

and women among the Bay of Quinte Loyalists, kilts by the Highlanders, and remnants of military uniforms still being worn by soldiers of the Loyalist regiments long after their disbandment along the St. Lawrence and on the Niagara.

In contrast to these continental American settlers were the emigrants from England, Scotland and Ireland who flocked into the continent in the years of economic distress and political unrest which followed the cessation of the Napoleonic wars. Most of these new-comers were artisans, farm laborers, small tradesmen, discharged soldiers of the regular army, all of them entirely unacquainted with the conditions of life in the backwoods of America. Characteristic of this period and the following decade or more was the settlement of groups from special localities of the homeland by colonization promoters such as Colonel Talbot, Hon. Peter Robinson and the Canada Company, and by the Lanark, Rice Lake and other communities. Almost every district also contained some half-pay officers and gentry, and though all had to set themselves more or less to physical labor and generally do for themselves, the social distinctions of the old land persisted to a large extent and for many years. The former social status of the settler and his place of origin were shown by his clothing, his house and its furnishings, by his manners and customs. On his arrival, he (and she), wore such clothes as they were accustomed to in the old land, and these served them for some time in their new home. We find references to smock-frocks, to boots hob-nailed and ankle-high, to long corduroy trousers, gartered at the knee, and to women's shawls worn over head and shoulders, to pattens and clogs, home-made plaited straw hats and bonnets, to little girls' pinafores and pantalettes. Those who had been brought up in better circumstances brought with them some remnants of their former possessions, a few heirlooms, clothes of a