

Thompson, Chaplain John R.

~~MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTION~~

READING ROOM

BC  
FOURTEEN GENERATIONS IN NORTH

AMERICA

compiled by

John H.R.Thomson, Calgary

# CHAPLAIN THOMPSON DEAD.

One of the Best-Known and Most Active of the Pioneer Missionaries of the State, and President of Legislative Council in 1887.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Gen. Otis today cabled as follows from Manila:

"Chaplain John R. Thompson, First Washington Infantry, died February 19, of acute enterocolitis."

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

OLYMPIA, Feb. 20.—Gov. Rogers received today a telegram reading:

"Gen. Otis telegraphs that Chaplain John R. Thompson, First Washington volunteers, died at Manila, February 19, of acute dysentery."

"SCHWAN, Assistant Adjutant General."

Gov. Rogers at once transmitted a message to the legislature, asking that body to honor by appropriate resolution the memory of the deceased officer of the Washington volunteers.

Rev. John Roddick Thompson, D. D., was one of the best-known clergymen of Washington. He was of Scotch parentage, his ancestors having been active in the stirring events on the Scottish border 200 years ago. A family tradition gives one of them the honor of being dubbed by knightly Robert Bruce for his gallant service in the battle of Bannockburn. The prince of pulpit orators, Rev. Edward Irving, the friend of Carlyle, was of the same family. The father and grandfather of Dr. Thompson were Scottish Presbyterian ruling elders.

Dr. Thompson himself was born in England, in 1840, while his parents were on their way to Prince Edward Island. Wrecked on the shores of his new home, he grew up to manhood inured to the hardships incident to early settlement in a rigorous climate. From the age of 12 years upward he was engaged in heavy manual labor on the farm and in the grain and woolen mills owned by his father. He had a love for reading, and at 21 was almost as well acquainted with current literature, British history and Scottish theology as the majority of college graduates. He thus prepared himself for college, and, industry making up for the lack of regular training, he entered Queen's university, in Ontario, Canada, and was graduated therefrom in 1865, with honor, being the only graduate of his class who that year secured two first prizes. He was also valedictorian of his year.

He took the full three-year theological curriculum in the same university, completing his studies and taking his degree of master of arts in 1868. In June of that year he was first licensed to preach, although he had been doing the work of an evangelist in connection with his college studies for five years before that time. He took his first charge at Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he was ordained a minister, and in 1870 was gratified by a call to the pastorate of the little Presbyterian church of Olympia, and since that date he was prominently identified with the history of this state.

The journey at that time was not the palace-car arrangement of today and it was not until after a month of travel, on railroads, steamboats, stages and on foot, that he arrived in that city, July 8, 1870. He found awaiting his occupation a plain, but a house of worship, owned by a small colony of earnest Christian people. This pastorate lasted without interruption for over thirteen years. Dr. Thompson won for himself the reputation of being one of the finest scholars, ablest preachers and most energetic missionaries in the territory of Washington. The biennial meetings of the legislature and the sessions of the supreme court in the capital city brought him into contact with many of the leading men of the territory, nearly all of whom became his warm, personal friends, even when they did not assent to his ideas upon temperance, religion and other subjects.

Besides caring for the church of Olympia, Dr. Thompson pushed into various parts of the territory, often traveling hundreds of miles by canoe and saddle in his missionary trips. He rode on horseback through the Cascade mountains four times and over much of Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho before the advent of the railroads. An iron constitution, which never seemed to know fatigue, made a horseback ride of forty or fifty miles, over rough trails, with a sermon or lecture at the close of it, only a mild day's work. He established more than a score of Presbyterian churches in the counties of Lewis, Chelan, Thurston, Pierce, King, Snohomish, Skamania, Whatcom, Cowlitz, Clarke, Pacific, Kittitas, Yakima and Klickitat. One leading newspaper of Puget Sound stated of him that had he been a Roman

Catholic priest, his zeal, industry and ability would have made him a cardinal.

In the Presbyterian church these qualities gave him the privilege of preaching the opening sermons and presiding at the birth of the two Columbia and Washington synods, of being several times moderator, of being twice elected synodical missionary and filling the position of chairman of the committee on home missions for seventeen consecutive years. He four times represented his presbytery in the general assembly. In many other ways his brethren showed their confidence in his wisdom and ability and their gratitude for the work he accomplished as a pioneer missionary of the Gospel. The territorial (now state) university conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1886.

Dr. Thompson was one of the founders of the Academy of Sciences of Washington territory, of which he was senior vice president, and for a time acting president. He served for a number of sessions as chaplain of the territorial legislature, and exerted a strong "third house" influence in favor of legislation to promote temperance morality. He also assisted with tongue, pen and personal influence in securing the abolition by the territorial legislature of that relic of barbarism, the contract system of caring for the insane.

In the early days of territorial history the school laws were very defective. Dr. Thompson entered the educational field and for six consecutive years was school superintendent of Thurston county. He was also appointed by Gov. Merrill a member of the territorial board of education, and was one of the committee which drafted the first really good school the territory ever had. He was largely instrumental in securing the creation of the Washington school for defective youth, was also appointed by Gov. Newell a member of the first board of trustees, and was subsequently reappointed by Gov. Ferry to the same office.

Dr. Thompson was elected to represent the counties of Clarke, Lewis and Cowlitz in the council of the upper house of the last territorial legislature, which met in December, 1887, and was elected president of the body, and took an active part in having re-enacted the law conferring suffrage on women, which had been declared void by the supreme court.

The outbreak of the war led Dr. Thompson to volunteer his services as chaplain. His restless energy and enthusiasm would not permit him to remain at home in such a crisis. He was appointed chaplain by Gov. Rogers, but owing to his age and the fact of a constitutional lameness, special authority had to be secured from the war department before he could be mustered into the service. He dies in Manila a victim to his missionary and patriotic fervor.

(From KALAMA BULLETIN of July 15th, 1892.)

## Lieutenant Governor.

The history of our state has shown that something more than mere trading and machine politics should direct our citizens in the selection of Lieutenant Governor. The many friends of Rev. Dr. J. R. Thompson of Vancouver, formerly of Olympia, will be pleased to learn that his name has been suggested for that office. Dr. Thompson has been a resident of Washington twenty two years. He is well acquainted with the needs of every portion of our state, having traveled extensively building churches, academies, lecturing and preaching on a great variety of topics. He has the reputation of being one of the ablest orators in the state. He did much to help lay the intellectual—educational moral, religious social and political foundations of this state. He was for a number of years school superintendent, a member of the Territorial Board of Education, and one of the committee which drafted the School Law, that has developed into our present excellent, state system of education—also the first president of the Trustees of the Washington School for Defective Youth—(deaf, blind &c.) He was the Chaplain of the convention which drafted the State Constitution. Dr. Thompson, though for the last few years, by his own desire a "private citizen," has had considerable prominence in Washington politics. He represented the 7th District—embracing the counties of Clark, Cowlitz and Lewis, in the last Legislative Council of the old territorial regime—receiving over 500 votes more than the head of his ticket. He was also by the unanimous vote of all political factions, elected to the honorable office of president of that council, filling the position with dignity and ability. Dr. Thompson if nominated would make a vigorous canvas, poll his full party vote, and have the support of hundreds of old personal friends.

Son of ISAAC and Margaret Roddick THOMPSON  
"SYDNEY Mills" SUFFOLK  
Prince Edward Island  
Canada

Submitted by Mildred Thompson Johnston (Mrs William E.)  
Kensington, R.R.#6, Prince Edward Island  
Per Norman Miller

1840

See insert

John H. R. Thomson Belmont  
Apt. 109 - 1233 Fairfield Rd.  
Victoria, B.C. 1983  
1006-1035 Belmont

Amended to End of 1968  
J.H. Thomson

FOURTEEN GENERATIONS IN NORTH AMERICA



Compiled by

John H.R. Thomson

Calgary  
Alberta

Insert to replace indistinct portion of chaplain  
Thompson's biography

The journey of that day time was not the palace-car arrangement of today and it was not until after a month of trowl, on railroads, steamboats, stages and on foot, that he arrived in that city, July 8, 1870. He found awaiting his occupation a plain, little house of worship, owned by a small company of earnest, Christian people. This pastorate lasted without interruption for over thirteen years. Dr Thompson won for himself the reputation of being one of the ripest scholars, ablest preachers and most energetic missionaries in the territory of Washington. The biennial meetings of the legislature and the sessions of the supreme court in the capital city brought him into contact with many of the leading citizens of the territory nearly all of whom became, his warm personal friends, even when they did not assent to his ideas upon temperance, religion and other subjects.

References to John Reddick Thompson in  
the Queen's calendars:

1962-63

501, Thompson John R J, Charlton, P.E.I.

1963-64

501, Thompson John R 2, Prince Edward Island

General merit: Thompson John R

In a list of prize names in 'order of merit'  
John R. Thompson ranks second

1964-65

501 Thompson John R 3, Prince Edward Island

B.A. 1965 with first class honours in  
History and Natural Science and second  
class honours in Metaphysics.

From the list of prize men:

Best essay - John Reddick Thompson P.E.I.

Modern History " " " "

(a)

FOREWORD

For years I had been accumulating in my Calgary basement bits and pieces of unorganized ancestral data. Then, one summer day in 1962, I came across an article in the editorial pages of the Calgary Herald written by Robertson Davies, a noted Canadian essayist, in which the subject of family histories was mentioned. Davies wondered whether Canadians who had access to genealogical information dealing with North America from earliest Colonial days, might consider the preparation of family chronicles which could be preserved in case future descendants happened to make contributions to the country's culture or general well-being. And he hoped his article would create some interest.

It interested me. As mentioned, my basement contained reams of uncoordinated material; and as I had retired in 1957, time was no problem. Therefore, thinking it would be a piece of cake, I started work on the project. Now, four years later, I am just about ready to call it a day. Embracing as it does, fourteen generations in North America, the report could prove interesting and perhaps valuable to future members of the connection. I hope so. Anyway I had great fun doing it.

Sources

Excerpts from Abbe Tanguay's Genealogical Dictionary of French Canadian families, sent by Dr H.C. Burleigh, genealogist of the Bay of Quinte branch of the U.E. Loyalist Association, contained information relating to our first seven generations in Canada (see Appendix A). Dr Burleigh also passed to me some very helpful Loyalist data concerning the Thomson and Ruttan families.

Henry A.H. Thomson's 1931 brochure on the Gilkison, Ruttan, Geddes and Thomson relationship was of great assistance; and much of the Ruttan material was verified by Allan J. Ruttan of Calgary, who also contributed several anecdotes hitherto unknown to me.

Documents and photos dealing with the Lawson, Phillips, Farley and Berry families were collected and forwarded to me by Frances Thomson of Toronto, Georgie Farley Knox of Edmonton, and Doris Strawn of Thorndale Ontario.

Boxes of records belonging to the Fairs and Dewars, made available by my wife Agnes, proved invaluable. The Dewar family Bible was also handed to me.

Little information on the McIlveens, Lundy's, Sutherlands, Rosses, Munros and MacKays could at first be located, but my daughter Helen and her husband Ross McIlveen managed eventually to unearth among relatives enough facts to allow me to work out a fairly comprehensive chapter.

Data on the Browns, McKechnies and Pickfords came to me from my cousins Cecil P. Brown of Vancouver, and Reginald W. Brown of Bobcaygeon Ontario.

At Truro N.S. in October 1965, Archie MacGregor produced for my inspection sufficient material to enable me to rough out a page or two on the MacGregors of Perthshire and the Macdonalds of Clanranald (from North Uist). Later in the same month, in Hudson P.Q., Jean Sears Thomson filled me in with respect to the Sears and Bodie families, and her daughter Margi gave me a report on the Robinson-Hodgson connection of Compton P.Q., into which she recently married.

(b)

During our 1963 visit to Scotland, my wife and I found the 14th Laird of Glenmoriston, James Ewen Grant (Hamish), and his cousin John Grant, manager of the estate, most cooperative in showing us points of interest, and producing for our inspection paintings, relics and records having to do with the Hon Alexander Grant.

In August 1965 a neighbor, Harry Scott, aware of my interest in Dumfriesshire, brought to my attention a report in the Hawick Express dealing with the presentation of an electronic organ by Lord Thomson of Fleet and Northbridge to the village church at Westerkirk. This was to commemorate the long association of his ancestors with the parish. As my own ancestors came from this village, I made contact with Lord Thomson without delay and discovered that we had the same great-great grandfather, Archibald Thomson (1749-1819). Roy was kind enough to put me in touch with Edwin Luttrell, his cousin in Toronto, who, he said, was working on the genealogical story of the Thomsons, and might have some data which would complement the material I already had. Such proved to be the case. Mr Luttrell's information filled in a great many blanks.

To all those who have so willingly provided me with advice and assistance in the preparation of this account, I extend my thanks and appreciation.

### Publications

Parkman's 'Montcalm and Wolfe'.

The Champlain Society's many volumes of Canadian History, available in the reference department of the Calgary Public Library.

The Parish Register of St George's Church, Kingston, for the years 1785-1811.

Books, booklets and historical sketches dealing with the towns of Camrose, Clinton, Elora, Niagara, Ridgetown and Windsor.

The Diary of Mrs Simcoe, edited by John Ross Robertson.

Volumes 1 & 2 of 'The Picture Gallery of Canadian History' by C.W. Jeffreys.

Professor A.R.M. Lower's 'Canadians in the Making'.

W.&A.K. Johnston's 'The Scottish Clans and their Tartans'.


Notes by John Stuart L.L.D. relating to the Crozier of St Fillan - published by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland - 1877.

'The Descendants of Andrew and David Thomson', brothers of Archibald Thomson....from the shelves of the Calgary Genealogical Society's library.

Milo M. Quaife's 1928 leaflet on Commodore Alexander Grant, written for the Burton Historical Collection of Detroit.

The Lundy Genealogy in the Toronto Public Library; and the Lundy's Lane Historical Society's publication in the Calgary Public Library.

The Vital Statistical files of the Registrar General of Scotland at Edinburgh.

  
J.H.R. Thomson  
November 1966

Amended to June 1967

The maps of Scotland and Ireland which follow, show the regions originally occupied by many of the families mentioned in the ensuing genealogical narrative. Tabulated below are particulars and chapter references:

COUNTY	CHAPTER	CLAN or FAMILY
Caithness	3	Mowat
Ross and Cromarty	5,6	Macleod, Munro, Ross
Sutherland	6	Sutherland, MacKay, Munro
The Hebrides	5	Macdonald of Clanranald
Banff	2,6	Geddes, Gordon
Inverness	2	Grant of Glenmoriston
Aberdeen	3	Bodie
Angus	7	Brown
Perth	5	Dewar, MacGregor, Murray
Ayr	2	Gilkison, Walker, Galt
Roxboro	5	Fair
Dumfries	3	Thomson, Scott

\* \* \* \* \*

Cumberland, England	3,4	Robinson, Hodgson, Lawson, Bell Atkinson
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\* \* \* \* \*

Down, Ireland	6	McIlveen
Armagh	4	Farley, Bailey, Dunbar
Cork	4	Travers
Dublin	7	Slater

\* \* \* \* \*

Scottish battlefields, shown on the relevant map by crossed swords and date, are identifiable as under:

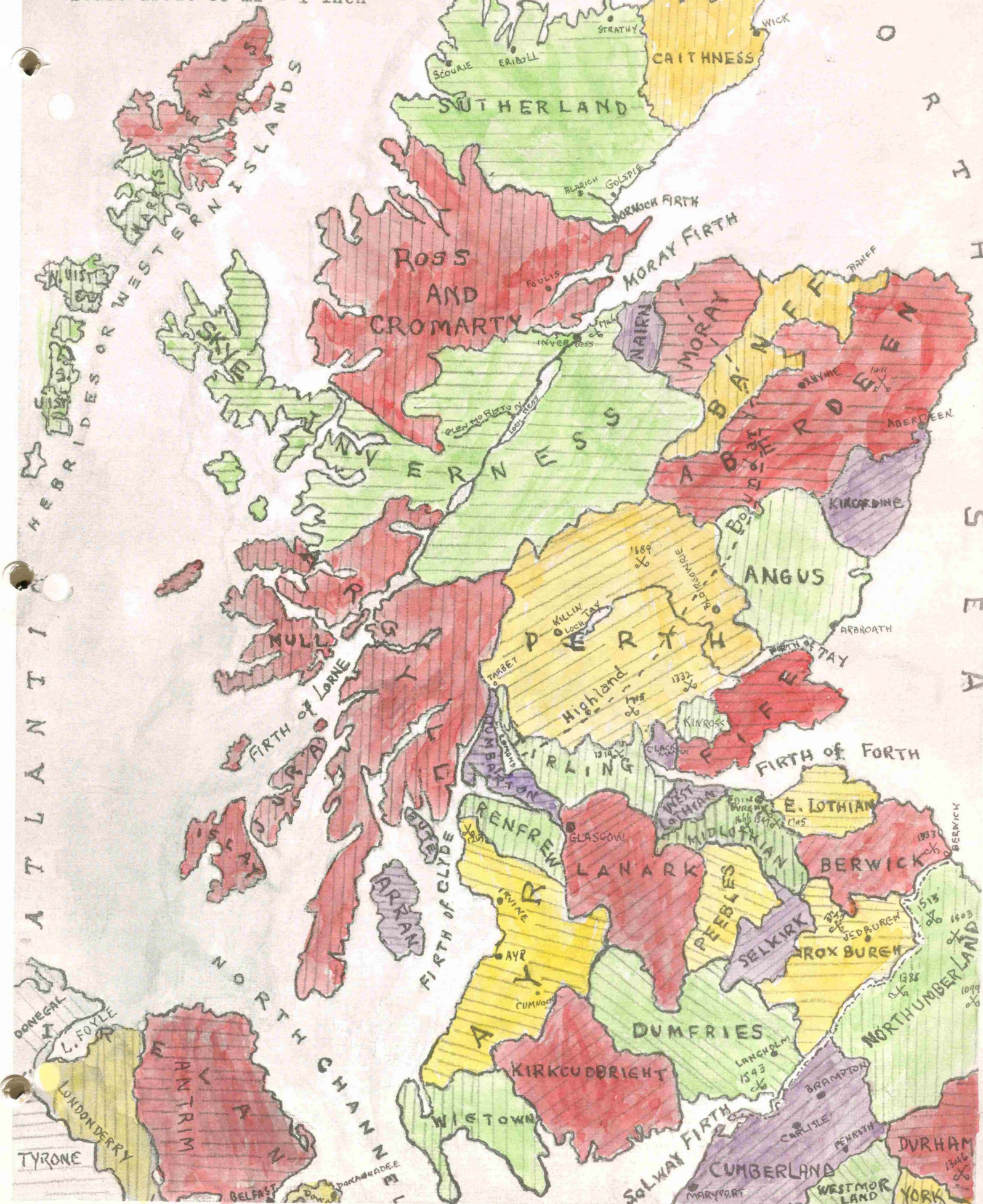
COUNTY	NAME	DATE
Aberdeen	Harlaw	1411
Ayr	Largs	1263
Berwick	Halidon Hill	1333
Dumfries	Solway Moss	1543
Durham (England)	Neville's Cross	1346
Inverness	Culloden Moor	1746
Midlothian	Pinkie	1547
	Prestonpans	1745
	Rullion Green	1666
Northumberland (England)	Flodden Field	1513
	Homildon Hill	1403
	Otterburn	1388
	Malcolm's Cross	1099
Perth	Killiecrankie	1689
	Dupplin	1332
	Sheriffmuir	1715
Roxburgh	Ancrum Moor	1545
Stirling	Bannockburn	1314

\* \* \* \* \*



SCOTLAND

Scale about 30 mi - 1 inch





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INTRODUCTION

In his vivid history CANADIANS IN THE MAKING, Dr A.R.M. Lower points out that the colony of New France, as distinct from a mere trading post, dates from after the first English occupation under the Kirke brothers which ended in 1632. To Champlain must go the credit for the transformation. Few men in the face of the dissipation of a life's work, which the Kirke occupation accomplished, would have had the heart to begin all over again. That, however, is what he did. Without his persistence and the backing of Richelieu, it is unlikely that France would have continued her efforts to have the territory returned by the English. A colony in which only three hundred immigrants had settled since 1608 seemed to the French rulers scarcely worth the trouble of saving. But save it they did, and Champlain had just nicely begun the task of nursing it to life again when he died in 1635. The line he had taken had apparently become plain to his successors, for after his death there was no turning back. France was on the St Lawrence to stay.

From its beginning the colony's very existence had to be fought for, and often hung by a thread. For half a century the Iroquois were at the gates of the colony. Dollard des Ormeaux saved it in 1660, the Marquis de Tracy in 1665. In 1689 the dreadful massacre of Lachine carried fire and slaughter almost to the portals of Montreal. Not until the Iroquois were forced into neutrality after Queen Anne's War (1703-14) would France feel free of that danger. The long years of travail served to cull out and return to France those people who could not stand the gaff. The Frenchmen who remained fought tenaciously and valiantly for every inch they won.

The people of New France, says Lower, were drawn mainly from Normandy and the neighboring provinces, and from Paris. They were northerners, beer drinkers rather than wine drinkers; people from the prosperous parts of France who had a sense of possessiveness linked to a sense of family. There was no great preponderance of country folk, although probably many had rural backgrounds. A fair proportion were artisans. Among the gentlemen few were of noble birth, and it is notable that while the new country did not lack leaders in the arts of peace, as well as in scalp-lifting, raiding and exploring, many of these men - for example Robert Gifford, Pierre Boucher and the Lemoines - came from relatively humble stock.

The youngsters who make up our fourteenth generation should, I think, be proud to own ancestors of the type mentioned above. Their French forebears seem to have been members of large, but well-adjusted, families who, although they took little part in the actual management of the colony, nevertheless marched with history through the years, and may well have exerted a sizeable influence on the solid Scottish-English-Irish bloodline which followed them. It is a pity that more illuminating accounts of their lives in Montreal and at Detroit are not readily available.

\*\*\*\*\*

CHAPTER ONESeven Generations in New France

- First Generation** Tanguay's Genealogical Dictionary of New France (see Appendix), reports that our first Canadian ancestor, Sebastien Hodiau and his wife, the former Urbaine Lemonier, were both born in France, Sebastien in 1616 and Urbaine in 1615. When they arrived on the St Lawrence in 1645 they found fewer than a thousand compatriots living in the colony. The first horse had landed at Quebec only the year before. Sebastien settled in Montreal, probably working in one of the building trades, and died in October 1671. His widow lived until 1695. There was one child, Urbaine.
- Second Generation** Urbaine Hodiau, born in 1645, either on the voyage or shortly after her parents had reached Canada, married Urbain Brossard in 1660. Brossard, a stone-mason, was born in France in 1634, the son of Maturin and Michelle Bidaut, and I estimate that he reached New France about 1658. He lived and worked at his trade in Montreal, where he died in 1710. Urbaine, his wife, after presenting the colony with five daughters and three sons, died in 1681. The eldest daughter Jeanne is our link.
- Third Generation** Jeanne Brossard was born in Montreal in 1663. In November 1679 she married Henri Catin, son of Francois and Marguerite Gilles of Rousy, Bishopric of Reims, France, where he was born in 1653. Henri had established himself at Isle Ste Therese in the 1670's, but his occupation is not known. He died at Montreal in July 1720, his widow on September 1 1744. Our ancestor is Cecile, eldest in a family of twelve.
- Fourth Generation** Baptized in Montreal in August 1681, Cecile Catin was married there to Jacques Campeau, a taillandier (edged-tool-maker) December 1 1699. Jacques, born in Montreal in 1677, was the ninth child of Etienne and Catherine Campeau, formerly of St Nicolas de la Rochelle France. The younger Campeaus moved west to Detroit in 1714 and Cecile died in the new settlement on August 24 1715 at the birth of her ninth child, Claude. Jacques lived until 1751. His eldest son Jean Louis is the one who carries our interest.
- Fifth Generation** Jean Louis Campeau was born in Montreal in August 1702. On January 7 1725, at Detroit, he married Marie Louise Robert Pelletier, daughter of Pierre Robert and Angelique Ptolomee, granddaughter of Louis Robert and Marie Bourgery, and great granddaughter of Phillippe and Jeanne Robert who had come from Amiens in Picardy before 1650 to settle in Boucherville. Born at Lachine in 1698, Marie Louise, having lost her first husband Jean Francois Pelletier in 1724 or thereabouts, followed the custom of the time and picked a new mate with celerity. Campeau died in 1774, his widow in 1776. Their third child Marie Therese is our sixth generation connection.

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**Note:** In 1964 at Spokane Washington, in conversation with an old friend Cecil R. Compau, I happened to mention that some of my ancestors, residents of Detroit in early days, bore the name Campeau which resembled his own name somewhat. It was interesting to find that he came from the same family. The spelling of the name was altered by his grandfather, a native of Tillsonburg, Ontario. J.H.R.T.

Sixth  
Generation  
Marie  
Therese  
Campeau  
1729-65

Marie Therese was born in Detroit in January 1729. Tanguay maintains that her marriage to Charles Andre Barthe took place in that settlement on 24th April 1747, and he is more likely to be right than my father whose records say that the wedding was held at the trading post of Michillimackinac. True, Charles may have worked at, or out of Mackinac from time to time, but it is hard to believe that Therese ever lived there. Life at this outpost during the first half of the eighteenth century is reported as having been so licentious that Cadillac, who commanded the fort for six years, refused to allow his wife in the area at any time during his tenure.

Charles was the son of Theophile Barthe who was brought out from France about 1718 to work in Montreal as an armament specialist in the King's service. On March 18 1721 Theophile married Marguerite Charlotte, daughter of Charles Alavoine Sr, a Montreal merchant who had been a captain in the regular army, probably the Carignan Regiment, and who, like many other French soldiers, had grasped the opportunity to remain in the new country. As for young Charles Barthe, he was baptized in Montreal February 22 1722, and educated, one would imagine, at the Seminary. The date of his move to Detroit has not been ascertained.

Children of Charles Barthe and Marie Therese Campeau

Charles Andre Jr - born at Detroit 1748.

Louis Theophile - born at Detroit about 1750.

Marie Archange - born in 1752. At twenty she married Col John Askin, head of the Miamis Trading Company and an associate of the Northwest Company. Askin, an influential Indian leader, was already living with a squaw by whom he had three children, and this union had to end before he was able to wed Marie. One of their sons Charles was a captain in the Upper Canada Militia in 1812-15. Another son John B. commanded the British Indians in the attack on Fort Wayne in Sept 1812. J.B.'s two boys, Alex and J.B. Jr were also in this engagement. Members of the Askin family were prominent in Western Ontario for many years.

Bonaventure - born about 1754, she married in 1774 a Major Mercer of the Royal Artillery. They are said to have lived in England.

Therese - born in 1756; married in 1774 to Captain Alexander Grant of the Royal Navy who was in command of all British warships on the upper Canadian lakes. See Chapter 2.

Jean Baptiste - born after 1760. An early history of Windsor comments on his presence at the marriage of Theresa Askin to Thomas McKee in 1792, and the Champlain Society volume on the War of 1812 mentions him as a militia captain taking part in the actions around Amherstburg and Detroit in 1813. Neither book gives his occupation.

Seventh  
Generation  
Therese  
Barthe  
Grant  
1756-1810

What type of business occupation or activity Charles Barthe pursued has not been established, but M.M.Quaife's leaflet on Alexander Grant's career in Detroit states that Charles owned the first farm east of town - later known as the Brush farm. Perhaps this was managed by one of his three sons. In any event, judging from the alliances his daughters made, he must have been a fairly substantial member of the Detroit community. Date of his death is not known

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CHAPTER TWOThe Grant - Gilkison - Geddes - ConnectionTHE GRANTS

According to Johnston's 'Scottish Clans' the Grants were not Norman French as is sometimes stated; they came in remote times from the same fiery stock as the MacGregors. Sir Laurence Grant, Sheriff of Inverness during the reign of Alexander III (1249-58), acquired by marriage with the heiress of Glencharney the greater part of Strathspey; and for at least three centuries thereafter no Grant lost an opportunity to add to his possessions. In 1509 John Grant of Freuchie, a strenuous supporter of James IV, divided his holdings among his three sons. The eldest, James, succeeded his father as Laird of Freuchie and was the ancestor of the Earls of Seafield. John received the Barony of Corrimony; and a natural son John Mohr was given the 70,000 acre estate of Glenmoriston on the banks of Loch Ness.

Of John Grant the third Laird of Glenmoriston it is related that, being in Edinburgh on one occasion, he was prevailed upon to fight an English champion whom no one had the courage to oppose. It was a customary courtesy then, as now, for the two contestants to shake hands before the contest. Grant improved this ceremony by crushing his opponent's hand to a jelly, thereby ending the fight before it had actually begun.

The sixth Laird, also John Grant, fought at Killiecrankie in 1689, where the army of William of Orange was swept away by one wild charge of the Highland clansmen. Family tradition affirms that John Grant and two companions who fought by his side were the three most formidable swordsmen of all who took part in the battle. So terrible was the carnage they wrought that for three summers afterwards the pathway they hewed with their swords could be distinguished by the richness of the verdure.

Glenmoriston came out for the Stewarts in 1715 and 1745. Some historians say that 850 clansmen followed Patrick Grant the eighth Laird in the "forty-five"....others speak of 250. Sir Walter Scott records in his notes to Waverley that in 1745, Patrick Grant having made a hasty march at the head of his clan to join Prince Charlie at Holyrood, rushed into the presence unceremoniously without having attended to the niceties of his toilet. The Prince received him in a kindly manner, but did not omit to hint that a previous interview with his barber would have been more seemly. "It is not beardless boys" replied the angry chieftain, "who are to do your Royal Highness's turn". And Bonnie Prince Charlie had to use his well known charm to extract himself from that situation.

Johnston mentions that eighty-four Glenmoriston men who had laid down their arms at Culloden in 1746 were seized in violation of the terms of surrender, transported to the West Indies and sold as slaves in Barbadoes. Descendants of this group wear a slightly different tartan.

Alexander Grant, third son of Patrick the eighth Laird, was born in 1734 at the manor house on the shores of Loch Ness near Invermoriston. He entered the navy as a midshipman in 1754 but resigned in 1757 to become an ensign in Montgomery's Highlanders, then being organized for service in America. The regiment marched with General Forbes against Fort Duquesne in 1758, and in the ensuing engagement young Grant was wounded. After his recovery General Amherst, discovering that he had naval training, took him out of the army to command a 16 gun sloop on Lake Champlain. In 1760 as commander of a 20 gun brig, he was given charge of the entire naval force on the lake with the rank of lieutenant, R.N.

When he married Therese Barthe (Chap 1) in 1774 Alexander was forty years of age, and a Captain R.N. in command of all British ships on Lakes Erie, St Clair, Huron and Michigan. He held the acting rank of Commodore. Before his marriage he had lived chiefly at Naval H.Q. Fort Malden; afterwards he acquired property at Grosse Pointe above Detroit, on the shores of Lake St Clair. Here he built Castle Grant. According to Milo Quaife's leaflet (see foreword), "Commodore Grant for some reason never moved from Grosse Pointe to the south side of the Detroit River as stipulated by the Jay Treaty of July 1796." How he managed to escape the penalty prescribed in the treaty, Quaife is unable to say. A curious coincidence in this connection is the fact that President Madison signed the land patent giving Grant title to his estate just one day before the declaration of war with Britain on June 18 1812.

Quaife also remarks that "throughout his long career as Commodore of the fleet which ruled the inland seas, Grant was repeatedly commended in formal military reports, while such exhibitions of hostile criticism as were found seem to have been induced by conditions beyond his power to control."

For services in armed vessels on the Lakes during the Revolutionary War, Grant in 1790 was awarded extra pay of 5 shillings a day dating from 30 June 1786. In 1792 he was appointed a member of Canada's first executive council, and from this time until his death in 1813 "he was a member of the little group of men in whose hands was centered executive authority over almost half a continent." As a U.E.Loyalist Mrs Therese Grant received title to 1200 acres of water-front land at Little York, in 1796. In 1799 the Commodore was appointed Lieutenant of Essex county. On the death of Lieut-Governor Peter Hunter in 1805, he was made interim administrator of Upper Canada province, later in the year becoming President of the Council.

The Champlain publication 'Town of York 1793-1815' mentions that Grant's term as President was from September 1805 to August 1806. The chagrin of Hon Peter Russell, a former administrator who failed to get the post, is suggested by letters and diary entries belittling Grant, composed by Russell's sister Elizabeth, and published in the book. Mrs William Dummer Powell, wife of a prominent jurist, also had one or two ill-mannered observations to make on the subject.

The aging veteran continued his duties as Senior Naval Officer at Detroit until the beginning of 1812, when General Brock who was diligently preparing for the coming struggle with the Americans, procured his retirement with full pay to December 31. "General Brock is anxious to get rid of the old Commodore on Lake Erie," wrote Captain Grey to General Prevost. This was natural. At 78 Grant was manifestly too old for effective war-time service. He had served his King for fifty-seven years, in forty-nine of which he had commanded the navy of the Upper Lakes. Though reluctant to accept it, he had certainly earned his retirement. On May 8 1813 he died at Castle Grant, fortunate in not having lived to see the destruction of his cherished fleet under the gunfire of Commodore Perry's squadron four months later. His wife Therese had predeceased him in 1810.

"One item in the accounts of the executor of his estate" says Quaife, "discloses that the Commodore's last earthly journey was taken on the element over which in life he had ruled so long. It recited that 15 shillings were paid to three men for going to Grosse Pointe from Sandwich to collect the corpse."



The children of Alexander Grant and Therese Barthe

Eighth  
Generation  
Isabella  
Grant  
Gilkison  
1783 - 1828

1. Therese - married a Dr Wright. Both died on board ship of fever while returning from Jamaica. A daughter, Maria Julia, married Col Robert Nichol, after whom the township of Nichol was named.
2. Maria Julia - born 1780; married William Robinson; lived in Glasgow.
3. Archange - born 1781; married Thomas Dickson, brother of William Dickson the founder of Galt. She died in Glasgow.
4. Isabella - born 1783; married William Gilkison in 1803.
5. Phyllis - married Alex Duff of Chippewa; died at Niagara Falls December 3 1858.
6. Nancy (Ann) - married Alex Miller of Chatham.
7. Elizabeth - born 1787; married James Woods of Sandwich and Chatham.
8. Nellie - married George Jacobs; lived at Windsor; died at Chatham in January 1861.
9. Alexander - born 1791; served with Canadian Fencibles, War of 1812; retired as lieutenant-colonel; A bachelor, he lived in Brockville where he was known as 'Big Grant'.
10. Jane Cameron - married William Richardson in 1824; went as a bride to Brantford. Her husband, a brother of Major John Richardson, the author of 'Wacousta' was one of the very first residents of Brantford.

Two other daughters, Nellie and Isabella, died young and their names were used again.

\* \* \* \* \*

Grant Footnotes:

In his history of Elora, compiled in 1906, John R. Connon on page 175 makes the following interesting observation:

"From the record Miss Augusta Grant Gilkison of Brantford has, the grandmother of John A. Macdonald, and Patrick, 8th Laird of Glenmoriston, were brother and sister. We leave that to be traced by those who draw a government salary for doing such work".

Mrs Simcoe's Diary, edited by John Ross Robertson, recounts that on July 13 1791 she went to dinner at the Hamiltons', where Commodore Alexander Grant was also a guest. In a biographical sketch of Grant which is included in the diary although probably not the work of Mrs Simcoe, it is noted that the Commodore and the famous Shawnee chief, Tecumseh, were very friendly, and that he and his warriors were frequent guests at Castle Grant.

During our 1963 visit to Glenmoriston, James Ewen Grant, 14th Laird (who once farmed near Edmonton) showed us through his new house, built in 1960 on the site of the original manor which had been burned by the English in 1715. This very comfortable and convenient dwelling resembles a large and modern city or suburban residence. In such a setting the ancestral portraits and ancient weapons seemed to us somewhat incongruous.

J.H.R.T.

## THE GILKISONS

Irvine, a coastal town in Ayrshire, Scotland, some ten miles north of Ayr, was for many years the home of the Gilkison connection. All followed the sea. At Irvine in September 1963 I was told by the Borough Clerk that Archibald Gilkison, shipmaster, had been admitted a burghess of the Royal Burgh of Irvine in 1752. I also learned from him that in 1819 the shipbuilding firm of Gilkison, Thomson & Co constructed the 70 foot 8 inch brigantine JEAN of IRVINE for a syndicate which included among its members James Gilkison of Irvine and Alexander Allan of Saltcoats, both shipmasters. It is interesting to note that Captain Allan, with this vessel, founded the world famous Allan Line of steamships.

David Gilkison, presumably a son of Archibald, above, was born in 1747, married Mary Walker in 1775, and died in 1810; his wife in 1822. Their eldest son William was born March 9 1777. He had four brothers and six sisters, several of whom died in early childhood. Following family custom all the boys went to sea as soon as their formal education had been completed. In 1792 the brig on which William was serving as a fifteen year old merchant service cadet, was pounced upon by a hostile French man-of-war, towed to a French port, and the crew consigned to jail. After spending a year as a prisoner (and sensibly learning the language), Gilkison escaped, was recaptured, escaped again, crossed the channel in an open boat and made his way back to Scotland. In 1796 he sailed for New York bearing letters to John Jacob Astor, a German immigrant who for a dozen years had been consolidating the fur monopoly which was to make him the first of the fabulous American millionaires. The twenty year old Scot must have impressed Astor, for he was taken on at once as sailing master of a schooner then being fitted out at Fort Erie to haul stores to Detroit and return with furs from Astor's American Fur Company and other sources. William held this command for seven years. An entry in his diary refers to Buffalo as having only five persons in its population in 1797.

At Detroit, as elsewhere on the frontier, eligible maidens were much in demand, and since Commodore Alexander Grant R.N., the senior naval officer in the area, had nine good-looking daughters, it was inevitable that his home at Grosse Pointe on the American side of the river would be a magnet for the unmarried males of the district, and the scene of much youthful life and hilarity. Into this social circle came young William Gilkison, a handsome fellow with good connections and a substantial position, and on January 13 1803, at Amherstburg, he married Isabella, fourth daughter of the Commodore.

Soon after his marriage to Isabella, William left Astor to spend the next few years assisting in the management of the large Grant estate, gaining as he passed through the country, valuable knowledge of the Upper Canada settlements. A great deal of this information he later transmitted to his cousin John Galt prior to the latter's departure for Canada in 1825, as manager of the Canada Company.

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Note: Dr H.B. Timothy of the University of Western Ontario, London, a native of Irvine, writes in "Elora on the Irvine" in March 1966:  
 "In the same street where I was born, and quite close to the first school I attended was a shop that at one time was owned and managed by the Misses Gilkison. So far as I recall, they were the only people of the name residing in the town, but they are the Irvine link with our William Gilkison, who was a cousin of John Galt, and who, like so many of the local inhabitants of his day, followed the sea."

Early in 1810 William put his experience with Astor to good use when he incorporated a freight forwarding agency on the St Lawrence between Prescott and Kingston. To begin with, he lived at Elizabethtown (Brockville), but finding it necessary to reside at the downstream end of his operation, he built the first house in Prescott and installed his family there in 1811. The rapid manner in which he took business away from his competitors caused a certain amount of breast-beating in Kingston and brought about the removal from the river of two packets which had formerly controlled the trade.

When war with the U.S.A. broke out in June 1812, General Sir Isaac Brock, military administrator for Upper Canada under Sir George Prevost, tried to obtain a naval command for Gilkison. Unsuccessful in his efforts, the general then appointed William to his own staff as a D.A.Q.M.G., with the rank of captain. After Brock's death at Queenston, Gilkison served in the Montreal area until the summer of 1813, when, under orders from a Col Pearson, he operated as a plain-clothes intelligence officer in the Ogdensburg-Sackett's Harbour region. Here he managed to dig up significant information concerning enemy troop movements, and the plans of local American commanders. It seems, however, that he had been spotted, because in November 1813 while in American territory under a flag of truce he was detained by the enemy. No further details of his military career are available, but since he is known to have resigned his commission at the end of 1813, it is fair to assume that the Yankees released him on condition that he ceased to take any further part in the war.

At the conclusion of hostilities, after selling his own business and probably winding up his wife's interest in the Grant estate, Gilkison prepared to move back to Scotland, primarily for the purpose of giving his sons an Old Country education. Whether he intended ever to return to North America on a permanent basis is not recorded.

The sons of William Gilkison and Isabella Grant

David - born 1804; married Margaret Geddes of Winterbourne in 1835; died in 1851 at Toronto. Further details appear later.

Alexander - born 1805; married a Miss Outram in Glasgow and remained in Scotland; died 1849.

William Galt - born 1808; died a bachelor at Cawnpore, India, 1831.

Robert - born at Brockville in 1810. Learned shipbuilding with Gilkison

Ninth  
Generation  
the sons of  
William  
and Isabella  
Gilkison

Brothers in Glasgow. Returned to Canada in 1833 to open a shipyard at Niagara. His first ship, the 145 foot steamer TRAVELLER was launched in 1835. In 1836-7 he completed the 130 foot TRANSIT and the 98 foot EXPERIMENT. The small steamer GORE slid off the ways in 1838, and Robert's biggest effort, the 158 foot NIAGARA was completed in 1839. After building a ship for the navy in 1840 Robert found his health failing, and was forced to sell out and return to Scotland, where he died in 1855. He was a bachelor.

Archibald - born in 1811, probably in Prescott; lived in Toronto for some years before marrying Hannah McCormick at Niagara where he was appointed a commissioner for affidavits. Later a lawyer, he finally became a county court judge at Picton. Died 1876.

Jasper T. - born March 1814. After returning from Glasgow he worked for some time for Ferrie & Co in Hamilton, where he married Elizabeth McCormick, a granddaughter of Secretary William Jarvis of Upper Canada (Archibald Thomson's former associate in land deals). Later Jasper promoted the Great Western Railway Co, and was its first secretary. He was also the projector of the first telegraph line into Canada via Queenston, and one of the sponsors of the Clifton Railway Suspension bridge across the Niagara River. All the capital stock for this undertaking was subscribed for in his

office. Government Commissioner and Superintendent of the Six Nations Indians near Brantford from 1862 until 1891, he was also a militia officer with forty years' service, commencing in 1832, during which he reached the rank of Lt Colonel. His death occurred in Brantford in 1906.

Daniel - born in 1815; is said to have been the only Gilkison child educated in North America. He became a lawyer in the U.S.A., later returning to Canada to manage the Brantford farm.

The vessel which took the Gilkisons to Scotland in the summer of 1815 passed during the voyage a ship which signalled them news of Wellington's victory at Waterloo. In Glasgow, where the boys were placed in the hands of tutors, William joined his brothers in the construction of sailing ships which journeyed to the far corners of the world. During the 1820's the firm had a yard on the Isle of Orleans near Quebec City, and here they launched two large 'four-masters; the 300 foot COLUMBUS and the somewhat larger BARON of RENFREW. When, on her maiden voyage, the COLUMBUS arrived in the Thames, a distinguished company of one hundred guests, including Prince William (later William IV) was entertained aboard. William Gilkison came down from Glasgow to preside at the dinner.

William's diary for Friday May 13 1831 reports:- "The ELLORA, a barque which my brother John commands, was this day launched at Dumbarton and towed by steamer to Port Glasgow. I was one of a large party to behold this nautical scene, always pleasant to an old sailor, and particularly so since all my brothers are interested in this fine ship of 334 tons. She is intended for the Bombay trade". The ship's name, suggested by the celebrated cave-temples of Ellora, near Bombay, was used by William later when he founded the settlement of Elora on the banks of the Grand River in Ontario, near caves similar to those his brother John had visited in India.

On the 2nd of August in London he went by water to the opening of London Bridge and "saw the splendid tents erected on it, where the king and Queen and 1600 other guzzlers were keeping up a farce, celebrating."

On Friday, August 5 he "went to the opera with Mary Dickson, a niece, to hear Paganini - a surprising player on the violin - tickets 10/6 each".

It is doubtful whether William ever recovered fully from the death of his wife Isabella at Glasgow on Feb 28 1828. On August 16 1831 he wrote:- "I am tired, sick, tired again. I must off to America at an early date to solace my mind, if that be possible, in the grandeur of that great continent. I cannot find content here. My peace of mind was buried with the ashes of my late and loved Isabella, three and a half years ago".

On September 3rd, 10th and 11th Gilkison, John Galt and James Crooks dined together in London. Galt was complaining of giddiness, and Gilkison admitted that he, too, had felt similar symptoms. On the 8th William had seen the coronation procession and "heard the multitudes cheering". He says:- "the Reform Bill passed last night. This is of more importance than fifty coronations if it will lead to fair play: time will show."

His diary for Sunday Feb 26 1832 contains the following entries:- "On Friday the 24th I left London for Liverpool, whence I propose to return to New York. Arrived Liverpool on Saturday evening. Fare from London was 3 pounds, with 10 shillings extra for guards and drivers....Visited my dear son Robert and while there received news that my third son William Galt had died of jungle fever near Calcutta on Aug 25 1831. He lived only until he had completed his 23rd year. His toils and troubles are now over, and mine are still going on. What a life."

Gilkison left Liverpool on the CALEDONIA March 1 1832, accompanied for 40 miles out to sea by his son Robert who returned by steamer. His diary of April 7 records his arrival in New York and continues - "am living at Mrs Laidlaws boarding house, 54 Broadway, at \$7. a week". After visiting friends in and around New York city he left on May 16 and "came to Albany in 11 hours by steamer, a distance of 144 miles."

From Albany he took the Mohawk & Hudson Ry to Schenectady, complaining that the 17 mile stretch "was a miserable production compared to the Liverpool - Manchester Railroad." Arriving at Queenston May 28, he went to Niagara that evening to meet Archy and Jasper, two of his sons who had come to Canada at an earlier date. For just under a month he remained in the Niagara region, putting up at a tavern in the town between visits to friends and relatives in Chippewa, Niagara Falls, Fort Erie and Buffalo. His diary of June 20 refers to an outbreak of 'colera' in Montreal, and he is not sure where to go to escape it. "The minds of the people are wonderfully agitated," he says, "and we have reports of all sorts. My son Daniel came from Brockville, Friday and I propose to go with him and Jasper to Hamilton at the head of the lake."

William described the inn at Hamilton as "detestable", and after only a couple of days there he drove to Brantford to see William Richardson, a brother-in-law whose wife was away. He stayed with Richardson, and though still worrying about 'colera', managed to inspect the Woods farm of 180 acres on the other side of the Grand River, deciding to buy it on July 7. The deal for this property was actually closed for 500 pounds August 28.

In Guelph Wednesday July 17, Gilkison examined the sawmill built by his son David, and wrote - "It has made no profit since he left it 3 yrs ago, but is valuable in its way - perhaps worth 500 pounds though no one could be found to offer more than 320 for it. It has 10 acres of land in the town & on the river bank. The situation of Guelph is good & it may continue to be a town for ages to come."

On Friday July 20 he "took a delightful ride round part of Burlington Bay." Of the canal from the Bay to Dundas, he says rather wide of the mark - "there will be water for steamers and sailing vessels to come to the village. It will render Dundas the port for much of the connection with the western country." On the road to West Flamboro from Guelph he saw an oak measuring 25 feet in circumference, with the lowest limb 60 ft from the ground. "It was a beautiful tree & may be 500 or 600 years old," he observed. He noted in a recent copy of the Upper Canada Gazette 25 applications to Parliament for leave to make railroads and Lord knows what. "People must be mad" is his comment.

Thursday 11 Sept - "Yesterday came to Brantford having seen James Crooks en route. Went over my purchase of the Woods farm; it is in such disorder that over 200 pounds must be spent on it immediately. Have asked Mr McCormick at Niagara to advertise my lands in Cramachie, Sidney, Murray, Aldboro & Delaware for sale. The bank at York has refused to lend on the security of my debentures, but offers to buy them. This is the way Canadian banks act. They will discount a man's bill of whom they know little, while they refuse to lend another man who has thousands of government securities in his possession. I consider this a most unjust proceeding. My paper is as good as bank paper but if I were to issue more of it than I am worth in money, sooner or later I would fail in my engagements; I would be bankrupt. I do not believe that all those who recently subscribed for 75,000 pounds of York Bank stock could among them muster a quarter of that amount if called upon."

On September 30 he wrote - " I have been here since the 11th engaged in projecting improvements on my farm of OAKBANK. The situation is as pretty as one can imagine. It overlooks fruit lands, the village of Brantford with its 350 souls, and the Church of the Mohawk Indians. The old house is being repaired & I propose to live in it this winter... I have bought 94000 brick from Silverthorn... This farm will doubtless become the shopping part of Brantford, one day". Actually it became West Brantford.

Meanwhile, having heard that the S.W. half of Nichol township might be bought from the estate of the late Rev Robert Addison for seven and sixpence an acre, he had opened negotiations for the acquisition of this interesting 13,816 acre parcel, and on Sept 4 he noted:- "I have this day bought the Addison half of the township of Nichol, payable when the deed is delivered to me."

His diary for October 4 reads:- "Tomorrow, Oct 5, having at last got Lewis Burwell, the surveyor to accompany me, I propose to start for Nichol to see my purchase there and have the north end of it surveyed and laid out in 100 acre lots - more or less. At the Falls, which is on my half of the township, I propose to survey a place for a town and sell to all newcomers." He paid Burwell 95 pounds, eleven and fourpence for survey. Then, having named the new village Elora, he arranged for the erection of a log house and store on the townsite, hired a Mr Simon Fraser as clerk and manager at \$400. a year, and contracted with a Mr Lennington for the construction of a sawmill at the Falls, capable of cutting 6000 feet of lumber in 24 hours. Cost was to be \$700.

On October 30 he "brought over from York an order on the branch bank at Niagara for 2817 pounds, being the amount in their hands from the sale of some of my debentures. I intend to pay for the lands in Nichol with this and other moneys to come from New York." On November first he received a draft from Prince Ward & Co of New York for proceeds of sale of stock in the amount of \$12,593., and arranged for the Bank of Upper Canada to give him the money less 1% exchange. The documents covering the Nichol purchase were ready late in the month, at which time Gilkison handed over to the agent for the estate the sum of 5346 pounds Sterling.

On Wednesday Dec 26 he wrote sadly:- "Yesterday my sons Archy & Jasper, with Richardson and his wife, and Ann Miller, came and dined with me on a day when I used to be happy with my late and beloved wife presiding at my board in Glasgow."

February 7 1833:- "Since the 31st I have been to Elora where I met many settlers...My house at Elora will be ready and the shop open about the 15th instant."

On the 14th February William drove to Niagara by way of Dundas, dining and sleeping there with his friend James Crooks. After calling on friends and relatives at Fort Erie, Niagara, Queenston, the Falls and Hamilton, he returned to Brantford, remarking in his diary on the odd fact that there was no snow.

Plans for the speedy development of Elora and Nichol township came to a halt when Gilkison died on the way back from a buying trip to Hamilton. He had stopped at the Tuscarora parsonage about twelve miles east of Brantford to see the Rev Abraham Nelles, and had just given his coachman orders to bring the vehicle to the front of the house when he suffered a stroke. His death occurred on April 23 1833, and his remains are buried beside the historic old Mohawk church at Brantford.

David Gilkison

After completing his education in Glasgow, David Gilkison returned to Canada, and when his relative John Galt came out as head of the Canada Company in 1826, the two became associates. Shortly following William's death in 1833, David, who had left the Canada Company in 1829 to enter the employ of James Crooks of Flamboro, went to Elora to manage the Gilkison properties. On June 10 1835 he married Margaret Geddes of Winterbourne, and a new house was built for them on the corner of High and Walnut Street, Elora. During his administration the Bon Accord group of settlers from Scotland bought land from the estate, and George Elmslie, one of the first of these settlers writes:- "I would gratefully record the courtesy, kindness and attention shown us by the late David Gilkison, Esq. Warm hearted, intelligent, and having seen considerable of the world, and with considerable experience of Canada, his house and society were an agreeable refuge and caused many an evening pass pleasantly which otherwise would have dragged heavily. When any of us needed assistance he was ever as ready to give as we to ask it. His father's purchase here and his own exertion undoubtedly gave the first impulse to the settlement of this flourishing part of Canada West." A total of 2000 acres of Gilkison land went to these people at \$4.00 an acre, fifty cents of which could be expended by the settler on road-work and bridge-building within the block. I consider the net profit of \$1.50 an acre very moderate indeed.

In the early 1840's David left Elora to live in Brantford, subsequently moving to Toronto where he died in 1851. His widow remarried, and the three children came back to Elora where they lived with their grandfather, Andrew Geddes, in the house their father had built.

The children of David Gilkison and Margaret Geddes

William S. - born 1836; became a surveyor and attorney who practised in the U.S.A., and died a bachelor at Little Rock Ark.

Margaret G. - born in 1837; married Rev Charles E. Thomson, rector of the Church of St John the Evangelist, Elora, in 1857. She died at the home of her daughter Mrs Edgar Pickford, Brighton, Ontario on Sept 10 1928.

Frances - After the death of her first husband John J. Martin of Elora and Fort Wayne, Indiana, she married A. Hamilton Abbott, proprietor of the 'Little Blue School' for boys in Farmington Maine. They had four children, all of whom lived in the New England states.

Tenth  
Generation  
Margaret  
Gilkison  
Thomson  
1837-1928

Note: Thomas McCormick married in 1810 at Queenston, Augusta Jarvis, second daughter of Wm Jarvis, first Provincial Secretary of Upper Canada. In their family, Marie married George Hamilton, founder of the city of that name; Hannah married Alexander Hamilton and lived in Queenston; Elizabeth married Wm B. Robinson, brother of Sir John Beverly Robinson; Mary Elizabeth married Lt-Col Jasper T. Gilkison of Hamilton and Brantford; and the youngest daughter was Mrs Wm Griffin of Hamilton. From 1810 to 1821 McCormick lived in Queenston, but when appointed manager of the Niagara branch of the Bank of Upper Canada, he moved to that town, where the old home stands yet at the corner of Front and King, still in good condition and occupied. The last family gathering in that house was in 1854 when 13 grandchildren were present. The only survivor, Miss Augusta Grant Gilkison, in writing of this, says:- "we drove from Hamilton; got stuck in a snowdrift at Grimsby, but arrived all right." McCormick died in 1865, having lost all his money when the Bank of Upper Canada failed.

John R. Cannon - 1926

Note: Dr Hamilton B. Timothy, writing in WESTERN ONTARIO HISTORICAL NOTES Vol XXII No 1 published by the University of Western Ontario in March 1966, on the subject of ELORA on the IRVINE, states:

"The Gilkisons made their own visible contribution to the opening up of Canada, but there was a contribution, possibly more important in the long run, which remains mostly invisible. David Gilkison, the Captain's eldest son, was one of the little company that assembled in the forest for the felling of the giant maple tree to mark the site of Guelph. His father, during a visit to Scotland in 1807, spent some time in Irwine with, amongst other relatives, John Galt, who questioned him closely on the American colonies. The result of these exchanges is embodied in Galt's Statistical Account of Canada (published in the Philosophical Magazine, vol xxix for 1807. "This", according to Jennie W. Aberdein, on page 39 of her work on JOHN GALT (London 1936) "is the first evidence of that particular interest in Canada which was to mean so much to Galt...and, one might add, to Canada as well."

Note: Dr Timothy in the same article states that Captain Gilkison was at the battle of Chrysler's Farm in the autumn of 1813, under Colonel Morrison's command, and that he carried Major Duncan Fraser, a casualty, from the field. Since my father mentioned the same circumstance in his brochure of 1931, it may well be so. I am glad to be able to include the incident in this narrative.

J.H.R.T.



THE GEDDESES

Andrew Geddes was born in Banffshire, Scotland on June 2 1782. My father's papers do not disclose the names of his parents, nor in what part of the shire they lived. However, there are many Geddeses in the town of Banff today, and the family may well have been urban dwellers.

Young Andrew went off to Aberdeen when he was fifteen, to take a job as office boy with a shipping firm. Toward the end of the century his employers sent him to Denmark in a junior clerical capacity, and he was at his Copenhagen desk on April 2 1801 when Sir Peter Hyde Parker's fleet, with Nelson as second-in-command, forced its way into the harbour and destroyed twenty-eight ships. Andrew's office building on the water front was destroyed by the bombardment, during the course of which many hundreds of 'Congreve' rockets were fired by the British. So, having no place to work, and somewhat shaken by the missiles which had crashed through the buildings around him, he managed to arrange a passage on the British battleship 'Pompey' and returned to Scotland.

For the next eleven years Geddes was employed by the large mercantile house of Farquharson & Co., in Aberdeen, resigning in 1812 to become manager of the Aberdeen Lime Company. In August 1834 he retired from the Lime company, and he and James Davidson, also an Aberdeen business man, sailed for Canada with their families.

After docking at the Port of Quebec in late September, the Geddeses and Davidsons travelled to Waterloo county, Upper Canada, where both men established their families in the village of Winterbourne, a few miles west of the town of Guelph. In the spring of 1839, Geddes, on the lookout for business opportunities in Elora, assisted William Reynolds and David Gilkison in organizing the congregation of the newly-formed St John's Church. Reportedly unable to make any commercial connections in Elora - although he must have laid the foundation for his subsequent association with the Gilkison estate, inasmuch as his daughter Margaret had married David Gilkison in 1835 - Andrew went to Hamilton where he lived until 1844. Then, through the influence of Lord Metcalfe, and that pompous Family Compact stalwart, Sir Allan McNab, he obtained the appointment of Crown Land Agent for the united counties of Waterloo, Wellington and Grey. When these three counties became separate administrative entities in 1847, Andrew retained the Wellington agency. Meanwhile, having acquired the management of the Gilkison estate in Nichol township, he had opened an office in Elora. Here he was able to run both occupations with a minimum of discomfort.

The following Geddes children came to Canada with their parents:

- James - born in 1809, became a lawyer and practised in Elora, Mount Forest and Meaford. He died in 1883.
- Andrew Jr - died, unmarried, in Hamilton while quite young.
- Margaret - born about 1812. She married David Gilkison of Elora in 1835. After he died in 1851, Margaret became a Mrs Derry.
- May - married a Staunton, settled in Simcoe and died in 1883.
- Anne - did not marry. After the death of her father she lived in Meaford with her brother James; later she moved to the home of her nephew Rev Charles E. Thomson at Toronto Junction, where she died in 1891.

Andrew Geddes died in Elora on March 7 1865. He was eighty-two. His wife predeceased him on November 12 1850. Both are buried in the Elora cemetery.

A friend who knew them well wrote of the Gilkison and Geddes families:

"They had more than a little to do with the growth in early days of the settlements of Elora, Brantford, Hamilton, Mount Forest and Meaford. Not only did they bring from Scotland considerable wealth, but they were also possessed of education and some talent which left its mark in the districts in which they lived. Churches and church music would have been poorer without them, and their houses were always open to the itinerant clergy of the Anglican church of the period."

The two principal streets in Elora are named GEDDES and METCALFE, the first after Andrew Geddes and the second after Lord Metcalfe, to whom he owed his appointment. In Brantford, GILKISON Street commemorates the Captain, who lived at number 71 during his residence in the town.

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CHAPTER THREEThe Ruttan and the Thomson FamiliesTHE RUTTANS

An account by Colonel Henry Ruttan of Cobourg (1792 - 1871) in the Champlain Society volume dealing with the United Empire Loyalists, states that the Ruttans (Roton-Raton) fled from the Huguenot city of Rochelle, France in 1685 to escape from the inquisitors of Louis XIV, took refuge in England, and subsequently moved to Holland. In 1734, he says, one of the young men of the family emigrated to the new world, settled in New Rochelle and married Marie Patillon. His name was Abraham.

Against this version Dr H.C. Burleigh, a noted genealogist on the subject of United Empire Loyalist affairs, who acts for the Bay of Quinte U.E.L. association, gives the following information which he has verified during several visits to New York State and New Jersey.

Abraham Rutan is shown on the records of New Pfaltz, N.Y. Dutch Reformed Church as a sponsor at a baptism on October 14 1683; therefore he must have been a grown man at the time. Since neither Abraham nor his wife Maria Petilon are on the list of Huguenots inscribed on the tablet erected in New Rochelle in 1938 to commemorate the founding of the city, and since Abraham is included in the roll of male inhabitants of Ulster county N.Y. on Sept 1 1689 and died at New Barbados N.J. in May 1713, I have to think that Henry's story is incorrect, at least as to dates. Abraham's will, dated Sept 10 1710, was probated by the widow on May 22 1713.

Daniel Paul Rutan, son of Abraham and Maria, was baptized in the Dutch church at New Pfaltz in 1686, and was married Oct 10 1708 at Tarrytown N.Y. to Engeltje (Angelica) Davidts, who, with her brother Carel, is reported in the annals of the Reformed Church as having been born in Laval, Canada. They were thought to have been Huguenots, and this may account for Henry Ruttan's assumption that the Ruttans, too, were of that persuasion. Daniel Paul married for the second time Elizabeth Vourchie (or Foseur, Forshee).

William Ruttan, son of Daniel P., was born in Philips Manor N.Y. and baptized at Tarrytown Nov 8 1710. He married Maria Demorest at Schraalenburg N.J. Dec 11 1731, and for some reason or other was registered William Codden instead of Ruttan. Maria was baptized at Hackensack N.J. Feb 15 1712, the daughter of Peter Demorest and Maretie Meet. Their children were:

- Elizabeth - baptized Dec 2 1733; married Matthew Van Orden.
- Peter - baptized April 19 1742; married at Paramus Dec 8 1766 to Jannetje Akkerman. (Henry Ruttan's account gives Peter's birth date as 1759 and makes no mention of his wife). Peter died at Adolphustown in 1829. More later about him.
- William - baptized June 24 1759; married June 10 1782 in New York to Margaret Steel (1763-1844); died at Adolphustown Oct 1843. See subsequent narrative.

Children of Elizabeth Ruttan and Matthew Van Orden

- Margaret - baptized Feb 3 1752; married Sept 1770 at New York
- William Howe, great, great, great grandfather of Dr H.C. Burleigh of Bath Ontario.

Children of Peter Ruttan and Jannetje Ackerman

- Maria - baptized March 1 1772 at Ramapo N.J.
- Jannetje - baptized July 1775 at Ramapo N.J.
- Peter Jr - born 1767? married Dec 5 1790 Jemima Sloat.
- Joseph Brant - birth-place and date not available.

Children of William Ruttan and Margaret Steel

- Peter W.- said to have been the first white child born in Adolphustown, (1787) was granted 200 acres under Order-in-Council d. 22 Feb 1808, married Fanny Roblin, served in the War of 1812 and afterwards in the militia where he reached the rank of colonel. He had 9 children.
- Daniel - born 1790; granted 200 acres under Order dated Feb 25 1812; married Bathsheba Haight and lived in Kingston.
- Henry - born in 1792; enlisted in the infantry at the outset of the War of 1812, became a sergeant and was afterwards commissioned as a lieutenant, serving with distinction until seriously wounded at Lundy's Lane in 1814. His 200 acres was granted under Order dated Mch 15 1815. In the militia after the war he reached the rank of major in 1816, and from 1827 to 1857 he acted as A.Q.M.G. Military District No 1 with the rank of colonel. An M.P. for Northumberland from 1820 to 1824 and again from 1836 to 1840, he was appointed Speaker of the House in 1838. He also served as High Sheriff of Cobourg from 1827 to 1858. In 1847 Henry was vice-president of the Provincial Agricultural Association under the presidency of his cousin E.W.Thomson (p.24). One of the earliest grantees of land along the broken front of Haldimand township, he was also one of the incorporators of Grafton Harbour in 1836. We have no date for his marriage to Mary Jones, but know that he had four sons - David, William, Benson and Peter. He died in 1871.
- Elizabeth - born about 1798; married (1) Hugh C. Thomson of Kingston in 1816; (2) Adam Townley. She received 200 acres under Order dated Aug 20 1817. See also under Thomson. She died in 1876.
- Abraham W. - born in 1800; granted 200 acres under Order dated Nov 28 1821; married a Miss Dingman of Prince Edward county and lived in Adolphustown.
- Matthew - born in 1802; received 200 acres under Order dated 25 June 1823; married Elizabeth McConkey and had children, particulars of whom are unknown. A grandson, Joseph, is mentioned by Dr H.C.Burleigh, also a granddaughter Amanda who married a man named Bruner of Essex county. The late Allan J.Ruttan, Calgary (1879-1967), Manley, of Calgary, Marie Ruttan Whyte of White Rock B.C. and Earle of Vancouver seem to be the only descendants of Joseph. No young males of this strain are now living, Earle's only son David, 16 years old, having died in 1959.
- Charles S. - born about 1808; granted 200 acres under Order dated Dec 7 1830; married Mary Rowe and had three children; last heard from in Illinois.
- Jacob - no birth date available; was granted 200 acres under Order dated March 24 1835.

The Henry Ruttan story speaks of a brother of Peter and William named Abraham, who is said to have operated a farm on Manhattan Island after the revolution, although Dr Burleigh fails to mention him. For what it is worth, Allan J. Ruttan told me in 1964 that a group of Ruttans many years ago made an effort to establish a claim to some Manhattan property. They were laughed out of court.

At the outbreak of the American revolution, says Henry, William and Peter Ruttan who were farming near the village of Franklin in Bergen county N.J., took commissions in the loyalist Jersey Volunteers. Early in 1778 Peter was seconded to Capt Joseph Brant's Volunteers for scouting duties, in the course of which he and his British-Indian companions prowled extensively through New York (state) and New England. Judging from American histories and semi-historical works dealing with the period, Brant's forays into rebel territory brought terror to the settlers, and while not so frightful as Butler's massacres, were nevertheless nasty

enough to cause feelings of hostility between Canadians and the former colonists to persist for many years after the conflict ended. I like to think that members of Brant's force visited the northern shores of Lake Ontario on more than one occasion, and that while there Peter may have looked at the Bay of Quinte region where, six years later, he and his brother were to settle. As a result of their association on duty a fast friendship developed between Ruttan and the chief, after whom Peter subsequently named his second son Joseph Brant Ruttan.

When Brant's unit was ordered to the Ohio country in 1779, Peter rejoined his old regiment, and served with its 4th Battalion until 1781 when he transferred to the 3rd Battalion in which his brother William was an officer. The Jerseys were based on Staten Island until they were disbanded in 1783.

As soon as it became evident that British supporters were to be dispossessed by the successful rebels, the two Ruttans joined Major Van Alstine's band of Loyalists, took ship at the Port of New York in September 1783, and sailed for Upper Canada. Their voyage, a rough one -- historians claim it lasted more than 90 days -- ended at Camp Sorel on the St Lawrence below Montreal when the river froze over. Not until the following spring did the Ruttans and their associates continue the journey up stream under the guidance of Captain Grass, a Hessian who was Lord Dorchester's representative, and it was July before the land survey was finished. As officers William and Peter received grants of 1200 acres each in Fredericksburg township, adjacent to the newly laid out village of Adolphustown. A note in my father's papers, since confirmed by Allan Ruttan and Mrs Ethel Brant Monture of Rochester N.Y., great, great granddaughter of the renowned Indian, states that Brant peeled from a birch tree a strip of bark, and on it wrote a certificate of services rendered by Peter during the revolution. When this was presented to the authorities they granted him that tract of land at Adolphustown which terminated in what is now known as Ruttan's Point. Brant is also known to have given Peter a brace of handsome pistols which passed into the hands of Col Henry Ruttan of Cobourg on settlement of his uncle's estate.

In his history Professor Lower points out that in Upper Canada the Loyalists had a clear field; there was no one to push aside -- just the trees. The only French in the whole territory -- those along the Detroit River -- became Loyalists themselves, for they crossed the river to the Canadian side because they preferred British rule. Since most of the new arrivals had come from the edges of settlement they just went on with the job of pioneering. The result was that the new settlements got on their feet fairly quickly.

Like most pioneer wives, Margaret Steel, a girl of Irish descent who had married William Ruttan in New York town in 1782, according to Dr Burleigh's notes, wove her own cloth and spun the yarn and thread she used in manufacturing the family's wearing apparel. Despite a shortage of spare time she managed to provide some primary education for her children who, otherwise, would have had to do without schooling until 1800 when a Mrs Cranahan opened a small private establishment in Adolphustown. Henry Ruttan observes that both Mrs Cranahan and his mother used Dilworth's Speller as a principal book of reference.

For the first year or two of the settlement's existence practically all winter travel was carried out on snowshoes. The presence of wolves in the area at first made life rather hazardous not only for children on the move, but also for the Ruttan cow which had been brought from New Jersey, and which, for a time, was the only one in Adolphustown. Fortunately, as soon as hunters began to penetrate the township, game sought new stamping grounds and the wolves retreated as well. In these early days

the waters of the Bay of Quinte and Lake Ontario contained myriads of fish, including the Atlantic salmon which was then spawning in every stream below Niagara Falls. The youngsters, lacking regular hooks, used an old Indian gadget -part of the backbone of a pike- to which chunks of bait were fastened. Henry claims to have landed a large salmon with this type of tackle.

In the winter following the 'Hungry Year' of 1788 (according to Allan J. Ruttan's notes), Peter Ruttan, who had saved a little money and had two hard-working black slaves, a man and a woman, sent them with a pack-horse to Albany, over 150 miles away, in search of grain. The mission through forest wilds without roads was executed safely, and the negroes returned to Adolphustown with four bushels of Indian corn. On this short allowance together with the milk of their cow, some turnips, roots and berries, and what venison the men were able to shoot, eight persons subsisted until the following harvest.

Writing on the subject of 'Historical Adolphustown' in the July 1909 issue of Busy Man's Magazine (now Maclean's), Maud Benson says that the Ruttan brothers were liberal subscribers to the Methodist Church fund, at least up to 1822 when the first Anglican church was built in Adolphustown. William gave ten pounds, Peter four, says Maud. Also related is a tale concerning William's talent as a violinist, and how he sorrowfully burned his treasured, silver mounted fiddle when convinced by an itinerant Methodist minister named Lossee that music was a snare of the devil. The fatuity of this moronic preacher undoubtedly influenced William in his switch to the Anglican church where he remained until his death. In my files is a printed copy of the sermon preached at his funeral on Oct 10 1843 by Rev Job Deacon, Anglican rector at Adolphustown.

Professor R. Fulford Ruttan of McGill University owned the old Ruttan clock, said to have been the first in use at Adolphustown. I would think it is still in his family. The whole neighborhood at one time guided their household arrangements by listening to Margaret Ruttan's dinner horn which she took pains always to blow at noon, sharp, well knowing that there was no other clock but hers in the district.

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Note: In transcribing Dr Burleigh's notes I was most interested to see that William Ruttan the elder was born in 1710 at Philips Manor near Tarrytown N.Y. It happens that Philips Manor was the home of the ancestors of Dr Jonathan Phillips (Philips) of Frelightsburg P.Q., whose parents fled from their Hudson River mansion in 1783 or thereabouts, and whose daughter Georgianna married my mother's grandfather, Turner Farley at Thorndale, Ontario in 1833 (see the Farley story, Chap 4). Whether Ruttan's father Daniel worked on the Philips plantation or was connected with the Philips family is not known to me; in fact this is the first time the subject has come up. However, the item indicates that relationships in the British colonies in North America two hundred and fifty years ago may have been much more involved than we think. J.H.R.T.

THE THOMSONS

An old history of the Niagara district which I discovered in the Calgary Public Library, contains a statement by Miss Augusta Grant Gilkison (see note on page 12) that the Thomsons came from Moudie Hill near Canobie, Dumfriesshire. This I have been unable to verify. The records of the Registrar General at Edinburgh which I examined in 1963 show that our ancestor Archibald Thomson was born May 7 1749 at Westerkirk, a hamlet eight miles north of Canobie. The family residence is given as Nethernock, a mile west of Westerkirk. Two younger brothers, Andrew and David, who emigrated to Canada in 1796, were also registered as having been born at Westerkirk, a circumstance which, to me, rules out Canobie entirely. The parents of the three brothers were Andrew Thomson, a stone-mason, born in 1712, and Janet Scott who married Andrew in 1746.

Dissatisfied with conditions in Scotland, young Archibald, a master carpenter, decided to try his luck in the American colonies. Until recently I had been certain that Thomson and another borderer, James Park, had emigrated to New York in 1773, had moved up the Hudson river to Tryon (now Montgomery) county, and had squatted on land owned by a John Harper not far south of Johnstown. When I read Hazel Mathews' well documented book "The Mark of Honor" published in 1967, I had to believe that this certainty no longer existed. Hazel states that the Archibald Thomson who squatted on Harper's land in the Cherry Valley N.Y. area, was born in Hawick, Roxboroughshire, also in 1749, served with Captain Joseph Brant's Volunteers, married Catherine Emery, a widow from Harrisburg Pennsylvania, and was granted Loyalist lands near Niagara. As far as our Archibald is concerned, the dates covering his departure from Scotland and his arrival in America, together with the actual port reached, must for the present be regarded as unknown. I think, however, that he was in the New York area before 1776, and that he became associated with the Tory militia forces previous to 1778 when he is known to have been at Forts Niagara and Oswegatchie working at his trade.

During 1779 while serving in the Detroit Militia under Governor Hamilton, Archibald received a commission as lieutenant. In 1781 he was reported in Kingston starting a business on the water front, and the announcement of his marriage to Elizabeth McKay appeared the same year in the Quebec Gazette. Andrew, his first child, was born in Montreal in 1782.

From 1783 to 1785 Archibald seems to have been doing business in Detroit since two daughters were born at that settlement during the period. On Oct 6 1784 his name appeared on the Return of Refugee Loyalists as having signed for settlement in Fredericksburg township with a wife and two children, but I doubt if he took up residence there before 1786. A daughter, Elizabeth, was born in Fredericksburg in 1787; another, Helen, in 1789. Though Thomson built a house in Kingston for Sir John Johnson in 1789, it is not thought that he, himself, lived in the town until 1790. A son, Hugh, was born at Kingston in 1791, the year that Archibald became active in St George's Anglican congregation, where, as a vestryman and a contributor to Parish funds he was awarded the contract to build a new church. This he completed in 1792. Bishop Mountain of Quebec subsequently described the church as a long, low, blue building with square windows and a little cupola for the bell like the thing on a brewery, placed at the wrong end of the building.

Upper Canada Land Book 'A' records that on June 28 1794, Thomson, who owned Front Lot #34, Kingston, "prayed for a water lot parallel there- to for the purpose of building thereon a wharf and store". Although the petition was granted there is no evidence that he carried out his building plans. Apparently the trend of business and governmental activity pointed toward Newark (Niagara), and Archibald, having suddenly decided to leave Kingston, wrote to Lieut Governor Simcoe requesting a lot at Newark where he could erect a new house. Simcoe granted the request immediately. What happened to the Kingston water lot is not clear, but St George's Parish register shows Joseph Forsyth as the owner of the property in 1799.

In the spring of 1795 Thomson who was in Newark working on his new house, heard that Simcoe was arranging to move the seat of government to the north side of Lake Ontario, and realizing that the construction of permanent buildings on the new site would provide long term jobs not only for carpenters, but also for stone masons, wrote his two younger brothers Andrew and David in Scotland that they should bring their families to Canada.

Aug 17 1795: William Jarvis, Edward Jessup and Edward Jessup Jr applied for title to the township of Cambridge, subject to grants in favor of Edward Jessup, 4000 acres; Ed Jessup Jr, 1400 acres; Arch Thomson, 2000 acres; Alex Fraser, 2000 acres. This apparently questionable application failed to gain approval in spite of Jarvis's influential position as Provincial Secretary.

July 14 1796: Land Book 'B' shows that Archibald Thomson, on behalf of his two brothers Andrew and David, and Ebenezer Cavers, and their respective families, petitioned for and was granted a total of 1000 acres in the Scarboro district. The brothers had arrived from Scotland on June 23, and it is thought that, for the time being, they were living with Archibald at his Newark home, a building large enough to have been used afterwards as a hotel. Later in 1796 each of the three Thomson brothers applied for and received a York town lot of approximately one acre. These were adjoining lots on Duchess Street (now Sherbourne Street). Archibald lived there until 1808, although a sale to a Mr Shaw appears on the register in 1807. The younger Thomsons, David and Andrew, left York before 1800 to occupy their lands in Scarboro.

Feb 7 1797: Thomson stated that he had received only 200 acres for himself, and 50 acres each for his wife and five children; that his family now consisted of a wife and seven children, and he prayed for a further grant of land. His total holdings were ordered raised to 1200 acres. On March 28 1797 Mrs Elizabeth Thomson, as a Loyalist's daughter, was awarded 200 acres.

According to a census taken 1799, Archibald Thomson's family then consisting of a wife and nine children, was the largest in the town of York.

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Note: The other Archibald Thom(p)son and his associates as American War veterans without emolument under Captain Brant, prayed for 1200 acres each for themselves, also family lands viz: D.Rose, a wife and 8 children; Thomson, a wife and 6 children; J.Chisholm, a wife and 4 children; James Park, a wife and 4 children. Each managed to obtain 1000 acres, total to include former grants and such family lands "as they make appear to the Surveyor General they are entitled to".

Land Book 'B'  
July 21 1796



While residing in the town of York, Archibald Thomson worked at his trade as a master carpenter. He was also a lieutenant in the Queen's York Rangers (Militia), a Town Warden, and a court justice or magistrate. The family attended St James Anglican Church, only three blocks from their home.

In 1808 Archibald moved his family to their farm property in Scarboro township, not far from the land he had obtained for his brothers Andrew and David in 1796. Although farming appears to have been the main occupation, there is some indication that Thomson operated a sawmill and sold potash in quantity.

On January 22 1819 Archibald died in his 70th year. Elizabeth, his wife, had died April 22 1817 in her 55th year. They are buried at St Andrew's Cemetery, Bendale. His will, filed at the Toronto City Hall, was dated April 29 1817. Probate was issued in September 1824 when his youngest child came of age. The joint executors were his three eldest sons and his daughter Mary's husband, John Scarlett. One son, Hugh C., resident in Kingston, withdrew, stating that the actions of the remaining three would be satisfactory to him.

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The Children of Archibald Thomson and Elizabeth McKay

- Andrew - born in 1782 at Montreal; married Sarah Smith 8 March 1810; was granted 200 acres of land Sept 1803. Served as ensign, War of 1812.
- Mary - born 1783 at Detroit. She was Elizabeth Russell's companion from 1806 to 1808; married John Scarlett at St James' Church 5 July 1810; received 200 acres of land in March 1805.
- Janet - born 1785 at Detroit; married James Elliott at St Paul's Church Toronto Sept 16 1802, and was granted 200 acres of land.
- Elizabeth - born in Fredericksburg township 1787; married Thomas Forfar of Flamboro East in August 1806. She received 200 acres of land Sept 30 1806.
- Helen (Eleanor) - born in Fredericksburg township 1789; married James Fenwick of Markham at St James' Church, York, Dec 29 1808; she was granted 200 acres of land in August 1811.
- Hugh Christopher - born at Kingston in 1791; received 200 acres of land Nov 11 1815; married (1) a Miss Spoifford of Kingston in 1813; (2) Elizabeth Ruttan daughter of William Ruttan of Adolphustown, in 1816. He died in 1834; see story which follows.
- Edward W.- born at Kingston in 1794; married Sarah M. Terry March 23 1815 at St James' Church, York, John Strachan officiating; witnesses were William and H. Jarvis and G. Detlor. Edward was granted 200 acres of land July 4 1815. He was a captain in the York Volunteers in the War of 1812. Story by Edwin Luttrell later.
- Alexander - born at Niagara and baptized there Oct 9 1796, undoubtedly by Rev Robert Addison; received 200 acres of land Oct 22 1817; married Ann Pringle 2 June 1818.
- Archibald J.- born in 1798 at York; received 200 acres of land April 22 1819; married Hannah Walton in 1823.
- George - born in 1801 at York; received 200 acres of land May 29 1822; married Lydia Terry, sister of Sarah Terry, above, in 1823; died 1840. Story later.
- Agnes - born in 1803; married John Crosby.

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Note: Sons of Loyalists became entitled to 200 acres of land on reaching 21 years of age. Daughters got similar treatment at 21 or on marriage.

H.C.Burleigh

Hugh Christopher Thomson, born at Kingston in 1791, returned there about 1810, probably believing that business opportunities were better than in the smaller community of York. At Kingston he opened a small business, handling miscellaneous merchandise in association with a Mr St George of York. He is reported as having installed the first soda fountain in Kingston, and among other things, sold books and acted as an agent for fur traders.

In 1819 Hugh began publishing the Upper Canada Herald. In the meantime, having married Elizabeth Ruttan, whose father William was active in political matters, he had been considering politics, and in 1824 he was elected to the Upper Canada Legislature, representing Frontenac until his death in 1834.

The Toronto Public Library holds a number of his publications, among which are:

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| 1. A Series on Civil and Social Duties   | 1821 |
| 2. Statement by B. Whitney re the Failure of the Bank of Upper Canada at Kingston  | 1823 |
| 3. A Warning to the Canada Land Company  | 1824 |
| 4. Report of the First Conference of the Church Missionary Society                 | 1825 |
| 5. A Kingston Resident's Defence of the Right of the Church to the Clergy Reserves | 1826 |
| 6. Reflexions on the Management of Civil Rule in Kingston                          | 1827 |
| 7. Manual of Parliament Procedure  | ?    |

Not too long before his death, a group of Kingston citizens known as the 'Friends of Free Discussion' presented to him a silver cup as a token of their regard for his "manly independence in the conduct of his paper".

Hugh's widow Elizabeth, who had received a government pension of 100 pounds because of her husband's efforts respecting the Kingston penitentiary, continued to operate the Upper Canada Herald until she married Adam Townley, a former leader writer for the London Times, who had come to the colony as a Methodist missionary. Townley joined the Anglican church as soon as he decently could, studied for the ministry, and was ordained as a clergyman. He was for years rector of St James Anglican Church at Paris, Ontario.

The following obituary notice in the Kingston Gazette of April 26 1834, describes the opinions of Hugh held by others of his time.

#### AN OBITUARY

The mournful duty devolves upon us of recording the death of Hugh C. Thomson Esq., proprietor of the Upper Canada Herald, and late member for the County of Frontenac, in the Provincial Parliament, who died at his residence in this town last Wednesday afternoon, aged 43 years.

While actively engaged in his Parliamentary duties at the seat of government last winter, he was suddenly afflicted with a severe affection of the lungs which rapidly undermined his previously good health, until he finally found relief from his protracted sufferings in death. Although far from his family and immediate friends at the time of his attack, and his feeble state compelling him to remain at York until the commencement of navigation - the blessing was reserved for him - that he should be permitted to end his last hour at home; and the grateful privilege was afforded to his numerous friends of accompanying his remains to their kindred earth, and testifying their respect and sorrow for his memory.

Mr Thomson was born in Kingston. In the early part of his life he was engaged in mercantile pursuits which, in common with many others, he

was obliged to relinquish on account of the depression occasioned to commerce by a sudden transition from war to peace in the year 1815. Since then he has been occupied in conducting the U.C. Herald, of which newspaper he was the founder.

He represented the county of Frontenac during three parliaments, and it may with justice be said that his life was sacrificed in the public service. In the commission of the Peace he maintained the character of an upright magistrate, and for a short time filled the honorable post of Chairman of the Quarter Sessions.

If he did not as a Member of Parliament distinguish himself in debate, he proved to be a useful and industrious member, faithful to the true interests of his constituents, and especially attentive to the welfare of his native town. He brought forward, among other useful measures, the establishment of the Provincial Penitentiary, which he persevered for several years against many obstacles, in pressing upon the attention of the Assembly, and the success of which measure he lived to see accomplished, and to witness the building of the penitentiary in this town under commissioners, of which he was one.

Had he lived, he would in all probability have been appointed the Governor of the Institution, a situation which he so justly deserved.

With regard to the political opinions of Mr Thomson, we believe them to have been correct. They and his public conduct generally, have been adverted to and defended by himself. We know that he has been a mark for the shafts of calumny, and that the bad passions of the unprincipled have been insidiously employed in the attempt to injure his character in a manner which admits of no excuse, and in a spirit that must always be branded with the mark of degradation.

In his private life the deceased was universally esteemed. He was a warm and faithful friend; an obliging and kind neighbor, and a most affectionate husband and father.

He bore his painful and protracted illness without murmuring, and when death approached he was not found unprepared, for even when the dart of this last enemy was shaken over him, he was seeking for consolation in the source of revealed truth, and the final effort of his mind was an act of submission and faith in his creator.

Not as the fool dieth did he prepare for eternity, but literally his end was peace.

Note. In micro-film on file at the Toronto Reference Library, College Street.

The children of Hugh Thomson and Elizabeth Ruttan

Archibald W.- ran away to sea at fifteen; never heard from after 1838. Six other children - died very young.

Charles Edward - born at Kingston November 10 1832; educated by tutors and at Trinity College, Toronto, where he obtained a Master's degree in 1856. Ordained in the Church of England, he served for a short time as a curate at Cobourg before being sent to his first parish, Elora on the Grand River, in the summer of 1857. By the end of the year he had married Margaret Gilkison, daughter of David Gilkison and Margaret Geddes (see Chapter 2). Charles directed parish affairs at Elora for ten years, leaving in 1867 to become rector of St Mark's in Hamilton. In 1870 he was given charge of three newly-organized parishes in the Toronto area - St John's, Weston, St Philip's at Etobicoke, and St Mark's, Toronto Junction.

As time went on he relinquished all but St Mark's, where he remained until his death in 1903. While a resident of Toronto Junction Charles served terms as president of both the York Pioneers and the United Empire Loyalist Association of Canada.

Note: I spent two very dull weeks at Toronto Junction in 1901. There were prayers every morning. Even as a six-year-old I could sense (and sometimes feel) the iron hand of my tiny white-haired grandmother, then in her middle sixties. On Sundays I was forbidden to run or whistle. Consequently, when I was shipped back with an unfavorable report to my relatively free and easy home at Ridgetown, I was greatly relieved. J.H.R.T.

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### Two Prominent Thomsons

Edward W. Thomson, son of Archibald Thomson, was born at Kingston in 1794. An officer in the York Militia, he served throughout the War of 1812, and, carrying on afterwards, became second-in-command of his unit in 1824. His land holdings were in the western part of York county, the home farm "Aikinsaw" being located on the Dundas Road, west of Keele Street. Edward won election to the Upper Canada Legislature in 1836 by defeating William Lyon MacKenzie in that worthy's only drubbing of his political career, but failed to secure re-election in 1841. He was appointed Warden of York and Councillor of the Home District the following year. The Canadian Mercantile Almanac lists Thomson as the President of the Provincial Agricultural Association and as a member of the Board of Trustees of Queen's University in 1847. Normally a man of very moderate views, Edward nevertheless was decidedly opposed to anything which would weaken the ties between Canada and England. He died in 1865.

Edward W. Thomson II, a grandson of his namesake above, was born in Peel county in 1849. A chance meeting (while visiting in Philadelphia at the age of fourteen) with Abraham Lincoln, during which the two talked for some minutes on a street corner, is reported to have influenced the youth in his decision to join the Northern Army of the U.S.A., as a volunteer in the final stages of the Civil War. On his return to Toronto he was commissioned in the Canadian Militia, serving with his regiment in Western Canada, probably in Sir Garnet Wolseley's Red River expedition. For a period Edward worked as a Manitoba land surveyor, writing, in his off-duty hours, short stories which he sold to eastern magazines. George Brown took him on as an editorial writer for the Toronto Globe in 1878, and he remained with this paper until 1890 when he resigned because of a difference in policy. During the 1891 election he supported the Conservatives with articles in the Toronto World. From 1892 to 1902 Thomson lived in Boston where he devoted himself to literary work of various kinds. Later in Ottawa as a free-lance journalist, his letters on Canadian affairs, mainly to the Boston Transcript, were known in every editorial office in Canada where they were freely quoted. Although opposing both at times, he had the confidence and friendship of Laurier and Borden. His prose writings and poetry won the approval of such celebrities as Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch and Sir James Barrie; and he was also widely known as a publicist and a teller of children's stories. In 1920 the Ottawa Citizen lamented the fact that Edward had not been appointed to the Senate "instead of some of the party bagmen preferred by our rulers". His death occurred in 1924.

From information supplied by Edwin Luttrell.

The George Thomson Connection

Information supplied by Edwin Luttrell

Born at York, Upper Canada, in 1801, George Thomson accompanied his parents to Scarboro in 1808. In 1822 he received 200 acres of land as a son of U.E.Loyalist parents, and on his marriage to Lydia Terry in 1823 he was given title to part of the original farm. He died in 1840, his wife Lydia in 1841, leaving ten children as under:

Archibald, born 1824	Eliza, born 1825	Harriet, born 1827
Edward " 1828	Rhoda " 1831	Mary " 1833
<u>Hugh</u> " 1834	George " 1836	Alexander " 1838
Charles " 1839		

George and Lydia Thomson are buried in St Andrews Cemetery, Bendale, Scarboro.

Hugh Thomson

When his parents died Hugh was only seven years of age, but it is believed that he, as well as his brothers and sisters, were taken care of by aunts and uncles. The nearby relatives included an aunt (in the David Thomson line) named Mary Sylvester who had a daughter Mary, much the same age as Hugh. Possibly the young man found it enjoyable to visit the hotel run by the Sylvesters, for the two young people married in 1857 and commenced housekeeping in Markham. Hugh was employed as a harness maker and leather worker. They had three sons:

Arthur Wellesley - born March 7 1858; started early in the printing business and moved to Cleveland where he raised a family.

George Edgar - born Nov 1 1863; died in his teens; buried Bowmanville.

Herbert - born Feb 5 1867 at Markham. Two years after this event the family moved to New York City, Hugh being lured by the chance of increased wages. However, he died in 1870, leaving his widow to raise the three boys. This she did by means of dressmaking, returning to Markham to set up her little business. In 1877 she re-married, her husband this time being Edward Pethick who soon moved the family to Bowmanville. Herbert became a barber, and after his marriage to Alice Maud Coombs in 1893, moved to Toronto where he had his own shop on Yonge Street. He died July 12 1930; his wife on Nov 20 1937. They are buried in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Toronto. Two sons:

Children of Herbert and Alice Maud Thomson

Roy Herbert - born in Toronto June 5 1894; Married Edna Irvine. He bought a radio station in North Bay in 1931, and from that beginning has never looked back. Now Lord Thomson of Fleet, he is chairman of The Thomson Organisation Limited, with offices in London England. A record of his career has recently been published; therefore I do not propose to go into it. Roy has one son Kenneth, born in 1924, who is married to Marilyn Lavis. Their son David is the seventh Canadian generation in the Thomson line.

Two married daughters complete Lord Thomson's family, but I have no information relative thereto.

Carl Norman - no data.

## Thomson of Fleet

"If I was as rich as you," Randolph Churchill said to Roy Thomson in 1960, "I'd spend all my time gardening. I wouldn't be mucked up with television and all that sort of stuff." Lord Thomson of Fleet visibly winced and dismissed Churchill's suggestion with a retort that defined the one insatiable passion of his life: "I want more newspapers." And though his communications empire now stretches from Council Bluffs to Bangkok, Roy Thomson at 71 is still unsated.

As recounted by writer Russell Braddon in a warmly sympathetic biography, published last week in England ("Roy Thomson of Fleet Street—How He Got There"), Thomson's robust appetite for newspapers was whetted in the backwoods of Ontario. With \$200 down and a bundle of promissory notes, Thomson bought his first paper, The Timmins Press, in 1934. Today he rules an international communications empire whose worth is well in excess of \$100 million. The properties include 128 newspapers in nine countries (24 in the U.S.), 28 radio and television stations, 150 magazines, seven book-publishing houses, 21 printing firms and an airline.

Biographer Braddon, a 44-year-old Australian who has written several novels, portrays the press lord as a warm and cheerful—but shrewd—businessman operating on the theory "that banks will always lend money and that people will always buy advertising." "A dollar, to

Thomson," he writes, "was merely the security he could offer for another dollar. With the two dollars he would buy. With what he had bought, he would raise more credit. And buy more. And put it in pawn to more credit. Endlessly."

**'Prestige':** In the beginning, Thomson's formula for selecting a new paper was twofold; first, he would find a one-paper town with a population of at least 15,000; then, he would make sure the town contained one merchant willing to spend \$100 a day on advertising. With these requirements satisfied, and the paper's owner willing to sell, Thomson pounced—installing the "best" equipment and turning weeklies into dailies. As Braddon notes, this "brought the community more prestige . . . more trade . . . more classified advertisements."

If this was half the secret of Thomson's rise to Fleet Street, Braddon suggests the other half was his bullish determination not to miss a single opportunity. At a meeting of Canadian publishers in 1952, one of Thomson's colleagues was lamenting the owners' unhappy lot. "Circulation is down," said the publisher. "TV is killing us . . . costs are rising." Instantly, Braddon reports, Thomson jumped to his feet and inquired brightly: "Want to sell?" (The complaining publisher didn't.)

Sometimes, it seems, Thomson pokes fun at his own acquisitive image. In 1962 the Toronto-born tycoon shuffled out of a Tupolev jet and said he was in Moscow to negotiate the purchase of Pravda and Izvestia. There were, of course, no negotiations, but the next day Thomson was received by Premier Khrushchev in the Kremlin. Teasing, the Premier asked his capitalist visitor how he could possibly use so much money. "You can't take it with you," he warned. "Then I'm not going," said Thomson, dusting off an old one.

On another occasion, Lord Thomson told an interviewer: "There's nothing sinful about being rich." And he meant it. Braddon describes Thomson as a rumpled figure with holes in his shoes, thrifty to the point of eating breakfast with lorry drivers instead of in London's Savoy Hotel—an economy observed the same morning he purchased controlling interest in Kemsley Newspapers, Ltd., for \$14 million. Indeed, his only permanent excesses seem to be a library containing 1,200 mystery novels and a villa near Cannes on the Riviera.

**Sunless:** Once, there was a yacht—the Fairmile. It had imitation snakeskin walls, and Thomson was enjoying a cruise to Nassau until the skipper presented a bill for \$5,894 in expenses. The publisher groaned and threatened to sell the boat, Braddon writes. Later, the Fairmile put in to St. Petersburg, Fla., and Thomson promptly purchased the Independent, a money-losing daily he even-

tually sold. One reason Braddon cites for Thomson's defeat was the Independent's tradition of giving papers away free on sunless days. Before he could change the policy, Braddon reports, it rained on two successive days.

Thomson's other notable failures occurred mainly in the field of politics. A Conservative, he ran for office three times, winning his first race for alderman in North Bay, Ont., but losing the others—for mayor of North Bay in 1932, and for a seat in the Canadian Parliament twenty years later.

Despite his political ambitions, he insisted his newspapers must have a free hand in editorial matters. He refused to intrude and Braddon reports that "no amount of research has yet unearthed any proof . . . that Thomson has defected" from this "creed."

**Quality:** There are reasons for this, of course; his Nigeria Daily Express, for example, could hardly be expected to echo the same views that appear in his pro-segregationist Laurel, Miss., Leader-Call. But he does insist on quality. Editorial content is no longer considered, as he once described it, "the stuff you separate the ads with." Two of his papers, The Scotsman and The Belfast News, have been honored for their editorial excellence.

In a venture this month calculated to needle the tweedy Establishment, Thomson converted the 64-year-old Tatler magazine into a slick, somewhat irreverent weekly, called it London Life and geared it to young people with money to spend and places to go. And in Reading, The Reading Post, Britain's first new evening paper since the end of World War II, is now in its second month of publication. It is Thomson's, but more significantly, it is pioneering the Thomson Computerset—a phototypesetting device adaptable for letter-

press work. Thomson hopes to install it soon in as many of his papers as possible. Already, Computerset has reportedly achieved tremendous savings at the Post. In place of the traditional rows of expensive Linotype machines, twelve operators punch away at perforated tapes. The result, one observer has estimated, is a manpower saving of nearly 50 per cent. And so far, there have been no complaints from mechanical personnel, who are being retrained and paid higher wages for their new skills.

For that matter, there have been no complaints from Thomson, either. His Midas touch still works. Thomson's Sunday Times of London—having outbid its competitors—serialized and helped sales with an abridgement of his new biography. The Times's title could only have been approved—local autonomy notwithstanding—by the boss himself. It's called "Croesus in a Crumpled Suit."

NEWSWEEK November 1  
1965

The children of Charles E. Thomson and Margaret Gilkison

Eleventh  
Generation  
Family of  
C.E. and  
Margaret  
Thomson

- Adelaide Elizabeth - born at Elora 1858 and educated at Bishop Strachan's College; married Rev Edgar Pickford, an Englishman who died at Brighton Ontario 1926. Adelaide died Jan 20 1944. Family details appear later in this chapter.
- Charles Townley - born Elora 1860; educated Trinity College School Port Hope; operated a printing establishment in Toronto and died a bachelor in Brighton.
- Henry Andrew Hoffman - born at Elora December 1862. Educated at T.C.S. he joined the Molsons Bank in 1880, and after serving in many branches in Ontario and Quebec, retired as manager Lachine P.Q. branch in 1924. He was a prominent lacrosse player in the Toronto Senior League in his younger days. In 1893 he married Georgina Farley, daughter of John and Frances Farley of St Thomas (See Chap 4). Henry died in Montreal March 29 1943. Six children - details later.
- Margaret Charlotte Cecilia - born at Elora in 1864; married A.P. Brown of Toronto about 1891 (See Chap 7); died in Toronto Feb 26 1953. Seven children - information later.
- William Colborne - born at Elora in 1865; educated T.C.S. He was a musician and a painter but never worked full time at either profession. Died a bachelor in the 1940's at Peterboro.
- Kenneth G.C. - born Toronto Junction 1880 (?) graduated in pharmacy at Toronto University and opened a business at Norwood where he married Editha Hugill about 1906. He died in June 1966, his wife in December 1965. One daughter Elizabeth, unmarried, lives in Toronto.

Twelfth  
Generation  
Elizabeth  
Thomson

The children of H.A.H. Thomson and Georgina Farley

Twelfth  
Generation  
The Family  
of H.A. Thomson  
and Georgina  
Thomson

- John Henry Reginald - born St Thomas Oct 29 1894; educated at Public and High Schools at Ridgetown and Trenton. Entered Merchants Bank of Canada at Ottawa, October 1912. Enlisted C.E.F. October 1914; served in Canada and England with the C.A.M.C., and in England, Egypt, Palestine and Syria as a subaltern in the Royal Horse Artillery. Rejoining the bank in 1919 he worked in the three prairie provinces until transferred to the Royal Trust Company at Calgary in 1925. In June 1926 he married Agnes Fair daughter of James and Jessie Fair of Calgary (Chap 5). When World War Two broke out he was secretary-treasurer of Clifton C. Cross & Co Ltd at Calgary. On mobilization of the 13th Field Regiment R.C.A., June 5 1940, he joined the unit as a captain, leaving in August to command the 17th Light Anti-Aircraft Battery R.C.A. a Second Division unit which he took to England in January 1941. After returning to the Cross organization in October 1945, John took part in the building of Trans Empire Oils Ltd as vice-president, operations. On the merger of Trans Empire with West Canadian Gas & Oil Ltd in 1957, he retired. Lives in Calgary with his wife.

Thirteenth  
Generation  
Helen  
Thomson  
McIlveen

- Their only child Helen Fair, born in Calgary February 17 1927, married L. Ross McIlveen of Calgary in October 1951, has five children and lives in Calgary. For further details see Chapter 6.

- Twelfth Generation  
The H.A. Thomson Family  
Helen Ann Lilian - born at Ridgetown Ontario June 3 1896 and educated privately and at Sacred Heart Convent, Ottawa. In 1919 she married Angus Mowat, born in 1892, son of R. McGill Mowat of Oakville, and a grand nephew of Sir Oliver Mowat (Chap 10). Angus holds a Master's degree in Arts from Saskatchewan University, is a veteran of both world wars, and prior to his retirement in 1960, had been for many years Inspector of Public Libraries for Ontario. He is also a novelist and a former yachtsman. The Mowats live in Port Hope, Ontario.  
Their only child Farley, born in 1920, is a noted writer on Canadian subjects and a veteran of World War Two (Chaps 8,9 ) His first marriage was to Frances Thornhill of Toronto in 1948; two sons, Sandy & Peter; divorced in 1964. In 1965 he married Clare Wheeler of Toronto; no children. They live at Burgeo Newfoundland.
- Thirteenth Generation  
Farley Mowat  
Helen and Angus adopted two Indian children, Jack and Mary, about 1950. Jack works in the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce; Mary is pursuing a nursing career in Toronto.
- Fourteenth Generation  
Children of Farley Mowat  
Frances McMahon - born at Ridgetown April 1 1898; entered Bank of Montreal at Port Arthur 1917 as a stenographer. In 1920 she went to Daly & Morin Ltd at Lachine P.Q., later joining the Foundation Company of Canada at Montreal where she served as private secretary to President R.E.Chadwick for 28 years. Retiring to pension in 1960 she now lives in Toronto. Did not marry.
- Thirteenth Generation  
Anne Thomson Kaminer  
Charles Edgerton Geddes - born at Ridgetown Oct 6 1900; studied chemical engineering at McGill, and in 1930 went to the U.S.A. as a senior technical executive with the Charles Bruning Co of Chicago. Resigning in 1936 he formed his own reproduction and printing organization, Advance Reproductions Inc., at Evanston Illinois. Previous to this he had married Ruth Gill espie, member of an old Ontario family. Their only daughter Anne, born in 1940, married Glen Winston Kaminer, a native of South Carolina, on March 25 1964. They have a daughter, Farley Krysden, born Feb 20 1966 at Charlottesville Virginia.
- Fourteenth Generation  
Farley Kaminer  
Turner Farley - born at Ridgetown October 23 1902; accidentally killed in a fall on Mount McKay near Fort William, in 1919.
- Thirteenth Generation  
Margaret Thomson Robinson and Andrew Thomson  
Arthur Hugh - born at Trenton, March 1913; educated Belleville and Lachine. He is general sales manager of Canadian Refractories Ltd Montreal, and resides at Hudson P.Q. One of the founders of the Royal St Lawrence Yacht Racing Association in 1946, Arthur is also a member of the Sears and Mallory committees of the North American Yacht Union, to which he was elected a vice-president in 1962. He is a musician of long standing (see Chap 9) and in 1960-61 was president of the Montreal Junior Symphony Orchestra. In 1942 he married Jean Sears of Beaconsfield P.Q. There are two children:  
Margaret - born 1943; married Errol Robinson of Como P.Q. Feb 6 1965. One son Kevin Andrew b. Apr 5 1966.
- Fourteenth Generation  
Kevin Andrew Robinson  
Andrew - born May 31 1946; at present attends Acadia University at Wolfville N.S.



Twelfth  
Generation  
The family  
of Margaret  
and A.Percy  
Brown

Here are some details of the children of Margaret Charlotte Cecilia Thomson and A. Percy Brown

Thirteenth  
Generation  
Children of  
Elmir and  
Dallie Brown

Elmir Gilkison - born May 1892 at Carberry Man; educated at Morden Man and Peterboro Ontario. Entered his father's hardware business at Peterboro about 1910. Served overseas from 1915 to 1918 with 21st Battalion C.E.F. and was wounded in 1916. Returned to his father's business after the War, and when it was liquidated in the 1920's, joined the Post Office Department. Retired to pension and became an Anglican clergyman; is now rector of St John's Church, Lansdowne Ontario. Three children from his marriage to Dallie English of Hamilton, Ontario:

Fourteenth  
Generation  
their grandchildren.

Shirley - married Thos W.Gilmour, Peterboro; two sons.  
Rayma - married Arthur R.Dixon, Peterboro; they have one son and a daughter.  
Terrance - married with one son.

Kenneth James - born July 25 1894 at Morden Man; educated at Morden and at Peterboro Ontario. Joined C.E.F. in 1915, serving overseas with the 20th Battalion; wounded in France. On his return to Canada after the War he worked for his father, and, after the liquidation of the business, with other hardware establishments. He is unmarried.

Thirteenth  
Generation  
Lachlan Brown

Cecil Charles Percy - born Feb 16 1896 at Morden Man; educated there and at Peterboro. Entered the Molsons Bank at Trenton Ontario in 1913 and served at Camrose Alberta and Edmonton before enlisting in 196 Battalion C.E.F. in 1915. Served overseas with 1st Cdn Mounted Rifles 1916-18 and was wounded as a corporal in 1918. Returned to the Bank in 1919, resigning in 1923 to join Western Clock Co Ltd as a sales representative. In 1936 he married Margaret Ann McKechnie of Vancouver. Retired in 1962 and lives in Vancouver. One son, Lachlan Hugh Thomson, born in 1939, was a 1963 graduate from University of B.C. He is unmarried.

Thirteenth  
Generation  
Donna Richmond  
Brown Bailey

Reginald Walter - born 24 December 1898 at Morden Man. Educated there and at Peterboro, he left high school in his second year to replace brothers in the C.E.F. After the sale of the business he worked in the hardware trade in Hamilton, Ancaster, Toronto and Peterboro. He married on November 15 1923 Eva Irene English of Hamilton. Retired since 1962 he now lives at Bobcaygeon with his wife. His family:

Fourteenth  
Generation  
Catherine Dawn Bailey

Margaret Eleanor - adopted- she is married to Charles E. Olmstead; two daughters.  
Donna Richmond - born in 1929; died in an auto accident in 1951, leaving husband Fred T. Bailey and one daughter:  
Catherine Dawn Bailey.

## Brown (Continued)

Frances Dora - born Sept 8 1903 at Morden Manitoba; trained in nursing at Weston Sanitorium and at Fordham Hospital, New York City. She served on the staff of Mountain Sanitorium from 1928 to 1931; did private nursing for several years, and in 1940 joined the staff of Weston Sanitorium, where she still works. She never married, and lives in the Nurses Residence at Weston.

Helen Constance - born Sept 24 1905 at Morden Manitoba; educated at Peterboro and trained for three years at Dunn Ave Hospital in Toronto. Married Nicolai Yaworski in 1938. At present she lives at R.R.2 Oakwood, Ontario, and is nursing at Ross Memorial Hospital in Lindsay.

Thirteenth  
Generation  
The sons of  
Helen Constance  
Brown

She has two sons: (1) Hugh Peter Ruttan, born October 18 1940, has recently taken the surname Brown and is currently serving in the R.C.A.F.

(2) Nicholas James, born Jan 4 1944; we have no information about this boy.

Charlotte Marjorie Estelle - born August 3 1901 at Morden, Man, and died there in January 1902.

The children of Adelaide Elizabeth Thomson and Rev Edgar Pickford (see page 26)

Twelfth  
Generation  
Mary, Margaret  
and Basil  
Pickford

Mary Elizabeth - born in 1893. She is married to Rev Frank Mason, an Anglican clergyman who recently retired from his post as rector at Newcastle, Ontario, and now lives at Milton, Ontario. No family details are available at the present time.

Margaret - born about 1896, she went to the U.S.A. and for some time held a position at Duke University; married to Davis Egerton and lives at Durham, N.C. I believe she has children, but have been unable to verify this.

Basil - born about 1899. He served in the C.E.F. for some time during World War One, as a result of which service he was discharged with a lung disability. Unable to work, he lived with his parents at Brighton, Ontario. He died a bachelor during the thirties.

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THE SEARS - BODIE Connection

As mentioned previously in this chapter, Jean Sears of Beaconsfield Quebec married Arthur H. Thomson in 1942. She is a daughter of:

Francis Houssan Sears who was born at Mount Forest Ontario on December 9 1878 and died at Hudson Quebec in November 1966.

and

Harriet Clara Bodie who was born at Whitby Ontario on July 26 1877.

The father of Francis Sears was Thomas Houssan Henry Ifle Sears, born at Dartford, Kent, England in 1859. He was the son of Thomas Houssan Sears of Maidstone, Kent, England, and Blanche Nowell (Noel?) whose birth statistics are not known to me.

Thomas H.H.I.Sears married Jane Reep (1854-1949) but I have not been informed concerning Jane's point of origin, nor do I know whether their marriage took place in England or in Mount Forest Ontario.

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Harriet Clara Bodie was the daughter of George Bodie who was born at Mains Anochy, Aberdeenshire, Scotland in 1825 and died in Canada, presumably at Whitby in 1914. He married at Goderich Ontario Harriet Jane Verral (1837-1914).

Harriet Jane was a daughter of Dr Edward Verral, second son of the Earl of Listowel and his wife Rosamund, daughter of Count Santerro, an Italian nobleman.

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I am sure that much interesting data concerning the above families is to be found in England, Scotland and Italy. It is to be hoped, therefore, that Andy Thomson and his sister Margaret will, one of these days, be in a position to do some research overseas. There should be no difficulty involved in tracing the pedigree of the Earls of Listowel at Somerset House, London, and I would be surprised if the same source would not be able to produce documents relating to the Sears family, as well.

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THE ROBINSON-HODGSON Connection

## ROBINSON

Thomas and Elizabeth Robinson came to Canada from Cumberland county, England, but in the data sent me by Errol Robinson, nothing is mentioned about the home town or village, nor is the date of departure from England set out. I think, however, that they reached this country in the early 1820's. Apparently the couple had one son, Christopher, born May 12 1796. He married on April 4 1825, Elizabeth Hodgson. She was born in 1804 and died Oct 20 1866; Christopher died April 27 1865.

## Ten Children:

1. Elizabeth, born Dec 13 1826; married Richard Adams
2. Mary Ann, born Dec 15 1828; married Thomas Hodge
3. Thomas, born April 20 1831; went to the U.S.A.
4. John Nevin, born April 22 1833; married Ann Eliza Hodgson Fletcher March 1 1870; he died in 1873. Two children.
5. William Kidd, born Aug 14 1835; married Ann Eliza Hodgson Fletcher Robinson, widow of John Nevin, in 1874. Six children.
6. Adelaide Victoria, born Dec 22 1837; married a cousin William Robinson.
7. Ralph George, born June 26 1840; died in Mexico.
8. Alfred, born March 1 1843; lived in Pointe Fortune P.Q. He was the father of Heber, Robert, Olive, Kate.
9. Lydia Jane, born June 12 1845; married John Angell.
10. Joseph Kerr, born June 15 1848; died in U.S.A.

John Nevin Robinson, who married Ann Eliza Hodgson Fletcher March 1 1870, and died in 1873, had two children:

1. William Nelson Nevin, born March 28 1871; died Sept 15 1964; married Sarah Frances Hodgson Jan 8 1895. They had four children.
2. Albert Tyson Hodgson, born June 11 1872; died May 5 1948; married Mary Davidson; no children.

Children of William N.N. Robinson and Sarah F. Hodgson

1. William Walter, born Oct 7 1895; died Dec 3 1945; married Elsie Isabella Morgan; no children.
2. Marion Jessie Irene, born May 13 1898; married Eric Galt Brown; no children.
3. Tyson Percival, born and died in 1904.
4. Eric Raymond, born Oct 27 1910; married Enid Helen Nicolle.

Children of Eric R. Robinson and Enid H. Nicolle

1. Errol Nevin, born in 1942 at Como P.Q., married Margaret Ann Thomson, daughter of Arthur and Jean (Sears) Thomson of Hudson P.Q. on February 6 1965. They live in Como P.Q. See also page 25.

HODGSON

John Hodgson and his wife Rachel emigrated to Canada from Cumberland county, England, May 11 1819. It seems likely that they came from the same district as the Robinsons, but no verification exists as far as I know. The following children were born to this couple:

1. Rachel, married an American doctor.
2. Jane, married Alex Clarke.
3. John, married Elizabeth Cameron, and undoubtedly lived in the Lake of Two Mountains area, since he donated the land for St Mary's Church at Como. Three children.
4. Mary, married Joseph Sanderson.
5. Ann Eliza, married three times, (1) John Fletcher, by whom she had a daughter, Nora Frances (1863-66); (2) John Nevin Robinson, March 1 1870, by whom she had two sons William N.N. and Albert T.H. (3) William Kidd Robinson, brother of John Nevin. The W.K. Robinsons had two children George Milton and Estella Eliza.
6. Isabella, married Timothy Parsons.
7. George, married Maria Lancaster. Nine children.
8. William, married Frances Davidson. Eleven children.

LANCASTER

Another Cumberland emigrant was George Lancaster who hailed from Wineskill or Winskill, a few miles north-west of Penrith in the Lake District. Maria Lancaster, granddaughter of George, married George Hodgson which suggests that the two families came from the same Cumberland locality. As the Lancasters came to Canada in June 1828, only nine years after the Hodgsons, it seems reasonable to assume that there was some old country connection.

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## CHAPTER FOUR

The Farley, Phillips, Lawson and Berry RelationshipTHE FARLEYS

John Farley a native of Armagh county, Ireland, married Mary Bailey, daughter of Wm Bailey and Agnes Dunbar in 1801. About fifteen years later the Bailey family emigrated to New York, and in 1819 some of them settled in Nissouri township, Oxford county Canada West. Probably as a result of this John Farley, on Jan 1 1820, bought title to 100 acres (lot 7 concession 2 E $\frac{1}{2}$  Nissouri township). On June 20 of the same year the Farley family consisting of two adults and four children docked at Little York as members of a group of Talbot settlers. Since their property had already been surveyed they took off at once along the Governor's Road to the west, eventually reaching their homestead which they found completely covered by a dense stand of hardwoods. Unfortunately, John's enjoyment of his new farm was short-lived; he died of blood-poisoning Aug 22 1822. But Mary with the aid of her two boys briskly set about clearing the land, and by the time she died in 1846 it was a prosperous farm. The four children were:

Anne - born Sept 16 1802; married Aug 1 1822 to John Scatcherd, a Yorkshireman who had come to Nissouri in July 1821.

James - born Dec 17 1804; farmed with his mother until, in July 1827, he purchased 100 acres of his own which he sold in six months to Thomas Scatcherd. He then bought a share in the mercantile establishment owned by a Mr Jones in London township, whose daughter Mary he married in 1830 or 31. On Mary's death in Nov 1839, James resigned his partnership to become town clerk of London. In 1844 he was on the Council, returning later to his former job of town clerk. Subsequently he studied law with his nephew Thomas Scatcherd whom he joined as junior partner. On being appointed Clerk of the Peace for Elgin county he moved to St Thomas, residing there until his death in March 1875. James had three children, Anne, Jane and Charles, all of whom died in their early twenties leaving no heirs.

Jane - born Jan 27 1806; married Feb 5 1824 Thomas Scatcherd, brother of John Scatcherd.

Turner - born Sept 17 1810; married in 1833 Georgianna Phillips who was born in Frelighsburg, Lower Canada on June 14 1807. She was the daughter of Dr Jonathan Phillips and his wife Hanna LaGrange. The Phillips family, of New York Dutch origin, had settled as U.E. Loyalists in Lower Canada after the revolution and had sent Jonathan to England to study medicine. On his return he practised at Frelighsburg until 1832, when he moved with his family to Belmont, a village about ten miles south-east of London. Disliking Ontario, Phillips returned to Quebec in 1834, leaving Georgianna behind as the wife of young Farley.

The children of Turner Farley and Georgianna Phillips

John - born in 1837; articled with his cousin Thos Scatcherd in London and was called to the bar in 1865; practised in St Thomas; married in 1867 Frances Ann Berry, daughter of Rev Francis Berry, pastor of the First Methodist Church, St Thomas. Story later.

Jane - born about 1841; a spinster who lived with relatives in Nissouri.

Emeline - born 1843; also a spinster.

Thomas - born 1845; a bachelor farmer, he worked with his father and took the farm over after Turner's death about 1893.

Sidney - born 1847; married Allison Cameron, was an early settler in the Camrose district of the Northwest Territories, and had four children: Georgie, Ernest, Frank and Allan.

- Mary - Born Feb 23 1849; married Thos Bedggood Dec 17 1873; died June 9 1924. Complete family information is not available, but we know of one son Bert who had at least two children, Turner and Doris, who still live at Thorndale. Doris is Mrs Strawhorn.
- James - Born in 1853 or 4; graduated at McGill as a doctor of medicine in the 70's, leaving Canada afterwards to practise in Cleveland. He married Gertrude McNutt, had no children, and died about 1913.

Doris Strawhorn, granddaughter of Mary Farley, above, writes that Turner Farley, having been bitten by the gold bug in 1851, went to California with a small party of Canadians via Port Stanley, Cleveland and New Orleans, taking the overland route from the latter city. Arriving too late for the big discoveries, he lost all his money in subsequent misadventures, and, unable to find a ship on which he could have worked his way round the Horn, is said to have made it back to Nissouri two years later, having walked all the way from California alone. Since the country through which he would have had to trudge was still infested by Indian war parties in the 1850's, the statement is hard to swallow. Had he kept a diary of this jaunt, his great-great grandson Farley Mowat might have been able to reconstruct a good adventure yarn from it.

The children of John Farley and Frances Ann Berry

- Eleanor Maud Berry - Born at St Thomas in 1868, and educated at Alma College, she married in 1892 Harry B. Travers, a Traders Bank employee who hailed from Cork, Ireland. Travers gave her a very bad time, and when she died in 1903 her two daughters, Eleanor Frances Fane and Dorothy Agnes Farley, went to live with their grandparents. Travers died in 1905.
- Frank LaGrange - Born in 1870, he entered the Traders Bank at the age of eighteen, but resigned in 1892 to homestead in the Northwest Territories near the present city of Red Deer, Alberta. In 1895 he married Annabel Cragg of Red Deer, but she died in 1903 leaving one daughter Georgina, who was born 27 December 1897. In 1904 Frank married Annabel's sister Ethel, left the homestead in 1905, and settled permanently in Camrose late in 1906, having looked at the Big Valley country and found it wanting. At Camrose he operated farms in the adjacent Dried Meat Lake area and near town. He also had a flourishing real estate business, a financial interest in several good coal-mining properties, and managed a large wheat and cattle operation east of town for an uncle, Dr Harry Berry of Mount Clemens, Michigan. His hobby was ornithology, and in his forty-three years in Camrose scarcely one passed without Frank making a trip to the hinterlands in search of data on his favorite subject. As an Alberta representative of the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, D.C. he would go as far afield as Churchill to band migratory birds and check nesting conditions. During his years as president of the Camrose Historical Society he collected and published many articles on the early life of the district, and his book on the birds of the Battle River region is still valuable to students of ornithology. Like his father, a very staunch Liberal, Frank was a strong back-room influence in Provincial

and Federal political circles. His daughter Georgie married Arthur Knox, a C.P.R. agent with one son by a previous marriage. The Knoxes, who had no children of their own, live in Edmonton. Frank died at Camrose in 1949. His widow Ethel survived until 1958.

Georgina Phillips - Born 5 April 1872 at St Thomas, she was educated at Alma College in that city. In 1893 she married Henry A.H. Thomson, an employee of the Molsons Bank. Her death occurred at Richmond Hill Ontario in 1955; her husband died in 1943. See also Chap 3.

Ann Lawson - born at St Thomas in 1874; educated at Alma College; married William Boyne Harshaw an employee of the Merchants Bank of Canada, at St Thomas about 1896. She died in Montreal in 1947, her husband in 1949 or 50. Their only child, Edgerton Boyne, born in 1899, married Lois Bradford Brooks, daughter of William Charles and Mabel Anna Brooks of Brantford Ontario. They have two daughters: (1) Judy who has three children of her own and lives in Prescott; (2) Susan, who lives in London Ontario with her husband, a law student at Western University. After he retired Edgerton, with Lois, settled in Florida.

John James Edgerton - Born in 1878 at St Thomas, he articulated with his father after leaving high school. At the outbreak of the Boer War in 1899 he was a subaltern in the 25th Elgin Regiment (Militia). Enlisting in the R.C.R. as a private, he served with his regiment in South Africa, succumbing to enteric fever at Orange River Hospital 4 February 1900.

Amelia - born in 1880 at St Thomas. Her fiance Arthur Craig, manager of the Molsons Bank at Dutton Ontario was killed by a train in 1906, and Amelia never married. After her father's death in 1920 she went to California and died there about 1949.

#### Some personal recollections of the Farleys

At the time of his death (1920) John Farley was the senior K.C. in Western Ontario. A steadfast Liberal and a long-time friend of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, he is said to have refused a judgeship on two occasions. Because of his wife's association with Methodism, he supported...I often thought reluctantly... the First Methodist Church of St Thomas; but his main interest was in sports, particularly golf, curling and bowling. He was also one of the backers of professional baseball in St Thomas, and his friends among the baseball fraternity were numerous. They included Bob Emslie, famous National League umpire; George Gibson, catcher and later manager of the Pittsburg Pirates; J. Gladstone Graney of the Cleveland Indians, his brother Jimmy, and other luminaries who made their off-season homes in St Thomas and vicinity. As his interested and impressionable grandson I absorbed baseball lore which was to prove invaluable during my twenty years as a semi-pro player. For years a director of the Ontario Loan and Debenture Company, Farley was also President of the St Thomas Gas Company, and on this account always used gas in his house for cooking and lighting.

Valley View Villa, a fourteen acre tract on high ground overlooking Kettle Creek Valley on the west edge of St Thomas, came into my grandfather's possession in 1877. It contained seven acres of orchard and garden, a three acre lawn with tennis courts and beautiful flower beds, and four acres of woodland, mainly pine and spruce. Two hundred yards back from the street, at the end of a winding gravel drive, stood the three-storey, vine-covered residence of tan brick, flanked by a sturdy wooden coach-house and stable, sixty yards or so further east.



The house, built by an Englishman in 1866, probably contained ten thousand feet of floor space. The ceilings were easily twelve feet high. Just inside the front vestibule a door on the left opened into a spacious dining room, furnished in solid walnut, and decorated by framed steel engravings of all the kings and queens of England down to, and including William IV. Where these monstrosities came from I never found out, but I was certainly pleased when they went to my sister Helen on settlement of the estate. Off the dining room a very large conservatory looked and smelled most of the year like a garden in summer. The pantry, kitchen, buttery and scullery, constructed and furnished in the English manner, were in the rear of the house behind the dining area. The kitchen possessed both coal and gas ranges.

To the right of the central hall which contained the main staircase, the remainder of the ground floor was occupied by the drawing room and the library. Off the thirty-five foot square drawing room, french windows opened on to a broad veranda that ran along the north and west sides of the house. A capacious fireplace in the room's south wall used the same chimney as did an equally large fireplace in the adjoining library. Except for a square rosewood Chickering piano, all the drawing room furniture was mahogany.

The library, its four walls stuffed with books, never ceased to fascinate me; and even sixty years later I am able without difficulty to recall the aroma of leather chairs, leather bindings, and aging paper. Bound volumes of magazines such as the Boys' Own Annual, Chums, The Illustrated London News with drawings of the Boer War by Frederic Villiers and R.Caton Woodville, and the Century Magazine of the 1870's, kept me out of mischief for hours on end.

I had little use for the second floor since it contained the bathrooms, the sewing room and most of the bedrooms, which seemed always to be occupied by aunts and great grandparents. But I did like the top floor because, in addition to three more bedrooms, it contained the attic. Here, my cousin Dorothy Travers and I could usually find old trunks to ransack and old letters to read. When Uncle Edgerton failed to return from the South African War, his third floor bedroom was reserved for me, and there, among his army dress uniforms, sword, shotgun, baseball equipment, birds' eggs, snakes in alcohol, mounted butterflies and other treasures, I loved to sleep.

Living in Ridgetown, only forty-five miles from St Thomas, we spent many holidays with the Farleys between 1896 and 1908 when my dad was transferred to Trenton. Geddes, one of my brothers was watched carefully after he set fire to the curtains on the staircase landing at Valley View Villa, but the rest of us were usually welcome there any time we could manage to make the trip from Ridgetown. Once, later, when my grandfather was visiting us in Trenton, Geddes, then aged ten, slid the skiff out from under the old man just as he was stepping into it from the wharf on the river bank behind our house. Fortunately, the water wasn't too deep, but I doubt if an invitation to St Thomas was ever issued to Geddes again.

Valley View finally burned to the ground in 1917, the land was sold, and the fourteen acres subdivided. It is now called Farley Place. I had a look at it in 1957, but it was completely built up and quite unrecognizable.

Farley Notes

When I sent a draft of this narrative to my sister Helen Mowat, asking for comments, she replied:

"Your description of the dear old house at Valley View Villa brought the memories crowding in. I was never so happy as there with Gog (Grandmother) and Mary (the housekeeper). A lonely child, and, like you, a reader, I spent hours alone in the attic - the back part - reading away at all those piles of magazines with their Godey prints and serial stories; then peeping into Uncle Edgie's room for a frightened look at that milk snake. Out to the orchard where I can still smell the apples lying in the sun (Talman Sweets and Harvest). And in the early morning up with Gog to worship the flowers and vegetables, those English violets of hers with their heavy perfume, and the tall asparagus ferns that hid me; then into the kitchen to sit watching Mary - how good she was to us all. I often think what a saint she must have been.

I remember reading all the newspaper to Ju-John (Grandfather) on the veranda, not understanding a word. Can't you still smell the gas when you opened the door into the hall - and remember the hiding place under the stairs, the little pond and the needle covered hill, Lover's Lane, and in the valley, Kettle Creek to wade in and explore. Those memories are all more vivid to me than anything that's happened since, and most of them are in the first ten years of my life. Some things you mention I don't recall - the grandparents Berry, for instance. I suppose I spent more time there than any of you, being a delicate child and a lazy one. Do you tell your grandchildren about it, and are they interested? We used to dote on Mother's stories about Aunt Ella and her dangerous life with Harry Travers.

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During the preliminary phase of the first battle of Gaza (26-27 March 1917) I found myself at Sheikh Nebhan on the bank of the Wadi Ghuzzi in Palestine, waiting for a chance to get across with four wagons of 18 pdr ammunition. It was six A.M. and in the fog the 53rd Infantry Division seemed to be taking longer to cross than they should. My battery, the 1/1 Berkshire R.H.A. , in action since daybreak in support of the 6th Mounted Brigade at Beit Durdas, east of Gaza, would soon be needing my shells; so I stationed my little column behind the tail of the 53rd Division, hoping that the traffic M.P.'s would let me over immediately the foot-sloggers were out of the way. A smart little Brigadier-General and his staff had cut in just in front of me. I thought he must be in command of the rear brigade, and asked a passing subaltern if such was the case. "Yes, old boy," said the subaltern. "That is indeed the rear brigade of the 53rd, and the little blighter just ahead is General Joe Travers, its commander." I pricked up my ears at this, for I was convinced that the brigadier was the younger brother of my uncle Harry Travers. I knew Joe had remained in the army after the Boer War, but I had no idea of his present whereabouts, nor had I ever met him. In consequence, as a second lieutenant, I was hesitant about walking over to introduce myself, and before I had summoned up enough nerve to make the attempt, he and his party had been escorted across the wadi by the traffic police. When, finally, I was permitted to cross, my destination lay in a different direction. In 1919, on a visit to the Travers home in Cork I found that while Joe remembered the wadi-crossing and the ensuing battle, he had not noticed the lowly artillery subaltern and his wagons. In this engagement the Turks gave us quite a beating, and during the next few weeks all the 53rd Division brigadiers were replaced and sent elsewhere -- a fate which, for centuries, has accompanied lack of success in battle.

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The children of Eleanor Maud Farley and Harry B. Travers

Eleanor Frances Fane - Born at St Thomas in 1893; educated there and at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, where she graduated in nursing in 1915. On receiving an appointment to Queen Alexandria's Imperial Nursing Service she proceeded to England where she served with the British Medical Corps from 1916 to the end of the war. Married in 1918 to Lieut John H. Basson of the South African Forces, she accompanied him to Africa where two sons, John and Peter were born. Some years later Fane left Basson, returned to Canada with her children and subsequently moved to California. She died in April 1956.

Her son John, married with two children, Michael and Leslie Fane, lives in Reno Nevada. Peter teaches school in Gilbert Arizona, is married with three children - Luanne, Lynette, Matthew.

Dorothy Agnes Farley - Born at St Thomas in 1895, she went to Detroit when she had finished High School and graduated as a nurse from Harper Hospital in 1916. The next year she married Dr Russell Ullrich, a partner of her great uncle Dr Harry Berry of Mount Clemens Michigan. Both Ullrich and Berry joined the U.S. Medical Service in 1917 and served in France. After the death of her husband in 1958 Dorothy moved to Arlington Va, where she died in 1961. There were two children:

A. Eleanor Farley Fane - Born at Mount Clemens about 1918, she married Lt L.D.Coates U.S.N. March 19 1939. Coates became a Rear Admiral after World War Two, is now retired and lives in Burbank California. Farley divorced him in 1961 and resides in Alexandria Va.; she works for the American Red Cross. Two daughters: (1) Carolyn Andrea, born at San Diego 1940, was married in 1964 to Lieut D.W. Kiess, U.S.N. at present on station at Newport News Va. One son Michael b. 1964, and a daughter Jennifer Anne b. April 1967. (2) Patricia Fane, born in 1945, was married in April 1966 to Thomas Lea Poe of Arlington Va., formerly of Jackson Miss. They live in McLean Va.

B. Joan Travers - Born at Mount Clemens May 11 1926. A graduate of the University of Wisconsin, she married Richard Hall Pleasants III on August 19 1954 and lives in McLean Va. There are three children - Russell, b. 1957; Richard, b. 1960; Carolyn, b. 1962.

\* \* \* \* \*

Additional Farley note

Georgie Farley Knox, daughter of Frank L. Farley, told me that her maternal grandmother Cragg was a granddaughter of the old Adolphustown pioneer William Ruttan (Chap 3). Georgie, therefore, is connected with the writer's family through the Ruttans as well as being a Farley cousin.

J.H.R.T.

Information on the Scatcherd connection supplied by Mrs Doris Strawhorn of Thorndale, granddaughter of Mary Farley Bedggood

John Scatcherd - born in Wyton, Yorkshire, England Jan 21 1800; married Anne Farley Aug 1 1822 in Nissouri township; twelve children:

Those born at Wyton in Nissouri township

Thomas - Nov 10 1823; James Newton - Dec 4 1824; Emily - Sept 24 1826; John - July 22 1828; Jane - Aug 3 1830; William - Jan 22 1837; Lavinia - Mar 5 1839; Anne - Jan 22 1841; Mary Eleanor - June 18 1843; Harry Newton - Aug 3 1845.

Those born at London Village

Robert Colin - Nov 12 1832  
George - Feb 12 1835

Their father lived in London from 1832 to 1836 so that his children could attend school in

that village. When the settlers in Nissouri were able to start their own school the Scatcherds moved back.

Thomas Scatcherd, eldest son of John and Anne, became a lawyer in London and later was M.P. for Middlesex. He served four terms and died in Ottawa in 1876 while Parliament was in session. A Liberal. His father John Sr was a member of the Canada West Legislature in Toronto, representing Middlesex on the Liberal ticket.

James Newton, second son of John and Anne became a politician in Buffalo.

There are no descendants of John and Anne in Nissouri today, and only two Scatcherds in the London telephone book.

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Thomas Scatcherd - born in Wyton, Yorkshire, England April 30 1802; married Jane Farley Feb 5 1824 in Nissouri township. They had seventeen children:

Born at Terrace Bank, Nissouri township

John - Nov 16 1824; Foster - Feb 24 1826; Anne - Aug 22 1827; James Farley - May 10 1829; Thomas - Jan 11 1830 d. same date; Turner - Jan 11 1830; Thomas - Dec 18 1831; Mary - Dec 1 1833; Jane - Dec 14 1835; William Bailey - Jan 7 1838; Emily Charlotte - Dec 3 1840; Lavinia - Mch 11 1842 d. same date; Lavinia - July 12 1843 d. same date; Lavinia Amelia - April 29 1845; Edwin - July 18 1847; George Turner - Aug 6 1849; Harry Newton - Dec 6 1853.

Thomas and John Scatcherd had a beloved sister in England named Lavinia, hence the determination to have a living child of that name. Old Thomas died in 1902 in his hundredth year.

The Scatcherds owned well over 1000 acres in the south-west portion of Nissouri township.

Mrs Strawhorn knows of few descendants of the male Scatcherd line today, either in Nissouri or elsewhere. In Calgary Homer Scatcherd, a stationer, is a great grandson of Edwin Scatcherd.

\* \* \* \* \*

This is a copy of a history of the Farley family in early days, compiled by Doris E. Strawhorn of Thorndale, Ontario. It is most interesting and I am glad to include it in my genealogical account. (JHRT)

The earliest record we have of the Farley Family is the marriage of John Farley and Mary Bailey in 1801. Mary Bailey was a daughter of Wm Bailey and Agnes Dunbar. William Bailey was descended from the Huguenot Baileys who had fled from France to England in 1685 when the Edict of Nantes was revoked and 50,000 Protestant subjects were driven from France. The English Government settled a number of these Huguenots in Ireland in an attempt to dilute the Catholic population and the rebellious nature of the Irish.

William and Agnes Bailey had a large family, mostly boys, and sometime about 1815 they left Ireland and sailed to Long Island, New York. In 1819 when Nissouri was surveyed, the Baileys came to Canada and purchased a number of lots of land in the bush. One son and one daughter, Elizabeth remained in New York and settled in Brooklyn. The sons who settled in Nissouri were James, John, Thomas and Adam.

We do not know why the Farleys left Ireland, but can arrive at an educated guess by eliminating the more obvious reasons:

1. Armagh county was not as much given to religious feuds as other parts of Ireland, so we can conclude that their reason was not religious.
2. The potato blights had not reached a really serious threat by 1820, so their reason was not the potato famine.
3. The Farleys were not impoverished when they reached Canada, so their reason was not the extreme poverty which forced many of the Irish to emigrate.

So it is likely that it was that spirit of adventure which was and is a characteristic of many of the Farleys' descendants, coupled with a fair share of curiosity that induced them to leave their native Ireland and take a homestead in the wilds of "Canada West". The fact that the Baileys were already in Nissouri township, county of Oxford, Canada West influenced them in locating where they did.

The Crown Deed to John Farley's 100 acres, - Lot 7 Concession 2, East Half, Nissouri township, Oxford county, Canada West, now in the possession of John Wakeling, the present owner of the Farley homestead has a notation in the left lower corner in the same handwriting as the rest of the deed --- "O.C. 20 Sept 1820 under the adm of Sir P.Maitland K.C.B. Lt Governor, for 100 acres."  
"Rgs.1 January 1820 and 2 DW 1824 first instalment and Patent Fee Paid, Settlement duly informed."

That would seem to indicate that John Farley purchased his land before he arrived in Little York, now Toronto, on June 22 1820 on his way to his homestead.

With John and Mary were their four children, Anne who was nearly 18 years old, James, 15½, Jane 14½ and Turner, almost 10 years old.

The instructions they received for locating their land were as follows,--- "Travel the Governor's Road to Woodstock in Oxford county, then the trail to "Bold Kelly's" in Westminster township, then N.W. to the fork of the Thames, (where London was located later on) then north Branch of the Thames to where a creek enters the Thames, then S.E. about 2 miles from the mouth of the creek." Once they left Bold Kelly's they were in solid bush all the way.

Their land was a dense stand of hardwoods. One huge tree had blown down, its earth-covered roots forming a solid wall about 15 feet high. Immediately on arrival, Mr Farley and the two boys cut a number

of long poles which they leaned against the earth wall and covered with brush to form a rude shelter for themselves and their belongings which they had carried all the way from Bold Kelly's on their backs. (Bold Kelly kept a sort of general store where settlers could purchase such things as axes, iron pots, scythes and other pioneering necessities.)

Then they set about felling trees for a clearing, and building a rough log cabin roofed over with split ash staves. It had no chimney, only a hole in the roof, the first year. With a roof over their heads they could set about the clearing of the land that was to be home to the Farleys for almost 89 years, until it was sold to Mr Frank Wakeling in January of 1909.

By spring of 1821, they had cleared 3 acres of land. Then Mr Farley made a harrow or drag by cutting a small tree fork and burning holes through the two arms of the fork at intervals. He carved oaken pegs which he drove into the holes. He exchanged work with a neighbor (likely one of the Baileys) for the loan of his oxen to pull his crude harrow over the cleared land.

Seed grain was very scarce in the new settlement and he was able to purchase only 2 bushels and 1 peck. No one seemed to know the correct amount to plant in this rich new soil so he decided to experiment. He sowed 3 pecks on one acre, a bushel on another and 2 pecks on the third. He planted potatoes around the little log home. When harvest time came he found that all 3 amounts of seed had produced a good yield. It seemed that in this rich new land 2 pecks of seeds per acre were enough. The potatoes were a wonderful crop.

The second winter in the new land was much easier than the first, and in their second summer they acquired a cow, an ox team and a real harrow, all very scarce in this new settlement.

But disaster followed fast on the heels of their good fortune. In March 1822 Mr Farley cut a deep gash in his leg while he and the boys were clearing more land. The leg would not heal properly, perhaps because he did not give it any rest, but continued as usual with planting and harvesting. In the hot summer the wound became infected and on Aug 19 he became seriously ill. A neighbor was asked to walk to Burford, 45 miles away to summon Dr Charles Duncombe, the nearest physician, but on Aug 22 Mr Farley died, and another messenger was dispatched to meet the doctor and tell him it was too late.

When neighbors heard that Mr Farley was dead they rallied to the aid of the stricken family. That year Mr George Belton (who lived on the corner of Oxford St and the first concession of Nissouri township, where the Crumlin Airport is now) had gone down into the United States to bring home a bride and he had also brought back some nice planks to have furniture made for his new home. He gave one or two of his precious planks, and Mr Reuben Read who lived beside him and was the first furniture maker in the area, made a coffin. Mr Farley's death was the first in the new settlement and of course, there was no cemetery, so he was buried on his own land. The funeral service was conducted by a Methodist lay preacher from the next settlement to the west of them in London township which was later named 'The Grove'. His name was Robert Webster, and Webster's Lane in London was named after him.

But Mr Farley had lived long enough to see his elder daughter well married. In July of 1821 Mr John Scatcherd, then a young man of 21 years had come from Yorkshire and purchased 300 acres about a mile from Mr Farley's. He soon discovered that there was an eligible young lady nearby, and he spent many evenings in the next year courting Miss Anne Farley. Mr Farley was well impressed with the refined, well educated

and apparently wealthy young man. There was no ordained minister anywhere near, so Mr Farley asked Mr Charles Ingersoll, Justice of the Peace in Ingersoll about 16 miles S.E. of the settlement, to marry the young couple. The date was set for Aug 1 1822. Just a few days before the wedding, Mr Thomas Scatcherd, brother of the groom, and two years younger than Mr John Scatcherd, arrived at his brother's home, and the evening before the wedding the 2 young men came to the Farley home, and John introduced his brother to his in-laws to be.

The wedding was the first in the new settlement, and everyone was gay and happy, and quite unaware that in 3 weeks time they would be mourning the passing of Mr Farley who was greatly beloved by all who knew him.

The next few years the 2 boys James and Turner continued to clear the land of trees and large stones. The land was very rich and the Farleys prospered.

Mr Thomas Scatcherd started using the trail that his brother John had cleared through the woods to Farley's place, and the next year after John and Anne were married Thomas married Jane Farley. The two Farley girls will not be mentioned again in this history. From now on they will be in the Scatcherd Family story.

John Farley's widow and the two boys carried on with the clearing and planting and building on the homestead just as Mr Farley had planned, until July 6 1827 (when James was 22 years old) at which time he purchased 100 acres of land on the corner of what is now No 2 Highway and concession 2 of W. Nissouri. He went to work to clear this farm for a home for himself and a young lady whom he was courting. Her name was Mary Jones and she was the daughter of a Mr Jones of London township who owned a mercantile business. But the story goes that he became discouraged with all the desperately hard, grueling labor involved in cutting trees and grubbing out stumps, and that one day he straightened up from chopping a tree, said to himself -- "there must be easier ways to earn a living than this" -- then threw the axe as hard as he could and went home. This story may be true, because the records at the registry office in London are as follows.--

Jas. Farley bought from George Alway July 6 1827, 100 acres being the east half of lot 1, Con 2, W. Nissouri.

Thomas Scatcherd bought from Jas. Farley on Dec 18 1827 100 acres, being the east half of lot 1, Con 2, West Nissouri. He had owned the lot for only 6 months and 11 days.

He did find an easier way. He bought a share in Mr Jones' business and married Mary Jones about 1830 or 31. He sold his share in the original Farley homestead to his brother Turner on July 7 1834. By this time Turner had married and probably wished to have a clear title to the land for himself and family. Turner was 24 years of age at this time.

Jas. being the younger member in the partnership of Jones and Farley, merchants, seems to have done the leg work for the firm. He would travel to New York to purchase merchandise which was shipped by barge up the Hudson, through the Erie Canal to Erie, Pennsylvania, across Lake Erie to Port Stanley then by wagon the rest of the way. The first building on the site of what is now London was built in 1826. By 1830 London was quite a thriving little village at the fork of the Thames, and considerable travelling was done between London and Port Stanley. At that time London was known as "The Forks".

Although there had been Post Offices at Delaware and Ingersoll since 1819, London did not have one until 1828, and even then the early settlers did not use the regular mail service if they could avoid it because it cost 3 shillings and 8 pence sterling (about 90¢) to send a letter from London to London England. The inland rate was sixpence for the first 100 miles. From London to Quebec city was 1 shilling 2 pence.

Because of the high rates, whenever a traveller was going in the right direction, he was entrusted with letters, and James Farley often carried letters from the Baileys at Rebecca (where the London Airport is now) to the Baileys in Brooklyn and Long Island. We have in our possession a letter dated May 4 1843, written in Brooklyn by Miss Elizabeth Bailey and delivered to her brother Thomas Bailey of Rebecca, by Jas. Farley. This letter was preserved in the Bailey home for over 100 years before coming into our possession.

James and Mary Farley's first child was born in 1833 and she was named Anne after James' sister Anne Farley Scatcherd. . Two years later a second daughter was born and she was named after his other sister Jane. In 1838 they had a son whom they named Charles Jones Farley after his grandfather Jones. James was delighted with his little son. But his happiness was of short duration. On the 13th of Nov. 1839 his wife Mary died at the age of 29.

James was not a very successful business man and soon after his wife's death he and his father-in-law dissolved partnership. He seems to have had a flair for public office of one type or another. Records show he was Town Clerk in London in the 1840's. In 1844 he was "Fifth Man" on the town council in London. London had an election which gave them a man on the council from each of the 4 wards, and a mayor. The four councillors then chose a "Fifth Man" who received pay for his work. During his term as "Fifth Man" James was also chosen as President of the Council. I find no record that he served in this capacity for more than one term; then he seems to have returned to his job as town clerk. In 1850 or 51 an organization known as the Mechanics' Institute was started in London and Mr Farley was the first Secretary. He is mentioned quite a few times in reports of town meetings in the London Free Press during the 1850's. He was still in London acting as town clerk during the cholera epidemic in the summer of 1854 and also when London's first street lights were erected.

About this time his daughter Anne married a Mr Wells (of Byron) and died within months of her marriage. Two years later his daughter Jane died, and just 3 years after that he lost his son, Charles. Records in the old family bible show that all three of his children died at the age of 21, but I can find no record of the causes of their deaths.

When his sister's son, Thomas Scatcherd, became a lawyer in London, James joined him as an apprentice-at-law, and later as a junior partner. After a short time as junior partner, having been admitted attorney-at-law, he was appointed Clerk of the Peace for the county of Elgin, and went to live in St Thomas. He held office until his death on March 26 1875 in his 71st year.

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We will now return to the widow of John Farley and her son Turner, on the old homestead. In 1832 Dr Jonathan Phillips, his wife and 2 daughters came in 2 sleighs from Lower Canada to Belmont, a small village about 10 miles south-east of London. Another doctor in the London area at that date was very welcome, as settlers had to travel long distances for medical help. Dr Phillips was of Dutch ancestry.



He had left the United States as a young lad, with his father and mother, at the time of the revolution, and settled in Lower Canada. He had received his doctor's degree in England and returned to Lower Canada to practise. He married Hannah Lagrange of Frelighsburg. Their daughters were given very good educations. Turner Farley courted one of the daughters, Georgianna, who was 3 years older than he, and married her in 1833. He brought his bride home to live with his mother at the old homestead. Georgianna made him a wonderful wife. Dutch industry and French culture were nicely blended in her person. She and her mother-in-law were very compatible. She was much loved by all the Farley relatives and adored by Turner, who, after the birth of their first child always called her "Mammy". It was fortunate for her she so quickly oriented to the life of the pioneers in the wilds of London district because her parents and sister did not like Belmont and shortly after her marriage, returned to Quebec.

Doris E. Strawhorn

THE LAWSONS

William Lawson Sr., born about 1760, was the youngest son of John Lawson of Birkest, whose farm (owned by the Earl of Carlisle) was situated in the Barony of Gilsland, Cumberland, England, and had been occupied by Lawsons for generations. As a younger son there was no place on the farm for William. In consequence he was "put to the trade of tailor," and opened a small shop at Wallholme, a hamlet on the picturesque banks of the River Irthing in the parish of Lanercost, not more than a quarter of a mile south of the ruins of the Roman Wall. In 1785 or thereabouts, William married Frances Bell, daughter of William Bell a Wallholme district farmer who, oddly enough, had clear title to his land. We know of three children:

Thomas - born 1786; followed his father's trade and assisted him in his Wallholme shop which held the contract for all clothing and livery used by the Earl of Carlisle's retainers.

a daughter - name unknown, born about 1790.

William Jr - born Nov 27 1793 at Wallholme. Apprenticed to his father in 1806, he worked with him until he married in 1814 Ann Atkinson of the nearby town of Brampton. Moving to Brampton, he opened a draper's shop in partnership with his wife who was a milliner. Although brought up in the Anglican church he soon became interested in Methodism, and preached throughout Cumberland on a part-time basis until 1829, when with his growing family he emigrated to Canada.

The Lawsons arrived at Little York, Upper Canada, on June 11 1829 after a voyage from Maryport, England which had begun on April 19. William's journal is full of biblical quotations and prayers, not at all surprising considering his status as a Methodist lay preacher. A few weeks after he had settled his family in their new dwelling, Lawson was to be seen mounted on a chair in the market square, expounding the gospel as he had done so often in his home county of Cumberland. He is reputed to have been the first Primitive Methodist preacher in Canada.

In August 1829 William opened a general store on King Street, taking as a partner a compatriot, Robert Walker. It is interesting to note that this emporium in the hands of Walker was destined to become Toronto's first department store, 'The Golden Lion'. Early in 1834, after selling his interest in the King Street business to Walker, Lawson went farming in Peel county. He also established a general store at the cross-roads nearest the farm, and when settlers were attracted there, had a village surveyed, naming it Brampton in honor of his old home town in Cumberland. Seemingly disenchanted with country life after a very few years, he rented his Brampton properties to sons John and Joseph and returned to York where he and a third son Thomas opened another shop on King Street. In 1844 William had another go at Brampton, handing the York store over to Thomas, who ran it until 1865. The elder Lawson, with sons John and Joseph, moved to Hamilton in 1847 where they founded the business of Lawson Bros & Co, which remained one of the leading mercantile houses in Hamilton for more than a quarter century.

In public affairs Lawson opposed the Family Compact with speech and pen; he denounced the Clergy Reserves, and though never a candidate for office himself, contributed frequently to the newspapers as a supporter of George Brown and the Grits. A Justice of the Peace in Wentworth county for years, he died in Hamilton 19 Feb 1875, two years after the death of his wife Ann. Of their eleven children, the one who concerns us, my great grandmother Ann, was born in Brampton, England in 1825. She is discussed on the page dealing with the Berry family.

Note: The Lawson Journey from Montreal to Toronto - from William's Journal

On the 1st of June 1829, we arrived at Montreal and were immediately busily engaged in landing our families and goods, securing a Durham boat to convey us up the river to Prescott, that being the only mode of conveyance. These objects accomplished, we occupied the Durham boat's warehouse that night, ready to start on our journey with tomorrow's rising sun.

On June 2nd we commenced our journey from Montreal. Those traveling the same route at present can form no idea of the hardships and trials we had to endure with a large family. In the first place the large number of passengers was so out of proportion to the capacity of the boat, that when all were aboard, we had merely standing room, could neither sit nor lie down. Also there was no accommodation aboard for sleeping. So that the greater part, especially the men, had to walk during the day and had often to help with the ropes to drag the boats up the rapids of the river, and at night, while she lay to by the riverside we had to take our beds and beg of the inhabitants the privileges of allowing us to lay them down and sleep in their barns or outhouses, which were very scarce, as along the St Lawrence from Lachine to Prescott the land is poor and very sparsely populated; and in addition to this, the wheat crop the previous year had been unsound and a partial failure, so that flour and bread was scarce and dear, and could hardly be obtained for love or money - which made it extremely difficult to forage for a family, for we had our own victuals to procure.

After passing Cornwall, a passenger, C. Dixon, who had a young family, joined me in hiring a team and wagon and we sent on our wives and youngest children some forty miles to Prescott, while with the rest of the family, I continued with the boat. On June 7, Sunday, our boat lay to because the captain could procure no oxen to help to drag it up the rapids, the magistrates having warned the farmers that if they lent their teams on the Sunday, they would be fined. We had our quarters at a large farm house and slept in the kitchen. There were a few scattered houses near, and a small schoolhouse in the neighborhood. I obtained liberty to hold a meeting in it, and my eldest son, Thomas and myself visited every house contiguous and invited them to the meeting in the schoolhouse that afternoon. And at the appointed time we had, for the place, a good congregation, and I was enabled, enjoying a gracious sense of the divine presence to point the people to the precious Saviour who taketh away the sin of the world - and I trust good was done. One respectable old gentleman, a magistrate, whose house was near, invited my son and myself to tea; we accepted, and spent a very pleasant, and I trust, a profitable evening with him. Next morning we were on our way by sunrise, to Prescott which we reached after various amusing adventures, on Tuesday morning, and found our wives and children well, but very uncomfortable, having to take up their quarters in an empty house, there being no room for them at the Inn. However we soon had our luggage removed, with ourselves, on board the old steamboat "Alchopie" bound for Little York, and though this boat could not be compared with the palace-like steamers of the present day (1860), yet it was a vast improvement on our late accommodations.

On the 11th of June 1829, after all our privations and vicissitudes through the kind providence and special care of our Heavenly Father, we arrived safe at Little York in the enjoyment of good health and spirits, full of hope and confidence for the future. We were kindly met at the wharf by one of the family of my second cousin Thomas Moor, who took us to my relative's house, who, being absent from home, had directed that we should make his house our home till we got settled.

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THE BERRYS

Ann Lawson was married in Little York in 1842. to the Rev Francis Berry, a Wesleyan minister who preached in many towns in Upper Canada, and was at one time Superintendent of Indian Missions for the province. In the 1870's Berry went to the United States, entered the Methodist Episcopal Church, and after filling many charges, retired from the ministry around the turn of the century. He and his wife Ann lived for some time with a son, Dr Harry Berry, at Mount Clemens, Michigan; then moved to my grandmother Farley's home in St Thomas, Ontario, about 1905. After the old man's death in 1907 his widow continued to reside with her daughter until 1909, when she went to the home of another son, Bishop Joseph Berry, at Philadelphia. I remember these octogenarians tottering around the Farley house at St Thomas, interfering with my affairs, and I must say that I was glad when they disappeared.

Of their eight, or more, children, only four survived childhood. These were:

Frances Ann - born 1845 in Brownsville, an Ontario hamlet, shown on an old map as being in Oxford county approximately twenty miles east of St Thomas. It was, presumably, one of her father's parishes. Frances married John Farley a St Thomas barrister in 1867. She died at St Thomas in 1914.

Joseph F - born in 1856; lived in Philadelphia where he was a bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died in Florida.

William F - born in 1860; married with three children; lived in the United States.

Henry G - born Aug 12 1864 in Hamilton, Ontario. Educated in Ontario public schools and at Georgetown Academy; graduated from Detroit College of Medicine in 1886. Practised in Davis, and Romeo, in Michigan, then went to Bonn, Germany for a post-graduate course in surgery, after which he set up practice in Mount Clemens, Michigan (1900). In World War One he served as a surgeon with the U.S. Medical Corps, returning from France a Lieut-Colonel with the French Medal of Honour. In Mount Clemens he resumed practice with Drs Warren and Ullrich, retired from active medicine in 1936, and died about 1945. His marriage to Martha Taylor, daughter of Adrian and Lucy Taylor of Romeo, Michigan took place in April 1892. There were no children.

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Note: In September 1963 my wife and I, while travelling in Cumberland, England, tried unsuccessfully to locate the hamlet of Wallholme and the old Lawson farm in the Gilsland area. However, we had no difficulty in finding the River Irthing and the Roman Wall, and at Walton, near by, we came across a Churchyard in which were buried some members of the Bell family, cousins, I think, of William Lawson Jr's mother Frances Bell. The town of Brampton through which we passed, has not changed much, I venture to say, since the Lawsons lived there.

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J.H.R.T.

CHAPTER FIVEThe Perthshire Dewars, and the Fairs of RoxburghshireTHE DEWARS

This family dates back at least to the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314. One story has it that the Abbott of Inchaffry, from want of confidence in the Scottish cause, failed to bring St Fillan's sacred arm-bone in its silver crozier to the battlefield. Bruce, the story goes, in high dudgeon appointed one Finlai Jore guardian in the Abbott's place, but the deeds confirming the grant by Bruce have never turned up. The other account which holds that the Dewars were a family before Bannockburn, is supported by documents. For instance, the Breadalbane Charter Chest contains a Latin account of an inquest held at Kandrochid April 22 1428 in which Jore is mentioned as hereditary custodian in direct line from an ancestor appointed by St Fillan's successor. And King James III on July 6 1487 issued a Letter of Gift confirming title to the relic (also called the Quigrich) in the name of Malise Doire. This letter (see note) which was registered as a probative writ in the books of the Council and Session on November 1 1734, refers to the earlier dating of the guardianship.

A Mr William Thompson of Christ's Church College, Oxford, during a long ramble through the highlands of Perthshire in 1782, visited the village of Killin at the west end of Loch Tay and saw the Quigrich, its current guardian Malice Doire, a day laborer, and his son. He says: "a youth of nineteen, representative of his father's name and presumptive heir to the treasure, lay drooping in an outer apartment in the last gasp of consumption... and here was one who only wanted patrimonial lands to have claimed a finer descent than many whose names and ancestry figure in the Ragman Roll."

Thompson didn't know it, but the Dewars at one time had land. The Breadalbane Chartulary contains references to a document (original cannot now be traced) entitled "ane letter made be Alexander, Lord of Glendochart to Donald McSobrell dewar Cogerach of the dait 1336 yeirs". The Lord of Glendochart, then, was Alexander Menzies, and his letter may have been a confirmation to the Dewar of the lands of Eyich, which are thought to have been the original lands of the keepership, and are in the neighborhood of the Clachan of St Fillan. These lands, which it is supposed were given by the successor of St Fillan along with the custody of the Crozier, to the Dewars in early times, are described in the Charters as being in their possession; and it appears that they continued in the family until 1575, when Donald Dewar conveyed them to Duncan Campbell of Glenurchy. The hamlet of St Fillan is on Loch Earn.

In 1818 Archibald Dewar then the relic's custodian, left the pleasant town of Blairgowrie to emigrate to Upper Canada. With his wife the former Margaret Ferguson and a grown family of four sons and a daughter, he settled on a farm in Lanark county. His eldest son Alexander married Janet Kennedy of Beckwith township, and the senior of their twelve children was Archibald, born on the farm in 1826. About 1844 a number of the younger members of the connection, among them Archibald, moved west to Lambton county where they homesteaded in Plympton township not far from the present-day village of Wyoming. Archibald, having lost a leg through accident in 1849, abandoned farming to return to school and qualify as a teacher. On being appointed Public School Inspector for Huron county in 1857, he married a cousin, Helen Dewar on December 29 of that year and set up residence in the village of Harpurhey (now Seaforth).

Referring again to the Quigrich... Dr Daniel Wilson of Edinburgh, who in 1858 was engaged in preparing a work entitled "The Pre-historic Annals of Scotland," read William Thompson's report to the Society of Antiquaries on the subject of the Dewars and their crozier, and set out to trace the relic, only to learn that though still in existence, it was in the custody of its hereditary keeper, Alexander Dewar, who was farming in what was at that time known as Western Canada. Some years later, after Wilson had finished his book and had received an appointment as lecturer at the University of Toronto, he resumed his efforts to locate the relic. This time he was successful. Discovering that Archibald Dewar of Seaforth was the current custodian, Wilson visited Seaforth in 1875, and after protracted negotiations, details of which have not been learned, the Quigrich was finally delivered to the Museum of Antiquities at Edinburgh in 1879. We photographed it in 1963, remarking at the time that St Fillan must have had a mighty small arm bone.

Archibald Dewar died at Seaforth on Feb 26 1884; his widow survived until June 1890. Family details follow:

Alexander Kennedy - born at Harpurhey 20 September 1858; he died when quite young.

John Buchanan - born at Harpurhey in September 1860 and died on December 2 1867.

Archibald Malcolm - born at Harpurhey on October 11 1862. He would have succeeded to the guardianship of the Crozier had it not been placed in the museum. Archibald went to the U.S.A., settled in Michigan and married there. He is said to have had three children. On our Edinburgh visit we were most interested to learn from the Curator of the museum that a young American soldier named Dewar had visited him in 1943. It is almost certain that he was a grandson of Archibald Malcolm.

Margaret Agnes and Janet Isabella (twins) - born at Harpurhey in January 1865. Janet died at five months. Margaret married Fred Mingay and died in the 1940's. No children.

George A.- born in Seaforth in 1866; graduated in dentistry at Toronto University. From 1886 to 1894 he was one of the best known soccer players in Ontario. As outside right for the Seaforth Hurons, a redoubtable eleven, George was invariably selected to play on any all-star team of the period. Of one appearance in Toronto in October 1890, the sporting editor of the Toronto Empire wrote:  
"Dewar is too well known to require any newspaper remarks."

In its football column of June 13 1891, The Toronto Mail stated:

"Dewar on right wing is one of the best forwards who ever toed a ball".

My files contain many other references to the proficiency of George Dewar as a soccer player.

After completing his studies in dentistry George left Seaforth to set up a practice in Glencoe Ontario, where he died a bachelor in 1907.

Jessie Helen - born at Seaforth in 1869; she lived there until 1887 when she began teaching school at Londesboro, north of Clinton. To obtain her certificate Jessie had attended Model School in Clinton where she made the acquaintance of the family of James Fair Sr, the local mill-owner. Later, since Londesboro was only six miles away, she found it convenient and enjoyable to spend some of her free time with the Fairs, and her wedding to James Fair Jr followed in 1892. Jessie died at Calgary on August 17 1963 in her ninety-fifth year.

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Note:

Copy of Letter of Gift by James III of Scotland to Malise Doire issued under the Privy Seal at Edinburgh 6 July 1487.

LITERA PRO MALISEO DOIRE, COMMORANTI IN STRATHFULANE

JAMES be the grace of God King of Scottis, to all and sindri our liegis and subditis spirituale and temporale to guhois knaulege thir our lettres sal cum greting; forsamekle as we haue understand that our servitour Malise Doire and his forebearis has had ane relik of Sanct Fulane callit the Quigrich, in keping of us and of oure progenitouris of maist nobill mynde quham God assolze, sen the tyme of King Robert the Bruys and of before, and made nane obedience nor ansuer to na persoun spirituale nor temporale in onything concernyng the said haly relik uthir wayis than is contenit in the auld infeftmentis thareof made and grantit be oure said progenitouris. We chairg you therefor strately and commandis that in tyme to cum ye and ilk ane of you redily ansuere intend and obey to the said Malise Doire in the peciable broiking and joising of the said relik, and that ye, na nain of you tak upon hand to compell nor distreyne him to mak obedience nor ansuere to you nor till ony othir but allenaryly to us and oure successouris, according to the said infeftment and foundatioun of the said Relik, and siclike as wes use and wount in the tyme of oure said progenitouris of maist nobill mynde of before: And that ye mak him nane impediment, letting nor distroublance in the passing with the said relik throw the contre, as he and his forebearis wes wount to do; And that ye and ilk ane of you in oure name and autorite kepe him unthrallit, bot to remane in siclike fredome under all the hiest pane and charge that ye and ilk ane of you may amitt and inrun anent us in that pairt. Gevin under oure prive sele at Edinburgh this vj day of Julij, the yere of God Jm lllj lxxxvij yeris and of oure regne the xxvij yere.

JAMES R.

From "Historical Notices of St Fillan's Crozier" by John Stuart L.L.D. Secretary Soc. Antiq. Scot. 1877.

Note: An article in the Canadian Geographical Journal of November 1963 on the subject of the Long Sault Rapid, refers to the remnants of a fieldstone mill built by Alexander Dewar in 1834, west of Stonefield on the north bank of the Carillon Canal. An old map in my possession shows this mill to be in Grenville township, Argenteuil county, Quebec. Seven miles further down the Ottawa lies Dewar Island, probably named for or by Alexander Dewar. This pioneer, a brother of Jessie Fair's great grandfather Archibald, came from Blairgowrie to St Andrews (St Andre) Quebec in 1815... St Andrews is also mentioned in Chapter 7 as the home of James Brown Sr.

J.H.R.T.

THE FAIRS

During our 1963 visit to Scotland we spent some hours in the Jedburgh district looking for signs of the presence, in bygone days, of my wife's father's family, the Fairs. Results were disappointing. The name "R.Fair & Sons" on a hardware establishment in one of the main streets of the town caused us to question the proprietors - people by the name of Davidson - who informed us that the only Fair now in Jedburgh was the Town Clerk, whose father once owned the shop. In the town office Robert Fair proved not too cooperative. Rather stuffily he advised us that his people, who came from Berwick, had no connection whatsoever with any Jedburgh Fairs, past or present. Seeing that Berwick is only thirty miles from Jedburgh, we thought that he was taking rather a narrow view of the matter. On the whole, however, we were glad that the fellow was no kin. He gave us the impression that he was afraid we were going to hit him for a bed or a meal. Outside of this character - the only Scotsman we met who seemed at all unpleasant - we discovered no living Fairs in or around Jedburgh; nor were there among the tombstones, any which fitted the dates required.

A paragraph on page 19 of the 'History of Clinton - 1950' states that James Fair Sr was born in Oxham Nook, Jedburgh (which we take to mean Oxnam), in the border county of Roxburgh, Scotland. Date of his birth was December 19 1835. His father's name is not mentioned, but it is known that after his death in 1845, James and Thomas, aged ten and twelve respectively, were taken with their only sister by the widow to Upper Canada where they settled in the town of Hamilton. In 1847 the two boys were put to work in a general store.

Mrs Fair moved her family in 1855 to the newly surveyed village of Clinton in Huron county, Canada West, just a few miles east of the lake port of Goderich. How she occupied herself is not told, but in 1857 her two sons endeavored to capitalize on their Hamilton business experience by opening a shop in Clinton. In January 1858 they signed a twelve months' note in favor of W.P.Haining for 206 pounds Sterling, with interest payable at an unspecified rate. Although the note does not say so, it could have covered the purchase of their store building. On May 15 1858 they paid taxes on lot 44 Clinton in the amount of fifteen shillings and a penny, having been assessed on 27 April on a dollar basis as follows:

Real Ppty - \$300.

Personal " - 400.

This suggests that the currency of Upper Canada was converted from Sterling to dollars early in 1858, and reference to historical texts confirms the supposition. On August 25 they gave George McKay \$10.00 plus a bushel of potatoes in return for nine days' sawing wood and half a day drawing gravel, and it looks as if, by that time, dollars were firmly in the saddle as an exchange medium.



The brothers remained in business together until they ran into financial trouble in 1863 and had to assign their assets to liquidator John Gordon of Toronto, who managed to satisfy the creditors with a settlement of fifty cents on the dollar. That finished the partnership. Thomas was made postmaster, while James found a job in the flour mill operated by Tunney and Murray, a natural sequence of events for him, inasmuch as he had married, in 1859, Murray's niece and adopted daughter, Helen Macleod. The record shows that in 1867 James lent some money to Murray who had got himself into a bind the year before. When Tunney died in 1868 and Murray was unable to repay the loan, James stepped in as Murray's partner. By 1871 he was buying wheat on his own account, Murray having been relegated to the position of salaried book-keeper.

Prior to this time James had been picking up real estate at tax sales. Receipts on file show that he owned in 1868 ten lots in Clinton and the surrounding township of Hullett. That year he acquired for \$10. the right to cut and carry away all the hardwood he might find on the north bank of the River Maitland in Lot 17, Hullett township. For another \$40. he secured permission to cut all timber of any sort on Lot 21, Hullett township, except for a designated acre of trees already sold to a man named Milroy. This lumber was seasoned and prepared for use in the big house he built in 1872-73. One of the better homes in Clinton, it was still in good condition when we saw it in 1961.

During 1873, the year he finished the house, James bought a pedigree bull calf, No 407 - Duke of Clinton. Other purchases that year included some check serge for trousers, and a silk umbrella. For the new house he was able to acquire from Stalker and Ross of Toronto a full supply of linens, towels and blankets at a cost of \$63. Dishes, glassware and cutlery cost him \$20.50, and his solid walnut parlor and dining room furniture from James Reid of Hamilton came to \$195.70, wholesale. The dining table graces the home of his great granddaughter Helen McIlveen, in Calgary. We, ourselves, have one of the walnut easy chairs.

Helen Macleod, niece and adopted daughter of William Murray of Clinton was born in Zorra township, Ontario, in 1840, married James Fair at Clinton in 1859, and died at Calgary Alberta in 1928. She and James had the following children:

Minnie - born at Clinton 1860; died of scarlet fever 1866.

Agnes Ada - born at Clinton in 1862; married about 1886 a Dr Campbell, originally from Wingham, who had a medical practice in Detroit, Michigan. They had one son Roy, born in 1889. He graduated from University of Michigan as a naval architect and construction engineer in 1912. On joining Bethlehem Steel after graduation, he was assigned to the Newport News Virginia subsidiary, later becoming President and General Manager of another subsidiary the New York Shipbuilding Company of Camden New Jersey. While Roy was in charge of operations the company built the U.S. Aircraft Carrier Lexington. Retiring in 1938 he joined Babcock and Wilcox as a senior engineering executive on the construction of Boulder Dam. After World War Two Roy served the government in various engineering

capacities in Washington, Geneva and Japan. Later he was engaged by the Iranian government to advise on redevelopment, after which General McArthur requested his reappointment to Japan for the purpose of reporting on the decentralization of Japanese industry. On his return to America he served as plant manager during the construction of the Atomic Energy establishment at Paducah, Kentucky. His wife, the former Constance Stevenson of Warm Springs, Virginia, died, childless about 1952. Roy died at Warm Springs in October 1962.

William M - born in 1866; died young.

James Jr - born in 1867; married Jessie Dewar, daughter of Archibald and Helen Dewar of Seaforth, Ontario in 1892. He died at Calgary in 1949; his widow in 1963.

Helen - born in 1869; married W.P. Spalding at Clinton in 1896; died at Calgary in 1928; her husband died some years later. One daughter, Kate, is unmarried and lives in Calgary.

Norman - born in 1871; married with one son who died at Clinton in 1915. Norman died in 1911.

Jeannette - born in 1875; married Ranald Macdonald, a Nova Scotian, in Clinton, 1897 and moved to Edmonton where Macdonald opened a general store. Of their seven children James died about 1930 and Frank was killed over Germany in 1943 while with the R.C.A.F. John and Helen are in B.C. Mary is in Cleveland, and Jane and Rod are in Eastern Canada. Husband Ranald, a captain in the 202 battalion C.E.F. died in England in 1917. Jeannette died in Cleveland in 1957. (see Macdonalds)

Frank W. - born in 1878. A bachelor who farmed near Oxbow Sask, he joined the Canadian Motor Machine Gun Battalion in 1915, and died of wounds in France as a sergeant in 1918 (March).

Percy D - born in 1880; left Clinton at the turn of the century to become a miller at Davenport Iowa. Is married with no known children. Was still living in 1962.

Glen - born in 1882. As a young man went to the Northwest Territories where he married Lizzie, daughter of John Hodgson a Hudson's Bay official. One daughter. All are dead.

Thomas - born and died in 1884.

During the last thirty years of the nineteenth century the small-town millers of Ontario made money, their products finding a good export market in the British Isles as well as being sold locally. James Fair Sr died in 1897, leaving the mill to James Jr and Norman. Unfortunately he had not seen fit to have the two boys properly educated, and although both were fine practical millers, they had little conception of the ramifications of the export trade. Nor were they good executives, generally. Consequently, when the big milling combines began pushing the little fellows around, neither James nor Norman had sufficient experience to hold his own. Frankly, I am doubtful whether old James, himself, could have made the grade against the big operators. When, in 1907, it became necessary to sell the profitable home farm to provide operating capital and give the widow a small back-log of security, the handwriting was on the wall. So, after Norman died in 1911, James Jr liquidated the business for just about enough to take care of liabilities, and with Jessie and the Girls, took off for the West to start again. Moose Jaw and Winnipeg having little to offer, the family finally settled in Calgary, where James took a position with one of the majors, the Western

Canada Flour Mills, as a head miller. There he remained until he retired in 1938 at the age of seventy-one.

The children of James Fair Jr and Jessie Dewar

Helen - was born at Clinton Ontario in 1893. Before she finished High School she was sent to Alberta to relieve an asthma condition, and at the same time continue her education. Graduating from Calgary Normal School in 1913, Helen commenced a teaching career in the Eye Hill district near Provost. She taught in various parts of the province until, in Claresholm in 1926, she married Archibald D. MacGregor who was practising dentistry in that town. Following the second world war, Dr MacGregor retired from the Canadian Army Dental Corps with the rank of Lieut-Colonel, and with his wife settled in Truro N.S. There are no children.

Agnes Campbell - born at Clinton Sept 28 1901; came to Calgary in July 1915 after completing her school term in Winnipeg. In the summer of 1918 she entered the service of the Home Bank of Canada at Calgary, resigning to join the Merchants Bank of Canada in 1920. When that organization was absorbed by the Bank of Montreal at the end of 1921, she went along with the rest of the Merchants staff to the main office of the B of M, but her banking career ended in 1926 on her marriage to the writer of this sketch, J.H.R. Thomson. During the second world war absence of her husband overseas she returned to the bank on a temporary basis and worked there from Jan 1942 until the end of 1944. The Thomsons have one daughter, Helen Fair, born at Calgary 17 Feb 1927; see chapters 3,6.

Thirteenth  
Generation  
Helen  
Fair  
Thomson

Agnes died February 5 1968.

Jessie Dickson - born at Clinton in October 1903; attended Calgary Normal School after graduating from Central Collegiate. About 1921 she began teaching school near Delia Alberta, but being unable to adjust to the primitive conditions she experienced there, gave up and returned to Calgary where she graduated from business college and entered the Canadian Bank of Commerce as a stenographer. In 1925 she switched to the Manufacturers Life Assurance Co, with which organization she remained until she married William Leith, a flight-lieutenant with the R.C.A.F. in 1941. She died in Toronto in 1947, leaving no children.

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Note: A history of Clinton published in 1950 mentions that the sister of James Fair Sr and Thomas Fair married T. Jackson of Clinton, a native of Barrowby in Lincolnshire, who conducted a tailoring and men's furnishing business, and who also served as mayor of Clinton for many years. The history also states that James Fair Sr added a distillery and a saw-mill to his industrial complex, and although my records do not substantiate this, I can clearly remember James Fair Jr referring on occasion to the time when a barrel of local whisky stood outside the mill door with a big dipper handy for those mill customers who wished to help themselves, free of charge. J.H.R.T.

Note: Two men who served under me in the 3rd L.A.A. Regiment R.C.A. during the second world war, John and Joe Hodgson, were grandsons of the old Hudson's Bay factor John Hodgson, whose daughter Lizzie married Glen Fair. I learned of the relationship at the 1965 17th Battery reunion. J.H.R.T.

## THE MACDONALDS OF CLANRANALD

By his marriage with Amy de Insulis, John, Lord of the Isles left three sons, according to Robertson; "but the youngest alone, named Ranald, left issue. From him descend the Clan Ranald (called Glengarry and Clanranald). For the latter there is a bar to the chieftainship, the ancestor of the family having been illegitimate." Authority for this assertion is "The Record of the Privy Seal, 1531." The clan had its headquarters in North Uist in the Hebrides.

The Macdonalds in this narrative trace their ancestry back to Colin Macdonald who probably rode with Bonnie Prince Charlie in 1745-46. The date of his birth in North Uist is estimated as 1715, which would make him 30 at the time of the rebellion. Colin's son John was born in Uist about 1740, and among his offspring was a son Archie (Red) Macdonald whose birthdate may have been 1770. Archie was born at the hamlet of Hoogary which does not appear on any Hebrides map in my records.

Archie's son Donald, born around 1793 married Annie Morrison in 1815, roughly, and it couldn't have been much later than that since Donald and Annie with six children sailed from Scotland in 1827, landing at North Sydney N.S. in July of that year. The family homesteaded in October on land at the foot of Salt Mountain near Whycocomagh in Cape Breton - then totally unsettled. Other passengers on the immigrant ship were Donald's widowed mother (Mrs Archie), his brothers Alex, Allan, Angus and John, and his sister Margaret.

The children of Donald and Annie Macdonald were: Sarah, Peter, Margaret, Archie, Ranald and James.

Archie Macdonald was certainly born before 1827. Let us assume 1824 to be his birthdate. We know that he married Jane Macdonald of Stewartdale in 1854, and that he had children as under:

Daniel - born 1856; lived for a time in Winnipeg, and in 1900 went to Mexico. No further information available  
 John James - lived in Clinton Ontario; married a Miss Finch.  
 Annie - a nurse who never married.

Calvina - born about 1862. She went to Cleveland Ohio, studied nursing and became matron-in-chief of one of Cleveland's biggest hospitals. The Calvina Macdonald Memorial Hospital in Cleveland was named in her honor. She did not marry.

Ranald - born in 1865, he lived for a time in Clinton, Ont where he married Jeannette Fair daughter of James and Helen Fair in 1897. The couple moved to Strathcona in the Northwest territories at the turn of the century. Here Ranald opened a general store. A militia officer, he joined the 202 Battalion C.E.F. as Quartermaster in 1915 with the rank of captain. He died in England in 1917.

Peter - became a doctor and died in Edmonton.

Jane - born in 1869; married John MacGregor in Clinton Ontario about 1895. Moving west early in the twentieth century, they lived in Strathcona and Edmonton South in Alberta. Four children. (See under MacGregor).

THE MACGREGORS

"When I asked a very learned minister in the Islands," remarked Dr Samuel Johnson in 1775, "which they considered their most savage clans, he replied 'those that live next the Lowlands'... and most true was this of several tribes, among them the MacGregors, whose ancient territory was on both sides of Loch Tay."

At one time the MacGregors had very extensive possessions in Argyleshire and Perthshire, but the Campbells gradually usurped their lands under the pretext of Royal Grants. Using cold steel the MacGregors strove to retain their real estate; and this conduct "though natural" says Sir Walter Scott, "considering the country and the time, was represented at the capital as arising from an untamable and innate ferocity which nothing could remedy save cutting off the tribe of MacGregor, root and branch." Parliament suppressed the MacGregor name; and at baptism no clergyman could give the name Gregor without risk of banishment. Nevertheless, despite the machinations of the Campbells, Sir John Murray MacGregor, at the end of the eighteenth century, was acknowledged as chief by 826 MacGregors capable of bearing arms.

Though I have been unable to trace the ancestry of John MacGregor further back than a Huron county, Ontario, farm, it is very probable that an ancestor of his was among those clansmen who acknowledged the chieftainship of Sir John Murray MacGregor. Dr A.D. MacGregor of Truro holds the opinion that his forebears did not emigrate to Nova Scotia along with the Macdonalds; he remembers hearing that they were part of the 1815-25 flood of Scots who continued westward to the Ottawa Valley.

In any event, we know that John MacGregor was born on his father's Clinton district farm in 1860, five years after the village was surveyed. At the age of 35 he married Jane, daughter of Archie and Jane Macdonald, and early in the present century moved his family to Strathcona, now Edmonton South, in the Northwest Territories.

The children of John MacGregor and Jane Macdonald

Archibald Duncan - born in 1897; enlisted in 202 Battalion C.E.F. in 1916, serving in Canada, England and France where he was wounded in 1917. On his return to Canada he went back to school at the University of Alberta, later attending McGill University where he graduated in dentistry in 1925. Archie commenced practice at Claresholm Alberta, and in 1926 married Helen Fair, daughter of James and Jessie Fair of Calgary. There are no children. During World War Two he served with the Alberta Light Horse and the Royal Canadian Dental Corps. He retired in 1946 with the rank of Lieut-Colonel, Director of Dental Services for M.D.6. The MacGregors now live in Truro N.S.

Mary - born in 1899, she was a school teacher for many years in Edmonton; did not marry, and since retirement has lived in Victoria B.C.

Jane - born in 1901, she was a nurse in Cleveland for some years. Married with no children, she died in the 1940's.

Calvina - born in 1903 and single, she lives with Mary in Victoria. While in Edmonton she was a senior operator with Alberta Government Telephones.

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CHAPTER SIXThe Sutherlands, Rosses, Munros, Lundys and McIlveensTHE SUTHERLANDS

Although it is well known that the Sutherland Clan has been prominent in Scottish history since 1200 A.D., we are unable to trace the particular family which carries our interest further back than 1801, when John Sutherland was born in Sutherlandshire. In 1828 he married Jane Macleod, about whose antecedents we have no information whatever, and the couple emigrated to Nova Scotia in 1830. A son, Adam M. Sutherland was born in May 1834, and he travelled west to Upper Canada, settling in East Zorra about 1860, and marrying Catherine Ross in February 1863. Their second child John Ross Sutherland was born in East Zorra on June 20 1866. No information on his wife is available, but we do know that he went to London Ontario, where a daughter, Catherine was born in 1886. On October 8 1913 Catherine married Robert Lundy McIlveen, a junior telegrapher with the C.P.R., and a native of Blyth Ontario. Soon after the wedding the McIlveens were transferred to Alberta, and their only child Lundy Ross McIlveen was born in Banff in 1915. More about him later. Catherine died at Calgary in 1958.

THE ROSSES

This ancient line dates from 1220 A.D. when Ferquhard Ross was given a charter to the earldom of Ross in Ross-shire. Like most other Highland tribes the Rosses were continually involved in feuds with neighboring clans, such as the MacKays, Keiths and Gunns -- a way of life which certainly kept the population of the northern counties within reasonable bounds. About 1795 a David Ross married Bessie MacKay of Skerry and Relochan, daughter of George MacKay and Janet Gordon whom we will discuss in another paragraph. As for David, all we know about him is that Catherine McIlveen vouched for him as a member of the Ross-shire clan.

THE MUNROS

The following rough table of lines of descent to Janet Gordon was supplied by Catherine McIlveen. It has been checked against historical sources and seems to coincide with events as stated.

- 1214-49: Charter issued by Alexander II to George Munro covering Foulis on the Firth of Cromarty.
- 1309: Robert Munro received from Robert I a charter for certain lands in Strathspey and Cupermacultis.
- 1333: John Munro ravaged Strathardle.
- 1378: His son John defeated the MacIntoshes at Clach-na-harry, west of Inverness.
- 1547: Robert Munro, 14th Baron of Foulis was killed at Pinkie. His widow was Margaret, daughter of Sir Alex Dunbar of Cumnock and Westfield. Their third son:
- 1577: Hugh Munro of Inveran and Achanny married Christina Munro of Carlis-dale. Their son:
- 1616: Hector Munro married Isobel Dunbar of Tarbet. He died in 1635 at Hamburg Germany, as Colonel Sir Hector. His son:
- 1641: Robert Munro married Margaret Munro, only child of Robert Munro, 16th Baron of Foulis. His fourth son:
- 1667: John Munro married Jane Corbet of Rhynie, Aberdeenshire, their son:
- 1690: Hugh Munro married Christina, daughter of Captain William MacKay.

- 1715: Robert Munro of Blarich, son of Hugh, married an unspecified wife. Their daughter Bessie married William Gordon of Langdale in 1740.
- 1770: Janet Gordon daughter of William and Bessie, married George MacKay of Skerray (Scourie?) and Relochan. Their daughter:
- 1795: Bessie MacKay married David Ross.
- 1829: David and Bessie Ross and their family emigrated to Upper Canada, settling in East Zorra township. Their granddaughter Catherine Ross married Adam M. Sutherland on Feb 10 1863.

#### THE MACKAYS

- 1426: Angus Dhu MacKay, brother-in-law of the Lord of the Isles, fought with the Keiths against the Gunns at Harpsdale. No decision was reached.
- 1438: The MacKays and Keiths defeated the Gunns at Blair Tannie.
- 1442: Angus was burned to death by the Rosses in the church at Tarbet.
- 1479: John MacKay of Farre, son of Angus, invaded Ross territory, but was defeated and slain.
- 1499: Iye Roy MacKay obtained from James IV (through the Earl of Sutherland) a charter to Farre and Strathnaver in Sutherlandshire. He married Christina Sinclair, daughter of the Earl of Dun. He died in 1512.
- 1539: Their son Donald succeeded his father by charter.
- 1571: Hugh MacKay of Farre, son of Donald, married Lady Jane Gordon, eldest daughter of the Earl of Sutherland and his wife, Lady Jane Gordon of Huntly (divorced wife of the Earl of Bothwell).
- 1619: Their second son John MacKay of Dilred and Strathy married Agnes, daughter of Sir James Sinclair of Murkle, and granddaughter of the Earl of Orkney. Their second son:
- 1640: John MacKay of Skerray married Margaret Munro, daughter of Hector Munro of Eriboll. Their fourth son:
- 1700: George Mackay of Skerray married an unspecified wife. Their son:
- 1736: Angus MacKay of Skerray married Isobel MacKay of Relochan. Their son:
- 1770: George MacKay of Skerray and Relochan married Janet Gordon daughter of William Gordon of Langdale and Bessie Munro of Blarich. Their daughter:
- 1795: Bessie MacKay, married David Ross.
- 1829: David and Bessie Ross and their family emigrated to Upper Canada, settling in East Zorra township. Their granddaughter Catherine Ross married Adam M. Sutherland on Feb 10 1863.

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THE LUNDYS

Richard Lundy, son of Sylvester Lundy, a Quaker who lived in Axminster, Dorsetshire, England emigrated to Bucks county Pennsylvania during the last quarter of the seventeenth century. He married Jane Lyon a Bucks county resident. Their eldest son Richard Lundy II was born May 20 1692, married Elizabeth Large, daughter of Joseph Large in March 1714, and died in Allamuchy township, Warren county N.J. in Feb 1772. Of their nine children we are interested in Richard Lundy III, born in Bucks county on April 23 1715.

Richard III lived with his parents until 1737 when he moved to within the limits of the Exeter Monthly Meeting at Maiden Creek, Berks county. On August 10 1739 he married Ann Willson (1720-80), daughter of Samuel Willson and his wife Hester. Richard died in 1757, leaving eleven children, of whom William and Samuel came to Upper Canada in 1786 as Loyalists.

William Lundy settled near Niagara Falls with his wife, the former Nancy Silverthorne, and six sons. He is said to have been granted 500 acres of land in Stamford township, and one of the deeds for a 50 acre parcel is still in the possession of his descendants. The road on the Indian trail through the wilderness to William's land was given the name 'Lundy's Lane' and was the scene of one of the bloodiest battles of the War of 1812. During this engagement Henry Ruttan (Chap 3) was wounded so seriously that the war was over before he recovered. The Lundy children were:

Eli - married Mary, daughter of George Keeper, a Loyalist.

Azariah - married Eliz. Miller; their children were:

Thomas, James, Elizabeth, William.

James - married Mary Anderson.

Thomas - married Catherine Shannon, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Shannon, and granddaughter of Capt Daniel Shannon & Susan Drake. They had eight children, namely: Susan (1806-81); Nancy (1807-71); Daniel (1809-85); William (1813-85); Catherine Elizabeth (1816-53); Benjamin (1818-90); Lantry S. (1820-96); George (1822-65).

Benjamin - married Rachael Shannon; lived near Niagara Falls until moving to Palatka, Florida where he died March 1893.

Joseph - no information

Samuel Lundy did not settle in the Niagara district, but with his five sons, and reportedly accompanied by two of William's boys he went to York where he took out land on Yonge Street. No information on his family has been made available to me.

One of the granddaughters of William Lundy, Ann Jane Lundy of St Catherines, married Thomas McIlveen of the same town, probably between 1840 and 1850. She was born in 1820. No information as to her father's name has reached me. Nor have I any particulars of the children of Eli, James, Benjamin or Joseph. Therefore, where Ann Jane fits into the picture cannot at the moment be determined.



Notes: Richard Lundy II was buried in the yard of the Hardwick Society of Friends on the bank of the Pesquit River. His house was not far from the mansion of William Penn. As a lad of eight or nine he must have seen and heard Penn, for he was a regular attendant at the meeting house during 1700 and 1701.

J.H.R.T.

Catherine Lundy's Water-bucket brigade at the battle of Lundy's Lane

Late in the afternoon of July 25 1814, British reinforcements under General Drummond and part of General Phineas Riall's force - which had battled the Americans unsuccessfully three weeks earlier at Chippewa - moved up Lundy's Lane toward the rise of ground where, at six o'clock, they would meet the Americans.

Their columns moved past the Lundy homestead where some of the women and children of the district had sought shelter. The mistress of this household, Catherine, wife of Thomas Lundy and daughter of Lieut Daniel Shannon of the British army, was a woman in her twenties. The troops had made the fourteen mile march from Niagara in the July heat, and Catherine realized their need for water. Organizing the women in her home to help in the task, she supplied milk and water to more than a thousand men.

The battle began about a mile to the east of the Lundy house. Under the trees of the country lane, in fields, over the graves of the pioneers, the desperate contest went on while the summer evening became night. At the Lundy homestead Catherine had set up an emergency hospital for the British casualties. While the conflict raged outside, sometimes so close that stray cannon-balls pierced the walls of the summer kitchen, she worked and directed those with her, caring for the wounded. All the while she feared for the safety of her four brothers in the battle and for the children clinging to her skirt.

At midnight the Americans withdrew to Chippewa and then retreated to Fort Erie. They had suffered 853 casualties including 171 men killed. British casualties were 878 including 84 dead.

The American historian Rossiter Johnson states that "the principal reason why the Americans abandoned the field was the want of water". Other accounts fail to mention this important commodity, the woman who supplied it to the British soldiers, or her courageous work that night. But the part she played must have been of considerable value, for General Drummond returned to Lundy's Lane and presented his sword to Catherine Lundy for her service to the Crown. --Janet Cureton

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THE McILVEENS

Thomas McIlveen was born in County Down, North Ireland in 1820. His family moved from Donaghadee, near Belfast to Upper Canada in 1822, settling near the village of St Catherines. About 1845 Thomas married Ann Jane Lundy, born in 1820, who was a granddaughter of William Lundy U.E. (p. 59) but to date I have been unable to ascertain the name of her father. Ann Jane died April 6 1874, presumably at Blyth in Huron county where the couple had homesteaded after 1845. Thomas died in Clinton Ontario in 1881. There were six children:

Robert - born Sept 19 1852; died in September 1920; married Elizabeth Butt 1876; she died in 1913.

Thomas - born 1854; married Sarah Jane McBrien.

Frank - no information.

Josiah - wife's name unknown; they had four children.

Fanny - married a Mr Mair of Clinton; one child, a boy who was killed in World War One.

Elizabeth - married a Mr McColl (McCool) and had three sons.

The children of Robert McIlveen and Elizabeth Butt

Thomas Arthur - born August 1877; married Louisa Isobel Aitken in 1906; died June 1922.

Ida Lily - born 1879; married John Aitken.

W. Francis - born September 1880; married Jean Aitken 1907.

Josiah Oliver - born June 1883; died July 1902.

Robert Lundy - born June 29 1889; married Catherine Sutherland in London Ontario on October 8 1913; one son, Lundy Ross; Robert died in Kelowna B.C. in 1956; his widow in Calgary 1958.

Elizabeth Florence - born December 1890; died Feb 1892.

Lundy Ross McIlveen was born at Banff Alberta on February 27 1915. A senior civil engineering student at the University of Saskatchewan in 1939, his education was interrupted by the outbreak of World War Two. As a member of the C.O.T.C. he was at once commissioned and posted as a lieutenant to the South Saskatchewan Regiment, a unit of the Second Canadian Division. Mentioned in dispatches for leadership and gallantry during the ill-fated expedition against Dieppe in August 1942, he later served as an instructor in battle training. After the war Ross remained in the militia until about 1955, when he retired as a major. Now an instructor at the Southern Alberta Institute of Technology and Art in Calgary, he specializes in Drafting and Survey.

Ross married Helen Fair Thomson, only child of John H.R. and Agnes Thomson (Chaps 3 & 5) at Calgary in October 1951. Helen was born at Calgary 17 Feb 1927, and educated at Calgary Public and High schools and at Mount Royal College. Completing a business course in 1946, she entered the oil industry as a secretary, and worked for various firms in Edmonton and Calgary. There are five children:

Fourteenth Generation The McIlveen Children	<u>Kathleen Dickson</u> - born in August 1952
	<u>Robert John</u> - born October 1953
	<u>Pamela Sutherland</u> - born May 1955
	<u>Anne Farley</u> - born July 1959
	<u>Frances Elizabeth</u> - born August 1960

The family residence is at 53 Waterloo Drive, in the Wildwood district of West Calgary.

Note:

Gladys McIlveen of 4511½ - 40 N.E. Seattle, Washington, one of Josiah McIlveen's four children who must be in her seventies, writes as follows:

"Grandfather Thomas McIlveen had a brother James who died August 24 1905 at the age of eighty. He also had a sister whose name I do not know, but she was the mother of Frank Oliver who figured in the early days of Edmonton, and whose story I would very much like to get. I understand that his real name was Frank Oliver Bosfield, and that he got mad at somebody in the family and dropped the Bosfield. He was first cousin to Dad, Uncle Robert and the rest. Cecil (her brother) has a story about a great grandfather whose name was Frank, who, when he died left land to his grandchildren who were named after him. According to Cecil these included Frank McIlveen, Frank Oliver and Frank McBrien."

We sent her the following information on Frank Oliver, taken from an article by Alan Macdonald:

FRANK OLIVER

Born in Peel county in 1853, Frank Oliver had quarrelled with his father before he was out of his teens, and by age twenty was on his own resources setting type in Winnipeg. Before long he put what money he had into a team of oxen and joined a bull train heading west for Edmonton. After prodding the team for over eight hundred miles, he pastured his oxen where the University of Alberta now stands. Looking over the brow of the hill at the wonderful valley below, he decided then and there that for him Edmonton would be home.

The first issue of his paper in 1880, advertised grain shovels, miners' shovels, gold pans and a yoke of oxen.

Frank Oliver was dedicated to the proposition that the West stood at the threshold of great days, and that the rich and apathetic East ignored its needs. He was arrested for leading a crowd in pushing a claim-jumper's half finished shack over the steep bank where the MacDonald Hotel now stands, but a jury found him not guilty, and he was labelled for all time as "a man of words and a man of action".

Oliver fought for:

1. Fair treatment of the Indians;
2. Schools for the children;
3. A Northwest Territories government which would have the power to govern the West and have on its council elected as well as appointed members.

He fought against land grants to land companies who were supposed to bring in settlers, but didn't; and against the granting to the railways of all the choice property along their rights-of-way. He wanted, as he put it, "the government to sell the land not to land sharks but to the actual settlers."

The West needed Oliver to challenge the East -- to prod the sleeping giant. Through the eighties Oliver was on the Northwest Territories Council at Regina. By 1896 he was in the House of Commons where he became Minister of the Interior in the Laurier cabinet. For the next twenty years he saw to it that the West and Alberta in particular, received its share of government thought, effort and money. He got the provincial capital and the university on the North Saskatchewan over the howls of anguish and rage from Cowtown. This was Frank Oliver - the man of words AND action - a great Western Canadian.

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CHAPTER SEVENThe Browns and the McKechnies

A pamphlet sent to me by my cousin Cecil C.P. Brown of Vancouver B.C. states that his Brown ancestors fled from Arbroath, on the east coast of Scotland, to Glasgow in 1650, after the then Head of the House had lost his own head for meddling in political matters.

James the first of these Browns to come to Canada, was born in Glasgow in 1776. At the age of ten he ran away to sea, ending up in London where he found a home and a job with an uncle, member of the publishing house of Longmans Brown and Company. Four years later another uncle, an admiral, managed to get him into the navy as a midshipman. In 1794 while James was at Quebec with his ship, he met at a dancing school a fourteen-year-old young lady named Lydia Slater, with whom he promptly fell in love. He and Lydia arranged an elopement, in the course of which they used a marriage license actually intended for another suitor, the choice of the girl's step-father. Absenting himself without leave from his ship, James altered the name on the license, and by the time the law had caught up with the youngsters in Montreal they were married. Through the influence of the admiral uncle no charge of desertion was laid against James, but he was dismissed from the navy, forthwith.

Lydia Slater, born aboard ship in New York harbour in 1780, was the only daughter of a wealthy Dublin couple who settled as Loyalists in Quebec City after the American Revolution. She was something of an heiress, and the fortune she brought with her was of great assistance to James when he went into business in Montreal, probably about the turn of the century. Lydia died at St Andre P.Q. in 1874.

During the war of 1812 a militia company of infantry was raised and commanded by James Brown, but it is not known whether or not this force saw action. Brown at that point was operating a thriving stationery and publishing business in Montreal, and in 1814 he bought the Montreal Gazette. Not too long after the war Canada's first paper mill, The Argenteuil Paper Manufactory at St Andre in the Ottawa Valley south of the town of Lachute, got into difficulties. Its largest creditor was James Brown who finally was forced to take over the operation, selling the stationery and publishing business and also the Gazette to finance the deal. He moved his family to St Andre in 1819, and for fifteen years the business flourished. Unfortunately, when floods in 1834 caused the mill dam to give way, James was in trouble, his miseries being compounded because Col Christopher Johnson, the Seigneur -- son of the late Sir John Johnson -- refused to renew the water-power lease. This caused James to sell out to Johnson at a considerable sacrifice, after which he retired from business at 58, with enough money, apparently, to keep him in relative comfort at St Andre. He died in Montreal on May 23 1855, and is buried in St Catherine's Cemetery.

James and Lydia Brown had eleven children. Isabella, Jane and Patrick died during childhood:

Lydia - married Col Daniel de Hertel.

Rachel - did not marry.

Anne - married Dr Charles Castle. The Earl of Dalhousie, Governor General of Canada, a former shipmate of James Brown, attended the wedding.

James Jr - born in Montreal in 1808; educated in the Seminary at Montreal and by tutor at St Andre. He joined Molson's Bank while it was still a private enterprise; later became a successful produce and commission merchant in Toronto. Was the first secretary of the Toronto Exchange in 1855; became secretary treasurer in 1856. Married Elmire Rousseau of Chateauguay Quebec on April 14 1846; she was born in 1828 and died in Toronto in 1890. James had extensive elevator interests in Chicago, and for a time lived in Evanston. After the Chicago fire, in which he lost both his elevators and his fortune, he returned to Canada. He died June 13 1878 and is buried in St James' Cemetery, Toronto.

John O. - lived in Montreal.

William - 1812-1833; an adventurer who went to Mexico with several other young men, was captured by General Santa Ana, imprisoned, and shot as a spy in 1833.

Alexander M. - became the first city clerk of Winnipeg.

Eliza - married a Mr Davis.

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James Brown Jr and Elmire Rousseau had eight children:

Walter - married Ellie Mc Culloch and went west to Carberry Manitoba where he had a hardware store. Four sons and four daughters.

Sidney - married a Mrs Stewart who was a widow with two sons and a daughter. Lived at Plum Coulee Manitoba; owned a hardware store; had one daughter of his own.

William - married Agnes Burns of Oak Lake Manitoba. Owned a small department store in Des Plaines Ill. Had two sons and one daughter.

Ada - married J.A. Belt, a civil servant, of Toronto. They had three children.

Helen - married Richard Killaly, an engineer, of Toronto; had a family of two sons and four daughters.

Minnie de Hertel - a registered nurse and a spinster.

May - married Tom Cox, a farmer, of Arden Manitoba.

There were no children.

See overleaf for notes on A. Percy Brown.

Brown

A.Percy - born in Toronto 1857; died 1928. He was educated at Upper Canada College, Toronto, but because of financial reverses suffered by his father in Chicago, left school before graduating. Entered the wholesale hardware establishment of Benjamin Samuels in Toronto about 1875. Later he operated hardware stores at Morden Manitoba and Peterboro Ontario. Married (1) Ann Kelly, who died shortly after the birth of a daughter, Ruby Louise. Ruby grew up and taught school in Morden, then married a widower, Judge Corbet Locke of the District Court. (2) Margaret Charlotte Cecilia Thomson, daughter of Rev Charles E. Thomson, rector of St Mark's Anglican Church, Toronto Junction. See chapter 3 for details of their family.

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THE McKECHNIES

Lachlan Neil McKechnie was born in 1863 in Paisley, Bruce county, Ontario, a son of Neil McKechnie, District Court Clerk at that town. After graduating in medicine from the University of Toronto he went west, and was one of the pioneer doctors of Vancouver B.C., where he started practising in 1890. His death occurred in 1926. His wife, Margaret Ann McKeen, whom he married in 1896, was born in Kentville Nova Scotia in 1876, her parents being Samuel and Charity McKeen of Kentville. Graduating from Acadia Seminary at nearby Wolfville, in 1895, she went to Vancouver to teach painting. She was also soprano soloist in the first Baptist church to open on the Canadian west coast.

The McKechnie children are:

Flora - Born in Vancouver in 1900; graduated from the University of B.C. with a B. Sc. in nursing. In 1930 she married Earl L. MacLeod, an officer in Canada's permanent Air Force. Prior to World War One he had been a school teacher, but after Air Force service he remained in the permanent establishment and retired after the Second World War as an Air Commodore. The MacLeods live at Sardis and have three children: (1) John, a civil engineer; married with a family of three. (2) Robert V. a bachelor civil servant. (3) Flora, a graduate of U.B.C., now studying at the University of London (1963).

Hugh Alexander - Born 1901; a graduate of U.B.C. in arts and of Toronto University in medicine. He practises in Vancouver. His wife is the former Evelyn Simpson, a graduate nurse; they have two children, Anne and Hugh Jr, both students.

Margaret Ann - Born 1903; educated at University of B.C. and the Royal Conservatory of Music, Toronto, where she obtained L.R.C.T. in 1925. She married Cecil C.P.Brown in 1936, and has one son, Lachlan. See chapter 3.

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CHAPTER EIGHTRecapitulation of Service in the Armed ForcesFrench-Indian Wars 1745-63

Alexander Grant - Entered British Navy as a midshipman in 1754; resigned to go to America as an ensign with Montgomery's Highlanders in 1757. After recovering from wounds received at Fort Duquesne under Forbes in 1758, he was re-transferred to the navy where he commanded a 16 gun sloop on Lake Champlain. In 1760 General Amherst put him in charge of all British vessels on Lake Champlain, and in 1763 he succeeded to the command of the naval establishment on all the lakes. He held the substantive rank of lieutenant, R.N. Chapter 2.

John Askin - served as a junior officer in one of Amherst's line regiments in the Lake Champlain district where he became acquainted with Alex Grant. On release from the army he went to Detroit where he became a leader of British Indians on the frontier. Chapter 1.

Major Mercer - A British Artillery officer who, after the French War settled in Detroit and married a daughter of Charles Barthe. Is said to have died in England. Chapter 1.

War of the American Revolution

Alexander Grant - served with the Royal Navy as commander of all naval shipping on the great lakes, with headquarters at Detroit. He held the rank of Captain R.N. but was known far and wide as the Commodore. Chap 2

William Ruttan - A captain in the 3rd Jersey Volunteers who fought on the British side in New York and New Jersey. Chapter 3.

Peter Ruttan Jr - An officer with the 4th Jersey Volunteers, he was seconded to Brant's Volunteers in 1778. Returned to the 3rd Jerseys in 1779 and finished the war as a captain. Chapter 3.

- Archibald Thomson - Joined the British, probably in 1776, but no actual date has been established. Some confusion exists regarding another Archibald Thomson who served in the Indian Department. In 1778 Archie was sent as a master carpenter to repair forts at Oswegatchie and Niagara. Governor Hamilton commissioned him in the Detroit militia in 1779, and he is reported to have joined Brant toward the end of the war. Chapter 3.

War of 1812

Alexander Grant - At General Brock's request he retired from his post as Senior Naval Officer at Detroit shortly before the commencement of hostilities, although Brock saw that he drew full pay to December 31 1812. Chapter 2.

Alexander Grant Jr - He held a commission in the Canadian Fencibles, and retired as a lieutenant-colonel. Chapter 2.

David Thomson - An Upper Canada militia captain, he was among those captured at York in 1813. Chapter 3.

Andrew and Edward Thomson - Two of Archibald's sons; officers in the York militia, also captured at York in 1813. Chapter 3.

William Gilkison - A DAQMG on Brock's staff with the rank of captain, he subsequently worked for Army Intelligence under a Col Pearson in 1813 until taken prisoner by the Americans. Chapter 2.

Peter W. Ruttan - A militia lieutenant 1812-15. Chapter 3.

Henry Ruttan - A sergeant and later a lieutenant, he was seriously wounded at Lundy's Lane in 1814. He rejoined the militia after the war and became AQMG of Military District No.1 with the rank of Colonel, finally retiring in 1857. Chapter 3.

James Brown - An ex-midshipman R.N.; commanded a militia company in Argenteuil county Chapter 7.

Charles Askin - Captain, Upper Canada Militia, in Detroit area 1812-13. Chapter 1.

- John B. Askin - commanded the British-Indian forces in the attack on Fort Wayne, Indiana in September 1812. See Chapter 1
- Jean Baptiste Barthe - a captain in the Upper Canada Militia, he took part in the fighting around Amherstburg and Detroit during 1812-13. See Chapter 1.
- John B. Askin Jr and Alex Askin - sons of John B. Askin who served in the Indian Department as subaltern officers throughout the War of 1812. See Chapter 1.

#### The Boer War in South Africa, 1899-1902

- H.H.B. Travers - Husband of Eleanor Farley, (Chapter 4) he was an officer in South Africa, but I have no information regarding his unit.
- J.J. Edgerton Farley - A militia lieutenant in the 25th Elgin Regiment of St Thomas, Ontario, he reverted to private to join the R.C.R. in 1899. Died of enteric fever at Orange River Hospital, South Africa February 4 1900. See Chapter 4.

#### World War One, 1914-18

- John H. Basson - Husband of Fane Travers, (Chapter 4) he was a lieutenant in the South African forces who served in France.
- John H. R. Thomson - Enlisted in C.A.M.C. October 1914. Served in Halifax as a private and in England as a staff-sergeant. Commissioned in the R.H.A.(TF) in December 1915, he trained at Larkhill, after which he took part in the campaigns in Egypt, Palestine and Syria with the 20th Brigade R.H.A. Wounded at the Jordan River 1 May 1918, he returned to Canada as a Lieutenant July 1919. See Chapter 3.
- Angus Mowat - Enlisted with Queens University Company, Canadian Engineers in October 1914. Commissioned in the 4th Canadian Infantry Battalion in 1915, he served in France until wounded at Vimy Ridge in April 1917. Discharged as lieutenant 1918. See Chapter 3.
- Frank W. Fair - Enlisted in Canadian Motor Machine Brigade in 1915. Died of wounds as a sergeant in March 1918. See Chapter 5.
- Ranald Macdonald - Jeannette Fair's husband, (Chapter 5). A Militia officer: he was appointed Quartermaster of 202 Battalion C.E.F. in 1916. Died as a captain in England in 1917.
- Archibald MacGregor - Helen Fair's husband (Chapter 5), he enlisted with the 202 Battalion in 1916 and served in Canada, England and France as a private and N.C.O. Wounded in 1917.
- Elmir Brown - Enlisted C.E.F. 1915. Served in England and France as a sergeant in the 21st Battalion. Wounded in 1917. See Chapter 3.
- Kenneth Brown - A private in the C.E.F. 1915-18. With the 20th Battalion in France where he was wounded. See Chapter 3.
- Cecil Brown - Enlisted in 1915 with 196 Battalion of Edmonton. Transferred to Canadian Mounted Rifles (1st Battalion) and wounded as a corporal in 1918. See Chapter 3.
- Basil Pickford - Served as a corporal in the Canadian Infantry 1916-8 but no regimental affiliation known. See Chapter 3.
- Eleanor Fane Travers - A nurse with the British Medical Service from 1916 to 1918. Served in England and France. See Chapter 4.
- Earl MacLeod - A pilot in the R.F.C. and R.A.F. 1916-18. Chapter 7.
- Henry G. Berry - A lieut-col in the American Medical Service from 1917 to 1918. Awarded French Medal of Honour. See Chapter 4.
- Russell Ullrich - Husband of Dorothy Travers. He was a medical officer in Col Berry's unit in France, 1917-8. See Chapter 4.



World War Two

- John H.R.Thomson - A militia officer in the Canadian Artillery 1924-28 and 1935-40, he joined the Active Force as a captain in the 13th Field Regiment R.C.A. on June 5 1940. Transferred to the Anti Aircraft branch in August 1940, he commanded the 17th L.A.A. Battery in Canada and England. The unit served in the Air Defence of Great Britain in 1941-42, and subsequently with the 2nd Canadian Division. Thomson was awarded the Canadian Efficiency Decoration in 1943, and the M.B.E. in January 1946. He returned to the militia in 1946 as Lieut-Col, commanding the 68th L.A.A. Regiment R.C.A. Retired from Supplementary Reserve in 1953. (Chap 3).
- Angus Mowat - A militia officer commanding a company of the Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment in 1939, he was prevented from accompanying his unit overseas because of disabilities arising from his first war wound. Nevertheless, he managed to obtain a staff appointment in Canada, where he served throughout the war, retiring in 1945 as a major. (Chap 3)
- Archibald MacGregor - A rather elderly subaltern in the South Alberta Light Horse when war was declared, he was transferred to the Canadian Dental Corps in 1940 and posted to Nova Scotia. Attached to the North Nova Scotia Highlanders of the 3rd Division until they moved overseas in 1941, he then went to District Headquarters in Halifax, retiring in the summer of 1946 as Director of Dental Services for M.D. 6 with the rank of Lieut-colonel. (Chap 5)
- Farley Mowat - Commissioned in the Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment at the outbreak of the war, he served in Canada, England, Italy and France, finishing up as Brigade Intelligence Officer, 2nd Brigade. In 1953 he wrote a vivid history of his regiment.(Chap 3, 9).
- L.Ross McIlveen - A member of the University of Saskatchewan O.T.C., he was commissioned in the South Saskatchewan Regiment in 1939. As a platoon commander he took part in the disastrous Dieppe Raid in August 1942, being mentioned in dispatches for leadership and bravery. He rejoined the militia in 1946, and retired as a major in 1955. (Chap 6).
- William Leith - husband of Dixie Fair (Chap 5). He was a flight-lieutenant in the R.C.A.F., who served at various stations in Canada and retired in 1945.
- Earl MacLeod - An officer in the Permanent Air Force of Canada, he served in this country and retired as an Air Commodore in 1946. See Chapter 7.
- Frank Macdonald - An Air Gunner in the R.C.A.F., who was killed over Germany in 1943. (Chap 5).
- L.D. Coates - husband of Eleanor Farley Ullrich (Chap 4). He recently retired from the United States Naval Air Force as a Rear Admiral.

Sundry Wars

- Edward W. Thomson- He served with the Northern Army of the U.S. in the American Civil War. Later joined the Canadian Militia from which he retired as a lieut-colonel. I am not sure whether he was mobilized in the Fenian Raid, but am told that he was with the troops in the first Riel Rebellion in 1870.

CHAPTER NINESome General ObservationsSeventeenth Century

Our French-Canadian ancestors, though probably contributing their share to the growth of the new colony, were of quite humble origin. No senior army or government posts were held by any of them. Tanguay's record shows one surgeon, several artisans, one retired army captain turned merchant, a few other traders and a farmer or two. Many of the women improved their status by marriage, for in that era no girl required a dowry; it was her brother who needed one to help him secure a wife. Needless to say, youthful widows were in great demand.

Most of our forebears lived initially in the settlement of Montreal. Their houses must have been uncomfortable, since the first mention of window glass comes in 1689. Furniture, in contrast, rapidly became available, either imported from France by the well-to-do, or made by the excellent local craftsmen. Knives were personal, each guest bringing his own; forks were introduced into high circles in 1662. While heating was commonly provided by fire-places, stoves are talked about as early as 1693. Food, though plentiful, probably lacked variety, and toward winter's end colonists everywhere would be prone to scurvy if their stocks of imported wine and home-brewed beer happened to run out.

Eighteenth Century

A problem carried over from the previous century was 'how to roof houses and churches'. Wooden shingles were a fire hazard; there was no good slate to be found in the colony, and tiles were expensive to make and difficult to fasten on the steeply pitched roofs which were necessary to shed the snow. A covering affording better fire protection was found in sheets of tin, first used in the middle of the century. Owing to the primitive methods of heating, fire was a constant danger in all wooden structures. Although important buildings were being constructed of stone even before 1700, few of them remain today. One, the Chateau Ramesay, built in 1705 as the residence of the Governor of Montreal, has been taken over by the city and is now used as a museum. There was always a scarcity of coinage in Canada, and Bigot, the corrupt intendant in the last years of French control, flooded the land with paper currency. This may have prompted some of our Montreal ancestors to go to Detroit where furs were currency. Farm implements of this period can be classed as fairly primitive; harrows had wooden teeth, and the two-handled plow was not introduced until 1760.

Nineteenth Century

As the century began, in view of the American threat, all able-bodied men were liable to service in the Canadian militia, and efforts were made to stock-pile equipment for use in an emergency. It is stated, however, that in the battle of Queenston in 1812, none of the militia wore uniforms. With the coming of the Loyalists in 1784, a quick-dollar, land-grabbing mentality had started to grow, and at the turn of the century influence peddling was rampant. The first thing most of our Scottish ancestors did was, cynically, to switch their allegiance from the Church of Scotland to that of England, an action which brought them into contact with Family Compact members who were in a position to peddle favors and recommend appointments. Even William Ruttan, the Huguenot changed to the Church of England. Whether his son Henry would have received his various appointments had his father remained a Methodist, is a question, although, as an 1812 veteran and an M.P. he probably had a certain amount of pres-

tige, anyway. The Dewars who continued as Presbyterians, were too far away from the seat of influence to worry about such a thing, and the Lawsons, independent and intolerant Methodists and first class merchandisers that they were, couldn't have cared less for the Strachans, McNabs, and Robinsons; they got along very nicely on their own. The Farleys and McIlveens, being Irish and unknown late-comers, so to speak, had to pay for just about everything they acquired.

### Twentieth Century

Outside of improvements in communications and weapons, and the advent of space travel, the outstanding change from previous centuries is the entry of women into economic life. Early in the century the girls began to feel their way out of the traditional occupations of teaching and nursing. The removal of breadwinners to Europe during the two world wars helped this trend along, but change was coming anyway, and today no one raises an eyebrow at women's invasion of business and the professions.

### Indian Blood

Except for Glen Fair's wife (Chap 5) who was the half-breed daughter of Hudson's Bay official John Hodgson, I discovered no trace of Indian blood in the various families. John Askin, it is true, had a squaw and some half-breed children prior to his marriage to Marie Barthe (Chap 1), but the connection here is actually non-existent. It wouldn't surprise me to learn, however, that Peter Ruttan had Indian wives or mistresses while serving in Joseph Brant's Volunteers during the American Revolution.

### The Arts

Though the Gilkisons and Geddeses were reputed to be musical, and editor Hugh Thomson must have had some dexterity as a writer, the first cultural buff to come into view was my grandfather Charles E. Thomson (Chap 3). While a student at Trinity College, Toronto, in 1852, he published in 'The Old Country Magazine' a lengthy poem on the death of Wellington. This work, while reminiscent of the British epic poets of the time, seems to my uncritical eye quite a fair effort. After he began to run his parish he must have found time to write nothing but sermons, for no other poems of his are to be seen in the records. One of his many cousins, Edward W. Thomson, who is discussed in Chapter 3, was a very fine poet, as well as a journalist of stature.

William C. Thomson (Chap 3) was a talented artist and musician. Extremely versatile on both organ and piano, he could switch from classical to popular music with no trouble whatever. When he was 65, I am told he played in a Peterboro orchestra during the week, and on Sundays did a bang-up job as organist in one of the city's Anglican churches. Also a painter of landscapes and portraits, Willie might have had a successful career in that field, for he had real ability; but his laziness was proverbial, and as long as he had relatives to lean on, he was content to remain an amateur.

In my own generation music was the thing. After trying half-heartedly to master piano and violin, I found what I wanted in the brass sections of orchestras and military bands. In such surroundings I spent many satisfying semi-professional years. My sister Frances, and my brother Geddes, pianist and french horn man, respectively, were adequate, and, on the Fair side, my wife Agnes, with no tuition to speak of, became a sound business pianist. Both Earle and Allan Ruttan were professional string players with whom I worked on many occasions in Calgary during the twenties and thirties. Allan has retired, but Earle still maintains a studio in Vancouver. (Chap 3).

But the outstanding musician in my own immediate family was the youngest boy, Arthur, who, after just enough instruction to enable him to read the bass and treble clefs, joined the Belleville band at fourteen as a recruit trombonist, and three years later had staked his claim to the first chair in the section. For nearly twenty years Arthur played in the best dance orchestras in Montreal, working on occasion with such internationally celebrated stars as Oscar Peterson, Maynard Ferguson and Murray McEachern. After moving to Hudson he dropped out of the racket, professionally, but still retains his connection with music as director and arranger for local shows, school orchestras and vocal groups. He also runs his own Dixieland combo. Being musically self-educated Arthur possesses no degree, but he is reputed to be a more competent teacher of band instruments and music generally than many professionals in that line. (Refer also to Chap 3)

Farley Mowat, son of my sister Helen, ( Chap 3 ) is the family's only artist with an international reputation. Critics maintain that he could fashion a readable story out of the telephone directory. His first published work - People of the Deer - provoked a national storm in 1952, with the Hudson's Bay Company taking violent exception to some of his statements about their treatment of the Eskimos. Not only did they use up columns of space in their house organ, The Beaver, but they also egged on several soft-headed members of Parliament to make an issue in the Commons. This, of course, was just the sort of publicity the book needed and it promptly became a best seller in three countries. Subsequent books have been very well reviewed, and two or three have had paper-backed editions. Farley has not yet written his novel; perhaps he never will, and that's all right with me, for in my opinion the non-fiction stuff he has turned out to date has a much better chance of being read in the future than any 'one shot' novel he might write.

Since 'People of the Deer' he has done the following books:

The Regiment	<b>Westviking</b>
Lost in the Barrens	Canada North
The Dog Who Wouldn't Be	Polar Passion
The Desperate People	
The Grey Seas Under	
The Serpent's Coil	
Owls in the Family	
The Black Joke	
Samuel Hearne's Diary	
Ordeal By Ice	
Never Cry Wolf	

He has also contributed to magazines such as the Atlantic Monthly, The Saturday Evening Post and MacLeans.

J.H.R.T.

Coincidences

Even if their fathers did not serve together in Brant's Volunteers during the American Revolution, Hugh Thomson and Henry Ruttan (Chapter 3) probably would have known each other in Kingston, for at the end of the 18th century Kingston wasn't a big town. A definite point of contact appears in the pages of St George's Parish Register, which shows that Hugh acted as sponsor for Martha Russell Bartlett, a daughter of Smith Bartlett, a parishioner, in 1810. The previous year a son John Russell Bartlett had been sponsored by Henry Ruttan. I thought for a while that the two young fellows might have been acquainted with Captain William Gilkison during the period 1810-12, when he was transporting freight and passengers on the St Lawrence between Prescott and Kingston. But I decided that, while they may have known who Gilkison was, they were probably too young to be acquaintances.

Mary Thomson, a sister of Hugh, above, appears in the Champlain volume 'The Town of York - 1793-1815' as the companion of Elizabeth Russell, sister of Administrator Peter Russell, from 1806 to 1808. According to an item in Elizabeth's diary on page 262 of the book, Mary and Elizabeth took tea with President Alexander Grant on May 31 1806. This was fifty years before Mary's nephew Charles E. Thomson (chapter 3) married Margaret Gilkison, Grant's great grandchild. Edwin Luttrell advised me recently that the Thomsons and the Russells lived only a block apart in York, and that the two families were quite friendly.

As a small boy of ten, James Fair Sr (Chapter 5) left Scotland in 1845, and with his mother, a brother and a sister, settled in Hamilton, Upper Canada. Two years later, times being tough, both boys were required to help out in a financial way by going to work in a Hamilton general store. There is nothing in my records to establish the store's ownership, but it amuses me to imagine that it could have been the newly opened business of Lawson Bros & Company (Chapter 4).

Helen Macleod who married James Fair Sr in Clinton in 1859 (Chapter 5) was a good-looking lass with the Highland blood of the Murrays, Macleods and Sutherlands in her veins. Born in Zorra Upper Canada in 1840, she was adopted by an uncle, William Murray, who took her to Clinton at an early age. Periodically she used to return to Zorra to visit relatives named Sutherland. In Chapter 6 I notice that Catherine McIlveen was a daughter of John Ross Sutherland of Zorra, and it occurs to me that if these were the Sutherlands visited by Helen Macleod, my grandchildren (Chapter 6) will be connected with the Sutherlands by way of both the Fairs and McIlveens.

An interesting old book published by the Canadian Lawn Bowlers' Association to commemorate the 1906 visit of the British Bowlers to Canada, came to me with the Fair records. It shows that H.A. Thomson, my father (Chapter 3) played for Hidgetown against the Britishers; that my grandfather John Farley (Chapter 4) was a member of one of the St Thomas rinks; and that James Fair Jr (Chapter 5) with his brother-in-law W.P. Spalding, bowled for Clinton. I have often wondered whether my grandfather and my father while bowling, ever met the two Clinton men. It is quite possible, I suppose, seeing that they all took part in many tournaments in south-western Ontario between 1895 and 1912.

J.H.R.T.

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CHAPTER TENShort Biographical Sketches of Some of the Eminent Personalities  
Appearing in the Pages of this Genealogical Narrative.

- Addison, Rev Robert - An Anglican clergyman who arrived at Niagara in 1793 to take charge of the Mission Church. Like Bishop Strachan and Rev John Stuart he appears to have been a land speculator on the side. Chaps 2,3
- Amherst, General Sir Jeffrey - Born in Kent, England in 1717, he served with distinction in the army in Flanders while quite young. British commander-in-chief in America during the French War, he was made Governor of Virginia in 1763. He was a cautious, heavy man who afforded Wolfe little help in 1759, and who, in the following spring, made no effort of moment to rescue General Murray from his predicament in Quebec City. Raised to the peerage in 1776, he died Aug 1797. (Grant) Chapter 2.
- Askin, Col John - Said to have been of Irish parentage, he served as a subaltern in one of Amherst's line regiments in the French War, leaving afterwards to become a fur-trader and influential merchant in the Detroit-Mackinac area, where he was also an Indian leader. Chapter 1
- Astor, John Jacob - Born at Walldorf near Heidelberg Germany in 1763, he spent four years in the music business in London before emigrating to New York City with six flutes at the age of twenty. Engaging in the fur-trade, Astor, by industry and sound judgment, gradually enlarged his schemes, did business all over the world, and amassed an enormous fortune. He founded the settlement of Astoria at the mouth of the Columbia River in Oregon territory in 1811, but it fell into the hands of the English the following year. However, his attention had been directed to real estate in New York City, and he added to his already great wealth by investments in this field. He died in 1848. William Gilkison, Chapter 2, commanded one of Astor's schooners for seven years on Lake Erie.
- Bothwell, James Hepburn, Earl of - was a titled Scottish gangster born about 1526. He divorced his wife, Lady Jane Gordon of Huntly, shortly before the death of Lord Darnley, husband of Mary Queen of Scots...a death which he, himself, is said to have arranged. Then he married the Queen. Violent exception to this business was taken by the great lords of Scotland. They captured Mary and pursued Bothwell to Denmark, where he was interned. He died there in 1575. See Chapter 6. (MacKay)
- Brant, Joseph - A Mohawk, he was born on the banks of the Ohio in 1742. Sir William Johnson sent him to the school which afterwards became Dartmouth University, and his education enabled him to assist Rev John Stuart, missionary to the Mohawks in translating the Anglican prayer-book and portions of the Bible into the Indian language. During the Revolutionary War he commanded the scouting force known as Brant's Volunteers, which took part in the Cherry Valley and Minisink massacres, as well as engagements at Fort Stanwix, Oriskany and other places. He aided in arranging the treaty with the Miamis after the war, later settling with his Mohawks along the Grand River in Upper Canada. He died in 1807 at Brantford.
- Peter Ruttan (Chapter 3) served with Brant.
- Brock, General Sir Isaac - was born in Guernsey in 1769. A British army officer, he served in Portugal, Spain, Jamaica, Barbadoes, Holland, and along the Baltic before being sent to Canada. In 1810 he was promoted Lieutenant-General and appointed Military Administrator in Upper Canada under General Prevost. Brock prepared vigorously for the impending war with the Americans, paying particular attention to measures to suppress disloyalty among the citizens, many of whom had U.S. affiliations. He was a daring and intrepid officer, and these qualities together with a certain personal recklessness were probably what caused his death at Queenston Heights Oct 13 1812. Both Commodore Alexander Grant and Captain William Gilkison (Chapter 2) were very well acquainted with Brock.

- Brown, George - Born in Edinburgh Nov 29 1818, he apprenticed in the printing trade in Toronto, after which he went to New York City to publish the "British Colonist" for his father. George established the Toronto Globe in 1844 and entered Parliament in 1852. In the movement for constitutional changes he was the leader of the reform section. On two occasions he is said to have declined a knighthood, and in 1875 refused the Lieutenant-Governorship of Ontario. Brown died in 1880 from a gunshot wound inflicted by a former employee. He was a powerful but intolerant supporter of the protestant faith. (Lawson) See Chapters 4, 3 (Thomson)
- Butler, Col John - Born in Connecticut, he took the British side at the outset of the American Revolution, and was placed in command of a mixed British-Indian scouting force. His unit took part in the Niagara and Montreal campaigns, the battle of Oriskany, the Wyoming massacres, and the raids on the Schoharie and Mohawk white settlements. With Joseph Brant, Sir John Johnson and Col William Claus, Butler was instrumental in keeping the Iroquois on the British side, and although his was a dirty name among the Americans, some of the worst deeds attributed to him were actually perpetrated by his son Walter. Appointed an Indian Agent after the war, he was granted 5000 acres of land in Canada and settled in the Niagara district where he died about 1796. See Chapter 3.
- Cadillac, Sieur Antoine de la Mothe - A Gascon, born about 1660, he came to Canada as an officer in the Carignan Regiment. As a twenty-four year old lieutenant-colonel he was placed by Frontenac at Michillimackinac, and in 1701 built Fort Pontchartrain on the site of the present city of Detroit. His opposition to the Jesuits, a byword in the colony, probably was the cause of his being kicked upstairs into the governorship of Louisiana in September 1710. Involvement with John Law in the Mississippi Bubble brought about his recall to France, where he was charged with counterfeiting and sent to the Bastille. Pardoned later, he was made governor of Castelsarrasin, where he died about 1717. See Chap 1.
- Carleton, Sir Guy, Lord Dorchester - A British soldier, born at Strabane, Ireland in 1724, he fought gallantly at Louisbourg, Quebec, Belle Isle and Havana. From 1766 to 1775 he governed Quebec, displaying qualities of kindness, magnanimity and justice toward the new subjects of the Crown. However, he had trouble with the English trading community, particularly those New England Yankees who had flocked north determined to get the quick dollar. Sir Guy led the expedition which invaded New York in 1776, and in 1781 was appointed commander-in-chief of the British forces in place of Sir Henry Clinton. After the war he assumed responsibility for the settlement of the United Empire Loyalists on properly surveyed farm land throughout the country. His death occurred at Maidenhead, England, Nov 10 1808. (Ruttan) See Chapter 3.
- Crooks, James - A leading Upper Canada merchant and manufacturer who settled at Crooks' Hollow, near Greensville in West Flamboro township, in the year 1800. He was a great friend of William Gilkison, and employed David Gilkison in his store from 1829 to 1833. See Chapter 2.
- Emslie, Robert - He was a noted baseballer of the 1880's and 90's, who, after long service in the major professional leagues, joined the umpiring staff of the National League. He retired as league supervisor of umpires about 1930. His home was in St Thomas, Ontario. See Chapter 4. (Farley)
- Ferguson, Maynard - A Montreal musician whose trumpet playing has carried him to a most successful career as a New York band leader. He makes an occasional appearance in Canada, but lives in the U.S.A. See Chap 9 (Arthur Thomson)

- Galt, John - A Scottish novelist born in 1779 at Irvine, Ayrshire, and a first cousin of William Gilkison (Chapter 2), he is sometimes called an imitator of Sir Walter Scott. In actual fact, his fine work 'Annals of the Parish' existed in manuscript before WAVERLEY was published. Galt's humor is broader and more contagious than Scott's, and his pictures of the sleepy life of old Scottish towns are unrivalled in literature. In 1826 he was appointed manager of The Canada Company, a post he held until 1829. Founder of the towns of Guelph and Goderich, he also gave his name to the township of Galt on the Grand River. The enterprise proved disastrous to his worldly prospects, but it is pleasant to recall that his youngest son Sir Alexander Tilloch Galt was one of the fathers of Confederation. John Galt died at Greenock in 1839.
- Hunter, Lieut General Peter - Sent out from England in 1799 to succeed Lord Simcoe as Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, he held office until his death in 1805. Commodore Alexander Grant (Chapter 2) was designated Administrator until a new Governor could be appointed.
- Inchaffry, Maurice, Abbott of - As chaplain to King Robert the Bruce of Scotland, he performed mass in front of the Scottish army prior to the battle of Bannockburn. His custodianship of St Fillan's Crozier (Chapter 5) is said to have been transferred to Finlai Jore after the battle.
- Jarvis, William - Born in Connecticut in 1756 he took the British side in the Revolutionary War as a Cornet in the Queen's Rangers, a Loyalist militia unit under Colonel John Graves Simcoe. Subsequently he came to Upper Canada where he served as Simcoe's secretary first, then as Provincial Registrar and finally as Provincial Secretary. His family, descendants and connections were prominent in public affairs for many years. Jarvis Street, Toronto, bears his name. He was a friend and associate of Archibald Thomson, (Chapter 3).
- Johnson, Sir John - A son of Sir William Johnson the noted Indian administrator of the Mohawk Valley Iroquois, he was born at Albany N.Y. in 1742. Prominent as an Indian leader in central New York during the American Revolution, he held a major-general's commission in the British militia. After the war he came to Canada where he was given large land grants. He died in 1830. Reference Chapters 3 & 7.
- Laurier, Sir Wilfrid - Born in Quebec province in 1841, he was called to the bar in 1865, became a member of the Quebec Legislative Assembly in 1871, and shortly after being elected to the Dominion Parliament in 1877 was made Minister of Inland Revenue. Ten years later he succeeded Edward Blake as leader of the Liberal opposition, and became Prime Minister when the Liberals took over the reins of Government in 1896. This post he retained until the Liberals were defeated in 1911 on the American reciprocity issue. During his whole rule of fifteen years Sir Wilfrid fought Empire centralization. He would accept no 'Great Council of the Empire' as urged by Joseph Chamberlain, nor would he contribute Canadian money to the support of the British Navy. Furthermore, he refused to accept the principle of consultations with the British on foreign policy, holding that such would bind Canada to decisions which finally must be taken by Britain alone. Laurier was one of Canada's greatest statesmen. Refer also to Chapters 3 and 4. (E.W.Thomson & John Farley)



Laval, Msgr de - Born in France in 1623, he arrived at Quebec in 1659, bearing the appointment of Vicar-General of Canada. He was also the first bishop of Quebec, and in that capacity founded the Seminary there in 1663. He launched a famous diatribe against the behaviour, luxury and vanity of women and girls in church, and never ceased his efforts to prevent balls and the production of plays in the colony. When the liberties of the church were involved, Laval fought Intendant and Governor alike, not hesitating to use his considerable influence in Paris against them. Laval University commemorates his name. He died at Quebec in 1708. See Appendix "A" under Catin.

Macdonald, Sir John A. - Highland born in 1815, he was brought to Kingston from Glasgow in 1820. A barrister, he entered politics as the member for Kingston in 1844, and served briefly in the cabinet of the Draper-Viger Tory government, which was overthrown by Baldwin and Lafontaine after a short reign. In 1849 Macdonald was too British to sign the Annexationist Manifesto. From the beginning of his political career he clashed with the Liberal, George Brown. He supported the Galt group in the railway boom, made a lifelong enemy of Oliver Mowat, and his brilliant mind enabled him to score off his rivals in almost any situation. His addiction to liquor had little effect on his performance as a politician. He became Attorney-General of Canada West in 1857, and at the same time acted as Conservative leader in the House. The chief architect of Confederation in 1867, he became the first Prime Minister of Canada. He and Laurier can be considered the two statesmen most responsible for Canada's future as a nation. Macdonald died in 1891 - June 6. See notes to Chap 2. Grant.

Mackenzie, William Lyon - Born in Scotland in 1795, he came to Upper Canada in 1820, and in 1824 began the publication in Queenston of a paper called the 'Colonial Advocate' which he moved to York in 1825 so that he could fire his broadsides against the Family Compact at close range. At first he was considered too insignificant to rate the Compact's attention. "Such tiny creatures" said the exquisite and well barbered governor of Canada, Sir Francis Bond Head, "can never trouble the Family Compact, founded as it is on morality and religious principles". Nevertheless, MacKenzie persisted, and in 1837 gathered together a motley crew of farmers and other 'patriots' at Montgomery's Tavern on north Yonge Street, where he proposed to start a march against Toronto. The York Militia under Allan McNab moved against Mackenzie's mob, and at the initial contact both sides ran. MacKenzie, thinking all was lost, fled to Niagara and set up a Free Government of Upper Canada on the American side. Although President VanBuren of the U.S.A. overlooked this breach of neutrality, MacKenzie's organization crumbled and he, himself, took refuge in New York City. However, his efforts along with those of Papineau in Quebec, brought about the Durham Report, one of the wisest documents ever written by a British statesman. See Chap 3 (Edward W. Thomson)

- McArthur, General Douglas - A West Point graduate, he held brigade and divisional commands in World War One, served between the wars in the Phillippines, and held command there when war with the Japs broke out in 1941. The American forces under McArthur were driven out of the Islands, but he brought them back later to rout the Japanese from their beach-heads. Appointed to accept the Japanese surrender in 1945, he remained in Tokio as Supreme Commander of the Allied forces. He was given charge of the United Nations troops in Korea in 1950, but when he refused to obey President Truman's orders early in the following year, he was relieved of his authority and recalled to the U.S.A. Known to his second war troops as 'Dugout Doug', he died in 1964. See under heading of Roy Campbell in Chapter 5.
- McEachern, Murray - A Canadian from the Toronto area, he was a leading jazz trombonist in the 1930's and 40's, and his ability on his instrument attracted offers from most of the great American bands of the period. Though he made guest appearances in his homeland from time to time, most of his work has been done in the States. See page 71.
- McKee, Thomas - A merchant, fur-trader and Indian agent of the late 18th and early 19th centuries, he had wide interests in the Detroit and Mackinac regions. John Askin was his father-in-law. Chapter 1.
- McNab, Sir Allan - This pompous Tory and prominent Family Compact leader commanded the militia in the 1837 schemozzle at Montgomery's Tavern, collecting a knighthood for his efforts. Speaker of the Legislative Assembly in 1845, he subsequently became Premier of the Province Chapter 2, (Geddes).
- Metcalfe, Lord - Born in 1785 he was a distinguished administrator for the East India Company, and, as Sir Charles Metcalfe, was provisional governor of India in 1835-6. He went to Jamaica as governor in 1839, and in 1843 succeeded Lord Sydenham as Governor General of Canada. Created a peer in 1845, he died in England in 1846. Chap 2, (Geddes).
- Mountain - Dr Jacob - English born in 1750, he became the first Anglican bishop of Quebec in 1793. He entertained views common to most Anglican clergymen of the day, being particularly alarmed at the danger to faith and state from masses of people in the land who put allegiance to a foreign potentate, the Pope, ahead of loyalty to their rightful sovereign. See under heading of Archibald Thomson Chapter 3.
- Mowat, Sir Oliver - Born in Kingston in 1820, Mowat became a lawyer and a Liberal politician in the province of Upper Canada. A bitter foe of John A. Macdonald, he remained in the provincial field after Confederation, leading his party to victory in 1872, after which he served as Premier of Ontario for several years. (Thomson) Chapter 3.
- Nelson, Horatio, Lord - Born in Norfolk, England he entered the Royal Navy in 1770. He was by far the most illustrious figure in British Naval history, and scores of tales concerning the many actions of his career have been published. Raised to the peerage after his victory over Napoleon at the battle of the Nile in 1799, he died at Trafalgar where the French fleet took a terrific beating in 1805. Chapter 2.
- Parker, Sir Peter Hyde - A veteran admiral of little distinction, he commanded the British fleet in the attack against Copenhagen in 1801. In this action Parker left the burden of the fight against the Danes to his second-in-command, Nelson, who is said to have ignored the instructions of his senior by holding his telescope to his blind eye. (Geddes) Chapter 2.

- Penn, William - Born in 1644 he was a son of Admiral William Penn of the British navy. At Oxford he fell under the influence of Thomas Loe, a Quaker, and refused to attend chapel. Becoming a minister in the sect, he was the author of numerous tracts and religious works. In 1676 Penn went to America, settling in West Jersey where he drew up a constitution for the territory. Back in England again in 1681 he became a favorite of King James who made him supreme governor of a new province in America to be named Pennsylvania. In 1690, however, Penn was declared by Queen Mary to be a dangerous person, and lost his post. Restored to the governorship in 1694, he attacked piracy and slavery and assisted Lord Bellomont in the consolidation of laws covering the different parts of America. Penn retired to England in 1701 and died there in 1718. His proprietary rights in America were bought up in 1790 in return for a pension of 4000 pounds a year to the eldest male descendant by his second wife, and this pension was commuted in 1884 for the sum of 67,000 pounds. See Chapter 6. (Lundy)
- Peterson, Oscar - A colored musician from Montreal, he became in the 1950's North America's top jazz pianist. Though he works chiefly in the United States he appears occasionally on Canadian television. Oscar has retained his Canadian citizenship and lives in Ontario with his family. See Chapter 9. (A.H. Thomson)
- Prevost, Sir George - Born in England in 1767, of Swiss ancestry, he became Governor of Canada in 1811. He spoke French fluently, was a diplomat to his finger tips, and was more successful in winning the good-will and support of the French-Canadians than any governor since Murray. However, he was hopelessly incompetent as British commander-in-chief in Canada. His military experience had not fitted him for high command especially in the huge Canadian scene where bold decision and swift action alone could win the frontier battles. The appointment of such a commander on the eve of 1812 was an invitation to disaster. Fortunately for the Canadian defence this well-meaning but rattled man could not be everywhere at once. Wherever they were free from interference his officers in the field were able to act promptly with the forces in their hands. See Chapter 2. (Grant)
- Russell, Hon Peter - The first Receiver-General of Upper Canada, and a member of the Executive Council from 1792 to 1825, he was designated by Lieut Gov Simcoe to administer the government during the latter's absence in England in 1796. This absence continuing until 1799, Russell, a predatory and acquisitive fellow, profited handsomely from land deals, reluctantly relinquishing the reins of government to Lieut-Gen Peter Hunter who succeeded Simcoe. Hunter died in 1805 and Russell was greatly disappointed at not being called upon to administer the government again. This time, however, the honour and emolument fell to Hon Alex Grant the senior council member (see Chapter 2). So anxious had Russell been to deal away the lands of the Crown that Hunter wrote about him: "he would have been willing to make grants even to the devil himself."
- Simcoe, Mrs John Graves - wife of Lieut-Gov John Graves Simcoe of Upper Canada, she was a talented artist and quite adequate as a writer. Many of her sketches and paintings of the contemporary Canadian scene are in the government archives, and her diary, edited by John Ross Robertson, is on the shelves of most Canadian libraries. See footnotes to Chapter 2, under Alexander Grant.

Simcoe, John Graves - Born in Cotterstock, Northamptonshire, England in 1752, he entered the army in 1770. In 1781, at the age of 29, he commanded the Queen's Rangers, a Loyalist regiment, and with them was taken prisoner by the Americans at Yorktown. He never forgave Washington for refusing to interfere when some of his men were hanged by the civilian authorities. On his return to England he became a member of parliament and applied in 1791 for the position of Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, an appointment which he received. Taking up residence at Niagara in 1792, he formed an executive council of "squires" and arranged for the election of an assembly. He gave the country an energetic administration, improved communications, and even went round Lake Erie on foot in 1793, noticing evidences of minerals and petroleum deposits. Under his auspices the road from Burlington to Mohawk Village on the Grand River was constructed. It was called Dundas Street. In 1794 Simcoe founded York, building temporary wooden structures for his government offices. In 1796 he returned to his English estate at Wolford, near Honiton, Devonshire, and during the next year was appointed Governor and Military Commander of St Domingo. From 1801 to 1806 as a Lieut-General, he commanded the Western Military District in England. Appointed C in C of India in 1806, Simcoe died before taking up that post.

Simcoe "shaped the future of Ontario and marked out the military paths by which the second northward march of the Americans was to be halted in 1812. However, he was never able to see past Detroit." He was buried at Wolford Chapel. (Chap 3 - Arch Thomson)

Strachan, John - a cold, ambitious, level-headed, acquisitive Scotsman who turned up in Kingston in 1799, hoping to teach in the University there. Finding the college only a dream of Lieutenant Governor Simcoe, he started a private school for the sons of gentry. He found that while the Presbyterian way of thought "was not in much demand, the Church of England had good prizes in possession and splendid ones in remainder". So, Presbyterian though he was, he switched allegiance to the Church of England and became a deacon in 1813. Continuing to teach his pupils and stressing the divine right of the sons of gentry to rule the country in which they were born or found themselves, he watched the main chance, moved to York when the time was ripe, and married the widow of a Northwest Company partner. Thenceforth he saw things from the company's point of view. Strachan eventually achieved great power and firmly believed himself to be the "vicar of both God and Caesar" in the democratic wilderness of Upper Canada. He was able, ruthless, a central figure in the Family Compact, and the first Bishop of Toronto.

In Chap 3 he is shown as having officiated at the marriage of Edward W. Thomson and Sarah Terry.

Talbot, Col Thomas - An important figure in the history of the settlement of south-western Upper Canada, he was a member of the ancient Irish family of Talbot de Malahide. Born in the ancestral castle near Dublin in 1771 he entered the British army at an early age, and with Arthur Wellesley (afterwards The Duke of Wellington) was appointed an aide to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. His first Canadian experience came when he served as secretary to Lord Simcoe from 1792 to 1794. After some years of army service in England and the Continent, he abandoned the army and European society to settle in the wilderness along the shores of Lake Erie in 1801. Talbot was responsible for the migration to Canada of many groups of British settlers. These he placed on lands in what is now south-western Ontario -- lands which had been granted to him by the government for this purpose. He died in London, Upper Canada, in 1853. See Chap 4 (Farley)

Tecumseh - This powerful Shawnee chief was born in Ohio in 1768. He and his brother, The Prophet, survived the debacle at Fallen Timbers in 1794 when the Long Knives (Americans) scattered the Indian confederacy almost to the four winds. For some years the chief and his brother were fugitives and wanderers but, with the aid of the British at Detroit and Amherstburg, they built the town of Tippecanoe between Fort Wayne and the present city of Chicago and defied the covetous American settlers until 1811. In that year General Harrison defeated Tecumseh and his cohorts and destroyed their town. The chief then came north to join Brock and the British in the War of 1812. At Moraviantown, near Thamesville, during General Procter's retreat from Detroit, Tecumseh commanded the rear guard. He was killed here by the Americans on October 5 1813.

See Chap 2 (Grant)

Wellington, The Duke of - Born Arthur Wellesley in 1769, he was the son of an Irish peer, the Earl of Mornington. Educated at Eton and at the French military school at Angers, he joined the British army in 1787, being posted to the 73rd Foot. Over the years he took part in campaigns in Holland, India and Portugal during which he rose to the rank of general and received a knighthood. After Sir John Moore's unsuccessful 1809 venture in Spain Wellesley took over as Commander-in-chief of the Allied forces in the Peninsula. On defeating the French at Talavera he was made Viscount Wellington, following which he continued to push Napoleon's armies until, at Vittoria, in 1813, he chased them through the Pyrenees back into France. Returning to England where he received many honors, he was named British Ambassador to France, but was recalled to take command of the Allied armies when Napoleon escaped from Elba in 1814. After Waterloo the Duke became Commander-in-chief of the army of occupation, a post he held until 1818 when he became Master General of the Ordnance, with a seat in the cabinet. He was Prime Minister in 1827 and died in 1852.

See Chapters 2, 9.  
(Gilkinson) (Thomson)

APPENDIX "A"

Excerpts from Dictionnaire Genealogique des Familles  
Canadienne

by

Abbe Tanguay

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ALAVOINE

Alavoine, Charles, marchand (ancien Capitaine), born 1663, buried at Montreal 9 July 1749. His wife:  
Machard, Marie Therese, born 1664; buried at Montreal 10 October 1728.

## Children:

1. Francoise, born 1690; married at Montreal 8 April 1709, Jean Baptiste Chevalier; she was buried at Montreal 20 March 1756.
2. Marguerite-Charlotte, born about 1699; married at Montreal 18 Mar 1721 Theophile Barthe.
3. Charles, born about 1696. In 1727 he signed himself Alavoine, surgeon-major of Trois Rivieres. Married at Three Rivers 27 April 1722, Marie Anne Lefebvre (dit Lasisseraye); buried at Three Rivers 9 July 1764.

## BARTHE

Barthe, Theophile (dit Bardot) (armurier du Roi) married 18 March 1721 at Montreal, Alavoine, Marguerite Charlotte, daughter of Charles,

## Children:

1. Andre-Charles, baptized 22 Feb 1722, Montreal.
2. Francois, baptized 7 May 1723; buried 26 Nov 1740 at Montreal.
3. Jeanne, baptized 18 Nov 1724; married at Montreal 7 Jan 1749, Nicolas Sauvage.
4. Charles-Francois, baptized Montreal 2 Feb 1726.
5. Antoine, baptized Montreal 14 Jan and buried there 23 Dec 1730.
6. Anne-Marguerite, baptized Montreal 17 Jul 1738.
7. Marguerite, born 1740; married at Montreal 9 Jan 1758, Jean Pujol.

Barthe, Charles-Andre (No 1. above) married at Detroit 24 April 1747, Marie Therese Campeau who was baptized at Detroit 8 Jan 1729. (See Chapter 1).

## CAMPEAU

Campeau, Etienne, macon, son of Leonard Campeau and Francoise Mauge, born in France 1638; he married at Montreal 26 November 1683,  
Paulo, Catherine, born 1646, daughter of Pierre and Rene Cordelette of St Nicolas de la Rochelle, France.

## Children:

1. Etienne, taillandier, bapt Montreal 2 Sept 1664; married Jeanne Fauche, 3 April 1690.
2. Marie, bapt Montreal 24 Nov 1665; married (1) Montreal 2 Dec 1684, Nicolas Le Pilleur; (2) Montreal 2 Jan 1691, Etienne DeBien; (3) at Montreal 6 Oct 1710, Julien Perusie.
3. Michel, bapt Montreal 14 June 1667; married Montreal 7 Jan 1696, Jeanne Mace.
4. Jean, bapt and buried Montreal 30 and 31 Dec 1668.
5. Catherine, bapt Montreal 27 Nov 1669; married Montreal 1 Dec 1685, Francois Blot.
6. Francois, bapt Montreal 18 Oct 1671; married Montreal 14 Jan 1698, Madeleine Brossard.
7. Catherine (\*) bapt Montreal 14 Jan 1674; married at Montreal 10 Dec 1696, Pierre Hay.
8. Louise, bapt Montreal 6 Oct 1675; married Montreal 20 Sept 1689 Francois Couturier; buried Montreal 20 Dec 1730.
9. Jacques, bapt Montreal 31 May 1677; married Montreal 1 Dec 1699, Cecile Catin.
10. Jeanne, bapt Montreal 1 June 1679; married Montreal 3 Feb 1699 Etienne Benoit.
11. Jean Baptiste, bapt Montreal 16 March 1681; married Montreal 25 Oct 1705, Elisabeth Bernier.
12. Marie Elizabeth, bapt Montreal 20 June 1683; married Montreal 15 Aug 1701, Pierre Valiquet.
13. Agathe-Barbe, bapt 27 Feb 1685 at Montreal; married at Montreal 1 June 1705, Paul Chevalier.
14. Francois (\*) bapt Montreal 12 Nov 1686; married in 1704, Marie Anne Protot.
15. Charles, bapt and buried 27 and 30 Dec 1688.

Campeau, Jacques, taillandier, bapt Montreal 31 May 1677; married Montreal 1 December 1699 and buried Detroit 8 May 1751;

Catin, Cecile, daughter of Henri Catin (p. 76).

## Children:

1. Jean Louis, bapt 26 Aug 1702; married Detroit 7 Jan 1725 Marie Louise Robert(Pelletier); died March 1774.
2. Henri, bapt Montreal 3 Dec 1704; married Detroit 5 Feb 1731 Marguerite Luillier.
3. Marie Cecile, bapt Montreal 21 June 1707.
4. Marie-Angelique, bapt Montreal 7 Dec 1708; buried Montreal 1 July 1720.
5. Nicolas, bapt Montreal 4 Aug 1710; married Detroit 4 Sept 1737; killed by a voyageur at Niagara portage and buried Detroit 16 Dec 1756.
6. Jean Baptiste, bapt Montreal 4 Aug 1711; married Detroit 27 Jan 1737, Catherine Perthuis; buried Detroit 12 June 1783.
7. Marie-Anne, married Detroit 28 July 1732, Jos Douiare.
8. Therese Cecile, bapt Detroit 16 June 1714; married Detroit 18 May 1734 Francois Marsac; buried Detroit 22 Nov 1746.
9. Claude, bapt Detroit 25 Aug 1715; married Detroit 22 Jan 1742 Catherine Gasse.

## CAMPEAU

Campeau, Jean-Louis, born Montreal 1702; buried 15 March 1774 at Detroit; married at Detroit, 7 January 1725,  
Robert, Marie Louise, daughter of Pierre Robert and widow of Francois Pelletier; buried at Detroit 2 April 1776.

## Children:

1. Marie Louise, bapt Detroit 29 Nov and buried 1 Dec 1725.
2. Cecile, bapt Detroit 9 Jan 1727; buried at Detroit 28 Mch 1730
3. Marie Therese, bapt 8 Jan 1729; married at Detroit 24 April 1747 Charles-Andre Barthe; she was buried at Detroit 13 Jun 1765.
4. Louis, 1731-1749.
5. Francois, bapt at Detroit 19 April 1734.
6. Jacques, bapt at Detroit 30 Mch 1735; married (1) at Montreal 17 Aug 1761 Catherine Menard; (2) at Detroit 5 January 1784 Marie Navarra.
7. Simon, bapt at Detroit 1 Feb 1739; married at Montreal 6 July 1761, Veronique Bourdeau.
8. Jean Baptiste, bapt at Detroit 24 June 1743; married at Detroit 17 August 1767, Genevieve Godet.

## ROBERT

Robert, Pierre (dit La Pierre-La Pomeray) (dit Lafontaine) born 1671; married at Lachine 27 Jan 1698;  
Ptolomee, Angelique, born 1679, daughter of Charles Ptolomee; after Pierre's death she married for the second time at Detroit 16 Apr 1716, Guillaume Boucher.

## Children:

1. Louise Marie, bapt Lachine 15 Dec 1698; married (1) at Detroit 25 March 1718, Jean Francois Pelletier; (2) at Detroit 7 Jan 1725, Louis Campeau. She buried at Detroit 2 April 1776.
2. Jean Baptiste, bapt Boucherville 24 June 1700; married 1739 Marguerite Ethier; buried St Cuthbert 6 Nov 1793.
3. Pierre, bapt Lachine 5 Nov 1704; married Longueuil 27 March 1726, Marie-Reine Benoit.
4. Angelique, married Longueuil 27 Nov 1720 (1) Joseph Pepin; (2) at Boucherville, 1 Aug 1734 Joseph Cicot.
5. Joseph, born 1708; married Boucherville 26 Jan 1733, Marie Madelaine Laporte.
6. Madeleine, bapt Detroit 26 June 1711; married Detroit 1 Feb 1728, Joseph Desnoyers.
7. Antoine, bapt Detroit 19 March 1713; married at Detroit 30 Nov 1743, Louise Becmont.



## ROBERT

Robert, Phillippe, of St Jacques, Bishopric of Amiens, Picardie, married Dupuis, Jeanne of the same parish.

## Children:

1. Michel, born 1656; married at Sorel 17 July 1681, Madeleine Hayot.
2. Louis, born 1649; married Marie Bourgery in 1670.

Robert, Louis (dit Lafontaine) born 1649, married in 1670; Bourgery, Marie, born 1654; buried at Boucherville 26 Sept 1719. She was the daughter of Jean-Baptiste Bourgery.

## Children:

1. Pierre, baptized Boucherville 21 Sept 1671; married at Lachine 27 Jan 1698, Angelique Ptolomee.
2. Joseph, bapt Boucherville 23 Oct 1674; married at Boucherville 26 Dec 1701, Marie Joseph Larrive; buried Chambly, Nov 1748.
3. Francois, bapt Boucherville 20 Feb 1678; married at Longueuil 26 Jun 1712; buried Longueuil 22 Sept 1756.
4. Marie, bapt Boucherville 2 Sept 1680; married Boucherville 6 Nov 1702, Antoine Daunet.
5. Marguerite, bapt Boucherville 10 June 1683; married Boucherville, 6 Nov 1702, Pierre Daunet.
6. Prudent, bapt Boucherville 12 June 1686; married at Detroit 7 Jan 1711, Marie-Madeleine Fafart.
7. Jean Baptiste, bapt Longueuil 3 June 1688; married at Repentigny 5 Feb 1714, Genevieve Bnabant; buried Lavaltrie 21 May 1748.
8. Louis, bapt 1691; buried Boucherville 20 Sept 1693.
9. Jacques, bapt Boucherville 15 March 1694; married Boucherville 25 April 1718, Jeanne Dumets.
10. Louis, bapt Boucherville 15 March 1695; married at Varennes 25 Nov 1715, Marie Prevost.
11. Antoine, bapt Boucherville 17 Jan 1698; married Boucherville 17 Feb 1721, Charlotte Bourdon.
12. Marguerite, married Boucherville 9 Sept 1732, Charles Diel.

BOURGERY

Bourgery, Jean Baptiste, probably born in France; married at Three Rivers in 1643, Gendre, Marie, and buried in November 1657. Widow remarried Florent Leclerc 4 Feb 1658.

## Children:

1. Pierre, born Three Rivers 1644; married 1670 Marie Boullard; buried at Boucherville 16 June 1703.
2. Madeleine, baptized Three Rivers 22 July 1652; married (1) at Quebec, 22 Aug 1667, Jean Beaune; (2) December 1689, Jacques Charles.
3. Marie, baptized at Three Rivers 10 April 1654; married in 1670, Louis Robert.
4. Jean, baptized at Three Rivers 28 December 1655.

## CATIN

Catin, Henri, born 1653, son of Francois and Marguerite Gilles of Rousy, bishopric of Reims in Champagne; established at Ile Ste Therese; buried at Montreal 13 July 1720; married at Montreal 20 Nov 1679, Brossard, Jeanne, daughter of Urbain Brossard; she born at Montreal 1663; buried at Montreal 1 Sept 1744.

## Children:

1. Cecile, bapt Montreal 26 Aug 1681; married at Montreal 1 Dec 1699 Jacques Campeau; she buried at Detroit 26 Aug 1715.
2. Marie, bapt at Montreal 8 Jun 1684; married Montreal 23 Aug 1706, Jean Sargant-Lafond.
3. Therese, bapt 15 Oct 1686 at Point aux Trembles; married (1) at Montreal 19 March 1710 Simon Reaume; (2) 27 Sept 1734 Charles d'Auteuil. See note below.
4. Marie Therese, married Michel Montigny.
5. Marie Charlotte, bapt Montreal 17 Jun 1693; married at Montreal 15 May 1713, Jean-Baptiste Verger; buried at Detroit 7 Dec 1736.
6. Catherine, born 1693; married (1) 27 Nov 1717 at Montreal, Pierre Chartier; (2) at Montreal 22 December 1737, Charles Douiare; buried at Montreal 29 Dec 1742.
7. Henri-Nicolas, bapt 16 October 1697; married at Montreal 16 April 1732, Anne Chauvin.
8. Genevieve, bapt Montreal 5 Nov 1698; married Montreal 5 Feb 1720, Joseph Dugast.
9. Henri, baptized 16 October 1703; married Montreal 20 March 1747, Suzanne Tessier; he buried at Detroit 21 June 1749.
10. Elisabeth, baptized at Montreal 4 April 1705.
11. Marie-Anne, baptized at Montreal 4 April 1706; married (1) at Montreal 28 June 1728, Charles Neveu; (2) at Montreal, 5 Sept 1746, Pierre Lucas.
12. Madeleine, married 21 November 1741, Jean Baptiste Deneau.

**Note:** Bishop Laval complained bitterly to the King about the brothers d'Auteuil....." one lives publicly with the Reaume woman whose husband is in the Upper Country, and the other with the Berloger woman whose husband is in the West Indies."

Page 61, Canadians in the  
Making...A.R.M.Lower.

**Note;** In naming these children little imagination seems to have been used. I notice four Maries, two Henris, two girls named Therese, out of a total family of twelve. J.H.R.T.

## PTOLOMEE

Ptolomee, Charles, born in 1639; drowned at Sault St Louis and buried at Lachine 30 April 1679. Married at Lachine 8 November 1677, Moisson, Barbe.

## Children

1. Marie Angelique, baptized at Lachine 18 September 1679; married (1) at Lachine 27 Jan 1698, Pierre Robert; (2) at Detroit 16 August 1716, Guillaume Boucher.

## HODIAU

Hodiam, Sebastien (dit LaFosse), born 1616, in France; buried at Montreal 21 Oct 1671; wife, Lemonier, Marie Urbaine, born in France 1615; buried at Montreal 29 Sept 1695.

## Children:

1. Urbaine, born in 1645; married at Montreal 19 April 1660 to Urbain Brossard, mason, and buried at Montreal 15 July 1681.

## BROSSARD

Brossard, Isaac Urbain, mason, born in France 1634, son of Maturin and Michelle Bidaut; buried in Montreal 10 April 1710; married in 1660 in Montreal, Urbaine Hodiam, (called Dionet in 1706) daughter of Sebastien Hodiam.

## Children:

1. Jeanne, baptized Montreal 17 June 1663; married in Montreal November 1679 to Henri Catin; buried in Montreal 1 Sept 1744.
2. Jean, baptized in Montreal 25 Dec 1665; buried in Montreal 7 May 1673.
3. Catherine, baptized in Montreal 9 July 1668; married in Montreal 26 April 1689, Jean Sarrot.
4. Francois, baptized in Montreal 20 Nov 1670; married in Montreal 10 May 1700, Marie Ste Marie.
5. Marthe, baptized in Montreal 12 March 1673; married in Montreal 19 Jan 1699 to Jean Pouget; buried at Montreal 5 October 1745.
6. Madeleine, baptized at Montreal 13 Nov 1675; married at Montreal 28 Jan 1698, Francois Campeau; buried at Montreal 11 April 1729.
7. Louise, baptized at Montreal 8 Jun 1678; buried at Montreal 10 Dec 1690.
8. Claude, baptized at Montreal 28 May 1681; married at Montreal 14 Jun 1706 to Barbe Hebert; buried at Montreal 26 Dec 1728.



Capt. Wm. Gilkison  
1777 - 1833  
Great Great Grandfather of J.H.R. Thomson  
Page 7



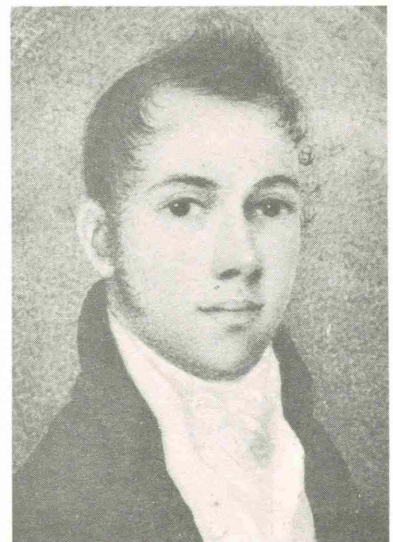
Elizabeth Ruttan  
1798 - 1860  
daughter of William Ruttan  
Adolphustown  
wife of Hugh C. Thomson  
Kingston, Ontario

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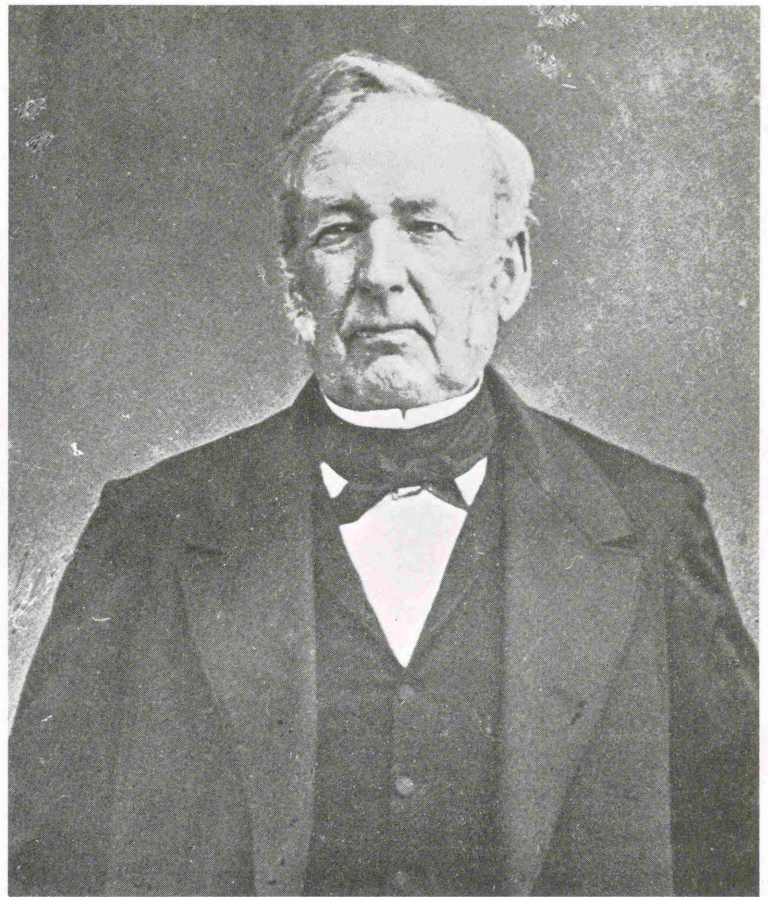
ALEXANDER GRANT, 1734 - 1813.

Page 4



Hugh C. Thomson  
1791 - 1834

Page 22



ANDREW GEDDES

Crown Lands Agent

1782 - 1865

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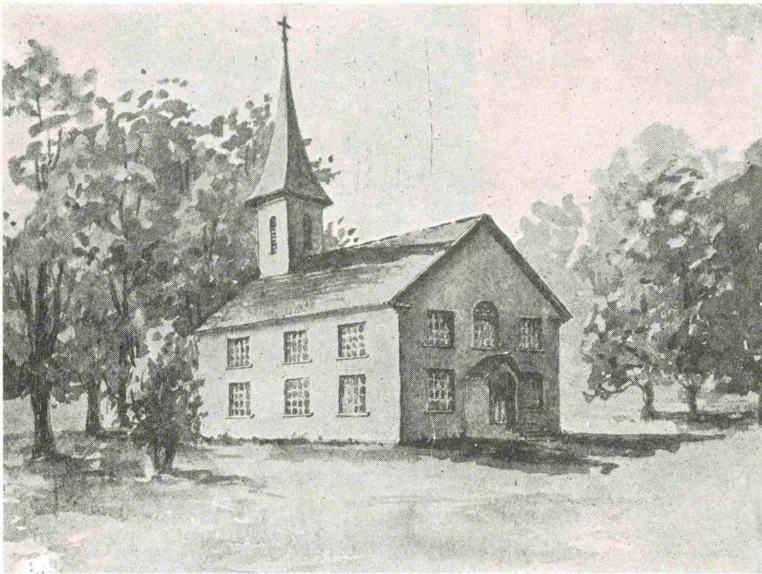
Lt. Col. Jasper Gilkison

Born - Johnstown, Ontario - March 13, 1814

Died - Brantford - 1906

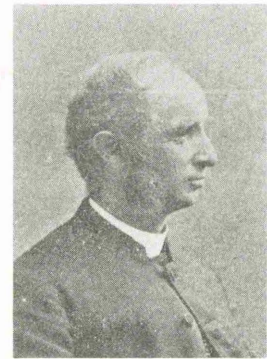
Photo dated December 1875

Page 8



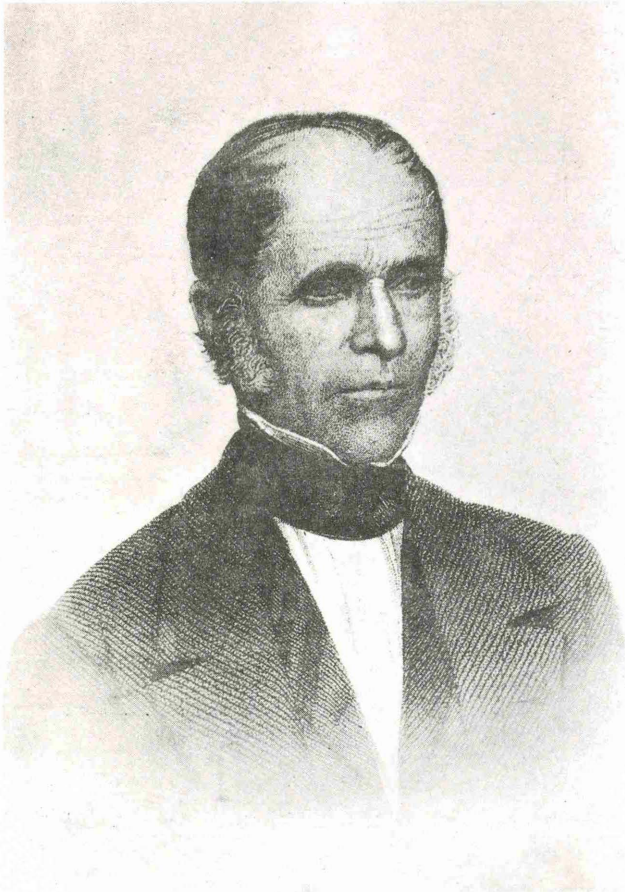
Page 19

OLD ST. GEORGE'S, 1792  
KINGSTON



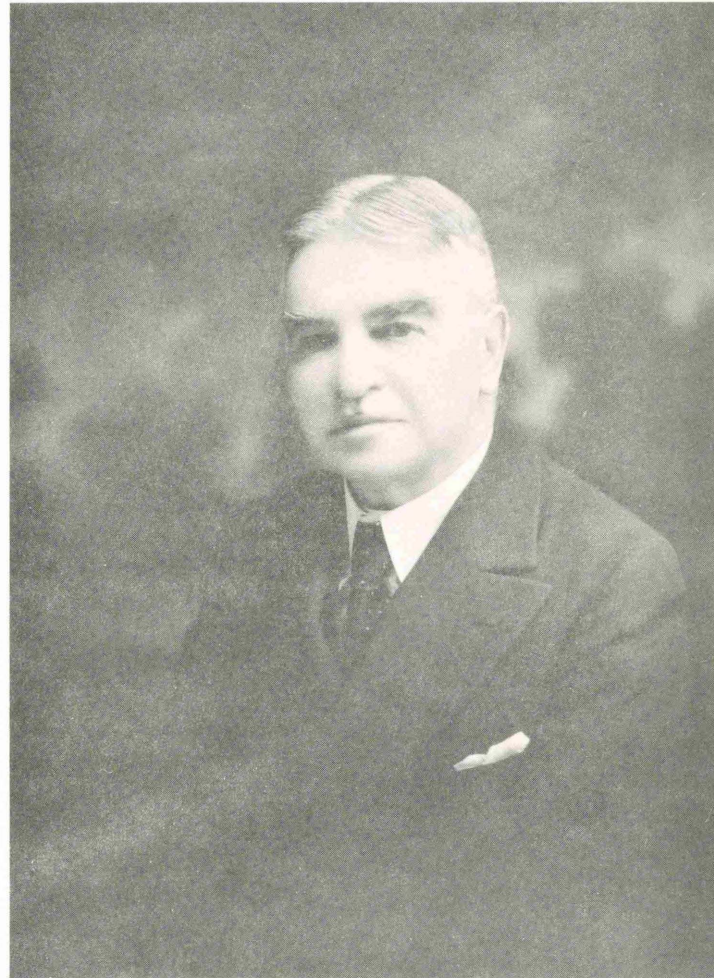
Rev. C.E. Thomson  
Toronto Junction, Ontario

Page 23



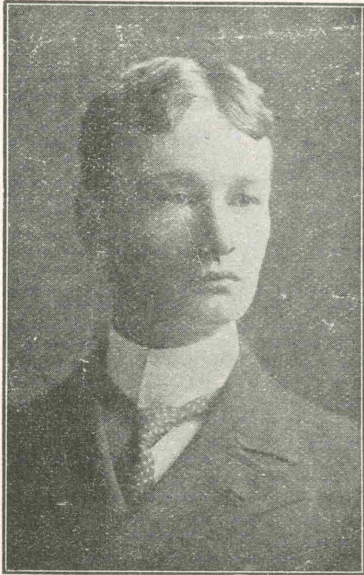
Page 45

*Wm Lawson, J.P.  
County of Wentworth*



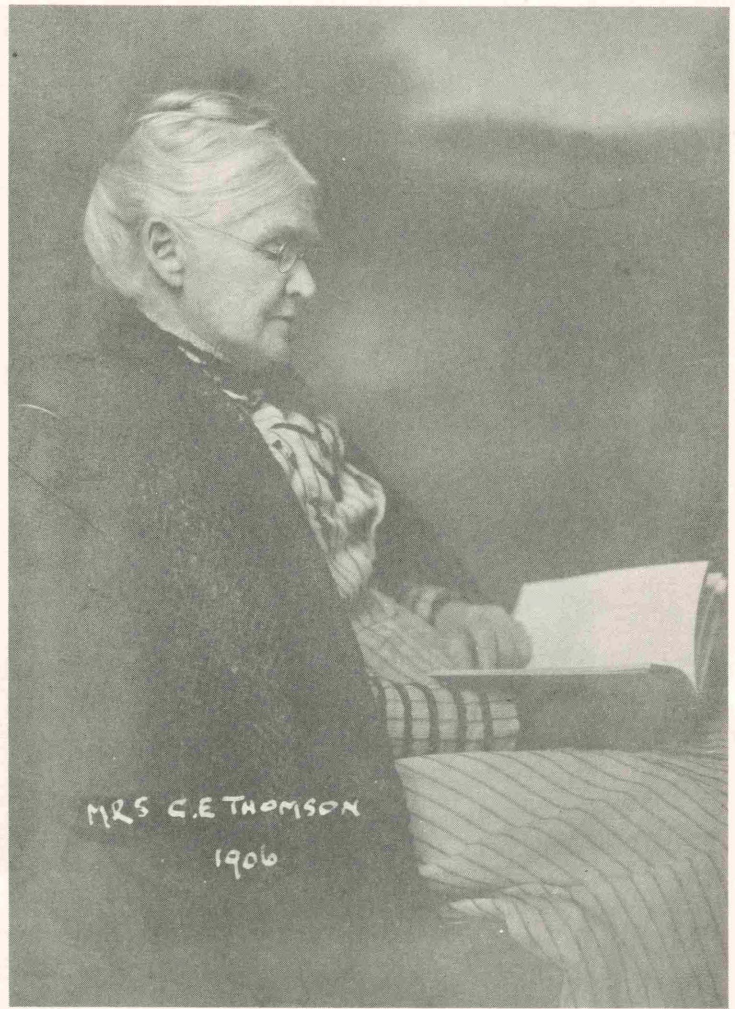
Henry A. H. Thomson (1862 - 1943)  
Belleville 1930

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PRIVATE JOHN EGERTON FARLEY  
25th Batt., St. Thomas, B Company, I.  
C.R. Died of fever in South Africa  
February 4. 1900

Page 35



MRS C.E THOMSON  
1906

Mrs. C. E. Thomson - 1906

Page 12



Mrs. John Farley - 1894  
First Grandchild - Fane Travers

Page 34



Andrew, Margaret, Jean and Arthur Thomson  
at Margaret's wedding to Errol Robinson  
Hudson P.Q. February 6, 1965

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Page 25

Lord Thomson reading the opposition: 'Want to sell?'

London Daily Express





Archibald and Helen Dewar of Seaforth  
Photo at Sarnia - 1858 Page 49

### THE QUIGRICH

Sometimes known as the Crozier of St. Fillan

Fillan was an Irish missionary, who, in the early part of the 8th century, retired to Inch Cailleach, one of the little islands of Loch Lomond. He was divinely warned to become active again and build a church for himself and seven serving clerics at a place called Siracht, in the upper parts of Glendochart, now known as Strathfillan. This he did, and "after a life of piety and miraculous works" he died and was honourably buried in the church he had built...John Stuart - 1877



Page 53 James Fair, Jr.  
Clinton, Ontario - 1907



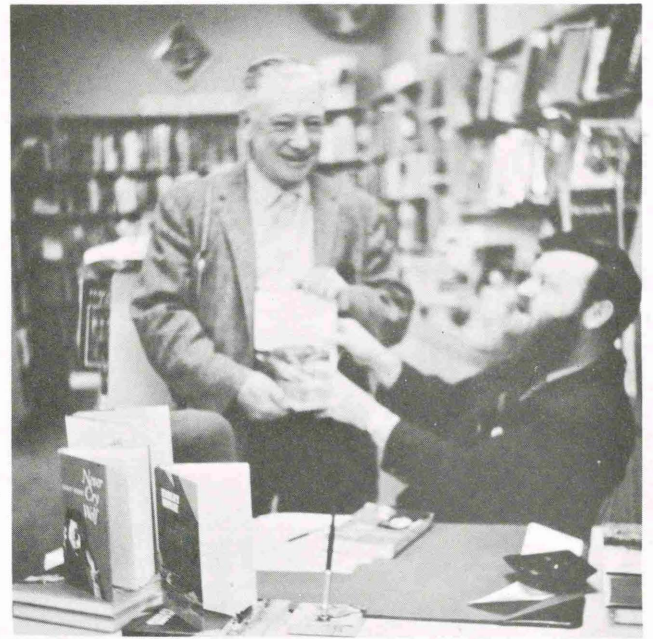
James Fair, Sr. (1835 - 1897)  
Clinton, Ontario - 1891 Page 51



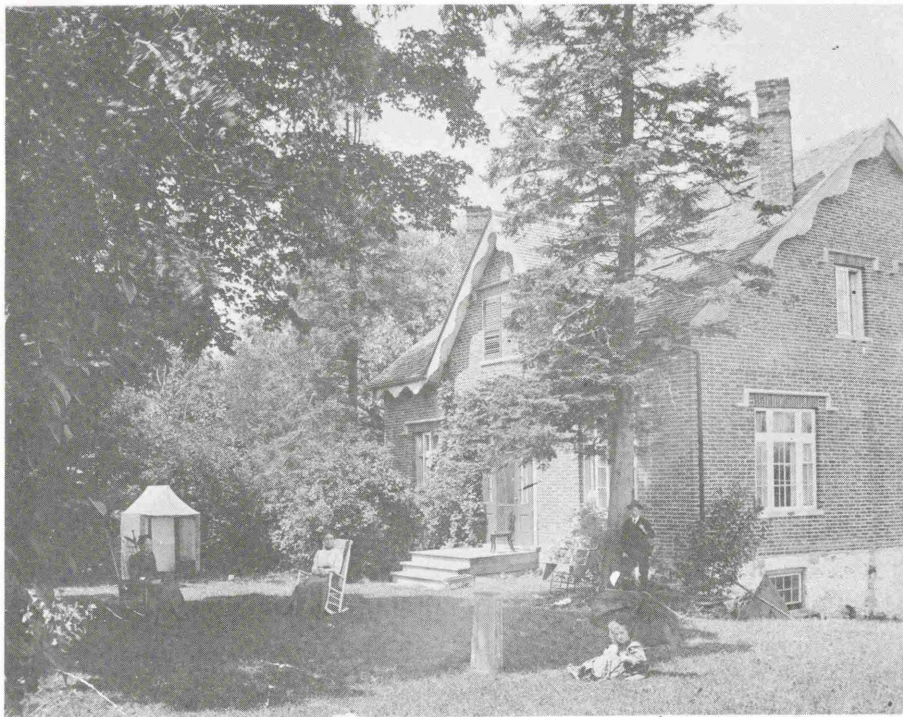
John Farley Q.C. (1837 - 1920)  
Frank L. Farley (1870 - 1949) Page 34  
Turner Farley (1810 - 1894)  
St. Thomas, Ont. 1891



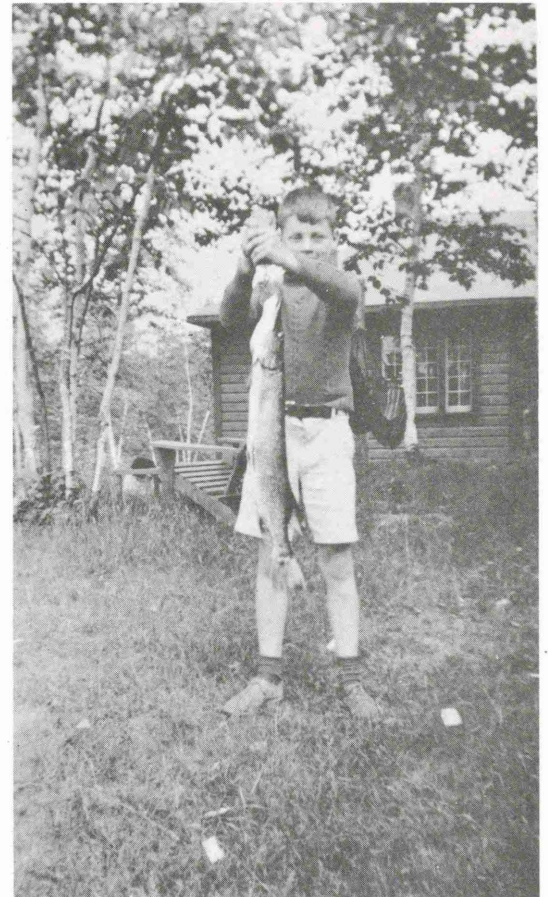
Family gathering in Saskatoon, Sask.  
Farley Mowat, Mrs. H.A. Thomson  
Helen Mowat, H.A. Thomson and  
Angus Mowat. 1934



Jack Thomson and Farley Mowat, 1965  
shop talk about Farley's books. At Evelyn  
DeMille's Calgary emporium.



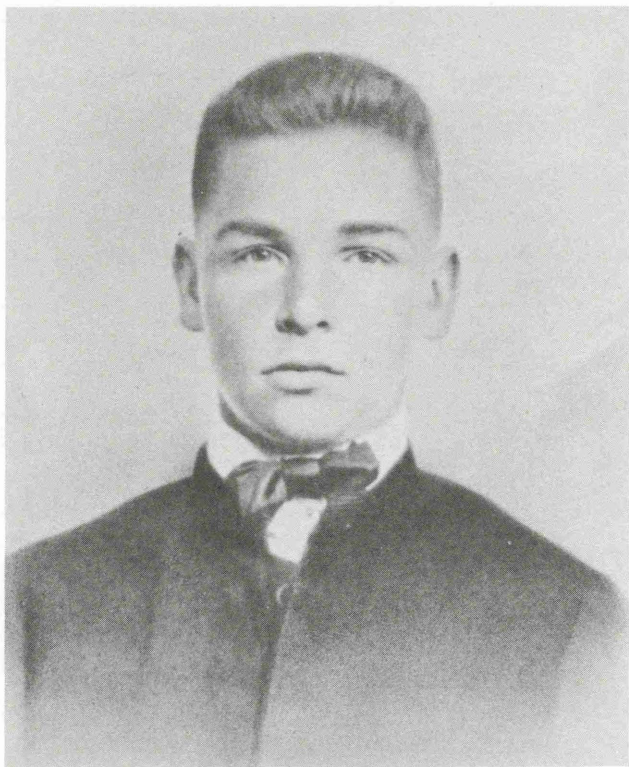
The old Elora Parsonage, home of H.A. Thomson  
Elora, Ont.



Farley Mowat about 1932 at the Thomson  
cottage, north of Ottawa. The pike mea-  
sured 30 inches and he was alone  
when he caught it.



J.H.R. ( Jack) Thomson and C.E. Geddes Thomson performing in Evanston, Ill. about 1960.



Farley Turner Thomson, 1919, at Port Arthur Ont. Died that same year from a fall off the cliff known as the Sleeping Giant.



Geddes Thomson, 1929, on the Bay of Quinte at Trenton Ont.



Mrs. John Gillespie ( Mary Wilmot )  
mother of Mrs. Geddes Thomson



Mrs. Geddes Thomson ( Ruth Gillespie )  
at Kemper Hall about 1954



Millie Farley about 1918, sister of  
Mrs. H. A. Thomson



Georgina Farley at the age of nineteen  
married H. A. Thomson



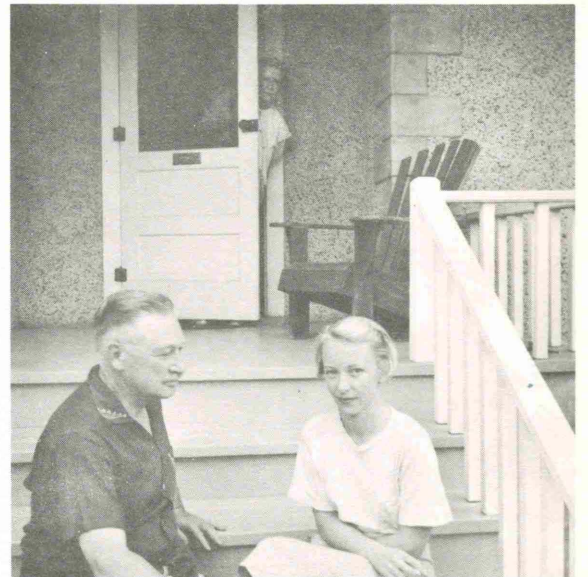
Ruth Gillespie Thomson  
Frances Thomson  
Helen Thomson Mowat  
Ottawa - 1938



Agnes Fair Thomson  
Calgary - 1957  
1901 - 1968



Georgina Thomson wife of H. A. Thomson  
about 1920



J.H.R. Thomson and Helen Thomson McIlveen  
Calgary - 1957