

MACGILLIVRAY FAMILY

READING ROOM

The MacGillivrays of "Dalcrombie"

by

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of

"Avondbloem", Williamstown, Ontario.

May 1973 - May 1981

Dedicated

To My Husband

George J. van Beek

who so generously fulfilled my girlhood dream
of one day "living in a "BIG HOUSE"

PREFACE

The MacGillivrays of "Dalcrombie"

In the preparation of this article on the Hon. John MacGillivray and those members of his family who left "Dalcrombie", Glengarry County, Ontario, to live elsewhere, every effort has been made to give the sources from which information has been obtained.

After it was ready for duplication, I was able to pay a brief visit to the Archives in Ottawa, to which "Birdie" MacGillivray gave not only her own family's collection of letters, business and private, but those of the Rev. Mr. MacKenzie, minister in Williamstown from 1818-1855 and first Moderator of the then Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland, and others.

Though I had but time to leaf through only a fraction of the papers which occupy eleven feet of shelf space, I was able to establish certain facts as will be noted at the foot of various pages.

I am particularly indebted to Mr. Ewan Ross of Goderich, Colonel George B. MacGillivray of Thunder Bay and Mr. Robert McGillivray of Edinburgh, Scotland, each of whom, in his own way, has encouraged me in this undertaking and has offered helpful suggestions. My sincere thanks to Mrs. M. A. Clark and Mrs. M. E. Kennedy for typing the stencils and Mrs. R. M. Cowling for proof reading.

The spelling 'MacGillivray' Bridge has been used because it was probably so named in the beginning and it is used in Post Office records in Ottawa. On the other hand, because the MacGillivray family lived so near the bridge for over ninety years, it is frequently spelled with an 's' - MacGillivray's - and appears thus in the records of the Cheese Factory at MacGillivray's Bridge. (Archives).

In the years following the Battle of Culloden (April 16, 1746), the hardships, privations and distress which the Highlanders of Scotland, were forced to endure, caused many of them to emigrate to the New World. There was also the lure of adventure and the possibility of wealth in the fur trade. One of these, probably the latter, influenced John MacGillivray (born 1770-1777), second son of Farquhar of "Dalcrombie" who as a young officer led the remnant of his Clan from the battlefield, and his second spouse Elizabeth Shaw of Doros. John came to Canada (1796-1798) and joined the North West Fur Trading Company where three MacGillivray brothers, William, Duncan and Simon, distant cousins of his, were rapidly becoming prominent, William later being Head. He was made a partner in 1801 and from 1806-1810 was in charge of the Company in the Athabasca District. From there he went to Fort Dunvegan. Travelling to the annual rendezvous at Fort William in 1816, not knowing that the two fur companies were practically at war, John

1. The year 1770 is given in "A History of the Clan MacGillivray" published 1973, appeared in 1974. 1777 was used on the marker in Williamstown 1972 because W. S. Wallace suggests it as the probable date in his "Biographical Dictionary of the Nor'Westers" (The Champlain Society, 1934).
2. 1796 is given by W. S. Wallace. 1798 is suggested by John Harkness: "Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry, a History" but as Wallace gives 1796 as the birth year of John's Indian son, 1796 is probably closer to being accurate.
3. "A History of the Clan MacGillivray" by Robert MacGillivray and George B. Macgillivray.
- 4 - 6. W. S. Wallace as above. 7. Selkirk Papers - Public Archives, Ottawa.

X His family and home are described in a diary of Bishop Forbes (as quoted by J. B. Craven: "History of the Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Moray 1889") in such a manner as to indicate that they were neither poor nor politically harassed.

X "Dalcrombie" was the name of the Estate. "Leiterchullin" was the major house on the Estate, and in it John was born and brought up.

In the years following the Battle of Glendale (April 16, 1748)

the hardships, privations and distress which the Highlanders of

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was taken prisoner and tried in 1817 at York (Toronto) but as he

had committed no offence was acquitted. However, feeling that the time

might be opportune to leave the Nor'Westers with the wealth he had

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accumulated, he settled in 1818 in Glengarry County, Ontario, beside the

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Rivière aux Raisins, west part lot 13 first Concession, Charlottenburgh

Township south side about mid-way between Williamstown and Martintown

near the Bridge which came to be known as MacGillivray Bridge in his

honor.

8.-10. Registry Office land records, Alexandria, Glengarry County, Ontario.

Note: If John had been born earlier than 1777 he could have been in his eighties when he went to Scotland to claim his estate. Possible but not probable.

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6. "Dalnordie" was the name of the estate. "Laird MacGillivray" was the major house on the estate, and in it John was born and brought up.

Before going further, let us turn back to three interesting items which show that the Fur Trade did not occupy all of John's time. As so many of the fur traders did, John took an Indian maiden, as his "comforting squaw" and by her he had four children, William¹¹, Elizabeth¹², and two other sons whose names are not known.¹³ For this reason it has been suggested that they may have been his sons by a second Indian mother. William was born, according to a dispatch written by George Simpson, (Governor of Rupert's Land in 1829) about 1796, but as most accounts say that John came to Canada in 1796 - 1798, it could have been a little later. William, after being educated by his father, entered the North West Company in¹⁴ 1816. He was later listed as a "promising"¹⁵ second-class clerk but "not sufficiently steady for the charge of a Post". He married the daughter of C.F.Alexander¹⁶ Stewart and had one son. By 1830,¹⁷ William was in charge of the Company Post at McLeod's Lake. "Nothing¹⁸ greatly out of the usual course of events occurred here during the period of his residence unless it be a most distressing accident which happened in his family and which he himself was the chief cause - - Mrs.MacGillivray, her infant son, with my girl (John Todd's daughter) and another Indian child were, from want of due consideration, sent off to angle in a rapid and dangerous river close to the Fort - - their canoe was, by some mischance overturned and the helpless victims precipitated into the raging stream where direful to relate ALL except mine, sank to rise no more - - the latter saved herself by swimming."

11. Introduction by W.S.Wallace to "Part of Dispatch from George Simpson, Esq. Governor of Rupert's Land to the Governor and Committee of the Hudson's Bay Company, London, March 1, 1829. Edited by E.E.Rich for the Champlain Society, Toronto, 1947."

12. W.S.Wallace

13. Rhodes C.M.Grant, Martintown

14 - 18 George Simpson as above

Quotations from Wallace & Simpson courtesy of Derek Bedson.

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In 1830, William Connolly wrote of William, "In activity he excels many others and in capacity he is inferior to none of his class in this District. He was drowned in the Fraser River on January 31, 1832.²⁰

Before Governor Simpson had received this news, he wrote of William MacGillivray "A half breed of the Cree Nation, son of John MacGillivray and a 'perfect' Indian. About 36 years of age, 18 years in the service. Writes a good hand and rather clever, but of a sour temper and a great deal of the sullen vindictive disposition of the Indian. Tyrannical and oppressive in his management of the people by whom he is obeyed more through the fear of his Club than from personal respect. Manages the Trading Post entrusted to his charge very well. Conceited and self-sufficient like the generality of his Countrymen and altogether a disagreeable fellow. Has the vanity to look forward to an interest in the business but his prospects of success I imagine are very slender. Stationed in New Caledonia District."

19 - 20. W.S.Wallace

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Elizabeth, not later than 1816, married Colin Campbell who was born at Riviere Beaudette, Lake St. Francis in Glengarry, the son of a United Empire Loyalist. Colin entered the service of the North West Company as clerk in 1804 and spent most of his life in the Athabasca district being a junior at Fort Dunvegan which her father commanded. They had five sons and nine daughters (See family tree appended). From two of these sons and from the nine daughters there are now many descendants in various parts of Canada.

Reference will be made to the two younger of John's sons in the west later in this article.

The second interesting item was the result of the War of 1812.

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"About 1813 a 'Corps des Voyageurs Canadiens' was organized, partly recruited from Glengarrians. John was an ensign in this group being listed with the names of several Glengarrians in the list of officers but no record has so far come to light of his active service, though some Glengarrians were killed in action at Queenston with General Brock".

21. W.S.Wallace, and D.Geneva Lant: "West of the Mountains".

22. J.G.Harkness. Also mentioned in "Sketches of Old Glengarry" by J.A.MacDonell.

Note: I am greatly indebted to the Rev. Peter Hannen for his approval that the Indian side of the Hon. John's family should be included. In fact, his words were "it puts colour in the leaves on the family tree."

The third item in this group is the mention of John's endeavour to assist in the raising of funds to build a new Presbyterian Church in Williamstown. It was recounted in a speech given by Colonel McGregor in 1912. "When the present St. Andrew's was in progress (1812-1818), Hugh McGillis, Hon. John MacGillivray and Mr. Cameron were raising money for the purpose and called on Bishop McDonell of St. Raphael. On telling him their mission, the Bishop scolded Mr. McGillis who was a Roman Catholic, on being engaged in helping to build a Protestant Church and threatened him with all sorts of Ecclesiastical penalties. They were about to depart when the Bishop asked what was to be done with the old church. 'That is to be torn down' was the answer. 'In that case', said the Bishop who was not so much in earnest as he pretended to be, 'I can well afford to give \$20. to tear down a Protestant church'. And he did."

The Williamstown area was well known not only to John MacGillivray but to the Nor'Westers in general, so much so that a pew was reserved especially for them in the new church. By 1831 John had been ordained as a ruling elder in Williamstown. He was also one of the trustees in 1830 when an application was made to the Government for glebe land for the Martintown Presbyterian Church, (Lot 16 but it appears never to have been granted) and contributed to the building fund of the first Presbyterian stone church there. In 1844 John was representative elder from the Presbytery of Glengarry to the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland (roughly Upper and Lower Canada) and again in 1854 so that probably he served in between and until his death in 1855.

23. Centenary Celebration, St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Williamstown, Ont.
August 25 to September 2, 1912.

24. Centenary Celebrations

25. Mrs. Finlay MacIntosh, Martintown, Ont.

26. Minutes of the Synod, 1844 found in the attic. Now in the Archives of the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

X Alexander, nicknamed Allister to distinguish him from his predecessor.
Became first Bishop of Kingston.

It is therefore not surprising that when John decided to leave the fur trade he chose the Williamstown area and accepted the position of Commissioner of Crown Lands. He purchased for one thousand pounds ²⁷ ~~28~~ ²⁸ (seven thousand American dollars) the parcel of land which Thomas Munro, a United Empire Loyalist had drawn by lot in 1784 and on which there was a small frame house ²⁹ which Thomas had built. He named it "Dalcrombie" after his home in Scotland. To this he brought his bride, Isabella McLean, daughter of the Hon. Neil McLean of nearby St. Andrew's, the wedding being recorded in their Family Bible ³⁰ as of February 23, 1819. She was twenty years ^{he} old, ~~she~~ about forty. Four daughters Elizabeth, Isabella, Johanna and Elizabeth 11 were born to them between Nov. 26, 1819 and September 11, 1826, but strange to say, all died.

During these years of the twenties, two interesting things occurred. So far as can be ascertained, the present house ³¹ was erected in front of that in which they were living so that when it was finished the old house became the kitchen and storage area, while the new house with its Neo-Gothic gable and front door beneath facing north were typical of the houses built in the neighbourhood in that period, but it was exceptional in the width of the centre hall which ran from front to back (12 feet wide and 30 feet long) and the large rooms either side giving it an all over dimension of 51 feet by 48 feet approximately including verandah.

27 J.G.Harkness

28. Munro family records, courtesy Ewan Ross, Goderich.

29. Marion MacRae, an instructor in Design and Museum Research at the

^{Miss} Ontario College of Art and related to the Munros.

30. Stored in a box of books in a barn in Martintown, Ont., by Miss Carrie MacGillivray when she sold "Dalcrombie" and now in the possession of ~~Mrs. C. R. Arnett of~~ ~~Apple Hill~~, Ont.

31. Marion MacRae, as above.

^{to} 28. The original indenture for the sale of the Munro property at John MacGillivray is in the Dominion Archives. It gives the amount as "1450 pounds of lawful money of Upper Canada". As several forms of money were used at that time this could be translated to 1000 pounds in another.

Mention has been made of two younger sons in the west. It is likely that John had planned to return to the west after his customary rendezvous at Fort ^{William} Gibraltar for no provision seems to have been made for his younger sons and their mother which the writer feels sure would have been the case had he purposed to remain in the east. In any event, Rhodes C. M. Grant of Martintown was told the following story by his grandmother Janet Munro who was born in 1827 and raised on the farm adjacent to the MacGillivrays.

"One winter in a wild storm, there was a knock at the door, Isabella opened it and there stood an Indian woman with two small boys. She had come from the far north-west, all the way to Glengarry to claim their rights for the two boys. Mrs. MacGillivray rose to the occasion like a Christian and a lady, and took the wanderers in. When spring came, the woman left for the west. John and Isabella kept the two boys". One is thought to have died in childhood.

Some people have cast doubt on this story but when Mr. Ian Henderson of Williamstown was reading it in the trial draft of this history there immediately flashed into his mind something his aunt had told him when he was a very little boy, namely that she had SEEN the Indian son of John MacGillivray as a clerk in Vankleek Hill, Ont.

During the period 1827 - 1837, four sons were born to Isabella and John, all of whom lived, Neil John, Farquhar, William and George Hopper. Each will be taken in turn in this account.

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From 1839 - 1841, John was a member of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada which gave him the right to use the title Honourable. He was also a Justice of the Peace for the Township of Charlottenburgh, Glengarry, as is evidenced by his signature on a letter he wrote June 11th, 1850, in regard to the school at MacGillivray Bridge. In this letter he commended the teacher for the pupils' "very good and efficient progress" and was "much satisfied" except that he was "much grieved to learn of the total want of proper books and paper with which the school was supplied." In another letter written about the same time he requested Mr. D. Cameron, a neighbour, to bring him a few pounds of tea and a keg from his friend Mr. McKay in Montreal. Such letters illuminate the conditions of that period.

As recently learned from papers in the Archives, John was at various times Commissioner for affidavits, the Court of Requests, Gaol Delivery and actively involved in petitions and addresses from Glengarry County pensioners, and the establishment of a savings bank in Montreal. He even acted as arbitrator of disputes between ministers.

32. J. G. Harkness

33. Letters in the possession of G. I. Douglas Cameron, St. Catherine's, Ont.

In 1852, on the death of the Chief of the MacGillivrays, the Hon. John travelled to Edinburgh to obtain possession of Easter Aberchalder and to claim Dummaglass and other estates in Strathnairn, Inverness-shire. These were not settled in his life time. His health was failing and he returned to Canada. His will was drawn up on July 18th, 1855, and his death is recorded in the Bible as being on October 13th of the same year. These words follow the entry, "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord". Probably written by his widow as there are no further entries. She survived her husband until 1876.

The oldest son, Neil John, was born December 3rd, 1827. Although the baptism of the first girl and two of the boys (Farqhar and George) are recorded at St. Andrew's Church in Williamstown, the other five baptisms are not to be found. This seemed puzzling until in an affidavit written by the Rev. Hugh Urquhart of St. John's Presbyterian Church in Cornwall in 1857 the information came to light that Rev. Mr. McKenzie of Williamstown had been somewhat remiss in the keeping of the ministerial registry of baptisms and therefore there was no record there. This affidavit, along with one from his uncle Alexander McLean was obtained by Neil John when he claimed the Scottish estates and the right to be Chief, to refute an allegation as to his legitimacy.

34. "Minor Septs of Clan Chattan" by Charles Fraser - Mackintosh.
35. Copy obtained from Registry office, Alexandria, Ont.
36. MacLean family record in MacGillivray File MG 24 Public Archives.
37. - 38. Courtesy Robert McGillivray, Edinburgh, Scotland.

Having established his claims in Scotland by 1858, Neil John
in the same year married Catherine Macdonell, born in Alexandria,
daughter of Angus Macdonell and Mary Watson, and niece of the
Hon. and Right Reverend Bishop Macdonell, the first Roman Catholic
Bishop of Kingston, Ontario. "She was a highly accomplished and attractive
personality" and spoke Gaelic which stood her in good stead when she later
moved to Scotland. They had four children whose baptisms are recorded in
St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church (now United) in Martintown.

Isabella Johanna, born February 8, 1862
John William and Mary Augusta, born February 4, 1864
Angus, born November 24, 1866

Neil's brothers William and George were the witnesses to the first three
and his brothers Farquhar and George to the last. All were baptized
by the Reverend James Mair who had married their parents. The address of
the parents is given as Dunmaglass Scotland for the father the 5th (6th)
Concession of Charlottenburgh for the mother, Neil John wishing to
emphasize his position as Chief in this manner.

39 Marriage register, St. Andrew's United Church, Martintown, Ontario.
Courtesy of D.L. Urquhart.

40 - 41. James Croil in a biography of Neil John. They were both elders
at St. Paul's, Montreal.

Neil John's family apparently lived to the west of "Dalcrombie" attending church in Martintown as Neil John paid for pew number 2, \$14.00⁴² for the year 1860. There are a number of other references to Neil John in the records of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church (now United), Martintown,⁴⁹ such as subscribing to the minister's salary, moving important motions, serving on committees, being Lay Trustee for Queen's College, Kingston, and⁵⁰ first President of the Martintown Bible Society.

He himself made several trips in the sixties to Scotland and Mrs. MacGillivray had the assistance of Miss Catherine Cameron of "Cameron Hall"⁴³ (two farms west of "Dalcrombie") as Governess in raising the children. She accompanied the family when they moved to Montreal in 1870 where they re-⁴⁴sided at 476 Sherbrooke St. Neil John was ordained an elder at St. Paul's⁴⁵ Presbyterian Church in 1871. During the seventies, he built a residence⁴⁶ at Dunmaglass to which the family moved in 1880.

42. Appendix to Annual Report for year 1860, St. Andrew's, Martintown.

43. G. I. Douglas Cameron

44. Letter from Neil John to Douglas Cameron used this address.

45 - 46. James Croil.

49. Courtesy Mrs. Finlay MacIntosh, Martintown, Ont.

50. Quoted in Church Bulletin, present St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church.

Neil John owned several properties in the Townships of Charlottenburgh and Cornwall as may be noted on maps of the period. One was the west half of lot number 35 on the north side of the Rivière aux Raisins in Charlottenburgh bought October 5th, 1859, from Duncan McArthur and his wife. Whether he ever lived in it is not known, though there is a story that he had a house and store near the river bank and travelled to Martintown by boat. This property was not sold until after his death and was bought by Alexander Parrett, shoe maker on November 23, 1901.

Other properties owned by him were: Lots 7, 8, 9, Concession 5, Township of Cornwall - Historical Atlas, 1879 - Store at Summerstown, Ont. - Map in museum - surveyed under the direction of H. F. Walling, Published by D. P. Putnam, Prescott, 1862. Surveyed and drafted by O. W. Gray, assisted by Albert Davis and S. S. Southwell. This map incorrectly shows his name on Lot 13 SRR which was never owned by him but passed from the Hon. John to his wife Isabella by will, 1855.

47 - 48. Land records Registry office, Alexandria, Ont.

Neil John died suddenly on November 18th, 1886, according to a telegram received by his brother George at "Dalcrombie" and was buried in the family plot at Dunlichity, Inverness-shire. As has been written in "A History of the Clan MacGillivray" he was "regarded as a kind and benevolent chief with a deep sense of responsibility towards his tenants and clansmen". The whole of the Upper Strath turned out to pay their last respects to the Chief. After an Episcopal service in Dunmaglass the body was conveyed by a hearse drawn by four black horses to Dunlichity some nine miles distant. The number of tenants and friends was so large that there was insufficient transport in the district to take them all and the entire distance was covered at a walking pace. At Dunlichity the little church was unable to accommodate the whole gathering. Following the church service the remains were placed in the grave of the grandfather, Farquhar of "Dalcrombie". The inscription on the stone reads, "In loving memory of Neil John MacGillivray, Esq. Born 3 Dec. 1827. Died Dunmaglass 18 Nov. 1886 and his wife Catherine Orpha Macdonell born 28 May 1827 died East Dene, Inverness 28 May 1898".

As an item in the Celtic Monthly, Vol. VII says "Although born and brought up in Canada, the new MacGillivray Chief was a far better Highlander than his predecessor, the last of the old line."

The expenses of building a house, lengthy litigation over acquiring the estates plus the failure of a Bank in Montreal, in which many prominent men lost money, reduced what may once have been a substantial sum of money so drastically that the Scottish estates were all sold by 1890.

51. Letter mentioning the telegram is in the possession of G. I. Douglas Cameron.
52. By Col. G. B. MacGillivray and Robert McGillivray.
53 - 54. Robert McGillivray, Edinburgh.
55. "Minor Septs of Clan Chattan" (1898) Charles Fraser - Mackintosh.

Neil John was succeeded as Chieftain by his son John William but such was the financial position of the family that by 1890 even Dunmaglass had to be sold severing a connection with the clan of more than four centuries. The new chief now had no estates and took to roaming the world. After a brief (1882-1889) Military career he served with the British North Borneo Constabulary acting as Magistrate for a time. He remained there until January of 1892. He then visited Hong Kong and Hainan but settled in Behar, India, as an indigo planter. This venture might well have been most profitable had not a synthetic substitute been discovered in 1870 and by 1897 captured the market.

As a young chief he was liked and respected but unable to achieve the success he had hoped for in India he returned to Britain. His health was failing and for a time he had lodgings in London. In 1914, suffering from acute consumption he died Dec. 18, in a London workhouse having neither family nor clansman to mourn his passing.

It is said that John William's brother Angus went to Australia probably hoping to make his fortune in gold or wool but died in indigent circumstances.

- 56 - 57. Celtic Monthly - ^{Vol. 11} about 1898. Courtesy Robert McGillivray
58. The National Encyclopedia (P. F. Collier & Son Corporation, 1932)
59 - 60. Clan History

From letters in the Archives written by Neil John to his brother George it has been learned that Angus preceded his brother John William to India and became Manager of an indigo factory.

Farquhar, second son of the Hon. John and Isabella was born January 4th, 1833. Little is known of his life here except that a copy of Harper's Magazine dated November 1853 was found in the attic of "Dalcrombie" by its present owners, bearing his signature. He witnessed the baptisms of his brother's children as already referred to. Letters in the Public Archives, Ottawa, written by him to his brother George reveal that he moved to Ottawa in the sixties. He must have studied law there for he is designated as a barrister on a mortgage paper and his wife's name was Jane MacFarlane of Quebec.

He worked in the Parliament buildings 1878 until at least 1890 as ⁶¹
Clerk of Routine and Records - House of Commons - and lived at 17 Gloucester ⁶²
St. In 1907, he died and was buried in Beechwood Cemetery, Ottawa. Letters of Administration from the Surrogate Court, Ottawa, reveal that he left no material possessions except some life insurance which was divided among his sons.

⁶³
Farquhar and Jane had four sons

John Farquhar K. C. (1870 - 1942)

Archibald Farquhar (1874 - 1885)

Edmund Farquhar (1876 - 1941)

John Edmund Grant Farquhar (1880 - 1917) Military Archives.

61. Courtesy of Mrs. Mary Beaton, Ottawa, who searched the city directories.

62. Cemetery records.

63. Cemetery records.

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Though born in Ottawa, John Farquhar lived as a young man in Kenora, practising Law. He was Secretary to the Thistle Hockey Club which won the Stanley Cup in 1907. Capable and well liked, he was involved in many activities in the community. It was here that he married Sara Minnie MacLaughlin.

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Moving to Toronto, Farquhar became Assistant Taxation Master in 1919, and then Taxation Master in 1936 until 1940 at Osgoode Hall. "He was regarded as fair and just by the lawyers whose bills he taxed". He became

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the fourteenth MacGillivray Chief on the death of his cousin John William. He had no pretensions though he was sometimes referred to as Laird by his friends. His brother Edmund predeceased him one year earlier in Kenora

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where he had been employed in the Federal Customs offices. There ended the line of the MacGillivray Chiefs with the death of John Farquhar on Aug. 20, 1942.

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64. Records at Municipal Offices, Kenora, Ontario. Courtesy of D. T. McLeod, Town Clerk, Kenora, as of September 3, 1974.
65. Mr. Justice George McGillivray, Toronto.
66. The Registrar, Supreme Court of Ontario, Osgoode Hall. Courtesy of Dr. Joseph Sedgwick, Q. C.
67. Arthur W. MacLeod Rogers, Q. C., Caledon East, Ontario.
68. Records at Kenora.
69. The Globe and Mail, Toronto.

William, the third son of the Hon. John and Isabella, was born March 29, 1835. Considering that many men are notoriously poor at keeping in touch with their families after leaving home, the sons of the Hon. John were most faithful in writing as indicated by letters in the MacGillivray file. It appears that George, the youngest son kept such letters with his own papers.

The first of William's letters is headed Victoria, V. I. 12th September, 1864. Written to George it mentions gold mining, much unemployment and that he had applied for a position at the Alborni Mines. Succeeding letters are from Washington State, Idaho Territory, Oregon, San Francisco (by 1867), Rio Vesta, Cal., Ulpinos Ranch (1867), Hornitos (1869). By this time one may conclude that his inheritance had been spent for he was obliged to borrow money at 2%. He refers to lambs and shearing and asks George if he can lend him some money at 1% which he will pay back on the next year's "fall flip". This was from Panoche where he finally settled. The letters from all the sons end affectionately and one from William sends love and kisses to the babies. These would be Neil John's children.

Unfortunately, there is no letter indicating his plans for marriage. He married Catherine O. McLennan of the Williamstown area but where the marriage took place cannot be determined. Did William come home for the wedding or did Catherine go out to California? If he came home, the wedding would probably have been performed by the Williamstown minister but there are no marriage records for that period at St. Andrew's Church.

The only reference to William in local records before he left home are his witness to the baptism of some of his brother Neil John's children and that he served on a church committee at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Martintown, in 1859.

70. Family Bible

71. MacGillivray File No. M G 24 P.A.C.

72. Mrs. Linden Clark, Martintown, Ont. grand niece of Catherine

73. Courtesy Mrs. Finlay MacIntosh, Martintown, Ont.

William and Catherine's children were born in California, Jessie b. June 15, 1875, d. May 14, 1951, and Archibald born sometime in 1880, dying of tuberculosis while still unmarried in 1908. The family lived in Panoche for forty-five years engaged in sheep farming. William died July 18, 1915, being remembered by a neighbour as a big man with a long white beard while his wife survived him until 1918. Parents and son are buried in Cherry Hill Cemetery, Panoche. Jessie rented out the farm to tenants for a short time before selling, as she moved to Fresno after her mother's death.

Jessie married ⁸² *Henry* ~~Hervey~~ Tully by whom she had a daughter who died very young and a second daughter, Katheryne, born July 17, 1901, who died of tuberculosis, November 15, 1938. Jessie's second husband was Abraham Hyatt by whom there were no children.

Katheryne married Gene Mercy and had one daughter who died in childhood of appendicitis. After her divorce, Katheryne married ⁸⁸ *Ivan* Jones by whom there were no children.

Jessie, Katheryne and Abraham are buried in Belmont Memorial Park, Fresno, Cal. where Jessie lived for many years. At the Funeral Home, records state that Jessie had no survivors; that was the end of William's family.

- 74. Death Certificate, Dept. of Health, State of Cal. Sacramento.
- 75. Tombstone Cherry Hill Cemetery, Panocho, Cal. courtesy Mrs. Teresa Recalde,
- 76. Mrs. Henry Borg, a neighbour a neighbour
- 77. Death certificate, Dept. of Health, State of Cal. Sacramento
- 78. " " " " " " " "
- 79. Mrs. Henry Borg, a neighbour
- 80. Tombstone, Cherry Hill Cemetery, courtesy of Mrs. Teresa Recalde
- 81. Mrs. Teresa Recalde (Mrs. Recalde was but a child when Jessie rented out the farm to people for whom her folks worked.)
- 82. Mrs. Henry Borg, a neighbour
- 83. " " " " " " " "
- 84. Death Certificate, Dept. of Health, State of Cal. and Mrs. Borg
- 85. Mrs. Borg
- 86. Mrs. Teresa M. Recalde
- 87. " " " " *Katheryne's obituary - The Fresno Bee **
- 88. Photo of tombstone, Belmont Memorial Gardens, courtesy of Mrs. Ralph Stone,
- 89. " " " " " " " Fresno
- 90. Tinkler Mission Chapel, Fresno, Cal.

Note: Altho' research on the MacGillivray Family of "Dalcrombie" was begun in 1972, it was not until ~~1979~~ 1981 that the final information on William's family was completed. * Courtesy of George R. Dorman, Fresno, Cal.

The last of the four sons, George Hopper, was born March thirty-first, 1837. Educated locally he appears to have spent his life at "Dalcrombie" except for a short period in the early sixties in the Province of Quebec. It was he who preserved many of the letters written home by his brothers and himself which are in the Public Archives, Ottawa.

The Hon. John's will stipulated that his wife Isabella should have full authority in deciding which son should inherit the farm. As the other three sons chose to leave home, it was obvious that George was to be the inheritor which he became when his mother died April fifth, 1876. *

On February twenty-third, 1870, George married Caroline Metcalf Holmes, daughter of James and Monica Holmes in Zion Congregational Church, Montreal, P. Q. Among those signing the marriage certificate were Neil John MacGillivray, his brother and Rosalind Holmes, elder sister of the bride. The Reverend Henry Wilkes D. D. officiated. The Holmes family was well known in Montreal in both banking and medical circles.

* Actually the deed to George was dated July thirty-first, 1869, and registered February eighteenth, 1870, at the Registry Office, Alexandria.

1. Baptismal Record, St. Andrew's Church, Williamstown and the Family Bible.
2. Letter written home....Public Archives, MacGillivray File MG 24.
3. Will of the Hon. John MacGillivray as recorded at the Registry Office, Alexandria, Glengarry County as the instrument (No. 1792) for the transfer of the property to George.
4. Public Archives, MacLean section of MacGillivray file MG 24.
5. Wedding document as obtained from the Superior Court, Prothonotary's Office, Province of Quebec, District of Montréal.

After settling in at "Dalcrombie", the bride and groom appeared at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Martintown, not Williamstown, one Sunday morning. Caroline waited in the entrance to the Church while her husband put the horse and sleigh under shelter. There was probably not a little curiosity on the part of the ladies of the congregation concerning this newcomer to the community with her pretty curls and fashionable clothing as shown in an existing picture. Alas, her influence which might have been great was short lived for she died on April thirteenth the following year giving birth to a daughter who was baptised three days later, in all likelihood on the day of her mother's funeral. This indicates that Caroline was buried in the family plot in Williamstown. The baby was christened Carrie⁴ Holmes after her mother, but her father never used the name preferring to call her "Birdie" because of her dainty appearance and fondness for singing.⁵

1. Miss Christie Grant, Williamstown, as told to her by her mother.
2. Picture, courtesy of G. B. Scriveher, Winnipeg, first cousin once removed of "Birdie".
3. Baptismal Record, St. Andrew's Church, Martintown, Ont.
4. Caroline signed the wedding document as Carrie.
5. Those who remember her locally.

The Hon. John's name evokes no memories other than those of fur-trader and public servant. George lives in the memories of a number of residents in the neighbourhood who fondly relate this and that small incident which illustrate so well his interest in and care for people as fellow creatures on God's earth....stopping his buggy to pick up a teenager trudging home from school and explaining to her how he had measured the distance from his home to various points in the village by measuring the circumference of the buggy wheel and counting its revolutions; bowing his head to enter the living room through the low doorway (he was well over six feet tall, well built and upright), accepting an article of baked goods brought by a little girl for the church sale; canoeing down the river sitting very erect as he paddled; or leaning forward in his pew at church to catch every word of the sermon. One has only to look at his photograph to see what an approachable man he was.

Holding many public offices in the community over a period of nearly forty years, many who came to consult George on official business, such as wills, mortgages, land sales etc., lingered for personal reasons. As "advisor and friend of his neighbours he transacted most of their business there being none other in whom they so entirely or more deservedly trusted." In 1908, in recognition of over thirty years service to the Township of Charlottenburg as Clerk and his work in resisting the movement to separate Glengarry from the United Counties, he was presented with an illuminated address and a cherry wood cabinet of ninety pieces of sterling silver tableware, "all classes and creeds unanimously joining in their expression of appreciation." He served as Reeve of Charlottenburg Township in 1879 and ran as an Independent candidate for the Legislature being defeated by a narrow margin in 1894.

1. Miss Elizabeth Sandilands, Williamstown, Ont.
2. Mrs. Gertrude Snyder Wood, formerly of Williamstown, Ont. now of Fort Qu'appelle, Sask.
3. Miss A. Llewella Dunlop, Williamstown, Ont.
4. Courtesy of Ewan Ross, Goderich, Ont.
5. The Montreal Gazette
6. Mrs. Lily Lauber Lefebvre, Cornwall, Ont.
7. James Croil in records at St. Paul's Church now the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, Montreal, P. Q.
8. Historical Atlas of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry by H. Belden & Co.
9. The Glengarry News, Alexandria, Ont.

George was regarded as one of the most knowledgable men of the area on its history, and his final illness which prevented him from attending the Centennial celebrations of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church in Williamstown was much lamented by those present. He was confined to his home for almost two years before his death which occurred on October thirtieth, 1912. The maid, Lily Lauber, now Mrs. Alphonse Lefebvre, recalls how that morning she went into his room as usual with his orange. Noting at once the change in his appearance, she roused the practical nurse in the next room who told her to waken his daughter "Birdie." On reaching "Birdie's" room upstairs, she found her not only awake but dressed and about to descend. She remarked that the WIND had wakened her so she got up. There was NO wind that morning for Lily had walked over from the farm manager's house on the other side of the barn just about the time "Birdie" would have been waking. Was it the Angel of Death she had heard entering the house?

"Birdie" was not alone in her sorrow as Dr. Falkner Sr. had been staying at the house the last two months and her mother's sister Florence Graham of Winnipeg with her husband, John, had spent the last four months prior to George's death at "Dalcrombie".

The plaque placed by George's daughter in the church he had attended for so many years (an elder from 1884), sums up his character in these words....."In all the relationships of life, the truest type of a Christian gentleman". His death was reported in a surprisingly large number of papers in which he was referred to as "a prominent Glengarrarian", a "fluent and convincing speaker with "great mental and intellectual attainments." In fact, "he was a man of character so high and of attainments so considerable and unusual that it was in many respects to be regretted that his environment had been so circumscribed and his sphere of influence so limited.....In the respect and regard of his neighbours he had his reward, nor was that respect confined to his neighbours alone, but extended to all who had in any degree his acquaintance and in a still higher extent to those whose privilege it was to be admitted into his intimacy and friendship. He was the last in Glengarry of a good old stock and the county will, indeed, be fortunate if they know his like again."

1. Centenary of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Williamstown, Ont.
2. Plaque in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Williamstown, Ont.
3. Mrs. Lefebvre
4. Mrs. Lefebvre
5. Montreal Gazette.

And now to return to the baby girl born April thirteenth, 1871. Carrie or "Birdie" as she is fondly remembered attended the small one room school 1 beside the bridge named for her grandfather. The other pupils used to come over to "Dalcrombie" for their water supply and, after school, those who did not live too far away were sometimes invited over by the little daughter of the house to play with her toys. 2

From the small school, "Birdie" went to Ottawa for at least a 3 year where she attended the "Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies" at 49 Daly Avenue, of which Miss A. Maria Harmon was the Principal. This is referred to in a letter dated in 1883 written by her Uncle Farquhar to her father with the remark that "Birdie" was "much satisfied and interested in her studies." Finally she was graduated from the High School in Williamstown in 1890. It is well known that she won the gold medal that year as it has ^{been} exhibited at the tea* after the unveiling of the MacGillivray stone - see page 12.

There is a connection here as Miss Harmon was the fourteenth child of D. W. Harmon, partner in the North West Fur Trading Company. Miss Harmon's school was opened in 1862. Gleaned from "The Dominion Illustrated" an issue of which was devoted to "Bytown 1891".....Public Archives, Ottawa.
- Courtesy Mrs. C. A. Beaton, Ottawa.

During her High School years it is probable that "Birdie" studied music and water colour painting at the village Convent for she had considerable talent in these arts. This is attested to by a tinted 4 photograph of "Dalcrombie" taken before the 1905 renovation and a signed seascape. 5 Upon graduation she attended a Finishing School 6 for Young Ladies for a year and then travelled abroad with her father especially in Scotland where she pursued her vocal training. 7

1. Mrs. D. A. Grant, Williamstown, Ont.
2. L. C. Kennedy as related to him by his mother.
3. MacGillivray File, Public Archives, Ottawa.
4. Now hanging in the Museum in Williamstown, Ont.
5. Owned by Mrs. Geo. (Edith) Major, Williamstown, Ont.
6. Glengarry News - "Rollston House" Mrs. Neill's Finishing School for Young Ladies - in Toronto.
7. Mrs. Gertrude Snyder Wood, Fort Qu'Apelle, Sask.
7. Miss A. L. Dunlop, Williamstown, Ont.

* Now in the Nor' West & Royalist Museum, Williamstown, Ont.

The nineties must have been indeed a gay period for "Birdie" with her naturally curly hair and spritely grace; week-end house parties with its massive piano (still in existence) 2, skating on the river, snow-shoeing in the bush and young men courting her. From them she chose as her fiancé Wynn Williams 3 whose family she visited when abroad. 4 He was an Englishman, a graduate of Cambridge University 5 who taught school as Principal in Williamstown. Moving west to Port Rowan, Ont. to take advantage of a more lucrative position before marriage, he died suddenly of apoplexy 6 while on a hunting trip in the vicinity of Brantford. It was typical of George MacGillivray's interest in others that he telegraphed at once to have the remains sent to Lancaster thence to his house where the funeral was held. Burial 7 was in the MacGillivray plot at St. Andrew's Church in Williamstown.

By the early 1900's "Birdie's" tall slender figure was well known in the village of Williamstown. Miss A. Llewella Dunlop has described her 8 many times to the writer but these words convey her memories best..."She drove a pretty brown buggy, a fox brown horse with a brown cocker spaniel on the buggy seat, a lovely lady with a sweet face surrounded by curling tendrils of brown hair, and, if memory serves, her eyes were brown, too. When she spoke her voice made music. Even little girls at play by the roadside stopped to watch, listen and admire and receive the imprint of a picture never to be forgotten; while teenagers adored her. In short, it was a symphony in brown, and the people of Williamstown knew when "Miss Birdie MacGillivray" drove up and down. Often her father accompanied her and then dignity was added to the score. She gave freely of her talent as a concert singer, as organist and choir director in St. Andrew's Church and to train the choir and others in concert work for such occasions as St. Andrew's Night, or for the Annual Sunday School Christmas concert when in 1906 she offered to 9 help Miss Gertrude Snyder, the Church Organist, whose responsibility it was to coach the children."

1. Mrs. J. R. Cameron, Cornwall, Ont.
2. Owned now by ~~Mr.~~ George Duperron of Green Valley. On her father's death, "Birdie" gave it to Dr. Falkner Jr. in Lancaster who later sold it.....Mrs. Lefebvre. Later: sold at auction to ~~Mr.~~ Wilfred Marcoux, antique dealer of Alexandria, who sold it to Mr. & Mrs. Tom Vanstokkom of Alexandria.
3. Donald A. Grant and Mrs. G. Wood.
4. Miss Elizabeth Sandilands.
5. The Glengarry News, Alexandria.
6. The Brantford Courier as reported in the Glengarry News.
7. Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Grant.
8. Miss A. Llewella Dunlop, Williamstown, Ont.
9. Mrs. Gertrude Snyder Wood, Fort Qu'Apelle, Sask.

Another story further illustrates "Birdie's" interest in children and is worth recording because in later years she was regarded as being so reserved that people were in awe of her.

In 1904, before the house was remodelled, Hazel McIntyre and her twin sister Clarice, aged seven, were sent one snowy winter day by their teacher at MacGillivray Bridge School with a message to "Birdie". Arriving at the original front door on the north, they were greeted by "Birdie". Instead of accepting the message and sending them back to school as they expected, "Birdie" and her housekeeper companion insisted that they come in to warm themselves by the fire in the huge fireplace in the living room on the east side of the house. Not only that, but their rubbers and other outer wrappings were removed to be very sure that they were well warmed before being assisted to bundle up again to face the short but cold walk back to school. All the while, of course, the children were worrying lest the teacher scold them for taking so long.

In 1904², considerable changes were planned in the house and carried out the following year. Birdie's artistic ability is clearly discernable in the design of the new windows on the north and west sides, and the new fireplace in the front hall which replaced the original ones on the east and west walls of the house. Thoughtful consideration was always given by the MacGillivrays to those whom they employed. On one occasion during the alterations, a severe electrical storm made it impractical for the carpenter and his helper to walk home to the village. They were invited to supper and made comfortable in the reception room on the west side of the house for the night. They were paid regularly at the end of each week with an extra dollar added to their wages, Mr. Grant's as helper, being nine dollars.³

Three years after the renovations, Lily Lauber whose father was George MacGillivray's foreman on the farm, became the family maid. At six o'clock each morning she made her way from the double house beyond the big barn through a series of out buildings which connected it to the main house. Her first chore if it were winter, was to put wood in the brick furnace in the cellar, heat water in the kitchen and take it up to Birdie and her father when she called them. Lily, now Mrs. Alphonse Lefebvre, has described to the writer what a cosy, pleasant home it was, heated by wood in furnace and fireplace, lit at night by oil lamps. Lily did the waxing, dusting and polishing, and, one day about to shake a good sized rug, Birdie asked her father to relieve the slight girl of the chore. He cheerfully took the rug but shook it so vigorously that a long rent appeared necessitating repairs by "Birdie" and Lily.

1. Mrs. Hazel McIntyre Edmunds, Martintown, Ont.
2. Miss Elizabeth Sandilands, Williamstown, Ont.
3. Donald A. Grant, Williamstown, Ont.

In those days there was a backstair case leading to the attic and when, occasionally a gown that Birdie made (she was a skillful needle-woman) did not turn out to her satisfaction would say, "Here Lily, please hide this in the attic so father won't see it". As a matter of fact, he was very indulgent toward his daughter and catered to most of her wishes. She herself was of an even temperment. Once when a guest felt indisposed she asked Lily to get him a half cup of the brandy set aside for medicinal purposes. In her haste to comply, Lily poured it from a bottle of better quality. On confessing her mistake to Birdie, the latter laughed and said "Never mind, Lily, I'm sure that isn't the first half cup of good brandy he has drunk."

Late in the evening of October seventh, 1910, a fire (probably spontaneous combustion) started in the silo of the large barn between the houses destroying it completely. Fortunately, someone had forgotten to close the gate into the field so most of the horses and other animals were outside when the fire occurred though some were burned and Mike Stanley almost lost his life trying to rescue them. Lily's father rescued his own son and Mr. Stanley, dragging the latter to safety. The flames could be seen as far to the west as Martintown but with the help of neighbours neither house nor the series of outbuildings connecting the main house to the barn were lost. The barn was immediately rebuilt, this time with a stone silo.

In this same period, 1908-1913, there was a Post Office adjacent to George MacGillivray's office known as the MacGillivray Bridge Post Office. 5

In 1913, after her father's death, Birdie again visited her relatives, the Scriveners in Winnipeg. Deciding that she preferred Toronto, she returned to Ontario, gave such furniture and books from "Dalcrombie" as she did not wish to keep to John Macdonell, known as Jack Greenfield, offered the stock and farm machinery for sale, sold the house and property to Mrs. Fannie Blackwell and moved to Toronto. Late in the same year, she accepted a position with the Provincial Archives as clerk-typist, retiring at the end of 1926 by which time she was senior clerk-typist. This employment gave her an excellent opportunity to study historical records of the west which she later used in the writing of a novel.

1. Mrs. Lily Lauber Lefebvre
2. News clipping, courtesy Ewan Ross, Goderich, Ont.
3. Mrs. Lily Lauber Lefebvre
4. Rhodes Grant
5. Post Office Records, Ottawa, Ont.
6. Mrs. Lily Lauber Lefebvre and Graham B. Scrivener (Winnipeg).
7. Mrs. Lily Lauber Lefebvre
8. News Clipping, courtesy Ewan Ross, Goderich, Ont.
9. Registry Office, Alexandria, Ont.
10. Archives of Ontario.

In the meantime, during the First Great War she was elected¹ President of The Glengarry Women's Auxiliary of Toronto whose aim stated briefly was to help in patriotic endeavours and promote friendship among Toronto Glengarrians. So well known was "Birdie" to Glengarrians at home and away that the writer of the letter to The Glengarry News of Alexandria in detailing the first meeting didn't even consider it necessary to mention "Birdie's" first name but stated simply...President - Miss MacGillivray.

Also during this period, "Birdie" was writing the novel "The Shadow of Tradition".² In the preface to the first edition she wrote "From my father I learned many of the legends and traditions with which this tale is woven....The plot is founded upon a story that was told to my father by an old woman many years ago." In order to portray as accurate a picture as possible of pioneer life in Glengarry, she consulted fifteen other authors as listed in her Bibliography. In addition, she gave a Scottish twist to the conversation of her characters to maintain the Scottish atmosphere she wished to convey. An example of this is the closing paragraph:

"I'll be wae to leave my guid friends an the home I've loved sae lang," Ellen answered. "But, Thank God, gin oor children will be freed frae the shadow o' tradition."

Just before the book went to print, in 1927,³ she made her last known visit to the area to make a final check to be sure of details in and around St. Raphael's. Although the book is not dated, it was printed by The Graphic Publishers Limited, Ottawa, Canada. A review of it appeared on November twenty-fourth, 1927 in "The Cornwall Standard" stating..."We take very great pleasure in drawing special attention to the review of a book just published entitled "The Shadow of Tradition" a tale of Old Glengarry by Miss C. Holmes MacGillivray....The story covers the period between 1784 and 1814 and touches most intimately the character of many of the early pioneers. "Birdie" designed the End Leaves herself depicting a map of the Great Lakes Area and of the Counties in Eastern Ontario and vicinity. The Cover and Jacket Design were by M. C. Honora Dyde.

1. News clipping, courtesy G. I. D. Cameron, St. Catherines, Ont.
2. From a copy in the possession of the writer.
3. Sister M. Clair Macdonald who conducted C. H. MacG. on the tour.
4. Clipping courtesy, G. I. D. Cameron, St. Catherines, Ont.

By this time "Birdie" was in her fifties, a "very tall, stately, dignified and reserved, even regal person". She rented a gracious old house at 157 Bloor Street East, now demolished, where, with the aid of her housekeeper Claud Maud Bateson she kept lodgers.⁵ She had written a novel "The Prairie Star, A Saga of the Western Plains". Unfortunately, the book was never accepted for publication and her executor Judge Ian Macdonell recently gave the manuscript to the writer "on call loan" where it rests with other books once the possession of her father and Uncles Neil and Farquhar. The manuscript gives evidence that its author had started to revise it. Had she completed doing so by reducing the amount of historical data in it, she might have found a publisher. It is "a story of the first populist movement in Canada - a tale of the Métis and their Indian relatives in what is now Western Canada - the Prairies and their struggle to retain and maintain their status as responsible human beings in a world that was rapidly changing in a way they couldn't understand and to which were given no opportunity to adapt.

Miss MacGillivray had close personal contact with people who were on the scene in the days when Louis Riel seemed like a prophet to his people. ~~The Canadian Government~~ hanged Riel - his people and their problems still exist. In this unpublished manuscript Miss MacGillivray gives us a very personal insight into the people of the Plains and their very human qualities."

It appears that "Birdie" went to London in 1930, for letters of introduction to people there, say she is going over to publicize " a story of early life in the western provinces".

In the forties, "Birdie" turned her attention to a revision of "The Shadow of Tradition" replacing the Scottish dialect with straightforward English. This was published in 1945 after her seventy-fourth birthday by McClelland and Stewart Limited, Toronto. The End Leaf map is more comprehensive than that of the first edition. Both it and the gorgeous coloured jacket were designed by Stanley Turner, A.R.C.A. This edition described the tale as "an arresting and absorbing story of a group of Scottish people who were dispossessed of their home land and obliged to emigrate to Canada. After an adventurous voyage of many weeks, they joined friends who had already settled in the Glengarry district. The book deals with two generations of the same family, depicting the romance and courage, the danger and brave endurance of hardships that went into the building of the new settlement.

1. Mrs. Jean Govan Wadell, Ottawa, daughter of the late Dr. Govan, minister of St. Andrew's Church, Williamstown who buried George MacG.
2. Assessment Rolls, Toronto, Ont.
3. Address in "Birdie's" handwriting on the manuscript.
4. Received a bequest in "Birdie's" will.
5. One Eileen Mahoney, witnessed her will.
6. Ewan Ross, Goderich, Ont.
7. Archives of Ontario.
8. Reception given by her publisher at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Nov. 16/45 taken from an invitation found in an autographed and inscribed copy of the book.
9. McClelland and Stewart, Publishers, Toronto, Ont.

The light of love and glamour of tradition gleam from every page. The shadow of an ancient curse is a thread that ties together the whole narrative.

The second portion of the narrative shows the immediate descendants of these early immigrants, defending their country in the war of 1812, and taking part in the capture of Ogdensburg and the Battle of Chateaugay.

The story is a valuable picture of the early history of Ontario; it is a noble tribute to the sturdy families that founded their fortunes there, and at the same time built up the fortunes of Canada."

Finally, ill with Parkinson's Disease and arteriosclerosis, it became necessary for "Birdie" to consider the advisability of moving to a nursing home or at least an apartment. One day, while burning papers in the furnace she had the misfortune to fall and break a hip. After a brief sojourn in The Toronto Western Hospital under the care of Dr. H. Slemon, she died on May fifteenth, 1949, and was buried in the family plot in Williamstown on May nineteenth, 1949. A beautifully written account of the funeral by Dorothy Dumbrille well known Glengarrian author appeared in The Cornwall Standard Freeholder part of which reads:

"And so we left her. She was a Canadian author; an author who gave us something valuable, for to her fell the task of immortalizing the Canadian scene and she did it well. She wrote of what she saw and knew, and pictured it entertainingly and worthily."

By "Birdie's" own request to her executor, no stone was placed on her grave for she deemed the plaque to her father in the church to be sufficient recognition of the family. She preferred that the money she left be given to Queen's University to provide a scholarship in memory of her parents. This is known as the George Hopper MacGillivray Scholarship worth now approximately seven hundred and fifty dollars. It is open to any applicant from the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry on the basis of high standing during the last three secondary school years.

1. The Toronto Western Hospital.
 2. Mrs. Gerald Ormsby, Toronto, Ont.
 3. The Toronto Western Hospital.
 4. Dorothy Dumbrille, Alexandria, Ont.
 5. Judge Ian Macdonell, Toronto, Ont.
 6. Will as probated in the Surrogate Court, County of Ontario.
- Courtesy, Queen's University.

So ended the line of the MacGillivray's of "Dalcrombie" in Canada, and, in another generation or two even their names might have passed into oblivion had it not been for the fact that George and Evelyn van Beek bought the MacGillivray house with five acres of the original farm in 1965 and became interested in its history.

Visiting the cemetery one day to see the plot where the MacGillivrays were buried, the writer was surprised to find that there was no marker of any description on their graves. Hoping to arouse some interest in placing one, she gave a donation to the church to begin a memorial fund. Three years passed and nothing was done so in 1972 with the permission of St. Andrew's Church, Williamstown, she collected sufficient money to have a simple slab of granite, inscribed with the three names John, George and Carrie with their dates, placed on the plot. At that time the names of the other occupants of the plot were unknown.

1

The recognition ceremony was held on September twentieth, 1972 with the Reverend Douglas MacKay officiating. Those present, many of whom personally remembered one or more of the family met in the hall afterwards to reminisce, and for an hour on that sunny afternoon the MacGillivrays, John the furtrader and legislator, George the advisor and friend of the community, and "Birdie" the gracious chatelaine of "Dalcrombie" lived again.

1. For further details and picture see "The Cornwall Standard Freeholder" of Sept. 22, 1972. Also "The Glengarry News" account Sept. 28, 1972, both of which give the name of the person who unveiled the marker.

How the History of the MacGillivrays of "Dalcrombie" and their
House Came to be Written

At the end of 1964, my husband and I moved back to our home in Cornwall after a three year stay in Toronto for my husband's Company. We had been impressed with the opportunities of that large city and talked of moving there again when we retired. Certainly we had no thought of buying property in the United Counties as we set out for a quiet drive in the country on Sunday, July 11, 1965.

Arriving at Martintown, we turned eastward along the Raisin River Road toward Williamstown admiring the scenery as we drove. Suddenly in the distance there loomed a large house. My husband knew my fondness for such houses so I jokingly said "Now there is MY idea of a house, large, well placed on a terrace with lawns and trees to set it off". As we drew nearer to MacGillivray Bridge, it was apparent that the property went right down to the River, something my husband had always desired. Arriving at the corner, what should we see nailed to a tree but a "For Sale" sign. "Look into it", said my husband. The next day I phoned the real estate agent, made an appointment for the following Saturday (which happened to be our wedding anniversary) to inspect the house, and on July 17 we were shown through it by its owner, George Andresen, who had owned it since 1945, although he had sold the farm in 1955, retaining just five acres to set off the house.

On the 18th, we returned to examine it in more detail and although in need of considerable renovation, found it to be structurally sound. One doubt nagged my husband.... it was so dark and dreary inside and we are fond of bright, well lit houses. I assured him that with fresh paint and paper plus bright draperies open, not closed, it could look quite different inside.

My fear was that even if we managed the purchase price it would be too great a drain on our savings to bring the house up to the standard of appearance which it deserved.

Nonetheless, it intrigued us especially as my husband felt that with his knowledge of carpentry, electricity, plumbing, etc. we would be able to do most of the labour ourselves, which, as it turned out, has been the case.

After further consultation with the agent, we suggested that in exchange for fifty dollars which would permit the Andresens to go away for the week-end, we be permitted to spend Saturday and Sunday, July 31st and August 1st, in the house on our own to get the feel of the place. The Andresens agreed and this we did. The charm of the property took possession of us and the early part of August was spent with agent and lawyer until on August 13th we extended our offer including the right of the Andresens to remain in the house for approximately two years while we worked on it. On the 19th both parties signed the contract and on the 23rd we bought a fine set of bevelled glass and oak doors from the ^{Beech}Warden's house at Glen-Stor-Dun Lodge which was being demolished. We had the property surveyed and by September 9th it was ours. With considerable thought we chose the name AVONDBLOEM...evening flower.... for our retirement home, and never once have we regretted our decision to buy the property.

The impact of its history was first felt when ~~M.~~ Rhodes Grant of Martintown wrote to me a six page account of the early days of the neighborhood, and George Andresen lent me his copies of Harkness: "History of the United Counties" and Carrie M. MacGillivray's "Shadow of Tradition".

In the fall of '67, we paid George Andresen to paint the house and to assist my husband in raising the large front gable and verandah which

supported it, as both had sunk four inches. We also made plans for a new bathroom upstairs taking a piece from the long south east bedroom, as the downstairs one had been put in before the days of electricity by the second owners, the Blackwells.

It was not our intention to "restore" the house to its former state but rather to make it as comfortable as possible and yet retain a harmony suitable to its age. Included with the house were an antique bedroom suite, two huge and one smaller wardrobes which Thomas Evans Blackwell, the grandfather of the second owner had brought over from England 1857, a massive oak library table from the third owners, the Calders, and a dining room suite in late Sheraton style purchased by George Andresen for his bride.

With the new doors installed facing north where a large ornamental window had been (this was done by Mr. John McDougall so that the Andresens would not be without doors as would have been the case if my husband had done it in the evenings), I remarked that the wide front hall with its fireplace would be an excellent place for a grandfather clock and a hall tree with mirror and seat. The first was given to us as a gift for "Avondbloem" by my mother when we located it in a second hand shop, and the second was bought in Riverdale where we were living, from a neighbour who was selling her late mother's possessions.

The clock stood in our home in Riverdale (Cornwall) at first, where it was seen by Mr. J. R. St. Louis, our meter reader. He made a comment on it and I explained that it was for the old MacGillivray house which we had bought. "Why, I was born in that house", he exclaimed. "I played on the lawn as a child. My mother was housekeeper for a time and my grandfather worked there doing the remodelling in 1905. I, myself, removed "miles" of gas pipe in the thirties for Gordon Calder and installed the electrical system". I assured him that it was still there and we had been adding to it. He also told me how Donald Grant from Williamstown had laid the patterned hardwood floor in the living room about the same time.

-4-

On August 30th, 1967, we moved the last of our possessions from Riverdale to "Avondbloem" and three days later decided to attend the opening of the Nor'West Museum in Williamstown, partly because it would be our first contact with our new home village and partly because the Hon. Keiller MacKay (formerly Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, and an old school mate of my mother's) was to give the address. Mrs. MacKay introduced me to Mrs. Angus (Marjorie) Campbell, author of "The Nor'West Company" and later to Miss A. Llewella Dunlop, a staunch supporter of the Museum and from whom I learned in succeeding months so much about Carrie (Birdie) MacGillivray.

Once settled in, I invited George Dempster, and his wife, to visit as he had procured in Montreal a replacement knob for the vanity of the bedroom suite and was anxious to see the furniture, being interested in antiques. He no sooner set eyes on the Grandfather clock than he exclaimed "I've seen that clock before!" "Yes, probably at the O.K. second hand store", I replied. "No, it was at an auction in Dalkeith. It was brought out from Scotland by the Robertson family", he said. Sure enough it was marked "J.P. Taylor, Perth" and the dealer who sold it to my mother gave us a certificate as to its probable age.

Professor Mansfield from Kemptville Agricultural College on a visit to give us advice on landscaping was able to date some of the old furniture for us, and one day while visiting at the Presbyterian Manse in Martintown, I remarked that I wished we had an old fashioned washstand set for the suite. "Oh!" exclaimed Phyllis McDonald, "Rev. Dr. Robertson Miller's set is up in the attic. You're welcome to it. We'll never use it". No sooner said than done. Charlyn climbed up and brought it down. I took it home in my car and wrote to Dr. Miller telling him of its new home. He replied that it had been bought for the maid's room in the Manse in Glengarry, Scotland, fifty odd years before, and was delighted that it should have come to rest in the MacGillivray house in Glengarry, Canada.

On one of my visits to Miss Dunlop, she suggested that I visit Mr. & Mrs. Donald A. Grant, also in the village, as Mr. Grant had worked for both the MacGillivrays and the Blackwells, and Mrs. Grant had attended school at MacGillivray Bridge. Mr. Grant was a mine of information on the remodelling of the house by George and his daughter "Birdie" in 1905. He had worked with Mr. Louis Merpaw on tearing down the older back section and with Mr. Francis St. Louis in renovating the main part (see history of house for details).

About this time we found a copy of Harper's Magazine November 1853 in the attic, bearing the signature of Farquhar MacGillivray. Not having heard that name mentioned before I was consumed with curiosity and asked Rev. Mr. MacKay at St. Andrew's Church in Williamstown if he would look in the Records for the baptisms of John's children. This he did and found Elizabeth, Farquhar and George but not Neil whose baptism had not been recorded but whose birth year we later obtained from the Record of his marriage, and subsequently from the Family Bible.

I was curious to see where the MacGillivray plot in St. Andrew's Church Cemetery was located and Mr. Clarence Cattanach took me over. To our surprise there was no MacGillivray stone to be found so he had to consult the cemetery records and on a second visit we found the plot with never a sign of marker having been there. Mr. Cattanach pointed out the hollow over "Birdie's" grave where the earth had sunk (he had been present at the funeral so recognized the position).

On one of my visits to the Grants, Mr. Grant lent me two books "The Old Boys' Reunion of 1906" with a picture of the house before remodelling, and "History of the Cornwall Cheese and Butter Board 1919", in which was a picture taken in Blackwell's day. I was showing them to my cleaning woman, Mrs. John Seguin, and she remarked that she had the former at home. She and her sisters had looked at it as children. She kindly gave

me her copy. I obtained the second by advertising in the Standard Freeholder in Cornwall. Mr. Grant has since died (1975) and Mrs. Grant gave me both his books.

Mrs. Seguin was a keen bingo player and one afternoon while waiting for the hall doors to be opened she sat on the steps and chatted with Mrs. Alphonse Lefebvre (Lily Lauber) telling her how she worked one day a week out in the country at MacGillivray Bridge. "Oh!" said Mrs. Lefebvre, "I was a maid there from 1909 until 1912. My father was George MacGillivray's foreman and we lived in the tenant's house beyond the barn". At my invitation, Mrs. Lefebvre's son brought his parents out on December 2, 1967, and she was able to recall many interesting things about the house and family for me.

By the spring of 1969 I was so interested in "our family" (as I called the MacGillivrays) that I gave a donation to St. Andrew's Church hoping that they would start a fund to purchase a stone for the MacGillivray plot. In June of that year we suddenly moved to Australia where my husband's Company asked him to work for three years. However, I returned in three months time to make further arrangements with our tenants and pack our belongings in two rooms. One Saturday afternoon in that October a knock at the door revealed a couple from Montreal, whom Mr. Cattanach in the village had told that we might be willing to sell the house. To my great delight the lady turned out to be a second cousin of "Birdie" MacGillivray on her father's side, as she had been a MacLean and John MacGillivray had married her great grandmother MacLean's daughter. When we returned from Australia in 1972 I got in touch with her and that summer was an exciting one for us both as we gathered bit by bit more information on the MacGillivrays.

I asked for and received permission from St. Andrew's Church to collect for a memorial marker. I had the dates for John and George but no birth year for "Birdie". Before leaving for Australia, I had asked Mrs. Irvine, widow of the Rev. George W. Irvine who had buried "Birdie", if she could

find anything among her late husband's papers re the burial. This she did while I was away and gave the information to Mr. Mac MacRae who keeps the cemetery records. He gave me a copy of the certificate and so I had, or thought I had, "Birdie's" birth year by subtracting her age from 1949 when she died.

Just about this time, Mr. & Mrs. Ewan Ross of Goderich visited us. Ewan, a native Glengarrian, said that he had heard of my interest in the MacGillivrays and would be happy to help. When he heard that there was no stone, he gave me a donation, the first apart from my own. I told him about the relative and he requested me to find out if she had a picture of George MacGillivray. She had, and so on Ewan's next visit, she came out from Montreal with not only that picture but several of other members of the family and souvenirs including "Birdie's" graduation medal. Its wording led us to believe that the burial record age was not correct. This led to an intensive search in cemeteries in Montreal for, so far as we knew at the time, Mrs. George MacGillivray was not buried in Williamstown and we supposed that she had gone to Montreal for the birth of the baby. If we could find her grave that would give us the year. No luck! Court records in Montreal were searched and though they yielded the marriage record of "Birdie's" parents there, nothing further was learned. In the meantime Ewan photographed the photos and made copies for us all. I also asked Judge Ian Macdonell, "Birdie's" executor, if he knew her birth year but he did not.

While in the neighborhood, Mr. Ross took me to visit Miss Elizabeth Sandilands, who not only told me about the raising of the house in 1905 ~~and~~ but later was able to identify a water colour of the house. It is a photograph tinted by "Birdie" according to the fashion of the time, and given to me by Mr. Edgar Stanley. Miss Sandilands suggested that we call on Mrs. George (Edith) Major as she had a painting done by "Birdie". This was a seascape which bore the signature C. H. MacGillivray and which Mrs. Major's grandmother, Mrs. Theresa Demoulin had rescued from some items which were being discarded by the Blackwell's

when they bought the house.

The gift of the picture from Mr. Stanley, I might explain, was due to the fact that he and I were paying our taxes at the Township Hall one morning and got into conversation about the MacGillivrays. He told me that his father had worked for George and he himself as a boy, had watched "Birdie" painting many times, and sometimes joined her when she would be out snowshoeing, his snowshoes being but barrel staves.

Time passed. The stone was ordered and the date set for the ceremony but still no birth year for "Birdie". One day, Mr. Rhodes Grant reminded me of a little Record book belonging to St. Andrew's Church, Martintown, which had been found while we were in Australia. Two days before the ceremony, Rev. MacKay came to our house to check the final details. I asked him if he would look in the little book and copy for me the baptismal records of Neil John's children. He remarked that time was running short as he was leaving Williamstown at the end of the week. However, on going home he dropped into his office, sat down with the book and to our great joy found not only her cousins' records but "Birdie's" baptism as well. 1871 was the year and that has since been added to the stone.

A few weeks after the ceremony, Miss Christie Grant of Williamstown, told me that George MacGillivray and his wife, Caroline, had attended the Martintown Church, not the Williamstown one, as bride and groom, hence the baptismal record there. As the baby was baptized when only three days old, we surmised it must have been on the day of her mother's funeral and that Mrs. George MacGillivray WAS buried in Williamstown, too. Mr. MacRae, when probing the plot in order to mark its dimensions for the placing of the marker, felt sure that he had located five coffins, John, George, "Birdie", whom we had always taken for granted were there, and now probably Mrs. George MacGillivray and Wynne Williams

he had once been told was buried in the plot, a school teacher. This, of course, was "Birdie's" fiance. I have since been given a copy of Wynne William's obituary from the scrap book of G. I. D. Cameron of St. Catherines.

Early in our occupancy of this house, Mr. Hugh MacMillan who gathers old documents for the Archives had suggested that I write to Col. George Macgillivray in Thunder Bay in case he could supply any information about the house. After the ceremony I sent him the news account and he sent me news clippings relating to the death of George MacGillivray which filled in for me information on George's brothers and their children. Also, in connection with the ceremony, I wrote to Mr. Robert McGillivray in Edinburgh to correct an error in the news account which Major MacGillivray had sent him for the Clan Journal there. It was published and reference will also be made to it in the history of the MacGillivray Clan on which Colonel Macgillivray and Mr. Robert McGillivray have collaborated.*

During the winter of 1973, I asked Sister Clair Macdonald of Iona Academy at St. Raphael's to let me know if she found any books of George MacGillivray's as she was preparing their Library for sale. I knew from Mrs. Lefebvre that George's books had been given to J. A. Macdonell of Greenfield, who in turn had given them to the Academy. She found one "Debates in the Parliament of Canada on the Confederation of North America, 1865" with George's signature, 1867, on page one, and the Macdonell bookplate in it, which I bought. It has since been sold to Dr. Royce MacGillivray of Waterloo University for his Glengarry collection. She also told me that it was she who had accompanied "Birdie" around the Academy grounds on her visit just before the publication of her book in 1927.

In the spring, I had the pleasure of meeting Mrs. K. C. Blackwell in her apartment in Montreal for a short visit and hope to make a longer one in the near future to learn more of what life was like during her occupancy of the house.

* Completed 1973. Published 1974.

This left just one family of whom I had met no representative, the Calders. One Saturday at lunch time we looked out the dining room window to see three cars stop on our side of the river, and people alight with cameras. One of the ladies said, "May we take some pictures of the house? We used to live here". I replied, "You must be the Calders". It was indeed. They had been to Williamstown to bury their mother who had died during the winter. I took them on a quick tour of the house as they were in a hurry to be on their way but so pleased to see it again that Mrs. Lillian Calder Cardinal of Toronto promised to send me snap shots from her album taken when they lived in the house. This she did, including to my great pleasure, one of the Andresen family when Tommy was a baby. This completed my picture collection representative of each family who has owned "Dalcrombie".

One evening, Dr. and Mrs. W. J. Johnston who own what was formerly "Cameron Hall" dropped in, and, in the course of conversation told me that G. I. Douglas Cameron of St. Catherines had a fine picture of "Dalcrombie" taken shortly after the alterations of 1905, in his old family album. I had been in correspondence with Mr. Cameron as he had seen a letter I had sent to The Glengarry News in 1972 saying that I would like to locate souvenirs or furniture of the MacGillivrays. I wrote asking if I might have a xerox copy of the house and he sent not only that but pictures of "Birdie" as a child of six and a girl of fifteen as well as those of her uncle Neil John, wife and children. I asked if I might borrow the original of the house in order to have an enlargement made as a companion picture to "Birdie's" water colour before the alterations. He complied and this has been done.

Also in answer to my letter to the News, Mr. George Duperron of Green Valley had written that he had "Birdie's" old fashioned flat rectangular piano which she had sold when given a more modern piano by a friend, but as his asking price was too high I did not buy it for the Museum as I had hoped.

It was later sold at an auction to Mr. Wilfred Marcoux of Alexandria who sold it to Mr. & Mrs. Tom Vanstokkom of Alexandria.

With this background, I wrote my history of the MacGillivray family of "Dalcrombie", feeling that I had gathered as much information as would be forth coming but yet hoping that something else of interest would turn up. It did, when a gentleman from Montreal visited the village looking for information on the MacGillivray's. We were not at home that day but a villager of whom he enquired suggested that he visit Mr. & Mrs. Donald Grant. They answered his questions. When he wrote for more details, Mr. Grant gave me the letter to answer. I did so and learned that the gentleman and a cousin in the west are great, great, great grandsons of the Hon. John MacGillivray by his "comforting squaw" at Fort Dunvegan on the Peace River. I have had the pleasure of entertaining the former, Rev. Peter D. Hannen, to dinner when we had as our other guests a couple from Montreal and Mr. Ewan Ross. The westerner entertained my husband and me royally when we passed through his city on our tour of the west. From them I learned that there are many more descendants on that side of the family.

Mr. Ian Henderson, of Williamstown, on reading my first article immediately recalled hearing his aunt speak of having seen John MacGillivray's Indian son working as a clerk in Vankleek Hill, thereby corroborating Mr. Rhodes Grant's story of the Indian's sons.

Judge Ian M. Macdonell, on reading my reference to a possible missing manuscript of a second novel by "Birdie", wrote that it was in his possession and mailed it to me on "call loan". I still have it. It is "The Prairie Star" -- A Saga of the Western Plains by C. Holmes MacGillivray written in the thirties and based on her work in the Ontario Archives. Alas, she was not able to find a publisher. It will eventually be given to Queen's University Archives.
Donated Oct. 1/81. Accession No 81-126.

Mr. G. I. Douglas Cameron has sent me further newsclippings including an account of the death of "Birdie's" fiancé, Wynne Williams, and copies of letters written by the Hon. John and his son Neil John.

In a newsclipping relating how Mrs. Edith Major found a seascape painted by "Birdie" there was a reference to Mr. D. K. MacDougall owning a copy of "Birdie's" "Shadow of Tradition". To my great delight, it turned out to be a first edition containing the Author's Preface, Appendix, which explain where she found the information for the story and the end leaves which she herself designed to give a map of the locale.

At the Burns' Dinner of the Glengarry Historical Society in January, 1974, I was chatting with Mr. Ian MacMartin who told me that Mr. Melvin Ferguson of Avonmore had the MacGillivray Family Bible in his possession. Not long after, I drove over to see it. When I asked Mr. Ewan Ross if he would photograph the pages bearing hand written records of the family, his wife suggested we have a tea party at "Avondbloem" ("Dalcrombie" the original home of the Bible) for that purpose and August 4, 1974 was set as the date. This was done. Mr. Ferguson also found a photograph of the front of the house and lawn with "Birdie" in the foreground, in the same box of MacGillivray books. These had been given to him, having been originally stored in a barn in Martintown by "Birdie" in 1913 when she sold the house. The barn had been demolished and "Birdie's" possessions scattered. So far only the books have turned up. On the way home from the party, Mr. Ferguson dropped in at the home of the nearest known relative to give her the Bible, so that it may be passed on in her family who prefer to remain anonymous at this time.

Perhaps the most exciting "find" was that of the Hon. John's will. I had looked for it in a number of places, under records of wills, but located it at the Registry Office in Alexandria where it had been used as the INSTRUMENT instrument for the transfer of "Dalcrombie" from the Hon. John to his widow,

Isabella, for he left the property to her. She was to decide on its future owner and finally chose her youngest son, George, as he had settled in the house with his bride and the other sons were all afield.

There is in the Dominion Archives in Ottawa, eleven feet of shelf space occupied by papers once belonging to the Hon. John and his son, George, relating to their business affairs both private and community including some of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Williamstown. I consulted these papers briefly one morning. Items from them appear in the history.

May 8, 1975, the gift of a copy of "The Shadow of Tradition", FIRST edition, bound simply with paper covers (issue for reviewers) was received by this writer in recognition of the work that has been done to record the lives of "our MacGillivray family".

A few weeks before this, a copy of the second edition was located in a book store in Toronto. It is inscribed by the author to Margo Clark and autographed by C. H. MacGillivray. This was done at a party given by the publishers for C. Holmes MacGillivray and Violet King (author of "Better Harvest"). An invitation card was found inside the book. (November 16, 1945).

In the autumn of 1975, in and under the insulation in the attic of our house were found enough government reports, church magazines, newspapers etc. to fill two good sized cartons. Among them was a letter edged in black written by Ann MacLean Trew to her nephew Farquhar MacGillivray (Hon. John's second son). Some of the government reports were of tremendous importance to Ewan Ross, collector of Glengarry history, especially a school report from which he gleaned valuable information pertaining to the district. St. John's Presbyterian Church, Cornwall, has received some of the church magazines.

From letters written to his brother George, and now on file in the National Archives, it was learned some time ago that William, third son of the Hon. John MacGillivray, went to British Columbia to try his luck at gold mining. Not being successful he continued to California where letters marked

Hornitos and Panoche were sent to George. The last letter from Panoche referred to sheep-farming (1887).

I wrote to each of these places but could gather no information so let the matter rest until, in the autumn of 1977, Mrs. Susan Clark of Martintown brought a picture of her great-aunts Kate and Bella McLennan to the Williams-town Museum for preservation there. She told the Curator, Miss M. Light, that Kate had married Wm. MacGillivray son of the Hon. John. The photograph had been taken by J. Pitcher Spooner of Stockton, Cal. Miss Light immediately thought of the research I had done on the family and brought the photo up for me to see.

I wrote to the Dept. of Vital Statistics in Stockton enquiring about Wm. but received no reply. A friend out West who has been very anxious that I should be successful in tracing this last MacGillivray link suggested that I write to Stockton's newspaper. They kindly published my letter and replies included the information that J. P. Spooner's records had been lost, his successor had a number of his pictures but none were labelled as to name or address. The most helpful one came from a lady who was researching her own family. She suggested that I should write to the Department of Health, Vital Statistics section in Sacramento which had all the records for the entire State of California from 1905 on. She even told me how much money to send and enclosed some American stamps so that I might send them a stamped addressed envelope.

I wrote to them sending money to cover the search for both Wm. and Kate. After over a month's wait, I received word that they had searched from 1905 until 1948 but could find no record of the MacG's. "Well," I thought, "they must have died before 1905 (and this I doubted for Wm. was mentioned as a survivor in the obituary of his brother George in 1912) or, they had moved away from California.

* The Stockton News

Two days later, to my great joy and surprise, Williams's death certificate, or rather a xeroxed copy of it, arrived complete with many items except the name of the minister who buried him. Parts are hardly legible, but because I know what they should be, ex. Scotland as the birthplace of William's father, I have been able to decipher most of it. The cause of death is given as senility.

William died July 18, 1915, in Panocho where he had farmed for forty-five years having been in California for fifty-one. He was 81 years, 9 months and 2 days old and was buried in Cherry Hill Cemetery, July 19, 1915, with Fred Reimer as undertaker, from nearby Hollister. The doctor was also from Hollister and visited him the day before he died.

My next step was to write to the Post Office at Panoche requesting them to give an enclosed letter of enquiry about the MacGillivray family to someone who might remember them. The Postmistress gave my letter to Mrs. Teresa Recalde who lives not far from the old MacGillivray farm. She supplied me with a very important link, namely that Jessie MacGillivray's married name was not HUOTT as I had been led to believe but HYATT. This led to obtaining Jessie's death certificate. Mrs. Recalde also supplied general information, the name of Jessie's daughter Katheryne, and the fact that Jessie had moved to Fresno, Cal. after her second marriage. Further, she gave me the name of another neighbour, Mrs. Henry Borg. These two ladies were able to fill in details on the lives of the MacGillivrays but did not know the name of Katheryne's second husband.

I then wrote to the Post Office at Fresno asking the name of their newspaper and wrote to it, The Fresno ^{Bee} BEE. They published my letter which was answered by several of whom Mrs. Ralph Stone succeeded in solving my problem re Katheryne's name. In the meantime, I had written to the Funeral Home (given on Jessie's death certificate) from whom I learned the name of the cemetery where Jessie was buried.

After several fruitless attempts to locate information on Katheryne, Mrs. Stone suggested that if I knew where Jessie was buried, perhaps her daughter was buried beside her. I sent her the name of the cemetery, she immediately visited it and sure enough Katheryne Tully Jones was buried beside her mother. (Tully was Jessie's first husband). With the name Jones I was then able to obtain Katheryne's death certificate. I am tremendously indebted to these three ladies for their interest. Mrs. Stone sent me a snap shot of the Tully, Hyatt stones in Belmont Memorial Gardens, Fresno, and Mrs. Recalde sent me a snap shot of the stone on the plot of William MacGillivray in Cherry Hill Cemetery, Panoche, showing the dates of his wife Catherine and son, Archibald.

Late in 1980, it was discovered at the Registry Office in Alexandria, that George MacGillivray left no will. His daughter "Birdie" had therefore to take out Letters of Administration and, being the only child, inherited all his property.

Early in 1981, it was further discovered through the Ontario Provincial Archives that Farquhar MacGillivray also died without a will. His son, John Farquhar took out Letters of Administration which show that Farquhar left insurance policies to the value of \$1747.00 less \$500.00 he had borrowed, nothing else. This was divided among his three surviving sons, John Farquhar, Grant and Edmund Farquhar. John Farquhar in his will left everything to his wife.

Later in 1981, a letter was received from Mr. George R. Dorman, Fresno, Cal., stating he had read my letter to The Fresno Bee (1978) and wondered if William's family was related to some MacGillivrays whom he was tracing. I sent my information proving not, but with it he was able to search old directories and newspapers. He found Katheryne's obituary with picture. From this it was learned that her second husband's baptismal name was Ivan. This completed William's tree.

REVISÉ AS OF MARCH 31, 1981

DATES OF IMPORTANCE
in the
LIVES of the MACGILLIVRAYS of "DALCROMBIE"
of
GLENGARRY COUNTY, ONTARIO, CANADA

- 1746 Battle of Culloden, Scotland, (Apr. 16) Capt. Farquhar MacGillivray escaped being killed.
- 1770-1777 John born to Capt. Farquhar and Elizabeth Shaw.
- 1796-1798 John came to Canada.
- 1799-1801 William born to John and Indian woman.
Elizabeth born to John and Indian woman.
- 1826 Dates uncertain but Elizabeth was married by 1816 to Colin Campbell - Deduced from Gov. Simpson's Report of 1829 and the Campbell Family Tree.
- 1827
- 1798 Isabella MacLean (MacGillivray) born (Aug. 3) to Neil MacLean and Isabella Macdonell. - MacGillivray file-MacLean section - Public Archives, Ottawa. (Ref. MG24)
- 1801 John was made a full partner in the North West Fur Trading Company. - Wallace: Biographical Dictionary of the Nor' Westers - Champlain Society - Toronto. Also 1806-1817.
- 1806-1810 John was in charge of the Athabasca region for the Company.
- 1813 John listed as an Ensign in the Corps des Voyageurs Canadiens. - Raised by the officers of the Northwest Company - "Sketches" by J. A. Macdonell of Greenfield, Glengarry County.
- 1810-1815 John was in charge of Fort Dunvegan on the Peace River.
- 1816 John arrested by Lord Selkirk at Fort William having come for the annual rendezvous - Simcoe papers - Public Archives.
- 1817 John tried in York (Toronto) but charges dismissed.
- 1818 John bought Lot 13 and half of Lot 14, 1st Concession south of the Raisin River (River aux Raisins) Charlottenburgh Township, Glengarry County, Ont. from Thomas Munro and wife Catherine for 1450 pounds of lawful money of Ontario, his occupation being given as a member of the North West Fur Trading Company, though he had probably retired by that time as it was Dec. 4th. (241 acres) - Indenture in MacGillivray file.

- 1819 John was appointed Commissioner for Crown Lands.
- 1819 John married Isabella MacLean of St. Andrew's (Feb. 23).
- Family Bible.
- 1819 Elizabeth born to John and Isabella (Nov. 25) died (Nov. 26).
- Family Bible
- 1821 John registered the land so probably started to build the present house in front of the Munro house in which they were living. About this time the Indian squaw and two younger sons arrived from the west.
- 1823 Isabella born (July 12) died (July 15). - Family Bible.
- 1824 Johanna born (Aug. 29) died (Aug. 29). - Family Bible.
- 1826 Elizabeth (2nd) born (Aug. 25) died (Sept. 11). - Family Bible
- 1827 Neil John born (Dec. 3). - Family Bible
- 1829 Wife and infant son of William MacGillivray drowned. (daughter-in-law and grandson of John). - Geo. Simpson's report.
- 1831 John a ruling elder at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Williamstown but also subscribed in the early thirties to the building of St. Andrew's, Martintown. (He lived about mid-way between the two villages). - Church records.
- 1832 William MacGillivray, Indian son of John, drowned in B. C. - Dispatch from Geo. Simpson Esqr., Gov. of Rupert's Land.
- 1833 Farquhar born (Jan. 4). - Family Bible.
- 1833 Catherine O. McLennan, wife of Wm. born - Tombstone, Cherry Hill Cemetery, Panoche, Cal.
- 1835 William born (Mar. 29). - Family Bible.
- 1837 George Hopper born (Mar. 31) last of John and Isabella's children. - Family Bible.
- 1839-1841 John member of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada which gave him the title of Honourable.
- 1841 Jane Macfarlane (MacGillivray) born, Montreal.
- Beechwood Cemetery records, Ottawa.
- 1844 Hon. John Representative Elder from Williamstown to the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, 15th Session held in Montreal and attended. Probably remained R. E. until his death as he took over the records of Rev. Mr. MacKenzie of Williamstown at his death in 1855. They are now in the Public Archives with the MacGillivray papers.
- Minutes of the Synod found in attic of "Dalcrombie".

- 1850 Hon. John wrote a report on the state of education at "School No. 11 at the Bridge End" (MacGillivray Bridge) as Justice of the Peace for the area. - *Copy extant.*
- 1852 Hon. John claimed the Scottish estates of Dunmaglass, Easter Aberchalder, Easter Gask and Wester Lairs.
- 1854 Neil John subscribed to the minister's stipend in Martintown. - Church records.
- 1855 C. Wynn Williams, Carrie ("Birdie") MacGillivray's fiance born in England. - Obituary The Glengarry News, Alexandria, Glengarry County.
- 1855 Hon. John made his will (July 18). - Will at Registry Office, Alexandria, Glengarry County, as instrument for transfer of land to his widow.
- 1855 Hon. John died (Dec. 13). - Family Bible.
- 1858 Neil John married Catherine Orpha Lucy Macdonell (Aug. 26), Martintown, minister Rev. James Mair, witness Farquhar. - Church Records, Martintown.
- 1858 Neil John elected President of the newly formed Bible Society, St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Martintown. William on committee. - Church Records, Martintown.
- 1859 Neil John made an important motion re choice of minister. - Church Records, Martintown.
- 1859 William appointed to a committee for the management of temporal affairs. - Church Records, Martintown.
- 1860 Neil John contributed \$14.40 Pew Rent. - Church Records, Martintown.
- 1860 William retired from committee. - Church Records, Martintown.
- 1860's Early part was spent by George and Farquhar in Quebec. William left for the west. - MacGillivray file, MG24-P. A.
- 1862 Neil John re-elected as Lay Trustee for Queen's College in Kingston, from Martintown congregation. - Church Records.
- 1862 Isabella Johanna born to Neil John and Catherine (Feb. 8). - Church Records.
- 1864 Mary Augusta and John William born to Neil John and Catherine (Feb. 4). - Church Records.
- 1864 William wrote from Victoria, Vancouver Island, that he had applied for a job at the Alberni Mines (gold). - MacGillivray file. P. A.
- 1864 George must have returned from Quebec for he moved that a temperance committee be formed at St. Andrew's, Martintown. - Church Records.

- 1864 George re-appointed Treasurer. - Church Records.
- 1865 Neil John acted as Secretary. - Church Records.
- 1865 Farquhar returned home. - MacGillivray file - P. A.
- 1866 Angus born to Neil John and Catherine (Nov. 24). - Church
Records.
- 1866 Farquhar moved to Ottawa where he became a barrister in
due time. - MacGillivray files - P. A.
- 1868 George was the Captain in Number 5 Company (Williamstown)
of the 59th Battalion of Canadian Militia. - History of
the Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Highlanders by Boss.
- 1869 William wrote home that he was sheep-ranching at Hornitos,
Cal. - MacGillivray file - P. A.
- 1870 Neil John re-appointed to a committee. - Martintown Church
Records.
- 1870 Neil John and family moved to Montreal taking with them
their Governess, Catherine (Tassie) Cameron and lived at
476 Sherbrooke St. - G. I. D. Cameron, St. Catherines.
- 1870 George married Caroline Metcalf Holmes (Feb. 23). -
Marriage document Superior Court, Prothonotary's Office,
Montreal, P. Q.
- 1870 John Farquhar born Aug. 20 to Farquhar and Mary Jane
MacFarlane, they having married after Farquhar moved to
Ottawa. - Baptized Sept. 21 Christ Church Cathedral,
Ottawa.
- 1871 George Hopper appointed a trustee of congregational
property, St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Martintown.
- Church Records.
- 1871 *("Birdie")* Carrie Holmes born to George Hopper and Caroline (Apr. 13).
- Church Records, Martintown, Ontario.
- 1871 Caroline died (Apr. 13) giving birth to Carrie. *("Birdie")*
- 1871 Neil John ordained an elder in St. Paul's Presbyterian
Church, Montreal. - Church Records.
- 1874 Archibald Dempster Farquhar born to Farquhar and Jane
(Aug. 9). Baptized Dec. 1, Christ Church Cathedral, Ottawa.
Archibald for maternal grandfather. - Beechwood Cemetery
Records.
- 1874 Farquhar employed in the Civil Service in Ottawa and
lived at 17 Gloucester St. (a street of fine houses).
- Ottawa City Directory.
- 1875 First appearance of George Hopper's name in the minutes
of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Williamstown.

- 1875 June 15, Jessie born to Wm. MacGillivray and Catherine McLennan, Lancaster, Glengarry County, Ont. - Dept. of Health, Sacramento, Cal.
- 1876 Isabella MacLean MacGillivray died (Apr. 5). - MacLean papers in MacGillivray file.
- 1876 Edmund Farquhar born to Farquhar and Jane (Mar. 1). Baptized Christ Church Cathedral Sept. 29.
- 1876 George Hopper appointed to ^{church} committee to collect funds. (Martintown)
- 1878 George Hopper Secretary at ^{church} Annual Meeting. (Martintown)
- 1878 Farquhar, Clerk of Routine and Records, House of Commons. - Ottawa City Directory.
- 1879 George Hopper moved a motion concerning collection of monies at a church meeting, St. Andrew's Church, Martintown.
- 1879 George Hopper, Reeve of Charlottenburg Township, also License Inspector and Division Court Clerk. - Historical Atlas of the Counties of Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry by H. Belden & Co.
- 1880 Neil John and family moved to Scotland to reside. Between 1858 and 1880, he had made a number of trips to Scotland first to establish his right to the lands and then to build Dunmaglass Lodge ~~for~~ the family residence.
- 1880 John Edmund Grant Farquhar born to Farquhar and Jane (May 10). - Records Management Branch, Public Archives.
- 1880 Archibald born to William and Catherine - Tombstone, Cherry Hill Cemetery, Panoche, Cal.
- 1882 George Hopper acted as Secretary of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Williamstown, and continued off and on until his death.
- 1883 "Birdie" (Carrie Holmes) attended Miss Harmon's Young Ladies Boarding School in Ottawa. This may well have been where she began her instruction in Music and Painting in which she later excelled. - MacGillivray file.
- 1883 George Hopper was replaced as trustee at St. Andrew's Church, Martintown as he had officially removed from the congregation.
- 1884 George Hopper was elected an elder at St. Andrew's Church, Williamstown.
- 1885 Archibald Dempster Farquhar died March 28. - Beechwood Cemetery Records.

- 1885 Jane Mary MacGillivray died (June 30). - Beechwood Cemetery Records.
- 1886 Angus became the manager of an indigo factory in India. No further reference to him.
- 1886 Neil John died (Nov. 18). - Tombstone, Dunlichity, Inverness, Scotland.
- 1890 By this year, all MacGillivray estates in Scotland had been sold.
- 1890 "Birdie" was gold medalist at the High School graduation, *Medal* on display at Nor' West and Loyalist Museum, Williamstown.
- 1891 "Birdie" attended "Rollston House" - Mrs. Neill's Finishing School for Young Ladies in Toronto. - The Glengarry News - Sept. 28, 1972.
- 1892 About this time or a little later "Birdie" and her father George Hopper spent some time travelling in Scotland and visited her fiance's family in England with whom she kept in touch until her death.
- 1894 It seems that Farquhar left the Civil Service in Ottawa.
- 1894 George Hopper was defeated as candidate for the Legislature of Ontario having run as an Independent.
- 1897 C. Wynne Williams, "Birdie's" fiance' was drowned in the vicinity of Brantford while hunting (apoplexy) on the Thursday preceding Nov. 19. The funeral took place from "Dalcrombie" and he was buried in the MacGillivray plot in St. Andrew's Cemetery, Williamstown. - *Obituary - newspaper*
- 1898 Catherine Macdonell MacGillivray died (May 28). - Tombstone in Scotland.
- 1901 Neil's lawyers in Edinburgh sold the west half of Lot 35 north side of the River aux Raisins to Alexander Parrett. It is thought that this may have been Neil John's residence after his marriage until he moved to Montreal. - Registry Office, Alexandria.
- 1901 Katheryne born July 17 to Jessie MacGillivray Tully and Henry Tully. - Dept. of Health, Sacramento, Cal.
- 1905 "Dalcrombie" being much in need of repairs was extensively remodelled, so much so that it is thought Birdie may have inherited some money from her mother's relatives, the Holmes in Montreal, with which to do the work.
- 1907 Farquhar died in Ottawa (Feb. 26). - Beechwood Cemetery Records.
- 1907 John Farquhar was Secretary to the "Thistle" Hockey Club in Kenora which won the Stanley Cup. He was a lawyer there.

- 1908 Archibald, son of William and Catherine died. - Tombstone, Cherry Hill Cemetery, Panoche, Cal.
- 1908-1912 George Hopper was Postmaster MacGillivray Bridge, the office being in the back of "Dalcrombie". - Post Office Records, Ottawa.
- 1910 The large barn on the property was burned with the loss of animals and machinery (Oct. 7). It was immediately rebuilt. - The Glengarry News.
- 1912 George Hopper died (Oct. 30). - Plaque in St. Andrew's Church, Williamstown.
- 1913 Animals and machinery sold (Oct. 15) by auction (News Clipping) and farm sold (Nov. 25) to Fannie Blackwell who gave it to her son Kennet, in 1920. - Registry Office, Alexandria.
- 1913 MacGillivray letters, documents and many papers including some of other families were given to the Public Archives in Ottawa by George Hopper's estate.
- 1913 Carrie ("Birdie") stored a number of articles including books in the barn of Lily Clingen in Martintown and moved to Toronto after visiting in Winnipeg.
- 1913 Carrie ("Birdie") became employed as Clerk Typist at the Archives of Ontario, Toronto.
- 1914 John William died in London (Dec. 18)....13th Chief of the MacGillivray Clan. - Public Archives, Ottawa.
- 1915 July 18 William died in Panoche, Cal. - Dept. of Health, Sacramento, Cal. - also Tombstone.
- 1917 John Edmund Grant Farquhar died in the First Great War, (Apr. 15). - Records Management Branch, Public Archives.
- 1916 Carrie ("Birdie") was President of the Glengarry Women's Auxiliary in Toronto, their purpose being to help in the war effort. - Clipping from "The Glengarry News".
- 1918 Catherine O. MacGillivray died. - Tombstone, Cherry Hill Cemetery, Panoche, Cal.
- 1919 John Farquhar became assistant Taxing Master at Osgoode Hall having moved from Kenora to Toronto some years earlier. (Hon.) Mr. Justice George McGillivray).
- 1925 This or the year following was when Carrie ("Birdie") made her last visit to Glengarry County specifically to check on the background of her forthcoming novel. - Sister M. Clair MacDonald, Iona Academy who escorted her over the grounds.
- 1927 The first edition of "The Shadow of Tradition"...a novel of old Glengarry...by C. Holmes MacGillivray ("Birdie") was published. - Graphic Publishers - Ottawa, Ont.

- 1929 Carrie ("Birdie") retired from her employment as Senior Clerk Typist at the Archives of Ontario.
- 1930's Carrie ("Birdie") wrote "The Prairie Star"...A Novel of the Western Plains, based on research she had done in the Archives but was unable to find a publisher. - Manuscript at "Avondbloem", Williamstown, Ont.
Later given to Queen's University Archives, Kingston, Ont.
- 1936 John Farquhar K. C. sworn in as Taxation Master at Osgoode Hall. - Supreme Court of Ontario.
- 1938 Katheryne died Nov. 5 - Tombstone beside her mother, Jessie, also Dept. of Health, Sacramento, Cal.
- 1940 John Farquhar K. C. retired from Osgoode Hall.
- 1941 Edmund Farquhar died in Kenora (Apr. 17). - Municipal records, Kenora, Ont.
- 1942 John Farquhar K. C. died (Aug. 20). - Office of the Registrar General, Toronto and Obituary The Globe and Mail, Toronto.
- 1945 The second edition of "The Shadow of Tradition" was published in Toronto. Carrie ("Birdie") changed all the Scottish dialect to ordinary English and her publishers forgot to include the Preface etc. as printed in the first edition.
- 1949 Carrie ("Birdie") died in Western Hospital, Toronto (May 15) and was buried (May 19) in the MacGillivray plot in St. Andrew's Cemetery, Williamstown, Ont.
- 1951 May 14 Jessie MacGillivray Hyatt died Fresno, Cal. - Dept. of Health, Sacramento, Cal. and Tombstone in Belmont Memorial Park, Fresno, Cal.
- 1965 After three successive owners, the MacGillivray house "Dalcrombie" and five acres of land was purchased by George J. van Beek and became known as "Avondbloem"..evening flower.
- 1972 A stone was unveiled to the Hon. John, George Hopper and Carrie ("Birdie") on the MacGillivray plot in St. Andrew's Cemetery, Williamstown (Sept. 20).
- 1974 Discovery of the MacGillivray Family Bible in the possession of Melvin Ferguson of Avonmore who received it in a box of books Carrie ("Birdie") had stored years before in a barn in Martintown. He gave it to her next of kin (Aug. 4) after having the records of births, deaths etc. photographed by Ewan Ross in its original home.

Many other dates could be included from the lives of the Hon. John and George Hopper. For example George was Township Clerk for nearly forty years but the Township records (Charlottenburgh) for 1850-1909 are in the Archives with the MacGillivray papers as are the proceedings of the Court of Requests (1827-1841) and the proceedings of the First Division Court 1841-1907.

JOHN MC GILLIVRAY & Isabella McLean. 23rd Feb. 1817 (Bible)

Elizabeth)
Isabella)
John)
Elizabeth)

McGILLIVRAY OF " DALCROMBIE " (FARQUHAR OF CULLODEN MOOR FAME)
m. Elizabeth Shaw

Duncan

John b. 1777 ?
d. 1855, Dec.13th (Bible)

Joan (Johanna) m. Alexander Dallas

d. soon after arrival
in Canada

m. Isabella McLean of
St. Andrew's West, Ont.

Farquhar Elizabeth came to Canada

Source -- Wallace: Biog. Dictionary
of Nor'Westers

d. India
m. Alexander McLean

8 children - see sheets 2 & 3

brother of Isabella

*
Note: Col. G.B. Macgillivray does not
agree that there was a
brother Duncan

* Co-Author of "A History of the Clan MacGillivray"

last of Mc Gillivray Dicks

JOHN MC GILLIVRAY m. Isabella McLean 23rd Feb., 1819 (Bible)

Elizabeth) all died
Isabella) within
Johanna) days of
Elizabeth) birth

Recorded in Family Bible

Neil John m. Catherine O.L. Macdonell

Isabella (Mary Augusta twins Angus d.?
(John William d.s.p.)

Farquhar m. Jane MacFarlane

John Farquhar Archibald Farquhar Edmund Farquhar John Edmund Grant

M. Minnie MacLaughlin d.s.p. d.s.p. d.s.p.

no issue

William m. Catherine O. McLennan

Jessie m. Henry Tully, Abraham Hyatt Archibald
d.s.p.

Katheryne m. Gene Mercy, * Jones
(see next sheet)

George Hopper m. Caroline Metcalf Holmes

Carrie Holmes

d.s.p.

Chiefs were XI Hon. John, his son XII Neil John, his grandson XIII John William,) cousins
XIV his grandson John Farquhar)

Last of MacGillivray Chiefs

William MacGillivray, third son of the Hon. John and Isabella MacGillivray

Wm. MacGillivray m. Katherine O. McLennan of Lancaster, Ontario
Mar. 24, 1835 - July 18, 1915 1833 - 1918

Jessie, June 15, 1875 - May 14, 1951 m. (1) Henry Tully

dau. died very young

Katheryne, July 17, 1901 - Nov. 5, 1938 m. Gene Mercy

daughter died in childhood

m. (2) Abraham Hyatt 1861 - 1934

no issue

m. (2) ^{Ivan} Jones

no issue

Archibald 1880 - 1908
d.s.p.

Wm., Catherine O. (C. on the tombstone) and Archibald
are buried in Cherry Hill Cemetery, Panoche, Cal.

Jessie, Katheryne and Abraham are buried in Belmont
Memorial Park, Fresno, Calif.

All marriages except Wm.'s took place in California.

his unknown

I have copies of the death certificates for William, Jessie and Katheryne,
Also pictures of the tombstones in both cemeteries.
To the best of my knowledge, this completes William MacGillivray's tree.

*Evelyn J. van Beek
"Avondbloem"*

Williamstown, Ont.

KOC 250

Nov. 30, 1979

JOHN MCGILLIVRAY and an Indian "Country Wife"

Wm. b. 1796 ? | m. ? Stewart

Son died in infancy 1829
when mother and babe were drowned

Taken from a dispatch from
George Simpson Esq^r, Governor
of Rupert's Land

All nine daughters as well as two sons
had children and from them there are many
descendants alive today.

* From "the pedigree of the Breadalbane
Campbell family provided to
James Reid Campbell Esq^r of "Inverardine",
Cornwall, Canada, by his kinsman
Sir George Duncan Gibb, Baronet of Falkland,
Fife, Nov. 1871" and now in the possession
of Grant Campbell of Almonte, Ontario.

* Elizabeth b. 1800 ? | m. Colin Campbell 1816 ?

Alexander

Colin

James had a son

John

Duncan had a son

Catherine m. (1) Benjamin McKenzie
(2) Wm Clouston

Helena m. John Moar

Magdelan m. William Bun

Ann m. Alexander Wm. Hunter Murray

Eliza m. John Garrioch

Mary m. James Sinclair (2nd wife)

Jessie m. George Setter

Flora m. Hon. John Taylor (1st wife)

Margaret m. Wm McKay

ack ; file in MacGillivray
MC

"Avondbloem"
Williamstown, Ont.

KOC 2J6 Nov. 30/79

Queen's University Archives,
Kingston, Ont.

Dear Mrs. MacDermaid:

Re: Descendants of the Hon. John MacGillivray
of "Dalcrombie", Williamstown, Ont.

Since sending to you just about a year ago, the dates of Jessie MacGillivray Hyatt, granddaughter of the Hon. John MacGillivray and daughter of his son, William, I have been successful in obtaining the dates of Jess's daughter Katherine Jones from the California State Health Department. Katherine was born July 17, 1901 and died Nov. 5, 1938.

The Health Department did not have a record of the death of William's wife or son but their tombstone in Cherry Hill Cenetery, Panoche is marked with the years....Catherine O. MacGillivray 1833 - 1918
Archibald MacGillivray 1880 - 1908 (died s. p.)

Will you please insert these dates in the appropriate places on the date sheets that I sent to you for this family? Enclosed is William's tree which should be added to the rest of the MacGillivray tree.

Best wishes for Christmas and the New Year,
Sincerely,

Evelyn J. van Beek
(Mrs. G. J. van Beek)

"Avondoloem"

Willia stown, Ont.

KOC 2JO

May 12/77

Queen's University Archives,
Kingston, Ont.

Dear Mts. MacDermaid:

Re: Your letter of November 29, 1976

Thank you for returning what I had written on the MacGillivray family of "Dalcrombie".....Hon. John of the North West Fur Trading Company. As Mr. Wilson and others interested in the preservation of local history felt the work to be worth while, I am sending you the revised manuscripts.

Sincerely,

*Evelyn J. van Beek
(Mrs. G. J.)*

How the History of the MacGillivrays of "Dalcrombie" and their
House Came to be Written

At the end of 1964, my husband and I moved back to our home in Cornwall after a three year stay in Toronto for my husband's Company. We had been impressed with the opportunities of that large city and talked of moving there again when we retired. Certainly we had no thought of buying property in the United Counties as we set out for a quiet drive in the country on Sunday, July 11, 1965.

Arriving at Martintown, we turned eastward along the Raisin River Road toward Williamstown admiring the scenery as we drove. Suddenly in the distance there loomed a large house. My husband knew my fondness for such houses so I jokingly said "Now there is MY idea of a house, large, well placed on a terrace with lawns and trees to set it off". As we drew nearer to MacGillivray Bridge, it was apparent that the property went right down to the River, something my husband had always desired. Arriving at the corner, what should we see nailed to a tree but a "For Sale" sign. "Look into it", said my husband. The next day I phoned the real estate agent, made an appointment for the following Saturday (which happened to be our wedding anniversary) to inspect the house, and on July 17 we were shown through it by its owner, George Andresen, who had owned it since 1945, although he had sold the farm in 1955, retaining just five acres to set off the house.

On the 18th, we returned to examine it in more detail and although in need of considerable renovation, found it to be structurally sound. One doubt nagged my husband.... it was so dark and dreary inside and we are fond of bright, well lit houses. I assured him that with fresh paint and paper plus bright draperies open, not closed, it could look quite different inside.

Please attach to your list of data
for the Mac Galloways of "Dalcrombie"

Thanks,

E. van Beck.

Williamstown, Cal.

Koe 250

m, third son of
ay of "Dalcrombie"
all of which were
vised, April 1, 1977.

orn. -Tombstone, Cherry Hill
, Cal.

- 1875 - Jessie born (June 15) to William and Catherine - Dept. of Health,
Sacramento, Cal.
- 1880 - Archibald born to William and Catherine - Tombstone, Cherry Hill
Cemetary, Panoche, Cal.
- 1901 - Katheryne born (July 17) to Jessie and Hervey Tully - Dept. of
Health, Sacramento, Cal.
- 1908 - Archibald died - Tombstone, Cherry Hill Cemetary, Panoche, Cal.
- 1915 - William died (July 18) - Tombstone, Cherry Hill Cemetary, Panoche, Cal.
- 1918 - Catherine died - Tombstone, Cherry Hill Cemetary, Panoche, Cal.
- 1938 - Katheryne died (Nov. 5) - Tombstone Belmont Memorial Park, Fresno, Cal.
and Dept. of Health, Sacramento, Cal.
- 1951 - Jessie died (May 14) - Tombstone Belmont Memorial Park, Fresno, Cal.
and Dept. of Health, Sacramento, Cal.

Dates in the Life and Family of William, third son of
the Hon. John and Isabella MacGillivray of "Dalcrombie"
of Glangarry County, Ontario, Canada, all of which were
not known when the FAMILY LIST was revised, April 1, 1977.

- 1833 - Catherine O. McLennan, wife of William born. -Tombstone, Cherry Hill
Cemetary, Panoche, Cal.
- 1835 - William born (Mar.29) - Family Bible
- 1875 - Jessie born (June 15) to William and Catherine - Dept. of Health,
Sacramento, Cal.
- 1880 - Archibald born to William and Catherine - Tombstone,Cherry Hill
Cemetary, Panoche, Cal.
- 1901 - Katheryne born (July 17) to Jessie and Hervey Tully - Dept. of
Health, Sacramento, Cal.
- 1908 - Archibald died - Tombstone, Ch_herry Hill Cemetary, Panoche, Cal.
- 1915 - William died (July 18) - Tombstone, Cherry Hill Cemetary, Panoche, Cal.
- 1918 - Catherine died - Tombstone, Cherry Hill Cemetary, Panoche, Cal.
- 1938 - Katheryne died (Nov. 5) - Tombstone Belmont Memorial Park, Fresno, Cal.
and Dept. of Health, Sacramento, Cal.
- 1951 - Jessie died (May 14) - Tombstone Belmont Memorial Park, Fresno, Cal.
and Dept. of Health, Sacramento, Cal.

OBITUARY of the HON. JOHN MacGILLIVRAY

Courtesy of the Ontario Provincial Archives.

Hudson Herald 27 Oct, 1855

Died,

At his residence; ^{near} Williamstown, Glengarry, on Saturday the 13th instant, the Hon. John McGillivray, at the advanced age of 78 years. The Cornwall Constitutional of the 18th instant says: "Mr McGillivray was a native of Invernesshire, Scotland, which place he visited a few years ago, having we understand, fallen heir to a large estate in that place. He was formerly a partner in the Hudson's Bay Company, from which he retired with a handsome competency, and afterwards filled many offices of honor in his adopted country, and was one of those who contributed largely to render Canada renowned for ~~that~~ sturdy loyalty to the Sovereign to which she owed allegiance. As a perfect gentleman in Society, and a pious member of the Church of Scotland, his memory will long be cherished by every one who possessed the honor of his acquaintance, as well as by all those who knew him only through the fame which his good repute had gained him

NOTE by E. van Beek.

John MacGillivray was wintering partner with the NORTH WEST FUR TRADING COMPANY not the Hudson's Bay Company. He retired in 1818 before the amalgamation of the two fur companies. (See page 2 of E. van B's THE MACGILLIVRAYS of "DALCROMBIE") This was in 1821.*

* Reference...Hugh MacMillan, Ontario Archives

Lot 13, Concession 1, South-side of the Raisin River,

Charlottenburg Township

Glengarry County, Ontario, Canada.

Thomas Munro from the Crown by Patent, 19th February, 1818, west half, 82 acres but actually obtained by him ~~in~~ 1796 when the Empire Loyalists drew lots. *no later than*

John MacGillivray for 1450 pounds according to the Indenture for Bargain and Sale as preserved in the Public Archives, Ottawa, 4th December, 1818, 241 acres registered 30th Jan. 1821 from Thomas Munro.

Isabella MacGillivray by will from John 18th July, 1855, registered 28th July 1869.

George H. MacGillivray from Isabella as gift 31st July 1869, registered 18th February 1870.

Fannie Blackwell from Carrie MacGillivray as Administrator of George's estate, 25th November 1913, registered 8th December 1913.

Kennet Blackwell from Fannie as gift 31st May 1920, registered 11th June, 1920.

Edna Blackwell from Kennet by gift 7th May 1928, registered 11th May, 1928.

Gordon G. Calder from Edna by bargain and sale 12th November, 1935, registered 3rd February, 1936.

George T. Andresen from Gordon by bargain and sale 2nd April 1945, registered same day.

James Rivers from George A. by bargain and sale all farm acreage 7th June, 1955, registered same day.

George J. van Beek from George T. Andresen by bargain and sale, house - (3.896 A. 0.629 A. river frontage) 30th September, 1965, registered 13th October 1965.

Evelyn T. van Beek from George T. Andresen by bargain and sale 1.086 A. river frontage 6th January, 1966, registered 12th April 1966.

James Rivers sold the farm to Burns Scott who subsequently subdivided it and sold Evelyn T. van Beek two lots adjoining the property of George van Beek on the east side.

George van Beek finished paying George Andresen and received the deed 23rd January, 1967, registered 14th February 1967.

Lot 13 Concession 1 South Side Raisin River, Charlottenburgh Township
 Glengarry County, Ontario, Canada.

Known as "DALCROMBIE" 1818-1913 and "AVONDBLOEM" 1965-----

<u>Name</u>	<u>Born</u>	<u>Died</u>
<u>John MacGillivray</u> Married	1777 ?	Dec. 13, 1855
Isabella MacLean children	Aug. 3, 1798	Apr. 5, 1876
Elizabeth	Nov. 25, 1819	Nov. 26, 1819
Isabella	July 12, 1823	July 15, 1823
Johanna	Aug. 29, 1824	Aug. 29, 1824
Elizabeth 11	Aug. 25, 1826	Sept. 11, 1826
Neil John	Dec. 3, 1827	Nov. 18, 1886
Farquhar	Jan. 4, 1833	Feb. 26, 1907
William	Mar. 29, 1835	July 18, 1915
George Hopper	Mar. 31, 1837	Oct. 30, 1912

Birth Dates taken from the Family Bible.

<u>George MacGillivray</u> Married	Mar. 31, 1837	Oct. 30, 1912
Caroline Holmes children	? ?	Apr. 13, 1871
Carrie Acted as Administrator for George's estate. Last of the MacGillivrays	Apr. 13, 1871	May 15, 1949

Fannie Blackwell.....temporary owner never in residence.
son

<u>Kennet Blackwell</u> Married	Aug. 24, 1894	Sept. 18, 1934
Edna Dingwall children	July 8, 1892	July 15, 1985
Margaret	Feb. 11, 1918	Jan. 28, 1970
<u>Gordon Calder</u> Married	Dec. 5, 1893	Oct. 2, 1952
Irene McDonald children	June 8, 1905	Feb. 14, 1973
Alexander Grant	Nov. 24, 1929	Dec. 4, 1969
Lillian	Nov. 21, 1931	still alive as of 1986
Greta	Feb. 7, 1932	" " " " "
<u>George Andresen</u> Married	July 18, 1901	Oct. 4, 1974
Joyce Bethune children	July 4, 1914	July 20, 1968
Thomas	Feb. 18, 1949	Nov. 19, 1985
<u>George van Beek</u> Married	Aug. 8, 1919	Present owner, 1986
Evelyn Theakston	Mar. 1, 1913	" " "

Note: According to the Family Bible, William MacGillivray was born Mar. 29
 but Death Certificate reads Mar. 24.

Occupations of Owners of "Dalcrombie -- Avondbloem"

John MacGillivray.....North West Fur Trader
Commissioner of Crown Lands in Glengarry Co.
Gentleman Farmer

George MacGillivray.....Clerk of the Township of Charlottenburg, Glen-
Gentleman Farmer garry
Advisor and Friend to all in the Community.

Kennet Blackwell.....Investment Counsellor
Gentleman Farmer

Gordon Calder.....Mining Prospector
Farmer

George Andresen.....Mining Prospector
Farmer

George van Beek.....Mechanical Engineer - Cornwall, Ont.
Chief Executive Officer, Courtaulds- Hilton,
Australia.
Retired as of March, 1972

Summary Acquisition of Present House.

John MacGillivray built in the early 1820s

George MacGillivray received it as a gift

Fanny Blackwell bought as a gift for Kennet

Gordon Calder bought

George Andresen bought

George van Beek bought

"Avondbloem"

Williamstown, Ont.

KOC 2J0 Jan. 1990

Dear Friends,

The enclosed Addendum will be my last communication relative to the History of John MacGillivray which I have composed over the years. It has proved to be a most fascinating hobby both in the research it involved and the friendships which resulted. Old age and failing health are forcing me to lay aside my pen. It is my earnest desire that by means of the address list those of you who wish to do so may keep in touch with each other and occasionally with me. Possibly you may even discover more cousins through your own research so here's to good luck in doing so.

Sincerely,

Evelyn

July 11/92

One address added and three updated.

A D D E N D U M

to

The MacGillivrays of "Dalcrombie"

by

Evelyn Theakston van Beek

for limited distribution to members of the family listed herewith, Archives and certain researchers.

Dedicated to my late esteemed friend, Derek R.C. Bedson, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, whose help in supplying information he had collected was of such value in furthering my own research and without which I should not have known of the existence of his side of the family.

" THE COUSINS "

As was the custom in the early days of the fur trade in Canada, John MacGillivray of the North West Fur Trading Company, took unto himself an Indian maiden as "country wife". By her he had a son, William born 1796-98? and a daughter Elizabeth,

William married and had one son but mother and child were drowned in a fishing accident. (See page 3 of text) William, himself was drowned Jan. 30, 1832 in a canoe accident on Stuart Lake, B.C. according to an account written by a survivor of the group and found in a box of old Hudson Bay Company papers in a building in Winnipeg. (Courtesy of Derek Bedson who found it.)

Note: Stuart Lake flows into Stuart River which flows into the Fraser River. Hence the apparent discrepancy in the text.

Elizabeth, not later than 1816, (W.S. Wallace and also D. Geneva Lant in her book "West of the Mountains") married Colin Campbell who was born at Rivière Beaudette, Lake St. Francis, Glengarry County, Ontario, the son of a United Empire Loyalist. Colin entered the service of the North West Fur Company as clerk in 1804 and spent most of his life in the Athabasca district being a junior at Fort Dunvegan which Elizabeth's father commanded. They had five sons and nine daughters. (See family tree appended.) From two of these sons and from the nine daughters there are now many descendants in various parts of Canada. These are referred to as "The Cousins".

How then did I, a non-relative of John MacGillivray, come to know of these cousins? Here is the answer.

Derek Bedson, a descendant of John, had done much research on the family and somehow came to learn that the Hannens of Montreal were, also. I asked him how, but he just told me when he met their son, Peter, at a meeting in Winnipeg, and I had intended to ask him on his return from Spain in the spring of 1989, for further clarification. Alas, that was not to be as he died on May 14th. In the meantime, I had asked Peter Hannen if he could help me on this point. He wrote that Derek had contacted his parents while he, Peter, was away from home but that he had heard from them of their meeting with a "tall aristocratic gentleman surrounded by family trees on the floor and were much bemused."

Some years later, in the spring of 1973, Derek wrote to Peter asking him if he would go to the old MacGillivray house in Williamstown and ask the owners if they knew anything of the history of the original builder, John MacGillivray. My husband and I had bought the house in 1965 and were living in it in 1973 but were not at home the day Peter called. He went to the village and enquired as to whom there might be there who would remember the MacGillivrays. He was told that the elderly Donald Grant and his wife, formerly Laura Fergusson, would be possible contacts. This he did and received some answers. The next day after returning to his home in Montreal, he wrote to Donald with more questions. (May 6, 1973). Instead of answering the letter himself, Donald gave it to me as we had become acquainted. Thus began my friendship with Peter and subsequently Derek who wrote to me that same year asking if I could locate the will of John MacGillivray, his great, great, great grandfather as he had been unsuccessful up to that time. This I eventually did (See text)

(2)

From then on, Derek assisted me with comments on my research as it progressed and suggestions for further work.

When I felt that my history of the Hon. John MacGillivray had gone as far as it was likely to go, Dr. Royce MacGillivray of the History Department of Waterloo University who had also encouraged me along the way, asked my permission to assume the responsibility of placing copies of the history in the Public Archives, Ottawa, and the Provincial Archives of Ontario in Toronto. Of course I agreed and was honoured by his approval of my work.

In January, 1986, James A Maxwell, a resident of Victoria, B.C. and also a g.g.g.grand son of John received a copy of my history having enquired of the Ontario Archives for any information they might have as he had been working on his family history for some time. Jim wrote to me asking if he might use some of my work in his work as he was descended from the MacG.-Campbell through their daughter Eliza who married John Garrioch. I was so excited I phoned him that very evening and told him to use as much as he wished. He incorporated the first eleven pages in his work and we have corresponded ever since.

In January of 1987, Terry Lodge living in Vernon, B.C., wrote to Dr. Royce MacGillivray who is an authority on Glengarry having co-authored its history, asking if per chance he was related to the Hon. John. and saying that she was a descendant of the MacG.-C. marriage by their daughter Magdalen who married Wm. Bunn. Royce sent me her letter and we have been corresponding since.

Next, Derek asked me to send a copy of the DUNMAGLASS brochure which I had obtained after its sale, to Colin Herald Campbell of Lake Oswego, Oregon, U.S.A. in January of 1988. As he is a descendant of the MacG.-C. marriage through Richard Duncan the youngest of the (second) children, he is a great, great grandson of John. We were happy to have a visit from Herald and Virginia this past Sept. 1989.

On information received from Derek, I gather that John Campbell ^{directly} descended from the Mac.G.-C. marriage ~~by their daughter Magdalen~~ (thus a great-grandson of John MacG.) "wrote a story of pioneer days for the Washington Historical Society in 1916." Derek asked an old friend in Vancouver to see if he could find anything on John C. at Lillooet, B.C. The friend, Lee Southern, wrote to the Village Clerk there in Sept. of 1987. The Clerk, Mr. R.W. Watson referred the letter to the Bridge River Lillooet News. In the meantime he learned from the Cemetery records that "John Mirland Campbell, age 92, who died on February 19, 1921 and was buried in the local cemetery on February 21, 1921. He is listed as Elizabeth Wing's father." Mr. Watson further advised Mr. Southern to contact the Lillooet Historical Society from whom he learned that Mrs. Lillian Mumm daughter of Elizabeth Wing lived in Lillooet. Lillian's sister Delores (Wing) Madsen saw the ad in the newspaper and also contacted Mr. Southern with the same information.

At about the same time as Derek began his investigation, Terry Lodge also wrote the same newspaper and received replies from the two daughters of John C. and not long after met them to compare family history. Since then Herald has visited most of these B.C. cousins and Jim has met some. Derek also visited most.

When writing of Derek, I should have mentioned that I asked him how he came to know of Herald. He said he found a letter from him in his mother's correspondence in 1939 and had been in touch ever since. He did not know how they had become acquainted and I didn't think to ask Herald how he knew of Derek's mother. Perhaps he can enlighten us. Derek had mentioned visiting Herald but did not mention his address other than that he lived at that time in Portland. I told Jim about him. He located Herald by using a phone directory and thus began their friendship.

This brings us to the spring of 1989. Shortly before his death, Derek gave his second cousin, Ruth Evans of Belair, Man. my address. Both Ruth and Derek are descended from the MacG. - C. marriage through their daughter Ann who married Alexander William Hunter Murray. Ruth wrote to me and Herald visited her on his long trip in the autumn of 1989.

Lastly, as of January, 1990, we come to the discovery of Gail Hock as descendant of the MacG. - C. marriage through Catherine who married Benjamin MacKenzie. It had been Derek's intention to try to find someone from this line, so, after his death, Jim decided to take up the quest. He had a letter published in August of 1989 in the "Victoria Times-Colonist" newspaper asking descendants of Colin Campbell McKenzie B.A. M.A. grandson of the MacG. - C. marriage to contact him. He received a phone call from a friend which enabled him to contact other members and eventually Gail McKenzie Hock, a direct descendant. (Mrs. Arthur Hock of Waterloo, Ont.) They corresponded and in December met at Jim's home.

This concludes my part in the tracing of the "Cousins" five of whom I have had the pleasure of entertaining in their forebear's original house now our home and correspond to a greater or lesser degree with all of them. Attached is a list of addresses so that those of you who so desire may keep in touch.

Known Descendants of the Hon. John MacGillivray and his Indian maiden through his daughter Elizabeth who married Colin Campbell, and, of course the children of those who have some.

The Venerable Peter D. Hannen,
4020 Hingston,
MONTREAL, Qué.
H4A 2J7

Miss Elizabeth Hannen'
85 Fiddlers Green Rd.,
LONDON, Ont.,
N6H 4S9

Mrs. Guthrie Grant (Joy Bedson)
P.O. Box 100,
BROOKLIN, Ont.
LOB 1C0

Mrs. Ruth Evans,
General Delivery
BELAIR, Man.
ROE OEO

Mrs. A.L. Hock,
2 Squire Court,
R.R.1 WATERLOO, Ont.
N2J 4G8

Mrs. Dolores Madsen,
105-6020 Blundel Rd.,
RICHMOND B.C.,
V7C 4P5

Mrs. Terry Lodge,
2517 - 12 Street,
VERNON, B.C.
V1T 7Y8

Mr. James A. Maxwell
1319 Glenridge Drive,
VICTORIA, B.C.
V9B 2M5

Mr. C. Herald Campbell,
1219 Maple Street,
LAKE OSWEGO, Oregon,
97034

Mrs. Don Munro,
4081 Hilton Ave.,
BURLINGTON, Ont.,
L7L 1G4

BROCHURE advertizing DUNMAGLASS for sale.

An advertisement for the sale of "Dunmaglass" the ancestral home of the MacGillivray Clan, appeared in "Country Life" an English magazine, 1987, which caught the attention of the Winnipeg descendant who sent me a (Desk) photo copy of the ad. I wrote to the agent in Scotland asking if the property had sold. If so, who the new owner might be. In reply they sent me a copy of the brochure or "glossie" containing 16 pages plus maps, measuring 11½" by 8¼" a beautiful production of pictures and information. As they said the property had indeed sold for over 800,000 pounds and therefore the brochures were of no further use to them, I sent fifteen pounds (calculated on the postage of one copy) and asked if they would send me ten copies for distribution among the descendants in Canada. This they very promptly did to the great delight of the recipients to whom I sent them. Upon enquiry of Robert McGillivray in Edinburgh I verified that there have been just three families owning this property since John William, 13th Chief sold it, namely, two generations of Soppers, two of Barbers and now Sir Jack Hayward.

STRUCTURAL HISTORY
of
Lot 13 and east half of Lot 14
Concession 1 South Side of the Raisin River
Charlottenburgh Township
Glengarry County, Ontario

- 1786 - By this year, Thomas Munro, a United Empire Loyalist boy, was the owner of the west half of Lot 13. *ref. Patrick McNiff's map. In the years following he acquired the east half of lot 13 from Doug Campbell, Jr. and the west half of lot 13 from R. McDonnel. At least one temporary dwelling, probably of sods, and then a log one, was built followed by a structure in which Thomas and his wife Catherine raised their family.
- 1818 - Thomas Munro registered his land on February 19th by Patent from the Crown.
- 1818 - John MacGillivray on December 4th bought lot 13 and half of 14 comprising 241 acres from Thomas and Catherine Munro.
- 1819 - John MacGillivray married Isabella McLean on February 23rd. They resided in the Munro house until the present larger house was built in front of it. John paid "one thousand four hundred and fifty pounds of lawful money of the Province of Upper Canada". ref... Indenture for sale in Public Archives, Ottawa.
- 1821 - John registered the land January 30th indicating that at about this time he started to build the existing house of eight large rooms, four either side of unusually wide halls upstairs and down.
- 1880 - In this decade, the brick wood-burning furnace was probably installed. Before that, two large fireplaces measuring about five feet by five feet (the foundations for them still exist in the cellar) were the only source of heat, as the kitchen was still in the old Munro house which was also used for storage until torn down in 1905.

(2)

1905 - By the end of the nineteenth century the exterior of the house was in need of considerable repair, so in 1905 John's son George and George's daughter Carrie made extensive changes and repairs. The first step was to remove the narrow vine-covered verandah which surrounded the house except for where the Munro house was attached, and an entrance at the south-west corner leading into the study (office).

The house was then raised. ^{The old foundation was removed and replaced}
^{with stone} ^{at the same time}

from the McIntyre Rapids in the River, increasing the height of the cellar and necessitating several steps up as the house had been previously level with the terrace. Ref. Donald Grant who was assistant carpenter at the time and Elizabeth Sandilands who had visited before the change.

The house was then stripped of its clapboards. The original windows were replaced (a) west in L.R. by a Bay Window, north in L.R. with a much wider window in three sections.

(b) north in D.R. with a window to match the L.R. but NOTE that the east windows downstairs were not changed.

(c) the door which had led from the Munro house was replaced with a window, similar to the east windows, probably one that had been removed from the north side.

(d) the original window in the study (office) was replaced with one of the same size but with two sashes containing large panes of glass instead of the small ones.

Upstairs windows were replaced in the west bedrooms and the south-east with ^{two} ~~four~~-paned windows and the east window in the north east bedroom completely re-designed with a wide but shallow window with three opening "doors".

Two Louvers were installed at both ends of the attic.

(3)

The next step was to erect a large gable in the centre of the north side to replace the Neo-Gothic smaller gable, and to cut openings in the two north bedrooms for smaller gables.

While installing the large gable, a wide verandah was built to support it.

The fireplaces with their chimneys were removed leaving only the bases in the cellar. A new fireplace and chimney were built in the front hall, by George Jamieson who probably did the foundation work as well.

The Munro house was removed to the foot of the garden eastward to be demolished in the autumn, and the narrow verandah which almost surrounded the house was removed.

The house was then re-sided with clapboards and shingles which exist to the present time of writing (1989). Eight layers of tar paper were used under the wood on the east side. It is almost certain that the whole house must have been re-roofed with wooden shingles but snapshots do not indicate for certain.

The Munro house was replaced with what is now the garage, bringing it westward level with the west side of the house, thereby removing the porch and door which had led into the study (office). This became the kitchen in the east half and Post Office or rather depot for dropping and picking up the mail in the west half, as well as an office for George. When the P.O. was closed the area became a maids' sitting room. A second storey was built but never finished inside. Ref. Donald Grant and photos.

The front hall was extended northward by almost six feet to provide a base for a large gable to replace the small Neo-Gothic gable which had been above the front door. This meant that the upper hall was also extended, in like manner. However, the gable went beyond the hall so that it included a glassed in balcony over the new wider verandah that was built. Actually it was only screened, glass being added at a later date.

(4)

Instead of a door in the north wall centre, an ornate window was installed and two narrow doors placed in the extended west side of the hall. Opposite them in the east end a small window was placed.

Outside the doors was a removable porch, handy in winter to cut off the west wind. The new windows were made in Clingen's Mill in Martintown.

All architectural changes including the design of the windows were the result of Carrie's artistic ability. ("Birdie's")

Francis St.Louis who lived in the "tenant's house" beyond the barn was the head carpenter. Although he could neither read nor write, he was exceedingly skillful with tools and craftsmanship.

As there was only a hot air furnace, in order to assist the air in circulating, double width archways were installed to replace the doors from study to L.R., L.R. to hall, and D.R. to hall.

The house was lit with oil lamps and a double toilet was maintained in one of the outbuildings leading to the barn.

Note, there was a continuous line of buildings so that one could reach the barn from the house without being out in the weather.

1910 - On October 7 the barn burned to the ground but was rebuilt.

1914 -1919 - During this period, the Blackwells converted the downstairs bedroom (south-east corner) into his and her bathrooms, Hermiston & Comrie being the plumbers. A cistern must have been installed above to catch rain water for them. A ceiling was installed in the verandah.

A metal roof was added over the shingles, and gas pipes run throughout the house to provide lighting. The system was operated by a generator near the back stairway *

(Ref. J.R. St.Louis (Roddie), who

was born in the house while his mother was housekeeper for a time.

He was the grandson of Francis who did the 1905 work.) Water tank ^{PLUS a}

and one for carbide. The garden statuary Athena, goddess of

Wisdom and Power was brought over from England in 1857 by Blackwell's

grandfather as were the bedroom suite, two large triple wardrobes and

one double one which are still in the house as of 1989. Blackwells

filled the arches in the hall with bevelled glass doors in the west one and wooden ones in the east.

* which went up near the pantry in the old kitchen (present garage)

1936 -1945 - Gordon Calder commissioned Donald Grant who had assisted in the 1905 work to lay the ornate hardwood floor in the L.R. (north west room) and plain hardwood flooring in the front hall and study (south west room). He also replaced the west window in the study with French Doors and installed a swinging door into the hall thereby converting the room into a dining room for the duration of his stay. The present D.R. (north east) was his study while still containing the Blackwell bedroom suite. He hired Roddie St.Louis to remove the gas piping and wire the house for electricity. He also closed in the balcony with small paned window^s; and tore down the out buildings between house and barn. The heating and water system rebuilt in 1936 by Mr.Kyer of Martintown.

1946 -1965 - George Andreson installed a concrete cistern in the cellar to catch rain water from the roof via eaves troughing, a new furnace with hot water radiators, removed one bathroom and converted the area from the one he left over to add, including the back hall, into a kitchen with built-in cupboards and sink. He also had a wood stove connected with the fireplace chimney which also served the furnace, and laid a hardwood floor there. He had Mr.Bougie of "Fraserfield" remove the upper storey from above the garage, also the back stairway to the attic and inserted three small windows.

It was during this period that the upper half of the 1905 addition was removed and the lower half converted into a very large garage. Before Andreson brought his bride to the house he hired Morgan's in Montreal (now The Bay) to paper the two front rooms downstairs and decorate all windows with curtains, blinds,etc. He purchased the Dining Room Suite from a man selling old furniture from houses being demolished in Montreal. It is described as being Regency Revival or late Sheriton style, likely made in Montreal during the first third of the 1800's. Possibly rosewood and cherry, a style suitable to the original date of the house.

1965 -1967 - While the Andresens were still living in the house, the van Beek's first of all raised the big front gable, which had sunk by 4 inches, the two George's doing the work assisted by jacks. New concrete was poured to support the verandah and two iron posts either side of the front steps replaced decaying wooden pillars. George Andresen was paid to paint the outside of the house and John MacDougall (Williamstown) from the village removed the front window in the hall, replacing it with a set of bevelled glass doors and storms from a house that had been torn down in Cornwall. He also replaced the 1905 front entrance with sliding windows and similar windows opposite in the east wall where just a small window had been.

The van Beek's with their four hands installed an upstairs bathroom by cutting off 8' from the south east bedroom creating a small hallway with a bathroom on one side and a wardrobe with four sliding doors on the other. A wardrobe was built in the remaining room with fluorescent lighting for sewing.

It was also necessary for them to instal a new furnace as the foundation under the old one had deteriorated, causing leaks in the boiler. While this was being done, G. van Beek re-designed certain parts of the piping to improve the heating system.

H.D. MacQuaig of Alexandria built a new chimney on the east side of the house for the oil furnace exclusively, leaving the centre chimney for the fireplace and the woodstove in the kitchen. Note: The furnace was again replaced in 1988 by G. van Beek.

Alphonse Major and George Andresen planted two rows of cedar trees at the back of the property and John Seguin under E. van Beek's direction planted 25 Carolina Poplars behind them. Numerous other trees were planted during this period. A. Major also laid a new driveway coming in from the Summerstown Road and winding out past the house to the River Road to replace the driveway which had come in from the corner near the Bridge. Due to damage from a small hurricane, two windows in the balcony had to be removed. The west one was replaced with an old storm one to keep the small windows matching but the centre north was replaced with sliding window to give a better view of the river.

1967 - 1969 - After taking possession, the van Beek's painted all ceilings that required white latex, painted/papered the study, papered the L.R. and D.R. as well as the two bedrooms on the east side upstairs. Considerable rewiring was done and fixtures improved including a crystal chandelier in the D.R. A part-way partition of metal and glass was placed in the kitchen to separate it from the back hall. Wardrobe was built upstairs in the south west bedroom, and a metal set of drawers set into the wall of the north east bedroom.

1969 - 1972 - While the van Beek's were in Australia, the house was let first to the Brières who painted the kitchen pink with cherry trimming and then to the Maloneys who repainted the kitchen sulphur yellow with canyon sand trimming. They also papered the south west bedroom.

1972 - Upon returning the van Beek's laid heavy duty linoleum in the kitchen, tiled ceiling and floor of the downstairs bathroom (utility room) and papered the upper section of the walls. Heavy shelves were built in the study to accommodate the storage of books and magazines. Many more trees were planted and two lots to the east were acquired from Burns Scott. A storage shed was erected near the cedar hedge and later enlarged.

The metal roof has been repaired and painted several times and most of the house has been repainted. Verandah repairs have been made and new steps made thereto both on the north and west side. New floor and under-pinnings supplied.

Glass doors were installed in the dining room leading to the front hall. These were a gift from friends in Montreal. Similarly, large glass doors were installed between the living room and the study (two west rooms) at the time of the energy oil crisis. These were bought at an auction in Cornwall and came from a house that had been demolished there.

1980 - Many more trees have been planted over the years as many of the 175 died while the owners were in Australia. Two lots to the east of the main property have also been acquired from Mr. Burns Scott who had bought the farm from Mr. Rivers. Mr. Scott has now sold all of the farm sub-dividing it among a number of different people.

1989 - As the original front hall had a wainscoting but the 1905 addition had not, one was put in place by George van Beek, using as the groove and tongue section, some old wood from St. John's Church in Cornwall, having been discarded after renovations were made there, plus some boards and decorative pieces salvaged elsewhere.

The house is well preserved from undue deterioration and sits like a contented dowager looking out over the river, with her memories of the North West Fur Trading Company and the successive families whom she has sheltered.

My deep appreciation is extended to the following for the information they supplied.....

Mr. Rhodes C.M. Grant, Martintown

Mr. Jamieson Campbell, Monkland, descendant of the Munros, for copy of the McNiff map.

Mrs. Hazel Edmunds)

Miss Elizabeth Sandilands,) both of whom visited the house as
Williamstown) children before the 1905 renovation.

Mr. Donald A. Grant, Williamstown, who assisted in the renovations and first acquainted me with a photograph taken prior to 1905 published by The Freeholder of Cornwall in a souvenir booklet for The Old Boys' Reunion, 1906.

Mr. Edgar Stanley, Williamstown, for a photograph taken prior to 1905 and tinted by Carrie H. MacGillivray.

Mr. G.I. Douglas Cameron, St. Catherines, for a photograph of the house taken just after the renovations of 1905. (west side)

Mr. Melvin Ferguson, Avonmore, for a photograph with Carrie (Birdie) in the foreground also taken after 1905. (front)

Mrs. Alphonse Lefebvre (Lily Lauber), Cornwall, who was the maid from 1908 - 1912.

Mr. R.J. St. Louis, Newbury (formerly of Williamstown) born here, 1902, while his mother was housekeeper.

Mrs. Kenneth Blackwell (Edna Blackwell) Montreal - second family

Mrs. Lillian Calder Cardinal, Toronto - third family

Mr. George Andresen, Williamstown - fourth family

Miss Marion MacRae, Toronto, descendant of the Munros.

Miss Catherine McMaster, Montreal, P.Q., grand-daughter of Kenneth Blackwell.

Evelyn T. van Beek.....1989

HISTORY of the PROPERTY known as "DALCROMBIE"

from 1818 to 1913

and

AS "AVONDBLOEM"

from 1965 on ...

According to the original map drawn by Patrick McNiff the surveyor, in 1786, Thomas Munro is shown as the possessor of the west half of Lot 13, in the First Concession south side of the River au Raisine, Township of Charlottenburgh, in Glengarry County, Ontario, as drawn by lot when the United Empire Loyalists were given land on which to settle. With this he received a Script in lieu of deed. It was not actually registered until February 19, 1818. Thomas was only a boy when the lots were drawn having been born in the Mohawk Valley, N.Y., in 1773. In order to hold the land, his father settled here for awhile and probably built one or more log cabins. The first in those days, was usually a very simple three sided one, banked with sods, succeeded by a better one, and then, as there was a planing mill in Martintown by the early 1800's, Thomas himself probably built the frame house. In this he and his wife Catherine raised their family.

McNiff's map is described thereon as "A PLAN of part of the NEW Settlements on the North bank of the South west branch of the St. Lawrence River commencing near Point au Bodett on Lake St. Francis, and extending westerly along the said North bank to the west boundary of Township No. 5 Laid down from the Latest Surveys and observations by Patrick McNiff November 1st, 1786". Under REMARKS describing the various Townships, the river is referred to as River au Raisine which eventually became River aux Raisins. "The double lines are roads left" so the present County Road 27 from Summerstown to the King's Road is on the plan running past Munro's lot. He did not own any of the lot across the road at first but acquired the east half of lot 14 at some later date from Doug. Campbell, Jr. and the east half of lot 13 from R. McDonnel for both sections were included in the two hundred and forty-one acres bought by John MacGillivray.

"The Indenture for The Bargain and Sale of the property is dated 4th December, 1818, from Thomas Munro, Yeoman and Catherine Munro wife, to

John MacGillivray (the clerk's spelling) Esq. of the North West Company". John paid Thomas "one thousand four hundred and fifty pounds of lawful money of the Province of Upper Canada for 24 1/2 acres being lot 13 and half of 14".

John did not register his purchase until the thirtieth of January, 1821, but brought his bride, Isabella McLean, in 1819, to the Munro built house and the first baby daughters were likely born in it. The fact that he registered in 1821 indicates that John had decided it was time to build a larger, permanent house so erected the present house on a stone foundation which, when the terrace was added later, made the house level with it.

The house was typical of many Glengarry houses in its design having a small Early Gothic Revival Gable upstairs over the front door, large fireplaces in the two front rooms with tremendous stone bases in the cellar and chimneys going up the centre of the east and west walls. However, it was much larger in floor space than most houses of the day. The central front to back halls are twelve feet wide and the front rooms on either side of it measure seventeen by eighteen feet. This gives an approximate frontage of fifty feet and depth of thirty feet. (Measurements depend on whether the foundation is included or not). A verandah ran around the west, north and east sides covered with vines, and the original frame house was retained at the back south east corner. This is clearly shown in a photo tinted by John's granddaughter Carrie (Birdie) before she and her father George made extensive alterations in 1905.

By 1905, the Munro frame house was nearing the age of one hundred years. It was moved eastward (to be later demolished in the autumn) by Louis Merpaw and Donald A. Grant, the main house raised to extend the foundation above the terrace and a new foundation laid for a six room addition at the south west back of the house. Stone from McIntyre's Rapids in the Raisin River, a short distance east of MacGillivray Bridge, was cut and laid by George Jamieson. Various out buildings such as carriage house, hen houses, etc., extended from this addition to the barn so that one did not have to go out in the winter weather to feed the stock. This is obvious in a picture of the house taken not long after the alterations showing it to be "the sort of house a gentleman ought to have, not flashy or ostentatious but mellow, well-cared for and discreetly prosperous".

As a brick furnace had been installed in the cellar, probably in the 1880's, the large fireplaces, five feet by six in size, with their chimneys were removed and a new fireplace with chimney erected in the front hall by the same George Jamieson who laid the foundations. While Louis Merpaw was working on the six room addition at the back, Francis St. Louis, Sr., who lived in the tenant's house, assisted by Donald A. Grant of Williamstown, was working on the front and sides of the main house. The old verandahs were torn down, the east and west sides of the house re-shingled and/or clapboarded, the east side having eight layers of sheathing paper under the clapboards to keep out the wind, and the small gable in the front replaced by a much larger one thereby extending the length of the halls to thirty-six and a half feet. This large gable provided a balcony which at that time was only screened in, but which was later enclosed by the third owner Gordon Calder. Two small gables were inserted in the roof either side of the big one to give an additional window to each front bedroom. To balance the large gable, a wide verandah was run across the front, its roof being a continuation of the main roof.

The original front door facing north was replaced by an ornate curved window under the balcony, and a new doorway with two narrow doors was made facing west. Opposite it facing east was a small window. In winter, a removable porch was attached in front of the door as protection from the west wind. The original windows with their small panes in living room and dining room facing north were replaced by the present much larger windows, and the existing bay window replaced the small paned window on the west side of the living room. Bedroom windows were also replaced. In brief, the only original small paned windows remaining downstairs are those in the east side of the house, as the study window was replaced with French doors by Gordon Calder. The new windows of 1905 were made at Clingen's mill in Martintown. The doorway from living room to George MacGillivray's pre 1905 office (so low that George had to bow his well over six foot frame to enter) now our study, was replaced by a higher archway as were the entrances to the two front rooms from the hall. This permitted the hot air system to circulate more freely. Mr. St. Louis carved the ornamental blocks at the corners of these archways as well as designing and cutting the ornate shingles used outside.

It may be noted here that though he had little formal education, he had considerable artistic skill and craftsmanship. The present bevelled glass doors to the living room were installed by the second owners, the Blackwells, and the glass set doors in the dining room by the present owners, a gift from the Montreal home of Mr. & Mrs. George Arnott, 1972. It may be noted that the Blackwells had installed solid wooden doors as they used the present dining room as their bedroom. It seems odd that no bathroom was installed in 1905, the old-fashioned outhouse being in use as long as the MacGillivrays were there, altho' it was within the row of buildings between house and barn so that one did not have to go outdoors. As a matter of fact there were two such toilets. On October 7, 1910, the barn and most of the outbuildings with their contents were destroyed by fire but rebuilt immediately.

George MacGillivray died in 1912, and his daughter decided in 1913 to live in Toronto so the farm stock and implements were auctioned on October 15, 1913. Most of the furniture (tho' some was stored in Martintown) and George's books and pictures were given to John Macdonell (Jack Greenfield) and the property sold on November 25, 1913, to Mrs. Fanny Blackwell of Montreal for \$12,500.00. She gave it to her son Kennet in 1920 for the sum of one dollar. In the meantime, Kennet had married Edna Dingwall, daughter of Ewan Dingwall, of Williamstown and the property was theirs until his death in 1935. Until his marriage a Salter family acted as caretakers.

The principal Blackwell changes were the installation of two bathrooms by Hermiston and Comrie of Cornwall where the MacGillivray downstairs bedroom had been in the south east corner, the bevelled glass doors and solid ones already mentioned, the ceiling-in of the verandah roof, a hardwood floor in the living room, the south west room where the Hon. John's and George's offices had been before 1905, and a metal roof on top of the existing shingled one on the house and also on the tenant's house. The verandah roof and flooring were done by Donald A. Grant and the metal roofing by John Raymond. A gas generator was installed where the pantry had been to provide light throughout the house. It was Kennet Blackwell's grandfather, Thomas Evans Blackwell, who had brought over the statue of Athena, Goddess of Wisdom which still stands on the west terrace, from England, and which, according to the Metropolitan Museum and the Cleveland Museum of Art, New York, is probably a piece of Neo-Classical English garden sculpture dating about 1800. He had also brought over from

(5)

England for his home in Montreal, two large Victorian wardrobes and one small one as well as a large bedroom suite of much the same period. These were brought to this house from Kennet's father's summer home at Gaspé after the wedding, and are still in use. On more than one occasion, Mrs. Blackwell graciously extended the use of the lawns and garden (they had a full time gardener) for Church Socials and lanterns were hung in the trees for light in the evening. In 1936, the heating and water systems were completely rebuilt by Mr. Kyer of Martintown.

The next owner, Gordon Calder, who was a Glengarrian, bought the place for \$6,500. (including large furniture) in 1935 because he wanted, among other things, a country up-bringing for his three children. He had ~~z~~ Donald Grant from Williamstown lay the interesting hardwood floor in the living room, and Roddie St. Louis (who was born in this house in 1907 while his mother was housekeeper) grandson of Francis Sr. remove the gas pipes and install electricity. Gordon Calder also had the series of outbuildings torn down. The long table in the study was his contribution to the furniture which has since passed along to each succeeding owner. He replaced the study window with the French doors already mentioned and put a swinging door at the other end, thus making the erstwhile office a dining room again and the Blackwell dining room a kitchen, which it has since remained.

April 2, 1945, Gordon Calder sold to George Andresen, a mining associate, for \$16,000. He removed one bathroom to enlarge the kitchen and built the present cupboards. He also took off the upper storey of the 1905 addition and converted the lower part into a garage. It had formerly housed George MacGillivray's office from 1905 to 1912 and the Post Office from 1908 to 1912 on the west side and a huge kitchen on the east side, the latter being used as such by the MacGillivrays and the Blackwells. This led to the removal of the back stairway to the attic on which the Calder children and their grandmother used to take refuge in electrical storms as she was afraid of them. She insisted that the children put on their rubber boots as grounding protection. With the removal of the stairway, three small windows were inserted at the end of the upstairs hall leaving as the only access to the attic a hatchway in the ceiling there. He also removed the ~~old~~ hot air furnace and installed a new coal burning hot water system. Both the Blackwells and the Calders had used the present dining room as a bedroom because of the large suite. For the Calders it was their guest room and the children when ill thought it quite a

(6)

privilege to be allowed to sleep in the big bed where their mother could keep an eye on them from the kitchen. They also loved to play hide and seek in the wardrobe. George Andresen moved the suite and two large wardrobes (the latter came apart) upstairs, and bought a dining room suite in late Sheridan^{*} style from a dealer travelling through the country with furniture from old Montreal houses, to make a dining room as it is today. The mirror above the buffet was apparently missing, so the present owners converted a picture frame which was found in the attic into one.

George Andresen sold the farm in 1955 to James Rivers, keeping just the five acres which set off the house so well and the remainder of the shoreline eastward. This is what George and Evelyn van Beek fell in love with one Sunday in 1965 and contracted for by September 30th of that year.

All the renovations accomplished from 1965 to the present were literally carried out by the owners themselves with the following exceptions... a new driveway coming in from the Summerstown Road by Alphonse Major to replace the old one which came in from the corner at the Bridge and which was hazardous in winter, the double row of cedars at the back also by Alphonse Major assisted by George Andresen, who, with his family continued to live in the house until September of 1967, the installation of the bevelled oak doors (which incidentally came from the Beach house torn down when Glen Stor Dun Lodge decided to build a chapel) at the front, and windows to the east and west of them by John McDougall of Williamstown (who died in 1973) so that the Andresens would not be without a front door as would have been the case had it been done piece meal, and the building of a new chimney by H.D. MacQuaig of Alexandria to accommodate a new oil furnace which was installed, as the foundation of the previous furnace had begun to shift causing the boiler to crack.

One of the first repairs made in 1965 was to raise the front gable of 1905 which had sunk by four inches and pour a new foundation for the supporting ~~posts~~ posts and front of the verandah. In the peak of the gable is an ornamental round window. Above this was installed a flood light to illuminate the front steps and lawn at night. The remaining posts were similarly renovated with new bases and the entire verandah floor taken up in 1974 to redesign the beams beneath and replace worn floor boards. Material from an old but sturdy wooden silo was used, as boards of adequate thickness as material could not be purchased. Next an upstairs bathroom

*early 1800s

was installed by cutting off eight feet from the south east bedroom. A wardrobe was built opposite it and also in the remaining portion which is now the sewing room. A third wardrobe was built in the south west bedroom which is often called the antique bedroom because the old suite is there. A small hurricane, one afternoon, blew in the west end and part of the north side of the balcony windows. These were replaced on the west with an old window to match the small panes but a modern sliding window was used in the centre of the north side for the view of the river.

All the rooms have been repapered since 1965 except the north west one, which is called the Robin Hood room, because Joyce Andresen papered it thus for her son Tommy. It is the guest room as it was in MacGillivray days and contains an authentic spool bed given to the present owners as a wedding gift, but it originally was found in the loft of a barn in Nova Scotia after the First Great War. The chamber set in the antique bedroom was bought for the maid's room in Rev. Dr. Robertson Millar's first Manse in Glengarry, Scotland, brought to Canada and left in the attic of the Manse in Martintown. Mrs. K. H. McDonald gave it to "Avondbloem" much to the pleasure of Dr. Millar when he heard about it. The metal drafting cabinet built into the eaves of the north east bedroom provides excellent storage space for small articles. The knockers on the bedroom doors are late Edwardian - Leprechaun, Medusa, Shakespeare and the Lincoln Imp.

The grandfather clock was brought from Scotland by a Robertson family whose descendants later sold it at auction in Dalkeith. It was then bought for "Avondbloem" at the "O.K." second hand store on First St. E., Cornwall. The L. R. round table and the upstairs bookcase came from an old house in Halifax, N.S.

The tapestry in the dining room is pre-World War I probably produced in Belgium after the fashion of Brussels carpets, according to the Ontario Museum. It was found by the present owners in a second hand store in Montreal.

The crystal chandelier in the dining room was found in Mendelsohn's antique store in Montreal, dirty and delapidated, restored by the present owners and hung as their crowning achievement.

After owning the property since September 1965 and living in it from September 1967 to June 1969, the van Beeks spent the next three years in Australia. In their absence, the first tenants, the Brières renovated the kitchen with plans already prepared, with a stainless steel sink, new counter top and complete paint job, including the back hall which had

previously been formed by installing a partial partition. The second tenants, the Maloneys, repainted the kitchen and hall to suit their tastes and papered the antique bedroom in a paper too dark for such a sombre room. This has been offset to some extent with a bright carpet.. A glass front has been put in the fireplace for safety's sake and a small foxhead door knocker brought from Australia (1972) adorns the front door. When the energy crisis arose in late 1973, two heavy old-fashioned doors with large panes of glass were bought at an auction in Cornwall. Their source could not be determined but they are from some fine old house in the city recently demolished to make way for modern progress. These were carefully redesigned to hang as double doors in the archway between the living room and the study, thereby permitting the living room to be closed off if the necessity ever arises.

On the mantle over the fireplace are copies of photographs of the Hon. John, George and Carrie (Birdie) MacGillivray, the work of Ewan Ross of Goderich. They are draped with MacGillivray tartan.

On the nearby shelves are a copy of the first and second edition of Birdie's "Shadow of Tradition", the latter bearing "Birdie's" autograph when she inscribed it for Margo Clark, when they attended the publisher's party for C. Holmes MacGillivray and Violet King, author of "Better Harvest", and Rollin's Ancient History Vol. 2 (1845) with Neil MacGillivray's autograph.

Outside, so many of the Elm trees having died of Dutch Elm Disease, 175 small trees of seven different varieties were planted in 1969 and are gradually being transplanted. This is in addition to something over forty trees which were planted before 1969. 1980 - Many more trees have been planted over the years as many of the 175 died while the owners were in Australia. Two lots to the east of the main property have also been acquired from Mr. Burns Scott who had bought the farm from Mr. Rivers. Mr. Scott has now sold all of the farm, subdividing it among a number of different people. Some things still remain to be done but the house is preserved from undue deterioration and sits like a contented dowager looking out over the river, with her memories of the North West Fur Traders and the successive families whom she has sheltered.

My deep appreciation is extended to the following for the information they supplied which made this article possible, and to Mrs. Agnes Clark for typing.

Mr. Rhodes C.M. Grant, Martintown

Mr. Jamieson Campbell, Monkland, a descendant of the Munros, for copy of McNiff's map.

Mrs. E. Edmunds, Martintown, and Miss E. Sandilands, Williamstown, both of whom visited the house as children before the 1905 renovations.

Mr. Donald A. Grant, Williamstown, who assisted in the renovations and first acquainted me with a photograph taken prior to 1905 published by The Freeholder of Cornwall in a souvenir booklet for The Old Boys' Reunion, 1906.

Mr. Edgar Stanley, Williamstown, for a photograph taken prior to 1905 and tinted by "Birdie" MacGillivray.

Mr. G. I. Douglas Cameron, St. Catherines, for a photograph of the house taken just after the renovations of 1905 (west side)

Mr. Melvin Ferguson, Avonmore, for a photograph with Birdie in the foreground also taken after 1905. (front)

Mrs. Alphonse Lefebvre, Cornwall (Lily Lauber) who was the maid from 1908 - 1912.

Mr. R. St. Louis, Newbury = born here 1902, while his mother was housekeeper.

Mrs. Kennet Blackwell, Montreal - second family

Mrs. Lillian Calder Cardinal, Toronto - third family

Mr. George T. Andresen - fourth family

Miss Marion MacRae, Toronto, descendant of the Munros

Miss Catherine McMaster, Montreal, P.Q., grand-daughter of Kennet Blackwell

Evelyn T. van Beek... January 1989.

Please add these pages to my "History of the MacGillivrays of Dalcrombie"

DID I send you the shets relating to the Cousins? These are the descendantts of john and his Indiian Comforting Squaw.

E. v. B

Please excuse typing.

Evelyn T. vvan Beek



MR/MRS GEORGE J VAN BEEK
AVONDBLOEM
WILLIAMSTOWN ONTARIO
K0C 2J0

stitutional of the 18th Instant says: "Mr MacGillivray was a native of
Wernesshure, Scotland, which place he visited a few years ago, having we understand,
then heir to a large estate in that place. He was formerly a partner in the
Hudson's Bay Company, from which he retired with a handsome competency
and afterwards filled many offices of honor in his adopted country, and was
one of those who contributed largely to render Canada renowned for its steady
loyalty to the Sovereign to which she owed allegiance. As a perfect gentleman
in Society, and a pious member of the Church of Scotland, his memory
will long be cherished by every one who possessed the honor of his
acquaintance, as well as by all those who knew him only through
the fame which his good repute had gained him

NOTE by E. van Beek.

John MacGillivray was wintering partner with the NORTH
WEST FUR TRADING COMPANY not the Hudson's Bay Company. He retired
in 1818 before the amalgamation of the two fur companies. (See page 2
of E. van B's THE MACGILLIVRAYS of "DALCROMBIE") This was in 1821.*

* Reference...Hugh MacMillan, Ontario Archives

This pretty well establishes the year of John's birth.

OBITUARY of the HON. JOHN MacGILLIVRAY

Hudson Herald 27 Oct, 1855

Courtesy of the Ontario Provincial Archives.

his residence, ^{near} Williamstown, Glengarry, on Saturday the 13th inst, Hon. John McGillivray, at the advanced age of 78 years. The Cornwall Constitutional of the 18th Instant says: "Mr McGillivray was a native of Wernesshure, Scotland, which place he visited a few years ago, having we understand, been heir to a large estate in that place. He was formerly a partner in the Hudson's Bay Company, from which he retired with a handsome competency and afterwards filled many offices of honor in his adopted country, and was one of those who contributed largely to render Canada renowned for its steady loyalty to the Sovereign to which she owed allegiance. As a perfect gentleman in Society, and a pious member of the Church of Scotland, his memory will long be cherished by every one who possessed the honor of his acquaintance, as well as by all those who knew him only through the fame which his good repute had gained him

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The Hospitable Mansion of John McGillivray

Letter from Bishop Alexander Macdonell to John McGillivray at Williamstown.

Kingston 31 August 1838

“. . . But to turn to a more agreeable recollection I must now discharge a duty I ought to have done long before this time, *viz.*, to thank you and Mrs MacGillivray for your great attention and civilities shown to Sir James Macdonell and myself at your hospitable mansion. Nothing could be more agreeable to the General than the kind highland welcome given to him by his Glengarry friend and I assure that to none he felt more obliged than to yourself. Indeed he could talk of nothing else while I was in his company and I was informed by officers of the Coldstream Guards that he still talk[s] upon the same subject . . .” — from the Bishop’s letterbook at the Archives of the Archdiocese of Kingston.

General Sir James Macdonell was the brother of the Alasdair Ranaldson, the Glengarry Chief, and came to Canada at the time of Lord Durham’s historic visit during the Rebellion of 1837. He was second in command of the British forces in Canada after Sir John Colborne. For his personal bravery at Hougoumont on the eve of the Battle of Waterloo he was awarded a purse by Wellington and declared “The Bravest Man in the British Army.” He was the toast of the Highland Society of Canada at their banquets held each 18th of June and of which the old Nor’Wester John McGillivray was a founding member along with Bishop Macdonell.

The hospitable mansion of Nor’Wester John McGillivray and his wife Isabella McLean still stands at MacGillivray Bridge on the South River Road west of Williamstown and is possessed by George & Evelyn van Beek. It was lately designated a heritage property by the Charlottenburgh LACAC (Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee) and the fine historical research done over several years by Mrs van Beek will ultimately grace the yet-forming archives of the Society at the Sir John Johnson Manor House in Williamstown.

The Manor House was built for Sir John Johnso the founder of Williamstown although it is uncertain whether he lived in it. The north end has been a Library for some years and now the south end is being prepared for use as an Archives.

THE END OF THE JOURNEY

1972 - 1996

The culmination, so to speak, of the foregoing research, was the awarding of a Certificate of Designation to the effect that the house built about 1821 and still in good condition was worthy of note because of its historical and sociological significance

In 1995 the Township of Charlottenburgh's Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee spent considerable time accumulating facts and measurements to present their report to the Ontario Heritage Authority. On November 20, 1996 the Certificate of Designation was presented to Evelyn and George van Beek, the present owners of "Avondbloem", formerly "Dalcrombie". It now hangs in the front hall at the foot of the stairs amid a group of pictures of the house taken at various periods of its existence.

Again I express my thanks to those who have helped along the way with information or encouragement. To Wm. Cowling for xeroxing and, this past year, to my young friend, Christina Beaudin for her patience in helping me with the final collating of my manuscript.

Township of Charlottenburgh
Local Architectural Conservation
Advisory Committee

CERTIFICATE OF DESIGNATION

The property at 5227 County Road 27,
Township of Charlottenburgh,
known as Avondbloem, formerly Dalcrombie,
has been designated as being of
Historical Value and Interest under the
Ontario Heritage Act, RSO 1980.

Ontario Land Registry Office Certificate # 095348
dated August 29, 1994.



Louis Murphy John A. ...
Reeve LACAC Chair