

strong. Although the soldier, the sailor, the scholar, the courtier, the patriot, the poet, the historian, the philosopher, whom we picture to our minds, we seldom see a review of the Queen's guard, sometimes giving chase to a Spanish galleon, then answering the chiefs of the country party in the House of Commons, then again nursing one of his sweet loves, always near the ears of Her Highness's maid of honor, and soon after poring over the Palladium, or collating Polydora with Leda.

Orford, from a town in Suffolk, England, with a large ancient church, and fine remains of a Norman castle, Sir Robert Walpole was the first Earl of Orford.

Howard, after the Earl of Effingham, whose daughter, Lady Mary Howard, was married to Sir Guy Carleton, Governor-General of Canada at the time these townships were surveyed and named.

Camden (West) in Kent, and Camden (East) in Adlington County, from Charles Pratt, Earl of Camden and Viscount Buxham of Buxton Abbey, Sussex, born 1718, died 1794, Chief Justice of the common law, Lord Chancellor in Chatham's Government (1766), and President of the Council in America in 1774 for nine years. He opposed the taxation of America. Macaulay says Lord Camden's "integrity, ability and constitutional knowledge commanded the public respect."

The following is clipped from an Ottawa paper:

"Those who met Lord Camden on his tour through Canada last summer will be interested in hearing that his engagement with the young heiress named Miss Joan Nevill, a daughter of Lord Henry Nevill and granddaughter of the Marquis of Abergavenny. But what will appeal more to Ottavians is the fact that the young niece of the two Captains Stratfields, who were, each in his time, distinctly popular here."

Chatham, from Chatham, a Parliamentary borough in Kent, county of England, on the right bank of the Medway, near its confluence with the Thames, 30 miles from London. The dockyard is a mile long. In 1795 the Dutch under De Ruyter sailed up to Chatham, destroyed the stores, and carried off a ship of war, the Royal Charles.

On September 20th, 1793, Governor Simco wrote to Secretary Dundas proposing London as the seat of Government for Upper Canada, and stating that the town of London, which is called Oxford (Woodstock), likely to become a town, and another likely to become the capital of the Lower District, called Chatham. (Archives of 1891).

The situations of these three points on the Canadian Thames, corresponding to Oxford, London, and Chatham on the Thames in England, and the names of the towns, are in fact the names of the names.

William Pitt was Premier in 1793, and the fact that he was the first Earl of Chatham, may have had something to do with the choice of this name by Simcoe for the town and township.

The story of William Pitt, the great Commoner, born 1708, died 1778, from the time he entered Parliament as a young cornet of horse and repudiated Sir Robert Walpole's charge of youth and inexperience in the speech beginning with "The atrocious crime of being a young man," until the time when, as Earl of Chatham, he left his sick bed to protest against the employment of Indians in the war against America, saying "My Lords, I am old and weak, and at present I cannot say more, but I could not have said less, if I were an American, as I am an Englishman, while a foreign troop was landed in my country, I never would fly down my arms, never, never." It is familiar to every student of English history, as is Macaulay's saying that "Pitt was no ready debater like Walpole, no speaker of set speeches like Canning, but his set speeches were always his worst. But passionate as was Pitt's eloquence, it was the eloquence of a statesman, not of a rhetorician."

"Chatham sleeps near the northern door of the Church (Westminster Abbey) in a spot which has ever since been appropriated to statesmen, as the other end of the same church has long been to poets. Mansfield rests there, and the second William Pitt, and Fox, and Grantin, and Canning, and Wilberforce. In no other cemetery

but it probably got its name in the same way as Leno in Middlesex, Nissouri, probably Indian, akin to Nissouri, which means a river.

The Embury Courier is responsible for the following: "We venture to say that there are few people who know the township of Nissouri got its name. An old man, whose people now live in the eastern part of Ontario and who in the very early history of Nissouri lived in the northern part of Ontario, told us the following history of how the township was named, which seemed reasonable, and is likely true. Long ago, when this country and other adjoining countries were known as the District of Broek, Scotch settlers named a section (known now as West and East Zorra) after this Irishman of the name. Some Yankees settled in the section and in speaking of the section of the county in which they lived, described it as being 'high Zorra' or near Zorra. There are letters 's' in the possession of Nissouri people addressed 'high Zorra' but for near half a century the township has been known as Nissouri."

#### NORFOLK COUNTY

is named after the English Norfolk. Of its townships:

Townsend takes its name from General Townsend, who, with Admiral Saunders, signed the articles of capitulation at Quebec in 1760. He became Right Hon. Thomas Townsend, Secretary of State 1782-89, Lord of the Treasury 1793-1800, to whom many of King George III's despatches are addressed.

Windham, from Right Hon. William Windham, Colonial Secretary, whose Indian affairs filled his many pages of the Archives. Macaulay calls William Windham an accomplished and ingenious orator to whom it was a pleasure to write.

Walsingham, from Sir William de Grey, Baron Walsingham, who was Attorney-General in 1766 and afterwards held many offices of the Common Pleas. There is a market town in Durham, England, called Walsingham or Wolsingham.

Charlotteville, after Queen Charlotte, wife of King George III.

Houghton, from the residence of Sir Robert Walpole in England. There was a Lieut. Houghton, a scout, who made frequent reports to Gov. Halliday during the Revolution.

Middleton, from a town in Lancashire, England, in which there are silk and cotton manufacturers. Also, a town in Ireland also. Middleton Abbey, Westbury, founded during the Revolution, and was appointed Governor-General of Canada in 1777, succeeding Sir Guy Carleton. He was the author of what is known as the Halliday Collection of Letters and Papers, relating to Canadian affairs between 1755 and 1790, which forms part of the Canadian Archives at Ottawa. He granted lands on both sides of the Grand River to the Mohawk Indians, who had fought against the Americans in the war and arranged for the settlement in Upper Canada of the U. I. Loyalists. A township in Northumberland County is also named after Sir Frederick Halliday. The townships of Halliday are:

#### HALDIMAND COUNTY

Was named after Sir Frederick Haldimand, a native of Switzerland, Major-General in the British Army, who held important commands at Philadelphia before the American Revolution, and was appointed Governor-General of Canada in 1777, succeeding Sir Guy Carleton. He was the author of what is known as the Halliday Collection of Letters and Papers, relating to Canadian affairs between 1755 and 1790, which forms part of the Canadian Archives at Ottawa. He granted lands on both sides of the Grand River to the Mohawk Indians, who had fought against the Americans in the war and arranged for the settlement in Upper Canada of the U. I. Loyalists. A township in Northumberland County is also named after Sir Frederick Haldimand. The townships of Haldimand are:

Cayuga, Onondia and Seneca, after tribes of the Six Nations Indians.

Lamb, from Hon. Thomas Lamb, a member of the Executive Council of Canada, who was Administrator of the Government after Sir Robert Shore Milnes went back to England in 1809.

Rainham, from a village in Norfolk, England, near Houghton.

Sherbrooke, from Sir John Coape Sherbrooke, an Indian name, Sir Gordon Drummond as Governor of Canada in 1816.

Canboro, from Benjamin Canby, who procured 10,000 acres of land in the township from an Indian named in the Deed, under a promise to pay £5,000 to maintain the Indian's children.

Moulton, the family seat of the Boultons, in Lincolnshire, England. Henry J. Boulton, Attorney-General of Upper Canada, got 33,800 acres of Indian

Duke of Ancestor, was a Minister of the Crown at or about the time Ancestor township got its name.

By the sixth section of the Constitution Act of 1791, the right of nobility in Canada, with the hereditary right of being summoned to the Legislative Council, happily this distinction was not exercised; otherwise, as Robert Gourlay remarked, "we should have seen, perhaps, the Duke of Ontario landed in a cart of hay, my Lord Erie pitching, and Sir Peter Superior making the rick; or perhaps His Grace might now have been figuring as a peer, and Sir Knight as a poor parson, surviving on 5,000 acres of clergy reserves."

Ontario is a Spanish article of such absurdities, and His members of the Legislative Council were the nearest approach to a nobility vouchsafed to us.

Nagara is of Indian origin, meaning "thunder or water"; others say it was the name of a tribe. Governor Simcoe tried to substitute the English name Newark for Niagara, but the people preferred the latter, and the name Niagara was formally re-instated by law in 1798.

Orangeburgh, named after Sir Henry Clinton, Commander of His Majesty's forces in America during the War of the Revolution. But Pelham and Clinton are the family names of the Duke of Newcastle, Earl of Lincoln, of whom the following is taken from an article in the North British Review:

"From 1742 to 1757 the Pelhams were in power. Henry Pelham was a man of a free and open mind and peevish temper, but of good sense and industry. He was a statesman, a soldier, the Duke of Newcastle, was probably the greatest fool who ever held high office in this country, yet by perjury, by intrigue, by Parliamentary manoeuvres he contrived to remain Minister for nearly 30 years, and Premier for nearly ten."

The townships of the present North Westward to the York and Ontario counties of York originally extending from Durham County to what is now Brant and Waterloo. They are:

Beverly, from a parliamentary borough in the East Riding of Yorkshire, England, which has a minister or Collegiate Church, founded by John Beverley, with the famous Percy family within the choir. The town is supposed to be the 8th century. Flamborough, East and West, from Flamborough Head, a promontory on the coast of Yorkshire, England, which rises 330 feet above the sea. There is a lighthouse, and Flamborough village stands near the centre of the promontory.

From Burlington Beach to Eshbrooke township in the present County of York, there was an Indian reserve of 80,000 acres, which was purchased by the Crown in 1805 for £17,000 on the recommendation of Governor de la Potherie, and was divided into lots in Toronto to Dundas and Niagara. The counties of Hants and Peel are included in this tract of Mississauga land.

One of the titles of the Duke of Devonshire is Earl of Burlington.

#### HALTON COUNTY

is named after William Halton, who was Secretary to Governor Gore. As late as 1810, by the Union Act Halton was divided into two ridings, the East Riding consisting of the townships of Trafalgar, Nelson, Essex and Nassagaweya, East and West Flamborough, "Ering" and Beverley, the west riding consisting of Garafraxia, Nichol, Woolwich, Guelph, Waterloo, Wilmot, Dundas, Finsley, Fenness, each riding to elect one member.

As now constituted Halton contains the townships of:

Eshing, an Indian name, Nassagaweya, Indian.

Trafalgar, from the great naval battle in which Lord Nelson lost his life.

Nelson, from Horatio Nelson, Viscount Nelson and Duke of Bronte, who was born in 1758, won the battle of the Nile, against Sir Jervis, on August 1, 1797, by the battle of the Nile in 1798; the battle of Copenhagen in 1801, fell in the battle of Trafalgar, Oct. 25th, 1805. England expects every man to do his duty.

There is a pretty romance which gives Nelson's memory a sentimental interest in Canada. During his service at Quebec in 1782, when he was 23 years of age, he became infatuated with a beautiful Canadian

girl. She is named after Major-General Sir Isaac Brock, who fell in the same war at "Acute" Heights. Sir Isaac Brock's "Life" has been written by Mr. D. B. Hoad, of Toronto, and the story forms part of every history of Canada. The Archives show that Sir Isaac's brother William promptly applied to Lord Dalhousie of the British Government, asking "that he would grant some of the waste lands in Upper Canada to the family of the young man, in order to keep the name alive in the Province." A pension of £200 a year was granted to each of Sir Isaac's four brothers. The name of Brockville was given to Elizabethtown (or Sunnington, as some called it) in honor of Sir Isaac Brock, and a district which included the present County of Oxford for many years bore the name of the Brock District.

Thorah is a Hebrew word, meaning the Pentateuch, the revealed will of God.

Alara and Rama mean bitter. "And when they came to Marah, they could not drink of the waters of Marah, for they were bitter; therefore the name of it was called Marah."—Exodus xv, 23.

"Thus saith the Lord: A voice was heard in Ramah, lamentation, and bitter weeping, Rachel weeping for her children refused to be comforted for her children, because they were not."—Jeremiah xxxi, 15.

Rama is also the Spanish word for a tree.

Souk is an Indian word, meaning submerged land.

#### DURHAM COUNTY

is called after the English County, from which the Earl of Durham takes his title. Its townships are: Danforth, from a Parliamentary borough of Durham, England, containing a Gothic church founded in 1160. The town is governed by a baron appointed by the Bishop of Durham.

Clarke, after Major-General Alured Clarke, who was Lieutenant-Governor in 1791, and who appears from the Archives as a Parliamentary member with Dundas, Simcoe and others, to have been a careful and capable business man.

Ernest, after Prince Ernest Augustus, King of Hanover and Duke of Cumberland, fifth son of George III. Amherst Island, from Jeffrey Lord Amherst, born 1717, who commanded the British fleet at Louisbourg in 1758, captured Montreal from the French 1760, became field marshal and died at Montreal in 1797.

Sheffield, from Lord Sheffield, who in the debate on the Constitutional Bill of 1801, while Burke was speaking, that the proceedings were not in order, Mr. Austruther, who called Burke to order. Fox felt bound to support Sheffield's motion, which Burke afterwards called "the English friends. Lord Sheffield's motion was withdrawn.

Kenosha, from a county and river in Maine.

Kaladar, Irish.

Denbigh, from a county in Wales.

Effingham, from Lord Howard, Earl of Effingham, whose daughter married Sir Guy Carleton.

Abinger, from Sir James Scarlett, Baron Abinger, who was Attorney-General in the British Government in 1827.

Barrie, from Captain Barrie, who burned two French storehouses in 1811. Captain Barrie commanded the St. Lawrence, Albion and Dragon, which chased Captain Barney up the River Trent before the capture of Washington City in 1814.

"Barrie takes its name from 'Commandore Barrie, who commanded a British naval squadron at Kingston during the war of 1812-13.' The name is also applied to the village of Garfield, near Kingston, and to the town of Barrie in Simcoe County."

Anglesy, from the Island and county in North Wales, where there are mines of copper and lead.

Henry William Paget, Earl of Exmouth, who lost his leg at the battle of Waterloo, celebrated by Byron in Child Harold, celebrated by Byron in Child Harold.

"There was a sound of revelry by night, And Belgium's capital was gathered then, Her towers were shrouded in their sleep, Her beacon fires were quenched, and sheathed, And whose triple death from hypocrophobia, in 1819, when he was Governor-General of Canada, will be recalled. The other titles of this family, Earl of Mar and Baron Methuen, are commemorated in the names of townships in Carleton and Peterborough counties.

Richmond township is called after the Duke of Richmond.

Fredericksburg, after Prince Frederick, Duke of York, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, second son of King George III.

Adolphustown, from Prince Adolphus, Duke of Cambridge, seventh son of George III.

Was named from a Henry Addington, Viscount Sidmouth, who was Speaker of the House of Commons from 1789 to 1801, and was Lord Chancellor of the Exchequer and Premier of England. Macaulay says that Addington was universally admitted to be a great statesman, but had no taste in that chair since the retirement of Onslow. But nature had bestowed on him very vigorous faculties. He was a favorer of the Klug, whom he resembled in narrowness of mind, and to whom he was more obsequious than Pitt had ever been. Addington took his elevation to the Premiership quite seriously, attributed it to his own merit, and considered himself as one of the great administrators of English statesmen, as worthy to make a tiled with Pitt and Fox.

Among its townships are: Ernestown, after Prince Ernest Augustus, King of Hanover and Duke of Cumberland, fifth son of George III.

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country through. Residents of every quality which the skillful diplomatist must possess, outgathered by their opponents, and anxious apparently only to secure peace at any price, they granted concessions, which, in the words of a representative of the French Government, "exceeded anything we had ever seen." Sir (afterwards Sir) Henry Strachey appeared on the scene too late to avert disaster. His courageous efforts at the last moment proved virtually useless. "God forbid that I should ever have a hand in such another peace," he wrote, in one of the letters which are now published for the first time. Lord Shelburne and his colleagues, of course, never be freed from the discredit which attaches to such bargaining. With them the blame primarily lies for the generous endorsement of the Republic with the ignominious boundaries on the south, west, and north which so largely deflected Yonge, a member of the Shelburne Government, who had promised its future power and influence.

Yonge township is named after Sir John Yonge, a resident of Sir Edward Lloyd (Baron Mostyn), who was Secretary of War in 1778, and a child Anella, daughter of Sir William Yonge, of Escott, Devon.

Abington, from a town in England. Lieut. V. C. Superintendent of the ar. ar. store in Annapolis, in 1778, is mentioned in the Archives.

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