

the States, and some coming East to the Niagara peninsula. The district suffered because of its remoteness from Quebec.

May 3rd, 1791. Surveyor McNiff reported that two or three families live continuously on their land east of the River (Caldwell, Elliott, Lamotte, etc.), but many more resort there in the summer to raise corn and beans. He recommends that the Indians be removed to some other reserve; suggests at Chenail Ecarte. All the land is settled from the Reserve north to Peach Island in Lake St. Clair.

The reference to the growing of corn and beans as the pioneer crops of Essex will be interesting, and the spelling of Peach Island shows how early the corruption of *Pêche* took place.

The division of Quebec into Upper Canada and Lower Canada now takes place (December 26th, 1791). Col. Simcoe arrives as Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, and the first Legislature is called to meet at Newark (Niagara), on September 17th, 1792.

The County of Kent took in all the land not included in the other counties, it included Detroit, and a strip along the south shore of Lake St. Clair running east to the Thames from Maisonville's Mill. The two members from Kent were William Macomb, of Detroit, and David William Smith, the son of the Commanding Officer at Detroit. D. W. Smith was at the time the Secretary of the Land Board of Hesse, and his father, Major John Smith, of the 5th Regt., was Chairman. The member for Essex was Francis Baby, son of Duperon Baby. He will appear later as the owner of a lot on the river front.

January 8th, 1793, the Executive Council resolved that a township to be called Malden be laid out at the mouth of the Detroit River.

Thus we see that Fredericksburg gave place to Georgetown, and this in turn to Malden. This last name was chosen in accordance with Lieutenant Governor's plan of reproducing English names in Upper Canada. Essex was fixed as the name of the county by Simcoe's proclamation of July 16th, 1792, issued from Kingston. The counties from Essex to Northumberland were named from English counties and the townships in these counties were named after important towns in the same English counties.

It might be interesting to reproduce the exact wording of the entry, as it appears on the Docket Book of Orders of Council in the Surveyor-General's office.