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| Pettit, W. G. | Trafalgar | Sovereign, Chas. | Bronte |
| Post, Albert. | Trafalgar | Springer, O. F. | Burlington |
| Ruston, Thos. | Georgetown | Thompson, R. | Burlington |
| Roe, W. W. | Georgetown | Thompson, Geo. | Esquesing |
| Robertson, Duncan. | Milton | Thomas, Edward. | Nelson |
| Robertson, John C. | Omagh | Thornton, J. P. | Glenwilliams |
| Robertson, David. | Milton | Tassie, Jas. | Lowville |
| Romain, W. F. | Oakville | Willmott, Austin. | Milton |
| Robinson, Henry. | Omagh | Walbrook, B. | Oakville |
| Ramsay, Allen. | Eden Mills | Williams, Chas. | Glenwilliams |
| Stinson, A. | Nelson | Wilson, John. | Oakville |
| Stringer, Jas. | Salmonville | White, John. | Milton |
| Stringer, D. R. | Nelson | White, Jas. | Bronte |
| Switzer, H. M. | Palermo | Wass, Wm. | Oakville |
| Sproat, Adam. | Milton | Wigglesworth, Geo. | Georgetown |
| Symon, Chas. | Acton | Waldie, John. | Burlington |
| Spence, Wm. | Cumminsville | Williams, B. | Glenwilliams |
| Savage, Solomon. | Oakville | Young, W. H. | Oakville |

The following is a list of the Wardens of the County since the separation from Wentworth, all of them being still alive :

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| James Young, 1853. | Robert Miller, 1864, 1865, 1866. |
| George Ghent, 1854. | Alexander Campbell, 1867, 1868. |
| Robert Miller, 1855. | John McNaughton, 1869, 1870. |
| James Young, 1856. | Peter A. McDougald, 1871, 1872. |
| Robert Miller, 1857, 1858, 1859, | W. D. Lyon, 1873, 1874. |
| 1860, 1861. | John Waldie, 1875, 1876. |
| Wm. Clay, 1862, 1863. | |

THE LICENSE COMMISSIONERS.

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| The License Commissioners, under the Crooks Act, are | |
| Wm. Buntin, Chairman, | Burlington. |
| W. H. Young, - | Oakville. |
| Johnson Harrison, - | Milton. |
| J. A. Frazer, Inspector - | Milton. |

D. W. Campbell was appointed Official Assignee under the Insolvent Act of 1875.

Joshua Van Allan has for many years discharged the office of Jailor and Crier of the Courts.

LIST OF CORONERS FOR THE COUNTY OF HALTON.

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|----------------------------|--------------|
| Anson Buck, M.D. - | Palermo. |
| Clarkson Freeman, M.D. - | Milton. |
| Angus Stewart, Esq. - | Nassagaweya. |
| D. D. Wright, M.D. - | Oakville. |
| Robert McCullough, M.D. - | Georgetown. |
| James Barber, Esq. - | do. |
| William Freeman, M.D. - | do. |
| Nelson McGarvin, M.D. - | Acton. |
| William Richardson, M.D. - | Burlington. |
| J. S. W. Williams, M.D. - | Oakville. |

The following is a list of the Officers of the 20th Halton Battalion Rifles of Volunteer Militia :

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| Lieut.-Col. - | John Murray. |
| Major - | Wm. Allan. |
| Paymaster - | Capt. H. M. Switzer. |
| Adjutant - | Capt. John Kaitting. |
| Surgeon - | E. J. Ogden, M. D. |
| Assist. Surgeon - | Jas. Appelbe, M. D. |
| Quartermaster - | Capt. R. S. Appelbe. |
| Sergt.-Major - | Walter McKay. |

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|-----------|--------------|------------------------|
| No. 1 Co. | Oakville, | Capt. R. B. Albertson. |
| No. 2 Co. | Stewarttown, | Capt. W. P. Appelbe. |
| No. 3 Co. | Georgetown, | Capt. Barber. |
| No. 4 Co. | Norval, | Capt. Curry. |
| No. 5 Co. | Nelson, | Capt. Kerns. |
| No. 6 Co. | Acton, | Capt. Shaw. |
| No. 7 Co. | Milton, | Capt. Pantton. |

The Regimental Division of Halton, or Sedentary Militia, is under the command of Lieut.-Col. Donald Campbell, M. S., of Nelson. The following is a list of his officers:

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| Major Wm. Allan, M. S. | |
| Major John R. Barber. | |
| No. 1 Company - | Capt. G. H. Green. |
| | Lieut. H. Douglas. |
| | Ensign S. Sinclair. |
| No. 2 Company - | Capt. David Lucas. |
| | Lieut. John K. Appelbe. |
| No. 3 Company - | Capt. David Robertson. |
| No. 4 Company - | Capt. John Anderson. |
| | Lieut. J. B. Marlatt. |
| No. 5 Company - | Capt. James Colquhoun. |
| | Lieut. John Kean. |
| | Ensign J. B. Winn. |
| No. 6 Company - | Capt. D. Murray. |
| | Lieut. D. Carradice. |
| No. 7 Company - | Capt. James Newton. |
| | Lieut. J. B. Bessey. |
| No. 8 Company - | Capt. Richard Anthony. |
| | Lieut. L. Grant. |

SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

MASONIC.

St. Clair Lodge, No. 135, Milton ; Burlington Lodge, No. 165, Burlington ; White Oak Lodge, No. 198, Oakville ; Credit Lodge, No. 219, Georgetown ; Walker Lodge, No. 321, Acton ; St. Clair R. A. Chapter, No. 75, Milton.

ODD FELLOWS.

Milton Lodge, No. 92, Milton ; Orion Lodge, No. 109 ; Mystic Lodge, No. 128, Kilbride ; Oakville Lodge, No. 130, Oakville ; Burlington Lodge, No. —, Burlington.

ORANGE.

Royal Black Preceptory, No. 314, G. R. I., Georgetown ; L. O. L., No. 245, Georgetown ; L. O. L., No. 766, Milton ; Hornby L. O. L., No. 165, Hornby ; L. O. L., No. 158, Norval ; L. O. L., No. 1, 184, Campbellville ; L. O. L., No. 440, Kilbride ; L. O. L., No. 1183, Burlington ; L. O. L., No. 332, Omagh ; L. O. L., No. 352, Bronte.

THE TOWNSHIP OF ESQUESING.

This Township derives its name from the magnificent pine timber with which it was formerly covered, the word signifying in the Indian tongue, "The Land of the Tall Pines." It was settled about the year 1819. Among the early settlers we might mention James Hume, Ronald McDonald, John McPherson, John McColl, Joseph Standish, John Reed, Samuel Watkins, William Nickell, James Frazer, John Stewart and Duncan Stewart (from whom Stewarttown derives its name), John Stewart (Scotch Block), James Laidlaw, James Dobbie, Abram Neilson, James Campbell, Thomas Barbour, George and Morris Kennedy, Alexander Robertson, Jacob and William Swackhammer. The settlers were mostly from the British Isles, and were men of the right stamp to hew out homes in the new country.

Many of the descendants of those mentioned above hold good positions in life in this county and throughout the Province. Of the trials and privations of the pioneers, those of their successors who have reaped the benefit of their labors can form little conception. Notwithstanding all these, they boldly persevered and laid the foundation of a prosperous and wealthy community. Of the early settlement it is difficult to obtain much information, and the first official record we find is in the possession of the Township Clerk, Col. Murray, who kindly placed it at our disposal. This is an account of the first "town meeting," held in the Township on New Year's Day, 1821. The meeting was held at the house of Joseph Standish. James Frazer was chosen Town Clerk ; Joseph Standish and Thos. Barbour, Assessors ; Thomas Fyfe, Collector ; and Charles Kennedy and John Stewart, Town Wardens. In early days the township was governed by the Justices in Session, and afterwards by the Gore District Council. The town meetings were held, as soon as a tavern was established, at Mr. Thomas Thompson's tavern on the 7th line. This was until about 1840 the only tavern between Post's Corners in Trafalgar and Guelph. The business consisted chiefly of defining the proportions of a lawful fence, what animals should be allowed to run at large, the appointing of pathmasters and the registration of cattle marks, each settler requiring a distinctive mark. We notice that the favorite mark was a "half-penny" cut out of either of the ears of the beast, while sometimes the more barbarous device of entirely cutting off an ear was resorted to. After the more serious business of the day was disposed of, the custom was to spend a convivial time over the liquors of the host. The only other great day was "Training Day" on the 4th of June, when every male above the age of 18 was required to present himself for drill. This day generally ended for many in a carousal, and frequently one or more fights, especially after the rebellion, when the population was divided into two distinct parties, as antagonistic to each other as could well be imagined. The reader, however, must not infer that the old pioneers were of a disorderly class. They were probably far superior to those in other parts of the Province, but it is only lately that people have in general discovered that to break a man's head is not one of the best ways to convert him from an erroneous opinion. In fact, there are some parts of the Province where the people are still in ignorance of this truth.

The population in 1821 is stated in the township minutes as having reached the number of 424. In 1832 the first Presbyterian minister, the Rev. Peter Ferguson, was "settled" over the "Boston" congregation in the Scotch Block, where he remained for many years, afterwards also occupying the pulpit of a congregation in Milton. There were also missionaries of the Church of England and other denominations from about this time. Stated services were held at Hornby and Norval from an early period. About 1840 the Congregational body erected a church, which is still standing on Swackhammer's Hill, on lot 32, in the 3d concession. The Presbyterians erected a church in what is now the village of Acton in 1845, and the Wesleyans built one near it in 1850, which latter is now owned and occupied by the Disciples. The road from Little York to Guelph was opened as far as Georgetown about 1832, passing in a diagonal line through the township, and known as the York Road. Its construction west of Georgetown consisted chiefly of removing the lying timber and small standing trees to the breadth of a wagon, of which, however, there were not many to pass over it at that time. This road served as the leading thoroughfare to which all the other roads were directed. The government of the Gore District Council continued until the establishment of municipal institutions by the Act of 1849. The first Municipal Council under that Act was composed of John McNaughton, Reeve ; Niman Lindsay, Deputy-Reeve ; James Young, R. S. Hall and William Thompson, Councillors. Richard Tracey was appointed Clerk of the Council, and held the office until his death in 1855. John Murray, Esq., the present Clerk, was appointed in March of that year. The first office established in the township was called Esquesing, and was situated on the 7th line, on lot 9, concession 7, Henry Fyfe, Postmaster. It was removed about 1840 to Stewarttown, though still known by the same name. Norval was the next office and was established about 1840. This township is one of the finest in the Province, and is noted for the excellent quality of its land for farming purposes. Though the axe of the lumberman has here, as in other parts of the Province, committed great ravages, there still remain large quantities of most valuable timber. Some parts produce an excellent quality of building stone, and lime is manufactured largely. Many of the farmers are wealthy, and the township wears an air of thrift and prosperity. It is studded over with handsome residences, and has some very fine churches, among which the most notable are the Presbyterian and Anti-Burgher Churches in the Scotch Block, and the Methodist and Episcopal Churches at Hornby. There are some very creditable school-houses, the best of which are noticed in the remarks on the separate villages. The water power of this township is unexcelled, and is largely utilized by the Messrs. Barber Brothers, Robert Noble, Charles, Joseph and Benajah Williams, and others on the main

branch of the River Credit. Whilst on the West Branch of the same river, the Messrs. Nicklin, of Acton, George Tolton, of Glen Lawson, Gowdy & Moore, and I. Newton & Sons, Limehouse ; Capt. Johnston and Messrs. Lawson Bros., Stewarttown, have Mills. There are many other available sites for manufacturing purposes. The population is supposed to be about 6,000, exclusive of Georgetown and Acton, which, though situated in the township, are separate municipalities. Among the principal villages in this township, besides those just mentioned, are : Norval, Glenwilliams, Limehouse, Stewarttown, Ballinafad, Hornby, Ashgrove and Silver Creek. The total assessment of real and personal property for 1876 was \$1,337,600, (which is very far below the real figure) upon which a rate of five mills in the dollar is levied for all purposes, excepting school and railway rates. The Grand Trunk Railway runs through the northern portion of the township, while the Hamilton and North Western runs diagonally through the whole township from south to north. The Esquesing Agricultural Society is in a highly prosperous state and has about 250 members, and last year distributed in prizes nearly \$600. The President for 1876 was J. B. Bessey, Esq. ; Vice President, George Tolton ; while John Murray, Esq., has held the office of Secretary-Treasurer for over 22 years.

The following gentlemen have filled the office of Reeve since 1850 :

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| John McNaughton, 1850. |
| James Young, 1851 to 1856, both inclusive. |
| John McNaughton, 1857-8. |
| William Barber, 1859. |
| William Clay, 1860 to 1866, both inclusive. |
| John McNaughton, 1867 to 1870, both inclusive. |
| William Clay, 1871 to 1876, both inclusive. |

STEWARTTOWN.

This is about the oldest village in the county, and before the building of the Grand Trunk Railway did a very considerable trade. The construction of the railway was the chief cause of its decline, together with the fact that a former owner of the mills here was a non-resident. This and other untoward circumstances was the cause of the removal of the trade to Georgetown. There are now, however, strong indications of returning prosperity, and the village is likely again to become one of the most flourishing in the township. The population is over 200, and increasing. The mills have become the property of Messrs. Lawson Bros. They have recently erected a steam saw mill, and intend putting up a steam shingle mill immediately. The flour mill is situated on the west branch of the River Credit. (Steam is also to be added here at once.) It is estimated that two million feet of lumber will be manufactured here this season, besides a large quantity of shingles. Number of hands employed by them, about 20.

Captain Johnston has also a saw and shingle mill constantly running, and employs to hands. David Cross, Esq., has an extensive tannery, which turns out annually a large and superior quality of leather, which, together with his hop farm, gives employment to a considerable number. Edward Nixon, saddle and harness maker, is doing a lucrative business, and is largely patronised. Henry Tost, builder, has quite a reputation in his line. Thomas Bell, blacksmith, &c., is also doing a good business. This village is the capital of the township, and it has been the seat of the local legislative body, viz., the Township Council, since 1850.

It contains a large two-story brick school-house, with two departments ; two churches, namely, Church of England and Wesleyan Methodist ; the most commodious Public Hall in the township ; a Drill Shed, and is the headquarters of No. 2 Company, 20th Batt., under command of Captain Appelbe. Here also are situated a Grangers' Lodge, and Orange Lodge ; also, a Lodge of Good Templars. The Postoffice is called Esquesing, and was the first established in the township.

LIMEHOUSE.

Limehouse is situated on the Grand Trunk Railway three miles from Georgetown, and is celebrated for its Lime Works and stone quarries. The property in the first place was owned by the Hull and Meredith families. About the year 1840 Mr. Clendenning purchased the land and saw mill, and named the place Fountain Green. In 1857 the Postoffice was established, and John Newton, Esq., appointed Postmaster, which position he still retains. The place at that time took the name of Limehouse. The first lime kilns were built by two separate companies, Messrs. Bescoby & Worthington, and Lindsay & Farquhar. Each firm erected kilns and manufactured lime on a large scale. In the year 1857 Messrs. Gowdy & Moore finally purchased the works owned by Mr. Bescoby, and Mr. Farquhar bought out Mr. Lindsay and became sole owner.

Messrs. Gowdy & Moore have six kilns, each of them capable of burning 35,000 bushels per year, or 210,000 bushels in all.

They have a water lime mill which last year ground 6,000 barrels. They have also a saw mill which will manufacture 10,000 feet of lumber per day.

The Farquhar Limeworks consist of four kilns, which are of about the same capacity as Gowdy & Moore's. Mr. Farquhar also owns a good Free stone quarry, which is in full working order.

Mr. John Newton built a mill in 1850, which, during the building of the G. T. R., ground all the water lime used in the construction of the road. In the year 1862 he put new machinery in, and started a Woollen Mill, which is still in operation. He has one set of manufacturing machinery, and also does all kinds of custom work. He has also a saw mill adjoining the factory.

In 1872 Messrs. Meikle, Newton & Co. commenced the manufacture of mineral or fire-proof paint. In 1874 James Newton became the sole proprietor. These paints are obtaining a wide reputation, and are now generally used for the painting of cars, roofs and machinery of all kinds, there being eight distinct shades of the paint. The present capacity of the mill is about 500 tons per year, which can be doubled should the demand increase. He claims advantages over all other paints, as they are fully as durable and only about one-tenth the cost of lead. He had samples at the Centennial Exhibition for which he obtained the bronze medal. He has also shipped sample lots to Australia, where he expects to do a large trade.

The amount of goods shipped from the Limehouse Station during the year 1876 was 4,130 tons, principally lime and lumber, at a cost of \$5,004.