

GRUBB FAMILY - A HISTORY - 1783-1904

READING ROOM

dwelling. Thus to forget, My dear Sir is impossible while the tablets of my heart are sensible of any impression nor can I forget my good friend the Doctor and far less my amiable Miss Crawford. May God bless you all and when I forget you may my right hand forget its cunning. I intend being in Edinburgh some time next year with a view of possibly selling all my concern in the house way there. I anticipate much pleasure among my friends particularly you and yours.

If there is still alive anything of the desire to see Canada once more be preparing and let us sail together.

Farming paid well last year from there being a famine in the States and their purchasing from us. This however is not to be depended upon and I feel some difficulty in advising my friends regarding the propriety of becoming farmers here who can live well other ways, but my judgment will be improved by another years experience before I see You.

We are greatly convulsed in political matters and as for the banks and their promises to pay, beggars description. All these incorporated bodies have refused payment but the Upper Canada Bank who protects itself by only issuing Lower Canada Bank notes, that is not payable in specie. This is trick upon trick and trick upon travellers too; Yet as of old we live upon faith and worthless paper. A sovereign is worth and is exchanged readily for \$5.50 and even \$6. of the paper currency. These are the times for the emigrants whose pockets are stored with gold.

The Reformers have given up all hopes of reform and turning their desires to join the States. A wonderful change in this respect has taken place within these twelve months. I trust I am mistaken but it appears to me that these colonies will join the States at the first opportunity. I expect to leave New York next year in a steam boat for Liverpool. If this power can be carried into execution with the common safety of shipping we will then travel at a speed toward the population beyond what you may conceive or imagine, A visitor from Europe to the States or Canada will then become a matter of course.

I observe by your newspapers that your Tories have run the Liberals pretty close during the last elections notwithstanding your exertions. I trust the Liberals will have a few years longer trial so as to show the Nation whether they are trustworthy or not of the destinies of a great nation. If they are not let them sink but before this shall happen let them have fair play. They have not been able to do much yet owing to the unmanageable group in the House of Lords. The great bone of contention here is the Upper House or House of Lords if you will. You know they are appointed by the Governor. The Reformers want them elected this year but your Whig Government although willing does not grant it while your Upper House is constituted as it is at present. No; your aristocratic pride would rather lose the Canadas and lose them you will if ever you are engaged in a wrangle with the Bear of Russia or the Star Spangled Banner.

Mr. Paterson is no longer my Charge de Affairs in Edinburgh. His Scots pride and my Canadian independence made us agree to differ. I have appointed Dr. Murray and Mr. Andrew to take charge.

Adieu my dear Wilson and give not my compliments to Mrs. Wilson, for that is a common and hackneyed affair, but my warmest wishes for her welfare, Miss Crawford and Dr. Caven have my kindest regards.

John Grubb.

T H W I N C H .  
KENTHUR LIBERTON, MIDLOTHIAN, SCOTLAND.

Birthplace of John Grubb(e)

Erected 1634.

Inscriptions on stained glass windows in the entrance hall.

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1737 - 1766 Sir Alexander Gilmour.

1745 - 1767 William Charles Little Gilmour.

1807 - 1807 Walter James Little Gilmour.

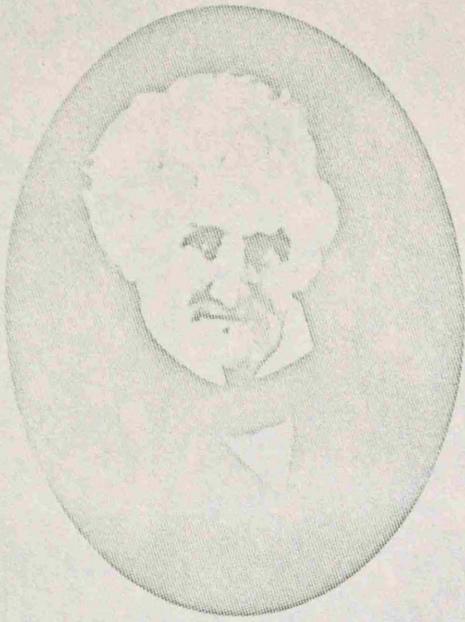
1857 Sir Robert Gordon Gilmour.

The Lady Susan Lyon.

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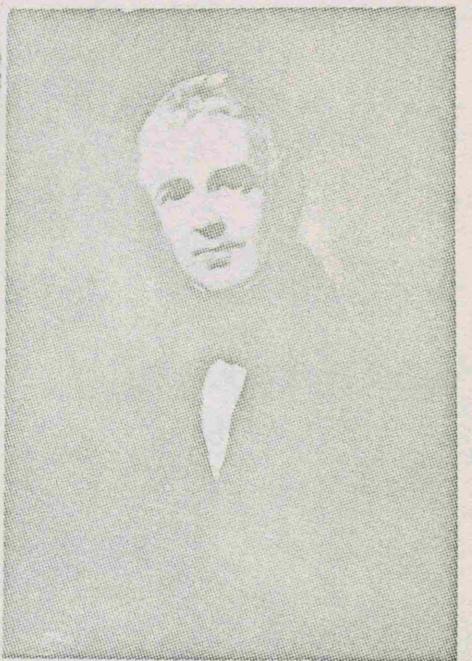
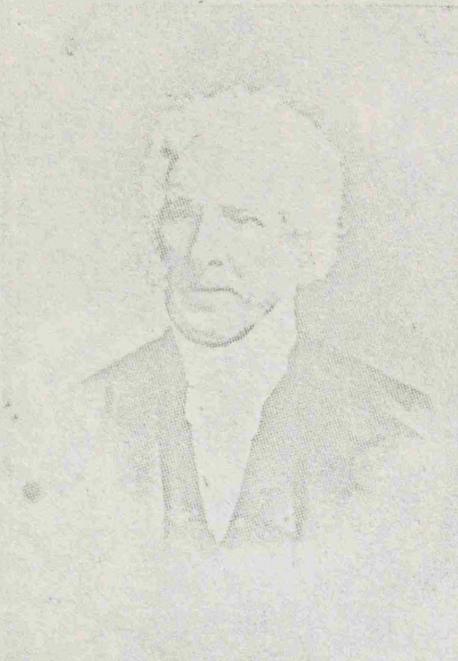
JOHN GRUBB  
OF EDINBURGH



JOHN GRUBB ✓  
#1. 1783 - 1850 -  
*⊗ 2" wide*

JANET BAIN GRUBB  
WIFE OF #1. 1787 - 1862

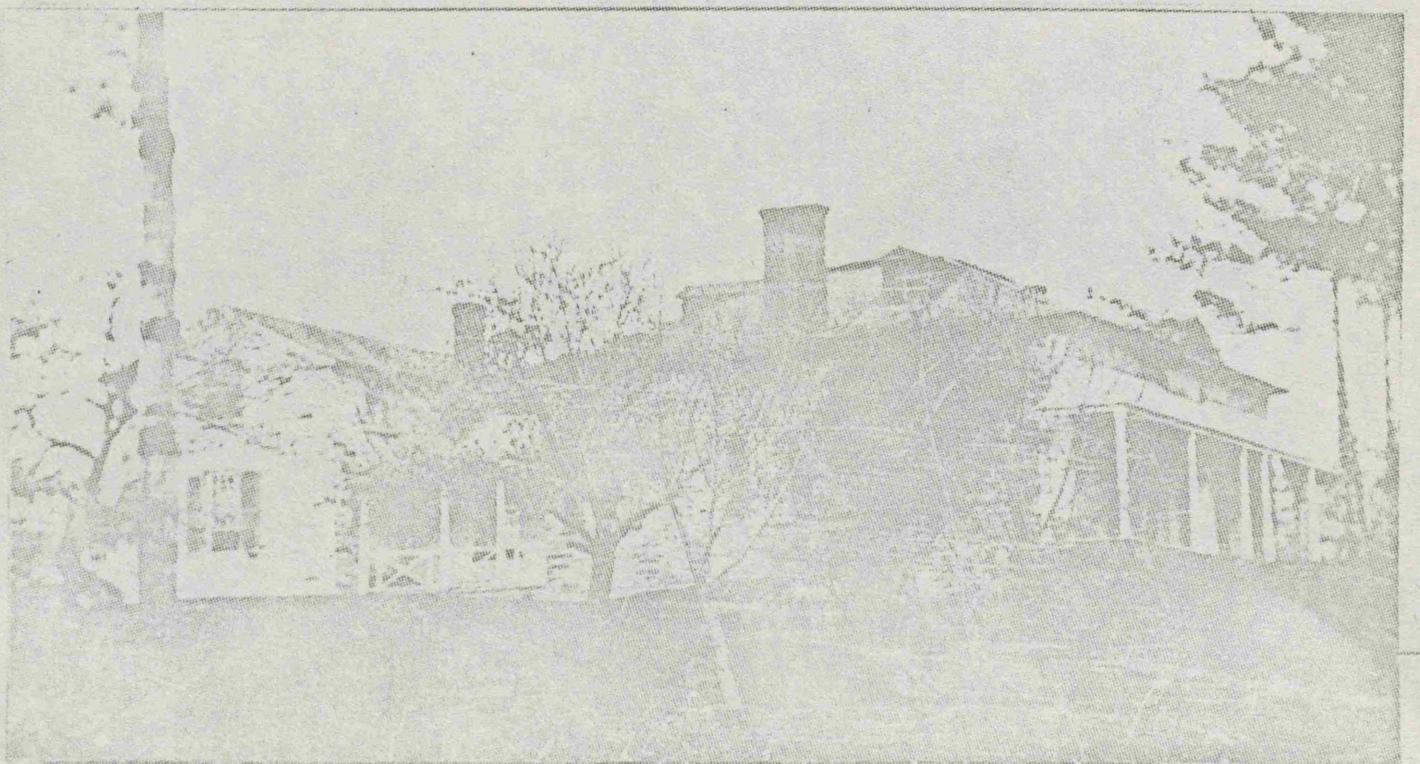
MISS MARGARET BAIN  
SISTER OF JANET BAIN



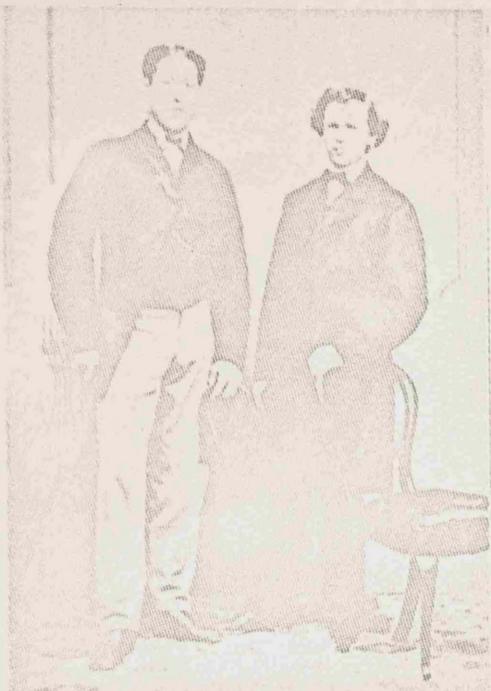
WILLIAM CHAS. GRUBB  
#2. 1790 - 1878

HELEN GRUBB STROUTS  
#7. 1800 - 1867

NICHOLSON BAIN  
BROTHER OF JANET GRUBB



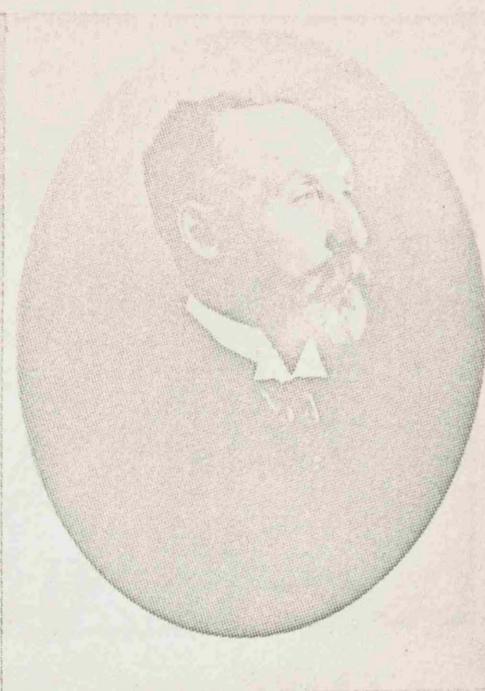
"ELM BANK", ETOBICOKE, BUILT ABOUT 1835. ✓  
*1874 w*



WM. CHAS. GRUBBE  
1 C 1. 1846 - 1934  
WM. CHAS. GRUBBE  
2 C 2 (ABOUT 1865)



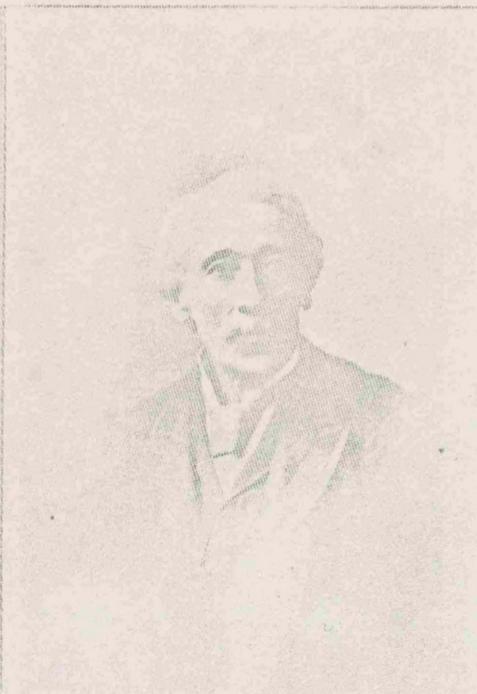
CHARLOTTE CORNWALL  
AT TIME OF MARRIAGE TO  
WM. CHAS. GRUBBE 1 C 1  
IN 1875



WM. CHAS. GRUBBE ✓  
1 C 1. 1846 - 1934 ✓  
Ⓢ 2" wide



CHARLOTTE CORNWALL  
GRUBBE - WIFE OF 1 C 1  
1854 - 1934



JOHN BARBROOKE  
GRUBB 3 E  
1824 - 1893



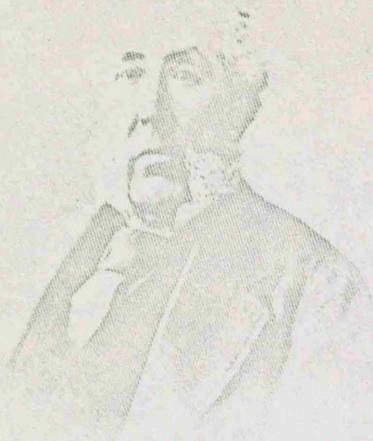
ANNA MARY LANG ✓  
WIFE OF 3 E  
Ⓢ 2" wide



ALFRED ANDREW  
BARBROOKE GRUBB  
3 E 2. 1856 - 1928



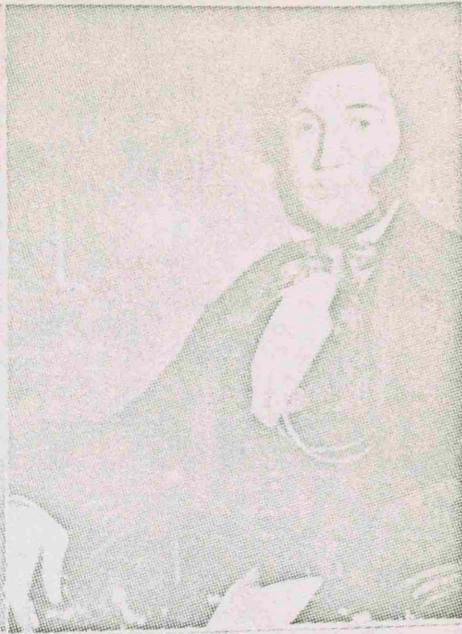
WILFRED BARBROOKE  
GRUBB - 3 E 4  
1865 - 1930  
"THE LIVINGSTONE  
OF SOUTH AMERICA."



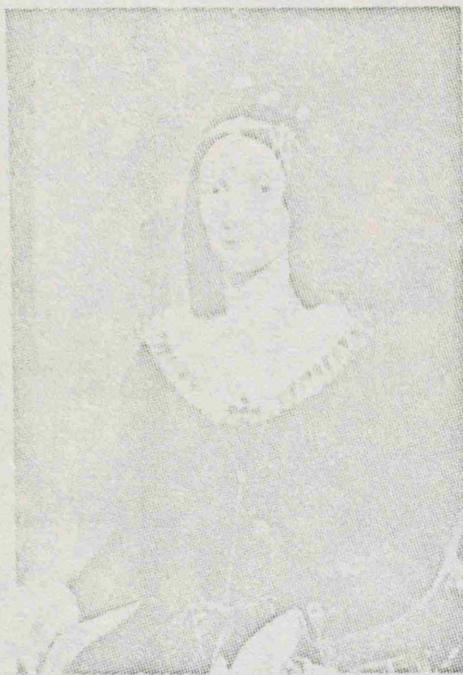
WILLIAM GRUBB  
1C. 1812 - 1889



ROBERT GRUBB  
1D. 1814 - 1890



JOHN GRUBB  
1E. 1816 - 1847



MRS. JOHN GRUBB  
WIFE OF 1E



WALTER GRUBB  
1F. 1819 - 1885



JESSIE GRUBB  
1I. 1826 - 1880



LAVINIA GRUBB  
DONALDSON  
1K. 1830 - 1914



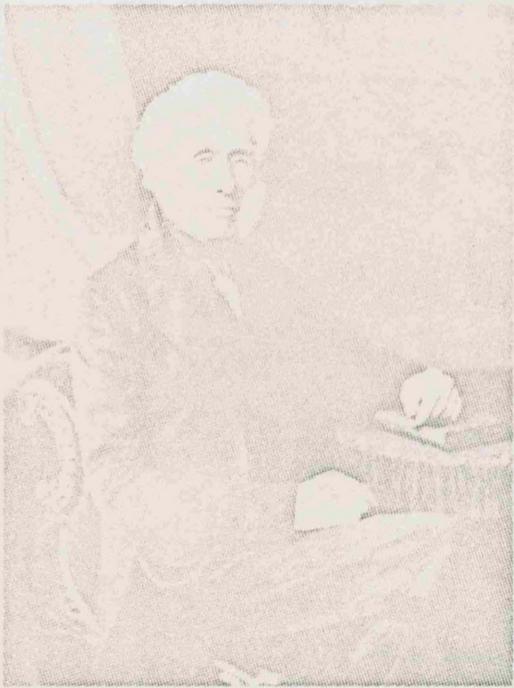
"BRAE BURN"  
LOTS 30-31, ETOBICOKE  
BUILT 1852. *Make 4 1/4 wide*



#6 ISABELLA GRUBB WATSON  
LATER WALKINSHAW  
BORN "THE INCH" 1797, DIED 1856.  
*See MARRIAGE CONTRACT*



"THE INCH", NETHER LIBERTON  
HOME OF WILLIAM GRUBB & ELIZABETHS. BRODIE  
& BIRTHPLACE OF THEIR CHILDREN #1-8. NOW SCHOOL.



WILLIAM WALKINSHAW  
HUSBAND OF ABOVE.  
DIED 1891, AGED 98



6 GRAY ST., EDINBURGH  
RESIDENCE OF #1, JOHN GRUBB & JANET BAIN, 1811-1826.



NEWINGTON ST. LEONARD'S  
CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, THE FAMILY CHURCH

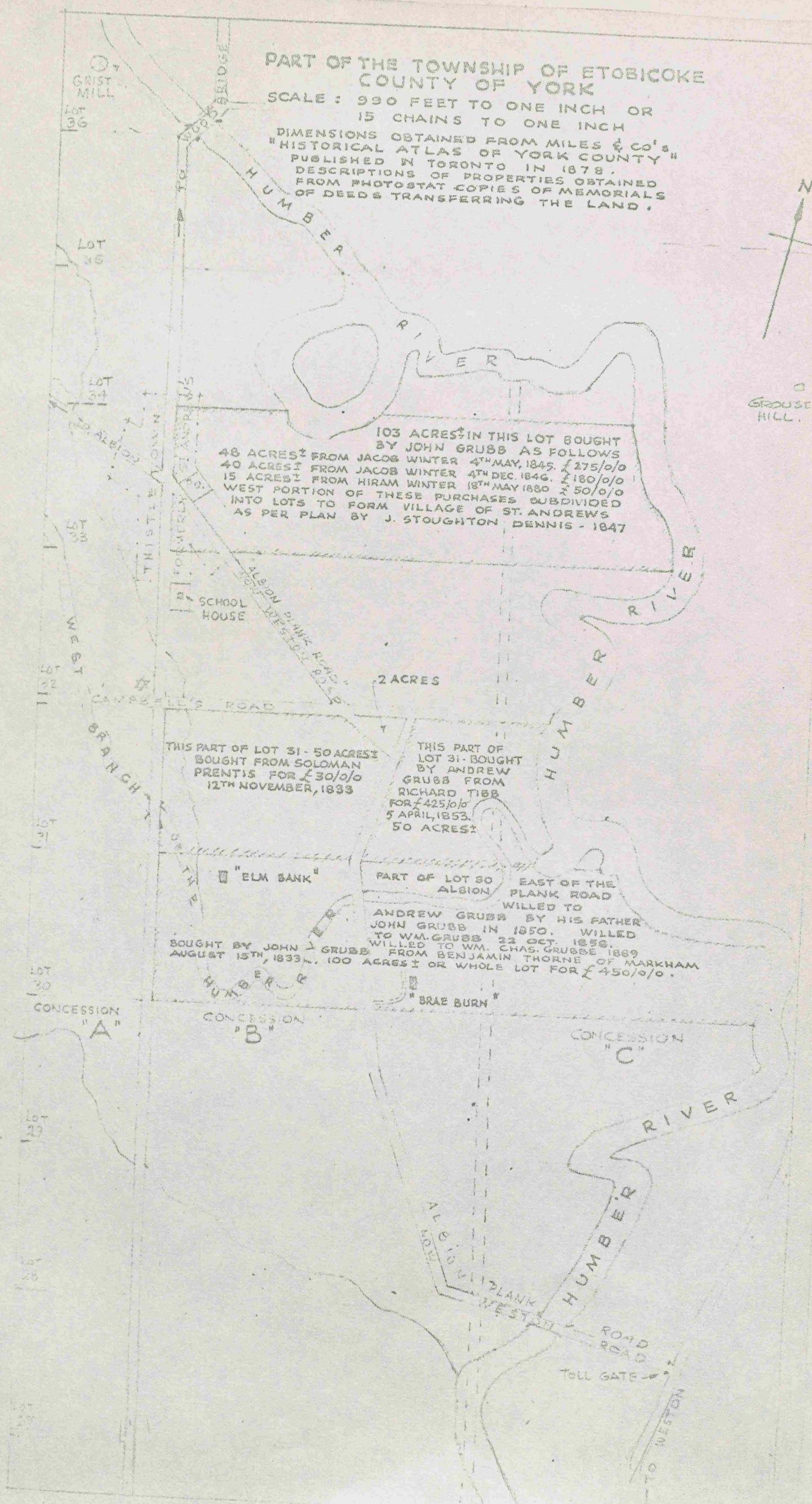


N. E. CORNER, CLERK & MONTAGUE STS.,  
200 FLATS BUILT BY JOHN GRUBB, 1820 ~ 1830.

PART OF THE TOWNSHIP OF ETOBICOKE  
COUNTY OF YORK

SCALE: 990 FEET TO ONE INCH OR  
15 CHAINS TO ONE INCH

DIMENSIONS OBTAINED FROM MILES & CO'S  
"HISTORICAL ATLAS OF YORK COUNTY"  
PUBLISHED IN TORONTO IN 1878.  
DESCRIPTIONS OF PROPERTIES OBTAINED  
FROM PHOTOSTAT COPIES OF MEMORIALS  
OF DEEDS TRANSFERRING THE LAND.



103 ACRES IN THIS LOT BOUGHT  
BY JOHN GRUBB AS FOLLOWS  
48 ACRES FROM JACOB WINTER 4<sup>TH</sup> MAY, 1845. £275/0/0  
40 ACRES FROM JACOB WINTER 4<sup>TH</sup> DEC. 1846. £180/0/0  
15 ACRES FROM HIRAM WINTER 18<sup>TH</sup> MAY 1880 £50/0/0  
WEST PORTION OF THESE PURCHASES SUBDIVIDED  
INTO LOTS TO FORM VILLAGE OF ST. ANDREWS  
AS PER PLAN BY J. STOUGHTON DENNIS - 1847

THIS PART OF LOT 31 - 50 ACRES  
BOUGHT FROM SOLOMAN  
PRENTIS FOR £30/0/0  
12<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER, 1833

THIS PART OF  
LOT 31 - BOUGHT  
BY ANDREW  
GRUBB FROM  
RICHARD TIBB  
FOR £425/0/0  
5<sup>TH</sup> APRIL, 1853.  
50 ACRES

PART OF LOT 30 EAST OF THE  
ALBION PLANK ROAD  
WILLED TO  
ANDREW GRUBB BY HIS FATHER  
JOHN GRUBB IN 1850. WILLED  
TO WM. GRUBB 22 OCT. 1856.  
WILLED TO WM. CHAS. GRUBB 1889  
BOUGHT BY JOHN J. GRUBB FROM BENJAMIN THORNE OF MARKHAM  
AUGUST 15<sup>TH</sup>, 1833. 100 ACRES OR WHOLE LOT FOR £450/0/0.

GRIST MILL

GOOSE HILL.

LOT 36

LOT 35

LOT 34

LOT 33

LOT 32

LOT 31

LOT 30

LOT 29

LOT 28

LOT 27

CONCESSION "A"

CONCESSION "B"

CONCESSION "C"

"ELM BANK"

"BRAE BURN"

THISTLE TOWN

WEST BRANCH

CAMPBELL'S ROAD

SCHOOL HOUSE

ALBION PLANK ROAD

ALBION PLANK ROAD WEST

ROAD ROAD

TOLL GATE

TO WESTON

W H O A R E Y O U ?

A G R U B B ?

The romance of your name, by Ruby Haskins <sup>Ellis</sup> Elliott.

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Here follows the coat of arms which is identical with ours but the crest is a hand and arm held aloft holding a rose.

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There are Grubbs of Austrian descent who have played their part in the history of their country and others since the eleventh century, but the American Grubbs came from Danish Stock.

The Grubb family of England was living there in the Counties of Kent, Cornwall and Hertfordshire as early as the thirteenth century. In 1571 Henry Grubb was a member of Parliament. His grandson Thomas, was born in Wiltshire, England, and graduated from Oxford University, took Holy Orders and became the Rector of Canfield, in Bedfordshire. John Grubb his son, was a Royalist and a strong supporter of the Church of England. He married Helen Vivian and settled in Cornwall.

John Grubb Jr. was the first of the Grubbs to come to America. In 1677 he obtained a grant of land on the Delaware River, near Chester, Pa. He was prominent in civil life of his community serving as Justice of Peace of New Castle County and a member of the Colonial Assembly.

Charity Grubb, daughter of the emigrant John, married Henry Beeson, whose family came from Lancashire, England, and settled in New Castle County. Henry Beeson played an important part as one of the founders of Uniontown, Pa. It was then called Beesontown. Davis Hanson Grubb, manufacturer of California is a descendant of John Grubb.

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Arthur George Grubbe  
Rep. of  
Compliments of D. P. Grubbe

HISTORY OF THE FAMILY OF  
GRUBB(E)  
OF EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND AND CANADA.

The following pages are an attempt to record the Genealogy of the Grubb(e) Family, and the principal events and traditions of the life of John Grubb, his brothers and sisters and their descendents, also copies of letters from the John Grubb Letter Book written by him and his two sons William and Robert, together with financial transactions in relation to his Edinburgh properties and his Canadian affairs.

I wish to express my deep appreciation of the very valuable assistance given me by Wilfrid Barbrooke-Grubb of 67 Great King St. Edinburgh whose patient and methodical research confirmed or rather discovered the fact that William Grubb of "The Inch" an Estate near New Liberton near Edinburgh was the father of John Grubb who founded the Canadian Branch and Andrew Grubb who remained in Edinburgh and carried on the Scottish connection.

Also grateful thanks are due to Miss Helen Janet Grubbe of Weston Ont. whose memory of names and dates has provided me with most of the information and traditions of the Canadian and American branches of the family.

19574  
T. P. Grubbe,  
21 Delisle Ave.,  
Toronto, Canada.

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"Disinterested intellectual curiosity is the lifeblood of real civilization. Social history provides one of the best forms. At bottom, I think, the appeal of history is imaginative. Our imagination craves to behold our ancestors as they really ~~are~~ were, going about their daily business and daily pleasure."

(English Social History by G. M. Trevelyan, O. M. )

Intro page

History of the family of  
GRUBB OF EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.

WILLIAM, Farmer of "The Inch" Nether Liberton, a suburb of Edinburgh  
Born Died between 1826-1832.  
Married Elizabeth Brodie about 1782 daughter of George  
Brodie and Elizabeth Stewart, born in Newton Parish 1768?

Children.

1. JOHN, Born 1783 at "The Inch" Died June 27th. 1850 aged 67  
buried St. Phillips Ch. Cem. Weston, Canada. Baptised  
Liberton Ch. Married Janet Bain daughter of William  
Bain, of Nether Liberton, Miller, later of Gibbet Toll  
Edinburgh, on the 17th. Nov 1806. She was the sister  
of Nicholson Bain Librarian of Edinburgh University  
1811 to 1840. She was born 1787 and died Aug. 1st 1862  
buried in St. Phillips Cem. Weston aged 75.  
Edinburgh Directory records John as residing at Grange  
Toll in 1811. 6 Gray St. 1819 to 1824. 54 Clerk St.  
1824 to 1833. He sailed for Canada 24th April 1833,  
Ship "European" Scott, Master. Arrived Quebec 21st  
July. Voyage 88 days. Located 12 miles from York  
Toronto. at "Elm Bank Etobicoke. See Map.
2. WILLIAM CHARLES, Born Feb 1790 at "The Inch" Died at Col-  
chester, Can Apr. 11th 1878 aged 88yrs 2mos. Married  
Catherine Clapperton, daughter of James Clapperton  
Corn Merchant, 12 St. Patrick Sq. Edinburgh 20/2/1815  
Edinburgh Directory, 1824-6 Builder 54 Clerk St.  
do 1827-32 do 39 Montague Pl.  
In 1832 sailed for Canada with his Nephew William 10  
and his son John. Were shipwrecked on New Brunswick  
Coast and in the open for 6 weeks. They spied out the  
land and the rest of the family followed them in 1833.  
Legend says he was at Waterloo. Lived at Poughkeepsie.  
*and Colchester.*
3. ANDREW. Born Died 1842? Edinburgh. Married Ann  
Duncan Garvie of Plenloth, Stow who died 1846 aged 55  
Buried at Preston St. Cem. Edinburgh. These are the  
ancestors of the Barbrooke-Grubbs of Edinburgh. Andrew  
was Head Gardener for the Duke of Devonshires' Estate  
in Derbyshire, and predecessor of the famous Paxton  
designer of the crystal Palace London 1819-1825 ?
4. ELIZABETH. (Aunt Betsy) Born June 6th 1786, Died May 8th 1877  
aged 91 or 92? Single, Lived with her niece Mrs. (Col.)  
Brush dau of Wm. Chas. (2) at Colchester Essex Co.
5. Walter. Born at "The Inch" 29th. Mar. 1794 Died 1811  
aged 17yrs. (Liberton Church)
6. ISABELLA Born 26th July 1797 at "The Inch" Married Wm. Watson  
Builder, New Town, Edinburgh 26th. Sept 1826, See  
marriage contract. Wm. Watson died ? No children.  
2nd Marriage 29th. June 1832 to Wm. Walkinshaw. Died  
24th. May 1856 aged 59. Records say 54. No children  
buried Grange Cemetery, Edinburgh. Walkinshaw died 15th  
Apr 1891 aged 98. Resided at 3 Lord Russell Pl.
7. HELEN Born Dec. 18th 1800. Baptised before Congregation  
Liberton Ch. Came to Canada 1833. Married Wm. Strouts  
2nd wife. Died Dec 10th 1867 aged 67. Bur. at Colchesr.
8. SUSAN. No church records. On page 135 of letter book, John  
Grubb writes to Cormack in Edinburgh to ask his Br.  
Andrew (3) to write him about his sister Mrs. Robertson  
Wilfrid finds a record of burial in Grange Cemetery  
June 12th 1847, "Susan Grubb relict of John Robertson  
aged 65. 55 e. Causeway. "Decay of the Stomach".  
John Robertson Esq. Music Seller and Councillor  
of City died 17/11/1842 buried at Calton Cem.

History of the family of  
GRUBB of EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.

SECOND GENERATION.

1. JOHN son of William Grubb and Elizabeth Brodie. Married  
JANET BAIN 17th. Nov. 1806.

CHILDREN

- 1A ( <sup>t</sup>  
(GEORGE. Born 1807 at Nether Liberton, Died 31st. Dec 1807 Infant  
(WILLIAM Born 26th Apr 1808 Died 10 Aug 1809 Infant.
- 1B JAMES ANN ( JAMIMA) Born 16/9/1809 Died 10/10/1847 aged 38.  
Witness at Baptism, Elizabeth Grubb, Mother. Married Dr. Hawkins  
Naval Surgeon, Lived at Colchester, Buried Christ Ch Cem.  
Born at Bridgeend Farm and baptised at Kirk at Liberton.  
Her Father was described as Taxman at Craigmillar Quarry.
- 1C WILLIAM. Born 27th/6/1812 Died at Elm Bank, Etobicoke 3/12/1889  
1st. wife died at child birth. 2nd. wife Mary Hethrington  
who died at Elm Bank 8/7/1883. Buried St. Phillips Cem. Weston
- 1D ROBERT, Born Edinburgh 7/3/1814 Died Elm Bank, Etobicoke 1890  
Single. Remained in Edinburgh after family left in 1833.  
No apparent occupation. Had long white hair and beard. Wore  
a silk hat all the time. Is reported to have cut quite  
a swath in Edinburgh.
- 1E JOHN. Born Edinburgh 4/6/1816 Died New Orleans about 1847  
Married, No Children. Both self and wife died of Yellow Fever. <sup>CYPRUSS GRUBB  
FIREMENS CEM  
Nov. 6. 1848  
aged 33</sup>  
His Father and Brother William went to N. O. to settle the  
estate. Nothing but Gold Watch, Table Silver, Portraits  
were allowed to be brought back. Helen has 4 table spoons  
one soup spoon and the portraits. Arthur (1C12A) has Gold  
Watch inscribed " Presented to John Grubb by a few of his  
fellowcountrymen as a token of their esteem and regard"  
St. Louis, Mo. U.S.A. May 20 th 1845.
- 1F. WALTER, Born Edinburgh 21/1/1819 Died 16/3/1885 aged 66 at  
Colchester. Married Nancy McCormick of Essex Co. Letter  
to William Jan. 9th 1850 complaining of Poor crops, bad  
health debts etc. Wm. sent him £25. Lived on lots 58&59 1st co  
Col.
- 1G. ISABELLA, Born 28/12/1821 at 54 Clerk St. Edinburgh. Died  
at Weston, Ont 22/7/1847 aged 24. (Dates on tombstones, not always  
accurate. Birth dates in Edinburgh are correct.) Married  
John Donaldson, Lawyer and Real Estate Operator of Toronto  
and Weston. Two children.
- 1H. ANDREW, Born Edinburgh 1/2/1824. Died Brae Burn, Etobicoke  
11/2/1859 aged 34. Buried St. Phillips Cem. Built the stone  
house "Brae Burn" in which the 4th generation was born. 1852.
- 1I. JESSIE. or JANET Born 14/3/1826 at Edin. Died 20/5/1880  
aged 54 at Elm Bank. Buried St. Phillips Cem. Single.  
William C. (1C1) lived with her till his marriage.
- 1J. ELIZABETH or ELIZA Born Edin 24/3/1828. Married M. H.  
Whitrock. Lived for a time at "Brae Burn" and Weston. In 1861  
they were living at Morpeth on Lake Erie near Ridgetown.  
No record of death.
- 1K. LAVINIA Born Edin 16/3/1830 Married John Donaldson (2nd Wife)  
Died Feb 10 1914 buried Evergreen Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
aged 84. John Donaldson died 1890 aged 90. He came of  
a prominent Irish family.

History of the family of  
GRUBB OF EDINBURGH? SCOTLAND AND CANADA.

THIRD GENERATION.

1C. WILLIAM GRUBB, 1st wife died at childbirth.

CHILDREN FOURTH GENERATION?

1C1 WILLIAM CHARLES, Born 16/10/1846. Died 3/7/1934 aged 88.  
Married Charlotte Lucinda Cornwall 17/11/1875 Daughter of  
Charles Cornwall U. E. L. of Colchester, Essex Co.  
Born 10/9/1854 Died 9/6/1934, Resided at "Brae Burn" Etobicoke

CHILDREN, Fifth Generation.

1C11 HELEN JANET Born "Brae Burn" 27/8/1876. Single. Resides Weston.  
*Died 30 Sept 1963*  
1C12 GEORGE RICHARDSON Born "Brae Burn" 15/1/1878 Died 2/12/1944 ae 66  
1C13. CHARLES CORNWALL. Born Brae Burn 6/3/1879 Died 17/3/1939 A60  
1C14 WILLIAM ROAF, Born Brae Burn 30/12/1880 Died 30/10/1955 ae 75  
at Victoria B. C. Married Eleanor G. Paget 25/10-1911 No ch'n.  
1C15 TALBOT PAGE Born 3/12/1882 Brae Burn. *Died 31/5/65* Age 82.

FIFTH GENERATION

1C12 GEORGE RICHARDSON GRUBBE Married Gertrude Shaw 25/6/1913. D 22/12  
CHILDREN (married Florence E Dixon (2nd. Wife) 6/34 1919

1C12A ARTHUR GEORGE Born 3/6/1914 Married Lenore McFadden 4/9/1943

CHILDREN SEVENTH GENERATION

1C12A1 JANET Born 1/5/1945. 1C12A2 JUDITH Born 26/10/ 1946.

1C12A3 Nancy Born 15/1/1949.

1C12B WILLIAM CHARLES Born "Grouse Hill" 12/9/1915. Married Ruth  
Keffer 8/6/1946 No Children. By adoption Brian Charles  
Born 3/3/53. & Ellen Jean Born 2/10/1955.

1C12C WALTER FRANKLIN Born "Grouse Hill" 19/2/1917. Married  
Mary Eleanor Henry 14/9/1946.

CHILDREN SEVENTH GENERATION.

1C12C1 Bruce Born ~~4-17~~ 9/10/1947.

1C12C2 PHILLIP Born 17/7/1950.

1C12C3 MARY ELIZABETH. 1/5/1955.

Died 1/20

1C12D BRUCE SHAW Born 28/5/1918 D. 4/1928. 1C12E Helen Bn 21/12 20

1C13 CHARLES CORNWALL GRUBBE Married Amy Evelyn Balfour 14/2/1920

CHILDREN Sixth Generation

1C13A EVELYN born 9/2/1925 married J. Bernard Allister Mickie  
3/3/52. CHILDREN Seventh Generation Charlotte Christine  
Born 30/1/1956 #1C13A1.

1C15 TALBOT PAGE GRUBBE Married Mabel Ewart Steele 7/6/1911.

CHILDREN SIXTH GENERATION

1C15A DAVID CORNWALL Born 1/10/1912. Single.

1C15B Catherine Seaton Grubbe Born 28/12/1914 M. Guy David  
Ouchterlony 24/6/1939.

Child n Seventh Generation

1C15B1 David Powell Born 21/2/1941

1C15B2 JANE BLAIR Born 1/5/1943

1C15B3 THOMAS WILLIAM Born 18/12/1946.

1C15C1 JANET EWART Born 16/12/1918 Married Dr. J.D.L. Fitzgerald  
12/4/1947

CHILDREN SEVENTH GENERATION

1C15C1 SHELAGH (SHEILA) LEONARD Born 19/12 1948

1C15C2 JAMES TALBOT Born 16/9/1950

1C15C3 MICHAEL EWART Born 28/3/1952.

HISTORY OF THE FAMILY OF  
GRUBB OF EDINBURGH AND COLCHESTER.

THIRD GENERATION.

- 1B. JAMES ANN (JAMIMA) Born 16/9/1809 Died 10/10/1847.  
Married Dr. Thomas Hawkins, Naval Surgeon, Lived in Colchester.  
CHILDREN FOURTH GENERATION. Lot 52 1st Con.
- 1B1 ALICE? Born 1845 Died 27/7/1882 aged 37.
- 1B2 JESSIE Married Cockburn and lived in St. Louis, U.S.A.  
Had two children Harold and Jessie. Latter visited Brae Burn  
about 1900. She married Ed. Hope an engineer in Western Sts.
- 1B3 THOMAS. No information.

THIRD GENERATION

- 1F WALTER, Born 21/1/1819 Died 16/3/1885. aged 66.  
Lived on Lots 58 & 59 1st. Con. Colchester.  
Married Nancy McCormick of Pelee Island, Canada.  
Lived on Lots 58 & 59 1st. Con. Colchester.

CHILDREN FOURTH GENERATION

- 1F1 WILLIAM of Point Pelee. No record of Marriage. His son James <sup>aged</sup> 1962  
who resides on Point Pelee, Lake Erie told Helen and me in  
1952 that his father had a fishing business to which he had  
fallen heir. He has a daughter living on the Point. He showed  
us a gold watch which had been presented to his father by the  
President of the U.S.A. in 1860 for having saved the lives of  
some American Citizens in a storm on Lake Erie.  
Other sons were William and George. No record.
- 1F2 MARY married Alec Buchanan, Colchester.  
CHILDREN
- 1F21 LULU Now Mrs. Tenant in B.C. ROY In Harrow Ont. Mono Now  
Mrs. Wilson in B. C.

- 1F3. SUSAN Single. Lived in Windsor. Ont with Elizabeth, daughter  
of Edward, below.
- 1F4 EDWARD Farmer of Colchester  
CHILDREN FIFTH GENERATION.
- 1F41 WALTER in Windsor
- 1F42 PAULINE. Lived in Windsor (
- 1F44 ELIZABETH do ( Now in California.
- 1F43 Edward. Lived in Essex Co. Later Detroit

- 1F5 LAVINIA Married Walter (203) 2nd Cousin, who was the son of  
John Grubb of Poughkeepsie (203)

CHILDREN FIFTH GENERATION.

- 1F51. DOUGLAS. A Y. M. C. A. Secretary in Detroit. Single.  
Noted photographer of wild flowers in color.
- 1F52 GLADYS. A Sister in St. Josephs Academy in Amhurstburg, Ont.  
Known as Sister M. Dionysius. She visited Toronto in  
December 1955 and had lunch with Helen and T. P. G.

History of the family of  
GRUBB OF EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND AND CANADA.

THIRD GENERATION

1G. ISABELLA GRUBB Married John Donaldson, 1st wife.

CHILDREN FOURTH GENERATION.

1G1 EMILY, Single. Lived a good deal at Weston and was back and forth to Elm Bank.  
1G2 WILLIAM CROSSLEY, Single. Born 1844 Died 1855.

THIRD GENERATION.

1K LAVINIA GRUBB Married John Donaldson 2nd. Wife.

CHILDREN FOURTH GENERATION.

1K1 GERAID. Born at Weston, Lived and died in New York about 1948. Some years ago he brought two sons to Toronto to compete in a Tennis Tournament. He was a wholesale silk merchant.

CHILDREN FIFTH GENERATION.

1K11. CECIL. Resides in New York.  
1K12 JOEL. do  
1K13 ~~GE/IR~~ GERAID do  
1K14 RUTH do

1K2. WILLIAM AUGUSTUS. (GETTY) Resides in the U. S. A. Gerald told me some years ago that his Mother had given the portraits of John Grubb and Janet Bain Grubb to Getty and that he had no idea where they were. No record of marriage of children.

1K3 JOHN. No record of marriage. M

CHILDREN FIFTH GENERATION

1K31. PEARL. No record. M 1904. MRS CHAS EGAN. ALSO CALLED NORMA. 3638 CARTIER ST. VANCOUVER.  
1K32. RUBY. Married Mr. O'Neill. Resided in Winnipeg. M  
1K33. GEORGINA Married Clarence Lugsdin of Toronto. Live at 110 Chudleigh Bvd. 1918. moved to Suite 102, Ebbewood Apts., 14 CHATSWORTH DRIVE, TORONTO, 12.

1K4. CROSSLEY. Lived in the U. S. A. No record of marriage.

History of the family of  
GRUBB OF EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND. and POUGHKEEPSIE.

SECOND GENERATION.

2. WILLIAM CHARLES, son of WILLIAM Grubb and Elizabeth Brodie.  
Married Catherine Clapperton 20/2/1815 in Edinburgh.

CHILDREN THIRD GENERATION

- 2A WILLIAM? Born 17/1/1816 Died 6/11/1818 aged 2 yrs. 11 mos.  
2B. JAMES. Born 20/9/1817. Died Liberton 12/11/1818 aged 1 yr.  
2C. JOHN Born 15/7/1819 at Edinburgh. Died Poughkeepsie U.S.A.  
15/3/1890. aged 71 $\frac{1}{2}$  Married Sara Worrell. Came to Canada  
with his father and his cousin William (1C). Wrecked on  
New B. Coast. Went to Poughkeepsie with family in 1837. Worked  
in a bookstore till 1858. Banker till 1888. After having been  
wrecked he said he never had any desire to cross the sea  
to Scotland again. REBEL?  
2D ANN TURNBULL. Born 1/4/1824 at 5 Montague St. Edinburgh. Died  
3/12/1892. Baptised by the Rev. John Turnbull of Tingwall  
in Zetland, Orkney. Married Col. John Brush of Colchester, Ont.  
Buried in Christ Church Cemetery, Colchester. No children.  
2E. JAMES(2nd) Born 8/12/1826 at Liberton, Died?  
2F. WILLIAM CHARLES, Born 1/3/1829 at 39 Montague St. Edin.  
Died 23/12/1844 aged 15 years. accidentally killed by horse  
Buried in Christ Ch. Cemetery, Colchester.  
2G. GEORGE Born 1/8/1831 at Edinburgh. Died ?

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THIRD GENERATION

- 2C. JOHN married Sara Worrell.

CHILDREN

- 2C1. JOHN Born at Poughkeepsie, no date.  
Children  
JOHN BRUSH? lived in the U.S. A. His children also live there.  
2C2 WILLIAM CHARLES. Born in Pough'ie. Church of England Cleggyman.  
Contemporary of William Charles (1C1)  
Children, Charles, Winifred, Willie, and Walter. Reside in U.S.A.  
2C3. WALTER. Married Lavinia Grubb (1F5) cousin.  
Children  
DOUGLAS, Y.M.C.A. Secretary in Detroit Mich. An expert in  
color photography of wild flowers.  
GLADYS. A Sister in a seminary (St. Josephs) in Amhurstberg *Amhurstberg* Ont.  
known as Sister M. Dionysius.  
2C4 ROBERT. Single.  
2C5 MARY Do  
2C6 ANN TURNBULL, Named after Aunt (2D) Married Alec. Rowe who  
died early. No descendents. Lived in Poughkeepsie, Schoolteacher  
Visited Brae Burn frequently.  
2C7 SARA Married George Briggs of Poughkeepsie. No children.  
Helen visited them frequently.

History of the family of  
GRUBB OF EDINBURGH. SCOTLAND.

SECOND GENERATION.

3. ANDREW. Son of William Grubb and Elizabeth Brodie.  
Born            Died 1842? Married Ann Garvie of Plenloth, Stow.  
He was for a time Head Gardener on the Duke of Devonshires  
Estate "Chatsworth" in Derbyshire. See page 139 of Letter Book.

CHILDREN. THIRD GENERATION.

- 3A ELIZABETH m John Dryburgh Bennett. Died in Edinburgh May 1845  
aged 27. buried in Preston St. Cemetery.
- 3B. WALTER WILLIAM. Born Oct. 7th. 1819 at Chatsworth, No further  
record.
- 3C ANDREW. Born Apr 12th 1821 at Chatsworth. Died EDINBURGH  
Dec 1st. 1850. A clerk. Seems to have been living at 43  
Lothian St. in 1844.
- 3D. ISABELLA. Born Aug 1st. 1822 at Chatsworth. Died 10/9/1897  
at 21 Ploverlands Terr. Edinburgh. Lived from 1872 to 1892  
with her two sisters and their Uncle William Walkinshaw  
at 3 Lord Russel Pl. My Grandfather (100 William Grubb of  
Elm Bank, Canada visited her and writes to her as "My dear Isa"  
referring to her and her sister Ann as the "Edinburgh Cousins"  
Buried in Grange Cemetery.
- 3E. JOHN BARBROCKE. Born 12/6/1824 at Chatsworth during night  
when the Bar Brooke was in flood. Died 12/11/1893 buried  
at Liberton. He was a chemist (Originally with Duncan and  
Flockhart.) Married ARMA Mary Lang 20/3/1854. She was  
the daughter of Col. Lang of Bluehayes Ho. near Exeter.  
Devonshire. She was born at Bruges, Belgium. Her mothers  
name was Bamford.  
(Note. I met her first in 1906 at 43 Comiston Drive Edinburgh.  
We corresponded regularly for ten years. My last letter  
advising her of my possible arrival in Britain in July 1916  
did not reach her before her death. I have many pleasant  
memories of her letters. She and her son Alfred accepted  
me as a relative after a reasonable amount of Scottish  
reserve. My recognition of William Walkinshaws photograph  
started it all as a copy of the same photograph is in our  
ancestral album.) T. P. G.
- 3F. ANN. Born Montague St. 27th June 1826. Died Lasswade 1891  
aged 85. Referred to by the forth generation as the  
"ANTIQUER". Unmarried.
- 3G. JANE (JEANNIE) Born 1830 died 27th. Jan. 1875. aged 45. buried  
in Grange Cemetery. Unmarried.

Note. There was very probably at least one other brother  
No record.

1871 Cousins Ann & Amelia gave William 10  
a bible in Edinburgh - Helen has Bible

History of the family of  
GRUBB OF EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.

THIRD GENERATION

3A. ELIZABETH. Married John Bennett.  
CHILDREN. FOURTH GENERATION

ELIZABETH ANN. Lived at Levanhall, Musselburgh. Died in  
3A1. Edinburgh, unmarried May 1921, buried Morningside Cemetery.

3A2. LINDSAY m John Masterton of Detroit, U. S. A. Died 5/3/1928.  
buried in Morningside Cemetery. No children.

3A3. JAMES. Married in U.S.A.. Had 3 children. 3A31. RUTH.  
m Leonard. Lives at Lake Orion, Michigan. Has 13 children.

THIRD GENERATION.

3E. JOHN BARBROCKE son of Andrew (3) born June 12th. 1824  
died 1893. married ANNA MARY LANG 1854.

3E1. HARRIET BANFORD b. 9/6/1854 d. 8/6/1922 unmarried.  
Lived in Edinburgh. Died at Lasswade. Buried at Liberton.

3E2. ALFRED ANDREW BARBROCKE. b 26/4/1856 D 28/12/1928  
m Ethel Byatt 1915. She had been a Missionary Nurse in  
the Gran Chaco during the time Wilfrid Barbrocke had  
been in charge of the mission there. (1906 to 1923.  
Alfred was Registrar at the G. P. O. Edinburgh. Buried  
at Liberton.

3E3. JOHN BARBROCKE b. 1859 d. Sept 1915 traveller for a stationers  
firm. Married Emily Wilson. Four children. Lived in  
New Zealand.

3E4. WILFRID BARBROCKE, b 11/8/1865 d 25/5/1930.  
m Mary Ann Varder Bridges, daughter of Rev. Mr. Thomas  
Bridges. Missionary at Keppel Island, near Cape Horn.  
She was born 5/12/1870 Died 9/1/1922. He was known as the  
"Livingstone of South America" for his work as Missionary  
and explorer in the Gran Chaco of Paraguay 1886 - 1923.  
We missed seeing him in 1930 as he had died 5 weeks before  
we landed in Scotland. Buried at Liberton.

3E5. ANNA BLACKBURN. b 17/12/1888 d. Oct. 1948. Single. Lived  
with Alfred in Edinburgh. Nicknamed "Wee Ann" Buried  
at Liberton.

History of the family of  
GRUBB OF EDINBURGH SCOTLAND.

FOURTH GENERATION.

ANDREW

3E2. ALFRED BARBROOKE, Married Ethel Byatt.

CHILDREN FIFTH GENERATION.

3E21. WILFRID BARBROOKE, born 1/11/1915 single. Teacher.

Lives with Mother at 87 Great King St. Edinburgh.

*Married Margaret Isabel Mason (born 1923) on April 2nd, 1960 at chapel in St. Cathberts, Edinburgh.*

3E22. DEREK BARBROOKE. Born 2/4/1918 married Joan Hartridge of 29 Lauriston  
Sittingbourne, Kent, England. Television Engineer. Lives *Lives at*  
at 47 Carlton Ave, w, North Wembley, London. *Lauriston*  
*Gardens,*  
*Edinburgh &*  
*Mother lives*  
*with them.*

CHILDREN SIXTH GENERATION

3E22A ANDREW, Born 18/9/47.

3E22B GILLIAN MARY Born 13/3/1951.

FOURTH GENERATION

3E3. JOHN BARBROOKE Married Emily Wilson. Live in Christchurch N.Z.

CHILDREN FIFTH GENERATION.

3E31. ANNE BLACKBURN Born 3/3/1894.

3E32. Joan Barbroke. Born 22/2/1895.

3E33. EMILY MARY. Born June 26 1897.

3E34. ELEANOR BAMFORD. Born May 27 1899.

FOURTH GENERATION.

3E4. WILFRID BARBROOKE m Mary Bridges.

CHILDREN FIFTH GENERATION.

3E41 ETHEL MARY (MOLLY) Born 1909 at Lasswade. *Died 12/5/59*

3E42 BERTHA (BETTY) Born 1904 at Lasswade. *DIED IN LATE SUMMER OF 1965.*

Live at Springbank Lodge, Lasswade, Midlothian, Scotland.

NARRATIVE OF THE GRUBB(E) FAMILY OF  
SCOTLAND AND CANADA.

by  
Talbot Page Grubbe

My personal recollections and those of my sister Helen of items of history handed down from our Father and Mother, together with information obtained from books, photographs, letters and documents have provided the foundation of this narrative.

When I went to England in 1906 to row with the Argonaut Rowing Club at Henley I had only the general information that our ancestors had come from Edinburgh and particularly that a picture in our family album of a venerable old gentleman, was a Mr. Walkinshaw. I was not aware that he was a connection.

After the rowing was over and I finally got to Edinburgh I had only two days to trace the family left behind when our branch left for Canada 83 years previously.

I first of all looked for the name in the City Directory and found several. One on Glengyle Terrace; I called there and met a lady and gentleman but was not able to establish any connection. I have just learned this year, 1956, that the gentleman's name was Andrew Ewart Grubbe, presumably a descendent of John Stewart Grubb, a music seller who resided there from 1845 to 1871 and who had a shop at 39 Princes St. and was one of the beneficiaries of the will of William Grubb of Eldin, Lasswade. (Wilfrid has not been able to trace any relationship between our families although I am satisfied one exists). John Stewart Grubb was the son of Thomas Grubb and Janet Brown, born 12th. June 1788.

My next call was at 43 Comiston Drive and owing to my being unfamiliar with local customs, I got into an amusing predicament. Along the street front there was a stone wall about 3' high with an iron gate. I tried to open the gate by pulling and turning the handle but could not. (It appears that owing to the great number of beggars in the country it was dangerous to allow them to get too close to the front door.) So being long of leg I stepped over, it being about 2' high. As I did so the front door opened and so did the gate at the same time. I extricated myself without too much loss of dignity and went forward to be greeted by Mrs. John Barbroke-Grubb nee Anna Mary Lang who was the widow of the eldest son of my Great-Grandfather's brother. The family then consisted of her son Alfred and a daughter Ann.

While none of us had very much information about our respective families we fortunately got interested in their family album and I came across the picture of Mr. Walkinshaw. This gave us some assurance that the families had mutual friends although it was not until 1952 that I learned that he had married my Great Grandfather's sister, Isabella #6, who had been previously married to Wm. Watson and whose marriage contract was among the family papers.

My next visit was in 1916 but owing to the war nothing was done to clarify the relationship. Anna Mary Lang <sup>Grubb</sup> died shortly before my arrival in England in July with the 134th. Battalion.

My next visit was in 1930 with my wife and three children. We arrived on the first week in July to learn that Wilfrid Barbroke-Grubb, (3E4) the missionary to the Chaco in South America had died on May 25th, 1930.

My next visit was in 1936 and I was able to get some light on the family history but nothing accurate. For a time it appeared that Thomas Grubb had been our ancestor as his children's names corresponded to those of my Great-grandfather and his brothers and sisters. (It seems to have been the custom among Scots people to stick to the same names through all branches of the family.)

We did however find the records of the birth of my great grandfather's children in St. Cuthbert's Church now in Register House and the family activities at Clerk St and Montague Street. It seemed for a time that Thomas Grubb was our ancestor as he had a son John born on May 10th 1784. I was not satisfied however.

In 1952 we again took up the search and then Wilfrid Barbrooke-Grubb came into the picture and through his researches he discovered that my greatgrandfather's father William had (1782) married Elizabeth Brodie about 1782. He was the farmer of "The Inch" the home farm at Nether Liberton which was part of the Gilmour Estate near Craig Millar Castle. Their children were baptised in Liberton Church (Ch. of Scotland) and the dates correspond fairly accurately with those engraved on their tombstones in St. Phillip's Churchyard, Weston, and in Christ Ch. Cemetery, Colchester, Can. This research was done with considerable difficulty as (found) Wilfrid that some of the most important records of the Liberton Church could not be found. However with the aid of the early City Directories and further information supplied by our records here, namely: Isabella's marriage contract with William Watson in 1826, John Grubb's snuff box, Janet Bain's brother Nicholson Bain, Librarian of Edinburgh University, whose portrait hangs in the Library, two copies of the Edinburgh Almanac 1919 and 1829 and certain information and correspondence taken from John Grubb's "Account and Letter book" we are reasonably sure this is the line of succession.

The next lucky break was Wilfrid's discovery of the 28th. volume of "The Old Edinburgh Club" with "Kirkwoods Map 1818, Newington Area" showing five properties labeled "Mr. Grub". These with others were the subject of cost and sales records in the "Old Account Book" also the sale of these and other properties are recorded in the Land Transfer books for the district deposited in the Register House of the City of Edinburgh.

The remarkable and unexplained part of this story is that in 1810 John Grubb was 27 and appears to have been the owner of a number of properties valued at several thousand pounds. We have not been able to ascertain the date of the death of his father William or his mother Elizabeth but think that his father died about 1826. This would suggest that he did not inherit these properties from his father. Old wills have been looked into without success. There is a possibility that the capital came from his wife, Janet Bain, whom he married in 1806. It was apparently the custom in Scotland at that time for the husband to become possessed of the wife's property after marriage. I have however not explored this idea very closely.

In the wording of the transfers of lands which follow he is referred to as a "Wright" "Mason" and "Builder" and as he only possessed the land by long lease or feu the actual transfer was made by "Geo. Bell, Surgeon, with the consent of John Grubb". The consent was necessary as he was the owner of the buildings and lessee of the land. The spelling of "Mr Grub" on the map was obviously a draftsman's error.

Tradition from Grandfather indicates that the family originated in St. Andrews, Scotland, and there are a number of people of that name in that city and in Fifeshire. "Scots Kith and Kin" records the family as being in Brechin, Angus, in the 17th. century.

So much for the family generally.

Narrative continued. Page 3.

WILLIAM GRUBB: Farmer of "The Inch" (Inch means island) main farm of the estate of Sir John Gilmour at Nether Liberton, Midlothian, located about three miles south of the Post Office in Edinburgh. About 1872 he married Elizabeth Brodie daughter of George Brodie and Elizabeth Stewart, who was born in Newton Parish in 1768. You will note that John Stewart Grubb referred to in the fourth paragraph of this narrative might possibly be some relation to the above Elizabeth Stewart.

Up to the present the only information we have of William and Elizabeth is the record of the birth of their children. (See Family Tree) and the marriage contract between their daughter Isabella and William Watson, Builder of Edinburgh, dated 26th of Sept. 1826. Isabella was then 29. (See Appendix) This marriage took place but Watson must have died shortly after as Isabella married William Walkinshaw 29th June 1832.

1797  
27  
1826

William Grubb seems to have died between 1826 and 1832 but no record can be found of the death of Elizabeth Stewart Brodie Grubb.

JOHN GRUBB. #1. Born at "The Inch" Nether Liberton, Midlothian, in 1783, died at his residence "Elm Bank" Etobicoke 25th June 1850 aged 67. He was the eldest child of the above. He married Janet Bain daughter of William Bain of Gibbet Toll, Edinburgh, on 17th Nov. 1806 who had previously been a miller at Nether Liberton. At that time John Grubb was listed in the directory as an excise officer residing at Causewayside. From the "Tree" you will note that two sons were born, George in 1807 and William in 1808. Both died in infancy. The first daughter James Ann or Jamima was born in 1809. The second William was born in 1812. It was customary to name later children after any who had died particularly if the deceased had been named after grandparents. When Jamima was born John was described as a Taxman at Craigmillar Quarry.

The next year he seems to have become a builder and the old "Account Book" contains entries beginning at 1810 although it would seem that he had been building for some time previously. Owing to the book having been used as a scrap book by, I suspect Robert Grubb, many interesting items have been obliterated. The following is a sample of the early transactions:

July 1810	Cost of house Mayfield Loan	£1044.8.6.
May 1822	Sold to Mr. Nesbitt	915.
Nov 1810	Expense of house sold to Mr. Harper	950.
	Sold for	1000.

The next three pages explain a number of things appearing in the Account Book and in the City Directories which I could not reconcile. I have been able to get pictures of No 6 Gray St which speaks for itself but No 9 Gray St., where he resided in 1811, is a very pretentious place with a high stone wall which made it impossible to get a proper picture.

Wilfrid Barbrooke-Grubb (3E22) of 67 Great King Street, Edinburgh, presented me with a copy of the "Book of Old Edinburgh Club" Vol. 24 printed by T&A Constable Ltd. 1942. On page 152 "The Lands of Newington and their Owners" by W. Forbes Gray is recorded. There is a plan of Edinburgh (Newington Area) called Kirkwoods Map 1817. Shown on this plan are the following properties designated as being owned by "Mr. Grub".

Minto St. S.W. Cor. Duncan St. Large Vacant block.

do S. E. Cor. do Large House.

#6 Gray St. Middle of the w.s. between Duncan and Mayfield Loan. Large House.

Minto St. E.S. between Duncan and Mayfield Loan. Vacant Lot.

Clerk St. E.S. south of Rankellor St. designated "Dr. Hopes' Representatives" The south half of this block on the North side of what is now Montague St. was about 1820 feued to John Grubb and on which he built the apartment block which still stands (1955).

From the Edinburgh Directories we learn that John Grubb resided from time to time in the following locations.

1811 Builder 9 Gray St. Cor Gray and Mayfield Loan.

1814 " Grange Toll.

1815-6-7-8-9 Grange St.

1819-20 6 Gray st.

1821-1823 54 Clerk St.

A William Grubb listed as a builder resided at the following addresses.

1819-1823 86 Causeway Side

1824 8 Montague St. (One of the apartments built by J.G.)

1825 54 Clerk St. (John also lived there)

From this time Williams' name disappears from the directories and it is assumed that he died about 1826. It seems fair to assume that he was the father of John.

In addition to the above between 1806 and 1845 the following persons resided in this district.

1806 Thomas Grubb, Exciseman.

1824 William do do 47 Hope Park End.

Thomas of Excise do

William C, (Brother of John) 5 Montague St.

The following is further data on properties owned by John before he started to build on Montague St. taken from the Account Book.

1810 Expense of house sold to Miss Napier W.S. Gray St £800.

1815 Sold for 860.

Expense of house sold to Miss Aingler £836.

Sold for 925.

1814 Expense of house occupied by Mr. Riddle 889 1/10

1826 Sold to Mr. Brown 690.

1819 Expense of house sold to Mr. Rae E.S. 792 11/6

Sold for Minto St. 850.

Expense of 4 houses on Salisbury Rd ea. 460.

1813 Sold one to Creelman and Euphemia )565. N.S. Salisbury

do Miss Amos Ouchterlony) 600.

do Mr. Torrance 565.

do Mrs. Maxwell 520.

do gable to Mr. Mason 45.

From the above it would appear that John Grubb in 1810 at the age of 27 was possessed of considerable property which seems strange for a man of his years. The following are the transactions listed in the Register House at Edinburgh from Dec 1813 to Aug 1820 This list confirms the entries in the Account Book. It is unfortunate that so many of the pages have been used as a scrap book obliterating many of the real estate transactions. However this much indicates the extent of John Grubb's property from 1810 on.

Narrative continued, Page 5.

Record of sales of Edinburgh properties owned by John Grubb from 1813 to 1820 as recorded in the Land Transfer Books for the Newington District. Register House, City of Edinburgh.

17621 Dec. 10 1813. James Harper lately residing at Newington and Catherine Robertson his spouse seised in liferent and fee respectively Nov. 22nd 1813 in 2/10 parts of an acre of ground with the house thereon on the west side of Gray St. Newington Parish of West Kirk on feu disposal by Geo. Bell, Surgeon, Edinburgh with consent of John Grubb, Wright. Belleville Sept. 23, Oct. 19th 1813.

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Extract from Register of Seisens, Reversions etc. describes the property as, All and whole that piece of ground with the house lately built upon it by the said John Grubb at Belleville afterwards possessed by Lord Robert Kerr, situated on the West Side of Gray st. Feu 29.9. half yearly. Lands restricted. Note; Belleville is the locality of Gray St. Now #6 Gray St.

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18888. May 13th. 1815. # 9 Gray St. Janet Emslie residing in Princes st Edinburgh, seised May 6th 1815 in 16/100 parts of an acre with dwelling house and offices thereon and garden at back thereof on the W/S of Gray St. Newington being part of the lands of Belleville, Parish of St. Cuthberts in feu disposal by George Bell, Surgeon, Edinburgh with consent of John Grubb, Wright. Belleville Jan. 20th 1815. Pr 756-9.

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19493. Jan 17th. 1816 Catherine Douglas, Maria and Jamima Carnegie Napier daughters of Major General Napier, seised Dec. 7th 1815 a piece of ground with the dwelling house and offices thereon on the w/s of Gray st being part of the lands of Newington, Parish of St. Cuthberts on feu disposal by Geo. Bell, Surgeon, Edinburgh with the consent of John Grubb, Wright. Belleville July 1st. 1815.

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21496. Mar. 26th 1818. John Rae, Candlemaker seised a piece of ground with the dwelling house and offices thereon containing 2/10 of an acre on the E/S of Minto Street, feu disposal by Geo. Bell, Surgeon with consent of John Grubb, Wright. Feb. 20th 1818.

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21892. July 13 1818. Mobraay Stenhouse, Wine Merchant, seised 2/10 of an acre of ground on the E/S Minto St. being the lands of Newington now called Belleville feu disposal by Geo. Bell, Surgeon with consent of John Grubb, Wright, and Andrew Wilson, Wright, High St. Edinburgh. May 27th, 1818.

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21937. May 27th. 1818. Geo. Creelman sometime residing at Beaumont Place, Edinburgh and Euphemia Auchterlony, his spouse seised N/S Salisbury Rd Feu disposal by Geo. Bell, Surgeon, with consent of John Grubb, Mason, Belleville, May 27th. 1818.

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22542. Mar 27th 1819. Joon Amos residing at Salisbury Place, seised dwelling house on the W/S Salisbury Rd. being part of the lands of Belleville under the burden of £200. on disposal by Geo. Bell, Surgeon with consent of John Grubb, Mason

Narrative continued. Page 6.

23222. Oct. 22nd 1819. George Bartholomew, Engraver, seised Southmost half of the 2nd flat above the shop flat of a tenement of houses with a cellar on the E/S of Clerk st on part of the lands of St. Leonard's by feu disposal by Major John Hope late of the 18th or Royal Irish Regiment of Foot with consent of John Grubb Builder, Newington near Edinburgh.

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23676. April 4th 1820. James Reid residing at Kings road, Leith Walk seised two pieces of ground forming one feu on the E/S of Minto St. Feu disposal by Geo. Bell, Surgeon, Consent by John Grubb.

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24107. Aug. 8th 1820. Margaret Somers relict of Stuart Bennet, Painter, seised a piece of ground with houses thereon on the W/S of Gray st. on feu disposal by John Grubb, Builder, Belleville.

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#### Notes

Seised : Means that the purchaser of the property actually seized a handful of earth of the lot. The act was witnessed by his Attorney who made a declaration to that effect. It was intended to indicate that possession had been taken.

Offices: In transfer of #18888 these maen Kitchen, Laundry etc. not being the living quarters of the house.

Gray St. At different times John Grubb had 4 properties on Gray St. He lived at #9 Corner of Mayfield Loan in 1811 and at #6 in 1819.

In the above mentioned documents he is referred to successively as Wright, Mason and Builder.

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In 1819 he commenced building a block of flats at the N/E Corner of Clerk St. and Montague St. on land feued from a Mr. Hope. (See photographs taken in 1955) Ground rent or feu duty appears to have been very heavy as transpires later. The first unit on the corner consisted of 10 flats, a front door in the center served all the flats by means of a spiral stone stairway with an iron railing. The building was solid stone walls of dressed sand stone and sand stone flags were used as flooring for the halls and steps. Each flat was sold separately, the ground rent apportioned for each flat. The Clerk St frontage ground floor is now occupied by stores but I do not think this was the case when the building was first erected. However John was living at that time at 6 Gray St. and only moved to 54 Clerk St. in 1824 where he continued to live until he went to Canada in 1833. He completed building the whole frontage of Montague St. in 1829 a total of 24 front doors or about 200 flats.

Narrative continued. Page 7.

On

April 13th. 1820 he appears to have finished building the first unit with the following result.

Expense of Building.		£2920.
Sold to Mr. Mitchell, half flat	£360.	
do do	340.	
do Mr. Clarkson	360.	
Mr. White	340.	
Mr. Torrance	320.	
Mrs. and Miss Charters	300.	
Miss Christie, Front Door Apt.	560.	
Mr. Mitchell Hope	300.	
Mr. Robert Nelson	275.	
Mr. Anderson (Shop)	275.	3430.
Profit		<u>510.</u>

In 1820 he continued building along Montague St. Front Door and eight flats at a profit of approximately £700. This activity appears to have gone on until about 1829 when the whole of the north side of Montague St. and the Clerk St frontage were fully built and sold with the exception of the following properties which were owned by him when he left for Canada in 1833.

This whole apartment block is still externally in excellent repair but internally it appears pretty ancient. Much improved in 1955.

The list of unsold properties is copied from an advertisement in an Edinburgh Paper dated 4th. March 1836, in which the following properties are offered for sale.

1. Main Door House	54 Clerk St.	5 Rooms and K.
2. House and shop	62 do	2 do and shop.
3. Top Flat W.Side	21 Montague St.	3 do
4. do	27 do	3 do.
5. 2nd. Flat W.Side	33 do	3 do.
6. Top Flat	33 do	3 do
7. 2nd Flat E.S.	39. do	3 do
8. do W.S.	39 do	3 do
9. Top Flat E. S.	39 do	3 do
10. do W.S.	39 do	3 do
11. Main Door House	43 do	6 do & Kitchen
12. First Flat	45 do	5 do do
13. 2nd Flat	45 do	5 do do
14. 3rd. Flat	45 do	5 do do
15. House Lothian Rd	1 Lothian Rd.	3 do do
16. House	W. End Dean St.	

In addition to the above he had certain stocks etc.

A list of assets for 1823 shows worth at £4069. 1824 £4473. or about \$22,000. My father told me that at the time of his arrival in Canada John Grubb was worth \$30,000. His banker was the Commercial bank of Scotland.

It will be observed from the following correspondence with his factor Robert Patterson, who incidentally was the Borough Surveyor, and his solicitor, Rutherford of Bell and Rutherford and others that from 1833 on it was impossible to sell any of the houses and the tenants paid little or no rent. Rents in 1842 only amounted to £182. while the Feu Duty payable to the landlord, Mr. Hope, amounted to £61. leaving very little to pay taxes and interest on investment. The burden of his instructions to these men was "Sell my properties for what you can get for them. The money can be invested to better advantage here in Canada"

Only one or two of the properties had been sold up to the time of his death in 1850. They were liquidated by his Executors who were his eldest son William (My Grandfather) and his wife Janet Bain Grubb.

There appears to have been a prolonged depression in Scotland and in fact the whole of Europe which lasted for upwards of 15 years. One finds references to it continually and of course it was the cause of the extremely heavy immigration from the British Isles from 1830 on. You are referred to a letter from his factor, Robert Patterson which follows; This letter is reproduced in full here as it is the only letter from any one in Edinburgh written since the family left which has been preserved.

Edinburgh, 54 Rankeillor St. 18th Mar 1834.

My dear sir;

I have with much anxiety waited to hear from you by letter but have been disappointed. I have seen the letter which you have sent to Robert and was glad that you had so far settled in the land of freedom by making yourself the proprietor of a farm and that your family are all well.

Before giving you the general news, I will better give you some account of my factorship. I am sorry to say that house property is not increasing in value but the reverse, and I have been under the necessity of lowering some of the rents of your property, and have at the time 18th March, your old house 56 Clerk St. and the small shop 62 Clerk St. vacant. The houses at present occupied by Mr. Roberts and Mrs. Wood, Two top flats and the 2nd. floor in 29 Montague St. all to let. Mr. Hutton removing about six weeks after Whitsunday last to the top flat of #45 and I got the house which he left, let for nearly nine months to a Mr. Anderson but who removes again at Whitsunday first. I have been offered £17. for that house but have refused it but would have taken £18. I doubt much your old house will not let readily. The reduction upon the rents of the houses that are let is £6.10.0. including the house on Lothian Rd. I am still retaining Miss Fraser as a tenant under the hope that I will get out with her without resorting to any harsh measures which I should have to do were she removing. I have more doubt of Capt. Dixon. I sent him a threatening letter the other day but have got nothing but fair promises. He is due two half years rents besides the current half year, however if he does not come forward soon I must use the necessary means to secure his effects. This I do not like to do but at the same time there is no alternative left if he does not pay. Clapperton made a moonlight flitting from the small house on Dean st. and I have not been able to find them out or get anything from them. I have let the house for the ensuing year for three guineas taking the tenant bound to put in all the broken windows at his expense. I thought it better to take the offer of £3.3.0. as I have no doubt we will get the rent.

The expenses for general repairs have been trifling with the exception of an account from John Ross which amounts to £26. odd. All his jobs are charged in lump sums and on seeing this I requested him to give me the account in detail but he referred me to you, this being the mode adopted by yourself and he is unwilling to disturb this mode of charging. How the matter is to be settled I do not know but I am unwilling to pay anything particularly when I am not satisfied with the correctness of the accounts.

I have not been able to get Mr. William Bell to accede to your terms in settling his account. I have paid him £70. ON account reserving all objections competent to his charges and there the matter rests. The case which was pending when you left Scotland is now settled but I am not prepared to give you any particular account of the decision, you gained some points and lost others.

Narrative continued, Page 9.

Mr. Bell told me that he had got all he had anticipated but not knowing the merits of the case I could not take it up so as to give you any particular information about it.

There is some misunderstanding about the shares in the Scottish Brewery. Mr. Veitch, the manager, says that he bought them from you before you left and offered to pay the interest up to the date of purchase only. If you can give any information of that transaction between you and Mr. Veitch let me have it as the interest has not been paid in consequence of the sale of the shares referred to. As I do not recollect anything else regarding your more immediate interest I will now be more general.

In touching general subjects I will now begin with your favorite subject, The City Improvements. Need I tell you that the Commission's succeeded in obtaining a loan from the Parliamentary Commissioners of nearly £100,000. Mr. Brydges and Mr. William Bell who is now a Commissioner were in London for a considerable time and managed this important matter and they both made a very good thing out of it. Mr. Brydges got £600. and Mr. Bell £900 for their trouble. Your good friend William knows how and when to draw a long bow and you know well how much Mr. James B's best interests depend upon obtaining this loan. The Commission is now wonderfully changed, most of your old friends are out. Mr. Dodds and Mr. Marshall are both out. Mr. Dodds resigning in favor of Mr. John Clark Slater and Mr. Marshall was turned out after a keen canvas and scrutiny by Mr. Thomson, a nephew I believe of Sir J. G. Craig's but James Spittle, Lord Provost is chairman which is a little to your way of thinking and we have Mr. Grainger, Engineer and James McDonald, Manufacturer, Commissioners both good men and I believe the Commission is working pretty well on the whole. The large tenement next the City Hall is now level with the street and a roadway will soon be opened to the sough. The grand question of the County Hall has been decided by the Commissioners some time ago that it was to be taken down, but I understand that there is still something in the way as this matter has been allowed to lay quiet for some time.

Since we have got Burgh Reform and a Reform Council much interest has been excited here and discussions upon these points particularly regarding the Church have been lengthly and important but almost wholly ineffectve so far as any reformation is concerned. The Clergy will not yield a hundreth and nothing short of £600. per annum will satisfy them and secured to them in such a way so as their obtaining it does not depend upon their own exertions or seal rents.

The Commissioners of Police have been employed for some time in planning a new Police Bill which is intended to be carried through Parliament this present session but as usual there is opposition from the Law Bodies and the Town Council. (Query, Have you any Police or any need of such a useful body in America.) I had almost forgotten to mention Mr. Thomson, Royal Exchange is First Baillie J. P. McFarlane 2nd. Thos. Sawers 3rd. James Donaldson, Improvements Commissioner 4th. Baillie. You left this too soon to obtain such high honors but alas for your old friend Geo. Lawrie, he is now out of business and out of all office. A Commissioner of no kind. We generally have a visit from him in the office once a day, and is just locking the door as usual.

I understand that you wrote Mr. William Young sometime ago some particulars regarding America, I have not seen the letter and I am most anxious to have a long letter from you giving me

a particular detail of your short but I have no doubt attractive experience of the far famed land of Liberty. I can easily conceive that you must have had very peculiar hardships during your passage and even after you set foot on land. It must be a comparatively small matter for a single man to undertake such a voyage but to have the charge of a number of children and see them suffering from seasickness, fatigue etc., is very painful. I confess it would be enough to deter me were I inclined to emigrate which I have no intention of doing at present.

Are you enjoying good health, good comfort and plenty of the good things of this life in your new situation? Are you upon the whole better and are your prospects both good as regards the interests of your self and your family? If your prospects are good, upon what is such prospects founded? Is it your opinion that land is the best pursuit or following a mercantile or a mechanical business is as good or better? What line of business is the most thriving and the more likely to succeed? Are provisions much cheaper with you and are all articles of clothing much higher in price than they are here? Is education easily and cheaply obtained? or is the greater part of the peasantry in natural ignorance. I mean those removed at a distance from large towns? Are you favored with a church across the street, or should I say road, as you had at your house in Clerk St. or is the Sabbath observed as a day of rest at all or do you prosecute your daily avocation throughout all the seven days of the week, But I must stop with my queries upon these subjects and must now request you to give me some account of your brother William. I understand he is prosecuting his own business at York. How is he succeeding in doing for himself? Is your eldest son with you or is he working at his business as a wright? An answer to some of these questions from you will give us more accurate information than we possess here, and maybe of use to direct the pursuits of some youths in which I am deeply interested.

We have heard some reports about you. I was told a few days ago that you were preparing to return to Scotland, with your family. This however I was not disposed to give credit to. Nevertheless I expect to see you here sometime after this. How are your family employed and are they taking well with their new situation. I can only pray that if you are removed from any schools that your youths may be well attended to in their education particularly as your daughter is not with you. I understand that she is in a good situation which I hope will turn out for her advantage. (This is ~~my~~ Jamina who must have come out later.)

Business here is much in the same state as when you left Building is completely done and there is no prospect of any change to the better. I am much afraid house property will yet shrink considerably. The only hope of a temporary relief to house property is that we are to get rid of the house duty, which will be a considerable relief but the tax on windows will be continued. Many of your old friends here have been making anxious inquiry of me regarding you and were much disappointed when I told them I had not heard from you direct. I see your sincere friend Mr. George Hunter occasionally on the street. There is considerable change upon him for the worse. He has quite fallen out of his clothes and looks very old like. He is most anxious to hear from you.

Having exhausted all that I can recollect of to say to you I must now draw this epistle to a close and when I write you again I hope that I will be able to tell you that your property here has all been let, and I can assure you that were the property my own I could not feel a deeper interest in it than I do and I will be most happy to give you every information regarding it that you may require of me. I believe that I have not mentioned that I have had many requests for water closets for the house in Montague St. and there is no doubt but that the want of them operates much against the letting of the houses but we must make the best of them as they are in the meantime as it would be rather expensive operation to put water closets in all the houses. I have also had

Narrative continued. Page 11.

I have also had a request from the tenants in no 45 Montague St. to introduce gas into these houses and particularly the stair. However I have put them off by saying that I would write you of this matter and wait your instructions before anything of this kind could be done. We have been sadly troubled with water from the roofs particularly the center gutters in the top flats which has caused considerable expense for painting. I could wish very much that we were clear of the top flats altogether as they do not let so well and there is a perpetual complaint about smoke or water coming in or the high stair etc. All of which play a part in getting down the rents.

I neglected to mention when I was treating of our Burgh affairs that the Commissioners now sitting here under the Appointment of the Government seem anxious to unite the southern districts with the City and put the whole under the jurisdiction of the Magistrates. I need not say that the inhabitants are making every lawful resistance to this measure on the ground of the increased burdens that exist in the town, The heavy debt of the town etc. but whether we shall be successful as there seems to be a strong desire on the part of the Commissioners to have us united.

You will of course have heard that our good town is bankrupt and placed under a Parliamentary trust. The Trustees are withholding all they can from the present council and the reform has not got full scope owing to the affairs of the town being in such a bad state.

Now my dear sir, I must conclude by wishing you and your family every comfort and happiness in their present situation. I do not know what a log house is but I can easily imagine that it is something very different from 56 Clerk St. and although you have not all the comforts of that house now, I hope that in other respects they will be increasing ten-fold. I am glad to say that we are all in the hope of hearing from you soon.

I remain, My dear friend, Yours very sincerely,  
Robert Paterson.

The Baptism of all his children were recorded in St. Cuthberts Church but in 1823 Hope Park Chapel (Church of Scotland) was built on Clerk St. opposite his house at no 54. In Robt. Paterson's letter above you will note that he refers to the church "across the street". The name of this church later became known as Newington-St. Leonards Parish Church in 1859. It was originally a chapel of ease or mission of St. Cuthberts, and is still functioning as a Church of Scotland. In 1952 we went to service and were shown around by the Minister, given two Communion Tokens and shown the brass collection plate which was in use at the time the family went to the church.

In the Edinburgh Directory of 1829 John Grubb appears as a Commissioner of Police representing the 25th Ward which included Clerk St., he was also a commissioner of City Improvements. He occupied these positions from 1825 until his departure for Canada in 1833.

A Silver Snuff Box was given him in recognition of his services to the City is one of the relics left to my sister Helen. It bears the following inscription;

Presented to JOHN GRUBB by the  
25th. Ward in testimony of their high  
approbation of his valuable services  
as Commissioner of Police and City  
Improvements.  
Edinburgh 10th. Oct. 1831.

Narrative continued. Page 12.

In his capacity as commissioner of Works and City Improvements he is cited as being an authority on the management of the streets in a letter to the Caledonian Mercury, Jan 19th. 1829.

There is an entry in the Letter Book Page 60 as follows, John Grubb, Esq. left Edinburgh for Montreal by the Ship "European" Scott, Master, upon the 24th. April 1833. signed, Robert Grubb. Care Mr. William Mather, Lot St. Toronto, Upper Canada.

The following is an extract from the "Quebec Mercury" as reported in the "Edinburgh Courant" for the 23rd. July 1833.

" Arrived Quebec on 21st. "European" from Leith with passengers who have all enjoyed perfect health; in fact such is the healthy state and respectable circumstances of the party that upon their arrival at Grosse Island they were complimented by the officers in attendance who informed Capt. Scott that there had never passed so respectable and healthy company and they were released after being detained only 24 hours, Having arrived at 7pm and that their bill of health and release granted by 6 pm the next afternoon, which we have reason to believe is the only instance of its kind this season. The greatest praise is due to the Captain for his unwearied attention to their comfort."

The paragraph concludes by praising Messrs Stenhouse, agents of Leith for their successful efforts in providing water of the best quality and in casks prepared with skill so as to preserve it pure.

Extracts from "Edinburgh Courant" relating to the voyage taken by John Grubb and family in 1833 to Canada.

Various dates early April 1833- Advertisements for the forthcoming sailing of "European" 400 tons- inly three years old; Luggage free of expense.

23rd April 1833, Capt. Scott, left for Quebec from Leith on April 26th.

3rd. May, reported safe through the "Fentland Firth" on Apl 30th

25th July 1833. reported safe at Quebec on 21st July,

Voyage of 76 days.

(The above was copied from the "Edinburgh Courant" by Wilfrid Barbroke Grubb, Edinburgh, 1953.

Apparently he made his way immediately to York and on August 15th. 1833 he purchased Lot 30 Concessinn "B" Township of Etobicoke being on both sides of the Albion Rd. containing 100 acres more or less, from Benjamin Thorne for \$450. It was on the east half of this lot that "Brae Burn" was built. On Nov 12th 1833 he purchased from Solomon Prentis the W. Half of Lot 31- 50 acres for \$30. The East half of lot 31 was purchased by Andrew Grubb from Richard Tibb on the 5th. April 1833, 50 acres for \$425.

At this point I introduce an account of the life of WILLIAM GRUBB, eldest surviving son of John Grubb as account of their experiences coincide to some extent. This account was taken from Vol. 11, History of the County of York published in 1885.

"WILLIAM GRUBB, Lots 30 and 31 Con. B. Township of Etobicoke, is a native of Edinburgh, Scotland and was born in the year 1812. He emigrated to Canada in 1832 accompanied by his Uncle, William Charles Grubb (who founded the Poughkeepsie Branch) and after a rough passage extending over six weeks, they were ultimately wrecked on the coast of New Brunswick, losing their personal effects but fortunately without loss of life. After a delay of 6 weeks during which time they remained without shelter, they were taken to Quebec and thence to Montreal from which City they removed

to Toronto (York) after a stay there of ten days. The Year following their arrival in York, our subjects father, the late John Grubb came out from Scotland and the father and son after considerable trouble finally settled on the farm now owned by the latter. Mr. Grubb married in 1850 Mary Hethrington of English birth. In religion the family belong to the English Church. (Originally Church of Scotland) but as there was no such church near by they joined St. Phillips Church, Etobicoke.

The late John Grubb was one of the first to introduce plank roads in the district and was President of the Weston Plank Road Co. at the time of its building."

In addition to Lots 30 and 31 Con. B. Etobicoke John purchased Lot 33 from the Winter family and later divided it into lots to form the village of St. Andrews. The name of the village was changed to Thistletown about 1867 to avoid confusion in the Post Office Dept. with St. Andrews N. B. It was named after Dr. Thistle who lived on a lot at the North end of the village on Con. A. The house is still standing.

From letter in the Appendix it will be noted that John was sympathetic to the aims of William Lyon Mackenzie but as he had been in Scotland in the winter of 1836-7 he did not get mixed up in any of the activities and as he says "We were not molested" Nevertheless it is evident from his letters that he chafed under the rigid inefficiency of the Family Compact. This was to be expected from a man who had been a magistrate on the governing body of Edinburgh and had a part in the government of the city for 8 years 1826-1833.

After the rebellion of 1837 Lord Durham made his report which resulted in the British Government passing an act in 1841 establishing District Councils. The Election for the Home District which included Toronto and Etobicoke took place in January 1842 and John Grubb was elected to represent the Township of Etobicoke with J. W. Gamble. He was reelected for the years 1843 and 1844.

By a charter dated 13th. Sept 1841, 4th. and 5th. of Victoria Chapter 60, The Weston Road Co. was authorized. The following directors were granted the right to plank a road from the corner of the Weston Road and Dundas St. to two miles beyond Weston where the road crosses the Humber into Etobicoke; John Grubb, President, Joseph Dennis, Joseph Holley, Thomas Mussen William Gibson and William Mathers. They were authorized to collect tolls. The road was constructed of clearpine plank 3" thick using 2,250,000. feet of plank at \$4. per thousand feet.(11.) The road was capitalized at \$3500.

In 1846 the following directors obtained a charter for the construction of the Albion Road which began at the Humber River through Thistletown to Clairville and Bolton. Capital \$2000. John Grubb President, James Sleightholme, John Kellam, John Porter Robert Bowman and John P. De la Hays.

The following proviso appeared in both charters;

"When receipts exceed an amount sufficient to defray expenses of the road, the surplus revenue over 10% is to be applied to a sinking fund to purchase the road for the public"

These roads prospered for a time but when the railroads were built through Weston after 1852 creating competition, and the cost of repairs increased as well, the directors gradually changed over to gravel surfaces. The revenues were not sufficient to carry the project so the Charters were surrendered about 1870.

Two relics of this unprofitable investment remain; a share certificate of the Albion Plank Road Co. and a statement of receipts and disbursements covering the first few years of

the Albion Plank Road Co., these were framed and presented to the Thistleton Public School.

On Jan. 11th 1844 John Grubb conducted his first case as Magistrate of the Home District. His son William acted as his clerk. The record of these cases and the evidence of the witnesses and accused makes interesting reading. The majority of the cases consisted of assault and battery, which events occurred at Conants tavern at Thistleton. Trespas, Killing of a cock, non payment of wages and petty theft. The lack of proper marking of lots and the necessity of taking to the fields as a result of impassible roads, was a result of which cattle strayed, when fences were not replaced, led to much bad blood between neighbors.

In 1845 John Grubb contracted with Jacob Winter to cut down trees, clear, burn and fence in a proper manner "That piece of ground enclosed by a log fence on the east side of the Albion Rd. and north of the West Branch of the Humber River. 2 New fence to be 8 rails high." Jacob Winter to have for completing the above; All the pine timber on the said piece of ground with the exception of 5 cords of pine timber and 5 cords of hardwood. All the hardwood timber to be cut into cordwood. He is to receive 1/10 per cord for cutting. Jacob Winter is to give his promissory note for \$25. with Isaac Winter and Daniel Winter as surities.

John Grubb died on the 25th. day of June 1850 and while the end was apparently sudden it is evident that he had been ailing for some time as his son William wrote his letters and kept his records. His will was dated the 19th Feb 1850 and a codicil was dated March 22nd 1850. The terms were as follows.

To my wife Janet Bain, all household effects and \$30. per annum being the interest on \$500. This sum at her death to revert to sons William, Walter and Andrew.

William received "Elm Bank" Stabbecke, 120 acres.

Walter do Farm in Colchester Tp. occupied by him. Being 200 acres including stock and implements.

Andrew received all the lots at St. Andrews also "Brae Burn" 120 acres.

Jamina having died in 1847 leaving three children who were ~~Thomas~~ Alice and Jessie, the farm lot 52, 1st Con. Colchester was to be held in trust until the children became of age.

Isabella 1st. wife of John Donaldson having died in 1847 leaving two children, William and Emily, \$500. was to be held in trust for them until they became of age.

Robert received \$100. to be held by the Trustees and distributed from time to time.

Jessie received the interest on \$500.

Eliza do do \$500. the principal to be paid to her if she marries with the consent of the Trustees.

Lavinia received the interest on \$500. during her lifetime the capital then to go to her children, if none it was to go to her step-children.

Residue to be divided between three sons.

Executors His wife Janet Bain, Sons William, Walter and Andrew.

Narrative continued. Page 15.

These details are given to indicate the difficulties of the Executors in providing funds to pay legacies in the face of falling values of the Edinburgh properties and the shares of the Weston and Albion Plank Roads.

The attending Doctor was Dr. Hodder. His bill was £5. The Undertaker was Williams and his bill was £3.

William Grubb, my grandfather finally became sole surviving executor and upon his death my father inherited many difficulties and debts. These crippled him financially for many years. Thus was dissipated a fairly substantial estate which had been founded on John's building activities in Edinburgh.

You will observe from his letters in the Appendix that farming was far from being profitable and the action of the British Government on tariffs etc. angered him considerably.

72 35 We have no date as to when the stone house was built at "Elm Bank" and until 1850 there appears to have been a stone house at "Brae Burn" when it was burned. Andrew and Mr. and Mrs. Whitrock were living in it at the time. See letter in Appendix. Apparently the present house was built in 1852 using some of the old stone work and a summary of the cost makes a total of £185. 13. 9. which seems very small. The 2nd. floor does not appear to have been completed and of course the stone cost only the labor of picking it out of the river.

Sometime in the late 40s a brewery was built on the West Branch of the Humber just west of the Albion Rd. bridge. It does not appear to have been a paying venture. It was rented to a man by the name of Bennett who appears to have had some connection with Edinburgh. He died sometime before 1850 and his widow died shortly after. John advised his relatives in Scotland. In the absence of drug stores, whiskey was a necessity, Malaria and Ague were very prevalent and it was the cheapest medicine, selling at 25¢ per gallon. The brewery was demolished in 1850 approximately.

The family monument in St. Phillips Churchyard was purchased in 1852 and cost £50. or \$200. It is of Italian Marble. St. Phillips Parish was organized by Order in Council 6th. Sept 1834, Dr. Phillips, Rector. A small church had already been built. The family pew was purchased Oct. 5th. 1837 and cost £2. It was a square pew with a door and one half was owned by Mr. Tom Wadsworth. I had to sit with my back to the pulpit. When the present church was built in 1900 pews were allotted in the same location but the pews were single. The Wadsworths got the back pew and we got the one immediately in front.

In 1847 John was asked to allow his name to stand as Captain in the Militia but he writes that he is unable to ~~act~~ act due to ill health and recommends his son William, "A young man in the prime of life" to act in his stead. William was therefor appointed Lieutenant in the 3rd. Battalion, York Militia by Lord Elgin on Dec. 30th 1847, and we find him attending the Annual Drill or Training on May 24th. at Smithfield. The annual expense of the day was £1. presumably for drinks for his men after their squad drill.

We have now come to the end of the narrative which mostly concerns John and he surrenders the stage to his eldest surviving son William, My Grandfather. As one reads the letters which follow one must be struck by the choice of language and the logic displayed I have been unable to find out where he was educated. His life up to 1806 (the date of his marriage) is a blank.

Narrative continued. Page 16.

10. WILLIAM GRUBB. was born in Edinburgh in 1822 on the 27th of June when his father was living at Grange Toll. They later moved to 6 Gray St. not far from Clerk St. in 1819. It was much better than average part of the city. The first information we have of him was in 1832 when he accompanied his Uncle and Cousin to Canada and was shipwrecked on the New Brunswick coast which has already been described. He seems to have learned something about building as tradition says that he and his Uncle worked on the Parliament Buildings on Front Street in 1833 to make enough money to keep them as they had lost everything in the wreck. Later in 1840 he is recorded in the City of Toronto Directory as residing on Shuter St., Occupation, Carpenter. John was later recorded as asking him to come home which he does and becomes his secretary, etc.

He was a good writer and kept detailed accounts of the affairs of his fathers estate, as well as acting as treasurer of the Road Companies and acting as clerk of the Magistrates Court. It would appear therefor that he had a good education.

I have been unable to find any information regarding the final disposition of the Edinburgh properties but it seems they must have been sacrificed to get rid of the heavy ground rents or feu duty. The repairs must have been increasing each year as the buildings were upwards of 25 years old. Edinburgh had not recovered from the depression consequently the rents were still low. William must have visited Edinburgh several times between 1850 and 1880 and seems to have been very friendly with his cousins, Isabella, Catherine Duncan and Ann Duncan daughters of Andrew Grubb (3) and Ann Duncan Garvie. Some of Andrews children had been born at Chatsworth in Derbyshire when he was Head Gardener for the Duke of Devonshire. He preceded the great Paxton, a noted gardener who later designed the Crystal Palace in London. Andrew appears to have died in Edinburgh about 1842. John refers to ~~his~~ the death of a brother in Edinburgh in one of his letters which is copied into the ~~his~~ Appendix.

Tradition in Canada refers to the maiden aunts in Edinburgh and the Lasswaife cousins had heard of a cousin from Canada probably from Ann, referred to by them as the "Antique" who died in 1911.

Another account book, referred to before, commenced as a record of the cases which came before John as Justice of the Peace from 1844 on. After 1850 the book was used as an account book for recording receipts and disbursements in connection with the household and farming activities. Men were hired for \$9 to \$10. per month with board. Day laborers for cutting grain by cradle .50 per day. Women were paid 4 to 5 dollars per month with board as cooks and housemaids.

There appears to have been a large number of men employed regularly; Sam and Jerry Baldy, Robert Bonnett, Alec. Deveny, G and J. Wyant, Owen Love, John Christner, Chas Gateman, George Paul, Moses Christner, Ed. Stinson, Wm. Stinson, John Cameron, James Tooke, Andrew Shaw and his son Andy. These last were the steadiest employees. Andrew Jr. lives in Weston and is over 95 years of age. He tells me that he went for the Doctor the night I was born. William Castle, who lost an arm in a threshing machine, Frank Wilson and Dan Winters were other regulars.

Narrative continued. Page 17.

These men were paid partly in produce from the farm and they often gave orders on William to the local stores, Wadsworths for flour, Armstrongs for boots, Conrons for meat, Johnstons for groceries etc. As many as six men were employed during harvest. Apparently farm operations were not always profitable;

In 1851 sale of the produce amounted to £46. 3. 10 Expenses of the farm and house £86. 19. 3 1852 sales \$107. 17. 1. Expenses \$93. 18. 9. 1853 sales \$151. 14. 5. Expenses \$97.19.5. In 1851 wheat sold for 80c per bu. in 1853 \$1. In 1856 \$1.35

Year after year the regular subscription to the Bible Society was 5s. After his visits to Toronto entries for charitable donations appear; Poor Man 2/6 Poor Woman 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d, Poor Scotsman 5s. Poor Blind Man 1/10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> d. apparently all the change he had.

In 1857 William Charles Grubbe (my father) appears in the yearly accounts mainly for clothing and school fees.

1857 School Fees to Rev. J. G. MacGregor, Elora, \$6.5.0.

Fare Willie to Elora 6/3, Books 5s. Clothes 12/6.

In 1858 items were \$30. \$4. \$2.50 and 2.50.

He appears to have attended school in Weston about this time. Rev. Mr. Johnston of St. Phillips Church was the Principal. It later became Trinity College School which is now located at Port Hope. In 1860 he started to the Weston Grammar School and we find expenditures for clothes \$1/7/6. Books 12/6. Paid Mrs Shaw for socks and cloth for Willie 8/ Cap 10/.

In 1856 Grandfather went to St. Andrews Dinner, Cost 10/ 1860, Expenses, Town and Election 15/ Fair and Town \$1.

In 1858 Accounts were kept in both Pounds and Dollars and in 1859 entirely in Dollars. \$1. equalled \$4.

In 1857 Andrew Grubb leased the farm we know as "Brae Burn" to William Guilliat ( He had been employed at "Elm Bank" for many years) for a term of seven years 1858 to 1865 for \$30. per annum or \$320. except the house and stable and 8 acres of land around them. It is interesting to note that the same farm was rented in 1928 for \$500. which included the house and the three eight acres The rent got in arrears and had to be reduced to \$400. per annum.

William Grubb appears to have been the first <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> in the neighborhood to import Genessee Wheat. He supplied seed to 10 or 12 neighbors.

He ceased making entries in the account book in 1870 and no other book has been discovered. He died in 1889 at "Brae Burn" He had been living at "Elm Bank" until he became ill with stomach <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> trouble and needed nursing and attention. Father brought him over to "Brae Burn" but he died shortly after. I well remember the day he left "Elm Bank". He came out on the verandah in his shirt-sleeves to take one last look up the river from which point he had no doubt watched the sun set for many years. He stood erect but was very thin. I suspect that it was cancer of the stomach that carried him off, aged 78.

WILLIAM CHARLES GRUBBE (1811) Born 1846 Died 1934.

After my Grandfathers death in 1889, my Father, William Charles Grubbe (The "E" was added when Father lived with his Aunt Jessie) had considerable trouble in settling the estate. John's generosity to his children and the losses on the Edinburgh properties, the two road companies and the depressed state of agriculture left very little to pay the debts. "Elm Bank" was sold to the Barkers, "Brae Burn" was mortgaged and Father had to start from scratch. He had been given a good education for the times and I imagine had led a fairly comfortable life. He went to Military School in 1864 which cost \$93.50 and received his certificate as Company Commander on January 24th 1865 and as Battalion Commander on the 14th Feb 1865. He received a

Narrative continued. Page 18.

Commission as a Lieutenant in No. 2 Company, Reserve Militia of the West Riding of York, 23rd Dec. 1870. During the Fenian Raid of that year he was called out on Active Service and sent up country to gather recruits with Mr. Tom Wadsworth but when he returned the scare was over and the raiders had fled back to Buffalo.

In 1867 he paid his first visit to Colchester to see the numerous relatives there which trip cost \$22.50 There he met Charlotte Lucinda Cornwall of Locust Grove, daughter of Charles Cornwall and Charlotte Strouts of Locust Grove. The Cornwalls were descendants of John Cornwall, a United Empire Loyalist, who came to Essex County from Danbury Conn. U.S.A. in 1778. John Cornwall was granted 1250 acres of land in Essex Co. as compensation for the loss of his property in Connecticut as a result of his adherence to the cause of Britain in the Revolutionary War of 1776. He had been arrested by the rebels in New York in 1776 and imprisoned for five months. His estate was immediately confiscated and his wife and 3 sons were cast out and plundered of everything even to the last of their wearing apparel and were left in great distress during the fall and winter. Cornwall escaped and joined Butlers Rangers with whom he fought for 2 years, finally coming to Detroit in 1778. His son, John had a son Charles father of Charlotte, our heroine.

The Cornwall family originated in Wales, John Cornwall having been born there in 1749 emigrating to Danbury in 1772. Two members of the 2nd. generation became members of the 2nd. Parliament of Upper Canada in 1796 representing Essex and Kent Counties.

My Mother and her Sister Helen were "finished" at Bishop Hellmuth Ladies College in London, Ont.

Her Sister Helen married Malcolm McCormick, a clergyman of the Reformed Episcopal Church, and a descendent of one of earliest settlers of Essex Co. Sarah married Robert Reynolds of Windsor who belonged to the MacIntosh Clan. Another sister married Thomas Templeton and went to live in California on account of his health.

In 1875 Father and Mother were married and came to live at "Brae Burn" where she was welcomed by many friends of the Grubb Family, Namely Skirving, Ewart, Richardson, Hoaf, Dennis and Wadsworth Families. From the Skirving and Ewart Families came Mabel Ewart Steele, that accomplished Lady who joined this long line in 1911. Her ancestors were natives of Scotland and had left Forres for Canada just two weeks before the Grubbs. The History of the Skirving family was written by Mrs. Richardson and is in your possession.

Father served as Warden of St. Phillips Church and as Lay Delegate to the Synod for many years. He also served Etobicoke Township as Councillor and as Deputy Reeve and School Trustee. Also as Councillor of York County. I can hardly remember the time when he was not holding one of these offices.

In politics he was a strong Liberal as might be expected from his Scotch Presbyterian ancestry. His Grandfather chafed under the restrictions of the Family Compact which knowledge must have had a powerful effect upon his opinion.

Charlotte Lucinda Grubbe died at her home on Connaught Drive, Etobicoke on June 9th. 1934 and William Charles Grubbe died on July 3rd 1934. They were buried in the family plot in St. Phillips Church Cemetery.

Narrative continued. Page 19.

This then is the history of the ancestors of the Grubbe Ouchterlony and Fitzgerald children. There is nothing spectacular about it but for 170 years the families appear to have been highly respectable citizens who took leading parts in the life of their communities and in which their ancestors can take considerable pride.

A Report of the Weston Grammar School of the 30th June 1862 Prize List included the name of William Charles Grubbe among the prize winners for the following subjects: Practically Geometry (Junior) 1st. Prize. Calisthenics and Gymnastics 1st. Prize.

In 1882 Dr. James H. Richardson an old friend of the family persuaded Father to take a trip to Western Canada with his son William Augustus (GUS) and to take up land with the view to the ~~1st~~ latter becoming a farmer. The railroad only went as far as Winnipeg at that time and from that point West they followed the prairie trail with ox-teams. Part of the way was travelled by scow on the Saskatchewan River as far as Quappelle (Port) From that point they took the prairie trail to "Pile of Bones" now Regina.

They homesteaded a half section of land and proceeded to put in a crop. The first year was a complete failure. Too dry. They returned home in the fall and went out again in the spring with the same results. The next year was the same. They gave up the venture in 1885 and rented their land to a man on a rental of half the crop. The tenant never had a crop and the land remained vacant till 1899 when Father sold his  $\frac{1}{2}$  section for \$4.75 per acre. It appears that the area was in the Palliser Triangle and is subject to long periods of drought. Father did not visit the west from 1885 to 1926 when Father, Mother, David, Mabel and I were there. Mr. Shaw persuaded Father that his farm was now covered with houses and the King Edward Hotel stands where his cabin stood.

The three years Father was in the West he had rented "Brae Burn" Farm to Andy Shaw. Mother took us children to live at "Elm Bank" with Grandfather. In 1887 the lease expired and Father again took over with only partial success. However we were all given all the Education we could absorb. In due course George and Charles became farmers and Roaf and I became bankers. Helen remained as the mainstay of the family as she still is.

"Brae Burn" was sold in 1942 and it was with considerable regret that the last property link with the past was broken.

We were fortunate that our parents had received an education considerably beyond what was common in those days. Father having gone to a private school run by Rev. Mr. Johnston in Weston which later became Trinity College School now at Port Hope, and Mother at Bishop Hellmuth College, London, Ont. They never allowed their standards to deteriorate.

Talbot Page Grubbe.

Narrative continued. Page 20.

As a result of finding the item at the bottom of this page in the "Life of Sir William Osler by Cushing it is now found necessary to recapitulate the story of the schooling of William Charles Grubbe (101) my father.

On page 127 of the Narrative mention is made of the expenses for clothing, school fees and fare when he went to the Rev. Mr. Macgregors school in Elora in 1857. He was then 11 years old. I have no information as to how long he remained there. About 1860 The Rev. Mr. W. A. Johnston, Rector of St. Phillips Church, Weston opened a school in the rectory. Tradition and Fathers own words indicate that he was a pupil of this school about that time. He is recorded as being a student of Weston Grammar School and appeared in the prize list in June 1862. (See Page 14)

Sir William Osler was born July 9th. 1849 at Bond Head where his Father was Rector of the church there. In 1857 his family moved to Dundas and he attended the local school. He was expelled in 1864 and went for a time to a school in Barrie.

Rev. Mr. Johnstons school was named "Weston School" until 1866 when he applied to Bishop Strachan to have it affiliated with Trinity College under the name of Trinity College School. Osler was enrolled as a pupil in 1866.

Mr. Johnson was a noted naturalist and collected specimens in the Humber valley. It was owing to the interest he inspired in Osler that led him to become a scientist and physician.

An entry in Mr. Johnsons geological notes of 1867 referred to above is particularly interesting to the Grubbe family and suggests that my Grandfather William Grubb had some small part in the education of the noted physician.

The entry is as follows.

#733. 12/11/67. Fossil Wood. On the 8th. Nov. 1867 Mr. W. Grubb gave me a rough ground seal which he said was fossil wood, an oak? tree from Craigeith Quarry near Edinburgh, Scotland, found at about 100 feet below the surface. He got the bit of stone himself. See page 40 and page 375 Iyells Elementary Geology, 6th Edition 1887.

The above reference is as follows;

"Mineralization of Organic remains; A texture minute and complicated has been observed in the wood of large trunks of fossil trees in Craigeith Quarry near Edinburgh where the stone was not in the slightest degree siliceous but consisted chiefly of carbonate of lime with oxide of iron, alumina and carbon."

T. P. G.

Extract Registered, Ante Nuptial Contract of Marriage  
betwixt William Watson and Miss Isabella Grubb. 1826.

At Edinburgh the twenty ninth day of September eighteen hundred and twenty six years, In presence of Adam Duff, Esquire Advocate Sheriff Depute of the shire of Edinburgh, Compeared Archibald Scott and Alexander Pouton, Solicitors at Law as procurators for the parties afternamed and designed and gave in the Ante Nuptial Contract of Marriage and Inventory thereto annexed afterwritten desiring same might be registered in the Sheriff Court Books of the said Shire conform to the clause of Registration therein contained; which desire the said Judge found reasonable and ordained the same to be done, accordingly the tenor whereof follows viz. It is Contracted Agreed and Matrimonally ended between the parties following viz; William Watson, Builder of Edinburgh, on the one part and Miss Isabella Grubb presently residing in Clerk Street, Daughter of William Grubb, Farmer of Nether Liberton, on the other part in manner following. That is to say the said parties having accepted and heroby accept of each other for lawful Spouses and promises to solemnize the holy bond of Marriage with all convenient speed, agreeably to the rules of the church. In contemplation of which marriage and in consideration thereof the said Isabella Grubb binds and obliges herself, her heirs, executors and successors instantly to lay out the sum of One hundred and fifty pounds sterling in the purchase of household furniture for the use of the said parties. But declaring always that the said sum of One hundred and fifty Pounds Sterling and the furniture to be purchased therewith and also such other household furniture and other articles which have already been purchased by of which belong to the said Miss Isabella Grubb, an inventory of which is hereto appended and signed by the said parties as relative thereto, shall be and the same are hereby declared to be exclusive of the jus mariti of the said William Watson her husband, and shall not be affectable by his debts or deeds, legal or voluntary nor by the diligence of his creditors; And the said William Watson obliges himself, his heirs, successors and executors to provide the half of the whole lands, heritages, sums of money and other funds which he now has or shall happen to conquest and acquire during the present marriage whether by purchase, succession or donation after the deduction of the debts due by him to the aforesaid Miss Isabella Grubb, his promised spouse, by liferent, for her liferent use only in casesh<sup>t</sup> shall happen to survive him, and the whole of the said conquest to himself or the child or children of the said intended marriage and the issue of the bodies of such child or children in fee, and it is further declared that in case there shall be more than one child of the said intended marriage the foresaid household furniture and whole funds belonging to the said parties shall at their death belong to and be divided among the said children or the issue of the~~s~~ bodies of such children, equally share and share alike, reserving always to the said parties or the survivor their liferent right of the said furniture and other funds. And it is hereby agreed by both the said parties that although the said marriage should happen to be dissolved within a year and a day after solemnization thereof without ~~any~~ a living child having been born of the same yet this present contract, and whole clauses therein contained in favor of either party, shall subsist and continue in full force any law or practise to the contrary notwithstanding and both parties consent to the registration hereof in the books of the Council and Session or other Judges Books competent therein to remain for preservation and thereto they constitute.

APPENDIX CONTINUED. Page 22.

Their procurators, In witness whereof the said parties have subscribed these presents written on this and the preceeding page of stamped paper by James Campbell, Clerk to William Logan Notary Public in Edinburgh at Edinburgh the twenty eighth day of September in the year eighteen hundred and twenty six before the witness James Blair Hunter, Writer in Edinburgh and the said James Campbell.

Witness,  
J. A. B. Hunter.

( Signed ) Isabella Grubb.

William Watson.

Inventory of furniture referred to in the foregoing Contract; A Set of Mahogany Dining Tables, Eight Mahogany stuffed Bottom Chairs, covered with hair cloth. A Sofa, Mahogany Legs, Stuffed with hair. Printed Cover. Four hardwood kitchen chairs, Four Bedroom chairs, cane bottoms. A Hardwood Tent Bed Stead with printed curtains. Feather Bed, Bolster and two pillows. Six pairs English Blankets. Ten pairs of sheets. Six pairs Bolster Slips and six pairs of Pillow Slips. A hair Mattress and straw Pallas. A Chest of Mahogany Drawers. A Carpet 5½' X 4' whole about 23 yards. A Carpet about 15 yards. A Crumb Cloth. A Dressing Glass. A Dressing Table, painted. A Wash Hand Stand. One dozen Silver Tea Spoons. One Dozen Toddy Laddes. One Dozen common Table Spoons. Two Dozen Knives and Forks. A Set of Tea China. A lot of Crockery. A Time piece. One dozen Wine Glasses and one dozen Rummers. A Set of Crystal Decanters. Two Carrow Grates. Two sets of Fire Irons. Six Goblets of different sizes. Two Tea Kettles. Two pairs of Brass Candle Sticks and two pairs Snuffers and Tray. A Tea Tray. A lot of Kitchen Utensils.

Edinburgh, 28th September 1826.

The foregoing is an inventory referred to the preceeding contract.

Witness.  
J. A. B. Hunter.  
James Campbell.

Signed. Isabella Grubb.

William Watson.

and ordains the Officers of the said Shire to charge the said parties to implement, fulfil and perform their respective parts of the premises to each other. Also ordains all other executorials necessary to pass and be direct hereon in form as effeirs; E Extracted upon this and the six preceeding pages of stamped paper by

J. A. Wilson, Clerk.

Appendix. Page 23. Letter from Page 10 of Letter Book.

To Mr. Fleming, Edinburgh, 1836.

My dear Sir; With much pleasure I embrace the opportunity of a lady going from this land of wood and water to your farfamed City to let you know that I am hale and well and frequently employed in memory over the many kind offices I received at your hands not only when I lived with your family in your neighborhood and particularly when I paid you a transient visit a few months ago.

You cannot imagine nor can I describe the joy I felt on my return to my native country on finding my friends and particularly on receiving me with open arms and treating me as of old with that familiar glow of friendship which knoweth no bounds and sets no limits to its sets and though I am 5000 miles from you these kind acts of yours are not only frequently in my mind nor can that feeling be removed till I arrive at that bourne from which no traveller returns.

I pray earnestly to the giver of all ~~good~~ that is good that you and your family may be long preserved to bless each other and when a separation must take place that it will only be preparation to your meeting in another state far more delightful.

On my arrival here which was on the first of June last, I found my family ~~well~~ in good health and all have continued so which is a blessing to me, you will readily appreciate. My occupation here is wholly farming the three past years. That occupation has not been profitable but this year matters have materially changed. The prices of farm produce is not a remunerative one which is visible in the countenances of the husbandman and I hope will soon be visible on their backs although fine clothing is not so much attended to as with people of the same class with you.

The principal cause of the great rise in prices here is owing to a considerable exportation to the United States. The crops in that country have generally failed this last season while the crops in Canada have been in general, good.

This country formerly depended on the English market but for this three or four years that market has been shut against us. We of course are less obliged to you Islanders and from this cause perhaps not a little of our political discontent arises.

Politics run as high here as with you. A considerable portion of the inhabitants in this Upper Province are very keen on having the ~~Institution~~ Institution changed as far as to take from the Crown some of its power and transfer it to the people here. But modern history goes for to prove that matters of this kind are never settled in due time, notwithstanding I do not fear any mischief for many years to come. We are far too poor and our population is too thinly scattered to make any immediate impression on the gigantic power of which you form a part, but if you had the direction of affairs I should take the liberty of advising you not to depress the weak too far but prepare gradually to give part of your power to save the rest.

I occasionally hear of the proceedings of your Parliamentary doings and sayings and it grieves me to hear of your House of Lords holding with an iron hand everything they can from the people. This state of things cannot last beyond another session. I hope your Borough Reform and Forms (sic) enables you and the inhabitants of Auld Reekie to place Mr. Spittle once more at the head of the Magistrates. He is indeed a Lord of the right sort. How delighted I was in finding him on my visit a Lord, but in fact with all his honours he so justly deserved carrying them with all the simplicity of James Spittle. This is true dignity and true glory and he deserves again and forever to wear the Crown of Glory. Give my compliments to that gentleman and his good Lady and family.

I sent him a newspaper some time ago and would have written him had I not considered it a trespass on his valuable time.

There is another worthy and honest gentleman you must remember me to, namely Mr. Robertson. His kindness to me I never have forgotten nor his Ladys. The parcel of Barley I received from him I sowed on the 4th. of June. It was too late. A slight frost came on before it was ready for cutting and damaged it so much that it will not be fit to sow again. This was not his fault or mine so we must be satisfied.

Excuse me, My dear Mr. Fleming while I load you with messages. You will also tell Mr. Paterson I wrote him about the end of June and delivered it to a lady at that time. Nearly two months after she called upon me and informed me she was disappointed in getting away but she was then just going. I had not time to alter the date of the letter.

John Grubb.

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Letter from Page 12 of Letter Book.  
"Elm Bank" Etobicoke, Jan 1836.?

Mr. Robert Paterson, (His Factor)  
Edinburgh.

Dear Sir; If there was anything more particularly understood and specified between us on my leaving you on April last, it was that you should write a full and particular account of the income and expenditure of the property left under your charge, half yearly and your letter to be put into the post office for me on the first of June and the 1st. of December every year. I feel more than disappointed and seeing that the Liverpool Packet has arrived up to the first of January, and yet no letter from you, When I couple tis with your silence in 1835 on a more particular occasion it goes far to shake the undoubted confidence I had in you.

You will have the goodness on receipt of this to send me a particular account of the Income received from each house, describing them by their numbers, the name of the occupant and the rent received from such house and that account to commence from the time you took charge of the property. This will not cost you much trouble and it is the only way that can make me acquainted with the value of each house by seeing what it yields ~~yearly~~ yearly. As I have no copy of the account that you showed me while in Edinburgh it would be very satisfactory if you could show me what each house has yielded since you took charge in 1833. which you can condense into one letter. I sent you a letter in the month of June last but I am aware that it would not reach you in due course owing to the lady who took charge of it not being able to sail for nearly a month after she received the letter. That however is of little importance so as you received it at last. Since then nothing particular has occurred to us.

Agricultural interests in the Canadas has much improved; The prices are double from what they have been for two years before. This prospertity, however we cannot expect to continue as it arises principally on account of the failure of the crops in the United States. Had there been anything like a certainty of this prosperity continuing I should have been much inclined to have advised any of my friends who is afflicted by the emigration disease to come out with all possible speed. But the less advice I give the better in that way the better, for fear of disappointment.

Appendix. Page 25. Letter from Page 12 of Letter Book. (Cont'd.)

The Political state of the country is unsatisfactory. Your Whig Government is acting upon Tory principles here which has disappointed the Reformers much. In my next letter to you, if you think that the state of our politics would be at all interesting, I will send you a full and particular account. Give my best to all enquiring friends, but some of them, that to be out of sight is to be out of mind, as many of them promised to send me newspapers which have not been fulfilled.

My best respects to Mrs. Paterson and all your family. If well I will likely see you in two years time from this date. Take care that the letters are directed to come by Liverpool and New York Packet.

John Grubb.

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To his brother, William Charles at Poughkeepsie. Page 37 Letter Book  
No date. Probably 1837.

My dear Brother;

I have written you twice before this both of which remain unanswered. Whether your silence is owing to you not receiving them or that you are displeased and don't wish for any further correspondence, you are in Surati (sic). Be that as it may I feel anxious for your welfare and family the more particular after so severe a trial you must have had with the dear markets and a long winter.

I feel also desirous of hearing about Helen whether she is married or not and how Betty is getting on. (Johns sisters) George Clapperton, too I believe is with you, at least I heard of his intention of leaving this country for Poughkeepsie. How is he and what is he doing? How is John getting on in the book trade; Ann too will be a woman by this time.

Send me a long letter and tell us how you all are and what are your expectations for the coming year. I was very sorry to see in a newspaper the death of Mrs. Trimble and two of her children and a servant by drowning at Lerwick. You will no doubt have heard of it. I have received no letters from Scotland since I left it last year. We are all getting on in our ordinary way. Robert is the bearer of this but is not sure if he will call on you as he goes down but intends to visit you within a few days after his arrival in New York.

John Grubb.

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Letter from Pages 84 & 85 Of Letter Book.

7th. October 1837.

My dear Wilson.

On my arrival from Scotland last year in the month of June, I wrote you, Mr. Paterson and Dr. Murray separately, but by the same carrier, a Lady leaving this place for Dumfries. I have since received a letter from Mr. Paterson wherein it appears that he did not receive the letter directed to him. From your and the worthy Doctors silence I believe neither of you received those directed to you. I have lately caused a letter to be sent to the lady to account for the said letters. What effect it will have, time will ~~show~~ show. My dear Sir you and my good friend Mrs. Wilson must have put me down in your notebook as the most ungrateful of the human race. Ungrateful indeed must I have been had I neglected to write to you to acknowledge the many obligations I lay under to you and Mrs. Wilson for your kind attentions and the great trouble I put you and Mrs. Wilson to during my stay in your hospitable

Elm Bank, Etobicoke. 17th Nov. 1837.

Extracts from a letter to Mr. William Bell, his solicitor, telling him that his brother-in-law Mr. Nicholson Bain, Librarian of the University of Edinburgh had been sent a power of Attorney to handle the properties in place of Robert Paterson. The first part of this letter was written under the above date and what follows was written after the uprising on Dec. 4th. 1837.

" I have no doubt before this letter reaches you you have learned by the public channels much of the political state of the country. Notwithstanding I take the liberty of addressing you with the view of giving a brief sketch of the causes that have led to the unhappy state of the Provinces as they appear to me at present. This I do with the utmost freedom knowing well the philosophy of your disposition, and the anxiety you will have for the fate of intending emigrants.

The Government of this Colony consists of a Governor, Executive Council, A Legislative Assembly and a House of Assembly. The three former may be considered as one, the Governor having the appointment of the other two. The latter are elected in the country by freeholders only and in the three or four towns by the citizens of £10. rent and upwards.

From this institution, the Governor has great power together with the appointing of all civil officers. The sale of wild lands and the distribution of them to the Military and Naval Officers, sailors and soldiers of the British Empire. A few families united by marriage, who may be considered the Metropolitan Aristocracy, and are all ultra Tories and are considered by many as having all the influence under the Governor, hence the Reformers direct their attack more against their ? than against the Governor, but within these five years they have requested the Home Government to place the Legislative Assembly to a certain extent under Public Opinion. This they say has been refused in such a manner as to induce the Reformers to issue a declaration that they should never petition the British Government again upon any subject whatever. In the meantime it appears that an active correspondence has been carried on between the Reformers in the Lower and Upper Provinces. Some doubts however are entertained that the Reformers did not intend anything beyond menaces but the Government in Lower Canada issued warrants against some of the agitators and brought on a collision, in the first place with the peace officers and secondly with the military. The whole of the military having been called down from the Upper Province to the Lower Province. The Reformers; now Rebels, who are nearly all land owners, in number about 10 to 15 hundred of which 400 only being armed with fowling pieces, the rest with sticks, assembled within 4 miles of the City of Toronto, the seat of Government, with a view to surprising the town and overthrowing the Government and placing in its stead a Republic. After their dispersion, Mackenzie and a few of his leaders escaped to Navy Island in the Niagara District and assembled from 1500 to 2000 followers and kept possession till Jan. 15th when they were obliged to leave it by the American Forces preventing all supplies being sent to them. Our Government assembled about 4000 men of all arms in Chippewa to attack them but did not. They had the courage to go in the night time and attack a steam-boat in the American harbor and burn her.

John Grubb.

The letter ends here but his opinion of the affair appears in the letter which follows.

T. P. G.

10th. Sept 1838.

Robert Paterson, Edinburgh.

Dear Sir:

Presently the disturbed state of the country prevents me, I will however if all is well be with you next spring or early in the summer. No doubt you will have seen in the Public Papers some accounts of the attempt at independence here. The whole story may be thrust into a nut shell. After the Reform Bill was passed with you the Canadians expected some similar change. They had been ? it was a country governed by Tories and upon Tory principles. A strong desire manifested itself for Whigs and Whig principles. This the Tory Government here appears to have made the Home Government believe that it was republican principles that the Reformers wanted here. Sir Francis Bond-Head arrived amongst us when things were stormy and he issued proclamations and speeches of the most specious and plausible kind, that he was come for the purpose of giving the long delayed reforms but at the same time he took care to undermine the Reformers and threw all his interest into the Tory scales. The Whigs having sent him out it was natural for the Whigs to believe he was a Whig but they were fooled and humbugged by the Government and nothing was to be expected from them. Many a steady Whig here became in despair, Republicans and attempted independence.

But for the folly of one of their leaders, Mackenzie, ordering the rising three days before it was indeed ready, it is generally believed here that the whole of Upper Canada would have fallen without even firing a shot, into their hands.

I took no part and escaped unmolested although hundreds of Reformers were put in jail for being known, not as rebels but simply Whigs and Reformers. In my opinion Sir F. Bond-Head has turned the whole of the Whigs into Republicans and thereby the longing man is not for Whig rule and Reform but independence and clear Republicanism. So much has England gained from their political quack.

John Grubb.

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Letter from Page 90 of Letter Book.

Mr. Nicholson Bain,  
Librarian, Edinburgh University.

Dec. 1838.

My dear Sir:

Miss Margarets and your letters of March 25<sup>th</sup>. last reached us on the first of June last and it gave us all much pleasure to hear that you and your family were all well. I feel much obliged to you for your kind offer to take charge of the letting of the houses in Edinburgh and I will avail myself of it as soon as I receive a satisfactory account from Mr. Paterson. I have not written him nor has he written to me since I sent a Power of Attorney to Dr. Murray. I therefore do not know exactly how matters stand between us but I intend writing him or Mr. Bell within a month or two. If I should receive no satisfactory answer from him during that interval I will then order him to give up his accounts and if you could

get Dr. Murray to assist you in the letting of the houses, it would be a great matter as he is on the spot. If all is well I intend to be with you next summer with a view of disposing of the houses at whatever they will bring.

We are all quite well and getting on in our ordinary way. You will have seen by the newspapers that an attempt at independence was made by the people of these provinces. It was certainly commenced at a very improper time. The Canadas never could expect to contend with Britain when she is at peace with the world. I impute the whole cause of the disturbance in the Upper Province to the Tory principles of Sir F. B. Head and his Council. It has done a great deal of mischief in the meantime to the Colonies and we have some hope the Earl of Durham will set upon different principles although in the meantime he has a good deal dispirited me in not acting at once as generously with the Upper Province Patriots or Rebels as with the Lower Province. I took no part in the struggle on either side and of course have not been annoyed very much.

Very liberal principles must be introduced or the expense of keeping the Colonies, I believe, will be more than I should think the people in Britain will be willing to pay or in fact that they are worth.

As William wishes to write a few lines to Miss Margaret I will conclude this letter and believe me, My dear Sir.

John Grubb.

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Letter from Page 92 of Letter Book.

Mr. Wilson, Edinburgh.

1838.

My dear Wilson; Your kind letter of the 7th of Dec. reached me on the 7th of March and it gave me great pleasure to find that you and Mrs. W. were in good health and that you withheld an inclination of visiting this country once more.

In my previous letter to you I stated my intention of being in Edinburgh during the past spring but the disturbed state of the Colony induced me to delay my journey. In my letter to you I gave a hint about the likelihood of disturbances in the Province but at that time I had no idea that any attempt at independence would have been made while Britain was otherwise at peace nor do I believe it would have been made at the time it was but for the stupid conduct of Sir Francis Bond-Head and his Council. Matters are not quite settled yet but we have great hopes that the Earl of Durham will be able to restore peace and goodwill among the different classes.

I certainly should have written you sooner but had a great doubt in my own mind about advising you or anyone to come to the Province till matters were put upon a better footing and have delayed so long that I am ashamed to acknowledge that even now I am not prepared to advise any of my friends to come to the Colony until we can assume a continuance of peace and a better feeling among the different classes of inhabitants.

The price of lands are much the same as when you were here although there is considerable disposition to sell by those inclined to emigrate to the States in consequence of the disturbance, yet I do not discover that it has in any material degree altered the value of the lands.

Appendix continued. Page 30. Letter from Page 92 of Letter Book.

Your money matters that you were so kind as to disclose to me, I am satisfied are sufficiently ample to set you completely down on a farm. Even if they were not you know a friend on this side of the water that is willing and so far as his poor abilities will allow you can depend upon him.

If all is well I certainly intend being in Edinburgh next spring and I trust that I will be able to recommend the propriety of emigrating, and I further trust you then will still have the design of taking up your abode on the Western side of the Atlantic.

I anticipate great pleasure in having you and Mrs. W's company on the Great Western Steamboat. By the bye the steam navigation will bring England and the Colonies a couple of thousand miles nearer than they were before. I am particularly obliged to you for the newspapers that you were so kind as to send me. I know nothing of Mr. Paterson or my houses and I don't expect to hear much till my arrival. Remember me to all our old friends. A gentleman has indicated to me his intention of going home and I regret that he has not given me time to write as fully as I would wish.

John Grubb.

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Letter from Page 112 of the Letter Book.

To Mr. Wilson, Edinburgh.

11th. Nov. 1839.

My dear Wilson;

Yours of the 20th August last came to hand on the 20th. of September. Steam still leaves gaps between us of 4 weeks and a half owing to the Post Office and bad roads. Good news from any quarter is at all times agreeable but from a far country and a particular friend cannot well be described.

The indisposition that prevented you and Mrs. Wilson from embarking for this country having abated gives real reason for pleasure to say nothing of the pleasure of anticipation of seeing you and your Consort in the spring. Accept my thanks for the newspapers which you have been so kind as to send me. I have read 5 of them in all including on received yesterdays date. You having sent 11.

Have the goodness to tell Mr. Bain (Nicholson Bain his brother in law) that he ought to have written me stating his objections to the Power of Attorney I sent him. I could have corrected it. I am agreeable to his suggestions in your letter. I signed and sent to Mr. Bell the Commission sent me by that gentleman. I sent you a newspaper about 12 days ago and would have sent you many more than I have sent, that being only three, but never could put my hand upon the paper that would have conveyed to you anything like a picture of the wretched state of the country. Lying being the order of the day, morally politically and generally we can scarce be worse and to fill up the measure of our iniquities, a blast from heaven has completely destroyed all our wheat crops in the Upper Province and the towns for their daily bread are depending on Brother Johnathan. That old woman Sir John Colborne and the mountebank Bond-Head have brought these Colonies to ruin. Lying and Club Law for Morality, Lying and ? for politics, Debts and ? for our Finances. I should have left this for the United States long ere this but for Lord Durhams Report. Since the issuance of that important document the people are getting their eyes opened to the true cause of their distress and parties are moving into more consistent political relations from which I expect a regeneration of the country.

*iniquities*

Appendix continued. Page 31. Letter from Page 112 of Letter Book.

I see from your letter and with the exception of a very few of the English Newspapers, little is known in Britain of our situation or the obligation you lie under to the Government of the United States. Let me tell you the truth; Had it not been for the effective interference of that Government, it is more than probable Canada would have been wrested from your authority two years ago even in spite of the Mountebank and the Old Woman.

Our new Governor General is expected in Toronto within a few days; all parties are on tip-toe, fear and trembling on the one part and much hope on the other but for me there is neither hope nor fear. The time has not yet arrived for any decided political move but within one year the matter will be ready for the State Physician, Then the patient skillfully treated, health and vigor will ensue. Come then my dear sir and enjoy with us our fig trees, our balmy days of prosperity and peace.

John Grubb.

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Letter from Page 114 of Letter Book.

"Klm Bank" 2nd. April 1840.

Bell and Rutherford,  
Solicitors,  
Edinburgh.

Gentlemen;

Your favor of the 13th. Feb. reached me on the 19th. ultimo intimating the melancholy death of Mr. Bain (Nicholson Bain, his brother in law) whom I deplore exceedingly. The statement of his accounts with me contained in your letter are very satisfactory. You will pay his heirs 4% on the rents received by him. I herewith send a new Commission of Factor in your Mr. Bells' name only which I hope will be accepted. There is no stamped paper used in this country, it will be lawful with you notwithstanding. I consent to the registering of it but I presume registration is not necessary but on the sale of any of the houses and not then unless demanded by the purchaser. I have and will lose £3000. on the houses built on Mr. Hopes' ground and economy is necessary in everything in regard to them. I wish I was quit of them even at the low prices mentioned by Mr. Bain.

I am of the opinion Mr. Paterson reduced the rents more than necessary. It will not be possible to raise them now. The rents and prices are only half they were seven years back. I do not wish you to try a public sale of them. It is expensive and seldom does any good. Advertise them in the newspapers now and then for present sale.

John Grubb.

William C. Grubb.

Poughkeepsie, U.S.A.

1840.

My dear Brother;

Your letter of April 1st. last, I received in due course of post and it gave me much pleasure to hear that your family were in your ordinary way, not living however in that ease and comfort I wish you were able to do at your time of day, but still glad that you are living in the land of the living. Riches and its comforts are not the reward of an honest and virtuous life else the knave and the rogue would not enjoy it such as they frequently do. No; the reward of virtue lies in another direction, the road to which you are more able to point than I am. Contentment they say is a great gain. Somehow this virtue I am not blest with whether it is from constitution which may be called original sin or whether it is a bad habit for want of pruning, I cannot tell but I am ever ready enough to complain and that bitterly when things do not meet my views. If you have this besetting sin I will not be surprised at you regretting having left even the poverty stricken old country. I have forgotten whether I told you in my last that I had appointed Mr. Bain to be my factor in place of Mr. Paterson. Having done so I was much surprised and grieved at receiving a letter written within this month announcing his death. At the moment I was met at the point of starting immediately for Scotland but Mr. Bell having taken charge of the houses till further orders I have postponed my leaving till the fall if not till the spring. Then assuredly I will muster up courage and go and most assuredly will not pass you if within many miles of my route. Your son Walter for want of better employment is with me and has conducted himself to my entire satisfaction. He is getting stout and active. There is no time to be lost in deciding what line he is to follow for his future subsistence. I have questioned him particularly upon his own desires on that subject and he seems indifferent but says he should like to follow farming as readily as anything else. If you concur with him in this view it will be necessary for me to arrange with him on the terms he shall remain with me.

While with me he has had an opportunity of seeing both the wild and improved manner of farming. Cattle, Horses and Sheep raising, all of which we carry on to the same extent. We have 120 acres under the plough still we can't make it pay or anything like it. Mostly all the wheat crop was destroyed by rust last year, still I trust in a short time farming will become worth following.

If however you are of the opinion that Walter should follow something else I shall endeavor to get it for him here, although I have no immediate prospect of success. You will in the meantime endeavor to seek out a situation for him such as you wish him to follow and you will write me at your earliest opportunity. In your letter I observe that you are still uneasy on the prospect of war. I do not believe there is any likelihood of war between Great Britain and the United States. Still if it should be so you should not for one minute think of going to Halifax. You are in my humble opinion much safer where you are than you could possibly be in any part of British North America. There is discontent running through the whole and as much in Halifax if not more so as in most other places and according to everything I can gather from the newspapers it is not impossible that a great many people even in Halifax would join the invading army from the States. Your age I suppose would prevent you being called out to serve in the Militia of either country.

John Grubb.

Note; Walter finally went to Colchester and settled on Point Pelee where he had a fishing business. His grandson James was living there in 1952. Helen and I called on him. He had succeeded his Grandfather and Father in the business and was retired.

Narrative continued. Page 53. Letter from Page 121 of Letter Book.

To his son John in New Orleans, U. S. A.

Elm Bank, Etobicoke, Sept. 1840.

My dear John:

Your kind and affectionate letter of the 2nd. of May last came to hand only in June. In it you requested me to write you so as it might reach you by the 19th. of the said month. Believing that any letter could not reach you within the time specified I did not write at all and trusted to you writing again soon.

No letters from you within the dates mentioned have reached me, created considerable uneasiness in our minds in consideration of the climate you are in until within these last few days William received a letter from Mr. McConnells which stated he had received a letter from you and that you were quite well but regretting you had not received any letters from me. I trust this will reach you soon and satisfy you of the cause of my not writing you.

We are all in good health here and going on in our old way, laboring hard for very little return. Farming as usual in Canada not yielding a remunerating price. The prices of grain being so low and labor so high, as comparing it with the price of produce. With regard to the distillery, whiskey cannot be sold above 1s 2d per gallon which is a losing concern and even at that price you cannot find customers.

Politically we are quiet, the two provinces are now united and as usual in this matter opinions differ. One party thinks it will do much good others think it will do much harm. My own opinion is that very little good or evil will result from it.

I had a letter from Edinburgh the other day of no great interest. Things remain there much as they were. Also a letter from Uncle William (Poughkeepsie) He and his family are well. His son Walter is still with me. I need not tell you how much Mother is concerned about you. Indeed all the family is. I observe in McConnells letter about you being at horse racing. Let me hear no more of this or gambling of any kind. I hear that Mr. McConnel is well. Give my best respects to him.

John Grubb.

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John Gentles, Esq., M.P.P.

no date

Dear Sir:

Mr. Wilcox yesterday showed me a list of names of gentlemen recommended by you as officers of the regiment of Militia intended to be raised in this district and amongst them I observed my name down as one of the Captains. I regret very much particularly in these troublesome times that infirmity compels me to decline accepting the honourable situation you have the goodness to recommend me to fill.

My son William Grubb is a young man in the prime of life, active and every way qualified so far as a non-military man can be qualified, is willing to fill the situation. If this meets with your approbation have the goodness to signify so in a note to me. An early communication directed to me care of Mr. Mather, Lot St. Toronto.

John Grubb.

P. S. I understood Mr. Wilcox to say the meeting of this day was to take place at your brothers at Mitton? Mills. I was there at the time appointed and having found out my mistake I endeavored to find my way to your house. Got off the way and finding I was not able to arrive in time I returned home. J.G.

Milton

The Editor, Elm Bank, St. Andrews. 1841.  
The Examiner, Toronto.

Mr. Editor:

I observe in the newspapers of the day that the owners and occupiers of land in the Home District have held a meeting on Yonge St. and taken under their consideration the ruinous state of agriculture in the Province and have resolved to petition the Central Government to allow Canadian Agricultural products to be admitted duty free to all ports of England, also that a duty shall be imposed upon the farm produce of the United States entering Canada for consumption there, equal to the duties unpaid by the States on Canadian Produce.

Their object when obtained will doubtless give great relief and ought to be perseveringly and painstakingly and irresistably insisted upon. The motives of some of the leaders have been called to question and perhaps not without some apparent reason. Many of them having considerable influence with the Government of the Colony for many years back and only at the twelvth hour appear to favor the farmer.

But Sir, while our ox-team is stuck fast in the mud we ought not to enquire whether the man be black or white who puts his shoulder to the wheel but accept thankfully their assistance.

It does not appear to me from what I have seen that the meeting went very minutely into the distress of the farmer, and with a view of explaining the situation more fully I submit the following table which is the result of practical experience and admitted to be correct by many of my neighbors all of whom agree in their modes of farming and admit of the same results.

as follows:		<u>Income</u>	
	acres		income
Wood			nil
Wood	20		nil
In hay for cattle	10		nil
In pasture for cows	5		nil
In summer fallow	10		nil
Wheat at 20 bu. per acre	20	at 3/6 per bu.	£70.
Barley 30 do	15	1/8	39.
Oats 35 do	10	1/	17. 10.
Peas 18 do	10	2/	15. 6 0
Butter from 4 cows #300		6s	8. 2 6
Calves yearly 4		20s	4.
Whole production of the farm			<u>£154. 8 6</u>
<u>Expenses</u>			
Deduct 80 bu Oats for two horses at 1/			£4.
20 do do seed			1.
30 Barley do 1/8			2.
20 Peas do 2/			2.
35 wheat do 3/6			6. 3. 6.
Wages of two men per annum			60.
do one female do			12.
Board for two men and one woman 1/ per day			54. 15.
Tolls, market dues, customs etc			2.
Extra help in harvest			5.
Local taxes, roads etc.			1.
Horses and one yoke oxen dep'n at 20%			9. 12. 6.
Value of farm £600. Interest on investment 6%			36.
			<u>202. 1. 0.</u>

Deficit £47. 12. 6.

The above statement shows clearly that a farmer of the best lands in Upper Canada will not pay the expense of labor.

This is indeed a deplorable state of affairs. If a great alteration for the better does not speedily take place the whole country will return to its original state. It may be said that this only a temporary state of affairs but it is within the knowledge of all concerned that last year was much more difficult for the farmer owing to the bad crops and low prices. With the exception of two years out of the last ten the condition of agriculture has been very little better than at present.

Through the medium of your excellent paper I suggest to the Committee on Emigration to enquire into the state of Agriculture as upon its success depends the success of emigration, but I find from intemperate statements made by these persons that they are too much centered in their own interests to take hints from plowmen. Nevertheless it would be highly amusing to see the floundering of their great apostle when questioned by intelligent English farmers upon the Agricultural condition of the Province. Even the common laborer will enquire what they may expect in wages from farmers nine-tenths of whom have not shoes to cover their feet after their debts are paid.

Improvement of the St. Lawrence is discussed, a railroad between Toronto and Montreal together with the removal of duties by England and the relaxing of duties with the States will go further to encourage immigration than all the committees that have ever been appointed.

John Grubb.

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This letter was answered by a letter or editorial in the "Patriot" Newspaper of Toronto. No copy can be found. John Grubb replies to it as follows: *page 126 - letter book.*

Mr. Editor.

When writing a few observations on the Agricultural distress of the Province, as published by you in the "Examiner" I had no idea they should have created so much alarm in the Emig Emigration Fraternity as to call from them in the "Patriot" so much abuse on my devoted head. But I find when the cobbler goes beyond his last he is not in a state of absolute wisdom.

Had any respectable farmer taken up the subject and had successfully refuted my statements I should have had the rejoiced inasmuch as I should have had the benefit of his observations for a guide and a guard. But alas for the fulminations of the "Patriot" they appear to be the work of a "Blue Stocking" or as some will have it, a gentleman who but short while back cultivated green crops on a farm under the direction of Lord John Russell, but from having no idea of the times or seasons and still less the correct calculation he was denuded of his farm.

From either of these the public will not have any confidence but previous to passing final judgment on his or her statements, permit me to glance over a few of the statements set forth.

It is assumed that on the farm referred to by me that a family is kept besides the two male and one female servants. The writer upon the same foundation might as well have assumed the farm to have be situated on the moon.

His next assumption or rather statement if accomplished would appear to be a greater miracle than has yet been performed out of the land of science. Three servants and a family and that family not a small one are to live and in comfortable Canadian fashion twelve months of the year on the produce

Appendix continued. Page 36. Letter from Page 126 of Letter Book.

of 2½ acres of wheat. The fatted calves, pigs lambs and sheep are to be sold to make up his balance sheet. Much is said in this country about the "freezing point" but if the "Patriots" servants and family are not brought speedily to the "Starving" point" I must give up all my ideas of gastronomy.

A greater miracle still if successfully accomplished would beggar all description; Twelve milk cows and the cattle necessary for working and thirty sheep are to be kept on the produce of 7½ acres of hay for the seven months. The sheep only are to get a few swedish turnips and for the five months the cattle and sheep are to live upon 20 acres of bush land. All who have any knowledge of bush pasture will admit that said stock could not expect to live on such pasture 5 days much less work and give milk.

The above is an outline of "Patriots" new system of farming, the following of which according to him are displacing and will displace all the old and experienced Dutchmen, who indeed are the only class of farmers who practise with tolerable success in spite of the many difficulties the only system that can be followed in Canada,

The "Patriots" pompous display of "Greencopping" is all "fudge". Potatoes at 10 pence a bushel and turnips that will grow in ~~and~~ the average of seasons only once in three years, precludes the possibility of that system being practised successfully.

The "Patriot" dwells on the poverty of the laborers in England as compared with the same class in Canada. I admit that you will not meet with the squalor and poverty here as you will meet in the manufacturing towns of Britain but I say without fear of contradiction that there is more real distress among the laborers and even the farmers in general in Canada than there is in the rural districts of England and Scotland. There is no market of any account for labor in Canada, they must go to the States or starve. The Emigration Committee do talk of putting them on the wild land, to put them on an iceberg would be equally humane.

The whole tenor of "Patriots" remarks is to show that the Canadian Farmers have nothing to complain of but their own ignorance.

John Grubb.

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Letter from Page 240 of Letter Book.

The Editor,  
The Examiner,

Dear Sir;

The Union Bill of 1841 being now passed and to all appearances will shortly be put in motion. Canvassing by those who would be members of the United Parliament may speedily be expected. I beg through the medium of your paper to remind these gentlemen of what appears to have been forgotten by their predecessors in the Upper Provincial Parliament, namely; The principal interest in this country and indeed in any new country is Agriculture. A Colony without manufacturing or foreign trade can have no other interest but the prosperity of the farmer. Depress him and the huckster may shut his shop, the lawyer his mouth, and even you Mr. Editor with all your talents will be pressless and typeless sooner than you expect.

Appendix continued. Page 37. Letter from Page 240 of Letter Book.

That it is clearly in the interests of the inhabitants of this province to unite in demanding pledges from those gentlemen who are candidates for their suffrages, to the effect that agricultural prosperity shall be their first and particular care and to that end they will require from the Home Government leave to send to any part of the Empire our farm products, duty free, and that duties shall be put upon all foreign agricultural produce equal in amount to that paid on Canadian produce in these foreign states. The Home Government considers Canada part and parcel of the Empire as much as Scotland or Ireland so why should the Canadian farmer not have protecting duties against the States. This is so reasonable a proposition that one cannot see but feel surprised at its not having been adopted before.

John Grubb.

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Letter from Page 134 of Letter Book.

Elm Bank, St. Andrews.  
23rd. Aug. 1841.

Messrs Bell and Rutherford,  
Edinburgh.

Gentlemen;

Your letter of the 14th of July last came to hand containing a Bill of Exchange for £20. together with a satisfactory account of the transactions. I regret you have not been able to sell more of the houses. I hope you will be more fortunate by next report. I cannot agree to reduce the price of the house at 10 Lothian Road below £120. but you may strike off £5. on any of the houses on Mr. Hopes ground. I consent to this from the extreme desire to get rid of that shady tyrannical tory. By the Scotsman Newspaper, you were so kind as to send me, I am sorry to observe the turn politics are taking. I will return again within a very short space. The landmarks between Whig and Tory are now too many to be mistaken for any length of time. The want of moral courage among the farmers is the only dead weight. I herewith send you one of the Tory papers with a list of marriages. You will observe the marriage of my daughter to Mr. Hawkins. That gentleman wishes it to be published in one or two of the Edinburgh papers. You will oblige me by paying to Mr. Cormack, five pounds which he will give to my brother Andrew who resides in Edinburgh. Mr. Cormack is the only person who is likely to find him out. I have written to that gentleman on the subject. I still have a desire to come over and see all my old friends and at the same time lend you a hand to sell the houses. I am a bad seaman but will try and muster up courage next spring.

John Grubb.

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Letter from Page 135 of Letter Book.  
Elm Bank 22nd. Aug. 1841.

My dear friend Cormack.

Your letter of Feb. 2nd. last came duly to hand and has again loaded me with an additional debt of gratitude to you for the sympathetic and kind feeling in which it is written convinces me that we have friends neither distance, chance or change can make any alteration in this respect. My dear friend I know that it is out of place to review at this late date the remembrance of your late brothers death but knowing the high place he had in your heart his loss at this time and in a moment while neither age nor sickness gave premonitory intimation. To lose such a brother under such circumstances was indeed a shock. I trust his estimable widow and children together with all his near and dear relations have found the Comforter whom no one that seek will ever fail. My dear friend I could willingly write all day on the subject but I must turn

Narrative continued. Page 38. Letter from Page 240 of the Letter Book.

to other parts of your letter. You tell me that many of my old friends are rejoicing at the prospect of seeing me, particularly Messrs Lawrie, Wilson, Gault and Baron etc. The thoughts of my old friends rejoicing on my account is indeed more than Balm to a distant spirit. It is fuel to my native pride.

At the time I wrote you that I intended coming over, I certainly did so intend but other circumstances did interfere with my leaving here early in the spring. As I wish to return within the summer it is only in the spring I can with propriety leave here. Thus if nothing particular interferes next spring I will surely see you.

You mentioned my Brother Andrew was in bad health and I fear in bad circumstances. Have the goodness to call upon Mr. Bell and he will give you £5<sup>0</sup>/<sub>4</sub> to give him. He has not written me and I have no knowledge of his whereabouts. I trust you will find him out and give him my direction and tell him to write me and be particular about Mrs. Robertson, my sister.

You will tell my old friend Capt. Wilson I will write him within a month from this date. The reason for my delay in writing him is that there are a few political cards now playing that will have a considerable effect on the Canadas. These games will be finished within the month. Tell him our Union Bill is working tolerable well but a majority of the people here tremble at the prospect of a change of Ministers with you as it may throw the moderation plans in progress back.

There is another matter respecting the United States that gives uneasiness. Abragadosio of a fellow called McLeod, a sheriffs officer here, called Colonel in your papers, went over to the States and was boasting of his having sent the American Steambot over the Falls during the disturbance in 1837. It is believed he had no part in the matter. The fellow has got what he deserved, the inside of the jail and is to be tried for his life. His trial will be over in a few days. Great importance is attached to the silly affair in consequence of the British minute demanding his release which the Americans have refused. The Canadian Refugees are determined to hang him if they can. In that event war must follow. This will be a deplorable state of matters for us Canadians. I hope the fellow will be proven to have been a vain boaster not an actor.

Let me hear from you again soon together with a full account of the saying and doings of our Edinburgh friends and last but not least of your own progress in the world. My regards to your family.

John Grubb.

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Letter from Page 139 of Letter Book.

To Cormack, Ironmonger, Edinburgh. Elm Bank 25th. May 1842.  
My dear friend Cormack: Your very kind letter containing the accounts of the demise of your faithful companion and friend who proved herself worthy of all expectations for 42 years also the demise of my poor brother Andrew, came duly to hand. In the course of my observations on human life I have discovered nothing so affecting as the condition of two travellers who have hand in hand cheerfully sojourned to the goal of all their hopes and when almost in sight of a happy but united termination, one of them drops off and leaves the other to pursue his journey alone. This is your case my dear friend but still you have much reason to rejoice that you are not left alone. Your children will I trust, by faithfully imitating their exemplary and ever to be lamented Mother, will by their good conduct cheer you through the remainder of your journey.

John Grubb.

Appendix continued. Page 39. Letter from Page 137 of Letter Book.

Letter to Dr. Hawkins, (son-in-law) at Colchester.

Elm Bank, Jan. 6th. 1842.

My dear Hawkins;

Your letter of Dec. 5th. came duly to hand. The first I did not answer otherwise than by sending you two newspapers. These contained more news and more reading than any letter I could have sent you. Your second and last letter I will endeavor to answer on the face of this sheet. In the first place we felt much regret on hearing of Jamima being so much on the sick list.ardon me for using a medical term. Pleasure and pain are e.....?..... in our nature and are never separate. We also had much pleasure in hearing of the removal of he complaint and of your own welfare. You wish Jessy to come up to you and that William and her should meet you in London about the first of February. To this request I have no objections and have delayed this letter on account of there has been no appearance of sleighing in our neighborhood till yesterday. The snow is now about 6 inches deep and the bells are heard on every side. Our weather prophets are not certain that there shall be much sleighing this season. If there is sleighing which I have no doubt that there will be about the time you mention, Jessy will barring accidents make her appearance agreeable to your wish. You will write me stating the time you will be in London and the earlier you write the better so as I may be able to write you in answer if that should be necessary. We have not received any letter from John and consequently are somewhat alarmed for his safety. The only news from him is verbal and amounts to only second hand information that he is in St. Louis. We are all quite well here and for news there is nothing worth communicating.

Our elections for Home District Councillors put me at the head of the poll by a great majority over all grades of politicians.

John Grubb.

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Letter from Page 141 of Letter Book.

Elm Bank, St. Andrews, 1842.

Mr. Stevens,

Cashier, Gore Bank, Toronto.

Sir;

My friend Dr. Hawkins of the Township of Colchester has informed me by letter that he has been in treaty with you respecting a farm of 200 acres belonging to the Gore Bank in his neighborhood and that your terms are \$150. and one years interest which would be in all \$159. payable as follows; \$59. cash and \$50. with interest in 12 months and \$50. with interest in 24 months. These terms do not suit him and has given up all thoughts of purchasing, but calls my attention to it as it lies near some land I purchased on his recommendation for \$2. per acre lately. On purpose to make short work of the matter I hereby offer you \$155. for it, \$55. down and \$100. with interest within 12 months from this date. This is \$4. lower than you ask but the more early payment fully makes up the difference. Your concurrence with the above with the return of mail will oblige.

John Grubb.

Appendix continued. Page 40. Letter from Page 150 of Letter Book.

Elm Bank, St. Andrews  
May 15th. 1843.

My Dear Hawkins;

Your joint letter of the 26th. April came duly to hand, William will answer it. My principal object in writing you is to acquaint you that I have sent to the Gore Bank all the purchase money due on your farm and have requested them to send me a good and sufficient title forthwith. If it agrees with your views I will convey it to Mrs. Hawking and her heirs with a life interest in your favor. I will be under the circumstances still owing Jamima about £60. of her own money. I propose paying her £20. per year for the three years which you ought to apply to the clearing of the farms. If this agreement suits you let me know soon. I wrote to Mr. Price M.P.P. the other day about the Post Office. He stated he had no doubt at all if the present Postmaster retires you will be appointed.

John Grubb.

Note: This money was part of Jamimas dowry, the same as the other daughters got, namely £500.

T. P. G.

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Letter from Page 150 of Letter Book.  
Elm Bank, St. Andrews.  
Sept. 1843.

My dear Hawkins;

Your letter of the 5th. June last came duly to hand and gave me much pleasure to hear of you and your family and all other connections being in good health also of your satisfaction respecting my intentions in regard to lot 52 in your township. Although I paid the Gore Bank in May last all the price yet I did not receive the title from them till August and even then some information was wanted by me from them respecting it and that correspondence only closed the other day satisfactorily. I am now in a position to complete my intention and will within a few days be in Toronto and give instructions to my Attorney to make up the title in the manner I formerly mentioned to you. You will therefore with perfect confidence act agreeable to my letter to you on the 15th of May last. The above will I trust explain my long silence respecting your letter of the 5th. of June.

John Grubb.

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Elm Bank, St. Andrews.  
March 1843.

Mr. Rutherford,  
Edinburgh.

Dear Sir;

Your favor of the 31st. Dec. came duly to hand with a draft for £54. 9. 5 with a satisfactory account of the transactions. I have also much pleasure in acknowledging receipt of your letter of the 31st. of Jan. announcing the sale of a house to Mr. Money. You have acted most judiciously in accepting the price of £187. 10. 0. It is my wish that you take some latitude with the top flats and trust you will be able to give a good account of them all by the first of June. I have nothing new to communicate. We continue to have the severest winter I have felt in Canada.

John Grubb.

Appendix continued. Page 41. Letter from Page 161 of Letter Book.

Flm Bank, St. Andrews.  
Oct. 23rd. 1843.

John Rutherford, Esq., W. S.  
Edinburgh.

Sir;

Your letter of July 1st. came duly to hand containing a bill of exchange for £23. 2. 8. together with a satisfactory account of the transactions. I observe the improvement tax is still levied. How long will it live. I have kept back this letter these two months in expectation of hearing from Mr. Rafter, the gentleman I wrote you about who had some intention of buying the houses. As I have not heard from him I do not now expect that I will be able to make any bargain with him. I am very ~~very~~ anxious that these houses should be sold as they do not yield me above 2% upon the cost price of building whereas 10% can be obtained here on money lent out on good security. Let me know in your next at what reduced price you think you could the whole at. I have by this post sent you a paper which will give you a faint idea of our political situation. If the present ministers are able to keep their places for this session I have no doubt but Canada will be prosperous and happy for many years to come. If they fail I fear the very worst consequences.

John Grubb.

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John Grubb was elected a Councillor to represent Etobicoke Township in the Home District Council in January 1842. He was very pleased by the fact that he headed the poll "by a great majority over all classes of politicians.

The following is a speech he delivered to the Council during his first year.

From Page 140 of Letter Book.

Mr. Warden; I believe it is fashionable to make a speech to the assembly on submitting a motion with a view of explaining its object. I have always felt easy in making a speech on a subject I do understand particularly when the hearers do not understand the subject matter or have nothing to do in such matters.

But the difficulty in this matter is I have practical experience of the subject and my audience understands it perfectly. The improvement of roads from the early ages till our time has been a matter of great importance. We find Julius Caesar acquired more credit with the Romans while overseer of the roads than for a thousand victories. His Appian Way is the theme of the Italians to this day. The roads over the Simplon to Germany and through France under Napoleon are to the French more than any other action in his eventful life. Our brother Johnathan too boasts with much reason of his Cumberland Road to the Mississippi from the Atlantic. The British boast and I believe rightly of ~~the~~ having the best roads in the world.

Are we their offspring to suffer our roads to remain a byword and a reproach even to ourselves without even making an attempt to improve them? Surely not;

Narrative continued. Page 42. Letter from Page 140. of Letter Book.

The motion now submitted I trust will be adopted and that it will be the beginning to District Improvements. The horrible state of our roads call loudly for something to be done for the better. The motion submitted for your consideration is but a very small beginning but I ~~suspect~~ expect it will produce much good.

John Grubb.

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Later in 1842 John Grubb together with Joseph Dennis, Joseph Holley, Thomas Musson, William Gibson, James Laver and William Mathers made the following application to the Upper Canada Legislature for the incorporation of the Weston Road Co.

The Honourable, The House of Assembly of Upper Canada in Provincial Parliament Assembled.

The humble petition of the undersigned inhabitants of the Townships of York, Vaughan, Etobicoke, Albion, Tecumseth, Chingousy and others residing in the rear of the said Townships in the Home District, Sheweth;

That the road commencing at the Peacock Hotel on Dundas St. at the corner of Weston Road at a distance of about 5 miles from the City of Toronto and continuing through the above named townships is the only great thoroughfare to a rich, fertile and rapidly growing section of the Home District and upon which route statute labor has been performed for 30 years.

That the opinion of your petitioners it would conduce greatly to the welfare and prosperity of the inhabitants of the said Townships as well as those who inhabit a large section of the district in the rear of or adjoining to the said townships if the said line of road or portion of it were macadamized.

That from the calculations made by your petitioners they have good reason to believe that a sufficient amount of tolls could be collected to pay the interest upon any sum of sums of money necessary to be raised to macadamize the said road or so much thereof as it may be deemed expedient to improve forthwith.

That your petitioners have heard with regret that a petition to your Honourable House is in the course of signature praying your Honourable House to sanction the making of a macadamized road in the neighborhood of the above named route which will not at all conduce to the interest of the great body of the inhabitants residing on the line of the said road which your petitioners are anxious should be improved as aforesaid but promotes the interest only of a few individuals.

Your petitioners therefor humbly pray your Honourable House to pass a Bill to authorize the raising by way of loan or otherwise such sums of money as will be necessary to macadamize so much of the road which commences at the Peacock Tavern and ends at the Weston Bridge over the Humber River a distance of about 5 miles.

And your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

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Note: As a result of this Petition a Charter was granted to the Weston Road Co. and later to the Albion Plank Road Co. The fate of these roads and the investment therein is told in the Narrative. It was a patriotic gesture on the part of the men mentioned as the Legislature had done little or nothing to make the roads passable. The flour ~~mill~~ from 6 mills on the Humber was teamed over these roads in all kinds of weather, besides other grain, hay and wood from all the farms.

To the Examiner.

1844.

Whether we look into Ancient or Modern history we find that road making and improving of roads are much dilated upon and described, next to soil and climate, as the principal cause of public prosperity.

Julius Caesar, when Surveyor of roads before he became Emperor executed many improvements and among them the Appian Way, frequently declared his glory rested more upon his improving the roads of the Commonwealth than all his other works put together. The name of Napoleon will never perish while the road over the Simplon is travelled, Both French and Italians declare this to be the greatest of all modern works. Mr. MacAdam and the few gentlemen that supported him in his first undertaking will be remembered in Britain while the British name endures. To compare a small thing with the great while riding along the road the other day toward the beautiful, picturesque and may I add romantic village of Weston where the bank of the Humber is seen in nature's wildest grace. There the busy mills and tanyards are concealed in the glens below, while the decent church crowns the neighboring heights, all indicating the appearance of health and happiness.

For many years the road to this place has been, like all other Statute Labor roads, in a wretched state owing to the great travel carried on from the many flour and saw mills to Toronto, with the addition of much farm produce from the fertile soil along the banks of the river, from the Gore and Albion Townships.

Mr. Editor, as you are well known to be a lover and patron of improvements and those improvements that lead to the prosperity of the city, you will rejoice to learn that a few public spirited gentlemen in Toronto have, by authority of the Legislature resolved forthwith to plank the road from the Peacock Inn on Dundas St. to the Albion Road at the estimated expense of between three and four thousand pounds.

This sum they will raise in ten pound shares payable in installments of £3.6.8 yearly. Without enquiring at all into the probability of profit or loss I hastened to record my name for one share along with those patriotic subscribers, under the firm conviction that the road when finished will not only benefit the country through which it passes but will materially benefit Toronto by the reduction of the price of firewood and lumber and farm produce. It will also set an example, the first of its kind I believe in the Province, showing how the country can be improved by unity of purpose based upon proper principles.

The Government grants, in my opinion, is not the true principle of road making, as it is difficult to apply revenue to local purposes. The same applies to District Council grants. Township grants may approach nearer to the true principle. In conclusion I trust you and many of your readers will readily avail yourselves of the opportunity of showing your love of District and City Improvements by recording your names as subscribers to this great example and Improvement.

John Grubb.

Appendix continued. Page 44. Letter from Page 152 of Letter Book.

"Elm Bank" St. Andrews, 1843.

H. Price, Esq., M.P.P.

Dear Sir:

I beg to call your attention 485 of Victoria Chapter 66. An Act to incorporate certain persons therein mentioned for the purpose of planking a road from Dundas St. to the Humber River. By a preamble of the said Act the Commissioners have no power to erect toll gates or levy tolls till the whole road is completed. This restriction is fatal to the progressing of the work, the shareholders by the Act cannot be compelled to pay the whole amount of their shares for three years and no person will lend money without the security of the tolls.

The Committee are anxious for your advice and opinion to the following effect: Whether the Bill can be amended this session so as to enable them to erect a gate and levy tolls as soon as three or four miles of the said road is completed. (The whole length being seven miles)

What will be the probable expense in coursing said amendment through Parliament and whether we the Institution or Committee have time to petition for said amendment. It is of the utmost importance that the amendment should take place this session. The Community sees the absolute necessity of having the road completed next summer, which I have no doubt will be the case if the said alteration can be obtained this session.

John Grubb.

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"Elm Bank" St. Andrews.  
1844.

Letter from Page 160 of Letter Book.

Hervey Price, M.P.P.

Dear Sir:

It is generally reported and believed here although I have not been so informed by any one that is in the Government, that Mr. Scarlett and Mr. Gamble have petitioned your House for a loan of money to be expended to make a harbor at the mouth of the Humber, also to construct a road from thence to the Albion Road, running parallel with the Plank Road now finishing by myself and others. If these gentlemen succeed in their application they will materially injure our interests and Parliament will be giving with one hand an instrument to destroy what they gave with the other. Is this fair or parliamentary? But what is more particularly astray is that their petition is to be presented by Mr. Bolton M.P.P. from Toronto. Surely her Councillors will never agree to have a harbor within three miles from Toronto. Please look into this matter and do what you always do.

John Grubb.

Speech by John Grubb. 1843.

That men should speak well of their Government is true while their Government deserves to be well spoken of, but to do public mischief without hearing of it is only the prerogative of the tyrant. Without freedom of thought there can be no such thing as wisdom and no such thing as public liberty without freedom of speech which is the sigh of every man as far as by it he does not hurt or control the right of another. Security of property and free speech go together, yet in the countries where the highest liberty is allowed you generally find certain men and bodies of men set apart to mislead the multitude and by studying the application and the misapplication of sounds, with a few loud words rule the mob, I almost said the world.

There must certainly be a vast fund of stupidity in human nature else men would not be caught as they are a thousand times over by the same sounds even while they yet remember their past misfortunes, they are found encouraging the same snares and the same delusions that produced them.

We see in our own days contemptible insects born in poverty, educated by charity and often cleaning their masters shoes, preferred unexpectedly and undeservedly to offices and preferments in the Church. They have the front to call themselves the Church. ~~They~~ ~~itself~~, and everyone its enemy who despised their meanness, exposed their reverend knavery and laughed at their grimaces.

We have seen men of talent and integrity, uncorruptable, displaced to make way for such reptiles as these.

What are the true causes of my country flourishing. 1st. A good climate with a fruitful soil to produce the necessities of life and for exportation. 2nd. The industry of the people. 3rd. Safe ports and havens, roads etc. for ~~of~~ carrying their produce. 4th. The privilege of free trade with all foreign nations. 5th. By being governed only by laws made with their consent, otherwise they are not free. To be forced to obey laws not consented to is slavery, like the patients who have the phisic sent them by a doctor at a distance and a stranger to their constitution and the nature of their disease. A nation that flourishes under these obstacles must flourish against all nature like the Thorn of Glactonbury that flourishes in the midst of winter.

Appendix continued. Page 46. Letter from Page 161 of Letter Book.

"Elm Bank" St. Andrews.  
1845.

William Chas. Grubb.  
Colchester.

My dear Brother:

I have before me your letter of Feb. 27th. although I had previously heard from Jamima the account of the melancholy death of your son Charley who appears to have been a great favorite with all our Colchester friends. Still your letter treating of the manner of his death and the effect it naturally has upon the mind grieves me much. The heart of a parent will overflow with sensations of sorrow on all such dispensations of Providence and a kindred sympathy will be felt by their relations yet we ought to reflect that sorrowing overmuch over events that are past and cannot be remedied is as much a fault as not to sorrow at all.

When the death of our near and dear relations takes place by wilful negligence it would be difficult to find Balm in Gilead for such a wound. But your sorrow is not of this nature. Charley's death by your own showing and by Jamima's account was purely accidental.

I therefor beg of you my dear Brother to forget this dispensation of Providence with resignation.

I have complied with your request by sending you \$60. and trust your next account of the produce your land will be sixty fold instead of the miserable pittance you report of your yield last year.

John Grubb.

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"Elm Bank" St. Andrews. From Page 164  
11th. Aug. 1845. of Letter Book.

John Grubb, (Son)  
New Orleans.

My dear John:

Your letter of July 8th. dated New Orleans, we duly received and it gave me much pleasure to learn that you were in good health and also your having given me an opportunity of congratulating you on your marriage. We all join heartily in wishing you many happy years together. Happiness is within the reach of a great majority of mankind. They have only to resolve to be happy. They who do not make the resolve will generally live a miserable and discontented life under any circumstances whether rich or poor.

You wish that one of your sisters should visit you. The best looking and the best tempered. Your sisters are all goodlooking. Jessy has if anything the advantage of temper and we have resolved to send her. She will leave Toronto in August. William will accompany her to Buffalo. You will judge when she will reach Chicago and then to St. Louis. Give my best respects to Mr. Denn and I feel obliged to him for helping you to finish your letter.

John Grubb.

Appendix continued. Page 48. Letter from Page 168 of Letter Book.

"Elm Bank" St. Andrews.  
Oct. 1847.

The Rev. Mr. F. G. Elliott.  
Colchester.

Dear Sir;

Your letter of the 11th inst. I received in due course of post announcing the melancholy intelligence of my dear Jamima's death. (His eldest daughter, Mrs. Hawkins) The manner of your communication and sympathy you show for our family I will ever bear in most grateful remembrance. Would to God those who are afflicted with the bereavement of affectionate ones had a friend with the discretion and sympathy to console with them in the hour of trial such as you have been to me. That Jamima died a true Christian I will believe. Her education and her general conduct always pointed to a perfect reliance on our Savior, Jesus Christ. That she is happy I have no doubt but her bereaved husband must be miserable indeed. I pray God to sustain him under this severe affliction, and that he may not sorrow as one without hope. He has the pledge of their mutual love still left him and trust will be left him and become a comfort and stay to him during a long sojournment in this life and when it pleases God to remove him hence he will enjoy that eternal felicity I am sure his Jamima enjoys in the presence of her Lord and Savior Jesus Christ.

John Grubb.

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Letter from Page 172 of Letter Bk.

"Elm Bank" St. Andrews.  
4th. Sept. 1847.

John Rutherford, Esq.,  
Edinburgh.

Dear Sir;

Your half-yearly letters have all been duly received and it is not without much shame I acknowledge that I have neglected to answer any one of them. It's a bad case that has no excuse and mine is one of these. In consequence of the death of a son in the United States my time lately has been much occupied thus and not receiving your letters till long after their arrival at Elm Bank they were lost sight of. I promise to be more attentive to your correspondence in future and trust you will forgive me as well as forget past transgressions.

There is no news of a public nature worth mentioning. I sent you a newspaper at the end of July. In the obituary you would notice the death of a daughter. You will see by these that I have lost two of my family since I last wrote to you.

I wish you would sell the two small safes and wind up all the other matters with as little delay as possible. You will use your own discretion in taking what you can get for them.

John Grubb.

Appendix continued. Page 49. Letter from Page 178, of Letter Book.

"Elm Bank" St. Andrews.  
21st May 1850.

John Rutherford, Esq.,  
Edinburgh.

Dear Sir;

The last letter I received from you is dated Edinburgh, 17th. August 1849 covering a draft for £84.15.11. This I ought to have acknowledged long ago. A few days ago before I received yours I had written a letter to you and knowing that you could ascertain by your banker whether I had received the money or not I did not consider it of any importance. I trust that you have the Porteous affair wound up and that you will remit the money from that affair as soon as possible.

Yours very truly,  
John Grubb.

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John Grubb died June 25th. 1850. From July 31st. 1849 his letters had been dictated to and written by his son William. He is from now the executor of the estate and all business affairs are handled by him.

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Letter from Page 178 of Letter Book.

"Elm Bank" St. Andrews;  
May 5th. 1851.

John Rutherford, Esq.,  
Edinburgh.

Dear Sir;

In my Fathers last letter to you acknowledging receipt of a draft for £84.5.11. he was anxious that you should get the Porteous affair settled and remit the money to him as soon as possible.

I hope that you will at once close the affair and remit the money. In your last letter dated Aug. 17th. 1849 you were on the point of having this matter closed.

I sent you a newspaper in July last announcing the death of the late John Grubb which took place on the 27th. June 1850.

Your obedient servant,  
William Grubb.

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From this date the Letter Book fell into the hands of Robert Grubb, brother of William, who appears to have been somewhat eccentric. He always wore a silk hat and frock coat and always appeared spruce. He used to visit the schools in the neighborhood as official visitor as was the custom in those days.

The following letters from him are introduced because they give some family gossip and some current events.

Appendix continued. Page 50. Letter from Page 184 of Letter Book.

"Elm Bank" St. Andrews.  
1851.

To William Charles Grubb. (Brother of John)  
Colchester.

Dear Uncle;

I have nothing particular to relate to you. Things as far as I can judge are going on just as they were when you were in the midst of us, with your friendly or fatherly advice. Mr. John Donaldson has, contrary to my expectations actually sailed on board the steamer "Asia" for Ireland. He goes direct to Erin's Isle and on his return visits London. Mr. Cotton after all his bluster and promises has backed out and left Donaldson to pick out some other companions which at this particular ~~time~~ period of English History there is no difficulty in doing even in America. He is ploughing the deep waters and I trust and I am sure you will back me up in wishing him a happy welcome at his fathers' fireside and a safe return for poor Lavinias' sake. He positively affirms he will see the banks of the ~~Y~~ Humber in two months from his departure. He left Toronto on the 14th. of June and was to sail from New York on the 18th. of June so if all goes well with them they may be in Ireland on the first of July so he requires to be pretty active to be looking around Canada by two months from starting date.

Mr. Lyons is taking charge of Mr. Browns' establishment until he returns with Donaldson. Lavinia and Jessy seem to keep close quarters at Weston. Donaldson took a Daguerrotype group of Lavinia, Willie and Jessy. I considered it upon the whole very good. Willie's likeness particularly struck me.

Mother is quite well and all the rest. Willie got over his shaking fits and as usual divides his time between going to the city etc. Whitrock and Eliza have been away these few days amusing themselves at this pleasant time of year but where they have gone to I cannot guess so little interest do I take. But the fact of Jessy living with Lavinia there is a silence that is not usual for when ~~with~~ you have girls you have talking by the wholesale. Jessy is a very good talker, very very good. She is young and as grey hairs thicken her head will learn wisdom.

Robert Grubb.

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From Page 192 of Letter Book.  
"Elm Bank" St. Andrews.  
1852.

To Walter Grubb. (Brother of William and Robert.)  
Colchester.

Dear Brother;

I have taken my pen to inform you how we are. Mother you know was once young and is now getting old. Death knocks at the door of the old letting them know they are mortal. To tell you the truth your Mother is, in spite of her old age, enjoying very good health. All the other inmates of Elm Bank are of secondary importance nevertheless they are well. Your sister Eliza is like a hen dancing on a hot floor, jumping about not having any place to lay her head. Owing to ill luck or rather bad management in having her rooftree burned down and all her nice things her heart was so set upon, destroyed.

It was a providential thing there were none of them burned to death. It happened on the morning of Feb. 12th 1852. Whitrock was at home, a servant girl and bot. Eliza in Toronto. Jessy was the first to give us the alarm. I went over with the boys and behold the end of it. (As the old Woman says). The beautiful cottage that was, completely burned down. Misfortune they say makes strange bed-fellows, Whitrock was sitting at the foot of a stump with his servants looking on the ruins. They never thought of sending over to tell us of their mishap, but supposing they had we would have been of little service.

It was a fine dry morning and it went up like a roll of tow. So strong was the reflection that the City fire engines were on the alert and came to the suburbs. They were deceived as to distance (ten miles) and returned home.

By Whitrocks account they had a very narrow escape. The servant girl had to escape half clad, half "nakit" as Burns puts it, and himself found to be in as great a hurry as the old woman catching flees and notwithstanding got his whiskers singed. He admitted to me he was insured and I believe Andrew and him are fortunately right in that quarter. Notwithstanding sister Eliza cried heartily about her fine house and her many fine things. Their last purchase was a fine grand piano cost when new \$70. they purchased it for \$50. All they saved was his writing box, a few dollars would have purchased. The wind was from the west and the sheds and the stables were saved. The stone work of the house is very much shattered and out of three chimney stacks one remains to show the traveller the spot where once a cottage stood and now a heap of rubbish.

The kitchen stove got a severe ~~Wp~~ or fatal blow from one of the chimney stacks coming down with great force upon its back and it is to be feared its back is broken and never will make the kitchen look cheerful any more with its kettles and parritch pots.

What Elizas' plans are just now about a house I have not heard. Whitrock of course will lodge in town and Eliza must seek a friendly shelter somewhere. Her song will not be cheerful in a strange house but she can console herself as many others do in like circumstances and sing the beautiful Psalm she is so fond of, the 23rd.

Now for the good health under your roof tree. I hope your good wife and callouts are haed, weel and happy wi' duds to put on their backs and milk and bread to fill their wames with, the wholesomest of all foods for men and children. It is bad practise to fill children with flesh or meat. Cobbett says a father is very much to blame that does not bring up his boys and girls to live on bread and milk. Many mothers say it is too heavy for children. A great mistake. Milk is the lightest of all foods. Cream it, (Take the cream off.) if too heavy and then it makes a nourishing diet. The Queen of England gives her brats milk and bread every day when running among the scotch heather. I have no doubt that your thrifty wives' excellent and economical management has discovered long before my hints have reached her the valuable qualities of milk. It is heavy to none but the debauched and the tippler.

Your wife, Walter, will be saying, Robert writes as if he had great experience among the bairns and will be putting the question; How many children has he got? You may tell your wife that I never had the pleasure of hearing the sweet sound of any living thing calling me by the patriarchal name "Father".

Your Uncle has given all thoughts of seeing his native land again. (William Charles of Poughkeepsie and Colchester) He seemed to say when at Elm Bank he would like to visit the north once more to see its hills and streams and have a walk to Arthurs seat and around Braid Hills and show the old living friends how straight he walked in his old age. (he was only 62). I walked to Weston Church one Sunday with him and he astonished me how strong he was. He fairly took the wind from me. Anything he put his hand to, it matters not what it was, he fairly came off victorious, even at politics and religion. He concluded I knew as little about it as our yelping Bow-Wow Rover. Therefor as young as I was I had to shut up.

Remember me affectionately to Uncle William. Wars and Rumors of Wars will amuse him much I dare say having weathered the-stirring days in Old Boney's time. How loyally and bravely he used to tramp the Portobello sands, and how they would have whipped the French. How their column nearly drowned him in the sea. How zealous he was and how brave and handsome he looked.

Robert Grubb.

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Letter from Page 196 of Letter Book.

"Elm Bank" St. Andrews. May 1852.

Walter Grubb.

Colchester.

Dear Walter;

I wrote you a long letter some weeks ago which I imagine you would duly receive. By mere chance I heard you had written Brother William lately announcing the birth of a daughter and that the Mother-plant was doing well and laying lustily about her like some of the Scotch women in the harvest fields. I hope the little flowerlet is doing well and if it please Providence to spare her, she may, like her Mother become a patron of the neighborhood in which she may dwell and in her pilgrimage through this world may her ways be ways of pleasantness and all her paths be of peace.

Your friends here are all well. Your Mother is well and in spite of the remarkable severity of the weather, looks young again, and I believe had there been a Maypole erected on Solomans Hill your Mother would have been up before Aurora dancing around the pole as we were wont to do in our younger days. Young as William's wife and Jessy are Mother would have danced them blind. Your sister Jessy is well and has been living with Donaldson these two weeks. Your sister Eliza is living in Toronto. She got tired of lodgings as was to be expected and has furnished a house of their own. They were burned out on the morning of the 12th. of Febuary. It would appear the Insurance Office allows no funds till three months after the Fire, which will fall exactly on the 12th. of this month. I do not know exactly what Andrews plans are in regard to building again. He is such a little humbug that you can make nothing of him. He talks sometimes of settling in the wilderness and leaving the Humber. The idea of him plunging into the bush beyond the reach of markets and society is perfect madness. He would perish in the wilderness before he reached the promised land. But his mind is something like a weathercock, changeable. If he really intends to go and buy wild lands where could he be better placed than to buy 100 acres on Lake Erie where he would be besides friends instead of going 70 miles further north among the barbarous Irish.

Narrative continued. Page 53. Letter from Page 196 of Letter Bk.  
well

Let us suppose him fairly/off in the bush, how long do you think he would remain from Elm Bank. It would require no gift of prophesy to foretell he would be back again in two weeks.

Andrew is unable to fight and struggle with the worlds ways as we must all do to the best of our abilities, and should be satisfied with the lot his father left him. He can't be too far from his brother William. His father knew that well hence his anxiety before his demise to see his cottage built and pictured in his mind or imagination long after he was mouldering in his grave that it would be his son Andrews' fault if he could not enjoy life on such a spot. Notwithstanding all his talk I believe he will rebuild the cottage and will follow out the path his father chalked for him.

The breaking up of the river was like the winter, very wrathful and wicked. You can tell your good Uncle that within the memory of the oldest inhabitant it never raged and bellooded so before. On Sunday morning the 14th of March, the ice bridges and trees came down the West Branch (Humber) like an avalanche carrying the very farm before it you would have thought. Down came the flood gates and the new bridge at the saw mill sweeping all before it. Through the flats it came warning the old Plank Road Bridge to keep out of the way. But the old bridge gave for answer that she had stood the ice and floods for the last 20 years and she was going to show pluck in her old age and would'n't stir for all the water in the Branch. But alas, in her boasting she forgot her rotten carcass. She stood the shock bravely but the pressure was too great from behind and with a groan and a yell she bade farewell forever to the West Branch. Our little barn bridge saved herself all but a few scratches by some slight of hand.

You will wonder how the travellers got over the river, dangerous when the water was high, the current was very strong at the brewery. After delay, the men of Vaughan had to come down in a body and make the river on both sides passable, and in consequence have got all the praise which they certainly deserve. The stupid wise acres of Directors, (Plank Road Co.) not having any teaming to do to the City did not think it necessary. The new bridge on the Plank Road is being constructed for \$95. (The present one built in 1952 cost \$100,000.) and is to be finished on the 15th. of May. The Concession Bridge (A) will be built at County expense. The Albion Plank Road Bridge at Company's expense.

Robert Grubb.

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Letter from Page 199 of Letter Book.

"Elm Bank" St. Andrews.  
1853.

My dear Walter;

All the folks from the youngest to the oldest under the Elm Bank roof tree are well. We had, what I never saw before during my fathers time, (John Grubb) a large dancing party on the last day of the year. Dancing and drinking in the New Year. Donaldson fond of a spree, was up on Christmas Day feasting on turkey, put it into William's and Mary's heads to give a party. So before leaving, with his fresh blarney got them like fools to fix on the last day of the year. So with married and single 30 persons were gracefully showing off their dresses to the best advantage to the sound of the violin. The supper was excellent, The legs of the large table shaking under the weight of turkeys, fowls, beef rounds, hams and geese, pies etc. They ate and drank and danced till past three o'clock A.M. It is the first thing of its kind William has given since his marriage so you must give them absolution for their folly. The white marble stone erected to Father's memory is neat and pleases me. The stone is of the purest white and stands in square sugar loaf fashion on a

Appendix continued. Page 54. Letter from Page 199 of Letter Bk.

pedestal. The base being a square tablet of beautiful marble say a foot thick and the sugar loaf square narrowing from the bottom to the top, with an urn on the top. It stands as high as a full sized man and is very much admired and is at present the neatest thing of its kind in the church yard. The trees were stripped of their foliage to make room or space for its erection and in its solitude has a melancholy appearance but you must know that all churchyards are lonely and quiet as the desert as they should be everywhere. I am sure if you and your Uncle saw it with you would say it looked venerable in its solitude.

Robert Grubb.

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Letter from Page 206 of Letter Bk.

"Elm Bank" St. Andrews. 1853.

My Dear Walter;

We are all well. Mother is well quite well. Jessy and all the rest are hopping about in their "auld use and wont" as we say in Scotland. A few of your old friends have fallen like leaves from the tree. Amongst them I must mention old Benjamin Christner. Mr. Musson buried a fine boy the other day of the croup. There has been a great mortality among the children in our neighborhood.

You would hear of Donaldsons' fathers death at an unprecedented old age. Miss Miller has been dead some years ago. Miss Susan Miller wrote a note to Aunt Susan and told her that Miss Miller was dead and that none of us need expect anything at her death as they had friends of their Mother to leave any thing they had but they had little to leave to anyone as they had so much debt. So much for the great Miss Miller and out grand legacy.

Tait the booksellers son is dead. Your cousin Andrew Bain is dead and a great many of our Auld Reekie friends have gone to the world of spirits.

I understand you and your family are going to pay us a visit in a few days and Granny is anxious to see the bairns but I suppose on 2nd. thoughts you will think it best to leave them at home with their own Grandma and Grandpa. The risk and trouble I fear will be too great without bringing a servant along but take your own way. You know best.

Robert.

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Letter from Page 200 of Letter Bk.  
"Elm Bank" St. Andrews. 1853.

My dear Walter;

Your friend Mr. Coulter and young George Paul the ploughwright have taken flight for Australia without asking a bold barrow leave. Coulter sold his tavern at the Corners (St. Andrews) and like a good protestant Irishman left his debts unpaid. Paul paid the same trick. Coulter left his wife and children, I suppose short of cash being the cause of them not going. Australian passage being high.

Old George Garbutt has met with a misfortune. While I am writing you the accident is taking place. You are aware the bridges over the West Branch were swept away by the last great flood in 1852. This winter so far has been mild the West Branch has never been frozen over firmly, loose ice and the middle of the stream open. Old George having been up to St. Andrews for the threshing machine and there being no road from his house to the village but crossing the Branch at the old sawmill. George it would appear had been foolish enough to think it practible and safe and owing to

some cause or other the sheigh and machine with old George on top lost their equilibrium, and George being heavy and not so supple as he was in his youth got jammed with the machine and in consequence his leg broke. Dr. De La Hook has been putting all to rights. So you see the "Best laid plans of mice and men gang aft agly".

George has good reason to put his ban on this same stream as once before he got his cheek bone smashed at the raising of the old log bridge and sundry other duckings. One of our men, and Irishman, was drowned on Anrews farm (Brae Burn) last summer while bathing in deep water. The Albion Plank Road is in good order now having been put in good repair. The system of 8' plank being most suitable and economical, 4" thick. The Toll Gate is lot for ~~£~~ per annum to Bruce a Hamilton weaver.

The Guelph Railway are busy approaching the Village of Weston. The men swarm on the Black Creek Hill. Friend Donaldson does not appear to have been low enough for the section he and Tyrrell put in for. He must hope for better luck next time.

William has been selling his wheat to Wadsworth at 4s5d per bushel. Andrew has been putting up piles of stone for his house and is taking advantage of the sleigh to draw them. Rather ~~shew~~ cold work when the north east wind whistles.

Compliments to Uncle William. Old age is creeping over him and in this cold country he should wear warm clothes and see that his sleeping apartment is dry and comfortable. (He was only 63 and lived to be 88, Robert himself was only 40.) The principal support of old age is found in a nourishing and cordial diet. Sweet things are remarkably grateful. The appetite for solid food is frequently lessened but many old people eat heartily without any inconvenience. Lying long in bed is proper both on account of its promoting the perspiration and sparing the extremities of the enfeebled frame. But a time will come when all these plans will prove unavailing and happy are they who shall exchange the infirmities of old age for a blissful immortality.

Compliments to Colonel and Mrs. Brush and all the other friends not forgetting Mr. and Mrs. Strouts. Robert.

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Morpeth, Upper Canada.  
25th. April 1861.

William Grubb, "Elm Bank" St. Andrews.

My dear William;

I am in a disagreeable predicament and apply to you to help me out; A suit between myself and some parties here for a bill of costs of £200. was left to arbitration; the arbitrator has made his award in my favor for £196. 10. 6. His fees amount to £45. which I have to pay before I can take up the award and unless I do so before the 8th. of May I will not be able to enter up judgment before August next, whereas if I am enabled to take up the award at or before the 8th. of May I would reap the benefits in a few weeks; there are also some more expenses connected with it. I have not got the money unless I mortgage or discount the judgment at about 30%. Now my dear sir: will you assist me by a loan of £50.? I will repay you in the first week in June. If you wish security I will send it to you in the shape of judgments or a mortgage to the amount of £400. The reason of my anxiety is that the parties may endeavor to cheat me out of it.

H. Whitrock.

Elm Bank. St. Andrews. 1853.

William Charles Grubb. (Uncle)  
Colchester.

My dear Uncle;

I have taken my pen in hand to let you know that we are still in the land of the living and in our "ould use and wont" and trusting you and your friends are in your usual good health. I hope your health is so good that you are able to face the harvest field with your son-in-law or working together among the turnips. I have heard of some of the old Scotsmen preparing to go forth into the harvest field at the age of 83 but I suppose you will smile and say you could not beat that. I dare say by taking your memory you will remember of families as old as I have mentioned who like our Great, Great, Great Grandfathers have boldly faced the field at the age of 80 years. But the race is degenerating and to find two or three brothers of any family in Scotland that would turn out in harvest at four score would be like looking for an honest man scarce to be found.

Brother William has got his wheat and barley securely under thack and nape. His wheat, a pretty fairish crop. Barley just a middling crop. The Oats on the low ground bordering the river is pretty good in spite of the drouth. On high lands the Oat crop generally speaking is not heavy. Father Murphy (Potatoes) I fear is going to be the greatest ne'er do weel on the farm. Turnips do well in a warm dry season, but we get a crop once in three or four years only. It is only one farmer in 20 that can raise them for feeding stock in winter. Mr. Barker, our neighbor raises capital turnips, nearly as large as the scothh turnip, that used to bring 250. per acre. Wheat has been a pretty fair price thanks to the Yankees for coming over to raise it up 25 cents. Our wheat mongers would sink them deep in Ontarics' bosom for raising the price of grain.

I fear a European war. Englands supply would be cut off in the north, the provinces on the Baltic and the Black Sea. Russia would do all the injury she could. America would be the granery that England would look to hence our prices would be war prices.

My Mother has just received a month since a letter written by Miss Margaret Bain, a niece of hers wherein she states that my Mothers' sister Jane is poorly and ill provided for in her old age. I daresay you will remember when she lived in Fathers house on Clerk St. (5 Montague St. 1825) She went out to the East Indies with some English family. It would appear she had an annuity coming in from this family but on their dying the heirs did not choose to continue it. She had some capital sunk in Railway stock but she has been receiving no dividend. Mother sent her 210. to keep the wolf from the door and from the pittance of the Misses Bain will endeavor to keep her comfortable in this world until she enjoys a happier state of felicity in the next.

It would appear that Andrew Bain son of old Mr. Bain has been dead some years ago. Some of the girls are out as governesses and are keeping themselves respectable. You will remember Mr. John Hamilton that used to visit our house on Clerk St.? He died some time ago of a brain fever. Theymsay a great many folks we were acquainted with, if you were going to Auld Reekie you would behold their faces no more.

Friend Donaldson is quite well and all the family. He proposes going to New York in September. Levinia goes along. The children I suppose will stay at Weston under the charge of someone or other.

There can be no doubt it will repay the journey to visit the American Palace. Your son and daughter having been on a visit so lately will hardly think it worth while visiting Poughkeepsie a second time just now. Your niece Miss Jessy seems to think Elm Bank is haunted or something ails it now. I cannot tell exactly what the flareup has been about but Williams' wife and her have had some disagreement. In the meantime she is living with Mr. Donaldson. I foresaw this would be the end of it. As I never meddle in womens affairs I have not learned the cause of the dispute. More than likely faults on both sides but instead of the innocent forgiving the guilty they have chosen to separate in the meantime. Whether she comes to live here will be a question of time. She has by this time told you her side of the story. Jessy, however she may be right in this quarrel has not shown as far as I may judge or have observed since I came to this country, good judgment and seemed inclined to be Miss Jessy Boss too much. It was so when Miss Skirving was staying with us and instead of becoming a pupil became Miss Boss.

Mr. Garbutt is knocking about again but finds he cannot put his foot to the ground as in the days of yore. I fear, owing to the sinews above the ankles being drawn up the one leg being shorter than the other, I fear for life. His son George, you may tell Walter, did not go to Australia. Coulter and Paul that left St. Andrews have arrived safe after a long passage (100 days) from New York.

They have commenced laying the foundation for the Railway Bridge over the Weston River, from bank to bank. It will have a magnificent appearance when finished and will bring many visitors to see it. Men are scarce and some hundreds could find work very readily. After harvest men will be more plentiful. Andrew is building his house in the old spot but I fear the winter will be upon him before he is finished with the mason work and plastering will not begin till April or May. Whitrock has gone to New York. Jessy is staying with Eliza till he returns. Thousands are leaving Canada to visit the Palace and see the City of Gotham.

Robert.

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"Elm Bank" St. Andrews.  
1854.

Walter Grubb,  
Colchester.

My dear Walter;

You will have heard before this reaches you of the fiery Comet or Portentious Cloud that threatens our Village of Weston. It appears that our friend Whitrock and another lawyer makes it out that the people of Weston have been building their houses on another mans ground. Whitrock believing that they were ploughing another mans ground has for some time been wandering among the old settlers and residents such as Mr. Winter and others enquiring about the original owner of the 400 acres at Weston and his heirs. They have been about in the United States for some time back and he fished up the heir to old Mr. Davis the original owner. So it appears if all be true they have been duped in their titles. believing they were sterling gold when it turns out they were only gilt. Friend Donaldson has been caught in the trap like the rest of the wise men of Weston.

It appears Mr. Porter was brought up with Mr. Davis and got a life lease of 200 acres out of the 400 acres. I believe there was no will. If there was it turns

out to be void. Donaldson and Mr. Tyrrell have been seeing the supposed heir in the States and his opinion is favorable of him. If not settled by arbitration the law ~~will~~ must take its course and a jury will decide. If they want to appeal the Court of Chancery is open to them to decide the matter and the astonished Westonsians are buckling on their armour for war. They are forming a union to bear a proportionate part of the expense to try the case before the Court of Queens Bench. Friend Donaldson is looking a little green. If the Westonsians are upset he, Donaldson will be the largest sufferer. Stoughton Dennis' new house and all the rest of them. Mr. Holloy is all right. Chews and Bellises farms are the chief spots now covered with chapels and buildings. If the present occupants are to lose their improvements lock stock and barrel it will make some of them wince. We are all in the dark how Whitrock will be remunerated. Whether he and his colleagues have bought the heir, that is giving him a bonus and running the risks of the quirks of the law, I do not know or whether he will be paid according as he wins the race or case. Whitrock pretends to Donaldson that he is only the Punch in the puppet show and does as his client tells him to do. Credulity will not believe him if we look at it as revenge against Donaldson. It is certainly barbarous and mean. Setting aside the morality of the heir enjoying his own. Whether the heir is poor or not I do not know.

If nothing happens in the buying of the heir for some hundreds of pounds, the case comes before the Court next month.

Robert Grubb.

Notes.

Feb. 27th. 1857. Brother Williams Boy came to live at Elm Bank. aged 10 years. (101)

1853. Andrews House (Brue 3rd) has taken as long as Solomons Temple to finish. He has nearly got quit of the carpenters. The mason died soon after he was done. The carpenter got his senses knocked out of him by his cart upsetting him and being a little in drink thought he would cut a caper after finishing Andrews Temple. I frequently call it "Comely Bank" from its beauty and comeliness, for you must know it looks very promising. It looks as if there was butter and honey about it. William has got his cottage very nicely painted and papered. Woodwork pure white, looks nice. City painter. By the By, a singular circumstance took place the very day they had finished. In going home in their paint wagon on returning to the City by the Davenport Road, the Railway Train smashed right into them. Both painters were providentially saved. The horse was killed on the spot.

Crimean War; Robert writes to his uncle- "In times like the present we must look for contradictory and unofficial news. Telegraph reports you cannot depend upon. I dare say you will remember the last war when Lord Wellington and Napoleon were struggling for victory, the reports that were daily circulated. One day Wellington was beaten, another day Bonaparte was beaten and till you heard the Edinburgh Castle guns or the mail coach being decorated with flags and the Guard waving his hat proclaiming to the crowd the Official News was on board, you were never sure".

(Times hav'nt changed much. We never know how much to believe even today.)

Letter from William Charles Grubb (#2) of Colchester to his Nephew William Grubb (#10) of "Elm Bank" Etobicoke.

Colchester, July 8th. 1851.

My dear Nephew William;

I take up my pen to write you a few lines to let you know how I got home. You will say I have been a long time about it but I hope you will pardon me when you remember I told you that you need not look for any letter from me in a hurry for I am one of the very worst correspondents in letter writing. But to proceed with the account of my journey home. The boat did not arrive until the following morning. I left you and took supper at the "Rob Roy". I then went down to the wharf, returned at 9 and 10. called upon the Agent to see how I would do in case of her coming in during the night. They told me they keep a night watchman on the wharf all night and if I would let the him know where I was going to stop he would call me, so I took lodgings in the American Hotel to be convenient for him. My room window looked right down to the harbor. I awoke just ~~at~~ about 4 o'clock and then looked out and they were just then drawing to the wharf. I then lay still till 6 and then went & down and saw the Captain, told him I wanted to take voyage with him to Amherstburg. He told me he had two families on board he had brought up from Montreal and that I would find them very agreeable company and so they turned out to be. They were both Scotch. One of them had a wife and three children. and a brothers along with them and a servant girl. He himself had been a great many years in the country for he told me he got his education in Toronto College. The other one had no family just wife and himself. Both families were related but how I did not make out. There were other six ladies came on board at Toronto and one at St. Catharines so as there more ladies than there was accommodation for in the Ladies Cabin we got three or four of them into our cabin.

We left Toronto about one o'clock and reached St. Catharines that night so we had to lay there all next day. Being Sabbath there was nothing done on the canal that day. Not so in Yankeeland for all days are alike there. An American Captain would not feel ashamed to tell you that the Sabbath does not come within three miles of their canals. So that stopping at different places putting ashore goods it took us nearly other three days before we got out of the canal there being such a great number of vessels going up and coming down. We then made our way for Port Stanley and put ashore some goods and took in firewood so when we started upon the lake again the wind began to blow pretty fresh and our boat getting pretty light by putting out so much of the lading by the way she began to cut up some of her capers pretty well. But there was not the least danger. All of us passengers were sick, and there was not one of us at dinner table that day. Most of us got the better of it by night. The wind moderated but it continued a head wind all the way up so that it was Friday about one o'clock that we arrived at Amherstburg which made it exactly 5 days from the time we left Toronto. Upon the whole we had a very pleasant voyage. We had a very good Captain and the Mate was a very agreeable fellow and a very pleasant woman for waiting upon the Ladies. The voyage money was only 6 dollars and we had plenty of everything necessary upon the table.

I was very fortunate in falling in with a Mr. Anderson in course of the afternoon of the day of my arrival. He was from the neighborhood of Mr. Strouts' Son-in-law's so that I got down with him that length. Next morning started for home in their light wagon and brought Mrs. Cornwall and your Aunt Helen (#7) along with me to take the wagon

Mrs. Wm. Strouts, sister of John Grubb & the writer.

Mrs. Charlotte Strouts?  
of Amherstburg

Appendix continued. Page 59.

home again. Ann happened to be looking toward the road just as we came in at the gate but John and she both could hardly believe their own eyes whether it was me or not, not having ~~we~~ written them. ( These were Col. Brush and Ann Turnbull (2D) his daughter and her husband). But it turned out to be me and in good health and they were both very happy to see me again. They were both in good health. This day they both have gone up to Detroit for some things they wanted so that I am left as housekeeper.

Now I must give you some account of our wheat crop in this quarter. So far as I have seen, it is, as a general thing as good as it has been any year since I came here and will be, in general be ready for cutting in 10 days from this date if the weather keeps good. John thinks in about 8 days he will begin to cut some of his. I have never been the length of Walters (1F) yet but I have seen him twice since I came home. He called on us a few days after I arrived and I saw him last Sunday at Church. They were both well. I have seen the Doctor (Hawkins) once and it was on the road as I was coming down from Amherstburg. He and his lady were going up. Give my best respects to Jessy (1I) his niece) and tell her I received her kind epistle and her offer to give me a ride in the wheel barrow but I am afraid to accept for fear she would turn me over in the mud.

I had almost forgotten to mention I had received Roberts kind letter.

My dear William, Give my best respects to your Mother, my sister, for she was a kind sister to me while I was with you for it always appeared to me that if I was right all was right. I hope this will find her and all of you in good health as it leaves me. Remember me to my Nephew Robert (1D) my Nephew Andrew (1E) my nice Donaldson, my nice Whitrock, my little boy Willie (1C1) and your little wife.

Your affectionate Uncle,  
W. C. Grubb. #2