walter, Margery, James, Margaret, and Mary Aileen.

(5) JOHN ECKFORD, married Margaret Christie, (1811-1847), daughter of James Christie and Ann Gilmour. (See Christie Genealogy). Married 25 June, 1839.

JAMES CHRISTIE ECKFORD, Born 12 Aug., 1840, - - - - - Lives at Southampton, Ont.

ANNIE GILMOUR ECKFORD, Born 12 July, 1842, - - - - - Married James Gow, (1826-1907), Leather Merchant, of Guelph, 24 Jan., 1866. (See Gow Genealogy). Issue:—

Alexander, married Annie Sinclair.

Children:—James Sinclair, Mary Margaret, John Alexander, Donald Cameron.

John Eckford, married Agnes Taylor.

Children:—Annie Gilmour Eckford, James Taylor, John Eckford, Robert Melvin.

Margaret Christie.

Walter.

James, married Edith Daly.

Children:—Margaret Grizel, Janet.

George.

Janet Steven.

JANET SIMPSON ECKFORD, Born 26 Apr., 1846, - - - - - Married David McCrae, Woollen Manufacturer, of Guelph, 21 Jan., 1870. Issue:— Thomas, married Amy Gwyn.

John.

Mary Christie Geills, married Fred Kilgour.

Children:—Margaret, Katharine, John McCrae.

(6) JAMES CHRISTIE ECKFORD, married (1) Margaret McIntyre, (1842-1869), 15 March, 1867. No Issue.

(2) Catharine Cameron, (B. Nov., 1846), 21 Dec., 1874. No Issue.

HELEN ECKFORD, - - - - - Born 21 Mar., 1876, - - - - - Married Edward Lethem. - - - - - Lives in Montreal.

JOHN ECKFORD, - - - - - Born 16 Jan., 1878, - - - - - Lives in Mexico.

JAMES ECKFORD, - - - - - Born 16 June, 1880, - - - - - Lives in Choteau, Montana.

(7) JOHN ECKFORD.

JOHN CHRISTIE,

KATHARINE CHRISTIE, - - - - -

grandfather:—"July 13th 169. . . , died of flux, James Beatson of Clochritie Bridge. Was born 1601."

Married David Beath, of Foulford, 19 Dec., 1760, and had Issue.

(4) JOHN CHRISTIE, married Giles Low, portioner of Brackley, by his first wife, . . . . . Wilson, daughter of James Wilson, of Ball, 1750, died 8 Feb., 1839.

JAMES CHRISTIE, - - - - - Born 21 Aug., 1770

JOHN CHRISTIE, - - - - - Born 9 Nov., 1771

ISOBEL CHRISTIE, - - - - - Born 22 Feb., 1778

GILES CHRISTIE, - - - - -

MARGARET CHRISTIE, - - - - - Born 16 Sept., 1781,

Unmarried.

Unmarried.

Unmarried.

Married William Morton.

Issue:—3 sons and 4 daughters. Of these John lived at Cupar, Johnston, a tanner in Edinburgh. Charles was three times in Scotland, and Maggie (Mrs. Todd) lives in Woodstock, O.

(5) JAMES CHRISTIE, married, 27 Dec., 1799, Ann Gilmour, of daughter of James Gilmer and Mary Bonar (sister of Rev. Lauren 1745-1824).

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JAMES CHRISTIE, - - - - - Born 12 March, 1802,

Married Elizabeth Keddie.

Issue:—E. B. Christie, who married J. B. Richardson, J. P., of Striff.

(1) George Younger, M.B., Ch.B., of Glasgow. Married . . . . .

(2) John Baird, of Fillmore, Sask. Married May Woodhull.

(3) . . . . . , married . . . . . Gemmill.

MARY CHRISTIE, - - - - - Born 14 Nov., 1803,

JULIA CHRISTIE, - - - - - Born 9 Nov., 1807,

LAURENCE CHRISTIE, - - - - - Born 31 Oct., 1814,

Unmarried.

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Married . . . . . Issue:—(1) Annie, married . . . . . Lees (2) Hugh (died young).

FRANCIS CHRISTIE, - - - - - Born 25 March, 1820,

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