

The Governor, who had authorized Captain Grass' company to occupy the first township, gave to Sir John Johnson of the second battalion of the 84th regiment and to his men—designated by the United States soldiers as the "Royal Greens"—the next choice of lands. Sir John took the second township, Ernesttown, and some of his men under Col. Rogers, the third township, Fredericksburgh.

A party of Loyalists under command of Captain Vanalstine, who had also sailed from New York, settled the fourth township, Adolphustown.

The fifth township, Marysburgh, was settled by Captain Archibald McDonell and others of the 84th regiment, a few from the regular army and a party of about forty Hessians.

The sixth township, Sophiasburgh, was mainly settled by Loyalists who moved from Adolphustown or Ernesttown, and by emigrants from the United States who disliked the new order of things in that country. Ameliasburgh, the seventh township, was settled in like manner.

The first settlements in Sidney, the eighth township, were in 1757. The lands here were gradually occupied by settlers from various parts, the first being unquestionably attracted by the prospect of trading with the Indians.

Thurlow, the ninth township, was similarly settled. In both of these townships many refugee Loyalists found homes and after gathering their families, located near the mouth of the Moira River.

Richmond, the tenth township, was settled about the year 1786 by friends of those in the front townships.

In the years following these first settlements there were many emigrants from the United States, particularly from the north-eastern part of the State of New York, who came to Canada, partly because of a lack of sympathy for the new Republic and partly because their friends, and in some cases their relatives, wrote in glowing terms of the productive nature of the soil.

Thus we find a strip of country bordering on the shores of the Bay of Quinte fairly well settled in 1812. Included among these settlers were many officers and soldiers, who had fought for the British flag and had received liberal grants of land from the Government, so their natural sentiments were against the