

Genealogies.

Copied from Pioneer Life on the Bay of Quinte

READING ROOM

UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS.

Potent Influence Exercised by Them Upon the Early History of Canada.

THEIR SACRIFICES.

Sincerity of Their Attachment to British Crown.

PAPER BY HON. G. W. ROSS.

Lack of Interest by Canadians in Their Glorious History Matter For Regret.

The regular meeting of the U.E. Loyalists' Association was held at the theatre of the Normal School yesterday afternoon. Mr. H. H. Cook, President, in the chair. Among those present were Mr. Frank E. Macdonald, Mr. W. H. Eakins, Mr. and Mrs. Land, Mrs. A. W. Ross, Mrs. Ireland, Mrs. C. J. R. Stirling, Mrs. Philip Todd, Mrs. Breton, Dr. L. L. Palmer, Mr. Chadwick, Mrs. John Ridout, Mrs. Small, Messrs. McBean, E. A. MacLaurin, Wm. Roaf, H. M. Mowat, Miss Bastedo, Miss Humberstone, Mrs. W. A. Douglas, Mrs. Hicks, Miss H. M. Hill, Mr. Grant Ridout, Miss Dunn, the Misses Carey, Miss Jane Jarvis, Mrs. Geo. Kerr, Mrs. Dignam, Mr. Dunn, Mrs. Kingsmill, Mrs. Carey, Miss Laura Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Jarvis, Mr. McLean Howard, Lieut.-Col. Shaw, Mr. D. R. Read, Q.C., Mrs. Strachan, Mrs. Carey.

The first communication, the reading of which was received with applause, was that from the Secretary of the Governor-General, accepting on behalf of His Excellency and the Council of Minto the honorary membership conferred upon their Excellencies by the association.

A communication was also received from the Duke of Norfolk, Postmaster-General of Great Britain, acknowledging the receipt of a letter of congratulation sent by the association upon the consummation of Imperial penny postage.

A joint committee was appointed to work in conjunction with Miss Fitzgibbon in organizing an historical exhibition.

The President announced that the association was out of debt, with a balance on the right side, and that the membership roll is now approaching the 200 mark.

Mr. Wm. Roaf submitted several amendments to the constitution, which were adopted unanimously. The first was that descendants of U.E. Loyalists residing in any part of the Dominion outside of Ontario, where there is no association of U.E. Loyalists, shall be eligible for membership. The second amendment provided that members under the age of seventeen shall not be entitled to vote.

Members Elected.

The following were elected members of the association: Miss Florence B. Burnett, Miss Georgina M. Burritt, Messrs. Horace W. Wurriff, M. Stanley Bochen, Charles M. Bochen, Clarence J. Burritt, Ottawa; Dr. Wilson, Mr. John H. Wilson, St. Thomas.

The following were proposed for membership: Mrs. C. J. R. Stirling, Miss Harriet Boulton, Miss Langmuir, Miss Violet Langmuir, Dr. L. L. Palmer, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Calder, Hamilton; Miss Calder, Mr. Harry Calder, Mrs. Calder, Dr. Vernon, Hamilton; Mrs. John Simson, Cayuga.

The feature of the meeting was an address on "The United Empire Loyalists," by Hon. Geo. W. Ross, Minister of Education. In introducing Mr. Ross, the President referred to him as the able and eloquent Minister of Education, whom he might justly term the Demosthenes of the Dominion, and he speaks without a pebble under his tongue, too, he added. He reminded the members of the association that it was owing to the courtesy of Mr. Ross that they enjoyed the hospitality of that magnificent hall, and regretted that owing to the great amount of sickness prevailing the audience was not larger.

Hon. Geo. W. Ross' Address.

Hon. Geo. W. Ross, on rising to address the association, was received with applause. He expressed the pleasure it afforded him to contribute a paper, and appreciated the honor conferred upon him in being requested to do so. He confessed that the association had made him rather their debtor than otherwise, for in order to comply with their request he had been led to read books which he had never read before and had become better acquainted with phases and incidents in the history of this

country that studied before. there is no circumstance in the growth of Canada than the lack of interest in the study of Canadian history. Had we national enthusiasm of our neighbors we would long ago have made the Plains of Abraham as sacred to Canadians as Plymouth Rock is to Americans, and the text-books used in our schools would contain as many references to Queenston Heights and Chautauqua as American text-books contain to Lexington and Bunker's Hill. The fact is, for reasons which I cannot very well explain, that Canadians are too prosaic. Possibly, we have been so much occupied with the great political, military and social conflicts of the world around us as to forget the important conflicts of a similar kind in which we ourselves were engaged, and instead of canonizing the men who spent their full strength of a generous manhood in the development of our own country we allowed ourselves to be carried away by the glamor of the distant fields of achievement of our American neighbors. In the last century, perhaps the most fanatical zeal ever relic of the early history of the country, Canadians ploughshare to the day which made us a nation during the last century of the Queenston Heights. I want to show that we have the heroism of the men of the early history of the country in the Potter's field of the colonies.

Why is it that the men of pioneers, who the ships and with Spanish homes for themselves, found no admirer sufficient public spirit to collect the records of their toil and struggle? Why is it that we have no gallery in which to exhibit the portraits of the heroes of 1812, or the relics of that stirring period? Can any man point to a single monument in the City of Toronto, except that at Fort Rouille, which marks any event in the history of this city? A few monuments we have, but surely they do not represent adequately in biographical bronze the men to whom this generation is indebted for its advancement.

A Valuable Society.

Coming to the subject which I am specially asked to consider, permit me to say how pleased I am that we have a society organized for the express purpose of keeping before the people of Canada the story of at least one body of courageous and devoted pioneers—the United Empire Loyalists—pioneers whose sufferings on behalf of the empire they loved were only equalled by their resolute determination to preserve its honor and its glory unimpaired. That this society will do its work with more than ordinary historical zeal may be assumed, inasmuch as every record which it is called upon to consider bears some trace of family history and brings each member into affectionate relationship with an ancestry which he may very properly regard with pride and veneration. The parent stem of the United Empire Loyalists was originally British with the exception of those from the State of New York, who show evident traces of German blood, a pretty good pedigree to begin with. They were in no sense professional agitators, but pursued their avocations as farmers or merchants or public men as quietly and unostentatiously at their neighbors. They contributed of their energy and industry to the development of the country, and took part in the ordinary municipal and legislative movements of the time as quietly as any of their fellow-citizens. Neither by speech nor action did they signify any intention to separate themselves from their fellow-colonists. When a majority of the colonies, by the declaration of independence, adopted at Philadelphia in 1776, declared their determination to separate themselves from the fatherland the Loyalists were obliged either to join in the continental forces or leave the country. Their conduct at this time and the sufferings they endured for their loyalty to the British Government are too well known to be open to serious criticism.

Mr. Ross then entered into a consideration of the elements of that criticism worth considering. He combated the argument that they were an insignificant band of narrow-minded, stubborn and imperious advocates of prerogative, and denied that the character and social status of the Loyalists were inferior to those of the advocates of independence. They were not craven, and they denounced every encroachment of the Imperial Government upon the colonial rights, but they had faith that Britain would ultimately redress every wrong. The inhuman treatment of the Loyalists by their fellow-colonists was touched upon, and it was pointed out that the United States had not redeemed the promise in the treaty of peace which followed the war to "provide for the restitution of all estates belonging to real British subjects who had not borne arms against them."

Loyalists in Canadian History.

I shall now turn from the history of the United Empire Loyalists in the United States, and consider very briefly the place they filled in the history of Canada. And here to a great extent the process is one of induction rather than historical demonstration. The question to be answered is somewhat intricate. Having regard to the number of Loyalists who settled in Canada (estimated by Sir John Bourinot at 35,000), and having regard to their educational endowments and their ideas of government their influence in shaping the history of their adopted country in its early days must have been considerable. And now, when their descendants in Canada, according to the same authority, number 700,000, if ethnology means anything, their influence upon the future history of Canada will make itself felt along the line of their early traditions with no little effect.

(1) It must be evident, unless their attitude towards the parent country had by some untoward circumstances been entirely changed, that they would as strongly uphold the sovereignty of Great Britain in Canada as they did in the land from which they were forcibly exiled. The British Government had shown its interest in their welfare by appropriating for their use large grants of land and by the payment of over three million pounds sterling towards the losses they had incurred. We may, therefore, safely assume that of all the settlers whether from the parent country or other lands who made Canada their home the United Empire Loyalists might be reckoned among the most loyal to their Sovereign and the most devoted to the laws and institutions of the parent country.

Accordingly, we find that in the war of 1812, when an armed invasion threatened the overthrow of British rule in Canada, the United Empire Loyalists were among the most resolute of our citizens in repelling the invader, and among the boldest in declaring that Canada should not, while they had any power of resistance, pass over to a foreign flag. Having escaped from the domination of the republic at the peril of their lives, they regarded with the greatest horror the possibility of being obliged to acknowledge its supremacy or to accept the conditions which it would naturally impose upon them as citizens. And if the United States failed in its attempt to conquer Canada in 1812, it was owing largely to the sturdy loyalty of the men who were expelled from the republic as unworthy

long as the thirteen colonies confined themselves to constitutional means for the redress of wrongs real or fanciful, the whole people were practically unanimous in resisting the alleged encroachments of the British Government. It was only when the continental Congress in 1776 declared in favor of independence that there was anything like a distinct cleavage of public opinion. To say that the Loyalists cheerfully acquiesced in the various acts passed by the British Parliament for the taxation of the colonies would be to charge them with a want of public spirit and a total indifference to the well-established rights of British subjects. But to reform abuses was one thing, and to destroy the Government was another thing. In their new homes they had not long to wait for the opportunity of showing whether they were actuated by disinterested motives in their refusal to fight against the authority of the Crown in pre-revolutionary times.

It is universally admitted that Canadians during the first half of this century suffered sore and grievous wrongs from the maladministration of the Colonial Office, wrongs which culminated in the rebellion of 1837, and which threatened the overthrow of British supremacy in Canada. It is also generally admitted, or at least generally believed, that although these wrongs were more speedily redressed because of the rebellion they would nevertheless have been ultimately removed by the British Parliament in the ordinary course of events. Here again the influence of the United Empire Loyalists was asserted, and they who refused to resent the arbitrary action of King George III. and his counsellors by force of arms refused in Canada to resent the supercilious conduct of Family Compacts and misguided Lieutenant-Governors by a resort to violent measures against the Crown. Having seen colonial institutions shattered and wrecked at Yorktown and Saratoga by the revolutionary forces, they felt the responsibility of maintaining intact, even with all its faults, for the time being the constitutional future of the Canadian colonies, believing in the evolution of good government by constitution methods.

The Only Shadow.

(3) It is also possible, and is, perhaps, the only shadow cast by the United Empire Loyalists on the history of Canada, that in the maintenance of the prerogatives of the Crown they were not susceptible to the growth of those democratic tendencies which always characterize the Anglo-Saxon race under new conditions. It is the glory of the British constitution that it "broadens down from precedent to precedent." Having seen the sudden expansion of this democratic tendency ripen in the United States into republicanism, is it not possible that the United Empire Loyalists in Canada were unnecessarily alarmed at the urgent demands of Canadians for all the privileges of self-government compatible with the acknowledgment of British sovereignty. As a consequence of this disposition I fear that a Liberal like myself would be apt to say that the United Empire Loyalists took the side of the Conservative party in Canadian politics when they might with more advantage to the country have advocated the opposite view, and that they arrayed themselves in opposition to popular rights more strenuously than the safety of Canadian institutions required. Whether this be true or not, it is what any student of history would expect having regard to their traditions and their history, and, objectionable as it may be to some of us, it is at least partially condoned by their unmistakable zeal for the perpetuation of our connection with the mother country.

Imperial Federationists All.

(4) And, lastly, may we not say that the Loyalists, who 120 years ago contended for a united empire, whether colonial or federated, were among the first to grasp the idea of a greater Britain yet to be and to realize that the loss of the American colonies might indefinitely, if not forever, postpone the consummation of Imperial unity? If this be true, then were they indeed prophets as well as patriots, prophets like many of old, whose forecasts appeared impossible of fulfilment and whose words fell as an idle tale on the statesmen of the mother country and on their fellow-citizens in America. A united empire, a colonial union either in sympathy or in fact, the quidnuncs of the times would say was impossible. Would French Canada ever be reconciled to Anglo-Saxon rule? Would India, so far removed from the centre of government, ever look with affection on the stern hand which held her in subjection? Would Australia ever turn her eyes towards the north with feelings of filial devotion? Would Britain, so conservative, so aggressive, so slow to adapt herself to new conditions, ever treat her colonies as children and not aliens? Vain hope. It cannot be. But the world goes "swinging through the grooves of change." As in the beginning of the creation a voice potent enough to be heard in the depths of chaos said, "Let there be light," and light was. So in the closing days of this eventful century, a voice potent as the voice of Divinity itself said to all the colonies of Great Britain, in whatever clime or zone or sea they flourished, "Let us be a united empire," and the response was a world-wide, unmistakable and sympathetic Amen. Who deserves the honor for this happy consummation I dare not say—I cannot say—but this much I think may be said without any fear of exaggeration that the first impulse towards that imperialism which so marks the colonial feelings of to-day came from that little band of exiles whose faith in the future of the empire neither persecution nor use of inferior tyranny could crush, and

ion. To quote the words

United States, "the Loyalist exiles peopled Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Upper Canada."

As Mr. Ross was hearty applause, and thanks expressing the appreciation of the meeting was moved by Mr. Howard. In the presence of D. B. Ross

the him In ed of the association expressed so great an interest in national affairs

can be seen in the pile of Loyalists, recognizing the service they had rendered to their country, and the strong feeling of the virtue of the Bill. The

pressed the gratitude of the association that one of the country in the United States had so fully considered to the possession of loyalty to the

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Hon. Geo. W. Ross suggested the association was not appreciated as it ought, because of the want of knowledge of the country and their lack of knowledge of it. He offered the suggestion that the association would confer a real benefit upon the country if they were to appoint a competent man who would boil down Dr. Ryerson's very valuable history into what its present volume in order that it might be more generally read and appreciated. If Canadian history was more generally read the descendants of the United Empire Loyalists would receive the place they are entitled to in the opinion in the light of the un-
facts of history.

republic, and if a republic should be established in Europe, the American people should look to their ancestors who were to the vanquished in

Were Loyalists expelled from the United States? (2) As the Loyalists were expelled from the United States, the acts of the emigrants should be recognized as a means of expelling them from the continent. The acts of the emigrants should be recognized as a means of expelling them from the continent.

of their own-allowing the date the battle of York, and it is only a few years, with the ex-ks' monument on us. we had anything thought more of the men who died in de-try than we thought of unknown who be of our public ce-ough untold man-tan fortitude ma-tes and their chil- of Canada

THE DEMOREST FAMILY. -

The Demorests came from the districts of Bordeaux and Picardy, where we find them distinguished for learning and zeal, and amongst the first Huguenots, against the wrath of both church and state was directed. Eminent alike as scholars and controversialists, they contributed largely to the theological writings that moulded Huguenot thought in the 16th. and 17th. centuries. We find John de Morest, a distinguished theologian, removing to Holland with his family early in the 17th. century. His son David with his wife Maria Schin and family of three sons, John and Samuel, sailed from Amsterdam in the "Bontica", in the spring of 1663. Living two years at Staten Island and thirteen at Harlem, in the spring of 1678, they settled at Hackensack, N.J., where they had purchased three thousand acres of land. The father died in 1693. John and Samuel, the eldest and youngest sons of David Demorest married sisters named Dremin, and eleven children were born to each couple. - Eventually, a Guillaume Demorest, born Feb. 16th., 1769, left Dutchess County, N.Y., in 1790. and emigrated to Canada. He taught school at Adolphustown for two years, married, and moved to Prince Edward Co. where he purchased land. Here a village sprang up, and built a grist mill, a surveyor st, pioneer t.

Notes on some families of the Bay of Quinte district

by Archibald Campbell [1904]

(gift of Mrs. C. C. Inderwick, Perth, August 1963)

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Among the present day representatives of this old and substantial family should be mentioned Dr. Perry Vrooman, whose father William H. Vrooman, married Mary Jane Ham, a lineal descendant of the famous pioneer. He was born at Camden, received all liberal education and became a physician. He practised for eight years at Yarker, but since 1896 he has resided at Napanee, actively engaged in the successful practice of his profession. Although he takes an active part in politics in the Liberal interest, he is equally esteemed and respected by all, and is justly regarded as one of the most public-spirited and distinguished citizens of Napanee.

Dr. Vrooman married Miss Rose Cathrell, who was adopted after her father's death by Mrs. John D. Ham. They have three children, Mary, Percy and Josephine. (NOTE: I met the younger daughter at Fred. Miller's house, in Napanee, some years ago.)

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THE VROOMAN FAMILY. -

The Vroomans originally came from Holland, but as in the case of so many families of that nationality, they first settled in the Dutch province of New Amsterdam, now the city of New York. As a rule they were loyal to the British Crown, and after the American Revolution became a part of that intrepid band, known in history as the United Empire Loyalists, who founded, cleared and built up the banner province of Ontario. Official records at Albany contain the name of Elaphet Vrooman, but the Canadian pioneer was undoubtedly John Vrooman, who married Mary Bell, and settled at Ernesttown. Among the present day representatives of this old and substantial family should be mentioned Dr. Perry Vrooman, whose father William H. Vrooman, married Mary Jane Ham, a lineal descendant of the famous pioneer. He was born at Camden, received a liberal education and became a physician. He practised for eight years at Yarker, but since 1896 he has resided at Napanee, actively engaged in the successful practice of his profession. Although he takes an active part in politics in the Liberal interest, he is equally esteemed and respected by all, and is justly regarded as one of the most public-spirited and distinguished citizens of Napanee.

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THE AYLSWORTH FAMILY. -

Two branches of the Aylsworth family are settled in the Bay of Quinte district; one in the county of Lennox and Addington, the other in the county of Prince Edward. The Lennox and Addington branch are descended from Job Aylsworth, who emigrated from Rhode Island, in 1784, and settled on lot II, in the second concession of Ernesttown, immediately in the village of Bath, where he, his wife and three children died in 1803, during the prevalence of an epidemic of "spotted fever or cerebro-spinal meningitis."

He was a man of resolute character. Having a distressing felon, and being unable to obtain medical assistance in the sparsely settled condition of the country at that time, he himself cut off the affected finger with a chisel and mallet. He was born 1730, in Quidnesett, R.I., and was the grandson of Arthur Aylsworth, who came there from England, about 1670.

Of the history of the family in England but little is known among their descendants here. It is a matter of tradition that Arthur Aylsworth, the Rhode Island Pioneer, had been a soldier under Cromwell, and on that account left England after the Restoration. An inscription on a stone in New College, Oxford, records the death on 18th. April, 1619, of one Anthony Aylsworth, Regius Professor in the College, under Queen Elizabeth, for some fifteen years, and stated that by the inscription to have been "descended from an eminent and ancient family in Gloucestershire." Generosa et antiqua familia in comit, gloestr oriundus.

Job Aylesworth, who settled in Ernesttown, was the father of three sons, who came to man's estate, and of four daughters. Of the daughters, two married and lived in Ernesttown; one, Elsie, married John Bristol,

who had also emigrated from Rhode Island, and from this marriage is descended a large family settled in Ernesttown, Fredericksburgh and in the county of Prince Edward. Another daughter Elizabeth, married Morris Brisco, who lived on lot one, in the third concession of Ernesttown, where their descendants still reside.

Of the sons of Job Aylsworth, the best known was the youngest, Bowen, who was about ten years of age when his parents came to Canada. He married, November 21st., 1797, Hannah, daughter of Robert Perry, of Ernesttown, and sister of Peter Perry, who afterwards, along with Marshall S. Bidwell, represented the county in Parliament, from 1824 to 1836.

Bowen Aylsworth upon his marriage, settled on lot number 10, in the third concession of Ernesttown, where his grandson, Bowen E. Aylsworth, ex-M. P. P. for Lennox, now resides. Their family consisted of nine sons and four daughters, all of whom married and had families, so that at the time of the death of Bowen Aylsworth, in 1863, his living children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren were over two hundred in number.

Of his sons, Job, David, Robert, Daniel and Isaac may be mentioned.

David Aylsworth, son of Bowen, resided all his life in the township of Ernesttown, and was the father of sixteen children, one of whom is Bowen E. Aylsworth, late M.P.P. for the county. Robert Aylsworth, son of Bowen, was a farmer, township clerk for many years, and a local preacher in the Methodist Church, living in the township of Ernesttown, near the village of Odessa.

Of his sons, the eldest is Rev. David W. Aylsworth, a member of the Northern Conference, in the State of New York, and another is the Rev. Dr. Isaac B. Aylesworth, now stationed at Sarnia as a clergyman of the Methodist Church in Canada.

Another son of Bowen Aylsworth, Daniel, removed to the township of Dorchester in the county of Middlesex, where, after serving many years as clerk of the township, he died in 1902. Dr. Isaac Brock Aylsworth, son of Bowen, practiced medicine for many years in the county of Lennox and Addington, and afterwards became a traveling minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, finally settling in Collingwood as a retired physician and minister. His son, George M. Aylsworth, is a practicing physician in Collingwood at the present time.

Job Aylsworth was a farmer and Justice of the Peace, who lived in the township of Camden, near the village of Newburgh, and died there on the 7th. of August, 1888. One of his sons, John B. Aylsworth, still lives upon the same farm. He is the father of Allen Bristol Aylesworth, K. C., of Toronto. Another son of Job Aylsworth is William R. Aylsworth, of Belleville, present Clerk of the county of Hastings. He was educated at the Newburgh Grammar School, and received a certificate as school teacher at the early age of seventeen. He taught but a few months, having determined to adopt the profession of a land surveyor. At the age of twenty, he passed the preliminary examination as a student of this profession, and in 1858, we find him attending a course of lectures upon mineralogy and geology, by Professor Chapman of the University of Toronto. He served a three years

apprenticeship with Aylsworth, Bowen & Parry, and in 1861, was licensed as a Provincial Land Surveyor. During the five years next ensuing, he was busily engaged at his profession, in public service and private employment; but in 1866, he accepted an appointment as a surveyor, engineer and confidential agent to the Rathbun Company at Deseronto, a position which he retained until 1891. He is at present County Clerk of the county of Hastings, having been appointed in 1893. He is also agent for the Mohawk Indians of the Bay of Quinte, and an appraiser for the Dominion Government. In 1871, he was elected Reeve of the village of Mill Point, in Tyendinaga, and for twenty years was Reeve and member of the county council of Hastings. In 1878, he contested the riding of East Hastings. Being counted out by a technicality he unseated his opponent, John White, but did not stand for re-election. In 1892, he contested East Hastings as a Liberal candidate against W. P. Northrup, K.C., M.P., the present member. Mr. Aylsworth is a member of the Methodist Church, and is also a Mason, a member of the A. O. U. W. (Belleville Lodge), and was chairman of the Board of Trustees at Deseronto, eighteen years.

Allen Bristol Aylesworth, K.C., is well known throughout the Dominion. He ranks among the leading barristers of Ontario, and his public services include his commendable service as one of the arbitrators chosen by the Canadian government in determining the Alaskan award.

(NOTE.) Of the Job Aylsworth Branch, John Bell Aylsworth m. Katherine Bristol; set. Newburgh. Issue: (a) Allen Bristol Aylesworth, m. Adelaide A. Miller; set. Toronto. (Issue: Allen Featherstone). -

THE BRISTOL FAMILY. -

John Bristol, the progenitor of the Bristol family of Prince Edward County, was born near Albany, N.Y., where he married Alice Aylsworth. Soon after the Revolutionary War, he removed to Ernesttown, near Bath, where he reared a family amongst whom were John, Coleman, Benjamin, Norris and Joel.

About 1819, Benjamin Bristol settled one mile east of Picton, on the premises now occupied by Almon Bristol, his son, and here established a tannery, one of the first, if not the first in the County. He married Ruth Spencer, a daughter of the pioneer, Corey Spencer, and the issue of this union were: Almon, Eliza A., Matilda and Caroline.

Almon Bristol, the eldest of these children, and the founder of the well known dry goods establishment of A. Bristol & Son, Picton, has for fifty years stood prominently before the people of the Bay district. Born 6th. September, 1820, on the property now owned and occupied by him as a residence, Almon Bristol, in his boyhood, worked in his father's tannery, and also attended school at Picton, in the building where now stands the public school. At the age of eighteen he was sent to Whitesboro' Institute, which was three miles west of Utica, N.Y., but owing to sickness, he was compelled to return home at the end of seven months. At that time travelling by coach was universal in the United States, but Almon Bristol saw the commencement of construction upon the New York Central Railroad. Although he was a non-combatant during the Rebellion of 1837, he had one adventure that might have proved serious. When on his way to Utica School, and approaching Kingston in a sleigh with David B. Hill, Cornelius Hill and a female passenger, the party was challenged by a sentry; but either through

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failure to to hear the challenge, or to understand its purport, the party kept on driving ahead. The sentry, thinking they were trying to pass his post, raised his musket to fire at the short range of thirty yards, and would have done so, had not another soldier who was standing by prevented him.

He commenced to take an active part in life at the age of twenty years by teaching in Fredericksburgh and Ameliasburg, Changing his occupation and the venue of his activities, at the age of twenty-two he took up the position of a dry-goods clerk in Kingston, which post he held for one or two years, when he was appointed deputy-registrar of Picton. He held that important post for two years, ~~when-he-was-appoint-~~ and to-day many of the deeds and other documents of the county are to be traced in his clear and finished handwriting.

THE FRALECK FAMILY. -

This well-known Belleville family traces its ancestral source back to Prussia, where two hundred years ago, the name was spelled Froilig, and although successive generations have adopted different spellings, the one adopted by Judge Fraleck is the standard for many of the family at the present time.

The great-grandfather of Belleville's junior county judge, was born in Wittenburg, Prussia, about 1720, from which place he removed to Hamburg, Germany, where he was engaged in the shipping business, This vocation brought him in communication with New York; and with fair prospects before him in the New World, he decided to emigrate. Landing in New York, he immediately went up the Hudson River, took advantage of the offer of the British Government to give grants of land, and settled where Hudson City at present stands, on the east side of the then North River. With him were five sons: Christopher, John, Martin, Peter and Louis.

At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, Martin Froilig and all his sons (with the exception of Louis) remained loyal to the British Crown, and fought on the side of the Royalists. Louis separated from the rest of the family, and joined the continental army, was made a captain, and was with General Gates when General Burgoyne surrendered. Louis Froilig was mustered out with the rank of Colonel; he was acquainted with the great Washington, and afterwards named one of his sons - Thomas Tillotson - after one of the Assistant Secretaries of State. At the close of the war, Martin, the father and his four other sons, removed to the township of Ernesttown, east of Napanee, and took up land as United Empire Loyalists. Louis, still obdurate, remained as Colonel of the Militia, and went into dry goods and general business at Poughkeepsie, There his first son, Thomas Tillotson Fraleck, was born on April 20th., 1797.

In 1804, the other brothers finally persuaded Louis to emigrate to Ernesttown, where the others of the family resided. The eldest son, Thomas Tillotson, before spoken of, was sent back and educated at the Troy Academy, till he was about fourteen years old, when he returned home to assist his father in business.

There were rumours of war long prior to 1812, and on its outbreak, the young volunteer enlisted in his uncle Christopher's regiment of dragoons. He was at the battles of Queenstown Heights and Lundy's Lane; & was conspicuous for his despatch riding during the campaign. He was not mustered out till 1821. Subsequently he took up lands on parts of lots 32 and 33, 3rd. concession of Sidney. In May, 1829, he married Hannah, daughter of Alex. Nicolson, a United Empire Loyalist, formerly of Vermont. Issue: Three daughters and one son, Edison Baldwin, born February 6th., 1841. He received his primary education at the Sidney Township public school. When thirteen years of age he entered the Frontenac Academy, Kingston, and afterwards attended Queen's College; at that time one of the junior pupils was Hugh John Macdonald; the principal was Robert Campbell, D.D., and the assistant principal was Rev. D. J. Mac donnell. He matriculated in Queen's University, in 1859, graduating in arts in 1863, with honors in all branches. ON the completion of his academic course, he went for a year to the Unites States. Returning to his home in the latter part of December, he was urged to accept the prin

-cipalship of the Stirling Grammar School, which he did, teaching for one year, (1864). In January, 1865, he entered the law office of Ponton & Falkiner, where, after two years, he had his articles transferred to Hon. Stephen Richards, (Commissioner of Crown Lands). After having received his certificate of fitness in law, he was called to the Bar at Easter, 1868, and admitted to practice in the Hilary term of the same year. He at once took up the profession of law in Belleville; and in time married Jane E., daughter of William Judd, a merchant of Stirling. On the formation of the 49th. Hastings Rifles, he assumed the /first lieutenantcy in No. 4 Company, under Captain Rowe. On the annual parade of this regiment, it is a notable fact that Thomas Scott who was killed by Louis Riel in the Canadian North West, was a right hand man in this company.

The successful career of Edison Baldwin Fraleck was fittingly crowned by an Order-in-Council, appointing him junior judge of the county of Hastings, on December 28th., 1881. He was elected a member of Queen's University Council in 1889, on which board he has served continuously to the present time. He is a keen and ardent sportsman, a strict Conservative in politics, and a Presbyterian. He is a member of the Masonic craft, having first joined the old Belleville Lodge, No. 121 at the age of twenty-one. A keen sportsman, he has given some of his experiences to "Forest and Stream", and other periodicals devoted to outdoor life.

His elder son, Ernest Leigh Fraleck, B. A. & M.E., was well known in Cobalt and elsewhere in Northern Ontario.

THE HAWLEY FAMILY.-

The name "Hawley" is fragrantly significant of blossoming and sweetly perfumed hedge rows and rich verdant pastures, threaded with meandering brooks and dotted with clumps of clustering oaks. "Haw" means a green plot in a valley; but ^{it} is more frequently construed as a fruit or wild berry, like the berries of the pink and white hawthorn so common by the roadsides and laneways of the Old Country. "Ley", or "lea" as it is written, is a pasture field, and is commonly used in England, being a favourite word with the poets. The name Hawley is one of great antiquity. It occurs in two or three ^{different} guises in Sherry's "Norman Conquest", and mention is made in the "Rose of Battle Abbey" in the eleventh century of a Hansard Hastings Hawley, one of the Normans who came over with William the Conqueror.

The founder of the family in America was Joseph Hawley, who was born in Derbyshire, and emigrated to the Colony of Massachusetts about 1640.

The prominent part which he played in the early settlement of Connecticut, and the esteem in which he was held by his fellow colonists, is evidenced by the fact that he was elected the first Yeoman and Recorder of Stratford, in which place he settled shortly after his arrival in the New World.

At the two-hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Stratford, which was held a few weeks ago, there was present General Joseph R. Hawley, a veteran of the American Civil War, who has been Governor of Connecticut, and is now a U. S. Senator from that state. General Hawley, like all of the Hawleys on the continent, is a direct descendant of Joseph Hawley, who was also the ancestral progenitor of the Hawleys in Canada.

Joseph Hawley had a son Samuel who was born at Stratford in 1647. Samuel had a son Ephraim who was born at New Milford in 1692. Ephraim had a son Captain Jehiel who was born at Newtown in 1712. Jehiel Hawley subsequently removed from Connecticut to Vermont, where he had a son Jephtha born at Arlington in 1740.

Jephtha Hawley lived at Arlington until after the Revolutionary War, when he emigrated with his wife and seven children to Canada. He settled at Bath, and took up a large tract of U. E. L. land. The family, whose names were: Martin, Russell, Davis, Sheldon, Azoba, Amarilla, and Esther, became prominent persons in the locality, as well as in the other parts of Canada in which they or their descendants have since settled, and emulated the prominence attained by their ancestors and connections in the United States.

Two of the grandsons of Joseph Hawley, Josiah and Sheldon, both of whom were born at Bath, the former in 1792, the latter in 1794, were among the pioneer merchants and lumber dealers in Trenton, where they settled in 1817. Not only were they very successful, owning a business which, for the times, was a very large one, but they became active factors in the affairs of the community. The two brothers had the entire confidence of the community, and the name of Hawley was a household word throughout the district, and even in Montreal and Quebec, to which places they shipped large quantities of lumber, returning with goods with which to supply their extensive country trade.

Josiah Hawley, who was a good citizen in all that the phrase implies, was of a retiring disposition, and not so active a partici-

-pant in local affairs as Sheldon Hawley. After several prosperous years he sold out his interest and partnership to his brother, who continued the business for many years afterward.

Records show that Sheldon Hawley served as Captain in the War of 1812, and as Lieut.-Colonel in the Rebellion of 1837-38. During the latter troublous times he gave the Government the use of his storehouse in which to store arms, ammunition and provisions. The storehouse was burned down by the Rebels, who, it was supposed, also burned Sheldon's house on Hawley's Hill. It was in 1837 that Sheldon Hawley with Edmund Murney, Clark Potter and others brought the Government money from Kingston to Trenton, where they put it in the old stone barracks for safe keeping.

Sheldon Hawley was a man of great executive ability, and naturally a leader; but his interests were not alone confined to secular matters; he was a strong churchman. He used his most strenuous endeavours to have Trenton, which prior to that had only been an out station of the Church of England at the Carrying Place, become a separate parish church. In support of his wish, besides donating the land on which, in 1845, St. George's Church was erected, he subscribed one hundred pounds; the Right Rev. Bishop Strachan having previously given a like amount. Sheldon Hawley was among the first Wardens elected for the church, and held the office until his death. He was a generous man, not only in church matters, but with reference to the poor; and he turned away no deserving object empty-handed. While his bounty was ever largesse for the needy, his hospitable latch-string always hung on the outside of the door. He entertained many persons of import-

-ance, and his strong personality and conversational powers especially fitted him for the task.

After a useful and strenuous life, Sheldon Hawley died in 1868, ^{seventy-four} aged/~~eighty-three~~ years, and his brother Josiah in 1875, aged eighty-three years. In their deaths, Trenton lost two of its most respected and prominent citizens. Of Sheldon Hawley's family it may be mentioned that Susan M. married Alonzo Shaver, and later Philip Carman; she, with her sister Mercy, (who is the widow of the late prominent barrister, Charles Francis), reside in their comfortable home in Trenton. Nancy married Charles Rykert, a barrister of St. Catharines. Amanda S. married David Roblin, formerly of Trenton. Robert married Pauline Howard and settled in the United States.

Josiah Hawley had two sons: Josiah H., who was killed in the American Civil War; and Albert D. C., who became prominent in the business affairs of Trenton. He was born in 1830, and for many years, and until his death in 1870, was the leading druggist and stationer of the town. He was a man of affairs, and before Trenton reached its present size, was Reeve, and afterwards Councillor. He was also a Captain in the Militia, an active and prominent member of the Church of England, a member of the Loyal Orange Lodge, and, like many other members of the Hawley family, a strong Conservative. His son, Albert W. Hawley, in 1877, succeeded him in his business, which he still conducts. He takes a leading part in the affairs of his native town, and has been its Mayor, a member of the School Board for over twenty years, Chairman of the Conservative Association, and Warden of St. George's Church.

Harold H. Hawley, the third son of Albert D. C. Hawley, was educated for, and became a physician. He was very skillful and is mentioned by leading people of Trenton as the cleverest young man that the place has produced. He died at the early age of thirty-six, when at the threshold of success, and unmarried. Charles L. Hawley, L.D.S., is a graduate of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto, and has practiced his profession at Trenton since 1881. He is a member of the Church of England, a Conservative in politics, and has been a member of the Town Council.

Amanda Hawley, youngest daughter of Davis Hawley and granddaughter of Joseph Hawley, married Samuel Miller, (see Andrew Miller Family) Two of her grandchildren, and therefore of the sixth generation from the Canadian pioneer, are F. F. Miller, C.E., and his sister, Mrs. F.T. Dibb, of Napanee.

JEPHTHA HAWLEY.

THE CHILDREN AND GRANDCHILDREN:

- (I)
I. Davis Hawley, m. and had issue: (1) Jehiel, (2) Rachael, (3) Sarah, (4) Joseph C., (5) Clarinda, (6) Josiah, (7) Sheldon, (8) Mary A., (9) Amanda, and (10) Abijah.

THE GRANDCHILDREN AND ISSUE:

See I. The Davis Hawley Branch:

- (1) Jehiel Hawley, m. Lavinia Ryder: set. near Napanee. Issue: (a) Davis, (b) Reuben, (c) Charles, (d) Nelson, (e) Myra, and (f) Parmela.
(2) Rachael Hawley, m. John Miller; set. Bath. Issue: (a) John.

- (3) Sarah Hawley; m. Charles Everett; set. Kingston. Issue:
(a) Mary A., (b) Sarah, and (c) Clarinda.
- (4) Joseph C. Hawley, m. Mary Douglas; set. South Fredericksburg.
Issue: (a) George B., (b) Charles H., (c) John M., (d.) Mary A
(e) Amanda, and (f) Caroline.
- (5) Clarinda Hawley, m. John Stewart; set. Perth. Issue: (a)
Clarinda Stewart, m. Frank Wallbridge; set. Belleville.
- (6) Josiah Hawley, m. Susan Johns, 1828; set. Trenton. Issue:
(a) Albert D. C. Hawley, m. Marinda Knight, of the pioneer
Kingston Knight Family; set. Trenton. Issue: Sarah M.
Hawley, m. Rev. Montague G. Poole; set. Trenton. (Issue:
Reginald G., Stanley G., Winnifred G., and Albert G.
Albert W. Hawley, m. Eliza Gordon Bonter; set. Trenton.
(Issue: Harold A., Marian G., Helen and Louise S.)
Edward A. Hawley, unnm; aged-36-years. David Charles L.
Hawley, m. Sara Gill; set. Trenton. Issue: Arthur, Henry
and John. Harold H. Hawley, M.;D.; d. unnm., aged 36 years.
David J. Hawley, m. Effie Cornwall; set. Trenton. (Issue:
Olive, Lucille, Kathleen, Edwin and David); Gertrude A.
Hawley, m. Walter C. Boddy, Manager, Standard Bank, Campbell-
ford. Issue: Albert and Walter. Annie M. Hawley, unnm. (b.)
Josiah H. Hawley, killed in American Civil War.
- (7) Sheldon Hawley, m. Nancy Johns, 1821; set. Trenton. Issue:
(a) Susan M. Hawley, m. (1st.) Alonzo Shaver and (2nd.)
Philip Carman; set. Trenton; no issue. (b) John S. Hawley, d
unnm. (c) Sheldon Hawley, d. unnm. (d) Nancy Hawley, m. Charles
Rykert; set. St. Catharines. Issue: Alfred Rykert, d.y.
Charles Rykert, m. Ella Wells; set. United States; no issue.
Edwin Rykert, m. Mabel Harris; set. Montreal. Issue: Phyllis.
Arthur Rykert, m. and set. Dundas. Issue: Doris. Emma Rykert
m. Clarence McCuaig; set. Montreal. Issue: Rykert, Eric and
Clarence; Annie and Henry Rykert, unnm.; George and Alice
Rykert, d.y. (e) George Hawley, d. unnm.; (f) Amanda V. Hawley,
m. David Roblin; set. Trenton. Issue: Mercy Roblin, d.y.;
Robert Roblin, d.y.; John Roblin; d.y. Susam E. Roblin, m.
Philip Price; set. St. Catharines. Issue: Philip I., Phyllis
and Era V. (g) Mercy Hawley, m. Charles Francis; set. Trento
No issue. (h) Robert Hawley, m. Pauline Howard; set. United
States. Issue: Howard, and Grace, m. Ralph Wells; set. Cali-
fornia. (Issue: Ralph, Howard H., Robert H., and Frances G.
- (8) Mary A. Hawley, m. Daniel Everett; set. Kingston. Issue:
(a) Sarah and (b) Mercy.
- (9) Amanda Hawley, m. Samuel Miller; set. Ernesttown. Issue:(a)
Davis Hawley, (b) William, (c) Nancy, (d) Mercy, (e) Samuel
K., (f) Charles Everett, and (g) Anna. See the Andrew Miller
Family.
- (10) Abijah Hawley, m. Miss Johnson; set. Bath.

OMITTED:

See page 390 - "Pioneer Life On the Bay of Quinte "-

The Hawley Family -

Jeptha Hawley:

The Children & Grandchildren:

See I. The Davis Hawley Branch:

- (I) ---
- (2) Rachel Hawley m. John Miller; Set $\frac{3}{4}$ Bath. Issue:
- (a) John, m. Mercy Everett: Issue: Daniel, Mary A.,
Joseph, Caroline, Elizabeth, Albert, all un.m.
and Emma d.y.

Omitted:- (b) Maria, m. William Bell, Jr.. set $\frac{1}{2}$ Perth. Issue:
William Hawley, d.y., Archibald Macdiarmid and
Mary Amanda Bell, both un.m.

- (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10).
-

See pg. 54I , ANDREW MILLER:

The Children and Grandchildren:

(I) Andrew Miller

Omitted - (II) John. m. Rachel Hawley - ~~See~~ Davis Hawley Branch
Jeptha Hawley - pg.390.

(III) Jacob Miller

(IV) Samuel Miller

(V) Peter Miller

(VI) William Miller

(VII) Nancy Miller

THE HAM FAMILY. -

A numerous family, but one that has well maintained the traditions of its distinguished ancestry, is descended from John Ham, who was a gallant soldier of the King during the War of the Revolution. Many anecdotes are told that illustrate his strenuous activity; upon one occasion it is said that he received a flesh wound and having a comrade extract the bullet, ordered him to "fire it back at the Yankee who shot it". At the close of the Revolution he settled at Ernesttown, and by his wife, Elizabeth Dunsbaugh had many descendants, They in turn have inter-married with many of the oldest and most substantial families of the Bay district, As a rule the Hams have been thrifty and well-to-do and have always occupied an honorable place in the community. Mrs. Vrooman, the mother of Dr. J. P. Vrooman, of Napanee, is the daughter of Richard Ham, who married Sarah Blanchard, seventh son and child of the pioneer.

Zina Ham, son of Rev. John Ham, was born in Fredericksburgh, where he resided for forty years. He is at present carrying on the insurance business at Napanee. His only child, John S. Ham, also resided in Napanee with his wife (formerly Miss Helen Miller) and their two sons, Douglas Miller and Kenneth Sheridan. Rev. John Ham had thirteen children - the thirteenth being named "Concurrence". She died unmarried.

THE HAGERMAN FAMILY.-

From Canniff's most valuable work we find that Nicholas Hagerman came from New York with the VanAlstine party, and settled at Adolphustown in 1784. He had studied law before leaving New York, and was one of the first lawyers to practice in what afterwards became Upper Canada. Canniff says: "There were at least two brothers, David and Christopher, and two daughters, Betsey and Maria. The brothers were elected to Parliament at the same time, but David died before the meeting of Parliament." Christopher, who was a lieutenant in the War of 1812, was a barrister and later became a judge. Just what connection Henry Hagerman, the pioneer of Sidney, bore to the above family we are unable to state, but (e as he came from New York to Adolphustown and at a very early day pioneer- his way to Sidney, he undoubtedly belonged to this distinguished family. Henry Hagerman settled on the Front of Sidney. His son, Henry Hagerman, amassed considerable wealth, making handsome advances to all of his children and still leaving a large estate. He was for years one of the magistrates of the Province and was highly respected. His daughter Fidelia, married Owen Roblin, and settled at Thurlow.

THE PERRY FAMILY. -

An illustrious name in the annals of the United States and Canada is the name of Perry, It was Commodore Perry who won the famous victory at Put-in-Bay and framed the historic despatch so often quoted: "We have met the enemy and they are ours." Another Commodore Perry opened Japan to, the commerce of the world. The family is descended from one, David Perry, but it was his son Robert who came to Canada, and for the purposes this history, he is regarded as the ancestor or pioneer of the Perry family. He was born at Bristol, Massachusetts, March 2nd., 1751, and married Jemima Washburn, who was born at Attleborough, Massachusetts, April 13th., 1754. They were married March 19th., 1772, and their descendants have been numerous, and many of them prominent in the history of Ontario. David Perry built the first saw-mill ~~on~~ the site of the present town of Newburgh. /in 1820

Rev. Robert Perry was famous in his day, and is still remembered as one of the builders of the Methodist church in Canada. - - - Other members of the family have also taken an active part in public life, including Peter Perry, grandson of the pioneer, who represented Lennox and Addington in the Legislature of Upper Canada. - - - Another descendant of the pioneer, William Ryerson Gordonier, was, for more than thirty years secretary and treasurer of the Julien, Bath and Napanee Cheese Companies. He is the secretary of the Napanee Cheese Board and is thoroughly versed in what is now the most important export of the Bay of Quinte region. -

THE ANDREW MILLER FAMILY. -

The Miller family, like many others of the United Empire Loyalists, trace their ancestry to Holland. The family remained loyal to the British Crown, some of its members taking an active part in the War of the Revolution, but they seem to have retained their residence in the United States until after the War of 1812, in which contest Samuel, although a mere boy at the time, participated. His father, Andrew Miller, having lost his lands as a punishment for his loyalty, had already taken up his home in Canada; and about 1814, Samuel settled near Bath.

The family experienced the severe trials and hardships incidental to pioneer life, but as a rule their descendants have been prosperous and well to do, and they are still represented in considerable numbers among the substantial citizens of the Bay of Quinte District.

A grandson of Samuel Miller, and a prominent member of this family at the present time, is F. F. Miller, C. E., who resides with his family in one of the handsomest homes in Napanee. Being directly connected with the Millers, the Hawleys, the Aylesworths, the Assaltines and other prominent families, he is naturally interested and well informed concerning the history of Upper Canada. His sister, Sarah Elizabeth Miller, married Rev. Frederick Thomas Dibb, the grandson of the famous missionary, Rev. John Thomas, whose journal covering his labours in the Tinnevelly District has been recently published. He was the great-great-great-grandson of the John Thomas, who, in 1699, founded the family "Thomas of Glanrhyd" of Penrhosguin Farm, in the parish of Treleck a'r Betws Co., Cro marthon, Wales.

The famous missionary was succeeded in his life work by his son, /and Rev. Rev. J. D. ;/his daughter, Mary Jane Thomas, married Rev. Ashton Dibb of the Tinnevelly Mission. Their son, Frederick Thomas Dibb, was born in India, educated in England, and resides with his wife and family at Napanee. He is a priest of the Church of England.

ANDREW MILLER. -

THE CHILDREN AND GRANDCHILDREN:

- I. Andrew Miller, m. and set. Ernesttown. Issue:
- II. Jacob Miller, d. unm.
- III. Samuel Miller, m. Amanda Hawley: set. Ernesttown, Issue: (1) Davis Hawley, (2) William, (3) Nancy, (4) Mercy, (5) Samuel Kellar, (6) Charles Everett, and (7) Anna.
- IV. Peter Miller, m. Esther Briscoe; set. Ernesttown. Issue: (1) Andrew, (2) John, (3) Norris, (4) William, (5) Elizabeth, (6) Jane, (7) Albert, (8) Ruth, and (9) Peter.
- V. William Miller, m. Miss Sharp; set. Ernesttown.
- VI. Nancy Miller, m. Frederick Kellar: set. Morven.

THE GRANDCHILDREN AND ISSUE:

See III. The Samuel Miller Branch:

- (1) Davis Hawley Miller, d. unm.
- (2) William Miller, m. Catherine E. McGilvary. (a) Issue: (a) Frederick F. Miller, m. Bertha Smith of Montreal; set. Napanee. (Issue: William M., Diana W., Gordon McK. and Frederick A. De Wolfe). (b) Sarah E. Miller, m. Rev. F. T. Dibb; set. Napanee. (Issue: I child)
- (3) Nancy Miller, m. John Taylor; set, Belleville. (Issue (a) John Taylor, a solicitor at Victoria Bridge, B. C., m. Myra L. Hopkins. (Issue: Ethel and Dorothy). (b.) and (c) George and Ada Taylor, d. unm.
- (4) Mercy Miller, m. Zina Ham; set. Napanee. (Issue: (a) John S. Ham, m. Helen Miller; set. Napanee. (Issue: Douglas and Kenneth.)
- (5) Samuel K. Miller, m. Jane Garrison. Issue: (a) Fred. D. Miller, m. Hester A. Burley. (Issue: Gladys, Frederick and Harold.)
- (6) Charles E. Miller, m. Huldah Rowe. Issue: (a) Anna Miller, m. Mr. Olsen; set. Des Moines, Iowa. (b.) Minnie Miller, m. Dr. Allen; set. St. Louis, and (c) May Miller, m. Mr. Pierce, set. Belleville.
- (7) Anna Miller, m. J. J. Johnston; set, Bath. Issue: (a) Harry M. Johnston, m. Edna Briscoe; set. Adolphustown. (Issue: Mildred & Dorothy.)

See -IV. The Peter Miller Branch:

- (1) Andrew Miller, m., went west.
- (2) John Miller, set. in California.
- (3) Norris Miller, m. Margaret Aylesworth; set. Ernesttown.
- (4) William Miller, m. Hannah Gilbert; set. Ernesttown.
- (5) Elizabeth Miller, m. Bowen E. Aylesworth; set. Ernesttown.
- (6) Jane Miller, m. A. D. Fraser; set. near Fredericksburgh.
- (7) Albert Miller, unm.; and (8) Ruth Miller, m. Robert Madden; set. Fredericksburgh. Issue: Four sons and three daughters. -

To the O. Miller's family
 Napanee. (found one child)

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THE BRISTOL FAMILY. -

John Bristol, the progenitor of the Bristol family of Prince Edward County, was born near Albany, N.Y., where he married Alice Aylsworth. Soon after the Revolutionary War, he removed to Ernesttown, near Bath, where he reared a family amongst whom were John, Coleman, Benjamin, Norris and Joel.

About 1819, Benjamin Bristol settled one mile east of Picton, on the premises now occupied by Almon Bristol, his son, and here established a tannery, one of the first, if not the first in the County. He married Ruth Spencer, a daughter of the pioneer, Corey Spencer, and the issue of this union were: Almon, Eliza A., Matilda and Caroline.

Almon Bristol, the eldest of these children, and the founder of the well known dry goods establishment of A. Bristol & Son, Picton, has for fifty years stood prominently before the people of the Bay district. Born 6th. September, 1820, on the property now owned and occupied by him as a residence, Almon Bristol, in his boyhood, worked in his father's tannery, and also attended school at Picton, in the building where now stands the public school. At the age of eighteen he was sent to Whitesboro' Institute, which was three miles west of Utica, N.Y., but owing to sickness, he was compelled to return home at the end of seven months. At that time travelling by coach was universal in the United States, but Almon Bristol saw the commencement of construction upon the New York Central Railroad. Although he was a non-combatant during the Rebellion of 1837, he had one adventure that might have proved serious. When on his way to Utica School, and approaching Kingston in a sleigh with David B. Hill, Cornelius Hill and a female passenger, the party was challenged by a sentry; but either through

failure to to hear the challenge, or to understand its purport, the party kept on driving ahead. The sentry, thinking they were trying to pass his post, raised his musket to fire at the short range of thirty yards, and would have done so, had not another soldier who was standing by prevented him.

He commenced to take an active part in life at the age of twenty years by teaching in Fredericksburgh and Ameliasburg, Changing his occupation and the venue of his activities, at the age of twenty-two he took up the position of a dry-goods clerk in Kingston, which post he held for one or two years, when he was appointed deputy-registrar of Picton. He held that important post for two years, when he was appointed to-day many of the deeds and other documents of the county are to be traced in his clear and finished handwriting.

THE DEMOREST FAMILY. -

Whom

The Demorests came from the districts of Bordeaux and Picardy, where we find them distinguished for learning and zeal, and amongst the first Huguenots, against the wrath of both church and state was directed. Eminent alike as scholars and controversialists, they contributed largely to the theological writings that moulded Huguenot thought in the 16th. and 17th. centuries. We find John de Morest, a distinguished theologian, removing to Holland with his family early in the 17th. century. His son David with his wife Maria Schin and family of three sons, John and Samuel, sailed from Amsterdam in the "Bontica", in the spring of 1663. Living two years at Staten Island and thirteen at Harlem, in the spring of 1678, they settled at Hackensack, N.J., where they had purchased three thousand acres of land. The father died in 1693. John and Samuel, the eldest and youngest sons of David Demorest married sisters named Dremin, and eleven children were born to each couple. - Eventually, a Guillaume Demorest, born Feb. 16th., 1769, left Dutchess County, N.Y., in 1790. and emigrated to Canada. He taught school at Adolphustown for two years, married, and moved to Prince Edward County, where he purchased land. Here a village sprang up, and was named Demorestville. And "Squire Demorest" built a grist mill, a sawmill, a linseed oil mill, and a church. Demorest, pioneer surveyor and engineer of Sudbury, Ontario, was a descendant.

THE VROOMAN FAMILY. -

John

The Vroomans originally came from Holland, but as in the case of so many families of that nationality, they first settled in the Dutch province of New Amsterdam, now the city of New York. As a rule they were loyal to the British Crown, and after the American Revolution became a part of that intrepid band, known as history as the United Empire Loyalists, who founded, cleared and built up the banner province of Ontario. Official records at Albany contain the name of Elaphet Vrooman, but the Canadian pioneer was undoubtedly John Vrooman, who married Mary Bell, and settled at Ernesttown. Among the present day representatives of this old and substantial family should be mentioned Dr. Perry Vrooman, whose father William H. Vrooman, married Mary Jane Ham, a lineal descendant of the famous pioneer. He was born at Camden, received all liberal education and became a physician. He practised for eight years at Yarker, but since 1896 he has resided at Napanee, actively engaged in the successful practice of his profession. Although he takes an active part in politics in the Liberal interest, he is equally esteemed and respected by all, and is justly regarded as one of the most public-spirited and distinguished citizens of Napanee.

*the daughter
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of the*

Dr. Vrooman married Miss Rose Cathrell, who was adopted after her father's death by Mrs. John D. Ham. They have three children, Mary, Percy and Josephine. (NOTE: I met the younger daughter at Fred. Miller's house, in Napanee, some years ago.)

THE EVANS FAMILY. -

William Evans was born at Pitchford Hall, Leominster, December 9th.

1732. He was the son of William Evans, land steward to Lord Oxford, and married Catherine Ward, January 1st., 1766, at St. Mary's New Church, Strand, London. She was born August 12th., 1738, and died May 13th., 1822. William Evans died April 4th., 1813. Both were laid to rest in the family vault, St. Giles, Carnherwell.

/from Barnard Pohlman Evans, youngest son of William Evans, was born July 19th., 1775. On May 28th., 1797, he married Alice Smith, St. Pancras. In 1831, he emigrated with his family to Canada. --- He and his family made their way/te Toronto-through the woods, a greater part of the way - to Goderich township, where he purchased several hundred acres of land, overlooking the Maitland River. They were people of means and brought with them some of their most prized articles of furniture, including a piano; the latter being the first brought into that section of the country. The sudden transition from London, England, to the wilds of Canada, was a severe trial to the Evans family; but they made the best of their surroundings, and prospered. Barnard Pohlman Evans died on his farm, Holmesville, near Goderich, on November 16th., 1841. His wife, who lived to a great age, died at the same place.

John H. W. Evans, eldest son of Barnard Pohlman Evans, was about twenty-one years of age, when he came to Goderich with his parents. He had a farm of one hundred and fifty acres adjoining the homestead. He had been well educated in England, and in 1845 he removed to Toronto and entered the service of the British America Assurance Company, in whose employment he remained for over forty years, retiring on a pension a few years before his death. He always retained his farm in Goderich, and annually spent a few weeks there during the summer months. He was a member of the Church of England, and was active in Church matters, being a warden of the church for many years.

John Dunlop Evans, eldest son of John H. W. Evans, was born on the Goderich farm on May 27th., 1843, and was two years old when his parents removed to Toronto. He was educated at private schools and at the Upper Canada College. After completing his education, he was articled to Unwin & Miles, land surveyors, Toronto, and subsequently received his certificate as P.L.S. In 1867, Mr. Evans removed to Belleville, and opened an office as civil engineer and architect, and has been a resident of the Bay of Quinte district ever since. His business career in Belleville was very successful. In 1882, he accepted the position of Chief Engineer of the Maintenance of Right of Way of the Central Ontario Railway, including the charge and care of all buildings, docks, etc. This position he still holds.

Mr. Evans has also made a thorough study of entomology; and his collection of insects in his cabinets at "Spring Bank", (his beautiful home in Toronto) is considered one of the finest in all Canada. He became a member of the Entomological Society of Canada in 1892; a director, 1891-2, and 1897-1901; and Vice-President since 1902. IN Politics, he is a Conservative. The family are members of the Anglican Church.

Mr. Evans' wife was a daughter of Walter Henry, M.D., who was born at Donegal, Ireland, on January 1st., 1791. He was assistant surgeon of the 66th. Regiment of the British Army during the Peninsular War and

served under the Duke of Wellington. He was also with the 66th., as assistant surgeon, whilst on duty at the island of St. Helena, and was present at the post mortem upon Napoleon Bonaparte. The memoranda made by him at the time and for the bulletin, at the request of the principal medical officer, are to be found in his book, entitled "Trifles from my Portfolio."

While at St. Helena he frequently met the Emperor, who took a keen interest in his surgical learning and skill. It happened that he performed one of the first operations ever attempted for tracheotomy, and upon a namesake of Napoleon, the child of Marshal Bertrand. The Emperor was so highly pleased with the success of the operation that he proffered Dr. Henry a handsome present, but upon learning that its acceptance depended upon the consent of his "jailor", Sir Hudson Lowe, indignantly withdrew his offer.

Dr. Henry subsequently became Inspector General of Hospitals for Canada, and lived for some years at Belleville, where he died June 27th 1860.

THE GILDERSLEEVE FAMILY. -

Henry Gildersleeve, the founder of the Canadian branch of the Gildersleeve family, who may properly be called the "Father of Navigation upon the Bay of Quinte", came from Connecticut and settled at Bath, about July 1st., 1816. His life for a time is so closely connected with the Finkle family, that a brief reference to the latter's history, even at the risk of repetition, may not be inappropriate.

The Finkles are descended from the United Empire Loyalist, Dr. George Finkle, who came from Germany when a young man, and settled in Dutchess County, New York. Here he acquired very considerable landed property, which remained in his possession until about the close of the American Revolution. His loyalty during this trying period led to the confiscation of his estates, and impelled him to seek shelter in another land, under the protection of the British Crown.

Of his two sons, one immediately migrated to the further West, and is said to have been the founder of the Finkle family in Sidney. The second son, Henry Finkle, entered the Engineers' Department at Quebec, and also mastered the trade of carpentry, before taking up the lands to which he was entitled. Subsequently he settled on the Front of Ernesttown, and on May 15th., 1788, married Lucy Bleeker. He died, January 15th., 1808. He utilized his knowledge of carpentry in erecting the first framed house in Upper Canada. It was, for its day, quite an imposing mansion. Here, Judge Hagerman held Court at various times, and in one case, inflicted capital punishment.

The name of Henry Finkle occurs repeatedly in all the early records of Ernesttown. Not only was he respected for his means and attainments but his kindly disposition seems to have brought him no little personal popularity. The marriage register of the parish church at Bath, shows that he officiated as a witness at innumerable weddings among the children of the pioneers.

He amassed a very considerable estate, and his widow was enabled to provide their children with the best possible education. Their daughter Minerva, attended Litchfield Academy, Connecticut, as the school mate of the sisters Beecher, one of whom subsequently became famous in history and literature as Harriet Beecher Stowe, whose celebrated story, "Uncle Tom's Cabin", was instrumental in driving slavery from the Western World.

Another daughter, Sarah Finkle, attended the same academy. There is some question whether she was born in 1801 or in 1804, but in either event she was scarcely more than a child, when her future husband, Henry Gildersleeve, arrived in Canada.

He came from a long line of successful ship builders, including his father, who at that time owned and operated a large ship yard, upon the banks of the River Connecticut. Henry had thoroughly learned his trade as shipwright, before coming to Ontario; indeed, he was then over thirty years of age, and, as his subsequent career would indicate, thoroughly matured; a resourceful, energetic man of marked executive ability.

Ship building had already commenced at Finkle's Point, indeed, it is stated that the steamer "Frontenac" (constructed at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars), was launched within a month or two after his arrival. It is more likely, however, that this steamer was finished under his direction. Certain it is that he finished two other

steamers called, "The Queen Charlotte" and the "Sir James Kempt", respectively, and subsequently constructed a number of additional steamers, that plied for years between the various ports along the Bay of Quinte and Lake Ontario. Among these we recall the "Commodore Barry" the "Henry Gildersleeve", "The Prince of Wales", "The New Era" and the "Bay of Quinte". Another packet built to ply between Toronto and Niagara, and declared by Captain Murny to have been the finest boat that he had ever seen in Kingston Harbor, is said by a very eminent historian, to have been called the "Minerva Ann"; but this is probably an error. The names Minerva and Ann, were borne respectively, by the eldest and youngest daughters of Henry Finkle; and and this title the Minerva Ann was borne not by this packet but by a small schooner built for the Widow Finkle.

In 1824, Henry Gildersleeve married Sarah Finkle, and his descendants are traced in the table annexed. In time he passed from the building, to the operation and running of steam ships, training his men in every department of the work, and successfully carrying on a business that has grown and prospered to this hour. He died in Kingston, October 1st., 1851, aged sixty-five.

He was succeeded in business by his son, Overton Gildersleeve, who married Louise, daughter of Chief Justice Draper. He died in 1864, and the business was then taken over by his brother Charles, as hereafter noted.

Charles Fuller Gildersleeve, son of Henry Gildersleeve and Sarah Finkle, was born in Kingston, educated at Upper Canada College, and called to the bar in 1859. Upon the death of his brother in 1864, he assumed the management of the steamship business, built and owned the "Corinthian", "Norseman", "Maud", "Welshman", and "North King"; and has also owned the "Empress", the "Bay of Quinte", "Hastings" and "Hero", plying between Rochester and Port Hope, and Kingston and Belleville. In 1893, he formed the Lake Ontario and Bay of Quinte Steamboat Co., which took over the vessels owned by him, and of which Company he was at once made General Manager. In 1894 he was appointed general manager of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co, owning some twenty-five steamers in active operation and controlling the passenger traffic between Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, and the Saguenay River. Although before his appointment the stock had paid no dividends for years, it at once became, under his management, a good investment. He was instrumental in having built the Kingston and Pembroke railroad, and became the President of the Company. He took an active part in founding the Kingston School of Mines and the Agricultural College. He was chairman of the committee, which secured the enlargement of St. George's Cathedral, at Kingston. For more than twenty years he was a member of the city council, and in 1879 was Mayor of Kingston. He is a member of the Liberal party and has been a candidate in the Liberal interest for the Provincial Parliament. - - - He married Mary E. Herchemer, a descendant of Colonel Herkimer, a distinguished Loyalist, mentioned by Sabine, Ryerson, Canniff and other historians. Upon her mother's side she was descended from Sir Frederick McKenzie. Of their children; Henry resides at Collingwood, where he is manager of the Northern Navigation Company; Maud Gertrude married Colonel Rivers, R. C. A., Ottawa.

James Gildersleeve, youngest son and fifth child of Henry and Sarah Finkle Gildersleeve, was educated at Kingston, Upper Canada College, and Queen's University, receiving the degree of LL.B. from Queen's in 1863. It is an interesting fact that the law faculty having been but recently organized, its first graduates to receive this degree was the class of '63. Thus, Mr. Gildersleeve, being the first to receive his diploma, enjoys the singular distinction of being the first Bachelor of Laws to graduate from this famous University. In the same year he was called to the Bar, and continued in active practice for the next ten or twelve years; during a portion of this time he was in partnership with R. T. Walkem, LL.D., now Chancellor of the Diocese of Ontario.

It was about 1875 that he entered the insurance and steamship business, becoming agent for the Allan and other leading lines. In 1884, he was gazetted Registrar of the city of Kingston; and since 1891, has devoted his entire time to the responsible duties incumbent upon the position. In the last named year, he formed a partnership with his nephew, James Kilpatrick, who devotes his entire time to the steamship agencies and the insurance business, now carried on under the firm name and style of "Gildersleeve and Kirkpatrick."

Prior to his appointment to his present office, Mr. Gildersleeve took an active interest in politics, being an earnest member of the Liberal party, and high in the counsels of the late Sir Oliver Mowat.

He also interested himself in matters municipal, serving as Alderman of the city of Kingston, from 1878 to 1882, inclusive. He is a faithful member of the Church of England. He married Julia S. Rose, daughter of Isaac N. Rose, a leading citizen of Morrisburg, and for years Superintendent of Canals.

Kirkpatrick

THE RUTTAN FAMILY. -

William and Peter Ruttan came to Adolphustown with the pioneers in 1784, where each of them had grants of twelve hundred acres of land. Their family came from the old seaport town of Rochelle, ninety-three miles north of Bourdeaux, and seventy-six miles from Nantes, a strongly fortified place, which held out against Richelieu's powerful army for fourteen months. It was a port remarkable in history, and for some years in the possession of the English, from whom it was taken in 1224. During the religious war, and especially after the massacre of Saint Bartholomew on August 24th., 1572, it was a stronghold of the Protestants. The Ruttan family were Huguenots, a word that was used as a term of reproach by the French Catholics, to nickname their countrymen of the reformed churches, or protestants. For twelve years they were a happy people, until driven to despair by the cruelty of Catherine de Medecis, mother of Charles IX. Seventy-thousand Huguenots, or French Protestants, were cruelly massacred throughout the kingdom by secret orders from the King, instigated by the Queen Dowager. A considerable number emigrated after this event to North America, and settled on the Delaware and in the Carolinas, and were among the earliest emigrants from Europe. Twenty-six years after this frightful event, the people's minds were pacified by the celebrated Edict of Nantes, which arose from the liberality of Henry IV., who granted toleration to his Protestant subjects in 1598. This liberty of conscience they enjoyed for eighty-seven years, when Henry's famous edict was revoked by Louis XIV., in 1685. This injudicious and unjust policy lost to France eight hundred thousand Protestants and gave to England fifty thousand industrious artisans. Some thousands, who brought with them the art of manufacturing silk, settled in Spitalfield, London, where their quiet descendants yet remain; others settled in Soho and St. Giles, pursuing the art of making crystal glasses and various fine works in which they excelled; among others, jewellery, then but little understood in England. There being no longer a place of refuge for liberty of conscience, the Ruttans fled with their families to England, then to Holland, and in 1734 Abraham Ruttan, the American ancestor, settled at a town called New Rochelle, N.Y. This town, or tract of land, was purchased in 1689 expressly for a Huguenot settlement by Jacob Leisler, Commissioner of the Admiralty under Governor Dangan, of the province of New York. It soon increased, and in 1700 had a vast number of militia officers loyal to the King. To this settlement repaired soon after his arrival. He married Marie Petilion, and here were born William, Peter and Abraham; the two former in 1757 and 1759, respectively Abraham never married; he settled on Manhattan Island, where he owned one hundred acres of land. In 1778 Peter accompanied the celebrated Indian chieftain, Brant, from New York to Western Canada on a tour of observation. It was at this period that Brant, who belonged to the loyalist party, made himself extremely useful; it being to the interest of the British Government to retain his confidence, he was consequently employed in various ways. Brant and Peter were fast friends, so much so indeed, that the latter named his son, Joseph Brant Ruttan. When they parted, Brant presented Peter with a handsome brace of pistols, which, at his death, came into the possession of his nephew, Sheriff Ruttan. Brant also peeled from a birch tree a piece of bark, and on it wrote his certificate of services rendered by Ruttan, which the latter presented to the proper authorities and was granted that tract of land at Adolphustown which

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Lieutenant Henry Ruttan, son of William, saw service with the British during the War of 1812, and was prominent at the battle of Lundy's Lane. During this engagement General Drummond called on Lieutenant Ruttan's company for an officer and twenty men to advance and ascertain whether they had a friend or an enemy in front. A good deal of confusion ensued upon this call from the superabundance of the volunteers for the service, and Lieutenant Ruttan, being of the opinion that one or two men could better execute the order, took with him Corporal Ferguson and quietly went forward, under cover of a fence and fallen trees, until he was able to discern soldiers with long-tailed coats turned up with white, and other indications which convinced him that they were enemies. About this time a field piece was discharged, which started a general fusillade. The lieutenant and corporal succeeded in reaching their line unhurt, but here the former was shot through the right shoulder and remained unconscious until two o'clock in the following morning. The surgeon pronounced his case hopeless. With other wounded, however, he was conveyed to Niagara, and thence across the lake in a schooner and on to Kingston by batteau, where he ultimately recovered. Lieutenant Henry Ruttan was made a major of militia in 1816. In 1820 he was elected a member of the House of Assembly for Northumberland. In October, 1827, he was appointed Sheriff for the Newcastle District, which included the counties of Northumberland and Durham. In 1836 he was again elected to the House of Assembly, and during the Parliament in 1838 was unanimously elected Speaker of the House.

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The history of this business is a long one, and it is not possible to do more than give a brief outline of its development. The first step was the purchase of the land near Northport, and the establishment of a saw-mill. This was done in 1827, and the mill was in operation by 1830. The success of the mill led to the purchase of more land, and the establishment of a larger mill. This was done in 1840, and the mill was in operation by 1845. The success of the mill led to the purchase of more land, and the establishment of a larger mill. This was done in 1850, and the mill was in operation by 1855. The success of the mill led to the purchase of more land, and the establishment of a larger mill. This was done in 1860, and the mill was in operation by 1865. The success of the mill led to the purchase of more land, and the establishment of a larger mill. This was done in 1870, and the mill was in operation by 1875. The success of the mill led to the purchase of more land, and the establishment of a larger mill. This was done in 1880, and the mill was in operation by 1885. The success of the mill led to the purchase of more land, and the establishment of a larger mill. This was done in 1890, and the mill was in operation by 1895. The success of the mill led to the purchase of more land, and the establishment of a larger mill. This was done in 1900, and the mill was in operation by 1905. The success of the mill led to the purchase of more land, and the establishment of a larger mill. This was done in 1910, and the mill was in operation by 1915. The success of the mill led to the purchase of more land, and the establishment of a larger mill. This was done in 1920, and the mill was in operation by 1925. The success of the mill led to the purchase of more land, and the establishment of a larger mill. This was done in 1930, and the mill was in operation by 1935. The success of the mill led to the purchase of more land, and the establishment of a larger mill. This was done in 1940, and the mill was in operation by 1945. The success of the mill led to the purchase of more land, and the establishment of a larger mill. This was done in 1950, and the mill was in operation by 1955. The success of the mill led to the purchase of more land, and the establishment of a larger mill. This was done in 1960, and the mill was in operation by 1965. The success of the mill led to the purchase of more land, and the establishment of a larger mill. This was done in 1970, and the mill was in operation by 1975. The success of the mill led to the purchase of more land, and the establishment of a larger mill. This was done in 1980, and the mill was in operation by 1985. The success of the mill led to the purchase of more land, and the establishment of a larger mill. This was done in 1990, and the mill was in operation by 1995. The success of the mill led to the purchase of more land, and the establishment of a larger mill. This was done in 2000, and the mill was in operation by 2005. The success of the mill led to the purchase of more land, and the establishment of a larger mill. This was done in 2010, and the mill was in operation by 2015. The success of the mill led to the purchase of more land, and the establishment of a larger mill. This was done in 2020, and the mill was in operation by 2025.

The officers of the company were: Mr. David Rutan, President; Robert Rutan, Vice-President and General Manager; Mr. J. M. Rutan, Local Director; Mr. E. M. Rutan, Secretary-Treasurer; and Mr. J. M. Rutan, Director. The company has a capital of \$100,000.00, and is authorized to issue \$200,000.00 of stock.

GILMOUR & COMPANY, LIMITED. -

One of the historical "Beacon Lights" of the Bay of Quinte District is the Gilmour & Co., Limited; and, since its inception in 1852, it has been the largest industry on the River Trent. The history of the Gilmour enterprises is practically the history of Trenton, as the growth of the latter has been largely due to the former. The above company is an offshoot of the original Pollock & Gilmour Company, of London, Liverpool and Glasgow, for years the largest vessel owners in the world. Until sailing vessels were supplanted by iron and steel, Mr. John Gilmour (father of David Gilmour, the present President of Gilmour & Co., Limited), managed the Canadian branch of this business, then known as Allan Gilmour & Co., Quebec; Gilmour & Co., Montreal, Ottawa and Trenton. Allan Gilmour then parted with his Canadian interests to Mr. John Gilmour, who took over the business and carried it on until his death. His three sons, John, Allan and David divided; Allan and David carrying on at Trenton, and John the Ottawa branch (with Mr. Hughson) under the name of Gilmour & Hughson.

Gilmour & Co., Limited, of Trenton, Ontario, is now one of the largest door and interior finish water power plants in America. No other of its size is better managed or at less cost for the finished product. Its saw mills, box factory and egg case plant are supplied with unlimited water power, and large timber limits (many of them reserved for future pulp and paper mills), while unexcelled facilities exist for delivering their products to the markets of the world. This company is able to compete for the trade of the United States, Great Britain and the world. Large shipments are made daily; hundreds of men are employed in the work of manufacturing, and large contract orders are constantly being filled.

One of the most important of the many enterprises of the Gilmour & Company, Limited, is the patent door and interior finished woodwork, manufactured by special machinery and by skilled mechanics, which on account of its impervious to climatic influences, its superior finish, and lightness and durability and moderate cost, is being placed in the finest buildings of Canada, as for example, in the Board of Trade Building, Montreal; the King Edward Hotel, Toronto; the stations of the C. P. R. and G. T. R., as well as in the best class of residences. With the advent of the Trent Valley waterway, the possibilities of this large manufacturing concern are unlimited.

The officers of the company are: Mr. David Gilmour, President; Mr. Robert Waddell, Vice-President and General Manager; Mr. J. H. Campbell, Local Director; Mr. C. M. Richardson, Secretary-Treasurer. (pp.368-369, Pioneer Life on the Bay of Quinte: Rolph and Clark, Limited, Toronto.) -

THE GRASS FAMILY. -

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Captain Michael Grass was born in Strasburg, Germany. The name is said to have been originally "Kress", the German word for Grass. Were the change instituted by the old Loyalist himself, it must have occurred shortly after his emigration to the Western world; for the name appears under its present form in the power of attorney granted to him by George III. in 1793. During the hostilities that prevailed between Great Britain and France, throughout North America, prior to the American Revolution, Michael Grass rendered loyal service to the British Crown and being captured by the enemy was for some time held as a prisoner of war at the French settlement of Cataragui. He made his escape and fled to what was then the English province of New York. Soon after Cataragui was captured by the English under Colonel Bradstreet; the garrison was transported to Montreal, and the French fortress and village of Cataragui ceased to exist. Its admirable location, however, at the source of the River St. Lawrence, could not long escape the attention of the British Government; and, it was mainly through the instrumentality of Captain Michael Grass, that the important city of Kingston - so intensely loyal to the British Crown - arose upon the ruins of his former place of captivity. It is needless to say that Michael Grass served in the Royal ranks during the American Revolution; his sash and sabre with its massive ~~silver~~ handle of solid silver are still cherished heirlooms among his descendants.

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THE GRASS FAMILY. -

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their way to what is now the Province of Ontario.

It seemed to the British authorities desirable to direct this movement towards founding a colony at the head waters of the River St. Lawrence; and Michael Grass, on account of his keen intelligence, his proven loyalty, and his familiarity with this part of the country gained during, and prior to, his captivity, was frequently consulted by the general in command and eventually placed at the head of the band of loyalists, who in several ships, and under convoy of a British man-of-war, made their way from New York, to Sorel. Hence, a detachment under the command of Captain Grass penetrated to Collins Bay. Finding the soil west of the Bay, to be rocky, he is said to have declared that he had come too far to settle upon a rock. However this may be, he picked upon the present township of Kingston, and returned with his companions, for the winter, to Sorel. He assisted in the surveys, running himself the base line for the township of Kingston; and, under the power of attorney, issued to him by his Majesty King George III., he drew the lands for the loyalists, their sons and daughters; his own patents embraced one-third of the present city of Kingston.

He strongly recommended the creation of a separate province to the west of Quebec, and cordially welcomed the establishment of Upper Canada with the seat of government at First Town or Kingston, as it began to be called by the time that Governor Simcoe arrived and began to organize what is now the Province of Ontario.

Captain Grass bestirred himself to promote the growth and prosperity of the new capital; and the present market, the site of the Court House, and the Macdonald park were presented by him by deed of gift to the city of Kingston, and to this day worthily perpetuate his memory. He died on April 25th., 1813, having lived to see a flourishing city (of which he was the foremost citizen) arise upon the ruins of his former place of captivity. That he was not unmindful of the great work that he had accomplished is evidenced by the following extract from a letter written by him two years before his death.

"Seven and twenty years have rolled away since my eyes for the second time beheld the shores of Cataraqui. In that space of time how many changes have taken place. How many of the seats of my associates are now vacant. . . . Yes, seven and twenty years ago scarce a vestige of a human habitation could be found in the whole extent of the Bay of Quinte. Not a settler had dared to penetrate the vast forests that circled its shores. Even on the spot now covered with stately edifices were to be seen only the barkthatched wigwam of the savage or the newly erected tent of the hardy loyalists. That when the ear heard me it blessed me for being strong in my attachment to my sovereign and high in the confidence of my fellow subjects. I led the loyal band; I pointed out to them the site of their future metropolis and gained for persecuted principles, a sanctuary; for myself and followers, a home."

Truly it may be said that Captain Michael Grass was the founder of Kingston; the first citizen of the Bay of Quinte! His descendants are traced in the table annexed. Many of them are scattered, but among them are to be found some of the most substantial and prominent citizens of Ontario, who cherish with commendable pride the

traditions of their distinguished ancestry.

Peter Grass, eldest son of the Pioneer, married Esther, daughter of Major John Everett. She is said to have been the first white child to be born in Kingston. They had several children, their eldest son and child being Robert Everett Grass, who married first, Nancy Purdy of the old and well-known Purdy family, and second, Mrs. Hagerman, whose maiden name was Gaitrey Ketcheson and whose adventure as a young child lost in the forest for eleven days, has long been a favorite tradition of the Bay district.

Ruliff Grass, son of Robert Everett Grass and Nancy Purdy his wife, and great-grandson of Captain Michael Grass, was educated at the Stirling High School and at Victoria College. He engaged for some twenty years in mercantile business at Frankford, and then became, and still is, largely interested in the dredging business for the Canadian Government. He now resides in Toronto, where he is a leading citizen and recognized as a power in the financial world, being Vice-President of the Excelsior Life Insurance Company, director of the Ontario Bank, etc. Mr. Grass owns the sword and sash of his famous ancestor, Captain Michael Grass, and is thoroughly versed in the early history of Ontario.

Eva Grass, daughter of the Pioneer, married Peter Wartman. The Wartmans, together with the Days, the Herchemers, the Purdys, the Everetts, and the Grasses, are reckoned among the very first of the United Empire Loyalists. Peter Wartman drew lands upon the Lake Shore, and the Royal patent confirming his title is now in the possession of his grandson, Henry Richardson. His possession, however, had long antedated the receipt of this document; indeed the Wartman have/had lands granted by the Crown since 1784; lands, that at no time during these one hundred and twenty years, have been encumbered for a single dollar.

Peter Wartman, son of Henry Wartman, married Hester Burdett Day. They had eight children, (their daughter, Susanna, became the wife of James Richardson, a leading citizen of Kingston, whose large business since his decease, is carried on by his sons, George and Henry.)

Another very distinguished representative and descendent of Captain Michael Grass, is E. J. B. Pense, M. L. A., editor and proprietor of the British Whig, Kingston. He is equally prominent in the political, newspaper and business world, and enjoys, withal, a high degree of well-merited popularity.

family
history

THE HAGERMAN FAMILY.-

From Canniff's most valuable work we find that Nicholas Hagerman came from New York with the VanAlstine party, and settled at Adolphustown in 1784. He had studied law before leaving New York, and was one of the first lawyers to practice in what afterwards became Upper Canada. Canniff says: "There were at least two brothers, David and Christopher, and two daughters, Betsey and Maria. The brothers were elected to Parliament at the same time, but David died before the meeting of Parliament." Christopher, who was a lieutenant in the War of 1812, was a barrister and later became a judge. Just what connection Henry Hagerman, the pioneer of Sidney, bore to the above family we are unable to state, but (as he came from New York to Adolphustown and at a very early day pioneered his way to Sidney, he undoubtedly belonged to this distinguished family. Henry Hagerman settled on the Front of Sidney. His son, Henry Hagerman, amassed considerable wealth, making handsome advances to all of his children and still leaving a large estate. He was for years one of the magistrates of the Province and was highly respected. His daughter Fidelia, married Owen Roblin, and settled at Thurlow.

THE PERRY FAMILY. -

An illustrious name in the annals of the United States and Canada is the name of Perry, It was Commodore Perry who won the famous victory at Put-in-Bay and framed the historic despatch so often quoted: "We have met the enemy and they are ours." Another Commodore Perry opened Japan to the commerce of the world. The family is descended from one, David Perry, but it was his son Robert who came to Canada, and for the purposes of this history, he is regarded as the ancestor or pioneer of the Perry family. He was born at Bristol, Massachusetts, March 2nd., 1751, and married Jemima Washburn, who was born at Attleborough, Massachusetts, April 13th., 1754. They were married March 19th., 1772, and their descendants have been numerous, and many of them prominent in the history of Ontario. David Perry built the first saw-mill ~~in 1820~~ on the site of the present town of Newburgh.

Rev. Robert Perry was famous in his day, and is still remembered as one of the builders of the Methodist church in Canada. - - - Other members of the family have also taken an active part in public life, including Peter Perry, grandson of the pioneer, who represented Lennox and Addington in the Legislature of Upper Canada. - - - Another descendant of the pioneer, William Ryerson Gordonier, was, for more than thirty years secretary and treasurer of the Julien, Bath and Napanee Cheese Companies. He is the secretary of the Napanee Cheese Board and is thoroughly versed in what is now the most important export of the Bay of Quinte region. -

THE HAM FAMILY. -

A numerous family, but one that has well maintained the traditions of its distinguished ancestry, is descended from John Ham, who was a gallant soldier of the King during the War of the Revolution. Many anecdotes are told that illustrate his strenuous activity; upon one occasion it is said that he received a flesh wound and having a comrade extract the bullet, ordered him to "fire it back at the Yankee who shot it". At the close of the Revolution he settled at Ernesttown, and by his wife, Elizabeth Dunsbaugh had many descendants, They in turn have inter-married with many of the oldest and most substantial families of the Bay district, As a rule the Hams have been thrifty and well-to-do and have always occupied an honorable place in the community. Mrs. Vrooman, the mother of Dr. F. P. Vrooman, of Napanee, is the daughter of Richard Ham, who married Sarah Blanchard, seventh son and child of the pioneer.

Zina Ham, son of Rev. John Ham, was born in Fredericksburgh, where he resided for forty years. He is at present carrying on the insurance business at Napanee. His only child, John S. Ham, also reside in Napanee with his wife (formerly Miss Helen Miller) and their two sons, Douglas Miller and Kenneth Sheridan. Rev. John Ham had thirteen children - the thirteenth being named "Concurrence". She died unmarried.

THE HAWLEY FAMILY.-

The name "Hawley" is fragrantly significant of blossoming and sweetly perfumed hedge rows and rich verdant pastures, threaded with meandering brooks and dotted with clumps of clustering oaks. "Haw" means a green plot in a valley; but ^{it} is more frequently construed as a fruit or wild berry, like the berries of the pink and white hawthorn so common by the roadsides and laneways of the Old Country. "Ley", or "lea" as it is written, is a pasture field, and is commonly used in England, being a favourite word with the poets. The name Hawley is one of great antiquity. It occurs in two or three guises in Sherry's "Norman Conquest", and mention is made in the "Rose of Battle Abbey" in the eleventh century of a Hansard Hastings Hawley, one of the Normans who came over with William the Conqueror.

The founder of the family in America was Joseph Hawley, who was born in Derbyshire, and emigrated to the Colony of Massachusetts about 1640.

The prominent part which he played in the early settlement of Connecticut, and the esteem in which he was held by his fellow colonists, is evidenced by the fact that he was elected the first Yeoman and Recorder of Stratford, in which place he settled shortly after his arrival in the New World.

At the two-hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Stratford, which was held a few weeks ago, there was present General Joseph R. Hawley, a veteran of the American Civil War, who has been Governor of Connecticut, and is now a U. S. Senator from that state. General Hawley, like all of the Hawleys on the continent, is a direct descendant of Joseph Hawley, who was also the ancestral progenitor of the Hawleys in Canada.

Joseph Hawley had a son Samuel who was born at Stratford in 1647. Samuel had a son Ephraim who was born at New Milford in 1692.³ Ephraim had a son Captain Jehiel who was born at Newtown in 1712. Jehiel Hawley subsequently removed from Connecticut to Vermont, where he had a son Jephtha born at Arlington in 1740.

Jephtha Hawley lived at Arlington until after the Revolutionary War, when he emigrated with his wife and seven children to Canada. He settled at Bath, and took up a large tract of U. E. L. land. The family, whose names were: Martin, Russell, Davis, Sheldon, Azoba, Amarilla, and Esther, became prominent persons in the locality, as well as in the other parts of Canada in which they or their descendants have since settled, and emulated the prominent ^{ones} attained by their ancestors and connections in the United States.

Two of the grandsons of Joseph Hawley, Josiah and Sheldon, both of whom were born at Bath, the former in 1792, the latter in 1794, were among the pioneer merchants and lumber dealers in Trenton, where they settled in 1817. Not only were they very successful, owning a business which, for the times, was a very large one, but they became active factors in the affairs of the community. The two brothers had the entire confidence of the community, and the name of Hawley was a household word throughout the district, and even in Montreal and Quebec, to which places they shipped large quantities of lumber, ~~to~~ returning with goods with which to supply their extensive country trade.

Josiah Hawley, who was a good citizen in all that the phrase implies, was of a retiring disposition, and not so active a partici-

-part in local affairs as Sheldon Hawley. After several prosperous years he sold out his interest and partnership to his brother, who continued the business for many years afterward.

Records show that Sheldon Hawley served as Captain in the War of 1812, and as Lieut.-Colonel in the Rebellion of 1837-38. During the latter troublous times he gave the Government the use of his storehouse in which to store arms, ammunition and provisions. The storehouse was burned down by the Rebels, who, it was supposed, also burned Sheldon's house on Hawley's Hill. It was in 1837 that Sheldon Hawley with Edmund Murney, Clark Potter and others brought the Government money from Kingston to Trenton, where they put it in the old stone barracks for safe keeping.

Sheldon Hawley was a man of great executive ability, and naturally a leader; but his interests were not alone confined to secular matters; he was a strong churchman. He used his most strenuous endeavours to have Trenton, which prior to that had only been an out station of the Church of England at the Carrying Place, become a separate parish church. In support of his wish, besides donating the land on which, in 1845, St. George's Church was erected, he subscribed one hundred pounds; the Right Rev. Bishop Strachan having previously given a like amount. Sheldon Hawley was among the first Wardens elected for the church, and held the office until his death. He was a generous man, not only in church matters, but with reference to the poor; and he turned away no deserving object empty-handed. While his bounty was ever largesse for the needy, his hospitable latch-string always hung on the outside of the door. He entertained many persons of import-

-ance, and his strong personality and conversational powers especially fitted him for the task.

After a useful and strenuous life, Sheldon Hawley died in 1868, ^{seventy-four} aged/~~eighty-three~~ years, and his brother Josiah in 1875, aged eighty-three years. In their deaths, Trenton lost two of its most respected and prominent citizens. Of Sheldon Hawley's family it may be mentioned that Susan M. married Alonzo Shaver, and later Philip Carman; she, with her sister Mercy, (who is the widow of the late prominent barrister, Charles Francis), reside in their comfortable home in Trenton. Nancy married Charles Rykert, a barrister of St. Catharines. Amanda S. married David Roblin, formerly of Trenton; Robert married Pauline Howard and settled in the United States.

Josiah Hawley had two sons: Josiah H., who was killed in the American Civil War; and Albert D. C., who became prominent in the business affairs of Trenton. He was born in 1830, and for many years, and until his death in 1870, was the leading druggist and stationer of the town. He was a man of affairs, and before Trenton reached its present size, was Reeve, and afterwards Councillor. He was also a Captain in the Militia, an active and prominent member of the Church of England, a member of the Loyal Orange Lodge, and, like many other members of the Hawley family, a strong Conservative. His son, Albert W. Hawley, in 1877, succeeded him in his business, which he still conducts. He takes a leading part in the affairs of his native town, and has been its Mayor, a member of the School Board for over twenty years, Chairman of the Conservative Association, and Warden of St. George's Church.

Harold H. Hawley, the third son of Albert D. C. Hawley, was educated for, and became a physician. He was very skillful and is mentioned by leading people of Trenton as the cleverest young man that the place has produced. He died at the early age of thirty-six, when at the threshold of success, and unmarried. Charles L. Hawley, L.D.S., is a graduate of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto, and has practiced his profession at Trenton since 1881. He is a member of the Church of England, a Conservative in politics, and has been a member of the Town Council.

Amanda Hawley, youngest daughter of Davis Hawley and grand^{Dough}ter of Joseph Hawley, married Samuel Miller, (see Andrew Miller Family) Two of her grandchildren, and therefore of the sixth generation from the Canadian pioneer, are F. F. Miller, C.E., and his sister, Mrs. F.T. Dibb, of Napanee.

JEPHTHA HAWLEY.

THE CHILDREN AND GRANDCHILDREN:

- (I)
I. Davis Hawley, m. and had issue: (1) Jehiel, (2) Rachael, (3) Sarah, (4) Joseph C., (5) Clarinda, (6) Josiah, (7) Sheldon, (8) Mary A., (9) Amanda, and (10) Abijah.

THE GRANDCHILDREN AND ISSUE:

See I. The Davis Hawley Branch:

- (1) Jehiel Hawley, m. Lavinia Ryder: set. near Napanee. Issue: (a) Davis, (b) Reuben, (c) Charles, (d) Nelson, (e) Myra, and (f) Parmela.
(2) Rachael Hawley, m. John Miller; set. Bath. Issue: (a) John.

(b.) Maria Miller (Mrs. Wm. Bell, Jr.)

- ✓ (3) Sarah Hawley; m. Charles Everett; set. Kingston. Issue: (a) Mary A., (b) Sarah, and (c) Clarinda.
- ✓ (4) Joseph C. Hawley, m. Mary Douglas; set. South Fredericksburg. Issue: (a) George B., (b) Charles H., (c) John M., (d.) Mary A (e) Amanda, and (f) Caroline.
- ✓ (5) Clarinda Hawley, m. John Stewart; set. Perth. Issue: (a) Clarinda Stewart, m. Frank Wallbridge; set. Belleville.
- (6) Josiah Hawley, m Susan Johns, 1828; set. Trenton. Issue: (a) Albert D. C. Hawley, m. Marinda Knight, of the pioneer Kingston Knight Family; set. Trenton. Issue: Sarah M. Hawley, m. Rev. Montague G. Poole; set. Trenton. (Issue: Reginald G., Stanley G., Winnifred G., and Albert G. Albert W. Hawley, m. Eliza Gordon Bonter; set. Trenton. (Issue: Harold A., Marian G., Helen and Louise S.) Edward A. Hawley, unkm; aged-36-years. David Charles L. Hawley, m. Sara^h Gill; set. Trenton. Issue: Arthur, Henry and John. Harold H. Hawley, M.; D.; d. unkm., aged 36 years. David J. Hawley, m. Effie Cornwall; set. Trenton. (Issue: Olive, Lucille, Kathleen, Edwin and David); Gertrude A. Hawley, m. Walter C. Boddy, Manager, Standard Bank, Campbellford. Issue: Albert and Walter. Annie M. Hawley, unkm. (b.) Josiah H. Hawley, killed in American Civil War.
- (7) Sheldon Hawley, m. Nancy Johns, 1821; set. Trenton. Issue: (a) Susan M. Hawley, m. (1st.) Alonzo Shaver and (2nd.) Philip Carman; set. Trenton; no issue. (b) John S. Hawley, d unkm. (c) Sheldon Hawley, d. unkm. (d) Nancy Hawley, m. Charles Rykert; set. St. Catharines. Issue: Alfred Rykert, d.y. Charles Rykert, m. Ella Wells; set. United States; no issue. Edwin Rykert, m. Mabel Harris; set. Montreal. Issue: Phyllis. Arthur Rykert, m. and set. Dundas. Issue: Doris. Emma Rykert m. Clarence McCuaig; set. Montreal. Issue: Rykert, Eric and Clarence; Annie and Henry Rykert, unkm.; George and Alice Rykert, d.y. (e) George Hawley, d. unkm.; (f) Amanda V. Hawley, m. David Roblin; set. Trenton. Issue: Mercy Roblin, d.y.; Robert Roblin, d.y.; John Roblin; d.y. Susan E. Roblin, m. Philip Price; set. St. Catharines. Issue: Philip I., Phyllis and Era V. (g) Mercy Hawley, m. Charles Francis; set. Trento No issue. (h) Robert Hawley, m. Pauline Howard; set. United States. Issue: Howard, and Grace, m. Ralph Wells; set. California. (Issue: Ralph, Howard H., Robert H., and Frances G.
- (8) Mary A. Hawley, m. Daniel Everett; set. Kingston. Issue: (a) Sarah and (b) Mercy.
- (9) Amanda Hawley, m. Samuel Miller; set. Ernesttown. Issue: (a) Davis Hawley, (b) William, (c) Nancy, (d) Mercy, (e) Samuel K., (f) Charles Everett, and (g) Anna. See the Andrew Miller Family.
- (10) Abijah Hawley, m. Miss Johnson; set. Bath.

OMITTED:

See page 390 - "Pioneer Life On the Bay of Quinte "-

The Hawley Family -

Jeptha Hawley:

The Children & Grandchildren:

See I. The Davis Hawley Branch:

(I) ---

(2) Rachel Hawley m. John Miller; Set^h Bath. Issue:

((a) John, m. Mercy Everett: Issue: Daniel, Mary A.,
Joseph, Caroline, Elizabeth, Albert, all un.m.
and Emma d.y.

Omitted:- (b) Maria, m. William Bell, Jr.. set^h Perth. Issue:
William Hawley, d.y., Archibald Macdiarmid and
Mary Amanda Bell, both un.m.

(3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10).

See pg. 541 , ANDREW MILLER:

The Children and Grandchildren:

(I) Andrew Miller

Omitted - (II) John. m. Rachel Hawley - See Davis Hawley Branch
Jeptha Hawley - pg.390.

(III) Jacob Miller

(IV) Samuel Miller

(V) Peter Miller

(VI) William Miller

(VII) Nancy Miller

THE KETCHESON FAMILY. -

When William Ketcheson of Hoden, Yorkshire, England, bade his kindred farewell on the morning of his departure for the New World, in the rosy month of June, 1773, he little dreamed of what was in store in the years of one short century; nor of the part which he and his posterity would play in the great drama that was soon to create a great Republic and lay the foundation of another British nation in the virgin soil of the other half of North America. Born in 1759, he was a mere lad of fourteen when he left his native shores accompanied by his sister, Nancy and his uncle, Thomas Orders. They landed in the New World at Norfolk, Virginia. Three years later when in 1776 the disaffected Colonies declared their independence, young Ketcheson joined the British army, and was severely wounded in action. Three years later, he was transferred from Emerick's Corps into the British Legion; he went to South Carolina and through the Southern Provinces with Colonel Tarlton and Lord Cornwallis, and took part in the capture of Charleston. After the evacuation of New York by the British he went to Nova Scotia, where he remained three years. In 1786 he came with one of those heroic little bands of United Empire Loyalists who first planted the old flag in the virgin soil of what six years after became Upper Canada.

It is said that the three years in Nova Scotia were spent in fishing on a rock-bound coast at a place called Portoon, and that fire swept over the place and destroyed everything. His wife and children were put on board a boat and taken to New York, while he remained to settle up his business affairs. It is also said he came to Canada direct from Nova Scotia and for a time before going to New York for his family worked land on shares in the Third Township. The family was for about years identified with the Hay Bay settlement before finally settling in 1800 in Sidney. The old loyalist was granted 600 acres of land in the fifth concession of Sidney in recognition of his services.

William Ketcheson lost his father at the age of four; his mother whose maiden name was Sally Ayr, subsequently married Robert Ellis.

The family of the Pioneer William Ketcheson consisted of seven sons: William (Colonel), Henry, John, Thomas, Benjamin, Elijah and James, and three daughters: Sarah, Deborah, and Phoebe. / Fred G. Ketcheson, of Toronto (collector of and dealer in Canadiana and other books) is a son of William H. Ketcheson, of the Henry Ketcheson Branch of this family. The first twenty pages of "Pioneer Life on the Bay of Quinte" deals with its history and genealogy.

One of the most interesting stories in connection with the earliest days of Bay of Quinte settlement is the following: "His (Colonel William Ketcheson's) daughter Gatreys is the subject of a well known incident that happened when she was a child five years old. The family was living on the fifth concession of Sidney, and the child was sent on an errand to the house of a neighbour, Duncan Irvine, some miles distant. The forest intervened, and when darkness approached and she had not returned, the parents became alarmed. As it was evident that Gatreys had wandered from the trail and was lost, the two families, a search. Several Indian scouts and hunters were engaged, and for miles around the woods were searched, but the night was dark, and, to add to the difficulty, a storm of rain and hail set in, on Monday. every settler and brave in the neighborhood turned out to assist; on Tuesday, the searchers had increased to three hundred. They shouted, fired guns, and looked into every hole and

- ARMSTRONG McCORMICK. -

The beginning of Ontario is indeed to be traced to the early settlers known as the United Empire Loyalists, who came from what is now the United States and settled at Kingston and along the Bay of Quinte, immediately after the American Revolution, These were mainly of English and Dutch descent, including many Friends (or Quakers, as they were commonly called), and they were undoubtedly reinforced by some English immigration. But the peopling of Ontario is to be attributed, in the main, to immigrants from Scotland and the North of Ireland. They were distinguished by thrift and enterprise; they supplemented the agricultural pursuits of the Loyalists by ventures in commerce, manufacture, and transportation. Through their restless energy markets were opened to the produce of the farm; lands rapidly rose in value; and the comforts and luxuries of older lands became common in Ontario. They also permanently impressed upon the young province their rigorous devotion to religion and their unwavering loyalty to the King. Hence Upper Canada soon evolved its own characteristics; differing widely from the United States, and also distinct from England.

Among those who came from the North of Ireland to find a new home in Ontario, should be prominently mentioned, Armstrong McCormick (who has resided in Kingston since 1841. A native of Donegal, his father, John McCormick (who married Jane Armstrong) lived to an advanced age, and for sixty years was an elder in the church at Convoy.

Armstrong McCormick came from Londonderry to New York in the American ship the "New Jersey". At that time steam navigation upon the ocean was unknown; and it required some thirty days to make the trip. From New York, he proceeded at once to Kingston, and, upon the day of his arrival, entered the employment of Armstrong & Greer, merchants on Princess street. The Armstrong of this firm was Mr. McCormick's maternal uncle, and he remained with them for about a year, when he entered the employment of his brother, Robert McCormick, who had preceded him to Canada and was already established in business upon his own account. It was seven years later that he became connected with the distilling and brewing business, then owned and operated by his brother-in-law, the late James Morton.

James Morton, at one time a member of Parliament, was for many years the wealthiest man in Kingston. He was of a most generous disposition and endeared himself to the community by his lavish charities, that embraced all worthy objects of his bounty, without distinction of race or creed. Such popular rejoicing followed his triumphant election to Parliament, that it was said that fully a week elapsed before his supporters had all settled down again to the dull routine of ordinary life.

Armstrong McCormick proved an able manager and a faithful friend to Mr. Morton. For three years, commencing with 1849, he resided at Wellington, in charge of the malt house and other interests of Mr. Morton's business, and at the same time managed a store upon his own account, buying and shipping large quantities of grain, fish, pork and flour.

The Morton business continued to grow in size and importance, and the owners were compelled to look abroad for a considerable portion of their raw material, and also for markets in which to dispose of their goods. For many years Mr. McCormick, as general agent, travelled extensively, buying grain in Chicago and the West, and marketing their output in New York, Quebec and other important points. He continued in this business after it had passed from Mr. Morton's control, & indeed for some time after the latter's death, which occurred July 7th., 1867. -

He retired from active business in February, 1902, and was then perhaps the oldest citizen of Kingston, and his faculties were still keen and bright.

He was a lifelong adherent of the Presbyterian church, and a staunch conservative. Long a trusted friend and supporter of Sir John A. Macdonald, and cherished with loyal pride the memory of the great Premier.

About 1869, Mr. McCormick had opened business on his own account, as a Jobber in Kingston, and continued prosperously until February, 1902, when, on account of advancing years and failing health, as stated above, he retired.

Mr. and Mrs. McCormick lived a serene and peaceful life, encompassed by the affectionate care of their descendants and the respect and esteem of their adopted city. They resided in the fine old mansion that was built by the late Sir Alexander Campbell, Lieutenant Governor of Ontario

Mrs. McCormick's remarkable memory made her a trusted friend authority upon all happenings and dates of interest to her family & friends. She was the daughter of Thomas Nickle (who married Margaret Renton) of Swinton, Berwickshire, Scotland.

THE MASSEY FAMILY. -

The Massey family came over from Normandy with William the Conqueror in 1066, some of his leading officers being of that name. In recognition of valiant service for the King, they were rewarded with large estates in England, where they still hold important positions. The Irish branch of the family is at present represented by two peers of the realm Lord Massey of Duntrileague and Lord Clariva.

At the beginning of the seventeenth century some members of the family left England to try their fortunes in the New World. They located in what is now the New England States, and Massachusetts is said to have received its name from them. Important positions of trust were filled by members of the family, and Jonathan Massey, great-grandfather of Levi Massey, was a judge. The name may now be found in every State of the Union.

Daniel Massey, in the year 1808, left Watertown, N.Y., and came to Northumberland, where he settled near Cobourg. He had two sons, Jonathan, father of Levi Massey; and Daniel, founder of the Massey-Harris business and father of the late Hart A. Massey, the great financier and philanthropist. Jonathan left a good property to his children, of whom Levi is the only surviving son. He was born at Cobourg, Ont., in the year 1827, located thirty-five years ago near Belleville, where he now resides, and in 1860 married Miss McClatchie, sister of A. McClatchie, M. A.

The McClatchie family is of Scotch descent, and on the mother's side /family is descended from the old and illustrious of Yale. Two of Mrs. Levi Massey's great uncles founded and endowed Yale University of the Eastern States.

THE MOWAT FAMILY. -

The scope of this work compels us to regard John Mowat, the pioneer, as the founder of the Mowat family in Canada. He sprang from an ancient Scottish family, and his ancestors for many generations can be easily traced through the Mowats of Buchholi, Caithness-shire, Scotland.

As a lad he early developed a spirit of adventure and that loyalty to King and Empire that has characterized his descendants. Having volunteered as a soldier, his parents bought his discharge, only to find him soon after enlisted in the 3rd. Buffs (now the East Kent Regiment), with whom he served through the Peninsular campaign under Sir John Moore and Sir Arthur Wellesley, better known to history as the Duke of Wellington.

Shortly after the fall of Napoleon in 1814, the battalion of the Buffs were ordered to Canada to take part in the struggle then going on between Britain and the United States. They arrived in Quebec in July, 1814, and on September 11th., played a gallant part in the disastrous action at Plattsburg. Sergeant Mowat soon after retired to civil life and entered upon the duties of Canadian citizenship. In 1819 he was joined by his Scottish sweetheart, Helen Levack, and they were married on June the 16th. of that year at Montreal, by Rev. J. Somerville, Presbyterian Minister.

Of their children, Sir Oliver Mowat, born at Kingston, July 22nd., 1820, was destined to occupy a position unique in the history of the British Empire; having held the Premiership of Ontario continuously from 1872 until his voluntary resignation in 1896, when he left his party still firmly entrenched in power. Prior to 1872 he had won recognition as a distinguished lawyer, as an eminent judge and as a jurist and publicist of national reputation. He revised, molded and largely created the present statutes and jurisprudence of Ontario. His prudence as a lawyer, his skill as a statesman, and the popular confidence begotten by his integrity, contributed in no small degree to the unification of Canada; and he is permanently enshrined in the national pantheon as one of the "Fathers of Confederation."

Having helped to form the Federal Constitution, he guarded with zealous care its interpretation and integrity. His long premiership was distinguished by a defense of Provincial rights and ownership. He was truly the "Expounder of the Constitution", and since his death his pre-eminence in that respect has not been reached by any public man in Canada. After a brief service in the Government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, he became Lieutenant Governor of Ontario in 1897, and died at the Government House, Toronto, on the 19th. day of April, 1903.

It is out of the question in a work of this sort to more than summarize the characteristics of his career. His biography belongs to the history of Canada.

Moreover, other members of this family achieved well-merited distinction. Rev. John Bower Mowat, second son of the Pioneer, was a man of no less ability than his distinguished brother, although his talents and attainments appealed less strikingly to the multitude of his countrymen. He was born at Kingston in 1825, and educated at Queen's and the University of Edinburgh, receiving the degree of M.A., in 1847. He was ordained to the ministry in 1850. In 1857 he was appointed to the position of Professor of Hebrew Chaldu and Old Testament Exegesis at Queen's University, Kingston. He received the degree of D.D. from Glasgow in 1883.

THE NICKLE FAMILY. -

Thomas Nickle, of Swinton, Berwick-on-Tweed, Scotland, married Margaret Renton. Their eldest son, William Nickle (born July, 1812) came to Canada in 1831. He made his way by batteaux from Quebec to Ottawa, and thence to Kingston, where he remained until his lamented demise on the 29th. day of February, 1890.

Although but a lad, William Nickle seems to have grasped the great possibilities of Ontario, and his letters home from the day of his arrival urged upon his parents the desirability of emigration. It happened that soon afterwards his father came with a whaling vessel that landed at Quebec. Here he was welcomed by a firm of Scottish shipwrights, who hastened to avail themselves of his services and urged him to settle permanently at Quebec. He did remain with them for some months, and a quaint and most interesting correspondence in the meantime was carried on between the home-loving old Scotchman and his ambitious, self-reliant son at Kingston. The father was continually urging the son to join him at Quebec; upon the other hand William Nickle strongly urged his father to send for the family and establish their home in Kingston. In the end Thomas Nickle returned to Scotland, and about 1834, with his wife and children, set sail for Canada, fully intending to join his son at Kingston. Upon arriving at Quebec their vessel was quarantined, as there was an epidemic of cholera, but they had been duly passed and were proceeding to Montreal, when a child of one of the passengers suddenly died of croup. No sooner had they touched the nearest point, and reported a death on board, than they were peremptorily ordered back to quarantine at Grosse Isle, near the city of Quebec. This unfortunate occurrence led to the most frightful consequences; many became infected with cholera and fully three-fourths of the unfortunate passengers perished; among the rest, Thomas Nickle and one of his children. Mr. Nickle had been ordered to the hospital for some trifling indisposition. He became infected with cholera, and that night his widow was curtly told that her husband was dead and buried.

In spite of these crushing calamities she made her way to Kingston, Here William Nickle welcomed the unfortunate family and became a true father to his brothers and sisters. They in their turn seem to have fully appreciated his efforts in their behalf. They all lived to become well known among the best people of their adopted city. Years after one of the daughters married the late James Morton, already mentioned, one of the most interesting men who ever lived in Kingston. A brief notice of his career is not inappropriate in connection with the Nickle family.

James Morton was born August 29th., 1808, in the county of Killaloe, Ireland, and came to Kingston in 1824. After a brief experience as a bookkeeper, he became interested in the distilling and brewing business and shortly after became the sole proprietor. The business grew by leaps and bounds, and he was soon compelled to invade the United States for the purchase of raw material and to find additional markets for his enormous output. His extensive importation of grain led to his acquiring a fleet of vessels and later led him to heavily invest in the construction of railroads and the furnishing of their equipment. He built the Kingston branch of the Grand Trunk Railway and founded the Ontario Foundry at Kingston to facilitate the manufacture of locomotives. He was a strong Conservative and thoroughly devoted to his friend and leader, the late Sir John A. Macdonald. At the latter's solicitation, he contested the

 county of Frontenac against Sir Henry Smith, and, after a most exciting canvass, was returned to Parliament - a victory that was solely due to Mr. Morton's personal popularity. Of generous disposition, his levish charities knew no distinction of race or creed. He died on the 7th. day of July, 1867.

Thomas Nickle, the younger, was for years employed by Mr. Morton; so, also was his brother-in-law, Armstrong McCormick, who married Agnes Nickle. We are unable to state in what year it was that William Nickle became identified with the Morton distilling and brewing business, but he thoroughly mastered all its details, and his abilities contributed to its marvellous success. So thoroughly was this recognized that when Mr. Morton's fortune became impaired through other investments, William Nickle assumed the entire control and management. Upon his retirement from this business, Mr. Nickle interested himself in various enterprises that made for the prosperity and growth of Kingston. He was President of the St. Lawrence Steamboat Company, a director of the Kingston Cotton Mills Company, of the Ontario Building and Savings Society, of the Kingston and Pembroke Railway, and other corporations. - No man stood higher in the business world. Shortly before his death Hugh McLennan, of Montreal, wrote concerning him: "I have always remembered the confidence he inspired in business relations with him, and which have long been a great advantage to me ever since. His record for integrity and honesty is a good example to the generations following him. I am always pleased now in thinking of him that his late years are in comparative ease and peculiarly pleasant in his family surroundings."

Mr. Nickle was a Presbyterian and a member of St. Andrew's congregation. He took a keen interest in all matters that pertained to the uplifting of his fellow-men. He was a generous friend to Queen's University. By his will, he set apart ten thousand dollars to be applied, at his widow's discretion, to some deserving charity. This bequest now stands as a tribute to his memory in the "Nickle Wing" of the General Hospital. Nor was his charity confined to the mere donation of money. After the year of the great famine in Ireland, a number of immigrants arrived at Kingston sorely afflicted with a highly contagious fever contracted aboard ship. Their condition was most pitiable; all, or nearly all, of them, died from the disease. Among the few who ventured to their relief and ministered to them in their dangerous affliction was Mr. William Nickle, who doubtless recalled the sad situation of his own family years before when quarantined at Quebec. - In politics Mr. Nickle was an earnest member of the Conservative party and enjoyed for years the friendship and confidence of his neighbour, Sir John A. Macdonald.

He was twice married, but few of his first family survive, and none of them reside in the Bay of Quinte District. In 1869 he married Miss Folger, whose brothers were prominent for years in promoting the ~~beneficial~~ ^{beneficial} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~enterprise~~ ^{enterprise} ~~for~~ ^{for} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~benefit~~ ^{benefit} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~Kingston.~~ ^{Kingston.} firm of Kirkpatrick, Rogers & Nickle, Kingston. He graduated from Queen's in 1892, completed his legal studies at Osgoode Hall, & was called to Bar in 1895.- His brother, H.C. Nickle, was superintendent of the Kingston, Portsmouth and Cataraqui Railway - in which he & his family were largely interested. -

*providing financing money in Kingston for the development of the
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 you Nickle, of the law firm*

THE PONTON FAMILY. -

Upper

Mungo Ponton, M.D., the founder of the Ponton family in/Canada was a Scottish officer, who served as surgeon in the Cameron Highlanders, and, having retired, accepted a military land grant of six hundred acres in Seymour township. He settled near Campbellford amid the congenial surroundings of a number of fellow settlers who were all ex-officers of the British army. When he arrived in the country, which was about the year 1831, he was accompanied by his wife and family, the youngest son, James Wemyss Ponton being at the time about sixteen years old.

The Pioneer had married Grace Nisbet in Inverness, which was the headquarters of his regiment and the capital of those Highlands in which the Clan Cameron are so strong. He lived to be an old man, and when he died had made a close approach to the age of ninety years. His wife also attained an old age, being over eighty years at the time of her death.

Archibald Ponton, the eldest Canadian son in the family, organized in 1862 and was first colonel in command of the 15th. Battalion, now known as the Argyle Light Infantry. Besides being two years with the Cornwall Provisional Battalion, which formed a unit of Canadian troops organized under British officers, he saw foreign service in the West Indies. In his civil capacity, he acted as clerk in the Hastings Division Court for several years, dealt in real estate and farmed land situated near Belleville.

William Hamilton Ponton, second son in the Pioneer's family, was a barrister by profession, who held the position of deputy clerk of the Crown and was registrar of the county for over forty years. Besides, he enjoyed a large private law practice, first in partnership with the Hon. John Ross and John Bell. K.C., and later as a member of the well-known firm of Ponton, Falkiner & Denmark. He was one of the first Canadian directors of the Grand Trunk Railway, gained some prominence in municipal affairs, and was for two years Mayor of the city of Belleville.

James Wemyss Ponton was a farmer and deputy registrar of the county for forty years. He moved from Seymour township into Thurlow, where he bought two hundred acres in the second concession. He married about 1853, Anna Hutton, of Sidney, daughter of a William Hutton, who was first warden of the county of Hastings, and deputy superintendent of education under Dr. Ryerson, and who, as secretary of the Board of Agriculture of Canada, resided a good deal in Toronto and Quebec. James Wemyss Ponton died in 1893, when about seventy years old; his wife predeceased him by five years. The eldest of their children, William Nisbet Ponton, is a leading barrister in Belleville. Educated at Upper Canada College and University of Toronto, where he was silver medallist in modern languages and graduated M. A. in 1878, he was called to the Bar in 1881. Like his forebears, he has displayed an active interest in military affairs, while attending the university, he was a member of the University company in the Queen's Own Rifles. Later, in 1881, he was gazetted as lieutenant of the 15th. battalion, and subsequently received promotion as captain, major and lieutenant-colonel. He retired from the command of the regiment in 1902, and for his twenty-five years' service was awarded the Long Service decoration. For a number of years he was an alderman and is at present a member of the High School Board. When representing the Belleville Board of Trade at the Congress of the Empire, held at Montreal in 1903, he moved the resolution that Newfoundland and Canada should be confederated under the one administration. The resolution was conveyed to

THE PONTON FAMILY /

the British Colonial Secretary, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, who forwarded it to the Premier of Newfoundland. The Canadian Clubs took up the matter and the mover of the resolution lectured before the Ottawa and Toronto clubs on the subject.

Colonel Ponton is president of the County of Hastings Law Association; his eldest son is on the staff of the Grand Trunk Railway at Montreal. He resides with his family and sister, Miss Grace Ponton, at the Hutton homestead farm in Sidney.

Douglas Ponton, son of the late James W. Ponton, is a prominent estate agent in Toronto, is high up in Masonic circles and was one of the many Belleville head boys at Upper Canada College.

Edward George Ponton, eldest son of Archibald Ponton (above), was adjutant of the Midland battalion in 1885, and as such took part with the Belleville company in the celebrated charge at Batoche. He married Elizabeth, daughter of E. P. Hannaford, chief engineer, G.T.R., and died some years ago.

Archibald W. Ponton is a land surveyor of prominence in the North-West Territories. The daughters of Colonel Archibald Ponton married respectively: A. J. Sharpe, of Chicago; E. D. Armour, K. C., and Villiers Sankey, city surveyor of Toronto; A. Montizambert, Manager Bank of Montreal of Lindsay; and Hayter Reid, of Quebec.

THE RATHBUN FAMILY.--

The Rathbuns and their business interests transformed the meagre settlement of Culbertson's Wharf or Mill Point into the flourishing town of Deseronto. The business was founded by H.B.Rathbun about 1849, and for years was carried on under the firm name of H.B.Rathbun & Son. In 1884, by an Act of Parliament, "The Rathbun Company" was incorporated.

The company owns large areas of timber limits, and their interests include the Bay of Quinte Railroad, with a mileage of one hundred and twelve miles; the Thousand Islands Railroad, which extends from the Thousand Islands Junction to Gananoque; the Oshawa Railway Company of Oshawa; the Canadian Portland Cement Works; a fleet of vessels upon the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence; car shops, ship yards, etc. And in addition to their lumber interests, they maintain mills at various points for the manufacture of doors, sashes, posts, shingles and the like.

The management of the business for years rested upon E. W. Rathbun, son of H. B. Rathbun, who was the first Mayor of the town of Deseronto, and continued to fill that position by acclamation until his death. He was a useful and prominent citizen of the Dominion, and he served as one of the royal commission to examine and report upon the forests of Canada. He also served upon the Board of the Kingston School of Mines and as Trustee of Queen's University. - - - He died in November, 1903, and his son, E. Walter Rathbun, now fills his place in the management of the Rathbun Company. The latter married Miss Blair, of Lunan House, Scotland.

THE CORBY FAMILY.--

Henry Corby, late member of the Provincial Parliament of Ontario, and founder of the village of Corbyville, and of the great business now conducted at that place by his son Henry Corby, was born at Hanwell, County Middlesex, now a part of the city of London, England; but his son and namesake, Henry, (who is now sole owner of the milling, distilling and exporting business founded by him) is a native of Canada, having been born at Belleville, in 1851. Henry Corby, the elder, married Matilda Williams, and had several children.

Henry Corby, the younger, was educated at the Belleville Public School and Rockwood Academy, and after receiving a thorough commercial course entered upon the management of his father's business. Of his two brothers, Charles married Ida Taylor, and settled in Seattle, in the State of Washington, and James married Gussie Soles, and settled in the city of Chicago. Henry Corby married in 1872, Maria Courtenay, and their family consists of three daughters, Elly, who married C.S. Laidlaw, and a son, one child, a daughter, ELIZABETH; Helen R., who married F.C.T. O'Hara, and

settled at Ottawa; and Alice A.M., who resides with her parents at the home in Belleville. Henry Corby was elected to Parliament by acclamation in 1888, and through succeeding elections retained his seat until 1900, when he retired from Parliament. He owns Mississaga Park, and was partly responsible for the erection of the fine Hotel Quinte at Belleville the bridge spanning the Bay and connecting the counties of Hastings and Prince Edward.

brother John.

In the annual return of the inhabitants of Adolphustown taken in 1812, John Roblin's name appears; but as there is no recurrence of it afterwards, or of that of his wife, it is evident that his death must have occurred about that time. His wife was Elizabeth Moore, who is mentioned in Playter's History of Methodism as being the second largest contributor to the Adolphustown Methodist Church, which was built in 1792, on Paul Huff's land, and was the first Methodist Church in Upper Canada. Dr. Canniff states that after her husband's death she removed to Sophiasburg, where she bought a hundred acres of land for twenty-five dollars (which she paid in weaving) and that she herself cut down the trees and built her own log cabin. She subsequently married John Canniff, the founder of Canniffton, and great-uncle of the historian.

So far as can now be ascertained, the family of John and Elizabeth Roblin comprised: (1) John, (2) David, (3) Owen P., (4) Philip, (5) a daughter, who married Colonel Ruttan and settled in Sophiasburg, (6) Nancy, (7) Mary, (8) Elizabeth, who married Benjamin Clepp and settled on Hay Bay, and (9) another daughter, whom it is supposed, married a Gerolamy.

John Roblin, the eldest son of the Pioneer's family, was among the first converts under Darius Dunham's labors in the province, and became a zealous worker for the Methodist church and a popular local preacher. He was elected to Parliament for Midland; but being opposed to the Family Compact party, which was then in power, his seat was declared vacant, the reason being that, as a local preacher, he could not sit in Parliament. His constituency re-electing him, his seat

was again declared vacant by the same party and for the same reason. Returning home, he was elected for the third time; but he died before the next session commenced, and thus evaded that which threatened to become a serious cause of dissatisfaction, if not of disturbance.

In the returns of disbanded troops and loyalists mustered on the 5th. October, 1784, appear the names of Owen P. and Philip Roblin; from which it is to be inferred that each of these pioneers served in the British cause, and, owing to the liberal policy of the Government in granting two hundred acres of land to each United Empire Loyalist, were each in possession of large tracts of land. Owen P. Roblin, who was born in 1774, married Mary Dulmage, who was born in 1780. They settled on the Bay Front in Ameliasburgh, about half a mile east of Rednerville.

Philip Roblin moved from Adolphustown into Sophiasburgh, where he located his land at Roblin's Mills, or Green Point, on the High Shore. In addition to clearing the forest, he managed to build and work a grist mill, which proved not only a success to the enterprising miller, but a boon to the settlers for miles around, saving them their long and toilsome trips to Kingston, and later to Napanee. When Philip Roblin died, his son, Philip, came into possession of the property, which he continued to extend and enlarge in various ways, until Roblin's Mills in Sophiasburgh became one of the principal business centres of the county. In addition to grinding grain, lumber, shingle and shipbuilding enterprises were carried on for many years, and a general store and shipping warehouse were added. Several circumstances tended to bring about the decline of the place and its industries; and the stream which supplied the water-power has partly dried up, in

consequence, doubtless, of the removal of the forest.

The founder of Roblin's Mills, or Green Point, married Prudence Platt, by whom he had nine children; many of his descendants lived to be distinguished men and women of their county. A son, John P. Roblin, was for a number of years a prominent member of the old Reform party in the Upper Canada Legislature, sitting both before and after the Mackenzie Rebellion, sixteen years in all. He was defeated only once, and that was in 1837, when the cry of Liberty ^{at} disloyalty was raised; but at the next poll he was elected by a sweeping majority. Notwithstanding that the Premier, Mr. Draper, was a Conservative, he appointed John P. Roblin Registrar of Prince Edward County, a position he held up to the time of his death.

Another descendant of the family distinguished in Canadian politics is a grandson of Levi Roblin, who was a son of the pioneer owner of Roblin's Mills. The Hon. Redmond Palen Roblin has been Premier and Minister of Agriculture and Railway Commissioner for the Province of Manitoba since 1900. Born in Sophiasburgh in 1853, he was educated at the Albert College, Belleville. Marrying Adelaide DeMille in 1875, he migrated to Manitoba in 1880. Locating at Carman, he carried on farming on a large scale; and, with headquarters in Winnipeg, became an extensive grain dealer. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba in 1888; and attended the Coronation festivities in England in 1902.

The remaining children of the old pioneer, John Roblin, with their descendants, have married into many of the leading and oldest families in the county, and are widely scattered. One daughter married

Colonel Peter Ruttan and settled in Springburgh. Nancy Roblin married Colonel William Ketcheson and settled in Sidney. Mary Roblin married Marvel Garrison, the pioneer of the family of that name, and lived on Hay Bay.

Rev. Stephen Herbert Roblin, son of George E. Roblin and great-grandson of Owen Roblin, the pioneer, was born October 4th., 1858, in Hallowell, and after attending the common schools, graduated from St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y., receiving his Bachelor's degree, and afterwards his Doctorate, in 1896. Having been called to the ministry, he labored in his profession at Genoa and Victor, New York, and Bay City, Michigan, and for the last fifteen years has been president of the Massachusetts Universalist Convention. He is chaplain of the Canadian Club at Boston, chaplain of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, a Knight Templar and thirty-second degree Mason. He belongs to the Boston Art Club and the University Club of Boston.

THE PURDY FAMILY. -

At the close of the American Revolution it became evident that, both from choice and necessity, many of those who had been identified with the Royal cause would be compelled to seek new homes under the protection of the British Crown. The first expedition to be fitted out, had for its destination, New Brunswick or Nova Scotia. Many members of these expeditions ultimately found their way to Ontario, but this province - at that time the Western wilderness of Quebec - was not their original destination. The beginning of Upper Canada dates from the drawing of lands by that party of loyalists, who established the "First Town," or "Kingston", still known as the township of Kingston. They sailed from New York in 1783, probably about the first of June, occupying six small vessels under convoy of a British man-of-war. They landed at Sorel, where the majority of them remained until the spring of 1784. Among the members of this party were Michael Grass, Barnabus Day, Gilbert Purdy, and others, who appear as the original lot owners along the Bay shore, on the Front of Kingston.

These men pushed forward, selected their location near the head waters of the St. Lawrence, and returned for their families and friends who had remained at Sorel. The project of planting a British colony upon the ruins of the old French settlement of Cataragui, was cordially supported by the Imperial Government; the township was surveyed, the lots drawn and the entire party settled upon their farms in the neighborhood of Collins Bay before the summer of 1784.

Elsewhere has been graphically described the privations and hardships of these loyal pioneers; many of them had no experience of farming; there were among them but few mechanics; they had practically no live stock, and but few tools of any kind, and their stores were practically exhausted. To some extent they were aided by the Imperial Government, but the Commissary Department was not administered with very marked efficiency.

In spite of these adverse circumstances, the loyalists soon found their farms rapidly appreciating in value, and the majority of them left their children well to do; yet, to-day, in many cases, not only the estates, but the very names of the first settlers have disappeared. Some families, however, have shown far more virility; and the descendants of Gilbert Purdy, take them all in all, shine by contrast with many families that might be mentioned, who also trace their ancestry to the first expedition that laid the foundations of Ontario. - - His precept and example will be an inspiration to his descendants in retaining the honorable distinction that has accompanied the name of Purdy, from the first hour that British civilization found a refuge and established a new home in the vast empire of Western Canada.

THE SHORTT FAMILY. -

The pioneer of the Shortt family - Adam Shortt - was of German birth and extraction. He was born in Strasburg in 1760, in which centre of German culture he probably received a good education, though, in the middle of the eighteenth century, the particular technical education - now the pride of Germany in every branch of trade - which would have been serviceable to him in weaving, to which trade he was apprenticed, was not then available. After serving three years, weaving cotton, linen and wool, he became a full-fledged journeyman, qualified to earn his living, which he did, travelling from place to place as the exigencies of his vocation demanded. While still a young man he left Germany for America, and arrived, after an eighteen weeks' passage, at New York. This was during the progress of the Revolutionary War, in which he served for some time with the British, and then withdrew himself and his services without acquainting his commanding officer with his intentions. - - - - He is next discovered in New Jersey, occupied as a weaver, a most necessary, useful and remunerative occupation in a new country at a time when mills and factories had not interposed to blight the ancient handicraft. There he lived and wove for fifteen years, and acquired a reputation for industry and integrity. Being in sympathy with a British connection for the colonies, and averse from trusting himself and his means in an untried republic, he left New Jersey about the year 1800, and with his wife - he had married a Miss Odell - and four children, came to Prince Edward County. He settled on the shore of the Bay of Quinte, at Green Point, Sophiasburgh, and there followed his trade as a weaver, his services being in constant request with pioneer families for twenty miles around. - - - - During the Pioneer's long residence at Green Point his prosperity grew apace: from time to time he bought land, until at his death he had purchased and improved about six hundred acres, which then passed to his sons, who, while their father was mainly employed with his weaving, were the true pioneer farmers of the family in the district. - - - - He lived to be an extremely old man, dying in 1854, aged ninety-four years. - - - - The Pioneer's daughter, Mary, married Levi Roblin, and their grandson, Rodmon P. Roblin, is at present Premier of Manitoba (1904).

THE SPRAGUE FAMILIES.-

There are two families of Spragues, descended from two Canadian pioneer brothers. Their grandfather was an English clergyman who emigrated to America early in the eighteenth century, and settled on Long Island, N. Y., where he reared a family of three sons. One of these sons migrated to Nova Scotia; another crossed into Rhode Island, which was later governed by one of his descendants, Governor Sprague; and the third, Elijah, remained and settled at Hemstead. He married Hannah Golder, and had a family of three sons, Samuel, Sylvanus and Elijah. Samuel and Sylvanus were the two pioneer brothers of Upper Canada; Elijah lived and died at Hemstead.

Samuel Sprague, the elder of the two pioneers, was the first to come to Canada, arriving in 1812. He followed the usual overland route to the mouth of the Oswego river, where he and his family embarked in what were known as Durham boats. Coasting along the eastern shore of the lake, they ascended the Bay of Quinte, and landed east of the village of Northport, on what is known as James Morden's farm, where it is commonly recognized that the first frame house in Sophiasburg was built. He settled on lot 28, 1st. concession of Sophiasburg. Mr. Spague had been induced to emigrate by Benjamin Smith, who had preceded him to the Bay of Quinte in 1801, and settled at Demorestville. About that time Samuel was employed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and being especially skilled, occupied a responsible position. He owned a schooner, which he leased to a man who, unknown to him, engaged in the contraband trade, with the result that it was confiscated by the United States Government. After his arrival at Northport, Samuel built a schooner for Benjamin Smith, and later began the construction of one for himself, which was partly completed at the time of his death.

He died while returning from Montreal, after taking down and disposing of a raft of square-oak timber. He was a ship carpenter by trade, and oak being plentiful on his own property and in the surrounding forest, he had been engaged for more than three years before his death in cutting, squaring and rafting oak to Quebec. It was on one of these trips, his last one it unfortunately proved, that he contracted typhoid fever and died on his way home somewhere about the Long Sault - near Prescott or Cornwall. He had sold his raft of oak for \$1,600, but died among strangers who no doubt robbed him. His widow was never able to trace or recover any portion of the money.

Seven years after the migration of Samuel Sprague his brother Sylvanus followed him. The enticing accounts narrated by Isaac Raynor, a friend of the Sprague family who had lived in Prince Edward County and who gave glowing descriptions of the fertility of the country and the prosperity of the people, induced Sylvanus to sell his property and belongings and start for Canada. His son, Sylvanus, who was born in 1808, and was eleven years old at the time of his father's migration, still lives in Ameliasburgh and vividly recalls each feature of the journey. The father, mother and children reached Albany by way of the North River, and then proceeded on their way with a covered wagon and team. Having stowed in the wagon all the household goods it would hold, only the mother and daughters could ride; the father and sons walked, carrying their guns and shooting what game they wanted. They passed through a fine settled country by following the State road to Sackett's Harbor, and

thence they proceeded to Kingston.

Sylvanus was so disappointed with the country that he determined to return to Long Island when his teams secured the rest they so badly needed; but in the meantime he was persuaded to take possession of a new log house. Then one little incident after another cropped up to deter him from commencing his return journey. Some one needed a house, and as Sylvanus was a builder of experience, it was only natural that he should undertake the task. On his success in that work, his services were in demand by the pioneers throughout the settlement. It became too late to think of returning that year; he postponed his journey until the next fall. Then, when the time came, he found he had loaned out the considerable sum of money which he brought with him, and he could not get it back for some further length of time because wheat, which was the pioneer's only security, had first to be threshed by horses treading it out, then ground at Kingston and afterwards shipped as flour to Montreal, to be sold and the money, after all deductions had been made, would not return until the following May. It was not until 1824 or 1825 that cash was first paid for wheat in Prince Edward. The first buyer was Charles Bockus, who afterwards became an M. P. The next was Hon. Billa Flint. These two brokers paid money for the wheat, which they had ground and shipped to Montreal; but later Montreal started mills and bought the wheat direct. As Sylvanus Sprague could not afford to leave Canada without receiving his money he accepted a proposition to work Benjamin Smith's homestead on shares. As events progressed and the opportunity for him to return arrived, he found that the links which bound him to the Bay settlement were too strong to be broken. He remained in Sophiasburgh for twelve years, when, in 1832, he moved to Ameliasburgh.

Important places of honor and trust in the social, commercial and political life of Prince Edward have been held by the Spragues /as for almost a century. Samuel Sprague married Catharine Smith; and /his children grew up and /married, and acquired homes for themselves. His daughter Hannah married Ebenezer Reynolds for her second husband; the village of Wellington now stands on the lot on which they settled in Hillier. Parmenus, a son, settled in Sophiasburgh. He was captain of a company of militia he raised during the Rebellion of 1837; it was not taken into service, but representatives from it were included in the composite company furnished by the county. Another son, Hallet, purchased lot No. 4 on Big Island. When legislation was enacted granting the powers of local government to municipalities, he was elected a member of the first council of Sophiasburgh. His son, John A. Sprague, already mentioned, has taken a keen and prominent interest in public affairs. He has been an active factor in municipal and provincial politics as well. For fifteen years he was a member of the township council of Sophiasburgh, occupying on different occasions the successive positions of councillor, deputy reeve and reeve. As a Liberal Reformer he was elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1886; he was subsequently re-elected, and the two terms comprise a representation of eight years. While serving in Parliament for Prince Edward County he participated in the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the establishment of representative government in Upper Canada, and still preserves the medal struck upon that occasion and presented to him.

/they

It contains a relief medallion of Governor Simcoe, inscribed: "John Graves Simcoe, Lieutenant-Governor, A.D. 1791, A.D. 1796". Upon the reverse side appears the legend, "Representative System Proclaimed, Kingston, July 16, 1792. First Parliament opened, Niagara, Sept. 17, 1792. Centennial celebrated, 1892." And upon the same side is the inscription: "Upper Canada; since 1867, Ontario."

His son, Grant Sprague, is a clever electrician and successful business man, to whom is entrusted the actual management of the Sprague Telephone Company. He and his father have been mainly instrumental in founding, promoting, organizing and successfully carrying on a very complete rural telephone system in Prince Edward County.

Nostrand Sprague was only three years old when his father emigrated to Canada. He began business as a clerk in Demorestville, where he afterwards started for himself as a general merchant. Owing to ill-health he turned farmer, and for many years was the largest grower of hops in the bounty of Prince Edward; in fact, he came to be known as the "Hop King". He took an active interest in municipal affairs. For seven years he was a member of the council; for six, Reeve of the township; and for one, Warden of the county. Being, in 1897, elected a member of the county council he served for four consecutive years, during one of which he again served as Warden. His eldest son is James Sylvanus Sprague, M. D., of Stirling, who is a graduate of Victoria and Trinity Universities and has won for himself a desirable professional reputation. He has recently been appointed by the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario a member of their Board of Examiners, and is the author of various medical treatises, one of which, his work, entitled "Medical Ethics and Cognate Subjects", has been endorsed by such distinguished members of the profession as Doctors Buller, Osler, Geikie, Britton, Laphorn and E. B. Smith.

See VII. The Nostrand Sprague Branch:

- (I) Dr. James S. Sprague, m. Charlotte Haggarty, ex-M.P.P.;
settled Stirling. Issue:
(a) Mary L. (Girdwood, Perth),
(b.) Annie, and
) (Barton. - - - - -

Sylvanus Sprague -

CHILDREN & Grandchildren:

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| I. Lawrence Sprague - | |
| 2. Elijah | " |
| 3. Foster | " |
| 4. George | " |
| 5. Catharine | 2 |
| 6. Sylvanus | " |
| &. Nostrand | 2 |

JAMES THIRD, M.D. -

The historical data that follows concerning the early history of the Kingston General Hospital, was gathered from its its early records by Dr. Third, of Kingston, and are included in an article contributed by him to the "Canada Lancet", published in December, 1903. Dr. Third has been one of the medical staff of the hospital for many years, and for five years was superintendent.

The institution is of great historical interest, not only as being the first of its kind to be founded in Ontario, but also because the building itself for several years served as the Parliament House for the United Canadas.

The genesis of the hospital is traced by Dr. Third to the efforts of the Kingston Compassionate Society, whose work was taken over by the Female Benevolent Association in 1821. The latter organization had made such substantial headway that in 1833 they obtained from the government a grant of three thousand pounds towards erecting a permanent and suitable hospital; and a committee, consisting of Dr. Sampson, Dr. Armstrong and Thomas Rogers, architect, visited Montreal before deciding upon the plans for the building to be erected. In their report it is stated that they proceeded as far as Williamsburgh, where they engaged a special conveyance, as the regular stage was proceeding at the leisurely rate of four and one-half miles an hour. Beyond this outlay, their expense account does not seem to indicate any lavish expenditure. It was kept in pounds, shillings and pence, and it is reproduced from their report on file:

	£	s.	d.
Kingston to Williamsburgh -----	3	0	0
Extra stage, Williamsburgh to Montreal -----	10	0	0
Return trip -----	13	2	0
Extras -----		7	6

JAMES THIRD, M. D. - and the KINGSTON GENERAL HOSPITAL (Continued) -

Upon their return the building was erected, but the association lacked the funds to complete and make it habitable, until assisted by a further grant from the government in 1837.

During the Rebellion Of 1837-38 the late Colonel W. H. Bonnycastle was instructed to establish a military hospital in the neighbourhood of Kingston, and this building was utilized by the Government for that purpose from May, 1838, to June, 1839.

In 1841, at the urgent request of Lord Sydenham, the building was once again leased to the Government, and became the Parliament House of Canada from 1841 to 1844, when the seat of government was removed from Kingston. The rental, some two hundred and thirty-eight pounds, sufficed to restore the building to its original purpose, and the institution, under broad and intelligent management, has grown into the splendid hospital of the present day, with two hundred beds for patients, and with every facility for medical and surgical aid to the afflicted.

In 1862, was added the Watkins wing; in 1890 the Nickle wing; and the Doran wing in 1895. The surgical operating theatre was the gift of the late Dr. K. N. Fenwick. It has a seating capacity for one hundred students, and clinics are held daily from 9 to 12 a. m. The floor is of slate, and the surrounding walls of marble. A handsome stone building, recently finished, is the "Nurses' Home."

Dr. Third is the son of Alexander Third, who married Christian Craighead. His grandfather, John Third, came from the north of Scotland, and resided for a time in Kingston, but ultimately settled in the county of Northumberland. His father, Alexander Third, also made his home in that county, and it was in the county of Northumberland that James Third was born and received his early education.

He graduated in medicine at Toronto, and was house surgeon at the General Hospital. Thence, after five years spent in active practice at Trenton, Dr. Third, in 1896, came to Kingston, where he has ever since resided. During abirly all of this time he has been identified with Queen's University and with the Kingston General Hospital. At present he is the Professor of Medicine at Queen's, is one of the medical staff of the hospital and is, moreover, actively engaged in the practice of his profession.

He married Jean, daughter of Robert Cock, and granddaughter of Captain Robert Cock, of the Royal Navy, who was promoted from midshipman to the rank of lieutenant for gallantry at the famous victor of Trafalgar.

They have one child, Master James Reginald.

CAPTAIN JOHN D. VAN ALSTINE. -

Captain John D. Van Alstine, son of Abram Van Alstine, and great-grandson of Major Peter Van Alstine, the pioneer, was born in Prince Edward County in 1842. His father was a shoemaker by trade, before the advent of shoe factories and ready-made shoes, and carried on an extensive business. In 1845 he removed with his family to New Haven, New York. He was induced to make this change by John Williams, his brother-in-law, who had already settled there. After living eight years at New Haven, and doing a successful business, Abram Van Alstine returned to Prince Edward County, and lived there until his death. He was well known and very much respected in the community, where he had seen the country transformed from a wilderness into fruitful fields and prosperous communities, Cornelius Van Alstine, Abram's father, was one of the early magistrates in Athol, Prince Edward County, and Captain Van Alstine well remembers hearing his grandfather relate anecdotes of people driving with ox teams for miles to his grandfather's house to be married. At this time local preachers had no authority to perform the ceremony, and magistrates were important personages in the communities where they lived and were held in respect.

Captain John D. Van Alstine recalls his frequent visits, when a boy, to see his great-grandmother Ferguson, who lived to be one hundred and one years old. On these visits she would relate reminiscences of the Revolutionary War, having lived near New York during that perilous period.

Captain John D. Van Alstine, from boyhood, yearned to follow our inland seas, and the long-desired opportunity came when he was seventeen years of age, and secured the position of cook on a sailing vessel at six dollars per month. Young Alstine did not know much about cooking, but the menu was a plain one and he had full confidence in his ability to succeed. He was soon employed before the mast and at the age of twenty-two became sailing master of the "Gold Hunter". In 1866, he sailed on the steamer "Maize", of Toledo, and later was captain of the "British Queen". He was three years first mate of the schooners "New Dominion" and "Union Jack", and held the position of captain of the schooners "Ontario" and "Huron", and upon the steamers "Saxon" and "Clinton". He built the steamer "Iona" of Trenton, which he ran for eight years. He is at present captain of the steamer "W. J. Carter", which sails from Buffalo to Georgian Bay and Lake Huron ports.

As will be seen from this sketch, Captain Van Alstine has followed the lakes for forty-five years, and is familiar with the ports from Gaspe to Duluth and Chicago. Captain Van Alstine has lived in Trenton for many years, and is a sterling citizen in all that word implies. In politics he is a Liberal.

THE VANDERVOORT FAMILY. -

The same good qualities which made the Pilgrim Fathers of New England made the pilgrim pioneers of the Bay of Quinte. The members of each proudly remembered band were mostly drawn from Puritan stock and Dutch families; but while there is a marked decadency often to be observed in the former, the latter have multiplied so prolifically as to constitute to-day no small proportion of the populations of Canada and the United States. Among these Dutch descendants, the Vandervoort family is one of the most numerous. It is to be found under forty different Anglicanized forms of the original Dutch Van Der Voort.

Michael Paulus Van Der Voort, the pioneer of the Vandervoort family on the American continent, coming from East Flanders prior to 1640, settled in New Amsterdam. His marriage with Marie Rappelyea, or Rapelge, as it is now spelled, was the fifth solemnized in New Amsterdam. They had a son, Paul, born on Long Island. He married Lysbeth Paulus Dinkson, and had a son, Paul, who married Nulze Stoats. This Paul had a son, Nicholas, who married Abigail Halstead. She was of the same stock as Murat Halstead. Nicholas settled in Orange County and had five sons: John, Paul, Peter, William and Jonah, and one daughter, Martha. These children became the heads of numerous branches, to one of which belonged Francis Vandervoort, the Sidney pioneer. He was a native of Dutchess County, and a weaver by trade. His great-grandson, Addison Vandervoort, of Hastings County Registry office, has among other old family papers, a well-preserved account book used by the Pioneer both before and after he came to Canada. Some of the entries were made 117 years ago (Note: probably, 160 years ago, at the time of this copying - 5-8-1947). The writing is good and the ink does not appear to have faded in the least. The oldest account is with one Abel Hunt, who, we learn, was charged sixteen shillings for weaving a coverlet, one shilling per yard for weaving a piece of woolen cloth, the same price for linsey woolsey, and eight shillings for ten yards of linen. Some of the recorded early Sidney items state that when board cost five shillings a week, wages were a shilling a day.

Before coming to Canada, the Pioneer had married Hanna Acker in Dutchess County, and his family in 1802 consisted of seven sons and a daughter. Realizing that their children would have a better chance to acquire homes for themselves in the new province of Upper Canada, the parents resolved to emigrate. With their children and all their worldly effects, they followed the Mohawk River as far as they could in a small open boat. On a fine April morning, with hearts that must have been sad and minds that were perplexed, they paddled away from the land of their birth to a destination unknown to them. Following the usual route hauling their boat between water stretches and sleeping under it when overtaken by night, they reached in safety the shore of Lake Ontario at the mouth of the Oswego River. Easily making their way from there, they crossed to the Canadian shore. They then proceeded up the Bay of Quinte until they landed at White's Creek. There they remained a few years, but settled on lot 17 in the 2nd. concession of Sidney. As by the time the Vandervoorts arrived, earlier settlers on the Front had made a good beginning, and the weaver pioneer was able to ply his trade from the start, which was an advantage his neighbors had not enjoyed.

Although Vandervoort had not emigrated from political prejudices, his loyalty was never questioned. When war was declared in 1812 he and his five sons, the youngest being only fifteen years old, took up arms in defence of their adopted country. They served in the Hastings militia, in which the father held a commission. - - - As the Pioneer commenced the work of home-making with a capital of seventeen dollars, the family were forced to do without many ordinary conveniences. Even a well was a luxury, and the water required for domestic purposes had to be carried a distance of a mile and more through the woods. Francis Vandervoort died in 1836, in his seventy-second year, and his wife in 1850, in her eighty-fifth year. They were married in 1784, and had lived together as husband and wife fifty-two years.

The elder William Vandervoort, acting on the suggestion of a school teacher from Watertown, N.Y., early grasped the future possibilities of the cheese industry in the Bay of Quinte districts. After gleaning all possible information regarding the industry, he went to Watertown in 1848, accompanied by his wife, and learned the cheese-maker's trade. On his return he established a small cheese factory on his farm. So far as can be learned, this formed the nucleus of the cheese industry in Eastern Ontario. The cheese factory was supplemented by a box factory. The cheese factory was absorbed by a larger one built in the neighborhood; but the box factory remains and at present turns out between 75,000 and 100,000 boxes each year. William R. Vandervoort assisted largely in these enterprises, and eventually became a partner with his father.

THE VANDEWATER FAMILY.

The many descendants of the Vandewater family to be found in Prince Edward, Hastings and Lennox counties are of Dutch descent. The family came from Holland and settled in New York when that place ~~Bass~~ became a British possession. They removed to Boston, where they carried on a large printing business, some of the members being known as the "King's Printers." They must have been persons of considerable standing, for Vandewater street in New York City was named after the family; and for services rendered to the British Government, James Vandewater, who was afterwards the Canadian pioneer, received a grant of land on Chesapeake Bay, in the State of Maryland, to which State he removed prior to the War of Independence. When the Colonies renounced their allegiance to the Crown, James threw in his lot with the revolutionists and served under General Washington. He sent his family to Poughkeepsie as he found his home unsafe for them owing to the proximity of the coast and of the Indians, who were in sympathy with the British. As he did not return to Maryland until peace was declared, it is to be assumed that he remained with the army until the conclusion of the war. But on his return home he found his land taken up by squatters, whom he was unable to dispossess owing to the unsettled state of the country and the law. It is narrated how that, in a fit of anger at finding his property in such a plight, he burned his deeds to the land and left the country, because he thought there was no justice to be obtained.

Bay James Vandewater made his way from Poughkeepsie to Oswego, thence to Hay, whers he settled about 1795. He died in 1833; the homestead at thi place being still in the possession of one of his descendants. His sons John and Peter, made their way up the Bay as far as Sidney, where John bought lot 30, 2nd. concession of Sidney, and Peter, lots 29 and 30, in the 6th. concession of Sidney. When the latter settled, the northern part of the township was mostly bush. His nearest neighbor, a man named Sine, was three miles distant. A little adventure concerning the two may be related. One night Peter, hearing cries for assistance, took a torch and gun and made his way to the spot indicated by the sound, where he found Sine in a tree, surrounded by wolves. A few shots from Peter's gun, aided by the glare of the torch, put the wolves to flight and saved the besieged settler.

The old homestead of the eldest son of the Pioneer, which was bought and paid for a century ago by John Vandewater, has never had a mortgage recorded against it. This excellent selection of land in Sidney, situate as it is, about three miles from Belleville, is to-day in the possession of Harry Milton Vandewater, who in 1887, married a daughter of James Macoun, and niece of Professor John Macoun. - - - He is very fond of hunting and fishing and spends a few weeks every fall in the back townships. On his return his friends invariably receive bountiful evidences of his skill as a sportsman. With the help of his brother, Marshall he landed the largest fish said to have been ever caught in the Bay of Quinte water. It was a sturgeon, which weighed 170 pounds, and was caught with a brook net in the Trent River.

THE WALLBRIDGE FAMILY. -

Amid the peaceful hamlets of old Dorsetshire, and bound by the chalk cliffs of the Channel, the forbear of the Wallbridges lived the life of an English country gentleman until aroused by the dictates of conscience or imbued with the fever of war, he became engulfed in the unhappy issues of Monmouth's rebellion and, like his princely leader, had to fly the country.

The colonies of America were at that time the natural harbor of safety for such a refugee; and it was there that Henry Wallbridge and his wife, Anna Amos, sought their new home, secure in the friendly sympathies of their Connecticut neighbours, and encouraged for their future by an abundant promise of prosperity.

In their family was a son, William H., who was born in 1690, and in 1713 married Abigail Lawrence. An issue of this marriage was Zebulon Wallbridge, who was born in 1818. Zebulon married Sarah Fobes, and was the father of Asa and Elijah Wallbridge, the Canadian pioneers.

Previous to the Revolutionary War Zebulon Wallbridge lived with his family near Saratoga, N.Y., but seemingly his son Elijah migrated into Vermont, which was of a later settlement, for he has been described as a United Empire Loyalist from Bennington. It is difficult to determine what part the Wallbridges took in the war. But whatever parts they played there were members of the family on both sides; for the war was the cause of dissension among them.

Elijah Wallbridge attacked a military prison and succeeded in liberating a number of imprisoned fellow sympathisers. The guardianship of his old musket, which was carefully retained in the possession of the family, passed into the keeping of the Hon. Lewis Wallbridge.

At the conclusion of the war, for reasons which, if not possible to state definitely, can easily be inferred, Asa Wallbridge left the States. An ardent sportsman and inured to hardships, he was not to be awed by the uncertainties of pioneering. Migrating to New Brunswick, he settled on the Jim Sack River, where, at what is now known as Wallbridge's Creek, he worked a farm and ran a saw mill until, in 1790, he moved westward.

The shores of the Bay of Quinte in those days were rich preserves for the sportsman. Marvellous accounts of the game to be shot and the fish to be caught, were told in Lower Canada, and, as is the way, were magnified in the telling. Such a prospect appealed to the sporting instincts of Asa Wallbridge, and induced him, with four friends, to come to Upper Canada intent on shooting and fishing.

The hunters made their headquarters at Singleton's Creek, which was the mouth of the Moira River; and in all the districts round about, shot and fished to their heart's content. Their prospect of the country quickly led them to perceive its great value; and with the intention of buying a large area, and in order to subscribe the purchase money, the five men joined in partnership. Asa Wallbridge returned to the States to procure the money from his brother Elijah; but, as some of the accounts narrate, he was arrested as a spy.

Elijah Wallbridge, who was accompanied by his son William H., first came to Canada in 1800, and, two years later, bought from a surveyor named Smith two thousand acres of land in Ameliasburgh. The land stretched eastward from the Anderson place, included Long Point, and extended from the Bay Front to the marsh in the rear. Elijah divided it up into five farms of about three hundred acres each, one of which he gave to

each of his children, who were all, with the exception of one daughter, comfortably settled there by the year 1812. A further lot of five hundred acres he reserved for a common pasturage, as was the custom in the American colonies. These farms were the first proper homes of the Wallbridges in Upper Canada. They are for the most part still possessed by descendants of Wallbridges, and the district is called the Wallbridge tract.

Asa eventually returned to Canada. He never married, but lived on Massassage Point where, on the farm of his nephew William H. Wallbridge, he died in 1827. He is said to have built the first house in Belleville. It was a log structure, such as could live and store his furs in; and stood on the vacant lot on the corner of Front and Dundas streets, north of Clark's blacksmith shop. The home, with some additions, was afterwards used as a hotel by a man named Simpson. After his death his widow bought the lot on the north side of Dundas Street, where it meets Front Street, and there she partially erected a frame house, which was acquired by William H. Wallbridge, who completed it and afterwards lived there for many years. William H. Wallbridge engaged extensively in business as a lumber merchant, a trader and a farmer. His square timber was rafted to Quebec, and supplies brought back on the return trip.

Possessed of considerable means before coming into Canada, and being men of a high mental calibre and sound business insight, the Wallbridges have always been prominent and prosperous. From their first incoming they were noted for their sporting prowess and daring feats, for their wealth and for their lands, for their ability and enterprise. Elijah Wallbridge who married Margaret Halloway, with his family, made a short settlement at Meyer's Creek; and was one of principal citizens to petition Governor Gore to give a name of greater distinction to the growing village. It was in response to their petition that the Governor conferred the name of Belleville, in honor of his wife, Lady Bella Gore.

The Hon. Lewis Wallbridge also was a distinguished member of the family and citizen of the colony. He was born in 1816, which was the year in which Belleville was surveyed into lots. After two years' schooling in Montreal, Lewis Wallbridge was sent to the Upper Canada College. Choosing the law for his profession, he was, in 1855, elected a member of the Law Society of Upper Canada. Quickly coming to be regarded as one of the most brilliant lawyers in Central Ontario, he received, in 1863, his patent as Solicitor-General of Upper Canada. A few months later, in the same year, he was elected Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Upper and Lower Canada; he was the first Speaker when Parliament first met in the new Parliament buildings at Ottawa. He held other distinctions and offices. He presided over the debates on the Confederation of the Provinces; his parliamentary constituency was East Hastings; and he was a Director of the Bank of Upper Canada. In 1882 he had the honor to be appointed Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench for Manitoba, a high position to which he lent lustre of his fine character and sterling ability until his death in 1887.

A brother of the Hon. Lewis Wallbridge, Francis Wallbridge, was for many years one of the leading lumber merchants of Canada. Thomas C. Wallbridge not only followed the profession which seems peculiarly to claim the members of the family, and became a barrister, but was a mill-owner, too.

Another representative of this family who has developed into an able lawyer and prominent man of affairs is Francis S. Wallbridge, a great-grandson of the pioneer Elijah. Born some forty odd years ago, he received his education from the Belleville High School and the Upper Canada Canada College. Possessed of the traditional family taste for law he was articled with his uncle, the Hon. Lewis Wallbridge, Q. C., of Belleville. After spending the last year of his articles with the firm of Flint and Sherry, he was called to the Bar in 1884, and after a couple of years, entered for a short time in partnership with Francis Marskell; and after the dissolution of that partnership continued continued the practice of law in Belleville by himself. Entering the arena of municipal politics he soon found success, for after serving as alderman for four years he was elected Mayor of the City of Belleville in 1893. "The Globe", in a special article, says of him: "Having succeeded to the business of his uncle, the Hon. Lewis Wallbridge, Q. C., late Chief Justice of Manitoba, he has won for himself a deservedly high reputation as a man of ability and integrity. Evidence of this is furnished in the fact of his elevation to the Mayor's chair at an age when most men with a predilection for public life regard the position of alderman as a distant dream."

He has in his possession many old heirlooms of the family; among others may be mentioned the first large mirror brought to Meyer's Creek; it was carried in his grandmother's arms when she made the journey from Kingston on horseback. Another relic is an old musket, supposed to have been brought from the United States by Asa Wallbridge in 1790, and to have seen service during the Revolutionary War. There is also a rocking chair a hundred years old, and some mahogany furniture made in the States in the time of President Adams.

The pioneer, Elijah Wallbridge, died at Trenton in 1842, and was buried in the St. Thomas churchyard, Belleville. His wife, Margaret Halloway, died at Milton, Saratoga county, N.Y., in 1792. Elias, a son of the Pioneer, served as an officer in the militia in the Lyon Mackenzie Rebellion. He married his wife, Olive Shelley, when on a hunting expedition in New York State: her father kept the hotel at Watertown where Elias was staying.

THE AYLSWORTH FAMILY. -

Two branches of the Aylsworth family are settled in the Bay of Quinte district; one in the county of Lennox and Addington, the other in the county of Prince Edward. The Lennox and Addington branch are descended from Job Aylsworth, who emigrated from Rhode Island, in 1784, and settled on lot II, in the second concession of Ernesttown, immediately in the village of Bath, where he, his wife and three children died in 1803, during the prevalence of an epidemic of "spotted fever or cerebro-spinal meningitis."

He was a man of resolute character. Having a distressing felon, and being unable to obtain medical assistance in the sparsely settled condition of the country at that time, he himself cut off the affected finger with a chisel and mallet. He was born 1730, in Quidnesett, R.I., and was the grandson of Arthur Aylsworth, who came there from England, about 1670.

Of the history of the family in England but little is known among their descendants here. It is a matter of tradition that Arthur Aylsworth, the Rhode Island Pioneer, had been a soldier under Cromwell, and on that account left England after the Restoration. An inscription on a stone in New College, Oxford, records the death on 18th. April, 1619, of one Anthony Aylsworth, Regius Professor in the College, under Queen Elizabeth, for some fifteen years, and stated that by the inscription to have been "descended from an eminent and ancient family in Gloucestershire." Generosa et antiqua familia in comit, Glo^estr oriundus.

Job Aylesworth, who settled in Ernesttown, was the father of three sons, who came to man's estate, and of four daughters. Of the daughters, two married and lived in Ernesttown; one, Elsie, married John Bristol,

who had also emigrated from Rhode Island, and from this marriage is descended a large family settled in Ernesttown, Fredericksburgh and in the county of Prince Edward. Another daughter Elizabeth, married Morris Brisco, who lived on lot one, in the third concession of Ernesttown, where their descendants still reside.

Of the sons of Job Aylsworth, the best known was the youngest, Bowen, who was about ten years of age when his parents came to Canada. He married, November 21st., 1797, Hannah, daughter of Robert Perry, of Ernesttown, and sister of Peter Perry, who afterwards, along with Marshall S. Bidwell, represented the county in Parliament, from 1824 to 1836.

Bowen Aylsworth upon his marriage, settled on lot number 10, in the third concession of Ernesttown, where his grandson, Bowen E. Aylsworth, ex-M. P. P. for Lennox, now resides. Their family consisted of nine sons and four daughters, all of whom married and had families, so that at the time of the death of Bowen Aylsworth, in 1863, his living children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren were over two hundred in number.

Of his sons, Job, David, Robert, Daniel and Isaac may be mentioned.

David Aylsworth, son of Bowen, resided all his life in the township of Ernesttown, and was the father of sixteen children, one of whom is Bowen E. Aylsworth, late M.P.P. for the county. Robert Aylsworth, son of Bowen, was a farmer, township clerk for many years, and a local preacher in the Methodist Church, living in the township of Ernesttown, near the village of Odessa.

Of his sons, the eldest is Rev. David W. Aylsworth, a member of the Northern Conference, in the State of New York, and another is the Rev. Dr. Isaaa B. Aylesworth, now stationed at Sarnia as a clergyman of the Methodist Church in Canada.

Another son of Bowen Aylsworth, Daniel, removed to the township of Dorchester in the county of Middlesex, where, after serving many years as clerk of the township, he died in 1902. Dr. Isaac Brock Aylsworth, son of Bowen, practiced medicine for many years in the county of Lennox and Addington, and afterwards became a traveling minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, finally settling in Collingwood as a retired physician and minister. His son, George M. Aylsworth, is a practicing physician in Collingwood at the present time.

Job Aylsworth was a farmer and Justice of the Peace, who lived in the township of Camden, near the village of Newburgh, and died there on the 7th. of August, 1888. One of his sons, John B. Aylsworth, still lives upon the same farm. He is the father of Allen Bristol Aylesworth, K. C., of Toronto. Another son of Job Aylsworth is William R. Aylsworth, of Belleville, present Clerk of the county of Hastings. He was educated at the Newburgh Grammar School, and received a certificate as school teacher at the early age of seventeen. He taught but a few months, having determined to adopt the profession of a land surveyor. At the age of twenty, he passed the preliminary examination as a student of this profession, and in 1858, we find him attending a course of lectures upon mineralogy and geology, by Professor Chapman of the University of Toronto. He served a three years

apprenticeship with Aylsworth, Bowen & Parry, and in 1861, was licensed as a Provincial Land Surveyor. During the five years next ensuing, he was busily engaged at his profession, in public service and private employment; but in 1866, he accepted an appointment as a surveyor, engineer and confidential agent to the Rathbun Company at Deseronto, a position which he retained until 1891. He is at present County Clerk of the county of Hastings, having been appointed in 1893. He is also agent for the Mohawk Indians of the Bay of Quinte, and an appraiser for the Dominion Government. In 1871, he was elected Reeve of the village of Mill Point, in Tyendinago, and for twenty years was Reeve and member of the county council of Hastings. In 1878, he contested the riding of East Hastings. Being counted out by a technicality he unseated his opponent, John White, but did not stand for re-election. In 1892, he contested East Hastings as a Liberal candidate against W. P. Northrup, K.C., M.P., the present member. Mr. Aylsworth is a member of the Methodist Church, and is also a Mason, a member of the A. O. U. W. (Belleville Lodge), and was chairman of the Board of Trustees at Deseronto, eighteen years.

Allen Bristol Aylesworth, K.C., is well known throughout the Dominion. He ranks among the leading barristers of Ontario, and his public services include his commendable service as one of the arbitrators chosen by the Canadian government in determining the Alaskan award.

(NOTE.) Of the Job Aylsworth Branch, John Bell Aylsworth m. Katherine Bristol; set. Newburgh. Issue: (a) Allen Bristol Aylesworth, m. Adelaide A. Miller; set. Toronto. (Issue: Allen Featherstone). -

THE WALLBRIDGE FAMILY. -

Amid the peaceful hamlets of old Dorsetshire, and bound by the chalk cliffs of the Channel, the forbear of the Wallbridges lived the life of an English country gentleman until aroused by the dictates of conscience or imbued with the fever of war, he became engulfed in the unhappy issues of Monmouth's rebellion and, like his princely leader, had to fly the country.

The colonies of America were at that time the natural harbor of safety for such a refugee; and it was there that Henry Wallbridge and his wife, Anna Amos, sought their new home, secure in the friendly sympathies of their Connecticut neighbours, and encouraged for their future by an abundant promise of prosperity.

In their family was a son, William H., who was born in 1690, and in 1713 married Abigail Lawrence. An issue of this marriage was Zebulon Wallbridge, who was born in 1818. Zebulon married Sarah Fobes, and was the father of Asa and Elijah Wallbridge, the Canadian pioneers.

Previous to the Revolutionary War Zebulon Wallbridge lived with his family near Saratoga, N.Y., but seemingly his son Elijah migrated into Vermont, which was of a later settlement, for he has been described as a United Empire Loyalist from Bennington. It is difficult to determine what part the Wallbridges took in the war. But whatever part they played there were members of the family on both sides; for the war was the cause of dissension among them.

Elijah Wallbridge attacked a military prison and succeeded in liberating a number of imprisoned fellow sympathisers. The guardianship of his old musket, which was carefully retained in the possession of the family, passed into the keeping of the Hon. Lewis Wallbridge.

At the conclusion of the war, for reasons which, if not possible to state definitely, can easily be inferred, Asa Wallbridge left the States. An ardent sportsman and inured to hardships, he was not to be awed by the uncertainties of pioneering. Migrating to New Brunswick, he settled on the Jim Sack River, where, at what is now known as Wallbridge's Creek, he worked a farm and ran a saw mill until, in 1790, he moved westward.

The shores of the Bay of Quinte in those days were rich preserves for the sportsman. Marvellous accounts of the game to be shot and the fish to be caught, were told in Lower Canada, and, as is the way, were magnified in the telling. Such a prospect appealed to the sporting instincts of Asa Wallbridge, and induced him, with four friends, to come to Upper Canada intent on shooting and fishing.

The hunters made their headquarters at Singleton's Creek, which was the mouth of the Moira River; and in all the districts round about, shot and fished to their heart's content. Their prospect of the country quickly led them to perceive its great value; and with the intention of buying a large area, and in order to subscribe the purchase money, the five men joined in partnership. Asa Wallbridge returned to the States to procure the money from his brother Elijah; but, as some of the accounts narrate, he was arrested as a spy.

Elijah Wallbridge, who was accompanied by his son William H., first came to Canada in 1800, and, two years later, bought from a surveyor named Smith two thousand acres of land in Ameliasburgh. The land stretched eastward from the Anderson place, included Long Point, and extended from the Bay Front to the marsh in the rear. Elijah divided it up into five farms of about three hundred acres each, one of which he gave to

each of his children, who were all, with the exception of one daughter, comfortably settled there by the year 1812. A further lot of five hundred acres he reserved for a common pasturage, as was the custom in the American colonies. These farms were the first proper homes of the Wallbridges in Upper Canada. They are for the most part still possessed by descendants of Wallbridges, and the district is called the Wallbridge tract

Asa eventually returned to Canada. He never married, but lived on Massassaga Point where, on the farm of his nephew William H. Wallbridge, he died in 1827. He is said to have built the first house in Belleville. It was a log structure, such as could live and store his furs in; and stood on the vacant lot on the corner of Front and Dundas streets, north of Clark's blacksmith shop. The home, with some additions, was afterwards used as a hotel by a man named Simpson. After his death his widow bought the lot on the north side of Dundas Street, where it meets Front Street, and there she partially erected a frame house, which was acquired by William H. Wallbridge, who completed it and afterwards lived there for many years. William H. Wallbridge engaged extensively in business as a lumber merchant, a trader and a farmer. His square timber was rafted to Quebec, and supplies brought back on the return trip.

Possessed of considerable means before coming into Canada, and being men of a high mental calibre and sound business insight, the Wallbridges have always been prominent and prosperous. From their first incoming they were noted for their sporting prowess and daring feats, for their wealth and for their lands, for their ability and enterprise. Elijah Wallbridge who married Margaret Halloway, with his family, made a short settlement at Meyer's Creek; and was one of principal citizens to petition Governor Gore to give a name of greater distinction to the growing village. It was in response to their petition that the Governor conferred the name of Belleville, in honor of his wife, Lady Bella Gore.

The Hon. Lewis Wallbridge also was a distinguished member of the family and citizen of the colony. He was born in 1816, which was the year in which Belleville was surveyed into lots. After two years schooling in Montreal, Lewis Wallbridge was sent to the Upper Canada College. Choosing the law for his profession, he was, in 1855, elected a member of the Law Society of Upper Canada. Quickly coming to be regarded as one of the most brilliant lawyers in Central Ontario, he received, in 1863, his patent as Solicitor-General of Upper Canada. A few months later, in the same year, he was elected Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Upper and Lower Canada; he was the first Speaker when Parliament first met in the new Parliament buildings at Ottawa. He held other distinctions and offices. He presided over the debates on the Confederation of the Provinces; his parliamentary constituency was East Hastings; and he was a Director of the Bank of Upper Canada. In 1882 he had the honor to be appointed Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench for Manitoba, a high position to which he lent lustre of his fine character and sterling ability until his death in 1887.

A brother of the Hon. Lewis Wallbridge, Francis Wallbridge, was for many years one of the leading lumber merchants of Canada. Thomas C. Wallbridge not only followed the profession which seems peculiarly to claim the members of the family, and became a barrister, but was a mill-owner, too.

Another representative of this family who has developed into an able lawyer and prominent man of affairs is Francis S. Wallbridge, a great-grandson of the pioneer Elijah. Born some forty odd years ago, he received his education from the Belleville High School and the Upper Canada Canada College. Possessed of the traditional family taste for law he was articled with his uncle, the Hon. Lewis Wallbridge, Q. C., of Belleville. After spending the last year of his articles with the firm of Flint and Sherry, he was called to the Bar in 1884, and after a couple of years, entered for a short time in partnership with Francis Marskell; and after the dissolution of that partnership continued continued the practice of law in Belleville by himself. Entering the arena of municipal politics he soon found success, for after serving as alderman for four years he was elected Mayor of the City of Belleville in 1893. "The Globe", in a special article, says of him: "Having succeeded to the business of his uncle, the Hon. Lewis Wallbridge, Q.C., late Chief Justice of Manitoba, he has won for himself a deservedly high reputation as a man of ability and integrity. Evidence of this is furnished in the fact of his elevation to the Mayor's chair at an age when most men with a predilection for public life regard the position of alderman as a distant dream."

He has in his possession many old heirlooms of the family; among others may be mentioned the first large mirror brought to Meyer's Creek; it was carried in his grandmother's arms when she made the journey from Kingston on horseback. Another relic is an old musket, supposed to have been brought from the United States by Asa Wallbridge in 1790, and to have seen service during the Revolutionary War. There is also a rocking chair a hundred years old, and some mahogany furniture made in the States in the time of President Adams.

The pioneer, Elijah Wallbridge, died at Trenton in 1842, and was buried in the St. Thomas churchyard, Belleville. His wife, Margaret Halloway, died at Milton, Saratoga county, N.Y., in 1792. Elias, a son of the Pioneer, served as an officer in the militia in the Lyon Mackenzie Rebellion. He married his wife, Olive Shelley, when on a hunting expedition in New York State: her father kept the hotel at Watertown where Elias was staying.

THE VANDEWATER FAMILY.

The many descendants of the Vandewater family to be found in Prince Edward, Hastings and Lennox counties are of Dutch descent. The family came from Holland and settled in New York when that place first became a British possession. They removed to Boston, where they carried on a large printing business, some of the members being known as the "King's Printers, They must have have been persons of considerable standing, fo Vandewater street in New York City was named after the family; and for services rendered to the British Government, James Vandewater, who was afterwards the Canadian pioneer, received a grant of land on Chesapeake Bay, in the State of Maryland, to which State he removed prior to the War of Independence. When the Colonies renounced their allegiance to the Crown, James threw in his lot with the revolutionists and served under General Washington. He sent his family to Poughkeepsie as he found his home unsafe for them owing to the proximity of the coast and of the Indians, who were in sympathy with the British. As he did not return to Maryland until peace was declared, it is to be assumed that he remained with the army until the conclusion of the war. But on his return home he found his land taken up by squatters, whom he was unable to dispossess owing to the unsettled state of the country and the law. It is narrated how that, in a fit of anger at finding his property in such a plight, he burned his deeds to the land and left the country, because he thought there was no justice to be obtained.

Bay James Vandewater made his way from Poughkeepsie to Oswego, thence to Hay, whers he settled about 1795. He died in 1833; the homestead at thi place being still in the possession of one of his descendants. His sons John and Peter, made their way up the Bay as far as Sidney, where John bought lot 30, 2nd. concession of Sidney, and Peter, lots 29 and 30, in the 6th. concession of Sidney. When the latter settled, the northern par of the township was mostly bush. His nearest neighbor, a man named Sine, was three miles distant. A little adventure concerning the two may be related. One night Peter, hearing cries for assistance, took a torch and gun and made his way to the spot indicated by the sound, where he found Sine in a tree, surrounded by wolves. A few shots from Peter's gun, aided by the glare of the torch, put the wolves to flight and saved the besieged settler.

The old homestead of the eldest son of the Pioneer, which was bought and paid for a century ago by John Vandewater, has never had a mortgage recorded against it. This excellent selection of land in Sidney, situate as it is, about three miles from Belleville, is to-day in the possession of Harry Milton Vandewater, who in 1887, married a daughter of James *Anna* Macoun, and niece of Professor John Macoun. - - - He is very fond of hun- ing and fishing and spends a few weeks every fall in the back townships. On his return his friends invariably receive bountiful evidences of his skill as a sportsman. With the help of his brother, Marshall, he landed the largest fishsaid to have been ever caught in the Bay of Quinte water It was a sturgeon, which weighed 170 pounds, and was caught with a brook net in the Trent River.

THE VANDERVOORT FAMILY. -

The same good qualities which made the Pilgrim Fathers of New England made the pilgrim pioneers of the Bay of Quinte. The members of each proudly remembered band were mostly drawn from Puritan stock and Dutch families; but while there is a marked decadency often to be observed in the former, the latter have multiplied so prolifically as to constitute to-day no small proportion of the populations of Canada and the United States. Among these Dutch descendants, the Vandervoort family is one of the most numerous. It is to be found under forty different Anglicanized forms of the original Dutch Van Der Voort.

Michael Paulus Van Der Voort, the pioneer of the Vandervoort family on the American continent, coming from East Flanders prior to 1640, settled in New Amsterdam. His marriage with Marie Rappelyea, or Rapelge, as it is now spelled, was the fifth solemnized in New Amsterdam. They had a son, Paul, born on Long Island. He married Lysbeth Paulus Dinckson, and had a son, Paul, who married Nulze Stoats. This Paul had a son, Nicholas, who married Abigail Halstead. She was of the same stock as Murat Halstead. Nicholas settled in Orange County and had five sons: John, Paul, Peter, William and Jonah, and one daughter, Martha. These children became the heads of numerous branches, to one of which belonged Francis Vandervoort, the Sidney pioneer. He was a native of Dutchess County, and a weaver by trade, His great-grandson, Addison Vandervoort, of Hastings County Registry office, has among other old family papers, a well-preserved account book used by the Pioneer both before and after he came to Canada. Some of the entries were made 117 years ago (Note; probably, 160 years ago, at the time of this copying - 5-8-1947). The writing is good and the ink does not appear to have faded in the least. The oldest account is with one Abel Hunt, who, we learn, was charged sixteen shillings for weaving a coverlet, one shilling per yard for weaving a piece of woolen cloth, the same price for linsey woolsey, and eight shillings for ten yards of linen. Some of the recorded early Sidney items state that when board cost five shillings a week, wages were a shilling a day.

Before coming to Canada, the Pioneer had married Hanna Acker in Dutchess County, and his family in 1802 consisted of seven sons and a daughter. Realizing that their children would have a better chance to acquire homes for themselves in the new province of Upper Canada, the parents resolved to emigrate. With their children and all their worldly effects, they followed the Mohawk River as far as they could in a small open boat. On a fine April morning, with hearts that must have been sad and minds that were perplexed, they paddled away from the land of their birth to a destination unknown to them. Following the usual route, hauling their boat between water stretches and sleeping under it when overtaken by night, they reached in safety the shore of Lake Ontario at the mouth of the Oswego River. Easily making their way from there, they crossed to the Canadian shore. They then proceeded up the Bay of Quinte until they landed at White's Creek. There they remained a few years, but settled on lot 17 in the 2nd. concession of Sidney. As by ✓ by the time the Vandervoorts arrived, earlier settlers on the Front had made a good beginning, and the weaver pioneer was able to ply his trade from the start, which was an advantage his neighbors had not ✓ ✓

Although Vandervoort had not emigrated from political prejudices, his loyalty was never questioned. When war was declared in 1812 he and his five sons, the youngest being only fifteen years old, took up arms in defence of their adopted country. They served in the Hastings militia, in which the father held a commission. - - - As the Pioneer commenced the work of home-making with a capital of seventeen dollars, the family were forced to do without many ordinary conveniences. Even a well was a luxury, and the water required for domestic purposes had to be carried a distance of a mile and more through the woods. Francis Vandervoort died in 1836, in his seventy-second year, and his wife in 1850, in her eighty-fifth year. They were married in 1784, and had lived together as husband and wife fifty-two years.

The elder William Vandervoort, acting on the suggestion of a school teacher from Watertown, N.Y., early grasped the future possibilities of the cheese industry in the Bay of Quinte districts. After gleaning all possible information regarding the industry, he went to Watertown in 1848, accompanied by his wife, and learned the cheese-maker's trade. On his return he established a small cheese factory on his farm. So far as can be learned, this formed the nucleus of the cheese industry in Eastern Ontario. The cheese factory was supplemented by a box factory. The cheese factory was absorbed by a larger one built in the neighborhood; but the box factory remains and at present turns out between 75,000 and 100,000 boxes each year. William R. Vandervoort assisted largely in these enterprises, and eventually became a partner with his father.

CAPTAIN JOHN D. VAN ALSTINE. -

Captain John D. Van Alstine, son of Abram Van Alstine, and great-grandson of Major Peter Van Alstine, the pioneer, was born in Prince Edward County in 1842. His father was a shoemaker by trade, before the advent of shoe factories and ready-made shoes, and carried on an extensive business. In 1845 he removed with his family to New Haven, New York. He was induced to make this change by John Williams, his brother-in-law, who had already settled there. After living eight years at New Haven, and doing a successful business, Abram Van Alstine returned to Prince Edward County, and lived there until his death. He was well known and very much respected in the community, where he had seen the country transformed from a wilderness into fruitful fields and prosperous communities, Cornelius Van Alstine, Abram's father, was one of the early magistrates in Athol, Prince Edward County, and Captain Van Alstine well remembers hearing his grandfather relate anecdotes of people driving with ox teams for miles to his grandfather's house to be married. At this time local preachers had no authority to perform the ceremony, and magistrates were important personages in the communities where they lived and were held in respect.

Captain John D. Van Alstine recalls his frequent visits, when a boy, to see his great-grandmother Ferguson, who lived to be one hundred and one years old. On these visits she would relate reminiscences of the Revolutionary War, having lived near New York during that perilous period.

Captain John D. Van Alstine, from boyhood, yearned to follow our inland seas, and the long-desired opportunity came when he was seventeen years of age, and secured the position of cook on a sailing vessel at six dollars per month. Young Alstine did not know much about cooking, but the menu was a plain one and he had full confidence in his ability to succeed. He was soon employed before the mast and at the age of twenty-two became sailing master of the "Gold Hunter". In 1866, he sailed on the steamer "Maize", of Toledo, and later was captain of the "British Queen". He was three years first mate of the schooners "New Dominion" and "Union Jack", and held the position of captain of the schooners "Ontario" and "Huron", and upon the steamers "Saxon" and "Clinton". He built the steamer "Iona" of Trenton, which he ran for eight years. He is at present captain of the steamer "W. J. Carter", which sails from Buffalo to Georgian Bay and Lake Huron ports.

As will be seen from this sketch, Captain Van Alstine has followed the lakes for forty-five years, and is familiar with the ports from Gaspé to Duluth and Chicago. Captain Van Alstine has lived in Trenton for many years, and is a sterling citizen in all that word implies. In politics he is a Liberal.

JAMES THIRD, M.D. -

The historical data that follows concerning the early history of the Kingston General Hospital, was gathered from its its early records by Dr. Third, of Kingston, and are included in an article contributed by him to the "Canada Lancet", published in December, 1903. Dr. Third has been one of the medical staff of the hospital for many years, and for five years was superintendent.

The institution is of great historical interest, not only as being the first of its kind to be founded in Ontario, but also because the building itself for several years served as the Parliament House for the United Canadas.

The genesis of the hospital is traced by Dr. Third to the efforts of the Kingston Compassionate Society, whose work was taken over by the Female Benevolent Association in 1821. The latter organization had made such substantial headway that in 1833 they obtained from the government a grant of three thousand pounds towards erecting a permanent and suitable hospital; and a committee, consisting of Dr. Sampson, Dr. Armstrong and Thomas Rogers, architect, visited Montreal before deciding upon the plans for the building to be erected. In their report it is stated that they proceeded as far as Williamsburgh, where they engaged a special conveyance, as the regular stage was proceeding at the leisurely rate of four and one-half miles an hour. Beyond this outlay, their expense account does not seem to indicate any lavish expenditure. It was kept in pounds, shillings and pence, and it is reproduced from their report on file:

	£	s.	d.
Kingston to Williamsburgh -----	3	0	0
Extra stage, Williamsburgh to Montreal -----	10	0	0
Return trip -----	13	2	0
Extras -----	7	6	

JAMES THIRD, M. D. - and the KINGSTON GENERAL HOSPITAL (Continued) -

 Upon their return the building was erected, but the association lacked the funds to complete and make it habitable, until assisted by a further grant from the government in 1837.

During the Rebellion Of 1837-38 the late Colonel W. H. Bonnycastle was instructed to establish a military hospital in the neighbourhood of Kingston, and this building was utilized by the Government for that purpose from May, 1838, to June, 1839.

In 1841, at the urgent request of Lord Sydenham, the building was once again leased to the Government, and became the Parliament House of Canada from 1841 to 1844, when the seat of government was removed from Kingston. The rental, some two hundred and thirty-eight pounds, sufficed to restore the building to its original purpose, and the institution, under broad and intelligent management, has grown into the splendid hospital of the present day, with two hundred beds for patients, and with every facility for medical and surgical aid to the afflicted.

In 1862, was added the Watkins wing; in 1890 the Nickle wing; and the Doran wing in 1893. The surgical operating theatre was the gift of the late Dr. K. N. Fenwick. It has a seating capacity for one hundred students, and clinics are held daily from 9 to 12 a. m. The floor is of slate, and the surrounding walls of marble. A handsome stone building, recently finished, is the "Nurses' Home."

Dr. Third is the son of Alexander Third, who married Christian Craighead. His grandfather, John Third, came from the north of Scotland, and resided for a time in Kingston, but ultimately settled in the county of Northumberland. His father, Alexander Third, also made his home in that county, and it was in the county of Northumberland that James Third was born and received his early education.

He graduated in medicine at Toronto, and was house surgeon at the General Hospital. Thence, after five years spent in active practice at Trenton, Dr. Third, in 1896, came to Kingston, where he has ever since resided. During nearly all of this time he has been identified with Queen's University and with the Kingston General Hospital. At present he is the Professor of Medicine at Queen's, is one of the medical staff of the hospital and is, moreover, actively engaged in the practice of his profession.

He married Jean, daughter of Robert Cock, and granddaughter of Captain Robert Cock, of the Royal Navy, who was promoted from midshipman to the rank of lieutenant for gallantry at the famous victory of Trafalgar.

They have one child, Master James Reginald.

thence they proceeded to Kingston.

Sylvanus was so disappointed with the country that he determined to return to Long Island when his teams secured the rest they so badly needed; but in the meantime he was persuaded to take possession of a new log house. Then one little incident after another cropped up to deter him from commencing his return journey. Some one needed a house, and as Sylvanus was a builder of experience, it was only natural that he should undertake the task. On his success in that work, his services were in demand by the pioneers throughout the settlement. It became too late to think of returning that year; he postponed his journey until the next fall. Then, when the time came, he found he had loaned out the considerable sum of money which he brought with him, and he could not get it back for some further length of time because wheat, which was the pioneer's only security, had first to be threshed by horses treading it out, then ground at Kingston and afterwards shipped as flour to Montreal, to be sold and the money, after all deductions had been made, would not return until the following May. It was not until 1824 or 1825 that cash was first paid for wheat in Prince Edward. The first buyer was Charles Bockus, who afterwards became an M. P. The next was Hon. Billa Flint. These two brokers paid money for the wheat, which they had ground and shipped to Montreal; but later Montreal started mills and bought the wheat direct. As Sylvanus Sprague could not afford to leave Canada without receiving his money he accepted a proposition to work Benjamin Smith's homestead on shares. As events progressed and the opportunity for him to return arrived, he found that the links which bound him to the Bay settlement were too strong to be broken. He remained in Sophiasburgh for twelve years, when, in 1832, he moved to Ameliasburgh.

Important places of honor and trust in the social, commercial and political life of Prince Edward have been held by the Spragues /as for almost a century. Samuel Sprague married Catharine Smith; and /his children grew up and married, and acquired homes for themselves. His daughter Hannah married Ebenezer Reynolds for her second husband; the village of Wellington now stands on the lot on which they settled in Hillier. Parmenus, a son, settled in Sophiasburgh. He was captain of a company of militia he raised during the Rebellion of 1837; it was not taken into service, but representatives from it were included in the composite company furnished by the county. Another son, Hallet, purchased lot No. 4 on Big Island. When legislation was enacted granting the powers of local government to municipalities, he was elected a member of the first council of Sophiasburgh. His son, John A. Sprague, already mentioned, has taken a keen and prominent interest in public affairs. He has been an active factor in municipal and provincial politics as well. For fifteen years he was a member of the township council of Sophiasburgh, occupying on different occasions the successive positions of councillor, deputy reeve and reeve. As a Liberal Reformer he was elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1886; he was subsequently re-elected, and the two terms comprise a representation of eight years. while serving in Parliament for Prince Edward County he participated in the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the establishment of representative government in Upper Canada, and still preserves the medal struck upon that occasion and presented to him.

 It contains a relief medallion of Governor Simcoe, inscribed: "John Graves Simcoe, Lieutenant-Governor, A.D. 1791, A.D. 1796". Upon the reverse side appears the legend, "Representative System Proclaimed, Kingston, July 16, 1792. First Parliament opened, Niagara, Sept. 17, 1792. Centennial celebrated, 1892." And upon the same side is the inscription: "Upper Canada; since 1867, Ontario."

His son, Grant Sprague, is a clever electrician and successful business man, to whom is entrusted the actual management of the Sprague Telephone Company. He and his father have been mainly instrumental in founding, promoting, organizing and successfully carrying on a very complete rural telephone system in Prince Edward County.

Nostrand Sprague was only three years old when his father emigrated to Canada. He began business as a clerk in Demorestville, where he afterwards started for himself as a general merchant. Owing to ill-health he turned farmer, and for many years was the largest grower of hops in the county of Prince Edward; in fact, he came to be known as the "Hop King". He took an active interest in municipal affairs. For seven years he was a member of the council; for six, Reeve of the township; and for one, Warden of the county. Being, in 1897, elected a member of the county council he served for four consecutive years, during one of which he again served as Warden. His eldest son is James Sylvanus Sprague, M. D., of Stirling, who is a graduate of Victoria and Trinity Universities and has won for himself a desirable professional reputation. He has recently been appointed by the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario a member of their Board of Examiners, and is the author of various medical treatises, one of which, his work, entitled "Medical Ethics and Cognate Subjects", has been endorsed by such distinguished members of the profession as Doctors Buller, Osler, Geikie, Britton, Laphorn and E. B. Smith.

See VII. The Nostrand Sprague Branch:

- (I) Dr. James S. Sprague, m. Charlotte Haggarty, ex-M.P.P.;
 settled Stirling. Issue:
 (a) Mary L. (Girdwood, Perth),
 (b.) Annie, and
 (c) Barton. - - - - -

Sylvanus Sprague -

CHILDREN & Grandchildren:

1. Laweence Sprague -

2. Elijah "

3. Foster "

4. George "

5. Catharine "

6. Sylvanus "

& Nostrand "

THE SHORTT FAMILY. -

The pioneer of the Shortt family - Adam Shortt - was of German birth and extraction. He was born in Strasburg in 1760, in which centre of German culture he probably received a good education, though, in the middle of the eighteenth century, the particular technical education - now the pride of Germany in every branch of trade - which would have serviceable to him in weaving, to which trade he was apprenticed, was not then available. After serving three years, weaving cotton, linen and wool, he became a full-fledged journeyman, qualified to earn his living, which he did, travelling from place to place as the exigencies of his vocation demanded. While still a young man he left Germany for America, and arrived, after an eighteen weeks' passage, at New York. This was during the progress of the Revolutionary War, in which he served for some time with the British, and then withdrew himself and his services without acquainting his commanding officer with his intentions. - - - He is next discovered in New Jersey, occupied as a weaver, a most necessary, useful and remunerative occupation in a new country at a time when mills and factories had not interposed to blight the ancient handicraft. There he lived and wove for fifteen years, and acquired a reputation for industry and integrity. Being in sympathy with a British connection for the colonies, and averse from trusting himself and his means to an untried republic, he left New Jersey about the year 1800, and with his wife - he had married a Miss Odell - and four children, came to Prince Edward County. He settled on the shore of the Bay of Quinte, at Green Point, Sophiasburgh, and there followed his trade as a weaver, his services being in constant request with pioneer families for twenty miles around. - - - During the Pioneer's long residence at Green Point his prosperity grew apace: from time to time he bought land, until at his death he had purchased and improved about six hundred acres, which then passed to his sons, who, while their father was mainly employed with his weaving, were the true pioneer farmers of the family in the district. - - - He lived to be an extremely old man, dying in 1854, aged ninety-four years. - - - The Pioneer's daughter, Mary, married Levi Roblin, and their grandson, Rodmon P. Roblin, is at present Premier of Manitoba (1904).

THE ROBLIN FAMILIES.-

John Roblin, who was the first of the Roblins to come into Canada, and at the time of the outbreak of the Revolutionary War was settled with his brother, Stephen, in New Jersey, was of English or Welsh descent. He tried to remain a non-participant in the war; but as he sat on his stoop one evening, a party of Continental scouts came by, and, without any provocation or previous warning of any kind, fired fourteen shots at the house. Having ransacked the premises, they demanded that they be told where the money was concealed; and in order to make them divulge the hiding place, John Roblin, although already wounded in the knee, was stripped nearly naked; and his brother, Stephen, was hung to a tree by his thumbs. The party, being balked in their dearch, became grossly offensive; one man pointed his musket at John Roblin's wife (putting the point of the bayonet to her breast), and dared her to call George the Third of England, her King. She did dare; but just as the fellow was about to fire, a comrade with a finer sense of decency and manliness, knocked the musket aside.

John Roblin seems to have been taken prisoner, as he was placed in a rebel hospital, where his treatment was so neglected that he became a lifelong cripple. In his absence, his wife complained to General Washington of the treatment they had received; and the family were not again disturbed.

The Roblins were among the families who came to Canada in the Major VanAlstine party; and landed at Adolphustown on the 16th. June, 1784. In the records of the first town meetings held in Adolphus town, dated 1784, appear the names of John Roblin, Owen Roblin, Sr., and Owen Roblin, Jr. Dr. Canniff states that Stephen Roblin also came with his

brother John.

In the annual return of the inhabitants of Adolphustown taken in 1812, John Roblin's name appears; but as there is no recurrence of it afterwards, or of that of his wife, it is evident that his death must have occurred about that time. His wife was Elizabeth Moore, who is mentioned in Playter's History of Methodism as being the second largest contributor to the Adolphustown Methodist Church, which was built in 1792, on Paul Huff's land, and was the first Methodist Church in Upper Canada. Dr. Canniff states that after her husband's death she removed to Sophiasburg, where she bought a hundred acres of land for twenty-five dollars (which she paid in weaving) and that she herself cut down the trees and built her own log cabin. She subsequently married John Canniff, the founder of Canniffton, and great-uncle of the historian.

So far as can now be ascertained, the family of John and Elizabeth Roblin comprised: (1) John, (2) David, (3) Owen P., (4) Philip, (5) a daughter, who married Colonel Ruttan and settled in Sophiasburg, (6) Nancy, (7) Mary, (8) Elizabeth, who married Benjamin Clapp and settled on Hay Bay, and (9) another daughter, whom it is supposed, married a Gerolamy.

John Roblin, the eldest son of the Pioneer's family, was among the first converts under Darius Dunham's labors in the province, and became a zealous worker for the Methodist church and a popular local preacher. He was elected to Parliament for Midland; but being opposed to the Family Compact party, which was then in power, his seat was declared vacant, the reason being that, as a local preacher, he could not sit in Parliament. His constituency re-electing him, his seat

was again declared vacant by the same party and for the same reason. Returning home, he was elected for the third time; but he died before the next session commenced, and thus evaded that which threatened to become a serious cause of dissatisfaction, if not of disturbance.

In the returns of disbanded troops and loyalists mustered on the 5th. October, 1784, appear the names of Owen P. and Philip Roblin; from which it is to be inferred that each of these pioneers served in the British cause, and, owing to the liberal policy of the Government in granting two hundred acres of land to each United Empire Loyalist, were each in possession of large tracts of land. Owen P. Roblin, who was born in 1774, married Mary Dulmage, who was born in 1780. They settled on the Bay Front in Ameliasburgh, about half a mile east of Rednerville.

Philip Roblin moved from Adolphustown into Sophiasburgh, where he located his land at Roblin's Mills, or Green Point, on the High Shore. In addition to clearing the forest, he managed to build and work a grist mill, which proved not only a success to the enterprising miller, but a boon to the settlers for miles around, saving them their long and toilsome trips to Kingston, and later to Napanee. When Philip Roblin died, his son, Philip, came into possession of the property, which he continued to extend and enlarge in various ways, until Roblin's Mills in Sophiasburgh became one of the principal business centres of the county. In addition to grinding grain, lumber, shingle and shipbuilding enterprises were carried on for many years, and a general store and shipping warehouse were added. Several circumstances tended to bring about the decline of the place and its industries; and the stream which supplied the water-power has partly dried up, in

consequence, doubtless, of the removal of the forest.

The founder of Roblin's Mills, or Green Point, married Prudence Platt, by whom he had nine children; many of his descendants lived to be distinguished men and women of their county. A son, John P. Roblin, was for a number of years a prominent member of the old Reform party in the Upper Canada Legislature, sitting both before and after the Mackenzie Rebellion, sixteen years in all. He was defeated only once, and that was in 1837, when the cry of Liberty disloyalty was raised; but at the next poll he was elected by a sweeping majority. Notwithstanding that the Premier, Mr. Draper, was a Conservative, he appointed John P. Roblin Registrar of Prince Edward County, a position he held up to the time of his death.

Another descendant of the family distinguished in Canadian politics is a grandson of Levi Roblin, who was a son of the pioneer owner of Roblin's Mills. The Hon. Redmond Palen Roblin has been Premier and Minister of Agriculture and Railway Commissioner for the Province of Manitoba since 1900. Born in Sophiasburgh in 1853, he was educated at the Albert College, Belleville. Marrying Adelaide DeMille in 1875, he migrated to Manitoba in 1880. Locating at Carman, he carried on farming on a large scale; and, with headquarters in Winnipeg, became an extensive grain dealer. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba in 1888; and attended the Coronation festivities in England in 1902.

The remaining children of the old pioneer, John Roblin, with their descendants, have married into many of the leading and oldest families in the county, and are widely scattered. One daughter married

Colonel Peter Ruttan and settled in Sophiasburgh. Nancy Roblin married Colonel William Ketcheson and settled in Sidney. Mary Roblin married Marvel Garrison , the pioneer of the family of that name, and lived on Hay Bay.

Rev. Stephen Herbert Roblin, son of George E. Roblin and great-grandson of Owen Roblin, the pioneer, was born October 4th., 1858, in Hallowell, and after attending the common schools, graduated from St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y., receiving his Bachelor's degree, and afterwards his Doctorate, in 1896. Having been called to the ministry, he labored in his profession at Genoa and Victor, New York, and Bay City, Michigan, and for the past fifteen years has been president of the Massachusetts Universalist Convention. He is chaplain of the Canadian Club at Boston, chaplain of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, a Knight Templar and thirty-second degree Mason. He belongs to the Boston Art Club and the University Club of Boston.

THE RATHBUN COMPANY.-

The Rathbuns and their business interests transformed the meagre settlement of Culbertson's Wharf or Mill Point into the flourishing town of Deseronto. The business was founded by H.B.Rathbun about 1849, and for years was carried on under the firm name of H.B.Rathbun & Son. In 1884, by an Act of Parliament, "The Rathbun Company" was incorporated.

The company owns large areas of timber limits, and their interests include the Bay of Quinte Railroad, with a mileage of one hundred and twelve miles; the Thousand Islands Railroad, which extends from the Thousand Islands Junction to Gananoque; the Oshawa Railway Company of Oshawa; the Canadian Portland Cement Works; a fleet of vessels upon the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence; car shops, ship yards, etc. And in addition to their lumber interests, they maintain mills at various points for the manufacture of doors, sashes, posts, shingles and the like.

The management of the business for years rested upon E. W. Rathbun, son of H. B. Rathbun, who was the first Mayor of the town of Deseronto, and continued to fill that position by acclamation until his death. He was a useful and prominent citizen of the Dominion, and he served as one of the royal commission to examine and report upon the forests of Canada. He also served upon the Board of the Kingston School of Mines and as Trustee of Queen's University. - - - He died in November, 1903, and his son, E. Walter Rathbun, now fills his place in the management of the Rathbun Company. The latter married Miss Blair, of Lunan House, Scotland. In 1905, he was elected M.L.A. for East Hastings. -

THE CORBY FAMILY.-

Henry Corby, late member of the Provincial Parliament of Ontario, and founder of the village of Corbyville, and of the great business now conducted at that place by his son Henry Corby, was born at Hanwell, County Middlesex, now a part of the city of London, England; but his son and namesake, Henry, (who is now sole owner of the milling, distilling and exporting business founded by him) is a native of Canada, having been born at Belleville, in 1851. Henry Corby, the elder, married Matilda Williams, and had several children.

Henry Corby, the younger, was educated at the Belleville Public School and Rockwood Academy, and after receiving a thorough commercial course entered upon the management of his father's business. Of his two brothers, Charles married Ida Taylor, and settled in Seattle, in the State of Washington, and James married Gussie Soles, and settled in the city of Chicago. Henry Corby married in 1872, Maria Courtney, and their family consists of three daughters; Tilly, who married C.S.Laidlaw, and has one child, a daughter, Elizabeth; Helen R., who married F.C.T. O'Hara, and settled at Ottawa; and Alice A.M., who resides with her parents at the home in Belleville. Henry Corby was elected to Parliament by acclamation in 1888, and through succeeding elections retained his seat until 1900, when he retired from Parliament. He owns Mississaga Park, and was partly responsible for the erection of the fine Hotel Quinte at Belleville, & the bridge spanning the Bay and connecting the counties of Hastings and Prince Edward.

THE PURDY FAMILY. -

At the close of the American Revolution it became evident that, both from choice and necessity, many of those who had been identified with the Royal cause would be compelled to seek new homes under the protection of the British Crown. The first expedition to be fitted out, had for its destination, New Brunswick or Nova Scotia. Many members of these expeditions ultimately found their way to Ontario, but this province - at that time the Western wilderness of Quebec - was not their original destination. The beginning of Upper Canada dates from the drawing of lands by that party of loyalists, who established the "First Town," or "Kingston", still known as the township of Kingston. They sailed from New York in 1783, probably about the first of June, occupying six small vessels under convoy of a British man-of-war. They landed at Sorel, where the majority of them remained until the spring of 1784. Among the members of this party were Michael Grass, Barnabus Day, Gilbert Purdy, and others, who appear as the original lot owners along the Bay shore, on the Front of Kingston.

These men pushed forward, selected their location near the head waters of the St. Lawrence, and returned for their families and friends who had remained at Sorel. The project of planting a British colony upon the ruins of the old French settlement of Cataraqui, was cordially supported by the Imperial Government; the township was surveyed, the lots drawn and the entire party settled upon their farms in the neighborhood of Collins Bay before the summer of 1784.

Elsewhere has been graphically described the privations and hardships of these loyal pioneers; many of them had no experience in farming; there were among them but few mechanics; they had practically no live stock, and but few tools of any kind, and their stores were practically exhausted. To some extent they were aided by the Imperial Government, but the Commissary Department was not administered with very marked efficiency.

In spite of these adverse circumstances, the loyalists soon found their farms rapidly appreciating in value, and the majority of them left their children well to do; yet, to-day, in many cases, not only the estates, but the very names of the first settlers have disappeared. Some families, however, have shown far more virility; and the descendants of Gilbert Purdy, take them all in all, shine by contrast with many families that might be mentioned, who also trace their ancestry to the first expedition that laid the foundations of Ontario. - - His precept and example will be an inspiration to his descendants in retaining the honorable distinction that has accompanied the name of Purdy, from the first hour that British civilization found a refuge and established a new home in the vast empire of Western Canada.

THE PONTON FAMILY. -

Upper

Mungo Ponton, M.D., the founder of the Ponton family in Canada was a Scottish officer, who served as surgeon in the Cameron Highlanders, and, having retired, accepted a military land grant of six hundred acres in Seymour township. He settled near Campbellford amid the congenial surroundings of a number of fellow settlers who were all ex-officers of the British army. When he arrived in the country, which was about the year 1831, he was accompanied by his wife and family, the youngest son, James Wemyss Ponton being at the time about sixteen years old.

The Pioneer had married Grace Nisbet in Inverness, which was the headquarters of his regiment and the capital of those Highlands in which the Clan Cameron are so strong. He lived to be an old man, and when he died had made a close approach to the age of ninety years. His wife also attained an old age, being over eighty years at the time of her death.

Archibald Ponton, the eldest Canadian son in the family, organized in 1862 and was first colonel in command of the 15th. Battalion, now known as the Argyle Light Infantry. Besides being two years with the Cornwall Provisional Battalion, which formed a unit of Canadian troops organized under British officers, he saw foreign service in the West Indies. In his civil capacity, he acted as clerk in the Hastings Division Court for several years, dealt in real estate and farmed land situated near Belleville.

William Hamilton Ponton, second son in the Pioneer's family, was a barrister by profession, who held the position of deputy clerk of the Crown and was registrar of the county for over forty years. Besides, he enjoyed a large private law practice, first in partnership with the Hon. John Ross and John Bell. K.C., and later as a member of the well-known firm of Ponton, Falkiner & Denmark. He was one of the first Canadian directors of the Grand Trunk Railway, gained some prominence in municipal affairs, and was for two years Mayor of the city of Belleville.

James Wemyss Ponton was a farmer and deputy registrar of the county for forty years. He moved from Seymour township into Thurlow, where he bought two hundred acres in the second concession. He married about 1853, Anna Hutton, of Sidney, daughter of a William Hutton, who was first warden of the county of Hastings, and deputy superintendent of education under Dr. Ryerson, and who, as secretary of the Board of Agriculture of Canada, resided a good deal in Toronto and Quebec. James Wemyss Ponton died in 1893, when about seventy years old; his wife predeceased him by five years. The eldest of their children, William Nisbet Ponton, is a leading barrister in Belleville. Educated at Upper Canada College and University of Toronto, where he was silver medallist in modern languages and graduated M. A. in 1878, he was called to the Bar in 1881. Like his forebears, he has displayed an active interest in military affairs, while attending the university, he was a member of the University company in the Queen's Own Rifles. Later, in 1881, he was gazetted as lieutenant of the 15th. battalion, and subsequently received promotion as captain, major and lieutenant-colonel. He retired from the command of the regiment in 1902, and for his twenty-five years' service was awarded the Long Service decoration. For a number of years he was an alderman and is at present a member of the High School Board. When representing the Belleville Board of Trade at the Congress of the Empire, held at Montreal in 1903, he moved the resolution that Newfoundland and Canada should be confederated under the one administration. The resolution was conveyed to

the British Colonial Secretary, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, who forwarded it to the Premier of Newfoundland. The Canadian Clubs took up the matter and the mover of the resolution lectured before the Ottawa and Toronto clubs on the subject.

Colonel Ponton is president of the County of Hastings Law Association; his eldest son is on the staff of the Grand Trunk Railway at Montreal. He resides with his family and sister, Miss Grace Ponton, at the Hutton homestead farm in Sidney.

Douglas Ponton, son of the late James W. Ponton, is a prominent estate agent in Toronto, is high up in Masonic circles and was one of the many Belleville head boys at Upper Canada College.

Edward George Ponton, eldest son of Archibald Ponton (above), was adjutant of the Midland battalion in 1885, and as such took part with the Belleville company in the celebrated charge at Batoche. He married Elizabeth, daughter of E. P. Hannaford, chief engineer, G.T.R., and died some years ago.

Archibald W. Ponton is a land surveyor of prominence in the North-West Territories. The daughters of Colonel Archibald Ponton married respectively: A. J. Sharpe, of Chicago; E. D. Armour, K. C., and Villiers Sankey, city surveyor of Toronto; A. Montizambert, Manager Bank of Montreal of Lindsay; and Hayter Reid, of Quebec.

Thomas Nickle, of Swinton, Berwick-on-Tweed, Scotland, married Margaret Renton. Their eldest son, William Nickle (born July, 1812) came to Canada in 1831. He made his way by batteaux from Quebec to Ottawa, and thence to Kingston, where he remained until his lamented demise on the 29th. day of February, 1890.

Although but a lad, William Nickle seems to have grasped the great possibilities of Ontario, and his letters home from the day of his arrival urged upon his parents the desirability of emigration. It happened that soon afterwards his father came with a whaling vessel that landed at Quebec. Here he was welcomed by a firm of Scottish shipwrights, who hastened to avail themselves of his services and urged him to settle permanently at Quebec. He did remain with them for some months, and a quaint and most interesting correspondence in the meantime was carried on between the home-loving old Scotchman and his ambitious, self-reliant son at Kingston. The father was continually urging the son to join him at Quebec; upon the other hand William Nickle strongly urged his father to send for the family and establish their home in Kingston. In the end Thomas Nickle returned to Scotland, and about 1834, with his wife and children, set sail for Canada, fully intending to join his son at Kingston. Upon arriving at Quebec their vessel was quarantined, as there was an epidemic of cholera, but they had been duly passed and were proceeding to Montreal, when a child of one of the passengers suddenly died of croup. No sooner had they touched the nearest point, and reported a death on board, than they were peremptorily ordered back to quarantine at Grosse Isle, near the city of Quebec. This unfortunate occurrence led to the most frightful consequences; many became infected with cholera and fully three-fourths of the unfortunate passengers perished; among the rest, Thomas Nickle and one of his children. Mr. Nickle had been ordered to the hospital for some trifling indisposition. He became infected with cholera, and that night his widow was curtly told that her husband was dead and buried.

In spite of these crushing calamities she made her way to Kingston, Here William Nickle welcomed the unfortunate family and became a true father to his brothers and sisters. They in their turn seem to have fully appreciated his efforts in their behalf. They all lived to become well known among the best people of their adopted city. Years after one of the daughters married the late James Morton, already mentioned, one of the most interesting men who ever lived in Kingston. A brief notice of his career is not inappropriate in connection with the Nickle family.

James Morton was born August 29th., 1808, in the county of Killaloe, Ireland, and came to Kingston in 1824. After a brief experience as a bookkeeper, he became interested in the distilling and brewing business and shortly after became the sole proprietor. The business grew by leaps and bounds, and he was soon compelled to invade the United States for the purchase of raw material and to find additional markets for his enormous output. His extensive importation of grain led to his acquiring a fleet of vessels and later led him to heavily invest in the construction of railroads and the furnishing of their equipment. He built the Kingston branch of the Grand Trunk Railway and founded the Ontario Foundry at Kingston to facilitate the manufacture of locomotives, He was a strong Conservative and thoroughly devoted to his friend and leader, the late Sir John A. Macdonald. At the latter's solicitation, he contested the

county of Frontenac against Sir Henry Smith, and, after a most exciting canvass, was returned to Parliament - a victory that was solely due to Mr. Morton's personal popularity. Of generous disposition, his lavish charities knew no distinction of race or creed. He died on the 7th. day of July, 1867.

Thomas Nickle, the younger, was for years employed by Mr. Morton; so, also was his brother-in-law, Armstrong McCormick, who married Agnes Nickle. We are unable to state in what year it was that William Nickle became identified with the Morton distilling and brewing business, but he thoroughly mastered all its details, and his abilities contributed to its marvellous success. So thoroughly was this recognized that when Mr. Morton's fortune became impaired through other investments, William Nickle assumed the entire control and management. Upon his retirement from this business, Mr. Nickle interested himself in various enterprises that made for the prosperity and growth of Kingston. He was President of the St. Lawrence Steamboat Company, a director of the Kingston Cotton Mills Company, of the Ontario Building and Savings Society, of the Kingston and Pembroke Railway, and other corporations. - No man stood higher in the business world. Shortly before his death Hugh McLennan, of Montreal, wrote concerning him: "I have always remembered the confidence he inspired in business relations with him, and which have long been a great advantage to me ever since. His record for integrity and honesty is a good example to the generations following him. I am always pleased now in thinking of him that his late years are in comparative ease and peculiarly pleasant in his family surroundings."

Mr. Nickle was a Presbyterian and a member of St. Andrew's congregation. He took a keen interest in all matters that pertained to the uplifting of his fellow-men. He was a generous friend to Queen's University. By his will, he set apart ten thousand dollars to be applied, at his widow's discretion, to some deserving charity. This bequest now stands as a tribute to his memory in the "Nickle Wing" of the General Hospital. Nor was his charity confined to the mere donation of money. After the year of the great famine in Ireland, a number of immigrants arrived at Kingston sorely afflicted with a highly contagious fever contracted aboard ship. Their condition was most pitiable; all, or nearly all, of them, died from the disease. Among the few who ventured to their relief and ministered to them in their dangerous affliction was Mr. William Nickle, who doubtless recalled the sad situation of his own family years before when quarantined at Quebec. - In politics Mr. Nickle was an earnest member of the Conservative party and enjoyed for years the friendship and confidence of his neighbour, Sir John A. Macdonald.

He was twice married, but few of his first family survive, and none of them reside in the Bay of Quinte District. In 1869 he married Miss Folger, whose brothers were prominent for years in promoting and financing many enterprises for the betterment of Kingston. His eldest son by this marriage is William Folger Nickle, of the law firm of Kirkpatrick, Rogers & Nickle, Kingston. He graduated from Queen's in 1892, completed his legal studies at Osgoode Hall, & was called to Bar in 1895. - His brother, H.C. Nickle, was superintendent of the Kingston, Portsmouth and Cataraqui Railway - in which he & his family were largely interested. -

THE MOWAT FAMILY. -

The scope of this work compels us to regard John Mowat, the pioneer, as the founder of the Mowat family in Canada. He sprang from an ancient Scottish family, and his ancestors for many generations can be easily traced through the Mowats of Bucholi, Caithness-shire, Scotland.

As a lad he early developed a spirit of adventure and that loyalty to King and Empire that has characterized his descendants. Having volunteered as a soldier, his parents bought his discharge, only to find him soon after enlisted in the 3rd. Buffs (now the East Kent Regiment), with whom he served through the Peninsular campaign under Sir John Moore and Sir Arthur Wellesley, better known to history as the Duke of Wellington.

Shortly after the fall of Napoleon in 1814, the battalion of the Buffs were ordered to Canada to take part in the struggle then going on between Britain and the United States. They arrived in Quebec in July, 1814, and on September 11th., played a gallant part in the disastrous action at Plattsburg. Sergeant Mowat soon after retired to civil life and entered upon the duties of Canadian citizenship. In 1819 he was joined by his Scottish sweetheart, Helen Levack, and they were married on June the 16th. of that year at Montreal, by Rev. J. Somerville, Presbyterian Minister.

Of their children, Sir Oliver Mowat, born at Kingston, July 22nd., 1820, was destined to occupy a position unique in the history of the British Empire; having held the Premiership of Ontario continuously from 1872 until his voluntary resignation in 1896, when he left his party still firmly entrenched in power. Prior to 1872 he had won recognition as a distinguished lawyer, as an eminent judge and as a jurist and publicist of national reputation. He revised, molded and largely created the present statutes and jurisprudence of Ontario. His prudence as a lawyer, his skill as a statesman, and the popular confidence begotten by his integrity, contributed in no small degree to the unification of Canada; and he is permanently enshrined in the national pantheon as one of the "Fathers of Confederation."

Having helped to form the Federal Constitution, he guarded with zealous care its interpretation and integrity. His long premiership was distinguished by a defense of Provincial rights and ownership. He was truly the "Expounder of the Constitution", and since his death his pre-eminence in that respect has not been reached by any public man in Canada. After a brief service in the Government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, he became Lieutenant Governor of Ontario in 1897, and died at the Government House, Toronto, on the 19th. day of April, 1903.

It is out of the question in a work of this sort to more than summarize the characteristics of his career. His biography belongs to the history of Canada.

Moreover, other members of this family achieved well-merited distinction. Rev. John Bower Mowat, second son of the Pioneer, was a man of no less ability than his distinguished brother, although his talents and attainments appealed less strikingly to the multitude of his countrymen. He was born at Kingston in 1825, and educated at Queen's and the University of Edinburgh, receiving the degree of M.A., in 1847. He was ordained to the ministry in 1850. In 1857 he was appointed to the position of professor of Hebrew Chaldu and Old Testament Exegesis at Queen's University, Kingston. He received the degree of D.D. from Glasgow in 1883.

THE ANDREW MILLER FAMILY. -

The Miller family, like many others of the United Empire Loyalists, trace their ancestry to Holland. The family remained loyal to the British Crown, some of its members taking an active part in the War of the Revolution, but they seem to have retained their residence in the United States until after the War of 1812, in which contest Samuel, although a mere boy at the time, participated. His father, Andrew Miller, having lost his lands as a punishment for his loyalty, had already taken up his home in Canada; and about 1814, Samuel settled near Bath.

The family experienced the severe trials and hardships incidental to pioneer life, but as a rule their descendants have been prosperous and well to do, and they are still represented in considerable numbers among the substantial citizens of the Bay of Quinte District.

A grandson of Samuel Miller, and a prominent member of this family at the present time, is F. F. Miller, C. E., who resides with his family in one of the handsomest homes in Napanee. Being directly connected with the Millers, the Hawleys, the Aylesworths, the Assaltines and other prominent families, he is naturally interested and well informed concerning the history of Upper Canada. His sister, Sarah Elizabeth Miller, married Rev. Frederick Thomas Dibb, the grandson of the famous missionary, Rev. John Thomas, whose journal covering his labours in the Tinnevelly District has been recently published. He was the great-great-great-grandson of the John Thomas, who, in 1699, founded the family "Thomas of Glanrhyd" of Penrhosguin Farm, in the parish of Treleck a'r Betws Co., Cro marthon, Wales.

The famous missionary was succeeded in his life work by his son, /and Rev. Rev. J. D. ;/his daughter, Mary Jane Thomas, married Rev. Ashton Dibb of the Tinnevelly Mission. Their son, Frederick Thomas Dibb, was born in India, educated in England, and resides with his wife and family at Napanee. He is a priest of the Church of England.

ANDREW MILLER. -

THE CHILDREN AND GRANDCHILDREN:

- I. Andrew Miller, m. and set. Ernesttown. Issue:
- II. Jacob Miller, d. unm.
- III. Samuel Miller, m. Amanda Hawley; set. Ernesttown, Issue: (1) Davis Hawley, (2) William, (3) Nancy, (4) Mercy, (5) Samuel Kellar, (6) Charles Everett, and (7) Anna.
- IV. Peter Miller, m. Esther Briscoe; set. Ernesttown. Issue: (1) Andrew, (2) John, (3) Norris, (4) William, (5) Elizabeth, (6) Jane, (7) Albert, (8) Ruth, and (9) Peter.
- V. William Miller, m. Miss Sharp; set. Ernesttown.
- VI. Nancy Miller, m. Frederick Kellar; set. Morven.

THE GRANDCHILDREN AND ISSUE:

See III. The Samuel Miller Branch:

- (1) Davis Hawley Miller, d. unm.
- (2) William Miller, m. Catherine E. McGilvary. (a) Issue: (a) Frederick F. Miller, m. Bertha Smith of Montreal; set. Napanee. (Issue: William M., Diana W., Gordon McK. and Frederick A. De Wolfe). (b) Sarah E. Miller, m. Rev. F. T. Dibb; set. Napanee. (Issue: 1 child)
- (3) Nancy Miller, m. John Taylor; set, Belleville. Issue (a) John Taylor, a solicitor at Victoria Bridge, B. C., m. Myra L. Hopkins. (Issue: Ethel and Dorothy). (b.) and (c) George and Ada Taylor, d. unm.
- (4) Mercy Miller, m. Zina Ham; set. Napanee. (Issue: (a) John S. Ham, m. Helen Miller; set. Napanee. (Issue: Douglas and Kenneth.)
- (5) Samuel K. Miller, m. Jane Garrison. Issue: (a) Fred. D. Miller, m. Hester A. Burley. (Issue: Gladys, Frederick and Harold.)
- (6) Charles E. Miller, m. Huldah Rowe. Issue: (a) Anna Miller, m. Mr. Olsen; set. Des Moines, Iowa. (b.) Minnie Miller, m. Dr. Allen; set. St. Louis, and (c) May Miller, m. Mr. Pierce, set. Belleville.
- (7) Anna Miller, m. J. J. Johnston; set, Bath. Issue: (a) Harry M. Johnston, m. Edna Briscoe; set. Adolphustown. (Issue: Mildred & Dorothy.)

See -IV. The Peter Miller Branch:

- (1) Andrew Miller, m., went west.
- (2) John Miller, set. in California.
- (3) Norris Miller, m. Margaret Aylesworth; set. Ernesttown.
- (4) William Miller, m. Hannah Gilbert; set. Ernesttown.
- (5) Elizabeth Miller, m. Bowen E. Aylesworth; set. Ernesttown.
- (6) Jane Miller, m. A. D. Fraser; set. near Fredericksburgh.
- (7) Albert Miller, unm.; and (8) Ruth Miller, m. Robert Madden; set. Fredericksburgh. Issue: Four sons and three daughters. -

THE MASSEY FAMILY. -

The Massey family came over from Normandy with William the Conqueror in 1066, some of his leading officers being of that name. In recognition of valiant service for the King, they were rewarded with large estates in England, where they still hold important positions. The Irish branch of the family is at present represented by two peers of the realm Lord Massey of Duntrileague and Lord Clariva.

At the beginning of the seventeenth century some members of the family left England to try their fortunes in the New World. They located in what is now the New England States, and Massachusetts is said to have received its name from them. Important positions of trust were filled by members of the family, and Jonathan Massey, great-grandfather of Levi Massey, was a judge. The name may now be found in every State of the Union.

Daniel Massey, in the year 1808, left Watertown, N.Y., and came to Northumberland, where he settled near Cobourg. He had two sons, Jonathan, father of Levi Massey; and Daniel, founder of the Massey-Harris business and father of the late Hart A. Massey, the great financier and Philanthropist. Jonathan left a good property to his children, of whom Levi is the only surviving son. He was born near Cobourg, Ont., in the year 1827, located thirty-five years ago near Belleville, where he now resides, and in 1860 married Miss McClatchie, sister of A. McClatchie, M. A.

The McClatchie family is of Scotch descent, and on the mother's side /family is descended from the old and illustrious of Yale. Two of Mrs. Levi Massey's great uncles founded and endowed Yale University of the Eastern States.

The beginning of Ontario is indeed to be traced to the early settlers known as the United Empire Loyalists, who came from what is now the United States and settled at Kingston and along the Bay of Quinte, immediately after the American Revolution. These were mainly of English and Dutch descent, including many Friends (or Quakers, as they were commonly called), and they were undoubtedly reinforced by some English immigration. But the peopling of Ontario is to be attributed, in the main, to immigrants from Scotland and the North of Ireland. They were distinguished by thrift and enterprise; they supplemented the agricultural pursuits of the Loyalists by ventures in commerce, manufacture, and transportation. Through their restless energy markets were opened to the produce of the farm; lands rapidly rose in value; and the comforts and luxuries of older lands became common in Ontario. They also permanently impressed upon the young province their rigorous devotion to religion and their unwavering loyalty to the King. Hence Upper Canada soon evolved its own characteristics; differing widely from the United States, and also distinct from England.

Among those who came from the North of Ireland to find a new home in Ontario, should be prominently mentioned, Armstrong McCormick (who has resided in Kingston since 1841. A native of Donegal, his father, John McCormick (who married Jane Armstrong) lived to an advanced age, and for sixty years was an elder in the church at Convoy.

Armstrong McCormick came from Londonderry to New York in the American ship the "New Jersey". At that time steam navigation upon the ocean was unknown; and it required some thirty days to make the trip. From New York, he proceeded at once to Kingston, and, upon the day of his arrival, entered the employment of Armstrong & Greer, merchants on Princess street. The Armstrong of this firm was Mr. McCormick's maternal uncle, and he remained with them for about a year, when he entered the employment of his brother, Robert McCormick, who had preceded him to Canada and was already established in business upon his own account. It was seven years later that he became connected with the distilling and brewing business, then owned and operated by his brother-in-law, the late James Morton.

James Morton, at one time a member of Parliament, was for many years the wealthiest man in Kingston. He was of a most generous disposition and endeared himself to the community by his lavish charities, that embraced all worthy objects of his bounty, without distinction of race or creed. Such popular rejoicing followed his triumphant election to Parliament, that it was said that fully a week elapsed before his supporters had all settled down again to the dull routine of ordinary life.

Armstrong McCormick proved an able manager and a faithful friend to Mr. Morton. For three years, commencing with 1849, he resided at Wellington, in charge of the malt house and other interests of Mr. Morton's business, and at the same time managed a store upon his own account, buying and shipping large quantities of grain, fish, pork and flour.

The Morton business continued to grow in size and importance, and the owners were compelled to look abroad for a considerable portion of their raw material, and also for markets in which to dispose of their goods. For many years Mr. McCormick, as general agent, travelled extensively, buying grain in Chicago and the West, and marketing their output in New York, Quebec and other important points. He continued in this business after it had passed from Mr. Morton's control, & indeed for some time after the latter's death, which occurred July 7th., 1867. -

He retired from active business in February, 1902, and was then perhaps the oldest citizen of Kingston, and his faculties were still keen and bright.

He was a lifelong adherent of the Presbyterian church, and a staunch conservative. Long a trusted friend and supporter of Sir John A. Macdonald, and cherished with loyal pride the memory of the great Premier.

About 1869, Mr. McCormick had opened business on his own account, as a Jobber in Kingston, and continued prosperously until February, 1902, when, on account of advancing years and failing health, as stated above, he retired.

Mr. and Mrs. McCormick lived a serene and peaceful life, encompassed by the affectionate care of their descendants and the respect and esteem of their adopted city. They resided in the fine old mansion that was built by the late Sir Alexander Campbell, Lieutenant Governor of Ontario

Mrs. McCormick's remarkable memory made her a trusted friend authority upon all happenings and dates of interest to her family & friends. She was the daughter of Thomas Nickle (who married Margaret Renton) of Swinton, Berwickshire, Scotland.

THE KETCHESON FAMILY. -

When William Ketcheson of Hoden, Yorkshire, England, bade his kindred farewell on the morning of his departure for the New World, in the rosy month of June, 1773, he little dreamed of what was in store in the years of one short century; nor of the part which he and his posterity would play in the great drama that was soon to create a great Republic and lay the foundation of another British nation in the virgin soil of the other half of North America. Born in 1759, he was a mere lad of fourteen when he left his native shores accompanied by his sister, Nancy and his uncle, Thomas Orders. They landed in the New World at Norfolk, Virginia. Three years later when in 1776 the disaffected Colonies declared their independence, young Ketcheson joined the British army, and was severely wounded in action. Three years later, he was transferred from Emerick's Corps into the British Legion; he went to South Carolina and through the Southern Provinces with Colonel Tarlton and Lord Cornwallis, and took part in the capture of Charleston. After the evacuation of New York by the British he went to Nova Scotia, where he remained three years. In 1786 he came with one of those heroic little bands of United Empire Loyalists who first planted the old flag in the virgin soil of what six years after became Upper Canada.

It is said that the three years in Nova Scotia were spent in fishing on a rock-bound coast at a place called Portoon, and that fire swept over the place and destroyed everything. His wife and children were put on board a boat and taken to New York, while he remained to settle up his business affairs. It is also said he came to Canada direct from Nova Scotia and for a time before going to New York for his family worked land on shares in the Third Township. The family was for about twelve years identified with the Hay Bay settlement before finally settling in 1800 in Sidney. The old loyalist was granted 600 acres of land in the fifth concession of Sidney in recognition of his services.

William Ketcheson lost his father at the age of four; his mother whose maiden name was Sally Ayr, subsequently married Robert Ellis.

The family of the Pioneer William Ketcheson consisted of seven sons: William (Colonel), Henry, John, Thomas, Benjamin, Elijah and James, and three daughters: Sarah, Deborah, and Phoebe. / Fred G. Ketcheson, of Toronto (collector of and dealer in Canadiana and other books) is a son of William H. Ketcheson, of the Henry Ketcheson Branch of this family. The first twenty pages of "Pioneer Life on the Bay of Quinte" deals with its history and genealogy.

One of the most interesting stories in connection with the earliest days of Bay of Quinte settlement is the following: "His (Colonel William Ketcheson's) daughter Gatrey is the subject of a well known incident that happened when she was a child five years old. The family was living on the fifth concession of Sidney, and the child was sent on an errand to the house of a neighbour, Duncan Irvine, some miles distant. The forest intervened, and when darkness approached and she had not returned, the parents became alarmed. As it was evident that Gatrey had wandered from the trail and was lost, the two families a search. Several Indian scouts and hunters were engaged, and for miles around the woods were searched, but the night was dark, and, to add to the difficulty, a storm of rain and hail set in, on Monday. every settler and brave in the neighbourhood turned out to assist; on Tuesday, the searchers had increased to three hundred. They shouted, fired guns, and looked into every hole and

brush heap; caves of bears and other wild animals were examined. On Friday, Indian runners were sent up and down the Bay to find the body, as it was supposed by them that the child must be dead. The force increased to five hundred. They organized into squads and scoured the forest in every direction, but their efforts were unavailing until, just as they were about to abandon the search the child was found alive. The joyful news was proclaimed by shouts that made the forest ring with the glad acclaim. Gatreys had wandered eight days in the forest, and had subsisted on wintergreens. The nights were cold and she was barefooted and thinly clad. One night an animal of some kind lay upon her cold feet, and, lest it might kill her, she was afraid to stir. Just before she was found, she had lain down to die, having previously repeated a verse she had learned of her prayers. She was reduced to a skeleton, and it was some time before she fully recovered from the terrible experience. For months she shrank with terror at the approach of darkness; but in time the baneful effects of her eight days' exposure in October weather in a Canadian forest passed away, and she grew into a strong and vigorous womanhood. She first married William Hagerman, by whom she had two sons, John and William, and afterwards Robert Everett Grass, when she became the mother of Robert Everett Grass II.

THE GRASS FAMILY. -

4
Captain Michael Grass was born in Strasburg, Germany. The name is said to have been originally "Kress", the German word for Grass. Were the change instituted by the old Loyalist himself, it must have occurred shortly after his emigration to the Western world; for the name appears under its present form in the power of attorney granted to him by George III. in 1793. During the hostilities that prevailed between Great Britain and France, throughout North America, prior to the American Revolution, Michael Grass rendered loyal service to the British Crown and being captured by the enemy was for some time held as a prisoner of war at the French settlement of Cataraqui. He made his escape and fled to what was then the English province of New York. Soon after Cataraqui was captured by the English under Colonel Bradstreet; the garrison was transported to Montreal, and the French fortress and village of Cataraqui ceased to exist. Its admirable location, however, at the source of the River St. Lawrence, could not long escape the attention of the British Government; and, it was mainly through the instrumentality of Captain Michael Grass, that the important city of Kingston - so intensely loyal to the British Crown - arose upon the ruins of his former place of captivity. It is needless to say that Michael Grass served in the Royal ranks during the American Revolution; his sash and sabre with its massive ~~silver~~ handle of solid silver are still cherished heirlooms among his descendants.

In 1783 began that remarkable movement in North American history known as the United Empire Loyalists movement from the United States to Canada. Many of the intrepid patriots sailed from the Atlantic seaboard to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and, thence, a considerable number made

their way to what is now the Province of Ontario.

It seemed to the British authorities desirable to direct this movement towards founding a colony at the head waters of the River St. Lawrence; and Michael Grass, on account of his keen intelligence, his proven loyalty, and his familiarity with this part of the country gained during, and prior to, his captivity, was frequently consulted by the general in command and eventually placed at the head of a band of loyalists, who in several ships, and under convoy of a British man-of-war, made their way from New York, to Sorel. Hence, a detachment under the command of Captain Grass penetrated to Collins Bay. Finding the soil west of the Bay, to be rocky, he is said to have declared that he had come too far to settle upon a rock. However this may be, he picked upon the present township of Kingston, and returned with his companions, for the winter, to Sorel. He assisted in the surveys, running himself the base line for the township of Kingston; and, under the power of attorney, issued to him by his Majesty King George III., he drew the lands for the loyalists, their sons and daughters; his own patents embraced one-third of the present city of Kingston.

He strongly recommended the creation of a separate province to the west of Quebec, and cordially welcomed the establishment of Upper Canada with the seat of government at First Town or Kingston, as it began to be called by the time that Governor Simcoe arrived and began to organize what is now the Province of Ontario.

Captain Grass bestirred himself to promote the growth and prosperity of the new capital; and the present market, the site of the Court House, and the Macdonald park were presented by him by deed of gift to the city of Kingston, and to this day worthily perpetuate his memory. He died on April 25th., 1813, having lived to see a flourishing city (of which he was the foremost citizen) arise upon the ruins of his former place of captivity. That he was not unmindful of the great work that he had accomplished is evidenced by the following extract from a letter written by him two years before his death.

"Seven and twenty years have rolled away since my eyes for the second time beheld the shores of Cataragui. In that space of time how many changes have taken place. How many of the seats of my associates are now vacant. . . . Yes, seven and twenty years ago scarce a vestige of a human habitation could be found in the whole extent of the Bay of Quinte. Not a settler had dared to penetrate the vast forests that circled its shores. Even on the spot now covered with stately edifices were to be seen only the barkthatched wigwam of the savage or the newly erected tent of the hardy loyalists. That when the ear heard me it blessed me for being strong in my attachment to my sovereign and high in the confidence of my fellow subjects. I led the loyal band; I pointed out to them the site of their future metropolis and gained for persecuted principles, a sanctuary; for myself and followers, a home.2

Truly it may be said that Captain Michael Grass was the founder of Kingston; the first citizen of the Bay of Quinte! His descendants are traced in the table annexed. Many of them are scattered, but among them are to be found some of the most substantial and prominent citizens of Ontario, who cherish with commendable pride the

traditions of their distinguished ancestry.

Peter Grass, eldest son of the Pioneer, married Esther, daughter of Major John Everett. She is said to have been the first white child to be born in Kingston. They had several children, their eldest son and child being Robert Everett Grass, who married first, Nancy Purdy of the old and well-known Purdy family, and second, Mrs. Hagerman, whose maiden name was Gaitrey Ketcheson and whose adventure as a young child lost in the forest for eleven days, has long been a favorite tradition of the Bay district.

Ruliff Grass, son of Robert Everett Grass and Nancy Purdy his wife, and great-grandson of Captain Michael Grass, was educated at the Stirling High School and at Victoria College. He engaged for some twenty years in mercantile business at Frankford, and then became, and still is, largely interested in the dredging business for the Canadian Government. He now resides in Toronto, where he is a leading citizen and recognized as a power in the financial world, being Vice-President of the Excelsior Life Insurance Company, director of the Ontario Bank, etc. Mr. Grass owns the sword and sash of his famous ancestor, Captain Michael Grass, and is thoroughly versed in the early history of Ontario.

family
v. W.D.
Eva Grass, daughter of the Pioneer, married Peter Wartman. The Wartmans, together with the Days, the Herchemers, the Purdys, the Everetts, and the Grasses, are reckoned among the very first of the United Empire Loyalists. Peter Wartman drew lands upon the Lake Shore, and the Royal patent confirming his title is now in the possession of his grandson, Henry Richardson. His possession, however, had long antedated the receipt of this document; indeed the Wartman/have/had lands granted by the Crown since 1784; lands, that at no time during these one hundred and twenty years, have been encumbered for a single dollar.

Peter Wartman, son of Henry Wartman, married Hester Burdett Day. They had eight children, their daughter, Susanna, became the wife of James Richardson, a leading citizen of Kingston, whose large business since his decease, is carried on by his sons, George and Henry.

Another very distinguished representative and descendant of Captain Michael Grass, is E. J. B. Pense, M. L. A., editor and proprietor of the British Whig, Kingston. He is equally prominent in the political, newspaper and business world, and enjoys, withal, a high degree of well-merited popularity.

GILMOUR & COMPANY, LIMITED. -

One of the historical "Beacon Lights" of the Bay of Quinte District is the Gilmour & Co., Limited; and, since its inception in 1852, it has been the largest industry on the River Trent. The history of the Gilmour enterprises is practically the history of Trenton, as the growth of the latter has been largely due to the former. The above company is an offshoot of the original Pollock & Gilmour Company, of London, Liverpool and Glasgow, for years the largest vessel owners in the world. Until sailing vessels were supplanted by iron and steel, Mr. John Gilmour (father of David Gilmour, the present President of Gilmour & Co., Limited), managed the Canadian branch of this business, then known as Allan Gilmour & Co., Quebec; Gilmour & Co., Montreal, Ottawa and Trenton. Allan Gilmour then parted with his Canadian interests to Mr. John Gilmour, who took over the business and carried it on until his death. His three sons, John, Allan and David divided; Allan and David carrying on at Trenton, and John the Ottawa branch (with Mr. Hughson) under the name of Gilmour & Hughson.

Gilmour & Co., Limited, of Trenton, Ontario, is now one of the largest door and interior finish water power plants in America. No other of its size is better managed or at less cost for the finished product. Its saw mills, box factory and egg case plant are supplied with unlimited water power, and large timber limits (many of them reserved for future pulp and paper mills), while unexcelled facilities exist for delivering their products to the markets of the world. This company is able to compete for the trade of the United States, Great Britain and the world. Large shipments are made daily; hundreds of men are employed in the work of manufacturing, and large contract orders are constantly being filled.

One of the most important of the many enterprises of the Gilmour & Company, Limited, is the patent door and interior finished woodwork, manufactured by special machinery and by skilled mechanics, which on account of its impervious to climatic influences, its superior finish, and lightness, durability and moderate cost, is being placed in the finest buildings of Canada, as for example, in the Board of Trade Building, Montreal; the King Edward Hotel, Toronto; the stations of the C. P. R. and G. T. R., as well as in the best class of residences. With the advent of the Trent Valley waterway, the possibilities of this large manufacturing concern are unlimited.

The officers of the company are: Mr. David Gilmour, President; Mr. Robert Waddell, Vice-President and General Manager; Mr. J. H. Campbell, Local Director; Mr. C. M. Richardson, Secretary-Treasurer. (pp.368-369, Pioneer Life on the Bay of Quinte: Rolph and Clark, Limited, Toronto.) -

THE GILDERSLEEVE FAMILY. -

Henry Gildersleeve, the founder of the Canadian branch of the Gildersleeve family, who may properly be called the "Father of Navigation upon the Bay of Quinte", came from Connecticut and settled at Bath, about July 1st., 1816. His life for a time is so closely connected with the Finkle family, that a brief reference to the latter's history, even at the risk of repetition, may not be inappropriate.

The Finkles are descended from the United Empire Loyalist, Dr. George Finkle, who came from Germany when a young man, and settled in Dutchess County, New York. Here he acquired very considerable landed property, which remained in his possession until about the close of the American Revolution. His loyalty during this trying period led to the confiscation of his estates, and impelled him to seek shelter in another land, under the protection of the British Crown.

Of his two sons, one immediately migrated to the further West, and is said to have been the founder of the Finkle family in Sidney. The second son, Henry Finkle, entered the Engineers' Department at Quebec, and also mastered the trade of carpentry, before taking up the lands to which he was entitled. Subsequently he settled on the Front of Ernesttown, and on May 15th., 1788, married Lucy Bleeker. He died, January 15th., 1808. He utilized his knowledge of carpentry in erecting the first framed house in Upper Canada. It was, for its day, quite an imposing mansion. Here, Judge Hagerman held Court at various times, and in one case, inflicted capital punishment.

The name of Henry Finkle occurs repeatedly in all the early records of Ernesttown. Not only was he respected for his means and attainments but his kindly disposition seems to have brought him no little personal popularity. The marriage register of the parish church at Bath, shows that he officiated as a witness at innumerable weddings among the children of the pioneers.

He amassed a very considerable estate, and his widow was enabled to provide their children with the best possible education. Their daughter Minerva, attended Litchfield Academy, Connecticut, as the school mate of the sisters Beecher, one of whom subsequently became famous in history and literature as Harriet Beecher Stowe, whose celebrated story, "Uncle Tom's Cabin", was instrumental in driving slavery from the Western World.

Another daughter, Sarah Finkle, attended the same academy. There is some question whether she was born in 1801 or in 1804, but in either event she was scarcely more than a child, when her future husband, Henry Gildersleeve, arrived in Canada.

He came from a long line of successful ship builders, including his father, who at that time owned and operated a large ship yard, upon the banks of the River Connecticut. Henry had thoroughly learned his trade as shipwright, before coming to Ontario; indeed, he was then over thirty years of age, and, as his subsequent career would indicate, thoroughly matured; a resourceful, energetic man of marked executive ability.

Ship building had already commenced at Finkle's Point, indeed, it is stated that the steamer "Frontenac" (constructed at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars), was launched within a month or two after his arrival. It is more likely, however, that this steamer was finished under his direction. Certain it is that he finished two other

steamers called, "The Queen Charlotte" and the "Sir James Kempt", respectively, and subsequently constructed a number of additional steamers, that plied for years between the various ports along the Bay of Quinte and Lake Ontario. Among these we recall the "Commodore Barry" the "Henry Gildersleeve", "The Prince of Wales", "The New Era" and the "Bay of Quinte". Another packet built to ply between Toronto and Niagara, and declared by Captain Murny to have been the finest boat that he had ever seen in Kingston Harbor, is said by a very eminent historian, to have been called the "Minerva Ann"; but this is probably an error. The names Minerva and Ann, were borne respectively, by the eldest and youngest daughters of Henry Finkle; and and this title the Minerva Ann was borne not by this packet but by a small schooner built for the Widow Finkle.

In 1824, Henry Gildersleeve married Sarah Finkle, and his descendants are traced in the table annexed. In time he passed from the building, to the operation and running of steam ships, training his men in every department of the work, and successfully carrying on a business that has grown and prospered to this hour. He died in Kingston, October 1st., 1851, aged sixty-five.

He was succeeded in business by his son, Overton Gildersleeve, who married Louise, daughter of Chief Justice Draper. He died in 1864, and the business was then taken over by his brother Charles, as hereafter noted.

Charles Fuller Gildersleeve, son of Henry Gildersleeve and Sarah Finkle, was born in Kingston, educated at Upper Canada College, and called to the bar in 1859. Upon the death of his brother in 1864, he assumed the management of the steamship business, built and owned the "Corinthian", "Norseman", "Maud", "Welshman", and "North King"; and has also owned the "Empress", the "Bay of Quinte", "Hastings" and "Hero", plying between Rochester and Port Hope, and Kingston and Belleville. In 1893, he formed the Lake Ontario and Bay of Quinte Steamboat Co., which took over the vessels owned by him, and of which Company he was at once made General Manager. In 1894 he was appointed general manager of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co, owning some twenty-five steamers in active operation and controlling the passenger traffic between Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, and the Saguenay River. Although before his appointment the stock had paid no dividends for years, it at once became, under his management, a good investment. He was instrumental in having built the Kingston and Pembroke railroad, and became the President of the Company. He took an active part in founding the Kingston School of Mines and the Agricultural College. He was chairman of the committee, which secured the enlargement of St. George's Cathedral, at Kingston. For more than twenty years he was a member of the city council, and in 1879 was Mayor of Kingston. He is a member of the Liberal party and has been a candidate in the Liberal interest for the Provincial Parliament. - - - He married Mary E. Herchemer, a descendant of Colonel Herkimer, a distinguished loyalist, mentioned by Sabine, Ryerson, Canniff and other historians. Upon her mother's side she was descended from Sir Frederick McKenzie. Of their children; Henry resides at Collingwood, where he is manager of the Northern Navigation Company; Maud Gertrude married Colonel Rivers, R. C. A., Ottawa.

James Gildersleeve, youngest son and fifth child of Henry and Sarah Finkle Gildersleeve, was educated at Kingston, Upper Canada College, and Queen's University, receiving the degree of LL.B. from Queen's in 1863. It is an interesting fact that the law faculty having been but recently organized, its first graduates to receive this degree was the class of '63. Thus, Mr. Gildersleeve, being the first to receive his diploma, enjoys the singular distinction of being the first Bachelor of Laws to graduate from this famous University. In the same year he was called to the Bar, and continued in active practice for the next ten or twelve years; during a portion of this time he was in partnership with R. T. Walkem, LL.D., now Chancellor of the Diocese of Ontario.

It was about 1875 that he entered the insurance and steamship business, becoming agent for the Allan and other leading lines. In 1884, he was gazetted Registrar of the city of Kingston; and since 1891, has devoted his entire time to the responsible duties incumbent upon the position. In the last named year, he formed a partnership with his nephew, James Kilpatrick, who devotes his entire time to the steamship agencies and the insurance business, now carried on under the firm name and style of "Gildersleeve and Kirkpatrick."

Prior to his appointment to his present office, Mr. Gildersleeve took an active interest in politics, being an earnest member of the Liberal party, and high in the counsels of the late Sir Oliver Mowat.

He also interested himself in matters municipal, serving as Alderman of the city of Kingston, from 1878 to 1882, inclusive. He is a faithful member of the Church of England. He married Julia S. Rose, daughter of Isaac N. Rose, a leading citizen of Morrisburg, and for years Superintendent of Canals.

THE EVANS FAMILY. -

William Evans was born at Pitchford Hall, Leominster, December 9th.

1732. He was the son of William Evans, land steward to Lord Oxford, and married Catherine ward, January 1st., 1766, at St. Mary's New Church, Strand, London. She was born August 12th., 1738, and died May 13th., 1822. William Evans died April 4th., 1813. Both were laid to rest in the family vault, St. Giles, Carnherwell.

Barnard Pohlman Evans, youngest son of William Evans, was born July 19th., 1775. On May 28th., 1797, he married Alice Smith, St. Pancras. In 1831, he emigrated with his family to Canada. --- He and his family /from made their way/te Toronto-through the woods, a greater part of the way - to Goderich township, where he purchased several hundred acres of land, overlooking the Maitland River. They were people of means and brought with them some of their most prized articles of furniture, including a piano; the latter being the first brought into that section of the country. The sudden transition from London, England, to the wilds of Canada, was a severe trial to the Evans family; but they made the best of their surroundings, and prospered. Barnard Pohlman Evans died on his farm, Holmesville, near Goderich, on November 16th., 1841. His wife, who lived to a great age, died at the same place.

John H. W. Evans, eldest son of Barnard Pohlman Evans, was about twenty-one years of age, when he came to Goderich with his parents. He had a farm of one hundred and fifty acres adjoining the homestead. He had been well educated in England, and in 1845 he removed to Toronto and entered the service of the British America Assurance Company, in whose employment he remained for over forty years, retiring on a pension a few years before his death. He always retained his farm in Goderich, and annually spent a few weeks there during the summer months. He was a member of the Church of England, and was active in Church matters, being a warden of the church for many years.

John Dunlop Evans, eldest son of John H. W. Evans, was born on the Goderich farm on May 27th., 1843, and was two years old when his parents removed to Toronto. He was educated at private schools and at the Upper Canada College. After completing his education, he was articled to Unwin & Miles, land surveyors, Toronto, and subsequently received his certificate as P.L.S. In 1867, Mr. Evans removed to Belleville, and opened an office as civil engineer and architect, and has been a resident of the Bay of Quinte district ever since. His business career in Belleville was very successful. In 1882, he accepted the position of Chief Engineer of the Maintenance of Right of Way of the Central Ontario Railway, including the charge and care of all buildings, docks, etc. This position he still holds.

Mr. Evans has also made a thorough study of entomology; and his collection of insects in his cabinets at "Spring Bank", (his beautiful residence in Trenton) is considered one of the finest in all Canada. He became a member of the Entomological Society of Ontario in 1875; a director, 1891-2, and 1897-1901; and Vice-President since 1902. IN Politics, he is a Conservative. The family are members of the Anglican Church.

Mr. Evans' wife was a daughter of Walter Henry, M.D., who was born at Donegal, Ireland, on January 1st., 1791. He was assistant surgeon of the 66th. Regiment of the British Army during the Peninsular War and

served under the Duke of Wellington. He was also with the 66th., as assistant surgeon, whilst on duty at the island of St. Helena, and was present at the post mortem upon Napoleon Bonaparte. The memoranda made by him at the time and for the bulletin, at the request of the principal medical officer, are to be found in his book, entitled "Trifles from my Portfolio."

While at St. Helena he frequently met the Emperor, who took a keen interest in his surgical learning and skill. It happened that he performed one of the first operations ever attempted for tracheotomy, and upon a namesake of Napoleon, the child of Marshal Bertrand. The Emperor was so highly pleased with the success of the operation that he proffered Dr. Henry a handsome present, but upon learning that its acceptance depended upon the consent of his "jailor", Sir Hudson Lowe, indignantly withdrew his offer.

Dr. Henry subsequently became Inspector General of Hospitals for Canada, and lived for some years at Belleville, where he died June 27th 1860.

A.M. Campbell,

1925-1948

Hon. Curator, Peabody

Co. Jan. 23 / 07 (?)

