

1890.

# THE OGILVIES OF MONTREAL

WITH A GENEALOGICAL ACCOUNT OF THE DESCENDANTS OF  
THEIR GRANDFATHER, ARCHIBALD OGILVIE.



WITH PORTRAITS AND VIEWS

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## PREFATORY REMARKS

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THESE pages have been edited to preserve existing materials relating to the careers of three true-hearted Canadian brothers, that succeeding generations of their descendants may possess some knowledge of their untiring industry, their persistence of purpose and their publicly acknowledged integrity, as well as afford some account of their Scottish ancestry. The sketches are confined to a narration of events and facts which were more or less public at the time of occurrence—embellishment and laudation have been avoided as contrary to the spirit and tastes of the brothers themselves in their lifetime. The Editor thanks all who have aided and encouraged him in the preparation of this tribute to the memory of three men with whom he was proud to be on terms of warm friendship.

J. A. G.

22 Vittoria Street, Ottawa.

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THE  
OGILVIES OF MONTREAL.

*“They stood out conspicuously as men of action  
—They were strong men and cheerful men.”*

CHAPTER I.

*The Ogilvies—their Scottish origin and their forebears.*

THE CITY OF MONTREAL—French in its origin and in the bulk of its population—owes but little of its present commercial importance to the descendants of its founders. At the time of the cession of Canada to Britain and for more than half a century after, the condition of the country admitted of little else than farming and fur trading. With changed political conditions, emigration from France ceased, and there followed a steady immigration from the British Isles. To Montreal and its vicinity, Scotland sent many of its sons, and to these masterful and self reliant men and their descendants is due, more perhaps than to any other nationality, the development of that now great and prosperous city.

Among the latter of Scottish origin, were the brothers Alexander W., John and William W. Ogilvie. The eldest, Alexander, from small beginnings in 1852, began a wheat buying and flour milling business which, by the joint energy and enterprise

of himself and his brothers, who subsequently joined him, grew to extensive proportions and is now, under other ownership, one of the leading industries of the City of Montreal, with far reaching ramifications.

The good old Scottish name of Ogilvie or Ogilvy is supposed to be of Celtic origin—O'gille buidhe, meaning descendant of the yellow haired boy.<sup>1</sup> It first appears as being applied to a district in the ancient Earldom of Angus, now in the parish of Glamis, Forfarshire.<sup>2</sup> A barony of that name was bestowed about 1163 by William the Lion on Gilbert, ancestor of the noble family of Airlie, and in consequence he assumed the name of Ogilvie. He is said to have been the son of Gilbride or Gilchrist, Mormaor of Angus, a hereditary title of Pictish origin. It was customary in those days for the inhabitants of a district, usually populous, to assume and bear the name of their feudal Superior or Chief—hence the clan of Ogilvie are also called "the Siol Gilchrist"—the race or posterity of Gilchrist.<sup>3</sup>

Many members of this clan have attained high honours and positions of eminence, while their sympathies with the Stuart race of Kings and their devotion to the royal cause has not infrequently led them into romantic situations, many of which are known to readers of Scottish history.

**PATRICK OGILVIE.**—In the parish of Gargunnoch, Stirlingshire, there resided in 1711, *Patrick Ogilvie* and *Elspet Miller*, his wife, from whom the subjects of this sketch were sprung. They had several children baptized between that year and 1723,<sup>4</sup> and they were parents of

**JAMES OGILVIE**, who, before 1772, was tenant in Byreburn of Gargunnoch, a farm then situate in the beautiful and

<sup>1</sup> Dixon on Surnames.

<sup>2</sup> Anderson on Surnames, p. 99; Skene's Celtic Scotland, Vol. III, p. 290.

<sup>3</sup> History of the Highland Clans, Vol. IV, p. 319.

<sup>4</sup> Gargunnoch Parish Registers. See Appendix A.

fertile carse to the west of Stirling. No information concerning James Ogilvie exists beyond the fact that his wife was Katherine Murdoch and that their only son, born 1750, was

ARCHIBALD OGILVIE, who followed the parental calling of farming. As is learned from his Marriage Contract,<sup>1</sup> made at Stirling on 20 November, 1772, he took unto himself as wife, Agnes, daughter of John Watson, tenant in the farm of Chalmerston, in the neighbouring parish of Kincardine, and a family of five sons and three daughters blessed their union: *James, William, John, Alexander, Archibald, Katherine, Helen* and *Agnes*.<sup>2</sup> He was prosperous for the times and the family tradition is that he dressed like an old time gentleman, in knee breeches and top boots, and wore a queue. Latterly, he resided as tenant in the farm of Arnieve on the banks of the River Forth, and is said to have had another farm near Thornhill village. Towards the end of the 18th century, the Napoleonic Wars required Britain to maintain large armies, the recruiting of which was dependent upon conscription. Every young man in the country was enrolled and liable to serve, subject to the privilege of his supplying a substitute usually procurable at £20 each. To a father with a large family this sum was of some consideration in those days, and Mr. Ogilvie believing that his money could be turned to better account in providing homes for the members of his family in the Colonies, resolved to try life in Canada. Accordingly in 1800, accompanied by his wife and three younger sons, William, Archibald and Alexander, and the daughters, he sailed from Scotland and arrived in Quebec after a voyage of thirteen weeks. He brought out £2,000 sterling and bought a large tract of land near Howick on the Chateauguay River. Here he resided for a time, then he turned over the farm to his son William,<sup>3</sup> and

<sup>1</sup> Original in possession of Mr. Shirley Ogilvie, Montreal. See Appendix B.

<sup>2</sup> Kincardine Parish Registers. See Appendix A.

<sup>3</sup> On the death of William Ogilvie, of Chateauguay, 1853, the farm passed to his younger son, John Ogilvie. The lands were subsequently sold and are now, divided into small lots, the site of the village of Howick Station, P.Q.

proceeded with the other members of his family to the neighbourhood east of Montreal, where he took a lease of the Ermatinger farm, now occupied by the Montreal suburb of Maisonneuve. Subsequently he lived with his son James, who had come to Canada later, at what was known as the Blackburn farm at Point St. Charles, now the site of the Grand Trunk Railway works and tracks—and there he died on Thursday, 10th August, 1820, aged 70 years.<sup>1</sup>

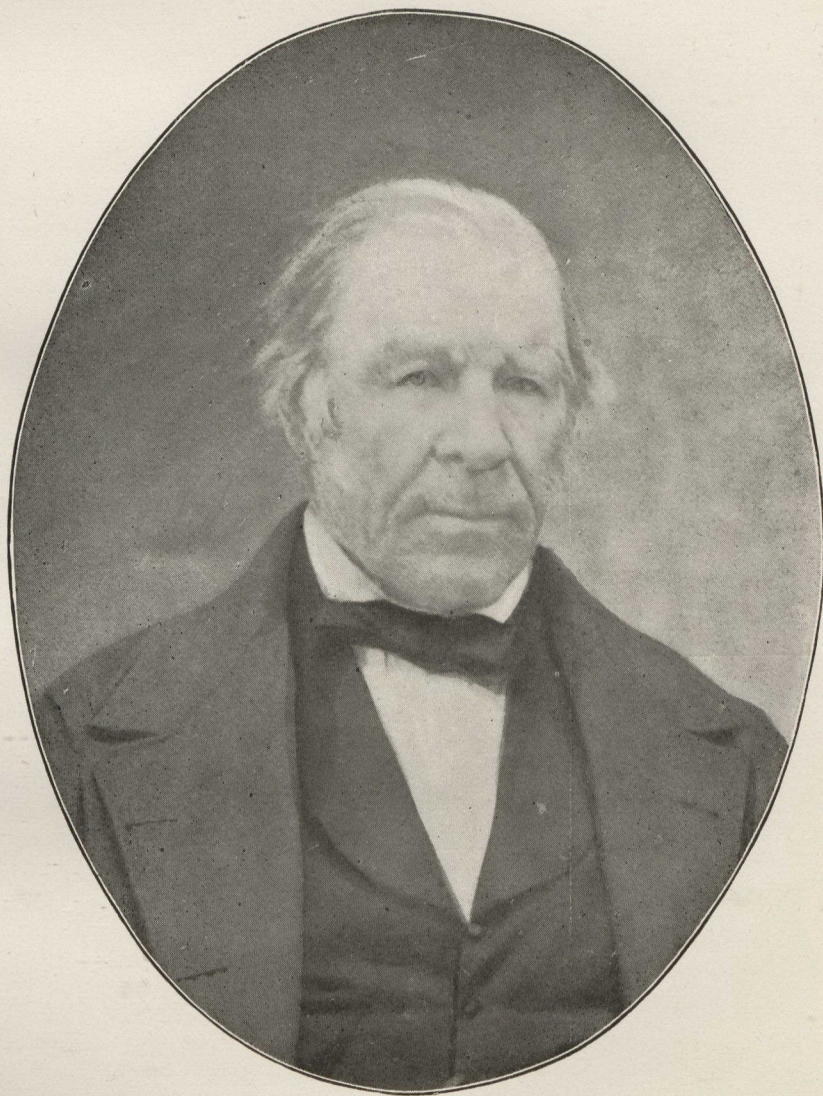
The *Canadian Courant* of 12th August, thus notices his decease “He was a most respectable member of society, very skilful in his occupation, and may be considered a great loss to the agricultural interest of the Province.”

His wife predeceased him, having died at Current St. Mary, at noon on 5th April, 1819, aged 71 years. The *Western Star*, Montreal, of 9th April, describes her as “a native of Scotland, who has resided in the vicinity of Montreal for nearly 20 years—a kind and affectionate wife, a tender parent and a pious Christian. She has left a numerous offspring to deplore her loss. Her remains were attended to the new Protestant Burying Ground<sup>2</sup> on Papineau Road on the 7th instant by her numerous relations and friends. The extent of the procession was almost unparalleled in this country, being half a mile in length.”

ALEXANDER OGILVIE, the fourth son, b. 1779, the father of the subjects of this sketch, after brief residences in Chateauguay and at St. Mary's Current, now the Montreal suburb of Maisonneuve, purchased a farm at Côte St. Michel, not far from Montreal. During the war of 1812-13, between the United States and Great Britain, when the former country despatched an army under General Wilkinson on the unsuccessful attempt to capture Montreal, Alexander Ogilvie took an active part in the defence of the country, serving for some months in the Royal Montreal Cavalry, a troop of light

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix C for copy of his letter dated 3 Sept., 1818.

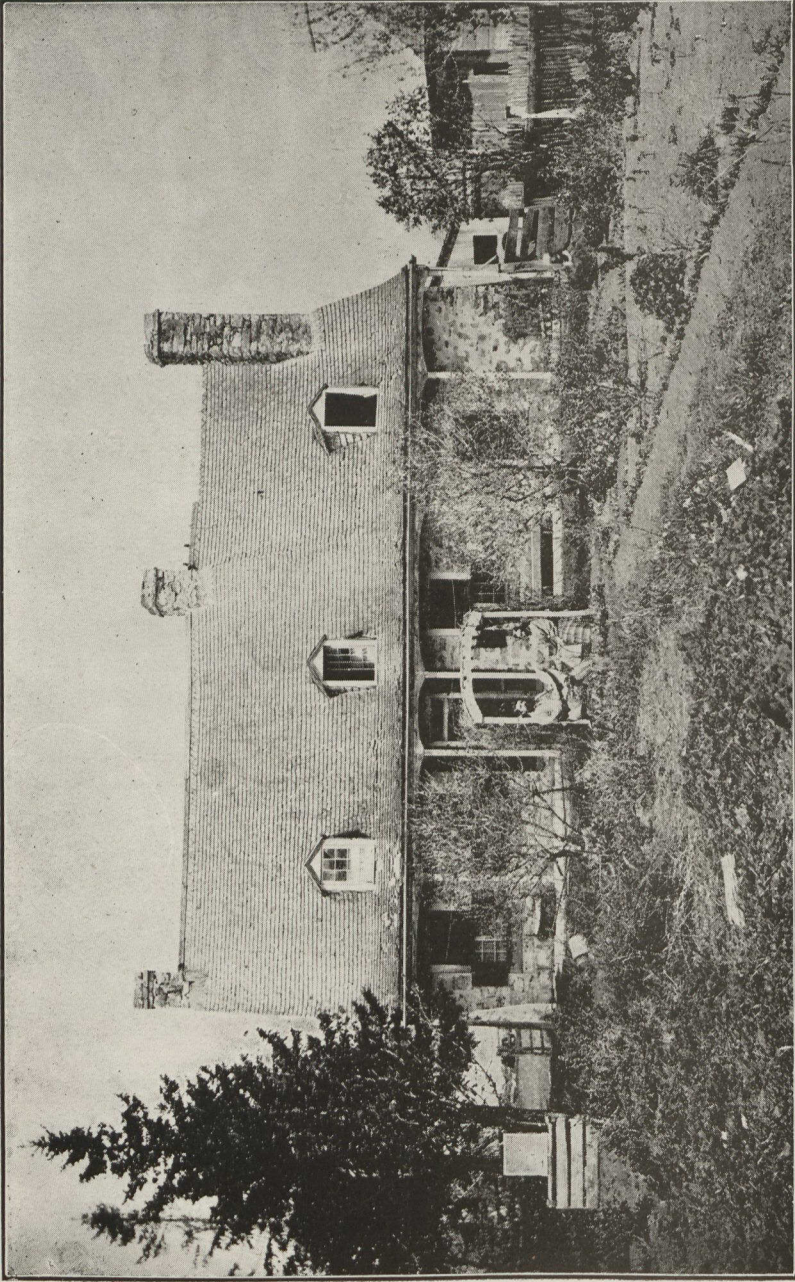
<sup>2</sup> Her remains with those of her husband were removed some time later to the Ogilvie plot in Mount Royal Cemetery.



ALEXANDER OGILVIE,

Born in Scotland, 1779.

Died in Montreal, 1858.



ALEX. OGILVIE'S FARM AT ST. MICHEL.

Birth place of the three brothers Ogilvie. Sold in 1856.

cavalry clothed, accoutred and made ready for active service at the sole expense of the officers and troopers.<sup>1</sup>

In the Canadian Rebellion of 1837-8, he served also as Cornet in the Royal Lachine Cavalry, and spent two winters with the troop in guarding the frontier.<sup>2</sup>

On 26th July, 1817, he was married at Montreal by the Rev. Robt. Easton to his cousin, Helen, daughter of John Watson and Helen Walker. John Watson's family had been for some generations tenants in Chalmerston, Kincardine parish, near Gargunnoch, and the Ogilvies, their neighbours, were probably their most intimate friends. Being a younger son he engaged in business in the historic Scottish village of Bannockburn, but left there in 1801 for Montreal, where he bought the premises in the Recollet suburb, afterwards occupied by the Balmoral Hotel, No. 1902 Notre Dame Street, and there he carried on business until his death, August, 1819. His eldest son Robert Watson, Flour Inspector of Montreal, came to a tragic end. Sitting one evening in 1827, in his own house conversing with his Minister and friend, Rev. Alex. Mathieson, of St. Andrew's Church, he was fatally shot by an assassin through the window, and survived only until the following morning. The author of the crime was not discovered, but a man named Macdonald, who was subsequently hanged for forgery, was generally believed to have been the murderer.

The second son, William, attained a prominent position in Montreal, as may be gathered from the following newspaper extract published at the time of his death, 10th April, 1867:—

“ We regret to announce the death of one of our old citizens,  
“ Mr. William Watson, of 342 St. Antoine Street. The de-  
“ ceased was a native of Bannockburn, Scotland. As a boy he  
“ accompanied his father to this country in the year 1801.  
“ After a successful mercantile career he succeeded his brother

---

<sup>1</sup> A quarter of a century later the survivors of the troop petitioned the Legislature for grants of wild land as compensation, but the request—a modest one—was ignored. See Appendix D for copy of the petition, which is now in possession of Mr. A. E. Ogilvie, Rosemount, Montreal.

<sup>2</sup> See Appendix E for list of officers and men.

“Robert to the Inspectorship of Flour in 1827; he held that position for about thirty years, and was noted for his courtesy and urbanity. At the time of the war between England and the United States (1812), while yet a lad, he had three brothers—Robert, John and Thomas—serving in the defence of their country, and later during the troubles of 1837, he himself was a prominent military officer, rendering effective service to the Government of the critical period. The late Mr. Watson was a thorough Conservative, and during his long life bore an unblemished character. He was an Alderman of the City in 1843, and one of the first promoters of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic and Lake Champlain Railway. He leaves his wealth to his nephews and nieces, children of his sister, Mrs. Ogilvie.”

Alexander Ogilvie and his wife lived at St. Michel until about 1856, when they retired and removed to 324 St. Joseph Street, Montreal, where Mr. Ogilvie died on 13th April, 1858, aged 80, and Mrs. Ogilvie on 4th February, 1863, aged 70 years. A local newspaper remarks: “This respected lady’s funeral yesterday was one of the largest and most respectably attended which has taken place for years. The day was very stormy, a heavy snowstorm prevailing.”

They were good types of the genial and kindly Scots of that day, and Mrs. Ogilvie has been described as having been of a particularly kind and sympathetic nature—invariably the first to extend assistance and comfort in cases of affliction and distress occurring within her neighbourhood.

Of their marriage there were eleven children, all born at St. Michel, of whom the subjects of this sketch, *Alexander Walker, John and William Watson*, were the only surviving sons.



## CHAPTER II.

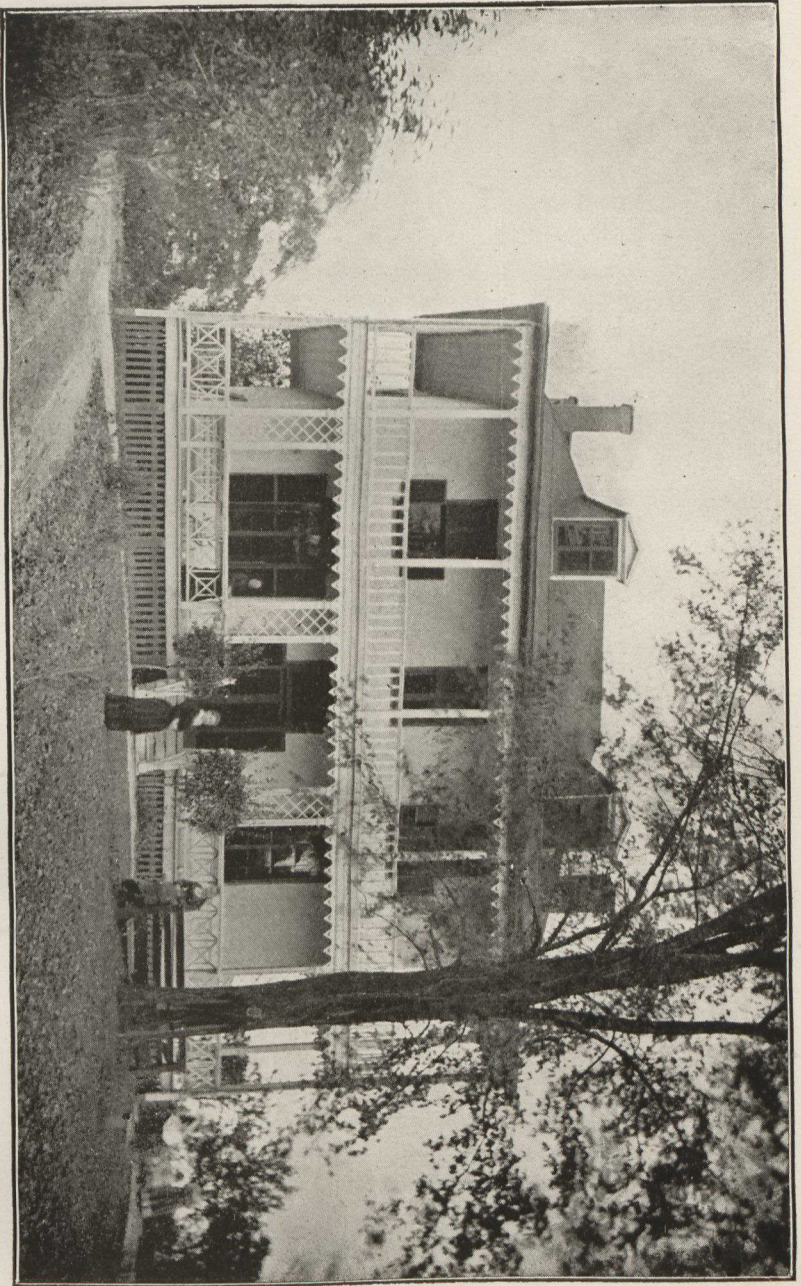
*Hon. A. W. Ogilvie, his early years—Begins business in Montreal—Marriage—Interest in public affairs—Military career—Elected to Provincial Legislature—The Red River Rebellion—Visits Winnipeg in 1875.*

ALEXANDER WALKER OGILVIE, eldest son of Alexander Ogilvie and Helen Watson, his wife, born 7th May, 1829—was named after a cousin of his mother residing in Stirling, Scotland. A dozen years later this relative desired that his young namesake should be sent to him with the view to adopting and educating him as his heir, but maternal solicitude was too strong—the mother refused to part with her boy. In Canada he stayed, and after some schooling with a local teacher, he attended Mr. Howden's School in Montreal and received as good an education as the country could in those days provide. His boyhood friend and school-fellow, the late Major Alex. McGibbon, stated that "Alexander was a fairly industrious scholar and a great reader of books—a habit which clung to him during life. The hospitable and cheery home of the Ogilvies was a sort of rallying point for the many Scots families resident in and about St. Michel, and 'Alec. Ogilvie' (as he was familiarly called), was the leading spirit and always foremost in organizing the many social gatherings in the neighbourhood." It was evidently intended that he should become a farmer, as his early years were spent in assisting his father in the ordinary work of the farm. In a Diary kept by him and begun on 7th May, 1851—his 22nd birthday as he remarks—he notes in the summer of that year that land about Montreal had become so high in price, farming could not then be carried on with profit. He entertained the idea of removing elsewhere and accordingly, accompanied by his uncle, Mr. Wm. Watson, he visited the neighbourhood of Sherbrooke and Melbourne, but the quality of the land not

being up to expectation, nothing followed. Some months later Mr. James Goudie who had married his aunt, Helen Ogilvie, proposed to take him into partnership in his flour milling business carried on at St. Gabriel Locks, on the bank of the Lachine Canal, Montreal, and on 23rd March, 1852, the partnership agreement of Messrs. Goudie & Ogilvie was signed, and Alexander thenceforth became a permanent resident of the City of Montreal. This partnership was dissolved on 4th April, 1855—Mr. Goudie entirely withdrawing from business. Alexander thereupon formed a partnership with his brother John, under the afterwards well-known firm name of A. W. Ogilvie & Co. On 10th May, 1860, the younger brother William was admitted a partner. In those days the now vast wheat yielding prairies of the West furnished homes only for hostile Indians and buffalo, and the flour mills of the country depended for grist upon the wheat grown in Canada, East and West. Alexander supervised the sales and purchases about Montreal, while his brother John did most of the grain buying in Western Canada, and soon the firm became well-known throughout Canada. The business grew, the additional and more commodious Glenora Mills were built, new processes for the manufacture of wheat into flour were adopted, and there followed a steady development into one of the chief industries in the City of Montreal.

In September, 1854, Mr. Ogilvie married Sarah, daughter of Mr. William Leney, of Longue Pointe. Mr. Leney was of English origin—son of William Satchwell Leney—an engraver of repute, who in 1800 moved from London to New York, where he actively engaged in his craft and earned the reputation of having been the most skilful engraver that ever crossed the Atlantic. His son, trained to the same business, evinced little interest in it, and father and son thereupon determined to migrate north to Canada, where the latter took a farm at Longue Pointe, the father residing with him and carrying on his business as an engraver. The first notes issued by the Bank of Montreal were engraved by him.

William Leney married in 1828, Helen, daughter of his neighbour, William Muirhead, who had come to Canada from



"CHERRY HILL," DORCHESTER STREET, MONTREAL.  
Residence of A. W. Ogilvie, 1865 to 1875.

St. Ninians, near Stirling, Scotland. They had a large family. Mr. and Mrs. Leney lived to celebrate their golden wedding, and both exceeded four score years of age when removed from this world.

Immediately prior to his marriage, Mr. Ogilvie built a residence on St. Joseph Street, and there he lived until 1865, when he purchased for \$18,000, the much larger property known as Cherry Hill, Dorchester Street, West. Ten years later he sold this for \$60,000, and built Airlie, in Edgehill Avenue, where he resided until his death.

Having a strong taste for public life, he found time to devote some of his energies to public matters, and his first step was to enter the Municipal Council of the City of Montreal as an Alderman. Appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the District of Montreal on 30th June, 1860, he creditably performed the duties of a Justice of the Peace for many years.

On the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada in 1860, he was an active member of the committee appointed in Montreal for the reception of H.R.H. He occupied a like position in 1869, at the reception of H.R.H. Prince Arthur, who then spent more than a year in Canada with his regiment, and on one occasion Mr. Ogilvie accompanied H.R.H., by special invitation, to the formal opening of a lacrosse tournament.

The Workingmen's Widows and Orphans Benefit Society interested him for several years, and as its president he presided and delivered an address at a promenade concert by the Society on 4th November, 1867. In February, 1868, he presided at a lecture given by his friend, Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, M.P., on "The New Nation and Old Empire." A thoroughgoing Scotsman, the St. Andrew's Society and the Caledonian Society, also claimed his attention, and he was successively president of each. An enthusiastic lover of outdoor sports, he was a keen curler and occupied the presidency of the Montreal Curling Club for some years, and he presented the club with a handsome snuff-box for annual com-

petition. In 1868 and 1869, he was one of the stewards of the Montreal autumn races held at Longueuil.

He was a life director and a warm supporter of the Montreal General Hospital, and was president and one of the founders of the St. Andrew's Home, established for the comfort of indigent Scotsmen in Montreal. He was also a lifelong attendant and a trustee or manager for a time of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church. At one time he was an energetic Freemason, and, indeed, held high rank. For many of the later years of his life he belonged to no lodge of Freemasons, and took no part in the active work of the craft.

In the interval between the Rebellion of 1837-8 and 1855, the British regular troops had been almost entirely withdrawn from Canada, and the country was dependent on the militia, a body which practically existed only on paper. In the latter year, 1855, the Legislature passed an Act authorizing the organization of a volunteer militia force. This, together with the return to the country of English regiments, which had taken part in the Crimean War, revived and stimulated military spirit, and many corps were formed throughout Canada. One of the first was that of the Montreal Troop of Cavalry, which was organized 27th September, 1855, by Capt. David Shaw Ramsay, and it is interesting to observe that the three brothers Ogilvie served as officers of the corps at the same time, showing that they all inherited their father's readiness to do their share in the common defence of the country. Alexander's promotion was rapid—gazetted as lieutenant on 15th January, 1857, he attained his captaincy on 7th January, 1858—his brevet majority on 10th March, 1859, and retired retaining rank on 23rd February, 1860. His retirement, however, was but temporary, as he was re-appointed to the command of the squadron on 1st August, 1860. The strained relations between Great Britain and the United States in consequence of the action of the latter country in connection with the Trent affair in 1861, brought out further large bodies of English troops to Canada, including two regiments of the Foot Guards, which were stationed in Montreal, and with the

numerous representatives of other branches of the army, the city presented the appearance of a military camp. Under this inspiring influence military spirit received a decided impulse, and the Montreal Cavalry under the command of Major Ogilvie attained a high state of efficiency.

At the Holmes-Rodier Parliamentary election in 1861, party feeling ran high, and a mob assembled and assaulted various citizens, necessitating the calling out of the militia. The cavalry under Major Ogilvie were ordered to keep moving to break up knots of people that were forming on St. Paul Street. They did so, and with slight difficulty pushed them off the streets to the sidewalks and neighbouring streets. As the crowd increased it gained courage and groaned at the passing cavalry. One of the mob, a ringleader, went so far as to stop Major Ogilvie's horse by the bridle and attempted to throw him. The police immediately rushed at him—a number of the mob attempted to rescue their leader and for a time a pretty scuffle was kept up.

While holding the captaincy, a sword was presented to him by the members of the corps on 24th May, 1853, as a token of respect, and later in 1864, on the occasion of his retirement from the command of the corps, he was entertained at a farewell dinner by the officers and men—and his portrait in oil, in full uniform, was presented by them to Mrs. Ogilvie.

In the summer of 1864, Mr. and Mrs. Ogilvie with others from Upper and Lower Canada, joined a party organized under the auspices of Hon. T. D. McGee, Sandford Fleming and others, to visit the Maritime Provinces for the purpose of farthing acquaintance and good feeling among the inhabitants in view of the pending union of the Provinces. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart.,—an old friend of Mr. Ogilvie—in speaking of the visit some years afterwards, stated that Mr. Ogilvie by his speeches and good fellowship greatly assisted the political leaders in ultimately securing the success of the scheme.

Confederation of the Provinces and the inauguration of a constitution for the new Dominion of Canada followed in 1867, which necessitated parliamentary and legislative elections

throughout the country. Mr. Ogilvie's qualities of head and heart, and his position as the head of a large local industry, influenced the electors of Montreal to select him for legislative honours, and on receiving a requisition numerously signed by his fellow citizens, he agreed to stand with the late Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee for the representation of Montreal West as supporters of the Government, Mr. McGee for the Commons, and Mr. Ogilvie for the Legislative Assembly at Quebec.

McGee, a clever Irish journalist and lecturer—a young Ireland patriot in 1848—after a few years residence in the United States came to Canada and settled in Montreal. Taking his stand against the Government he soon achieved a prominent position, becoming a member of the then Provincial Legislature. A change in his political views secured him a place in the Executive Council, and he helped greatly in the bringing about of the Confederation of the Provinces by seeking to inculcate lessons of mutual consideration and mutual good-will.

Residence in Canada caused him also to modify the opinions of his youthful days on the methods of Britain's dealing with Ireland and the perennial Irish question, and on a visit to England he did not hesitate to denounce the aims and plans of the Fenian organization which had been set on foot for the purpose of enforcing its own terms upon Britain. Such a course pursued by one whom these misguided Irishmen had hitherto regarded as in deep sympathy with themselves naturally roused a host of enemies to McGee among the Irishmen of Montreal—a city in which Fenian sympathizers were said to be unusually numerous. In this election, although he was bitterly opposed by Mr. Bernard Devlin, Mr. McGee was elected by a good majority.

Mr. Ogilvie's candidature for the seat in the Legislative Assembly was very favourably received, as will appear by the following editorial notice in the *Montreal Gazette*:—

“It is satisfactory amid the unpleasantness which the candidature for the representation of the West division of our city in the House of Commons has elicited, to see the reward of blameless morality, loyalty and good citizenship in the respect with which men of all

aces and religions have accepted Mr. Ogilvie as their representative in the local Legislature. We do not think any opposition to him would succeed. We attribute the lack of champions simply to the fact that Mr. Ogilvie's integrity, national impartiality, and honest desire to serve his constituency are too well-known to leave an opponent anything to say. Besides this, he is known as one of the best of employers, and has been so consistently for the past 15 years. This alone gives him a trustworthiness with the working classes which is hard to gain. His reception also shows that where the common sense of the electors is allowed to have its free course, untampered with by hungry factious demagogism, it generally leads its possessors in the direction of the right man. Mr. Ogilvie was once opposed to Mr. McGee. He is not opposed to him now, simply for the fact that no party platform has as yet been raised since the new state of things was inaugurated on 1st July. We do not mean by this that he and Mr. McGee are likely to stand in opposition at some future day. They may or may not. But at present they are united in the effort to work out fairly the problem of Confederation, in their loyalty to the Dominion of Canada in its connection with the British Empire, and in the desire to promote the welfare of a people who rejoice in the freest Government in the world, uniting in itself the best elements of what is monarchic and what is republican."

No candidate was brought out in opposition to Mr. Ogilvie, but, determined that his running mate should be elected also, he plunged into the contest and fought with as much vigour as if the campaign against Mr. McGee had been directed against himself personally. He was elected by acclamation, and some days later he had the satisfaction of securing Mr. McGee's triumphant return at the polls.

From his seat in Parliament—Mr. McGee, an eminently gentle and benevolent man—continued to eloquently denounce the Fenians and their sympathisers, whom he justly regarded as the worst enemies of his race and country. Excitement ran high and animosity to Mr. McGee showed itself a few months later—7th April, 1868—when he was foully assassinated by an Irishman while returning from the Parliament House to his lodgings on Sparks Street in Ottawa.

Taking his seat in the Legislative Assembly of Quebec, Mr. Ogilvie's ready command of the French language and his wide knowledge of Canadian affairs generally, soon constituted him one of the most influential members of the Legislature.

Mr. Ogilvie occupied the seat until 1871, when he declined renomination, although strongly urged to stand again.

In 1875, however, he was prevailed upon to again become the Conservative candidate for the constituency, and after a sharp contest he was returned by a large majority, his opponent



being Mr. Charles Alexander. He continued to represent Montreal West until 1878, when he finally retired from the Legislature.

The *Montreal Gazette* of 8th November, 1875, contained the following in reference to Mr. Ogilvie's seconding the address in the Quebec Legislature at the first session after his re-election:—

“While as has been remarked, Mr. Landry, the gentleman farmer (mover of the address), dealt only with trifles light as air, endeavouring to give them a substance and consistency they had not, it was evident that, from the moment Mr. Ogilvie rose, he intended to say something whose bulk might be broken up and readily divided among all the members, giving to each all he wanted, and having numbers of ‘baskets full’ to spare. With no attempt at eloquence of diction or affectation of style he said all he had to say, in short, sharp and decisive sentences, easily understood and their point readily grasped. It need scarcely be said that no other influence than his own was required to obtain for him a hearing, his personal geniality, whole-souledness and practical common sense having gained for him the entire respect of the House, and whenever the ‘Miller of Glenora’ undertakes to put a shoulder to the Provincial political wheel, that wheel must turn.

He was an enthusiastic believer in the future destinies of the Dominion as built upon the foundation laid by Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir George E. Cartier in 1867. His esteem for these two great Canadians savoured more of brotherly love than of political affinity, and he was a life long disciple of their school of politics.

In 1869, the Dominion Government purchased from the Hudson's Bay Company their charter rights in the vast stretch of territory comprising what is now known as Manitoba and the Northwest Territories—not, however, without some objection from the French half-breeds in the Red River settlement. These people—ignorant and excitable—under the leadership of Louis Riel, determined to resist the arrival of Governor McDougall and the land surveying parties which the Dominion Government had despatched to the West before the completion of the transfer by the Hudson's Bay Company. Among the residents of the settlement were many Canadians and others of British origin, who, opposed to Riel's high handed acts, actively interfered with him. Having taken possession of the Hudson's Bay post of Fort Garry, he was practically paramount and one of the first

things he did early in December, 1869, was to seize and imprison some sixty of those British Canadians—among them Dr. John Schultz, whom Riel regarded with extreme disfavour and threatened to shoot. Dr. Schultz effected his escape on 25th January following, and was one of several loyally disposed inhabitants who completed the release of the other prisoners. He was declared liable to be shot, a reward was offered for his capture, dead or alive, and the ordinary routes of the province were guarded. He succeeded in eluding search and pursuit, and after a toilsome and adventurous journey on snowshoes, he reached Toronto by way of the heads of Lakes Winnipeg and Superior.

Early in February, Riel capped his crime of rebellion by the murder of a young Canadian named Thomas Scott. News travelled slowly in those days owing to the absence of railways and telegraphs, and simultaneously with Dr. Schultz's arrival in Toronto, came particulars of the murder. Public meetings were held in Montreal and in many places in Ontario to express indignation and horror of Riel's conduct, and great excitement existed. Mr. Ogilvie was one of the patriotic public men of Eastern Canada, whose best impulses were stirred in defence of those who were suffering from injustice and misrepresentation, and he joined in a sympathetic welcome to Dr. Schultz, and used his best efforts to secure redress from the authorities for the indignities and losses sustained by him and his fellow prisoners.

Mr. Ogilvie's kindly interest at this trying period was recognized in 1875, when on the occasion of his first visit to the then new province of Manitoba, a deputation consisting of Aldermen Fonseca, Wright, Lusted and Davis, Hon. Dr. O'Donnell, James Stewart and Hon. W. R. Bown waited on him at the Grand Union Hotel, and after introduction by the Mayor of the city, presented the following address:—

“To

“ALEXANDER W. OGILVIE, Esq., M.P.P.  
of Montreal.”

“The undersigned, who had the misfortune to be residents  
“of this country during the winter of '69-'70, and who were

“ fellow prisoners of the murdered Thomas Scott, beg to offer  
 “ you who took so much interest in their welfare, a hearty  
 “ welcome to the province which has so happily taken the  
 “ place of the rebellious region of the time to which we refer.

“ It was with feelings of the liveliest appreciation that we  
 “ read of your efforts in Montreal to arouse public indignation  
 “ with regard to the Provisional Government and their acts,  
 “ and it would be ungrateful in us ever to forget that you were  
 “ the personal promoter of the meetings held in Montreal to  
 “ express sympathy with the loyal people of this country.

“ We beg to express our earnest desire that you may enjoy  
 “ your stay in this country, and we have no doubt that you  
 “ will form a high opinion of the capabilities of our prairie  
 “ province, and we can in conclusion assure you that whether  
 “ you visit us again or not, you will be long held in grateful  
 “ remembrance by the loyal people of 1869-70.

James Stewart,  
 M. J. Allen,  
 A. McArthur,  
 Ald. Davis,  
 J. S. Lynch, M.D.,  
 James Mulligan,  
 Geo. H. Young,  
 R. P. Meade,  
 D. U. Campbell,  
 Charles Mair,  
 C. W. McVicar,  
 James Coombs,

J. H. Ashdown,  
 Wm. G. Fonseca.  
 Thos. Lusted,  
 Arch. Wright,  
 Walter R. Bown,  
 William Spice,  
 John Franklin,  
 Jno. H. O'Donnell,  
 John H. Haines,  
 John Schultz,  
 F. C. Mercer,

Mr. Ogilvie made a happy reply, in which he deprecated his exertions in Montreal in 1869, and said that any little effort he had made was only in common with the many who felt and desired to show their sympathy with the little band, who, simply for their loyalty to their Queen and country, had been so badly treated. He spoke of his visit to various parts of the Province and of the high opinion he had formed of its agricultural capabilities, and he was hopeful of its future develop-

ment if proper means of communication with the other parts of Canada were established and a liberal policy pursued toward the country by the Government at Ottawa. He complimented the mayor on the enormous strides the city over which he presided was making, and concluded by heartily thanking the signers of the address and assuring them that he would always value it as the pleasantest memento of his visit to the prairie Province.

Dr. Schultz, who was the leader of the loyalist party and of the sentiment of the country which finally prevailed and saved it to Canada, continued to fill positions of prominence and trust, being successively member of the House of Commons, a Senator and Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, receiving the honour of knighthood from Her Majesty in 1894. He died at Monterey, Mexico, 13th April, 1896.

In a letter written on 10th December, 1903, Lady Schultz thus refers to a visit paid to Winnipeg by Mr. and Mrs. Ogilvie in June, 1888, and to the warm friendship she and her husband always entertained for Mr. Ogilvie. "No words I could use can ever fully express the high esteem and regard which my husband and I have ever entertained for the late noble hearted and chivalrous Senator. We ever regarded him and Mrs. Ogilvie as among our most prized and cherished friends: those whom time could not change nor circumstances affect, always the same, loyal and affectionate friends. Everyone who came within the radius of the Senator's genial manner and warm hearted influence, was certain to at once become imbued with a deep personal attachment to him, of which we had many evidences during his delightful visit to us at Riverside. It was one of the pleasantest episodes connected with our return to Manitoba that we were favoured with his own and Mrs. Ogilvie's presence, as well as Charlotte's, at my husband's first official reception at Government House, and their presence there as our guests added interest and lustre to that and other occasions.

"The Senator's deep interest in all that affected the welfare of this country, his advocacy of it, both by his influence among a large circle in Montreal, and his active efforts in the Senate

“to diffuse knowledge of the country, did much good at a time  
“when it was very much misunderstood abroad, and in its  
“struggling and weak period, when friends counted. I  
“remember one little incident in connection with him that  
“showed his penetration and his clever way of bringing the  
“truth out of misrepresentation. It was rather a quaint cir-  
“cumstance, but still it told its own story. A thrifty farmer  
“of the lachrymose kind who had done very well, but did not  
“like to admit it, as he dwelt more on his difficulties than his  
“success, was discoursing with the Senator one day as to the  
“many hardships he had had to encounter and overcome.  
“‘Ah, well,’ he said, ‘it is very hard work to raise a crop  
“here, it is early and late working and you have many dis-  
“couragements before you gather in your grain; the cattle  
“stray away for miles over these prairies, and you have to go  
“a great distance to get wood for fences and fire, so that it is  
“all very hard.’ ‘But,’ said the Senator, ‘you have a nice  
“place here, your fields look well, your barns seem sub-  
“stantial and your home is very comfortable and cosy, what  
“have you to complain of? How long have you been in the  
“country?’ ‘Eight years,’ said the man, ‘and it has been a  
“pretty hard pull of it. I brought no money into the country;  
“we have managed to get together some cattle and we have  
“had a fairly good living, but then you know it is all very hard  
“work and a great many difficulties to encounter.’ ‘Well,’  
“said the Senator, ‘would you like to sell your place?’ ‘That  
“I would,’ he said, ‘if I get the right price for it.’ ‘But,’  
“said the Senator, ‘you see there is plenty of land here you  
“can get for nothing.’ ‘Ah,’ said the man, but this is very  
“choice land.’ ‘Then,’ said the Senator, ‘you would not  
“want too much for your buildings, would you, for you could  
“put up others and perhaps better.’ ‘Ah, but these are very  
“solidly built and good buildings, and it would take a long  
“time to build as good again.’ ‘Well, what would you take  
“for the place,’ said the Senator, ‘\$5,000?’ ‘Oh, no,’ said  
“the man, ‘it is a large place and well situated, I would take  
“\$10,000.’ ‘And do you mean to say,’ said the Senator, ‘that  
“after getting all this beautiful land for nothing, making a

“ comfortable living, putting up such comfortable buildings,  
“ and having such a farm as this, all the result of the product  
“ of the soil, that you can grumble at this country, when you  
“ would not have been worth a cent if you had stayed where  
“ you were! I think my man you had better stop grumbling  
“ and appreciate the advantages of the glorious country you  
“ have come to.’ Of course this simple incident is a very faint  
“ illustration of the Senator’s wonderful penetration and keen-  
“ ness of insight.”

In May, 1884, while the Canadian Pacific Railway was under construction, Mr. Ogilvie was one of a party which included the Earl of Dunmore, Capt. Talbot, of the Life Guards, and Mr. Bradhurst, of England, invited by Mr. W. C. Van Horne, then General Manager of that railway company, to a trip from Montreal via Chicago and St. Paul to Winnipeg, and thence west as far as construction work on the tracks of the Canadian Pacific permitted the running of the car. This point was Medicine Hat on the banks of the Saskatchewan. On his return home, Mr. Ogilvie in an interview to the *Montreal Gazette*, gave his impressions of the appearance and prospects of the country, and of the rapid progress then being made with the building of the railway.

## CHAPTER III.

*Hon. A. W. Ogilvie visits Britain and the Continent in 1870-1—  
Narrow escape while in Paris during the revolution of  
March, 1871—Address from St. Andrew's Society,  
Montreal, on his return home.*

Mr. Ogilvie had cherished a desire to see the land of his fathers, but it was not until September, 1870, that he could accomplish this. Arriving in Liverpool, and after spending some time there and in London he proceeded north to Scotland.

At Glasgow he met his old friend James D. Gemmill from Almonte, and accompanied by him, he visited Mr. John C. Rennie,<sup>1</sup> of Falkirk, and made pilgrimages also to Arncliffe, the former home of his grandfather Archibald Ogilvie, and to Kirriemuir and Forfar, the country of the clan Ogilvie.

His Diary, which he had discontinued 20 years previous, was resumed with this trip to Britain, and his impressions of men and places make interesting reading.

To better enjoy Highland scenery Mr. Ogilvie and Mr. Gemmill walked from Blair Athol through Glen Tilt to Bræmar, "first passing," to quote the Diary (21st October, 1870), "through the beautiful woods and valleys of the Duke of Athol's property, and then through the pass of Glen Tilt, up our ains

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<sup>1</sup> Mr. John Cook Rennie, of Gowanbank, Falkirk, and Mr. Ogilvie were second cousins—their maternal grandfather, John Watson, having married Ellen Walker, sister to Alexander Walker of Barnsdale, and to Margaret Walker who married William Rennie, of Dennyhill, whose grandson was the above John C. Rennie. A warm friendship, begun in 1870, subsisted between Mr. Ogilvie and Mr. Rennie, and their regular correspondence several times during each year was broken only by Mr. Ogilvie's death in 1901.

Mr. Rennie married Miss McCasland from Glasgow, and died without issue in Jan., 1903. The first of his Canadian cousins to visit him was Mr. W. W. Ogilvie on the occasion of his trip to Britain in 1868-9. In the following year Mr. A. W. Ogilvie arrived, and a year later his daughters followed, and while at school in Edinburgh they were under Mr. Rennie's immediate care and guardianship.



1871.

Truly yours  
W. E. H.      H. Giloi



“and hills, over rocks, stones and mountain streams,—the  
 “hills so high on each side that at times the sun could not be  
 “seen (though shining brightly)—no sign of human habita-  
 “tion, except a few cairns of stone indicating the site of for-  
 “mer Highland villages—till we reached the Tarf, a stream  
 “we had been warned not to cross owing to its being greatly  
 “swollen by recent rains. We took off our boots, stockings  
 “and trousers, and with a little trouble got over safely—then  
 “on again through the same grand and sublime scenery, passing  
 “a herd of fifty red deer feeding on the hill side. After four  
 “hours of hard walking we passed the Earl of Fife’s shooting  
 “lodge, crossed the River Dee getting very wet, and struck a  
 “road which we followed to the Linn of Dee. About two  
 “miles from Bræmar, Gemmill said: ‘here come some of the  
 “aristocracy,’ and a carriage drawn by a pair of greys with a  
 “postillion and a man on the box drove past us—the occupants  
 “being no less than the Queen and Princess Beatrice, and the  
 “Marchioness of Ely.”

“Sunday, October 23, 1870. Pouring rain all the morning  
 “—cleared a little about 10, when we set out for Balmoral  
 “and Crathie Church. Balmoral is a lovely place with the  
 “Dee running on one side and everything about looked beauti-  
 “ful. At church we got a seat right opposite Her Majesty  
 “and family, and had two hours gaze at them, as well as  
 “General Grey, Lord Bridport, Mr. 'ardwell Mr. Forster and  
 “several other distinguished people. The Queen has a  
 “very quick eye and observes everything about her. She  
 “gave us a bow as she passed in the carriage. We then  
 “started on foot for Ballater, 12 miles off, which we reached  
 “about 5 p.m.—most of the walk in the rain.”

Visits followed to Aberdeen, Inverness, Culloden Moor, Dingwall, Strathpeffer Spa, the Caledonian Canal, Glencoe, Greenock and Glasgow. At the last place Mr. Ogilvie attended the annual dinner of the Argyleshire Society on 4th November. The Marquis of Lorne (now Duke of Argyle) was chairman, and in proposing his health paid him the compliment of saying that he (Mr. O.) was a fine specimen of a Canadian Scots-

man. Mr. Ogilvie replied, and, as he states in his Journal, "I told them a good deal about Scotsmen in Canada and it took very well." Later, he had a long talk with the Marquis who seemed anxious to learn something of Canada.

Irvine, Ayr, Burns' Monument, Falkirk, Stirling, Edinburgh, Melrose, York and London were visited in turn.

He and his friend Gemmill resolved to spend some months in travel on the continent, and, if possible, see something of the ravages caused by the Franco-German war then in progress. Some days were spent in London in consultation over plans and routes, in the settlement of which their old friend Sir John Rose, formerly of Montreal, was of great assistance. Sir John's son, Charles Rose, and his son-in-law, Major Clarke, of the 13th Hussars, who had both been at the seat of the war, were most kind in furnishing them with information and letters. Leaving London and Harwich on 13th December, 1870, the travellers landed in Rotterdam next morning, having decided first to take a hurried glimpse of Holland.

To resume the Diary.—"December 14; the first thing I saw was a wind-mill and a flat, low looking country apparently below sea level, as most of it really is, as one may look over the dykes and see land lower down than the sea, except at the point where the steamboat touched called Alfred. From there we proceeded up the Meuse. Windmills are to be seen in every direction, used to drain the land and to grind the corn.

"It was a most curious sight to me to see women dressed like Canadians 30 years ago and almost everyone with *Sabots* on. The houses are very clean, not a speck of dirt to be seen. Many of them must have bad foundations, as they lean over as if going to fall into the street.

"We went by rail to Amsterdam and it was curious to see the land everywhere only about six inches above water, a great deal of it not so much—and of course all on the dead level. The city is large, with canals everywhere. Very few horses kept. I was struck with the beauty of the women.

"Brussels, 16th December.—After crossing the Belgian frontier, the land became higher, and the farm houses finer—

“in fact the country looked like a garden with rows of trees  
“planted between the fields and on each side of the roads,  
“which are as straight as an arrow.”

Next day, December 18—was spent in viewing the battle-field of Waterloo, and then they made their way across the frontier to Sedan, and the scenes rendered famous by the surrender on 1st September previous of the Emperor Louis Napoleon and the French army.

December 20.—“We took the train (from Brussels) at 6.30  
“a.m. through a nice country with very light soil, to the forest  
“of Ardennes. Namur is a pretty place strongly fortified. At  
“Libramont we got out in the mud and rain to find the seats  
“in the coach all taken, so we walked nearly two miles to a  
“country tavern, then got on top of a coach or diligence—a  
“miserable affair with worse horses—and reached Bouillon after  
“dark. Here we had to get into a small drinking saloon and  
“had dinner in the kitchen. The French Emperor passed  
“through this place as a prisoner after the capitulation of  
“Sedan, and the inhabitants all call him a traitor and declare  
“that he sold France. They are much excited against the  
“Prussians and call them villains and murderers.”

Sedan, December 21.—“We left Bouillon before daylight and  
“soon reached the fields where the Franc Tireurs robbed  
“the Prussian mails. As we got near Sedan we saw places  
“where soldiers were buried, and the houses were spotted  
“all over where they had been struck by bullets and cannon  
“balls—several roofs were pierced by the latter. On going into  
“the town we met infantry soldiers and a few detach-  
“ments of Uhlans with their long spears and little flags. After  
“breakfast we drove out to Bellevue and saw the room in which  
“Louis Napoleon signed the capitulation to King William and  
“Bismarck. We found ourselves in the middle of crowds of  
“Prussian soldiers on their way to besiege Mezière, and on our  
“way back we met a vast convoy of waggons, with eight horses  
“to each, carrying all kinds of provisions to the army, also  
“large bodies of the peasantry who had been forced into service  
“to forward provisions—all looking very miserable. We met a

“train of siege guns about two miles long going to besiege  
 “Mezzière, which they expect to bombard about next Sunday.  
 “The whole thing is war, and looks like war in a very miser-  
 “able state. We then drove to Bazeille, three miles off, where  
 “a battle has been fought, and where the Prussians burned all  
 “but two houses. I never in my life saw such destruction. The  
 “Frenchmen tell very hard stories of the cruelty of the Prus-  
 “sians and feeling is very strong against them. At dinner we  
 “had eighteen Prussian officers. The French are much afraid  
 “of them—in fact you can see that Sedan is a conquered  
 “town—it appears in the faces of the people everywhere you  
 “go. I suppose I shall never again see so much of war. I  
 “feel sore to see things as they are, and I pity the people from  
 “my heart.

“December 22.—To-day we walked to the village of Floing,  
 “near Sedan, and the centre of the battlefield, to call upon Mr.  
 “Emile Lefebvre, who took us over the ground and explained to  
 “us the plan of the battle. It seems to me that the French  
 “managed things very badly—the people all feel sure that their  
 “generals with Napoleon sold the battle to the Germans. We  
 “saw large bodies of Prussian soldiers again in Sedan and any  
 “number of waggons passing through, going no one knew  
 “where.

“Returning to Mr. Lefebvre’s house we had a regular *de-*  
 “*jeuner a la fourchette*—really a very good dinner—after  
 “which he walked into Sedan with us, where we reluctantly  
 “bade him good bye. We mounted the miserable French  
 “diligence on our return to Bouillon, nearly frozen on the  
 “way, and got dinner in the kitchen, as the house was full  
 “of soldiers.

“Cologne, December 23.—We left Bouillon by diligence  
 “before seven a.m.—frightfully cold—and we reached Libra-  
 “mont at 11, and there got train for this city.”

Visits followed to Bonn, Coblenz, Frankfurt, Heidelberg,  
 Baden Baden, Strasbourg (this place in a very battered and  
 damaged condition as a result of the bombardment by the  
 Germans), Bâle, Neuchatel, Coire and across the Splügen Pass.

“Chiavenna, 4th January, 1871.—We left Coire at five  
“a.m., travelling 12 miles in a coach, then we took a sleigh  
“as far as the Splügen, where we got into what are called  
“*traineaux* and crossed the highest part of the Alps into Italy.  
“I had heard much of Swiss scenery, but no one can know  
“anything of it until he has seen it—it is more than grand,  
“it is perfectly magnificent, snow capped hills everywhere  
“with Mont Blanc in the distance. We went through some  
“places where a false step of the horse would have landed us  
“down precipices over 1,000 feet deep. I went into a cabaret  
“in the mountains after we got into Italy, and I never in  
“my life saw a more villainous looking lot of fellows.”

The journey was continued by way of the beautiful Lake Como to Milan, Turin, Genoa, Bologna, Florence, Pisa, Leghorn and Rome.

The next three weeks were spent in examining the art treasures and antiquities of Rome, Naples and Palermo, with all of which Mr. Ogilvie appears to have been intensely delighted. To one accustomed to the rigorous winter of Canada, the genial climate of the Mediterranean and the sight of oranges, lemons, olives and vegetables in full growth at the time of the year when his own native country was enveloped in snow, was particularly novel and enjoyable.

Desiring to investigate reported improved processes of flour grinding in Hungary, he left Italy by way of Venice and Trieste for Pesth, stopping at various points for sight seeing, and spent some days in examining flour mills at Pesth and Vienna. As a result of his visit, the Hungarian process was afterwards adopted in the mills of his firm in Montreal.

Returning west by way of Munich and Stuttgart to Strasbourg, he was struck with the devastation created by the war.

“Epernay, March 16th.—Left Strasbourg before daylight  
“for Paris, but I had trouble enough to suit anyone, as the  
“railway station was crowded with French prisoners. We  
“passed train after train of 40 and 50 carriages each, filled  
“with German soldiers homeward bound, nearly all singing  
“with joy, the carriages decked with evergreens and colours.

“The railway stations were decorated too, but filled with French prisoners guarded by German soldiers. Signs of war on every side and the scenes at the stations were beyond description.

“Paris, March 17.—Left Epernay after a morning walk over the city to see the soldiers and the progress of the war. At the station the excitement and crowds of soldiers was overpowering, and when our train came along it was practically full. My two friends and I at last got seats among a lot of French soldiers who looked very miserable—especially one poor fellow recently recovered from smallpox. As we neared Paris the devastation was very striking—towns and houses deserted or dismantled, but the Prussian soldier everywhere and acres of war stores at stations ready for shipment. At Noisy, six miles from Paris, the train stopped. I got a seat on a trunk on the front of a one horse cart with my feet hanging over the side, and in this way fifteen of us made our entry into Paris. Inside the city everyone seemed busy, no signs of the late siege, except that there was an almost entire absence of horses on the streets.”

This was the calm before the storm which broke out a few hours later. Towards the close of 1870, the German armies, after a series of victories and successful operations, reached the outskirts of Paris and entered on the siege of the city. The bombardment began on the 27th of December, and for a full month the inhabitants suffered from a torrent of shot and shell and latterly from famine. Paris capitulated on 27th January, and an armistice of 21 days was agreed upon to enable the French to elect an assembly of representatives from the people, to establish a Government capable of arranging terms with the enemy, as since the fall of the Empire after the battle of Sedan, the government of the country had been administered by the Government of National Defence sitting in Paris, and the National Assembly sitting latterly at Bordeaux. With the capitulation, the former resigned its charge, and the latter body arranged peace with the Germans on ruinous and humiliating terms. These terms with the temporary occupation of Paris by 30,000 troops of the

victorious Germans created intense discontent, of which the revolutionary leaders, nearly always in evidence in Paris, were not slow to take advantage. Sedition and insubordination developed in the National Guard which had, under pretence of keeping them from the Germans, seized all the cannon in the city and turned them into positions to overawe the Government troops. Barricades were erected in the streets, and the red dawn of another revolution with its red flag and red cap of liberty became apparent. Notwithstanding appeals from the Government to the good sense of the National Guard, that body completed a revolutionary organization as a distinct and independent Government known as the Central Committee of the Red Republicans, virtually separating the capital of the country from the general body of the citizens. Early in the morning of the 18th March, a demand by the Government troops for the surrender of the cannon, precipitated a conflict with the insurgent National Guard, and many lives were lost. The Government troops caught the revolutionary fever and fraternized with a frenzied mob, which ended the day's events by hurriedly shooting in cold blood Generals Lecompte and Thomas. Next day the Central Committee arranged for the holding of the communal elections, and a week later the Communists, the successors of the revolutionists of 1789, were elected and entered on the career of destruction, which was terminated two months later after torrents of bloodshed.

To resume the Diary—" March 18th.—As we went through " the Champs Elysees towards the Bois de Boulogne, we heard " that there was trouble between the Government and the " National Guard at Montmartre, and after a long walk we " came upon a body of the National Guard which had torn " up the pavement and built a barricade, behind which were " three cannon pointing down the street. At every corner we " saw a big gun. The streets were crammed with soldiers " wild with excitement, and we saw two apparently innocent " men shot down and killed. Returning we were stopped by " two fellows of the insurgent National Guard, who with oaths " declared us to be Prussian spies and made ready to shoot

“ us on the spot. Gemmill being a tall and fair haired man,  
“ Germanlike in appearance, created this suspicion. We pro-  
“ duced our passports to show that we were British, but it  
“ was not until after I had talked with them in the French  
“ language which I had learned in Canada, that they decided  
“ to allow us to proceed on our way. We were afterwards  
“ stopped three times before we got home. Five thousand men  
“ of the Government troops have just marched past to attack  
“ the barricades.

“ March 19.—I went out early this morning for news of  
“ Montmartre and heard of the shooting yesterday of Generals  
“ Thomas and Lecompte and others by order of the committee  
“ of the National Guard. Drums were beating the call to  
“ arms. I found that the Government had left for Versailles  
“ and that Paris was in the hands of the Revolutionists. We  
“ tried to see something of the row, but could not get near  
“ enough, so we drove out by the Great Arch past Mont  
“ Valerien, through St. Cloud, and the German fortifications  
“ there and at Chantillon and other places. Got back to Paris  
“ late in the day to find the city in a state of revolution and  
“ the Rebels about to close the gates. Took a stroll after  
“ dinner and found the principal streets being barricaded and  
“ sentries being put on, and the people wildly excited talking  
“ of the revolution.

“ March 20th.—We left this morning for Versailles on the  
“ second story of a railway car, and as it was pretty cold we  
“ did not find the travelling agreeable. Versailles was alive  
“ with troops and looked like a vast camp with very little  
“ respect paid anybody. We visited the Trianon, and later  
“ the Plateau, where we saw 25,000 French troops among  
“ whom we strolled—it was a strange sight. Got back to  
“ Paris after dark.”

“ March 21st.—Visited the Pantheon and several places this  
“ forenoon. We were stopped by the troops and prevented  
“ getting out of the city by one gate, but got out by another  
“ and went to St. Denis. It was full of German troops and  
“ has been terribly shattered. Bourget has been all knocked  
“ to pieces by the bombardment, and graves are to be seen



“everywhere. We drove on to Fort Romanville, which is still in possession of the German troops, and got into Paris again by the great barricades as best we could. While in a café in the Boulevard des Italiens in the evening, some shots were fired, the streets and café were soon filled with excited people, and the landlord getting frightened shut up his house. We walked home through streets filled with frantic people.”

“Boulogne, March 22nd.—The revolution is still the talk of the town, the streets are swarming with armed men and all business is at a standstill. I was awakened this morning by the beating of drums and the blowing of bugles. Soldiers seemed to be marching all night. We left Paris at 12.30 p.m. for this place, and saw German soldiers in most of the towns we passed. The farmers appeared to be busy sowing and harrowing their crops. The people desired to hear of things in Paris, and seemed anxious as to the future of France should order not be restored.”

After revisiting London and Scotland with Mrs. Ogilvie, who had gone over and met him on his return from France, they returned to Canada.

Tours to the “Old Country” were not as frequent in those days as they have since become, and when a son of Scotia started off or returned from visiting his Fatherland, it was an event and the occasion of a happy gathering of his friends to wish him “God speed” or to welcome him home. In this spirit Mr. Ogilvie, on his return to Canada, was presented with the following address by the St. Andrew’s Society:

To

A. W. OGILVIE, Esq., M.P.P.,  
President of the Saint Andrew’s Society,  
of Montreal.

Dear Sir,

The office-bearers and members of the Society avail themselves of this opportunity to offer you their most cordial congratulations on the safe arrival of Mrs. Ogilvie and yourself, and to extend to you a hearty Scottish welcome, on your return home, after so long a sojourn in the Mother Country.

We are highly gratified to learn that a large portion of your time was devoted to an extensive tour throughout Scotland, in the course of which you had the pleasure of visiting most of the localities distinguished for romantic scenery, historical associations and hallowed memories, and we feel assured that the impressions left upon your mind by this visit will have enabled you, as a Canadian, to appreciate in some degree the feelings of undying attachment towards dearly-loved Scotia which exist in the breasts of Scotsmen, wherever their lot may be cast, and to count it your privilege to share in these feelings with all the ardour of a native of the soil.

At the last annual meeting of our Society, held during your absence, you were unanimously elected to the position of president; and we have now the greatest pleasure in greeting you in that capacity and of inducting you into the office—this being only the second time in the annals of the Society that a native-born Canadian has been chosen to occupy the president's chair.

We are confident that, under your fostering care, the Society will continue to maintain its important position among the benevolent institutions of Montreal, and we entertain the fervent hope that you may long be spared to occupy a sphere of great usefulness in this community, with the enjoyment of health and social and domestic happiness.

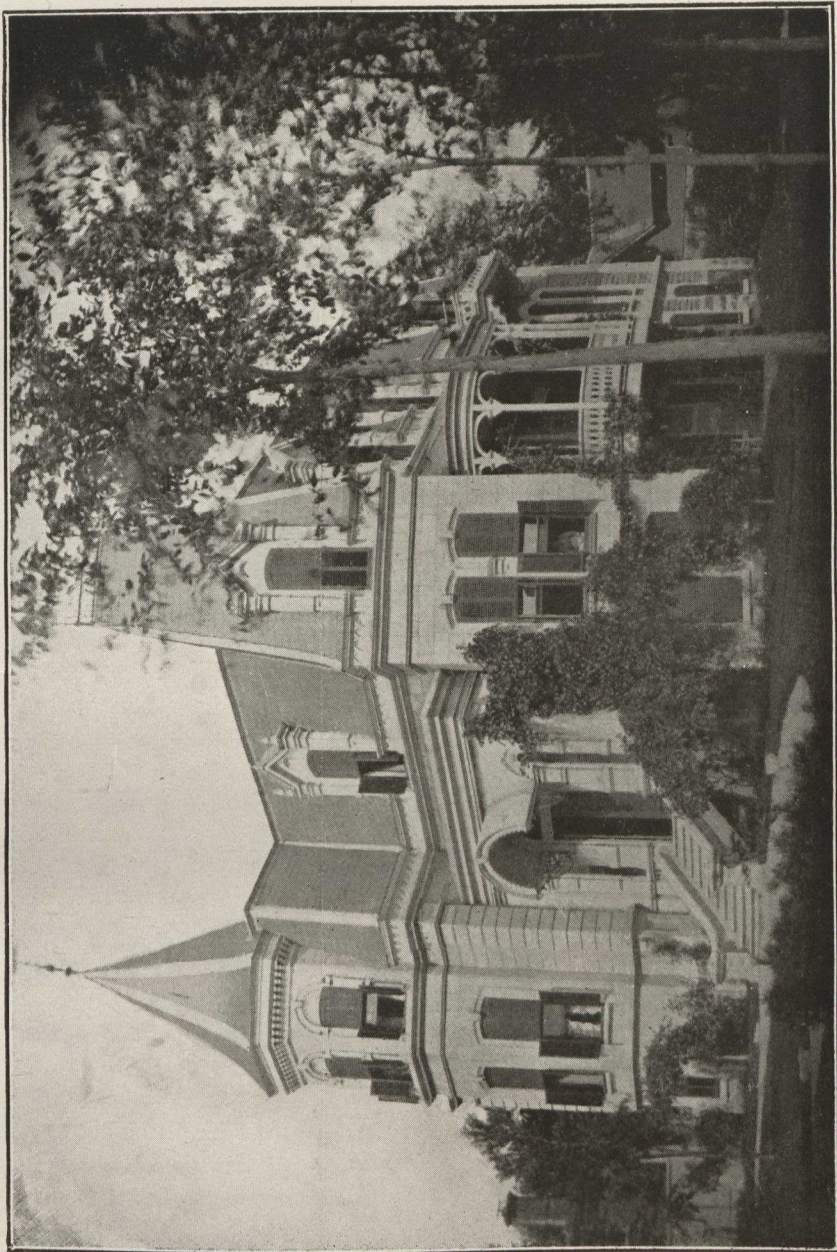
In the name and on behalf of the Saint Andrew's Society, of Montreal.

ALEX. MCGIBBON,  
Vice-President;

JAMES RIDDELL,  
Secretary.

St. Andrew's Home,  
Montreal, 18th May, 1871.

Two years later (1873), accompanied by his wife and two eldest daughters, who had been at school in Edinburgh, he enjoyed another continental trip and went over much the same ground, taking in the Vienna Exposition.



"AIRLIE," EDGEHILL AVENUE, DORCHESTER STREET, MONTREAL.

Residence of A. W. Ogilvie from 1875 to 1902.

## CHAPTER IV.

*Hon. A. W. Ogilvie's interest in the Exchange Bank of Canada and other financial institutions—His prompt action as a J.P. saves Montreal from a serious riot in 1877.*

Towards the close of 1874—when possessed of an ample fortune—he determined to withdraw from the firm with which he had been connected for twenty years to devote himself to other interests. Associated with several well-known Montreal business men, he was one of the founders of the Exchange Bank of Canada, and an incident at this stage characteristic of the man, is worth recording. The directors, of whom he was one, had resolved to purchase a certain block of land on St. Francois Xavier Street as a suitable location for the bank's new building. Mr. Ogilvie, without consulting them immediately made the purchase to himself at a price much below the sum proposed to be offered. The directors expected to be called upon to pay full price, but to their agreeable surprise, Mr. Ogilvie transferred the property at the price which he had actually paid for it, thereby effecting a large saving of money to the bank.

Another incident also deserves mention. Not long after the opening of the bank, a loss of \$28,000 was made. Mr. Ogilvie feeling that this should not be borne by the shareholders, proposed that it should be assumed by the board, and this being agreed to, each director put his hand in his pocket and paid a share of the loss. Under the then Banking Act they could not have been held legally responsible, and their conduct in the matter was unprecedented in the banking history of Canada.

More serious trouble, however, was in store for the Exchange Bank—a condition arising out of a change in its active management. A gentleman who had been a fairly successful manager of a loan company was, through the influence of his

brother-in-law, a director of the bank, appointed general manager, and not long afterwards president of the Exchange Bank. He was without practical banking experience, and the system of bank inspection not being as rigid as it is at the present time, he soon landed the institution in such difficulties that it was compelled to suspend payment in 1883. This officer fled from Canada, leaving the burden of meeting angry creditors and shareholders to Mr. Ogilvie, the vice-president, to whom it was particularly trying, as he was himself the largest shareholder and was in other ways heavily involved. Liquidation proceeded slowly, and at the conclusion Mr. Ogilvie had to submit to an action at law at the instance of the Crown, on a guarantee given by him for a loan made by the Dominion Government to enable the bank, if possible, to tide over its difficulties. This litigation dragged on for some years, and was eventually compromised by Mr. Ogilvie making a cash payment.

Mr. Ogilvie became connected also with many financial and industrial companies about Montreal; was a director of the Montreal Permanent Building Society, the Edwardsburg Starch Company and of the Federal Telephone Company, chairman of the Montreal Board of the London (England) Guarantee Company, and of the Montreal Turnpike Trust, vice-president of the Sun Life Assurance Company, the Montreal Loan & Mortgage Company, and of the Merchants Marine Insurance Company, and president of the St. Michel Road Company. For many years he was a trustee of the Mount Royal Cemetery Company, and during the last few years of his life he held the position of chairman of the board, and devoted much time and attention to the beautifying of the cemetery grounds.

He was a strong advocate of cremation instead of burial, and enthusiastically supported Sir William MacDonald's offer to the trustees to build and equip a crematory in the Mount Royal Cemetery grounds. He watched its erection and completion with interest and by a strange irony of fate, he was himself the first subject for cremation therein.

In 1877, much excitement was caused in Montreal by the report that the Orangemen of the city and the surrounding country intended to parade the streets in a body on the twelfth of July. Enemies of the order gave out threats that they would not allow such a demonstration to take place, and the situation looked very critical. Fortunately calmer councils prevailed, and the Orangemen confined the celebration of the anniversary of the crossing of the Boyne by King William, to a quiet church service. After the celebration service, a young man named Hackett was walking quietly through Victoria Square on his way to his place of business, when he was set upon by some men lounging about the square. He did not resist and he had no revolver, but he ran and they shot him dead on the steps of a building, now burnt down, but on the site of Greenshield's warehouse. For many years after, the bullet marks could be seen on the door.

Writing of these events some years afterwards, Mr. S. E. Dawson, LL.D., the well-known *littérateur*, and an intimate friend of Mr. Ogilvie's, says: "The incident put the city and the whole country in an uproar, and the Orangemen poured into the city for the funeral in great numbers. All along the valley of the Ottawa the Orangemen came down and all armed. When in Montreal they moved about in bodies of apparently never less than 50 together. On the following Monday they turned out at the funeral with all the party banners and marched in regular array from the place where the body was laid out. It was the most dangerous crisis that I ever remember to have seen in Montreal.

"The Irish Catholics were exasperated and could hardly be controlled, and the Orangemen came down with set faces and determination to perish rather than not have their display at the funeral. Beaudry, the mayor, was one of the most pig-headed and obstinate men in Montreal, and would not call out the troops, asserting that the police force was quite strong enough to preserve the peace. It was then that Mr. Ogilvie took action for which he deserved a great deal of credit, for he was then occupied with politics, and

“ whatever step he took would tell upon his political career—  
“ At the last moment he with the concurrence of many of the  
“ magistrates of Montreal, called out the entire military force  
“ of the fifth and sixth military districts and placed himself  
“ at their head. It seemed to me an instance of civil courage,  
“ very remarkable, for there was no particular reason why he  
“ should take this responsibility and there were many others  
“ upon whom it properly fell. It was not until twelve o’clock  
“ that the order for the troops was given, and the funeral  
“ procession was to start off in an hour or two. I had charge  
“ of Christ Church Cathedral and surrounding ground with  
“ a few policemen only, and the threatening mob surged  
“ round the grounds and with difficulty was kept off.

“ Hackett was not a member of Christ Church, and I do  
“ not think he was an Episcopalian, but the Orangemen wanted  
“ the funeral there and the rector consented. On several  
“ occasions during the march the troops had to make a  
“ demonstration to prevent the crowd from pressing. I do  
“ not think that such a sight ever was seen before or ever  
“ will be seen again, as the streets of Montreal occupied by a  
“ procession carrying the most pronounced party emblems:  
“ King William crossing the Boyne on a white horse was con-  
“ spicuous on many of the banners. Nothing but the military  
“ demonstration and the field guns saved the city from a bloody  
“ riot and the church from destruction. The troops were  
“ well handled and did splendid service, being rapidly moved,  
“ a corps at a time, by side streets, from one part of the route  
“ taken by the funeral to another. Mr. Ogilvie acted as chief  
“ magistrate and accompanied by Colonels Fletcher and Bacon,  
“ escorted by a couple of cavalymen, he drove about the city  
“ in his carriage supervising matters. The bearing of all this  
“ on Mr. Ogilvie’s career was, not the physical bravery which  
“ he had to a conspicuous degree, but the civil bravery and  
“ willingness to take responsibility in a great emergency.  
“ That is a most unusual characteristic at any time, and parti-  
“ cularly in the case of a man who occupies a prominent posi-  
“ tion in politics. It struck me very much at the time, and  
“ it fixed itself upon my memory, because when I left home

“that morning I did not expect to get back without injury;  
“if at all.

“These things have all passed away now and are scarcely  
“remembered, but those who took part in them and had any  
“responsibility connected with them will never forget that  
“day, for it might have become not only the occasion of a  
“bloody riot, but the commencement of re-opening of strife,  
“which might have lasted for years.”

Mr. Ogilvie and his associate magistrates were spoken of in  
high terms during the day, their conduct throughout being  
considered just that calculated to inspire confidence in the  
breasts of law and order. Mr. Ogilvie's reward for his  
courageous conduct was the thanks of his fellow citizens.



## CHAPTER V.

*Hon. A. W. Ogilvie's appointment to the Senate of Canada—  
He retired in 1901—His final illness and death—  
Characteristics and tributes to his memory.*

Towards the end of 1881, a vacancy occurring in the representation of Montreal in the Senate of Canada, public opinion recognized Mr. Ogilvie as possessing qualifications of the most unquestioned kind, and his nomination was favourably received by all classes in the community. "*The Spectator*," an impartial and leading periodical, commented thus: "Plenty of men in Montreal are fitted to fill the vacancy, and could advance claims to the honour of filling the office, and to one man the popular mind seems to have turned. Conservatives and Liberals are agreed that if Mr. A. W. Ogilvie be designated for the Senate, no word of remonstrance will be uttered and all will be pleased. This is not to be wondered at. Mr. Ogilvie is deservedly popular. He has no need of the place for its money emolument; he is a Conservative, but friendly to all Liberals; he is a man of large business experience and has an understanding of our national needs; he has a host of friends and no enemies. If Sir John Macdonald name Mr. Ogilvie for a senatorship, he will secure the gratitude of Montreal and the Province of Quebec."

Mr. Ogilvie's appointment to the Senate for the division of Alma followed on 14th December, 1881, and thenceforth he became better known among his friends as "The Senator." On the opening of Parliament a few weeks later, he was introduced and took his seat with the usual formalities, as appears by the following extract from the Minutes and Proceedings of the Senate of 9th February, 1882:—

"The Honourable, the Speaker, informed the House that there was a member without ready to be introduced,

“When the Honourable Alexander W. Ogilvie was introduced between the Honorable Sir Alexander Campbell and the Honorable Mr. de Boucherville.

“The Honorable Mr. Ogilvie presented Her Majesty’s writ summoning him to the Senate.

“The same was then read by the clerk, and ordered to be put upon the Journal, and it is as follows:—

“CANADA.

“P. L. Macdougall, general.

(L.S.)

“VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c. To our trusty and well beloved Alexander W. Ogilvie, Esquire, of our Province of Quebec, in our Dominion of Canada,

“GREETING:—

“KNOW YE, that as well for the especial trust and confidence we have manifested in you, as for the purpose of obtaining your advice and assistance in all weighty and arduous affairs which may the state and defence of our Dominion of Canada concern, we have thought fit to summon you to the Senate of our said Dominion, and we do appoint you for the Alma electoral division of our Province of Quebec, and we do command you, the said Alexander W. Ogilvie, Esquire, that all difficulties and excuses whatsoever laying aside, you be and appear for the purpose aforesaid, in the Senate of our said Dominion at all times whensoever and wheresoever our Parliament may be in our said Dominion convoked and holden: and this you are in no wise to omit.

“IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we have caused these, our letters, to be made patent, and the great seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed: WITNESS our trusty and well-beloved General Sir Patrick Leonard Macdougall, knight commander of our most distinguished order of Saint Michael and Saint George, administrator of the Government of Canada and

“commander of our forces therein, &c., &c., &c. At our  
“Government House in our City of Ottawa, in our Dominion  
“of Canada, this twenty-fourth day of December in the year  
“of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one,  
“and in the forty-fifth year of our reign.

“BY COMMAND,

“R. Pope,

“Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

“The Honourable Mr. Ogilvie came to the table, and took  
“and subscribed the oath prescribed by law, which was  
“administered by Robert Le Moine, esquire, a commissioner  
“appointed for that purpose, and took his seat accordingly.

“The Honourable, the Speaker, acquainted the House that  
“the clerk of the Senate had laid upon the table a certi-  
“ficate of the commissioner setting forth that the Honourable  
“Alexander W. Ogilvie, a member of the Senate, had made  
“and subscribed the declaration of qualification required by  
“the British North America Act 1867.”

His speech in seconding the address to the throne on that occasion, was proof that there was no error of judgment in recommending him for a senatorship. He spoke without notes as a man understanding the affairs of the country—its politics in their relation to commerce—he dealt with facts and figures in an earnest, straightforward and capable manner, giving evidence that he was well fitted for the honourable position to which he had been called.

His subsequent parliamentary career was not signalized by any occasions of eloquence or special legislation, but he actively identified himself with all works for the advancement of the country's interest and welfare. A man of commanding presence, with a powerful resonant voice, as well as a strong intellect, the few occasions on which he addressed the House were always of exceptional interest, and he was recognized by all as a man of very exceptional force of character and ability.

As a member of the Select and Standing Committees of the House, he was most regular in his attendance, and his mani-



HON. A. W. OGILVIE.

1896.



HON. A. W. OGILVIE.

1900.

fold experience was of great practical value. As Chairman of the Committee of the whole House, his great business despatch coupled with his clear penetrating voice was in frequent request, and in this capacity he invariably did his party and the public, excellent service. A former colleague in the Senate—Senator McMillan, says, "Mr. Ogilvie was a man of quick perception—readily grasping the purport and essentials of a parliamentary measure, and he was particularly clear, lucid and expressive in his addresses in the House and in the committees. He was an able legislator—never shirked his duty, nor hesitated a moment as to whom his vote might affect when he had determined that the course he proposed to follow was just and right."

In politics he was, as he delighted to style himself, "a Conservative—pure and simple." Free trade he considered admirable in theory, but impracticable in Canada as long as our neighbour to the immediate south maintained its high tariff wall against us—consequently he was a hearty supporter of the National Policy inaugurated by Sir John Macdonald in 1878, to revive the industries and trade of Canada which had stagnated owing to the trade policy of the Liberals. He enjoyed the confidence of the leaders of his party in his province and in the Dominion, and up to the time of his appointment to the Senate he was an active factor in the Conservative elections and demonstrations.

Early in the winter of 1900-1, Mr. Ogilvie's health visibly began to fail, and a painful rheumatic affection in one hip and leg not yielding to treatment, he determined to retire from the Senate, and accordingly in January, 1901, after nearly twenty years service, he forwarded his resignation to the Governor-General.

He continued, however, to give his interests in Montreal his best attention—among others to the business of the Sun Life Assurance Company, of which he was a founder and vice-president for many years, and to the active management of the estate of his brother John who died in 1888. This estate involved nearly one million dollars in value, and was

successfully administered by Mr. Ogilvie as chief executor and trustee for thirteen years.

Towards the close of 1901, Mr. Ogilvie's friends remarked his aged appearance and his indisposition to extra exertion, while a bronchial cough to which he had been subject for many years increased in severity. In January following, died one of the friends of his boyhood, James Drummond, of Petite Côte, and with characteristic friendship Mr. Ogilvie attended the funeral on a bitterly cold day. Like most country funerals, the religious service was protracted, and Mr. Ogilvie who had remained sitting in his sleigh outside caught a severe cold, which it is believed precipitated his final illness and death. For a month he resisted the entreaties of his physician and family that he should keep in bed, but it was not until after his hitherto iron constitution had been thoroughly weakened and racked that he realized he should give in. A few days later pneumonia and heart failure followed, and at one o'clock in the morning of 31st March, 1902, he passed away in the presence of his wife and two daughters—his son and remaining daughter being unfortunately absent from Montreal.

"It was a sad spectacle," says a writer in the *'Scottish American' Journal*, "to witness the mourners as they passed round the bier of the late Hon. A. W. Ogilvie, Montreal, on Wednesday afternoon last. Men came from far and near to pay their last tribute of respect to one they had long known and respected. Some of the most prominent citizens of the Dominion were there, many who had been associated with the deceased in the administration of public affairs, in the commercial life of Montreal, and in the work of charity in connection with St. Andrew's Society. After the funeral service, which was conducted by the Rev. J. Edgar Hill, D.D., of St. Andrew's Church, where Mr. Ogilvie and his family had worshipped for many years, the mourners walked two abreast from the house, along Dorchester Street until Mountain Street was reached, when carriages were taken by the relatives and intimate friends for Mount Royal Cemetery. Along the route the citizens gathered in groups

“and viewed the mournful procession, and it was evident that they were greatly affected and realized that Montreal had lost an honoured resident, and many of them a true and kindly friend. Those who were present at the funeral will often refer to it, in whatever part of the world they may be, with a feeling of esteem for the man who had that day been conveyed to his last resting place.”

Arriving at the cemetery the remains were taken to the crematorium in accordance with his wishes expressed in writing a few weeks previously. At the door the scene within was a marked contrast to the cold bleak winter afternoon without. Down a long and beautiful vestibule, at summer temperature, lined with tropical and flowering plants, with a bright setting sun shedding its rays through richly coloured windows, his remains were borne to an inner room to await cremation. This event—the first instance in Canada—took place some days later in the presence of his son and sons-in-law, Sir Wm. McDonald, the trustees and some friends, and on the following day his ashes were gathered up, and, enclosed within a copper cylinder, were reverently deposited by his wife and youngest daughter in the family burial plot.

Mr. Ogilvie had in full measure the attributes of a born leader of men. Few figures were more striking—his powerful massive frame, while little more than of average height, at once impressed one with a sense of physical power as well as of great force of character. His voice—clear, strong and manly—instantly commanded attention. A kindly expression in his eyes and face told of a fine spirit within.

Straightforward and true, possessing a moral fearlessness which was not surpassed by his physical courage, he was one of those men who did not know what fear meant.

“I never knew anyone who had such a keen sense of honour and who so thoroughly abhorred a lie,” remarked Senator Baker, formerly Solicitor-General of the Province of Quebec.

Another Senator who knew him well, says, “Although brought up as a Presbyterian, Mr. Ogilvie was broad and liberal in his views, tolerant and respectful of other creeds



“and beliefs, recognizing that religious denominations generally were a benefit in mitigating a natural tendency to wickedness, and that the influences inspired by religion were a necessity to the higher development of civilization. Characterable in his views to the last degree, he was most pronounced against deliberate wrong-doing—he was, in the truest sense, the very essence of a good man—a Christian.”

He was a man of the most genial and kindly disposition, with warm sympathies for his kind, ever ready to extend a helping hand to all who sought it, irrespective of creed or nationality. Hearty and cheery in his greetings, he had something of the old world courtesy about him. He enjoyed a chat with a labouring man almost as much as one occupying the highest social or political position. He took keen pleasure in his home and enjoyed dispensing hospitality to his relatives and friends. He excelled as a conversationalist and a *raconteur* of humorous anecdotes, and in the game of whist, of which he was a constant player, he entered with his characteristic earnestness and enthusiasm. He was most punctillious in his engagements and expected the same consideration from others. He who failed in this respect was sure to receive a good natured lecture on the virtue of punctuality. He early acquired a taste for reading and the acquisition of knowledge, and all his life he was an omnivorous reader of fiction, travel and biography. The French language he spoke with all the ease and fluency of a native, an accomplishment which secured him a wide friendship among that race, and in election campaigns he could sway a French crowd of voters as readily as he did an English one.

Another feature in his character was his deep interest in young people, which was thus touchingly referred to by a writer at the time of his death:—

“The other day a man who had suffered his way through a long illness, slipped out of this life, and those who knew his cheering face and his enthusiastic voice, were astonished to learn that he was over seventy years of age. He was so young in his heart, that his face shone with a youth he had

“brought with him through the years. He was interested in boys and their work and play. He was animated over a football game. He gave himself up to none of the little sournesses which in some hearts are born of disappointments. He must have had many a pain and ache, many a moment of foreboding, but there was always a cheeriness in his voice, an earnestness in his hand-clasp, and the light of eternal youth in his brave eyes. His body was well cared for, but aside from that fact, he had the secret of life in his possession. He did not live for himself alone. The sorrow and joy of other people became his sorrow and his joy. He hadn't time to think about any little difficulties of his own, for his big heart was busy comforting those who didn't know how to comfort themselves. And then one day something happened—the machinery of the body slipped a cog. There was pain and weariness, and they put him to bed, and called doctors and nurses to his side. And life ebbed away from him. The old interests grew far away. The things which used to be of importance dwindled into nothingness, and after a little, body and spirit fell apart, and he was free.”

“Most of us have memories of those who are gone, and those who knew this vivacious, cheerful, hopeful, old man, with his interest in other people's woes and joys will keep the recollection of his happy-hearted youth in their minds. He was the youngest and most enthusiastic man of seventy past, who ever listened to boys' stories of their plans and ambitions or soothed the distress of a man out of work.”

Appreciative mentions of the late Mr. Ogilvie appeared in the current newspapers, three of which are here given:—

The Montreal “Gazette.”—1st April, 1902.

“The late A. W. Ogilvie had been retired from active political life for some time before his death in Montreal yesterday at the age of nearly 73, but remained a familiar figure in the business world of the metropolis where his death must leave a gap not readily forgotten. A man of mighty vigour, mentally and physically, big-bodied, big-hearted and

“big-minded, vehement when aroused, downright and straight-forward, he was a type of the strongest Scotch temperament although himself one remove from Scottish birth. The great Ogilvie flour milling company was practically his creation. He left it a quarter of a century ago to brothers who were men as strong as himself in most respects, at all events in business force. They died before him, so that with the ex-senator passes the last of a remarkable generation in that family who were striking examples of the great business men who helped to build up the commercial supremacy of Montreal in Canada, and were in turn built up by it.

“The Old Guard of Confederation is almost gone, the few that remain are passing rapidly, fortunate in having seen their country reach a wide solidity of assured strength and prosperity. To those of us who came later, such departures should have more than a personal interest; they are vanishing landmarks. Where the interest is personal also, which must be widely the case with regard to the late ex-senator Ogilvie, it can be safely said that the death of few men would leave a deeper feeling of regret, or recall more sincere esteem and respect.”

“The Herald,” Montreal.—31st March, 1902.

“In the death of the late Senator Ogilvie, Montreal loses one of the most prominent figures in the business life of the community, and one whose name is known throughout the length and breadth of Canada as the founder of the Ogilvie Milling Company.

“Senator Ogilvie filled a large place in the commercial and political life of Montreal and the country at large for half a century, and his presence will be greatly missed upon the scenes of his former activities. He was a large man in every respect. His large and powerful figure, with the genial face and hearty voice, was such as to command attention itself. He was a man of large ideas, and what was even more important, he had the power of initiative and the administrative ability to convert his ideas into realities.

“ Senator Ogilvie had also for many years taken an active part in political affairs, and his splendid administrative faculties made him a tower of strength to the Conservative Party, while his great personal popularity made him a hard man to beat. The easy off-hand, but genial manner, combined with a marvellous faculty for remembering names and faces, won and kept him many friends, and that same memory extended as readily and as easily to the friends whom he knew while a boy on his father’s farm at St. Michel, as to the associates he made in manipulating millions.”

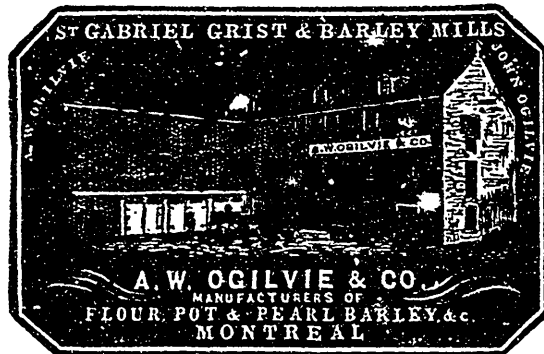
“ The Daily Star,” Montreal.—31st March, 1902.

“ By the death of ex-Senator Ogilvie Montreal loses one of its most popular and respected citizens, and Canada one of its most enterprising and patriotic sons. He was the founder of what became the largest milling industry in Canada, and was prominently identified with the management of many important business enterprises. If his shrewdness was ever at fault it was in expecting everybody else to be as big-hearted and straightforward as himself, an amiable weakness, and one for which he had to pay heavily. He was intolerent and impatient of all shams and humbug of all kinds. Mr. Ogilvie did the state good service as a public man for many years. In command of the Montreal Cavalry, in the Provincial Legislature, in the Senate, his many excellent qualities showed to advantage. Loyal to his Sovereign and his country, faithful to his political allegiance, true to his principles, just and generous to everybody, it is no wonder that the declining years of the long and vigorous life of “Aleck” Ogilvie were sweetened with the esteem and affection of all who knew him.”

## CHAPTER VI.

*John Ogilvie's early years—Joins his brother Alexander in Montreal—His great capacity for business—His marriage—Meets with accidents—His final illness and death—Tributes to his memory.*

JOHN OGILVIE was born at St. Michel on 8th January, 1833. Receiving his preliminary education at St. Laurent from Mr. Gibson, a young Scotsman employed by the English speaking residents of the district to teach their children, he afterwards attended the High School in Montreal.



THE MILLS OF A. W. OGILVIE & Co., 1858.

He lived with his parents, performing the ordinary work of the farm until April, 1855, when he removed permanently to Montreal and became the first partner of his elder brother Alexander, under the firm name of A. W. Ogilvie & Co., as millers and grain dealers. The firm's only mill at that time was the small "Glenora," which stood on part of the lot now occupied by the Royal Mill on the canal bank. Their business grew, and during the following years the Goderich and Seaforth mills in Ontario, besides one in Winnipeg were added

to the mills in Montreal. Mr. John Ogilvie had charge of the work of construction, and during the last years of his life he spent almost half his time superintending the building in Ontario and Manitoba.

He bore the reputation of being an exceptionally able, shrewd and successful business man, and to his foresight and energy is ascribed in no small degree the success his firm achieved particularly in Manitoba, where they purchased several thousand acres of prairie lands, built numerous wheat elevators and erected the extensive Winnipeg flour mills.

Unlike his elder brother he had no taste for public life, and he never held any municipal or political position, but from the time of his joining his firm, he gave his undivided attention to his business.

He was a Justice of the Peace for the District of Montreal, and as a young man held commissions first as a cornet, and afterwards as lieutenant, in the Montreal troop of cavalry under the command of his brother, then Capt. A. W. Ogilvie. He was a governor also of the Montreal General Hospital, attended the American Presbyterian Church on Dorchester Street, and was always engaged in unostentatious deeds of good.

In politics he was a staunch Conservative, and in his own peculiar quiet way did his party much good service.

On 28th April, 1863, he married Margaret, daughter of Mr. Thomas Watson, a noted contractor in the building of the Victoria Bridge, the Lachine Canal and other public works.

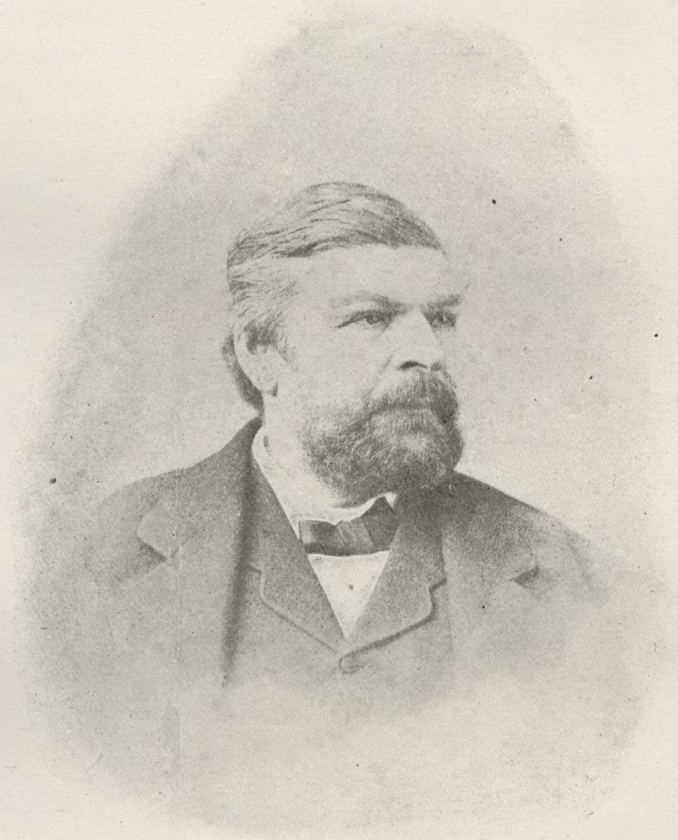
When a young man of about twenty years of age, he was hit on one ankle by a ball while passing through a bowling alley—causing severe injury, and although care was taken to reduce the fracture, he became lame for life.

A more serious accident befell him about 1868, when being thrown from a spirited horse named Mazeppa, he was dragged with one foot in the stirrup some distance along the roadway. His injuries were severe and seemed to affect his constitution. Specialists whom he visited in Britain regarded his tenure of life limited, and advised him to return home and

settle his affairs. Fortunately they proved too pessimistic—and Mr. Ogilvie survived for many years.

As the result of these accidents he became unable to take the healthful exercise necessary for a man of his large frame and physical weight, and this probably induced the disease of the heart from which he suffered much during the last year of his life. In the spring of 1888, in the hope of restoration to health, he and Mrs. Ogilvie made a tour of the south western portion of the continent, visiting New Mexico, California, Vancouver and other places, returning to Montreal in the month of May. His condition seemed to improve and he attended at his office and transacted business as usual. On the evening of Sunday the 22nd July, he talked with his family on the verandah of his residence, 127 Drummond Street, and seemed in unusually good spirits. Retiring at his usual hour, he awoke next morning about five o'clock and spoke to Mrs. Ogilvie, saying that he had had a refreshing night's sleep, not having been awake before. He fell asleep, and again at six o'clock, when she looked at him he still appeared to be asleep. She put her hand on his forehead—it was cold and he did not show any signs of waking. His old friend, Dr. Craik, was at once summoned, and arriving pronounced life extinct, the cause being heart disease.

His sudden passing away was a great shock to the Montreal business men, among whom he was a recognized authority in mercantile matters. On the day of the announcement of his death a meeting of the members of the Corn Exchange was held in the reading room of the institution—Mr. Hugh McLennan, president of the association, in the chair. There was a large attendance, among those present being Messrs. Jas. Allen, Jno. Baird, W. Townley Benson, E. F. Craig, T. C. Crane, R. M. Esdaile, Frederick Gardner, Auguste Girard, Charles H. Gould, R. D. Haig, J. E. Hunsicker, William F. Johnson, Edgar Judge, H. Labelle, J. O. Lafreniere, John Mager, Alex. Mitchell, A. G. McBean, J. B. McLea, Hugh McLennan, D. A. McPherson, J. S. Norris, R. Peddie, H. Raphael, David Robertson, R. T. Roath, Thomas Shaw, William Stewart, Adam G. Thomson, D. G. Thomson, John



John Ogilvie

1874



Torrance, Jr., Alexander Tough, D. A. P. Watt, John M. Young.

The chairman opened the meeting in a few brief but very touching remarks. He referred to the high business qualities of the deceased, qualities which had raised him to the very front rank among his commercial confreres. Yet, said the speaker, with all his keen energy and great success as a merchant, he never permitted it to detract from his qualities as a friend and gentleman; especially in their intercourse with him on the Exchange, had its members one and all a reason to feel this; his geniality and kindness always were conspicuous, and his memory would long be held by the association in remembrance.

Mr. Edgar Judge rose, and with visible emotion said: "Mr. President, I think we must all feel that in the death of Mr. John Ogilvie, this association has sustained a not common loss. He was one of our oldest and best known members. His life was a striking example of the fact that energy and enterprise, coupled with good judgment and patient industry, will almost certainly secure an adequate reward. We have seen the firm with which he was connected grow from small beginnings until it has become one of the largest and most important in the Dominion, and we all know that he contributed his full share to the development of its immense business. He was often approached by those who wished this association to confer on him the highest office in its gift, but he invariably declined to have his name brought forward. He was content to serve the association on its committee and on the board of examiners, where his opinions were always listened to with the respect they deserved. He was a staunch friend, a wise counsellor, a kindly and genial confrere, and I feel that his death is a serious loss not only to the association, but to the Dominion at large. I beg, sir, to move the following resolution:—

That the members of the Montreal Corn Exchange Association desire to express their deep regret at the sudden and unexpected death of Mr. John Ogilvie, one of the best known

and most valued members of this association, who has been connected with it from its foundation, and who, from his unobtrusive energy and business ability, has always occupied a foremost place amongst us.

That we desire to express to his bereaved family our sincere and earnest sympathy with them, in the irreparable loss they have sustained; and that, as a further mark of respect, this association do now adjourn, and that its members attend the funeral to-morrow in a body.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Charles Gould, who spoke briefly in like feeling terms with the previous speakers, and it being passed by silent but unanimous assent, the association adjourned.

Mr. Ogilvie's funeral took place on 25th July, and was very largely attended, many prominent merchants and representative men being present to pay their last tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased. The members of the Corn Exchange Association attended in a body, as did also the employees of the office and mills of A. W. Ogilvie & Co. A service was held in the house at which Rev. M. S. Oxley officiated, assisted by Rev. A. G. Upham, after which the funeral *cortege* formed and proceeded to Mount Royal Cemetery, where the remains were consigned to their last resting place.

## CHAPTER VII.

*William Watson Ogilvie—his early years—joins firm of A. W. Ogilvie & Co.—military career—interest in horses—travels abroad—marriage—purchases of Rosemount and the Rapids Farm.*

WILLIAM WATSON OGILVIE—born at St Michel, 14th February, 1835, was educated at Mr. Gibson's school at St. Laurent, and subsequently at the High School in Montreal. When about ten years of age it was arranged that he should leave home to live with his mother's brother, William Watson, then Flour Inspector of Montreal, with whom his eldest sister, Miss Fanny Ogilvie, had sometime previously taken up her abode as housekeeper. In due course he was placed in Mr. Watson's office to learn the business of flour inspection, and there he continued until 10th May, 1860, when his two brothers took him into the firm of A. W. Ogilvie & Co. as junior partner, and he then began his subsequently very successful career.

Like his brothers, he took an interest in military matters, and, entering the Montreal Troop of Cavalry as Cornet, 23rd April, 1857, he became Lieutenant, 7th January, 1858, and Captain, 23rd February, 1860—retiring with his rank on 13th November following. On the occasion of the Fenian Raid into western Canada and the threatened invasion of the country at other points in June, 1866, he again volunteered and did service with his old corps, assuming command of the second division of the Troop. The corps was stationed at Cornwall, and for nearly a month patrolled the banks of the River St. Lawrence in the vicinity of that town. Some 4,000 Fenians were assembled at Malone, N.Y., and two or three attempts were made to cross into Canada, resulting in the Troop taking some prisoners. Captain Ogilvie was thanked in Brigade orders by Colonel Pakenham, who was in chief command, for the excellent and efficient work performed by

him and his Troop during this critical period, and for these services he subsequently received the Service Medal conferred by the Militia Department.

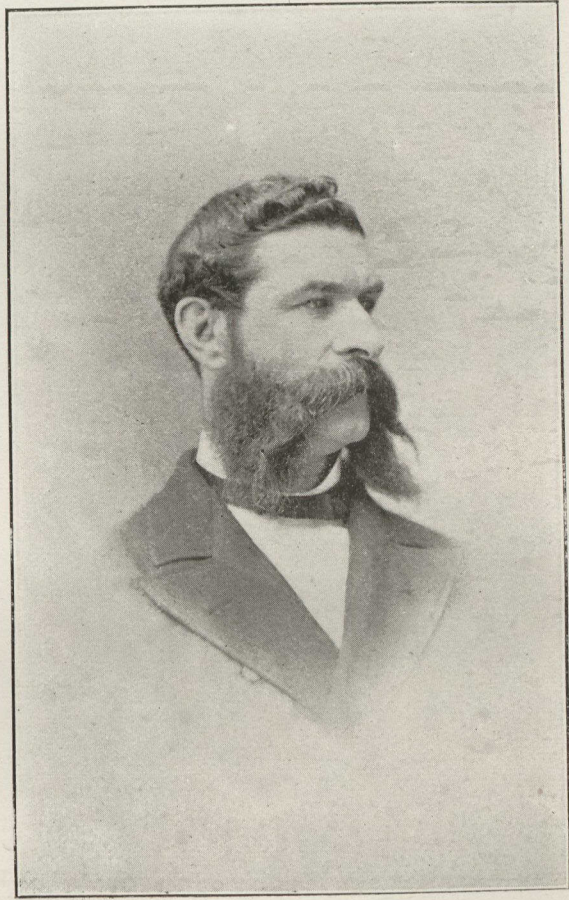
Always a lover of horses, Mr. Ogilvie took a lively interest in racing in his younger days, and on the courses in the neighbourhood of Montreal in 1867 and 1868 he raced the well-known horses Reporter, Woodstock, Underwood and Figaro, the last being an imported horse brought to Canada by Capt. Moor of the 13th Hussars. At Quebec in September, 1867, Woodstock succeeded in carrying off the Dominion Chargers Gold Cup—a success all the more gratifying from the fact that Captain Ogilvie, as he was then known, was the only Canadian Volunteer Militia Officer taking part in the race—the other competitors being officers in the English army, then stationed in Canada. At the Steeplechases held in Ottawa, in October, 1868, Mr. Ogilvie's chestnut gelding, Woodstock was the winner of the Gold Cup.

At the close of the American War in 1865 Mr. Ogilvie accompanied by his brother Alexander, paid a visit to the last scenes of the conflict, including the battlefield of Gettysburg, which had been fought but a very short time previously.

In 1868 he resolved to visit Europe for the first time, and before leaving home he was entertained by his friends on the 19th December at a public banquet at Freeman's Rooms.

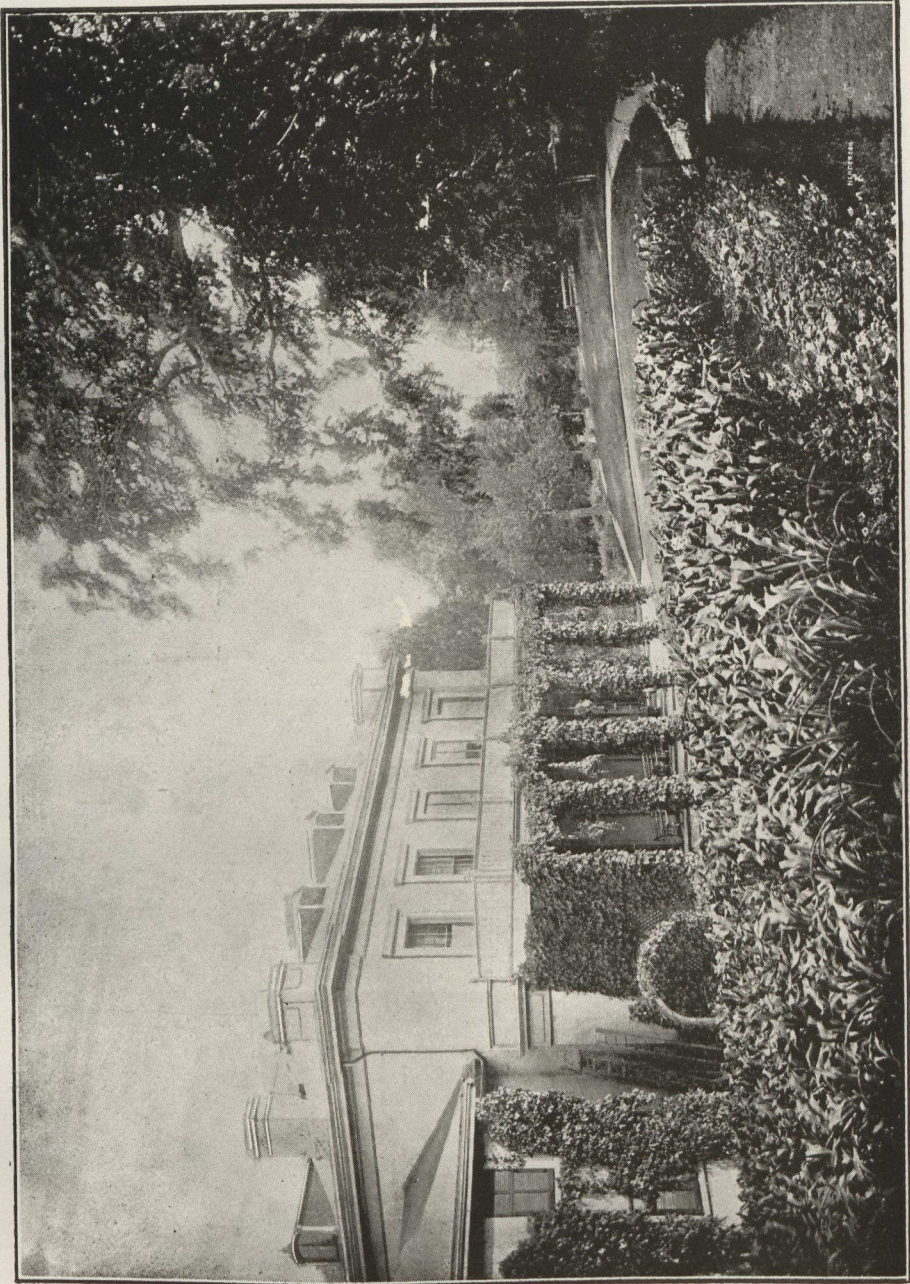
The tour occupied several months, and included visits to England, Scotland and Ireland, thence by sea to the Mediterranean, Malta and Egypt, then to Jerusalem and other places in Palestine. Athens, Constantinople, Austria, Italy and France were next seen. At Cairo he spent some weeks in making excursions to the Pyramids, up the Nile and other places of interest where he picked up many curios and relics of bygone times, and in after years it was a constant pleasure to him to exhibit and explain them to visitors at Rosemount.

Passports to visit some of these countries were then more necessary than they are to-day, and in providing himself with one before he left London, he was therein described as a *Scottish gentleman*, a term likely to be more intelligible to the average continental official than that of a *Canadian gentleman*. On

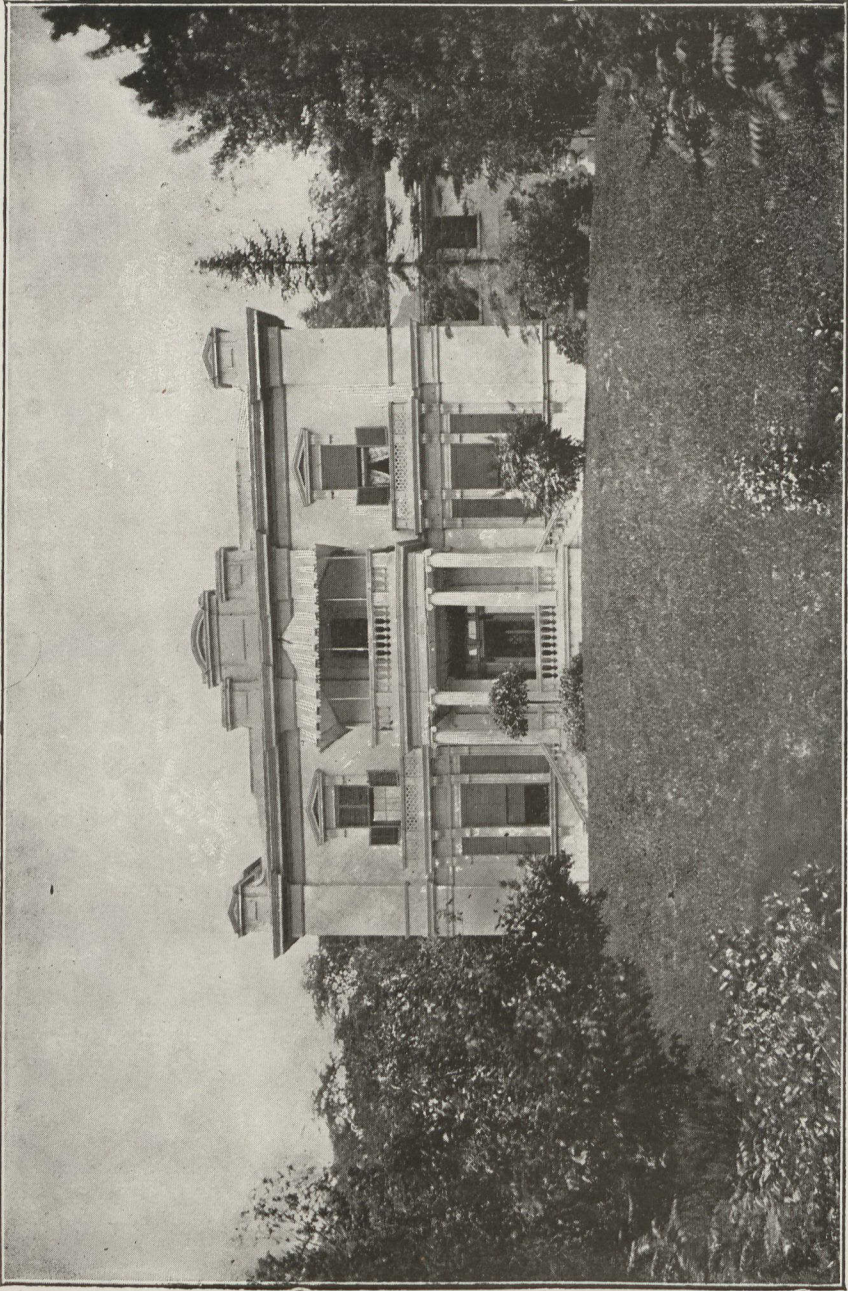


W. W. OGILVIE.

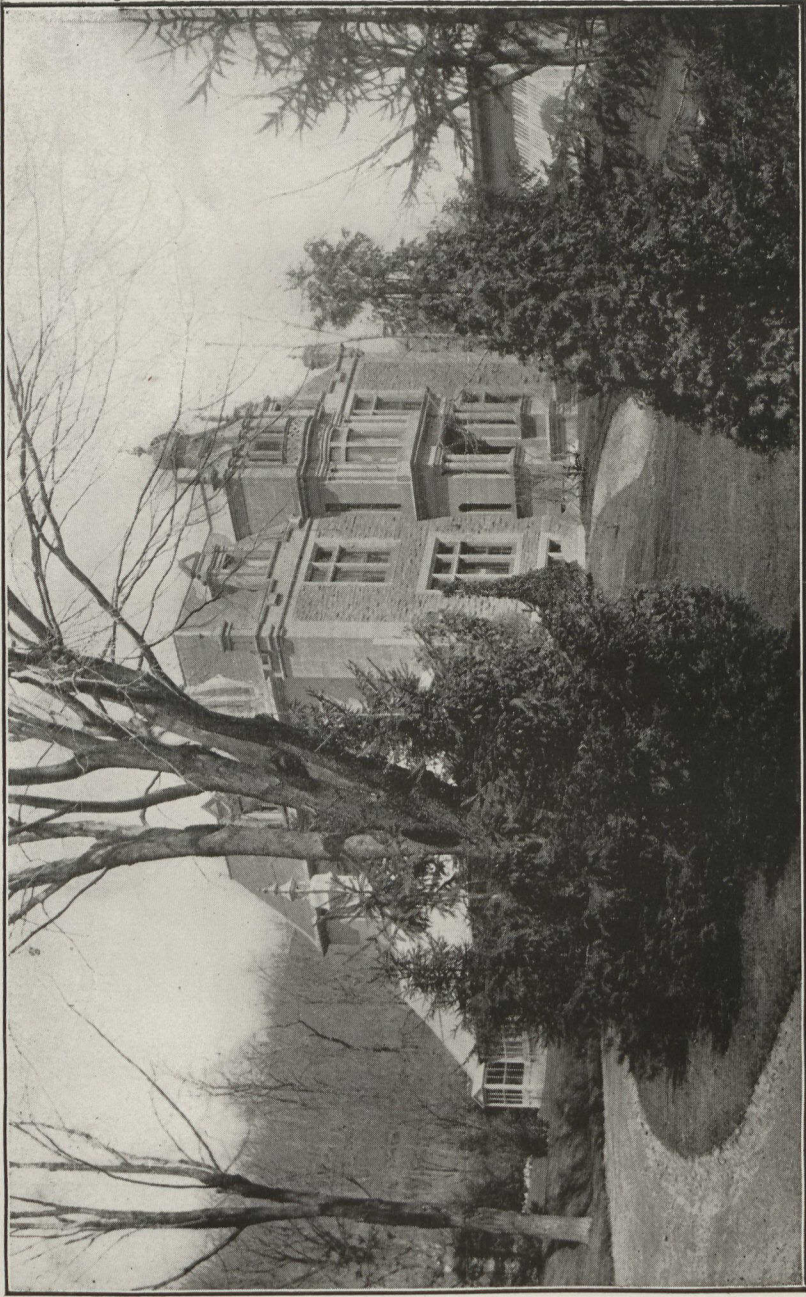
1871.



“ROSEMOUNT” OF 1872 (rear view.)



"ROSEMOUNT" OF 1872 (front view.)



"ROSEMOUNT," MONTREAL, 1890.



production of the passport at Constantinople, the description *Scottish* gentleman proved puzzling to the Turkish official, and he passed it on to half a dozen others who could make nothing of it. Mr. Ogilvie being appealed to for explanation, declared a *Scottish* gentleman to be a kind of superior Englishman! This satisfied the men and he was admitted to the country.

On the 15th of June, 1871, he married at Detroit, U.S.A., Helen, daughter of Joseph Johnston, of Beauchamp House, Paisley, Scotland, and in anticipation of this event he purchased, in the year previous, "Rosemount," a beautiful residence and grounds situate on the southern slope of the mountain, at Montreal. The place is of historic interest, having been for some years the residence of the Hon. John Rose, M.P., Finance Minister of Canada, afterwards Sir John Rose of Morton, Rose & Co., the well known bankers, in London. Here stayed H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his visit to Canada in 1860, and later in 1868-9 it was occupied for several months by H.R.H. Prince Arthur (now Duke of Connaught) and staff while he served with his regiment in Canada. Some years later—about 1890—when returning from India by way of Canada, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, accompanied by Sir John McNeill, Sir George and Lady Stephen, and others, paid Rosemount a visit, and a local newspaper thus refers to it:

"Rosemount, beautiful at any time, looked its best yesterday in the glory of its luxurious summer verdure. When the Duke and Duchess surveyed the beautiful scene of the city below, and the river, they exclaimed, 'It is indeed charming,' They were welcomed by Mrs. Ogilvie, and immediately thanked her for the privilege of visiting the old house where the Duke had passed so many happy days. 'Ah! but this is not the same old house as it was when I was here,' exclaimed 'His Royal Highness, 'you have made many improvements, 'Mr. Ogilvie.' Every room was gone through. 'Here,' the Duke would say to the Duchess, 'was my bedroom; there was my library; there is where I had a ballroom. Here is the room which poor Elphinstone occupied,' and he added to the Duchess: 'Poor fellow; he was drowned on his way home from India.' In one of the rooms the likeness of

“H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and his suite, taken at the hall door during the time the Prince was living there, was found. In another room a large photograph of himself was seen in his uniform of officer of the Rifle Brigade, which he had also left as a souvenir to Rosemount. After a walk through the grounds light refreshments were partaken of, and the Duke again thanked Mr. and Mrs. Ogilvie for their kindness in affording him the opportunity of again seeing the residence occupied by him during his stay in Montreal.”

Some years later, August, 1892, Mr. Ogilvie bought the Somerville farm<sup>1</sup>—now known as the Rapids Farm—on the Lower Lachine Road. It comprises 180 acres with a frontage of half a mile on the St. Lawrence River facing the Lachine Rapids, and is one of the most beautiful situations on the Island of Montreal. Part of this land is also of historic interest as having been the scene of the slaughter of Madeleine, child of Jean Bousier dit Lavigne, then its proprietor, in the terrible massacre by the Iroquois Indians of the inhabitants of the Lachine Settlements in August, 1689. Bousier and his wife were carried away captive and were supposed to have been afterwards killed. Hon. Mr. Justice Girouard in his valuable historic work, *Lake St. Louis, Old and New, 1893*, with *Supplement*, published in 1903, furnishes a graphic account of the massacre and makes several references to Bousier. At the lower end of the Rapids Farm, near the Lachine Power Company's building, stood at one time a water mill built in 1720 by the *Seigneurs* of the Seminary for the purpose of grinding the corn of the settlers. On this estate Mr. Ogilvie erected a spacious country house which he occupied during the summer months, and there he frequently entertained the Montreal Hunt. He also built extensive barns and stables for the accommodation of high class cattle, chiefly Ayrshires, a breed in which he took a great interest.

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<sup>1</sup> See *Canadian Pen and Ink Sketches*, by John Fraser, Montreal, 1890.

## CHAPTER VIII.

*W. W. Ogilvie's deep interest in his business—becomes a Director of the Bank of Montreal and other Corporations—his liberality—his political views—his sudden death and funeral—Extract from Sermon of Rev. Dr. Hill.*

As a partner of the late firm of A. W. Ogilvie & Co., Mr. William Ogilvie mastered every detail of his business and soon acquired a thorough knowledge of wheat, wheat lands and the production of flour. Successful as the business was up to the time of the retirement of the senior partner in 1874—its increase was phenomenal thereafter—due chiefly to the firm's beginning its connection with Manitoba in 1876. From a small shipment of 500 bushels of wheat in that year, it subsequently ran rapidly up into the millions. William and his brother John were the pioneer wheat buyers in Manitoba, and in 1881 began the erection of their Winnipeg Mills and wheat elevators at various points. Subsequently they built mills at Goderich and Seaforth and the Royal Mills, and later purchased the City Mills in Montreal. On the death of his brother John, the entire business fell into the hands of William, who thereupon became the largest individual miller in the world, and the business itself was the largest of its kind in Canada—the output of the mills being 8,200 barrels of flour daily from 36,900 bushels of wheat, supplied from his own elevators, twenty in number, in Ontario, Manitoba and the North-west Territories.<sup>1</sup>

In the making of flour Mr. Ogilvie spared neither time, labour nor expense in bringing his manufactured article to the very height of perfection and it obtained a wide celebrity. It is related that on one occasion when Sir W. C. Van Horne

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<sup>1</sup> Shortly after Mr. Ogilvie's death, his executors disposed of his immense business to a Joint Stock Company called The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company (Limited), with a capital of \$3,500,000.

was taking some Englishmen over the Canadian Pacific Railway to British Columbia, a discussion arose in the party as to the national flower of the countries comprising Great Britain—such as the rose for England, the thistle for Scotland, the shamrock for Ireland. Some one asked, What is the national flower of Canada? “Ogilvie’s flour,” was Sir William’s prompt reply.

With the enterprise that was always a distinctive feature in his career, he proceeded to Hungary when on his first visit to Europe, in 1868, to make a personal inspection of the Hungarian patent process of grinding wheat by rollers, which had then been invented and adopted in that country. He at once appreciated the improved quality of the flour produced and the process was soon afterwards adopted by his firm. He was quick to recognize improvements in mill machinery, and he afforded encouragement to several inventors by aiding and adopting inventions relating to his own business.

As the head of a far-reaching business he was naturally drawn into other organizations and enterprises. He became a Director of the Bank of Montreal, the Montreal Transportation Company, and the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company. The Board of Trade found in him an active supporter, and he was on the directorate of the Dominion Board of Trade with the late Hon. John Young, Hon. Thomas White and others; served both in the Council and on the Board of Arbitration of the Montreal Board of Trade and was President of that body in 1893-94. He was also a Harbour Commissioner and served as President of the Montreal Corn Exchange Association for two terms, and President of the Manufacturers’ Association. He was a Justice of the Peace also for many years.

Mr. Ogilvie always gave with a free hand towards the various public institutions of the city, and there was no movement of any importance to which his time and money were not freely given. He was always foremost both in word and deed toward any good and worthy object. A couple of months before his death he contributed \$1,000 to the Faculty of Arts, McGill University, for bursaries and exhibitions. He was also one

of the first to subscribe to the Patriotic Fund for the wives and families of those who went with the Canadian Contingent to the Transvaal War in South Africa. It was not to Montreal alone that his generosity extended, for, on one occasion, he contributed the large sum of \$13,000 of the amount required for the Jubilee Wing of the Winnipeg General Hospital.

After successful seasons he made a practice of sharing his profits with his employees and there was no more kind employer to be found anywhere. The kindly feeling thus engendered between employer and employed found expression in December, 1890, when the Winnipeg employees presented him with an Address and an Oil Painting of himself, painted by H. Sandham, and a second time, in 1896, on the occasion of his removing into new offices in Montreal, when his employees presented him with a massive silver gilt Punch Bowl.

He was well known and highly esteemed in Minneapolis and about a year before his death, a dinner was given there in his honour, at which many of his friends and of the local millers were present. His geniality and kind words spoken at the time are still recalled by many who heard them.

When the North Western Millers made a tour of Minnesota and Dakota in August, 1895, to view the progress of the harvest, Mr. Ogilvie being in Winnipeg at the time, telegraphed an invitation to the party to visit him. They did so and Mr. Ogilvie extended the hospitalities of Winnipeg in a princely manner, winding up the delightful occasion with a banquet at which he presided as a genial host.

Like other prominent Scotsmen he served as President of the St. Andrew's Society of Montreal; was also a director of the Sailors' Institute, a Governor of the Montreal General Hospital, and of the Royal Victoria Hospital. In 1898 he was elected President of the Montreal Horticultural Society and the Provincial Fruit Growers' Association. In 1895 he obtained the Silver Medal of the Jacques Cartier Agricultural Society for the best kept farm in the county.

Mr. Ogilvie had no great desire for political life, and apart from his many business interests he never filled any public office. In politics he was a consistent and very active Con-

servative, a generous contributor to the party fund and a leading figure in every Conservative meeting in Montreal for nearly forty years. More than once he declined nomination as the Conservative-candidate for Montreal in the House of Commons.

He was a forceful speaker in both French and English, and frequently addressed public meetings in Montreal during political campaigns. He also on at least one occasion, namely, when Hon. J. C. Paterson was elected for West Huron, about 1892, took an active part in that election, having a local standing through his mills at Goderich, and it was mainly through his assistance that the Conservatives won the riding.

The National Policy, of protection to home industries, initiated and carried into effect by the Conservative Administration of Sir John A. Macdonald in 1878, found in him an uncompromising supporter, and, himself and his business being notable examples of its success, he delighted to expatiate on its advantages to Canada.

During the campaign prior to the general election of 1896, some opponent of the policy favoured by Mr. Ogilvie got off the following verses:

#### WHEN OGILVIE'S ON THE STUMP.

##### A CAMPAIGN SONG.

Now gather round ye lads  
Who wield the hammer and spade,  
And hearken awhile as I sing  
Of a miller, but not of a maid.  
We have banks and railways and farms,  
Financially rosy and plump,  
But the greatest thing in the land  
Is Ogilvie on the stump.

Hark, how his eloquence rolls!  
We gape and listen entranced!  
As he pictures how wealthy we are,  
And how our fortunes advanced!  
Although on a dollar a day,  
That man is the stupidest chump  
Who doesn't feel bloated with wealth  
When Ogilvie's on the stump.

Why, George E. Foster<sup>1</sup> himself  
Can't make the figures more plain,  
We are rich, although we don't know it,

<sup>1</sup> Hon. Geo. E. Foster, M.P., Finance Minister in the Conservative Administration.

And each owns a castle—in Spain.  
 As we listen our pockets grow heavy,  
 And bulge like a drom'dary's hump;  
 O, greater than Sorcerer Hermann  
 Is Ogilvie on the stump.

The *Star*<sup>2</sup> is "an independent"  
 Soon after elections you know;  
 Macmaster<sup>3</sup> can picture our City  
 Like St. Louis just after the blow.  
 But a lawyer gets fees for his pleading  
 And the paper is "Tory Mugwump,"  
 O, the show for the labourer's money  
 Is Ogilvie on the stump.

The May'r is a "workin' man's friend,"  
 Why and how isn't yet very clear;  
 Advertizing these days does work wonders,  
 In this he is Liberal, I fear.  
 But alas! like the frog in the fable,  
 He will soon overdo the air pump  
 In trying to beat the inflation  
 Of Ogilvie on the stump.

For eloquence, pathos and humor,  
 And the wonderful "fire of old goll,"  
 For statesmanship shown in the "parlor"  
 And the Tory Tammany Hall;  
 As a "living example" to workmen,  
 May my fortunes go down with a slump  
 If Tupper<sup>4</sup> is half as convincing  
 As Ogilvie on the stump.

JEAN BAPTISTE RILEY.

Mr. Ogilvie's death occurred with startling suddenness on the 12th of January, 1900. Apparently in the best of health he attended his office in the morning at the usual hour, and, after transacting his business as usual, he left for the Bank of Montreal to attend a meeting of directors. This occupied his attention from 11 to 12 o'clock, and at the latter hour he took a cab standing at the door and directed the driver to take him home. On the way, however, he felt ill, and ordered the cabman to stop at the residence of Dr. John J. Gardiner, No. 211 Peel Street, who had been treating his eyes. He immediately saw that Mr. Ogilvie was seriously ill and, after doing what was possible to relieve the patient, the doctor helped him back into the sleigh and drove with him to his residence.

<sup>2</sup> The Montreal Daily *Star*.

<sup>3</sup> Donald MacMaster, K.C., ex-M.P.

<sup>4</sup> Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., Premier of Canada at that time.

On entering the house Mr. Ogilvie seated himself on one of the hall benches, and soon afterwards went upstairs to his room. Within five minutes of this time, about half-past twelve o'clock, he passed away.

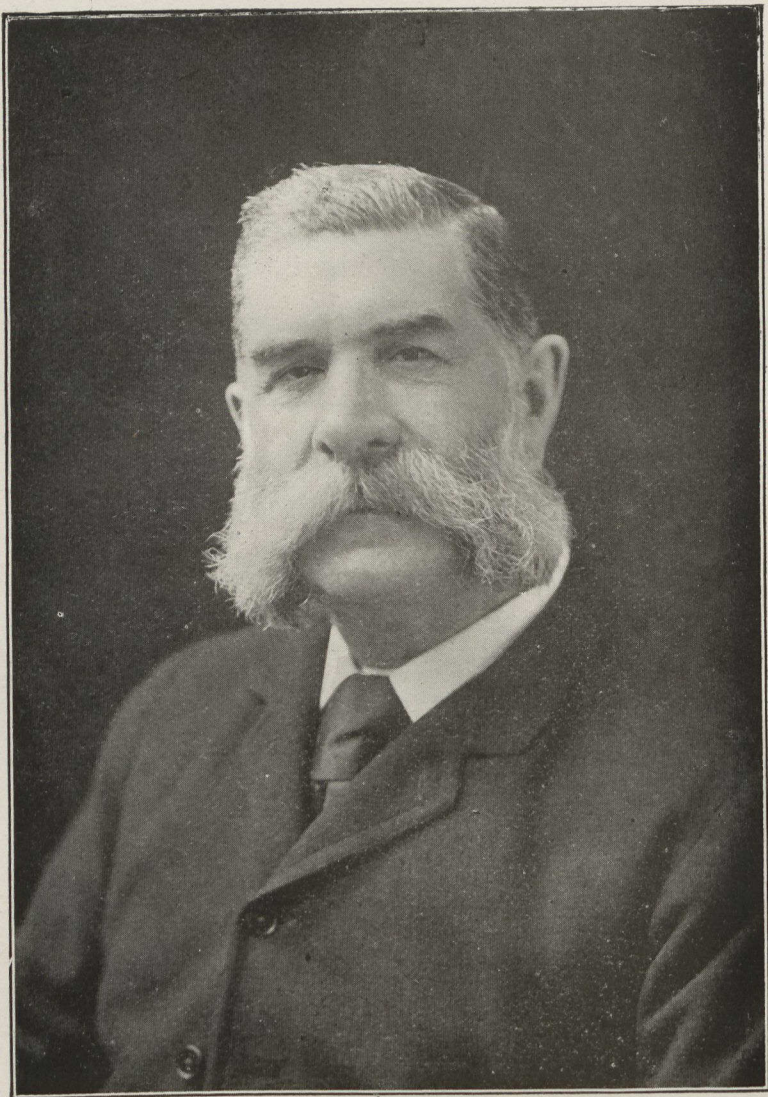
In the opinion of medical men, death was due to the bursting of a blood vessel in close proximity to the heart, and it was supposed that an accident he met with in the summer of 1898, and the consequent injury, was the immediate cause. When driving one morning on St. Etienne Street, near Wellington Bridge, some railway cars being shunted across the street struck his carriage, throwing him out. The horse fell on him and the carriage was smashed to atoms. He was severely shaken and never thoroughly recovered from the effects of the accident.

The announcement on the floor of the Board of Trade, at one o'clock in the afternoon, of Mr. Ogilvie's death created the greatest consternation. Faces blanched as the news rapidly spread from one group to another. All business was suspended. The members sat down or leaned up against the quotation boards or telegraph counters as if stunned. For some minutes conversation was almost suspended. The hum and buzz of business was succeeded almost by complete silence, the motionless tickers alone breaking in upon the unconscious reverence of the members for the dead.

It was not to be wondered at that the members of the Board of Trade should be so completely taken aback at the news. Three times in two months they had been electrified by the news of the death of those who the previous day appeared at their offices perfectly well and sound. The first occasion was that of the death of D. G. Thomson, on November 5th; the second, that of the death of Mr. Hugh McLennan, on November 21st, and now came the third in the death of Mr. Ogilvie.

The coincidences of the deaths of these three gentlemen was remarkable. All were members of the Corn Exchange, and all at the same time held office therein. All were prominent citizens, and reputable and successful business men. All were connected with the transportation business and even with the grain trade. All three were on the Board of Directors of the





1896.

*W. F. Gilwin*

Montreal Transportation Company. Mr. McLennan had filled the position of President of the Montreal Transportation Company from the commencement of the company; Mr. Ogilvie had been a director almost all this time, and was connected with the Company from its inception. Mr. Thomson had filled the position of Managing Director for the past four years. All were close friends, and held each other in the highest esteem. Owing to the indisposition of Mr. Andrew Allan, Mr. Ogilvie was to have acted as chairman at a meeting of the company on the day following that of his sudden death. Those who were present at the meeting of the Board of Trade which was called to pass a resolution of condolence upon the death of Mr. Thomson, well remember the feeling tones of Mr. Ogilvie's voice, as, after the President of the Corn Exchange had concluded, Mr. Ogilvie stepped forward and made the following remarks:

"I knew him intimately for nearly forty years, and never knew of his having an unpleasant word while on the Board of Trade. We are not likely to have his like again. His death was most tragic—we will never see his genial face again; no more will we hear his voice or seek his advice. I do not think that there is a man in the country who was so familiar with the Harbour question or who will be able to take his place. With great regret I move, That a resolution of condolence be sent to his widow and family and that this Board adjourn on Wednesday at half-past twelve to attend the funeral at two o'clock."

The *Montreal Gazette* thus describes the funeral of Mr. Ogilvie: "Large and representative of the several commercial interests of the city, was the gathering that yesterday afternoon paid its last sad tribute to the memory of the late Mr. W. W. Ogilvie, forming a funeral *cortege* of immense magnitude. The funeral was fixed for 2.30 p.m., but half an hour prior to that time many of those who had been intimately acquainted with the deceased in his lifetime commenced to pass into his late residence, 107 Simpson Street, to take a last look at the familiar features.

“The obsequies were simple in the extreme; pomp and ceremony were wholly lacking, and save for the large gathering of representative men, there was nothing to denote that a prince of the commercial world was being borne to the grave. A short service, consisting of prayer and the reading of portions of Scripture, was conducted by Rev. Dr. J. Edgar Hill, of St. Andrew’s Church, of which the deceased had been a prominent member. The casket, covered with black cloth, silver mounted, and on the lid of which had been placed magnificent wreaths from the Montreal Board of Trade, the Montreal Corn Exchange Association, and the Winnipeg Board of Trade, was then carried to the hearse, every head of the many hundreds that had gathered in front of the house being reverently uncovered. The vast *cortege* proceeded down Simpson Street, along Sherbrooke and Shuter Streets to Mount Royal Cemetery, where the remains were interred.”

On Sunday, 21st January, 1900, in St. Andrew’s Church, of which Mr. Ogilvie had been a faithful adherent all his life, was held an impressive memorial service. The pulpit and communion table were draped in black—the body of the church being filled with old friends of Mr. Ogilvie and representatives of all classes. Taking as his text, Prov. XXII., 29. “Seest thou a man diligent in business. He shall stand before Kings. He shall not stand before mean men,” Rev. Dr. J. Edgar Hill preached an earnest, thoughtful sermon, which in its peroration contained a kindly tribute to the memory of the deceased whom the reverend gentleman had many opportunities of knowing well. After pointing out that it was both manly and religious to succeed in business, either with the hand or the head, the preacher declared that the true king was not the man who merely wore a royal diadem and wielded a golden sceptre. The real king was the man who was diligent in his business, and the diligent business man had a place in the same royal fellowship of Heaven’s workers, if he were as loyally true to the duties and responsibilities of business as the true monarch to the affairs of State. Proceeding, Dr. Hill claimed that the spirit of religion lay at the bottom of the true man’s life, who would not, however, obtrude its forms and services into

business life, but rather let his light shine before men through his good deeds and fine spirit. Continuing, the speaker said:

"In this young country of ours, where talent and diligence seem to have more elbow-room and prompter recognition than in the Mother Country, I might quote numerous instances of the man diligent in his business, proving himself a king of men, by the native force of his character, and the wisdom of his commercial policy. We have had, among our Montreal merchants and financiers, men whose whole-souled diligence and high-souled ambition, made them the leaders of their fellowmen, and the pioneers of Canada's greatness. Such men may be called the 'Makers of Canada,' so rapid have been the strides of her progress almost within a generation. These men had a large faith in Canada's future, an untiring diligence in the working out of her destiny, and an intense patriotism that amounted to a steady, glowing inspiration.

"Within the circle of this congregation, during the ninety-six years of its history, not a few of Canada's strong men have gathered and matured. In that roll of honour none filled a larger place in the commercial progress of Canada, nor applied himself with greater diligence to develop her natural resources, nor interested himself more cordially in the life of her people, nor desired more sincerely the elevation and expansion of her ideals than *William Watson Ogilvie*. He was proud of Canada, and delighted to recall with enthusiasm the striking progress in which he had been an eager spectator as well as a busy worker and helper, for more than fifty years. If ever there was a man with an appetite for honest work, and whose joy was in the working, it was our departed friend. Presiding over a very large business with such distinguished success, and giving of his time to promote a variety of other interests, besides, if there was a busy man in Montreal it was he. And yet he never shrank from the vast responsibility, nor spared himself in the discharge of his duties, nor allowed its cares to cloud the cheery spirit he was of. He met with success as he so well deserved; but success never spoiled him. To the last he had

“the same full, sympathetic heart for those who knew him  
“well, the same ready open hand for all who had been in his  
“employ, and the same sympathetic consideration for all who  
“were deserving of help. Gratified, as he was justly entitled  
“to be at his success, I know that it was a far deeper source  
“of satisfaction to him that he had been able to help on the  
“progress of Canada, and contribute thereby to the prosperity  
“and the well-being of so many of its people. He loved  
“Montreal, and Montreal loved him. Many a one has re-  
“marked to me within the last ten days, that no death has  
“occurred in our city for many years, that seemed to move  
“so deeply the heart of the community in all its classes, creeds  
“and nationalities. The soul of the people does not so ex-  
“press itself without sufficient cause. Montreal took *William*  
“*Ogilvie* to her heart because his heart went out fully to  
“Montreal.

“Sixty-five years ago this Church took up into her arms  
“in Holy Baptism our departed fellow-member, and became  
“responsible for him. How well she discharged that respon-  
“sibility he was ever the foremost to acknowledge. How  
“regularly he waited on her ministrations, how devoutly he  
“joined in her devotions, how jealous he was of her honour,  
“and how ready to promote her best interests, you all know  
“very well. We shall miss him much. You, in a kindly,  
“sympathetic fellow-worshipper; I, in a ready, sympathetic  
“hearer and friend, whose memory will ever be a precious  
“treasure.

“This is neither the time nor the place to speak of Mr.  
“Ogilvie in the sacred relations of husband, father, or brother.  
“The sore hearts that to-day mourn for him speak a language  
“far more eloquent than mine. But this I will say, that he  
“has left behind him for the inspiration of those who bear  
“his name, the best heritage of a good name, a tender heart,  
“a diligent hand, and a generous spirit, to adorn which there  
“can be no worthier ambition in man or woman. May God  
“help them to be worthy.

“From ocean and from far beyond the limits of  
“Canada, spontaneous tributes have been borne to the thrill

“ of regret which seized many a heart, when the telegraph bore  
“ far and wide the sorrowful tale of our friend’s sudden and  
“ unexpected decease. It was a startling, unwelcome message  
“ with an appalling note of warning in it. It came to the  
“ strongest and the heartiest, with a trumpet call, What next?  
“ It made us all feel that in the midst of life we are surrounded  
“ with death. It thrilled us with a sense of personal steward-  
“ ship, for the duties of life that now is, and of thoughtfulness  
“ for the life that is beyond death and the grave. It cannot  
“ be the wish of any of us, that that call should have fallen  
“ upon heedless ears; or that that heart-thrill should have  
“ come to depart, and leave no trace behind. The character  
“ and work of our departed friend will long speak to Canada  
“ for example and encouragement. Shall the manner of his  
“ death not speak also for counsel, direction and diligence, in  
“ doing our duty more faithfully, thoughtfully and tenderly,  
“ knowing that the day may be far spent and the night at  
“ hand, when the scroll of duty will be sealed?”

## CHAPTER IX.

*W. W. Ogilvie—his character and tributes to his memory.*

Mr. William Ogilvie's business interests so closely absorbed his time and attention that he had little leisure for social life, except in a modest way, and on such occasions he was a genial and kindly host. Interested in horticulture, he filled his conservatories with many rare tropical and other plants, and he generously afforded his less fortunate fellow-men frequent opportunities of visiting and seeing his collection.

In art, too, he developed strong tastes and he was esteemed an excellent judge of the merits of an oil painting. He possessed many works of art of a high order, and he was ever ready to afford timely and substantial encouragement to the struggling artist. Like his elder brother, the Senator, he was a fluent French speaker, and numbered amongst his warmest friends many well-known French Canadians. He was a man of hearty and genial manners and great industry and he enjoyed the respect of the entire community as well as the affection of a wide circle of friends.

With his passing away came resolutions of regret and appreciation from the representatives of the several mercantile and financial institutions with which he had been connected—many of the tributes being from men who, owing to their close daily associations with him, were best able to pass judgment on his worth.

At the Corn Exchange of Montreal a special meeting of the members of the Association was held on the day of his funeral.

The President, Mr. Alex. McPhee, in opening the meeting, feelingly referred to the deaths of Mr. Hugh McLennan and Mr. David Thomson, two past presidents of the association, and that it now became his painful duty to speak of a third. Mr. Ogilvie was known as a great merchant and a good citizen.

As a merchant he had interests in every province. He was spoken of as the "Miller King," and there was no doubt that he was one of the greatest mill owners on the continent. As a citizen he had spent his life in our midst and his death was deeply deplored on the floor and throughout the city.

Mr. Robert Reford then proposed the following resolution:—

"That the members of the Corn Exchange Association deeply feeling the loss occasioned by the death of W. W. Ogilvie do, out of great respect for his memory, and in evidence of their heartfelt sympathy for Mrs. Ogilvie and his family, adjourn and attend his funeral in a body, thus paying a last tribute of respect to one whose place it will be difficult to fill.

That, as a citizen, Mr. Ogilvie was an honour to Montreal and to Canada, and that he leaves a record which will long be remembered, and, it is hoped, will be followed by many.

That this Association desires to place on record its keen sense of all that it owes to Mr. Ogilvie for his unflinching willingness to help in every good work, and especially in everything tending to advance the interests of Canada and Montreal.

That the members of the Association feel that in Mr. Ogilvie they have lost a kind and sympathizing friend and adviser; his loss and the shock occasioned by it are yet too recent for them to form a correct estimate of its greatness, but they feel sure that he will be mourned and missed from the shores of the Atlantic to those of the Pacific as almost no other Canadian has been.

That Mr. Ogilvie was a power for good and for progress in Canada, that the farmers of our great Northwest owe much of their prosperity to him, and that his death will be regarded in that great section of our country as a national calamity.

That the members of this Association, deeply feeling their own loss, extend to Mrs. Ogilvie and family their heartfelt sympathy, and they hope that the knowledge that Mr. Ogilvie has left to his family the proud legacy of a most useful career and honourable name may soften their affliction."

Mr. Reford said that the resolution which he had just read was a fitting tribute to the man. Mr. Ogilvie had a kind and pleasant word for everybody, and in his death, Canada had



lost a great citizen. Canada had had many great merchant princes, but none greater than Mr. Ogilvie. The Canadian Pacific Railway had done much for the Canadian North-west, but Mr. Ogilvie had done as much, and he hoped his place would be taken by some one. Mr. Ogilvie had spent his life in Montreal, and no one better deserved success. If he had made money it was spent with no niggardly hand.

Mr. G. M. Kinghorn, in seconding the resolution, spoke of Mr. Ogilvie as a man who was thoroughly democratic, and one who had a pleasant word for everybody. His life should serve as an object lesson to our young men, and it was one which they would do well to emulate. As a factor in the development of the Great North-west he had done, perhaps, more than any other man, and the members must all feel his death very keenly.

Mr. Edgar Judge, said: "I cannot permit this occasion to pass without expressing my deep sorrow at the loss of one who, I think, we all regarded as the foremost man amongst us. Some of us have been in the habit of meeting him almost daily for many years past, and although he had become one of the merchant princes of the Dominion, we all know how kindly and genial—how unassuming he was in his intercourse with even the youngest and humblest member of this Association. By his great business ability, his sagacity and unwearied energy he had built up for himself a princely fortune, and from Halifax to Vancouver the name of W. W. Ogilvie was as familiar as a household word in the mouths of Canadians of every degree. He had many great qualities. He was active, enterprising, public-spirited, prompt and far-seeing. He carried on his shoulders the burden of, perhaps, the largest individual business in the Dominion, but so admirably had he systematized that business, that the burden pressed on him lightly, and he always found time to take a deep interest in whatever public questions were uppermost.

"He was a power in the community, and I know of no citizen of Montreal who wielded a larger personal influence than he, or was more beloved by troops of friends of high

“and low degree. The advantage of his wise counsel and his wide business experience was eagerly sought by our leading institutions, of several of which he was a director.

“He had a kindly heart, he was a warm friend. He guarded his wealth with no niggard hand. There were few public subscriptions on which the name of W. W. Ogilvie did not occupy a prominent position. I think I may say that no worthy object appealed to him in vain, and I am quite sure that many a public institution and many a private charity will have cause to mourn his sudden taking away.

“To us—the members of this Association with which he was so intimately identified—his loss falls with peculiar force. I suppose there is hardly a member who does not feel that in him he has lost a personal friend. I know that he was a very, very good friend, and to me, and, I am sure to you, it is an overwhelmingly sad and painful thought that his well-known form will never again appear on this floor, that never again shall we see his genial smile, never again listen to his kindly, cheery voice, either in private intercourse or raised in discussions of our annual and other meetings. President of this Association, President of the Board of Trade, Harbour Commissioner, whatever honours his fellow-merchants had to offer, they gladly awarded to him, and he wore them worthily. Our loss is indeed great; he has left a gap which not one of us can fill, but I am sure the memory of W. W. Ogilvie will be cherished and honoured by the members of this Association while life lasts.”

An adjournment was then made in order that the members might attend the funeral.

At the special session of the Board of Trade Council the following resolutions were adopted:—

“That the announcement of the sudden death of Mr. W. W. Ogilvie came as a severe shock to the members of this Council, and that they meet to testify their sorrow and to put on record their sense of the loss which Montreal and the Dominion generally have sustained.

That by Mr. Ogilvie's death the Board of Trade loses one of its most prominent and most useful members, whose services have been almost continuous for the past twelve years. He was a member of the Council for six years, having been elected in 1880 a member of the Board of Arbitration for five years, served as Vice-President in 1887, and as President during 1893 and 1894. During the former year the new building of the Board was opened, and Mr. Ogilvie discharged the duties of president at the ceremonies attendant thereon with signal tact and distinction.

That in building his own fortunes, Mr. Ogilvie contributed in a marked manner to build up this Dominion, of which he was always so proud of being a native, for his foresight, activity and energy in extending the milling industry helped largely in the development of the wheat-growing areas of Manitoba;

That the Council mourn the loss of Mr. Ogilvie's great abilities and wide experience in mercantile matters, and in common with the general membership of the Board, it will long sadly miss on 'Change his forceful and genial personality;

That the Council do attend the funeral, and that the Board of Arbitration, and the general membership of the Board is hereby requested to join it in this expression of esteem and regard for Mr. Ogilvie;

That the Council extends to Mrs. Ogilvie and the family its deep sympathy with them in their sad bereavement and trusts that they may find some consolation in the universal expressions of regret which Mr. Ogilvie's death has called forth throughout the country."

From the Montreal "Daily Star."

"Mr. W. W. Ogilvie's death will come as a sad shock to his many personal friends. Canada, and particularly Montreal, loses one of her most progressive and public-spirited citizens. Mr. Ogilvie belonged to that band of distinguished Canadians (which includes men like Lord Strathcona and Lord Mount Stephen), who had unlimited confidence in the Great West. And out of this confidence our country, as a whole, has

“reaped the benefit. Even when death overtook him, Mr. Ogilvie was contemplating an extension of his mammoth milling enterprises. He died in harness, and his end recalls that of many others of the ‘great commercial Scotchmen,’ who have helped make Montreal ‘the commercial metropolis,’ and Canada a land of progress.”

From “The Gazette,” Montreal.

“It is long since any event caused such a painful shock in Montreal as did the death yesterday of Mr. W. W. Ogilvie. Strong in body, clear in mind, actively interested in the details of great business concerns, he was one of the last whose taking away would be thought of. His loss will be felt the more because of its suddenness; and it is a great loss to the city’s commercial life. Mr. Ogilvie’s business intelligence and energy long ago raised him to a place, not among Canada’s alone, but among the world’s great merchants. It was a just pride that he felt in directing the greatest milling interest in the world under one man’s control; and the pride was more than personal. He early saw what the North-west meant to Canada, both commercially and nationally, and it was a pleasure to him to feel that as his business spread it was making known the resources of the country in all of whose affairs he took the deepest interest. The success that he gained in his own business caused his counsel to be sought in the direction of other great enterprises. He was a director in the country’s greatest financial corporation, and in other institutions in which he had investments. On the Corn Exchange and on the Board of Trade, his was an influential voice, and it was always raised in behalf of that which was best and broadest. He knew how to give generously to a good cause. He earned the respect of all who were brought into contact with him, and especially that of the hundreds of men who served him in the enterprises, of which his was the directing brain. It was a big place that he won, through his heart as well as by his head, and it will be long ere there will be found another capable of filling it.”



## APPENDIX A.

*Extracts from the Registers of the Parishes of Gargunnoch and Kincardine, Stirlingshire, Scotland.  
Gargunnoch.*

*From the Register of Births.*

1750. October 14. James Ogilvie and Catren Murdoch, a child, *Archibald*: witnesses, Robert McNure and William Kirkwood.
1773. October 9. Baptised to Archibald Ogilvie, in Byreburn, and Agnes Watson, his spouse, a son called *James*: witnesses, Alexander and Robert Harvies.
1775. May 14. Baptism to Archibald Ogilvie, in Byreburn, and Agnes Watson, his spouse, a son called *John*: witnesses, Alexander and Robert Harvies.
1777. March 9. Baptised to Archibald Ogilvie, in Byreburn, and Agnes Watson, a son called *William*: witnesses, James Ogilvie, Alexander Harvie, and others.
1779. February 7. Baptised to Archibald Oglevie, in Byreburn, and his spouse, Agnes Watson, a son called *Alexander*: witnesses, Alexander Paterson and Robert Parlane.

*From the Register of Marriages.*

Gargunnoch, November 12, 1772. *Archibald Oglbie*, in this parish, and *Agnes Watson*, in the parish of Kincardine, gave in their names for proclamation in order to marriage, and was married the 24th.

*Kincardine-on-Forth.**From the Register of Births.*

1782. January, 29. *Agnes*, daughter to Archibald Ogilvie and Agnes Watson. (Note she d.)

1783. September 14. *Archibald*, son, to Archibald Ogilvie and Agnes Watson.
1785. August 28. *Agnes*, daughter, to Archibald Ogilvie and Agnes Watson.
1788. April 18. *Catherine*, daughter, to Archibald Ogilvie and Agnes Watson.
1793. October 6. —\*, daughter, to Archibald Ogilvie and Agnes Watson. (Note—The name is omitted in the Register—but Helen was the name given.)

## APPENDIX B

*Copy of Contract of Marriage between Archibald Ogilvie and Agnes Watson, dated at Stirling, 20th November, 1772— (Original in possession of Shirley Ogilvie, Montreal—See page 5.)*

“ It has been communed upon and is now matrimonially  
“ agreed Between the parties after named, to wit, Archibald  
“ Ogelvie, only lawful son of James Ogelvie, Tenant in Byre-  
“ burn of Gargunnoch, with consent of his said father, and  
“ he the said father for himself on the one part, and Agnes  
“ Watson, lawful daughter of John Watson, Tenant, in Cham-  
“ berston, with consent of her said father, and him for himself  
“ on the other part, in manner underwritten, That is to say,  
“ the said Archibald Ogelvie and Agnes Watson have agreed  
“ and hereby with consent foresaid agree to take and accept  
“ of each other for their lawful spouses, and promises to com-  
“ plect their marriage in lawful form. In contemplation of  
“ which marriage and for the better solemnization thereof the  
“ said James Ogelvie assumes his said son in and to an equal  
“ half and share of his possession of said farm of Byreburn  
“ tack which he has thereof, and equal half and share of his  
“ whole stocking on said farm, and assigns him in and to the  
“ said half of his possession tack and stocking from and after  
“ the date of his said marriage, and reserves the other half  
“ for the benefit of himself and Katharine Murdoch, his  
“ spouse, and longest liver of them two during their lives, and  
“ if the said Katharine Murdoch be the survivor the said  
“ Archibald Ogelvie shall succeed to the whole at her death,  
“ exclusive of all others. And the said Archibald Ogelvie, with  
“ consent of his said father, hereby provides and secures to  
“ himself and his said promised spouse and children of their  
“ marriage the whole stock and conquest of the marriage in-  
“ cluding the tocher after mentioned, to be divided as after-



“ mentioned in different events following. In the event of  
“ the marriage dissolving by the death of the said Agnes  
“ Watson leaving children thereof, the said Archibald Ogelvie  
“ shall retain the half of the said stock and conquest to himself  
“ and divide the other among the children as they severally  
“ come to fit for employment, and till then he shall bring  
“ them up, cloath, educate, and maintain them suitable to their  
“ station. And in case of the said Agnes Watson surviving  
“ her said promised husband and children of the marriage  
“ alive, she shall be entitled to one-third part of the said stock  
“ and conquest and the children to two-third parts thereof, by  
“ equal shares at their attaining fourteen years of age respec-  
“ tively; she being hereby obliged to cloath, educate and main-  
“ tain them suitably till that time for the interest of their  
“ money, and in the event of the marriage dissolving without  
“ any child or children thereof then alive if by the death of  
“ the said Agnes Watson, one-third of the stock and conquest  
“ of their marriage shall belong to the nearest of kin or assign-  
“ nees and be payable to them at the death of the said Archi-  
“ bald Ogelvie, or the nearest legal term after his second mar-  
“ riage, if such happen. And if the said Agnes Watson be  
“ the survivor without child or children, the said stock and  
“ conquest shall belong equally to her and the other half  
“ thereof to the nearest of kin or assignees of the said Archibald  
“ Ogelvie, and the division shall be made immediately after  
“ his death, for which causes and on the other part the said  
“ John Watson binds and obliges himself, his heirs, exers and  
“ successors to make payment to the said Archibald Ogelvie,  
“ his heirs, exers or assignees of the sum of one hundred  
“ pounds Scots money in name of tocher with the said Agnes  
“ Watson against the term of Martinmas next to come, with  
“ a fifth part more of penalty in case of failzie and annualrent  
“ thereafter while payment and both parties agree that these  
“ provisions shall take place tho’ the marriage dissolve within  
“ year and day from the date thereof, any law to the contrary  
“ notwithstanding. And consenting to the registration hereof  
“ in the books of council and session or others competent for  
“ preservation and if need be that a Decreet be interponed

Their Pross. In witness whereof  
 they have subscribed these presents (wrote on this  
 and the two preceding pages of stamped paper by  
 William Scorce Writer in Stirling) At Stirling the  
 Twentieth day of November one thousand seven  
 hundred and Seventy two years Before these witnesses  
 James W. Don in Loch, Thomas Loch in Lochadam,  
 James Mow writer in Stirling, Thomas Watson son  
 of the said John Watson, and the said William Scorce and  
 it is agreed before signing by the said Agnes Watson &  
 Archibald Ogilvie that upon payment of the said Locher  
 they shall discharge the said John Watson of all claims  
 part of gear or other claims competent to her thro' the death  
 of her said father

James Wilson witness  
 Thomas Watson witness  
 Thomas Loch witness  
 William Scorce witness

Archibald Ogilvie  
 James W. Don  
 John Watson

FAC-SIMILE OF SIGNATURES TO MARRIAGE CONTRACT OF 1772.

"thereto for execution on the days charge they constitute  
 "Their Proof—In Witness whereof they have subscribed  
 "these presents (wrote on this and the two preceding pages  
 "of stamped paper by William Sconce, writer, in Stirling),  
 "at Stirling, the Twentieth day of November, one thousand  
 "seven hundred and seventy-two years, Before these witnesses,  
 "James Wilson, in Touch; Thomas Touch, in Touchadam;  
 "James Moir, writer, in Stirling; Thomas Watson, son of the  
 "said John Watson, and the said William Sconce, and it is  
 "agreed before signing by the said Agnes Watson and Archi-  
 "bald Ogelvie that upon payment of the said tocher they  
 "shall discharge the said John Watson of all Bavins part of  
 "gear or other claims competent to her thro' the death of  
 "her said father.

"JAMES WILLSON, Witness

ARCHIBALD OGLEBIE.

"THOMAS WATSON, Witness,

AG. WATSON.

"THOMAS TOUCH, Witness.

JAMES OGLEBIE.

"WILL' SCONCE, Witness.

JOHN WATSON."

## APPENDIX C

*Copy of letter from Archibald Ogilvie, in Montreal, to his nephew, Andrew Watson, in Chamberston, near Stirling. (Original in possession of Mr. Shirley Ogilvie, Montreal).*

“Moutreal, September 3, 1818.

“Dear Andrew,—

“I with pleasure again drop you a few lines informing  
 “you that we are all well at present, hoping this will find you  
 “all the same. I received your much easteemed letter dated  
 “5th of March and was gledd to hear that you were all well.  
 “Your mother is like me now getting olde and age brings  
 “on many infirmities. Your aunt and me are getting a libtel  
 “feable but have midling good health, thank God we are all  
 “alaive and in comfortable circumstances. We are all living  
 “as when I wrot you before. My daughter Kettie has got a son,  
 “Alexander a daughter and Archibald a daughter—her name  
 “is Emelea. We all meet very comfortably at church on Sa-  
 “boths. My son John with his wife and son are carrying on  
 “business in Moutreal. Your uncle William’s son John Watson  
 “from Glasgow is here. It is surprising to us to see so many  
 “thousands of peopel coming here every week from Scotland,  
 “England and Ireland. Our harvest is almost over, the crop  
 “is moderat, no so good as last year. Whet is five and six pence  
 “per bushel—no other grain as yet ready for sale—butter fifteen  
 “and sixteen pence per pound. There is one Alexander Kay  
 “with me. You must know him as he has been in your neigh-  
 “bourhood all his dayes. I might have wrot you sooner but I  
 “delayed it as Mr. Easton, our minister was going to Britain  
 “for his health and he is the bearer of this letter. It is more  
 “than likelie that we will never meet on earth but I wish that  
 “we may all meet in that heavenly world above. Remember  
 “us to all inquiring friends and olde acquaintances. I will

warn I say no more at present but conclude with wishing that  
Gods blessing may be with you all  
giving our best wishes to your wife your worthy mother and your  
young family I Remain your friend and well wisher  
Archibald Ogilvie

FAC-SIMILE OF CONCLUSION OF LETTER OF ARCHIBALD OGILVIE, 1818.

“be gladd to hear from you next spring. There have been  
“very many sudden deaths here—mostly the peopel that came  
“this sommar. The sommar has been extreamly warm. I say  
“no more at present but conclud with wishing that God’s  
“blessing may be with you all.

“Give our best wishes to your waife, your wom<sup>lee</sup> mother  
“and your young famely.

“I remain your friend and well wisher,

“ARCHIBALD OGILVIE.”

## APPENDIX D.

*Copy of Petition of survivors of the Royal Montreal Troop of Cavalry on service in 1812, for compensation. (From document in possession of Mr. A. E. Ogilvie, Montreal.)*

“To the Honourable The Knights,  
“Citizens and Burgesses of the Pro-  
“vince of Canada, in Provincial  
“Parliament Assembled:

“THE PETITION OF THE UNDERSIGNED HUMBLY SHEWETH:

“THAT in the month of June, which was in the year of  
“our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve during the  
“Administration of the Government of that part of the  
“Province of Canada, heretofore constituting the Province  
“of Lower Canada, by His Excellency the late Sir  
“George Provost, a troop of Light Cavalry, numbering sixty  
“troopers and officers and sixty horses, was raised by the  
“late George Platt, of the City of Montreal in the said late  
“Province of Lower Canada, Merchant;

“THAT the services of the said troop of Light Cavalry were  
“offered to the said late Sir George Provost, to serve in any  
“part of the then two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada,  
“without pay, except when under orders and on active and  
“actual service out of or away from the said City of Montreal,  
“and in case of being under orders, for active and actual  
“service, then the said troop of Light Cavalry were to have  
“been placed paid and rationed, and be, in all respects, on  
“the same or on an equal footing with the Incorporated  
“Militia of the said late Province of Lower Canada, which  
“said offer was accepted by the said late Sir George Provost,  
“and the said Light Cavalry was by him acknowledged an

“independent Company or Troop, and by him styled and  
“named the ‘Royal Montreal Cavalry.’

“THAT the said Troop of Light Cavalry was, in accord-  
“ance with the said arraignment, placed under the command  
“of the late Colonel Baynes, and was ordered out for active  
“duty, and served on several occasions, for different periods  
“of time, but more particularly on the following occasions  
“and at the following places to wit: In the fall of the year  
“one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, at the Village of  
“Laprairie, for several weeks; in the month of June of the  
“following year, to and at Brairfindie, where the said Troop  
“remained for some time, and being a season of the year when  
“the attention of each individual was of the utmost conse-  
“quence to each his respective employment, duty and occupa-  
“tion; and afterwards on despatch duty, to and from Montreal  
“aforesaid, and Saint Anns at the head of the Island of Mont-  
“real at the time and on the approach of the American army  
“under General Wilkinson, for many weeks; and on the whole  
“route to and from the late Province of Upper Canada on  
“despatch duty, for several months;

“THAT the said Troop of Light Cavalry was completely  
“clothed, accoutred and made ready for active service, at the  
“sole cost and expense of the said troopers and officers;

“THAT the actual expense and loss to each individual of  
“said Troop of Light Cavalry for and during such services,  
“could not have been and was not less than one hundred  
“pounds currency, for and in payment of which the sum  
“of Four pounds ten shillings only has been received, as a  
“remuneration, except by two or three individuals only of  
“the said troop, who have received full compensation for the  
“services hereinbefore set forth, and your petitioners humbly  
“conceive themselves entitled to compensation in wild lands or  
“otherwise, equivalent to the amount expended by each of  
“them, and for such further compensation in wild lands or  
“otherwise, for their services aforesaid, as your Honourable  
“House may deem right; AND your petitioners pray that  
“the subject of this Petition may receive the favourable con-  
“sideration of your Honourable House.



“AND your petitioners most respectfully pray that your  
“Honourable House will grant them the compensation herein  
“prayed for.

“AND AS IN DUTY BOUND WILL EVER PRAY.

CHAS. PENNER,  
ARCH'D OGILVIE,  
ALEX. OGILVIE,  
JAS. SOMERVILLE,  
GEORGE PLATT, representing the late  
                    Captain George Platt.  
STANLEY BAGG,  
ABNER BAGG,  
ARCH'D OGILVIE, representing James  
                    Ogilvie, V.S.  
JAS. KELLY,  
DUNCAN McNAUGHTON,  
JNO. HANNAH,  
ANN FARRY, wife of the late David  
                    Nelson, Quartermaster.

Chas Penner  
Arch<sup>d</sup> Ogilvie

Alex Ogilvie

Jas Somerville

George Platt representing the late  
Captain George Platt

Stanley Bugg

Amos Bugg

Arch Bugg representing James Ogilvie

Jas Kelly

Duncan W Maugston

Jno. Hamrah

Ann Furry wife of the late

David Nelson Quarter Master

## APPENDIX E.

*The Lachine Troop of Cavalry. Pay List of the Officers and Troopers in 1838. (From document in possession of Mr. A. E. Ogilvie, Rosemount, Montreal.)*

Charles Penner, Captain, about 16/10 p. day.....	£19.13.2
Archibald Ogilvie, Lieutenant 10/4½ “ .....	30.12.1
Alexander Ogilvie, Cornet 9/3 “ .....	27. 5.9

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Currency £107.11.0

Pay List from 1st April to 30th April, 1838, 30 days at ¼/sterling p. day.

Wm. Hannah, Sergt.-Major.....	30	5/9	8	12	6
Archd. Ogilvie, Jr., sergeant.....	30	¼/11	7	7	6
Alex. Somerville, sergeant.....	30	¼/11	7	7	6
Hugh Brodie, corporal.....	30	¼/4½	6	11	3
Robt. Hadley, corporal.....	30	¼/4½	6	11	3
Alex. Fraser, corporal.....	30	¼/4½	6	11	3
Archd. Ogilvie .....	30	¼/	6	0	0
Robert Doig .....	30	¼/	6	0	0
John Leishman .....	30	¼/	6	0	0
James Dawes .....	30	¼/	6	0	0
Peter McMartin .....	30	¼/	6	0	0
Edwd. Foster .....	30	¼/	6	0	0
John Booth .....	30	¼/	6	0	0
John Larmouth .....	30	¼/	6	0	0
Richd. Robinson .....	30	¼/	6	0	0
Joseph Snowdon .....	30	¼/	6	0	0
Hugh Fraser .....	30	¼/	6	0	0
Maxm. Thiery .....	30	¼/	6	0	0
François Doré .....	30	¼/	6	0	0
Charles Newman .....	30	¼/	6	0	0

Léon Bourgeois .....	30	4/	6	0	0
Isaac Hadley .....	30	4/	6	0	0
Andrew Young .....	30	4/	6	0	0
Wm. Hodge .....	30	4/	6	0	0
Wm. O'Neil .....	30	4/	6	0	0
Robt. Boyes .....	30	4/	6	0	0
John Hislop .....	30	4/	6	0	0
Daniel Somerville .....	30	4/	6	0	0
John Lafamme .....	30	4/	6	0	0
Joseph Palliser .....	30	4/	6	0	0
Duncan Reid .....	30	4/	6	0	0
Daniel Hadley .....	30	4/	3	0	0
James Goudie .....	30	4/	6	0	0
Thomas Rice .....	30	4/	6	0	0
William Leishman .....	30	4/	6	0	0
George Penner .....	30	4/	6	0	0
W. J. Knox .....	30	4/	6	0	0
Geo. Hislop .....	30	4/	6	0	0
Theop. Lapensie .....	30	4/	6	0	0

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Sterling	£247	1	3
Currency	£285	1	5-

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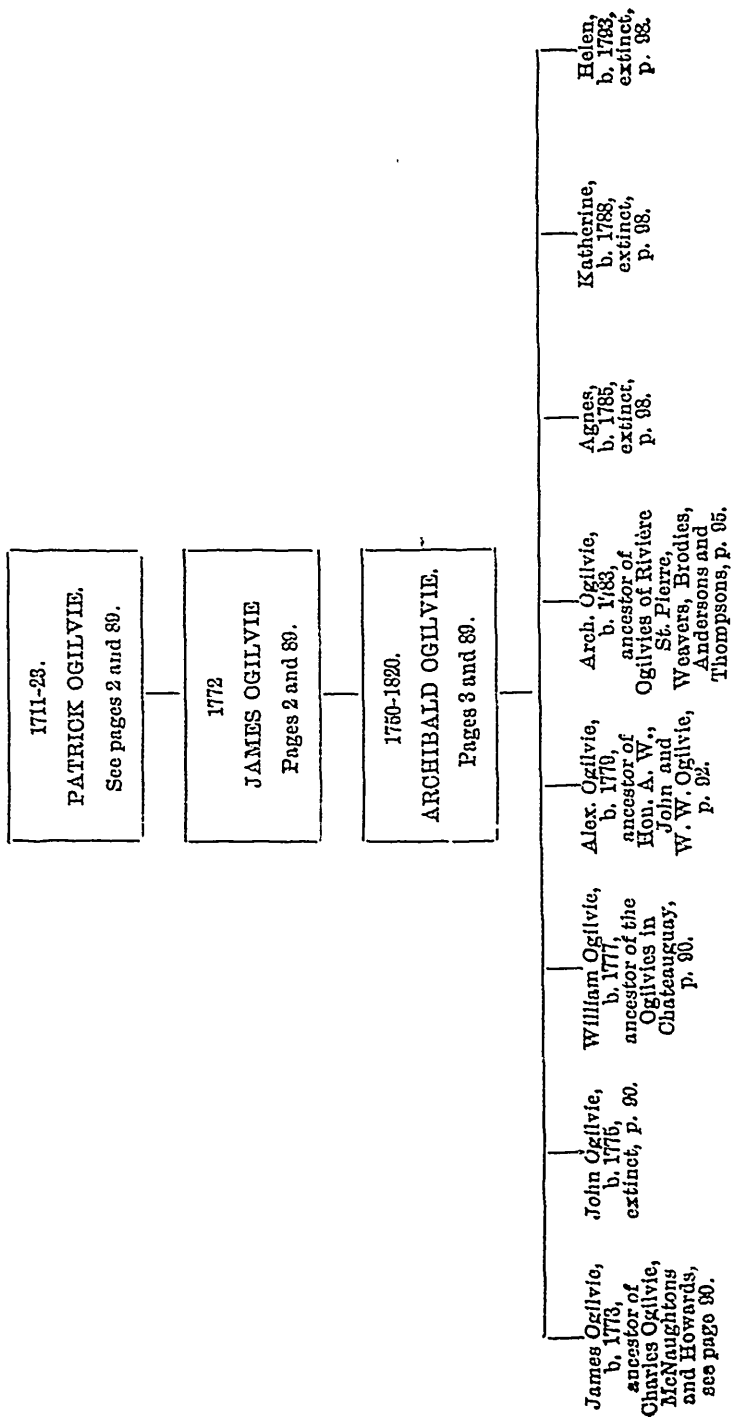
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THE GENEALOGY  
OF THE  
OGILVIES OF MONTREAL

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# KEY TO THE GENEALOGY OF THE OGILVIES.



## GENEALOGY OF THE OGILVIES OF MONTREAL.

*Note of explanation:*—For convenient reference, each generation is indicated by the same letter of the alphabet which follows the numeral showing the several members of a family—thus Archibald Ogilvie, the first of the Ogilvies to arrive in Canada, is indicated as 1a; his son James in the second generation as 1b; his grandson Archibald in the third generation as 1c, and so on.

PATRICK OGILVIE and ELSPET MILLER, of Gargunock, Stirlingshire<sup>1</sup>, who had several children baptized between 1711 and 1723, were parents of

JAMES OGILVIE (see page 2), tenant in Byreburn of Gargunock, some time before 1772. He married Katherine Murdoch, and had an only son:

1a. ARCHIBALD OGILVIE (see page 2), tenant in Arnieve, Stirlingshire, who came to Canada in 1800. B. Oct., 1750, m. 20 Nov., 1772, Agnes dau. of John Watson tenant in Chalmerston, Gargunock, and d. 10 Aug., 1820, having had 8 children as follows:—

1b. JAMES OGILVIE, b. in Scotland, 4 Oct., 1773, d. April, 1820. He was at one time the principal Veterinary Surgeon in Canada, and served in the Royal Montreal Cavalry during the War of 1812-13<sup>2</sup>. He lived on the Blackburn farm—now the site of the G. T. R. offices, Point St. Charles. M. Ann Tresson, from London, England (who was b. 29 Sept., 1767, and d. March, 1821). Issue, an only son:

1c. ARCHIBALD OGILVIE, nicknamed "Baldy," b. 4 July, 1807, and d. 15 March, 1893. His father and mother dying while he was a child he was taken in charge and brought up by his uncle, Archibald Ogilvie, at his farm at Riviere St.

(<sup>1</sup>) Gargunock Parish Registers.

(<sup>2</sup>) See copy of Petition, Appendix D.

Pierre, and becoming a farmer rented a farm near Lachine. He served as a Sergeant in the Lachine Cavalry during the Rebellion of 1837-8<sup>1</sup>. He m. Martha, dau. of James Somerville, farmer, Lachine; issue 8 children, of whom only four survived infancy, as follows (the others were, Annie, Charlotte, James and William Watson):

- 1d. Maria Ellen, b. 13 July, 1840; m. 4 Feb., 1863, Malcolm McNaughton, sometime, a forwarder in Ottawa, but afterwards residing in Brockville; issue 8 children:
  - 1e. Charlotte Emily McNaughton, d. an infant.
  - 2e. William Barclay McNaughton, d. an infant.
  - 3e. J. Percy McNaughton, b. 8 May, 1867, salesman in Montreal with Dominion Steel Co.
  - 4e. Charles Arthur McNaughton, b. 1 Jan., 1869; broker in Brockville.
  - 5e. Eva Christina McNaughton, b. 16 Nov., 1871, m. J. L. Switzer, Civil Engineer, Winnipeg; issue:
    - 1f. William Rupert Switzer, b. 24 Dec., 1894.
    - 2f. Edna Switzer, b. 22 Oct., 1901.
  - 6e. Lillian Ada McNaughton, b. 29 Dec., 1874, m. March, 1904, John Coleridge Darrow, a lawyer, Peekskill, New York.
  - 7e. Amy Mabel McNaughton, b. 24 Dec., 1877.
  - 8e. Matilda Ogilvie McNaughton, b. 8 Dec., 1879.
- 2d. Charles Ogilvie, the present male representative of the Ogilvies, is a Steamboat owner, residing in Ottawa; b. 26 June, 1844; m. 20 Oct., 1881, Ada Hacro, and has
  - 1e. Ethel Irene Ogilvie, b. 5 Oct., 1882.
- 3d. Matilda Amelia Ogilvie, b. 13 Dec., 1848; m. Dr. J. H. Howard of Lachine and has issue:
  - 1e. Laurence Ogilvie Howard, b. 12 April, 1874.
  - 2e. Rupert Fortescue Howard, b. 16 Mar., 1879.
  - 3e. Cavie Percy Howard, b. 9 Sept., 1880.
  - 4e. Ruby Martha Howard, b. 30 Dec., 1882; d. 15 April, 1890.
- 4d. George Ogilvie, b. 17 March, 1852, now residing in Colorado; m. Ann Orr but she died without issue.

2b. JOHN OGILVIE<sup>2</sup>, (second son of Archibald Ogilvie 1a); b. 12 May, 1775; came to Canada some years after his father—was wrecked on the passage out, and lost everything he had. He married and had one son—Archibald—afterwards High Constable for the City of Montreal who d. without issue.

3b. WILLIAM OGILVIE, (third son of Archibald Ogilvie, 1a), b. in Scotland, 7 March, 1777, and d. 31 July, 1853. He accompanied his father from Scotland in 1800, and on the

<sup>1</sup> See List of those who served in the Lachine Cavalry, 1837-8, Appendix E.

<sup>2</sup> A letter written by this John Ogilvie to his father from Paisley, 2 Aug., 1808, is now in possession of Shirley Ogilvie, Montreal.



removal of the latter to the neighbourhood of Montreal, he remained on the Chateauguay farm on which the family settled when they first arrived in Canada. He m. Lucinda Baxter, and had issue 7 children:

- 1c. ANNIE OGILVIE, b. 21 April, 1811, and d. 25 Mar., 1873; m. James Carruthers; issue 3 children:
  - 1d. William Carruthers, farmer, Ormstown, b. 30 Oct., 1837; d. Jan., 1892; m. 1871, Margaret McNaughton, and had 4 children:
    - 1e. James Carruthers, b. 9 Nov., 1872.
    - 2e. Wilhelmina Carruthers, b. Feb., 1874.
    - 3e. Annie Carruthers, b. Nov., 1876.
    - 4e. Elizabeth Carruthers, b. April, 1879.
  - 2d. Lucinda Carruthers, b. 14 Nov., 1843; d. 4 June, 1846.
  - 3d. James Carruthers, b. 18 Aug., 1848; m. 9 Jan., 1878, Catherine Cook, and has:
    - 1e. Andrew Carruthers, b. 24 Jan., 1879.
  
- 2c. ARCHIBALD OGILVIE, North Georgetown, b. May, 1813, d. 28 Dec., 1883; m. Margaret Gardiner (sunt of Dr. William Gardiner, of Montreal), and had 9 children:
  - 1d. Elizabeth Ogilvie, b. 1842, d. 10 July, 1881.
  - 2d. Agnes Ogilvie, b. 24 Mar., 1843; m. 21 Sept., 1871, Albert Brodie.
  - 3d. Margaret Ogilvie, b. Feb., 1845.
  - 4d. Lucinda Ogilvie, b. 23 Aug., 1847; m. 29 Jan., 1874, Robt. McFarlane, English River, and has issue:
    - 1e. Daniel McFarlane, b. 4 Dec., 1875.
    - 2e. Margaret McFarlane, b. 29 Dec., 1877.
    - 3e. Archibald McFarlane, b. 4 July, 1879.
    - 4e. Albert McFarlane, b. 17 April, 1882.
    - 5e. Christina McFarlane, b. Dec., 1885.
  - 5d. William Ogilvie, of North Georgetown, P.Q., b. 12 Nov., 1849, m. 30 Aug., 1881, Mary Brodie, and has issue:
    - 1e. Mary Ogilvie, b. 17 July, 1882.
    - 2e. Archibald Ogilvie, b. 9 July, 1884.
    - 3e. Crawford Ogilvie, b. 2 Nov., 1886.
    - 4e. Margaret Ogilvie, b. 5 Nov., 1889.
    - 5e. William Ogilvie, b. 11 Dec., 1891.
    - 6e. Albert Brodie Ogilvie, b. 17 Mar. 1895.
    - 7e. Robert Airlie Ogilvie, b. 28 Nov., 1900.
  - 6d. Jane Ogilvie, d. April, 1891, m. Sept., 1879, Robert Brodie, issue 7 children.
    - 1e. Helen Brodie, b. 23 Oct., 1880.
    - 2e. Hugh Brodie, b. 13 Oct., 1881.
    - 3e. Muriel Brodie, b. June, 1883.
    - 4e. Robina Brodie, b. 1884, d. young.
    - 5e. Elizabeth Brodie, b. 23 Sept., 1886.
    - 6e. Annie Brodie, b. 9 May, 1888.
    - 7e. Robert Brodie, b. Dec., 1890.
  - 7d. The Rev. Archibald Ogilvie, b. Dec., 1854, d. in California, Nov., 1891, having m. Laura Sutherland; issue, one son, Archibald Ogilvie, d. an infant.
  - 8d. Helen Ogilvie, b. 6 April, 1859.
  - 9d. Jacobina Ogilvie, b. 29 Nov., 1866.

- 3c. SARAH OGILVIE, m. John Wilson, both d. having had one son:
- 1d. John Wilson, b. 30 Oct., 1841.
- 4c. JAMES OGILVIE, North Georgetown b. 1820, d. 3 March, 1889; m. Margaret Grant (d.); issue 3 children:
- 1d. William Ogilvie, b. 1847, d. 5 July, 1869.  
 2d. James Ogilvie, formerly of Howick, P.Q., but now near Regina, b. May, 1843; m., 1875, Elizabeth Howe; issue 4 children:  
 1e. William James Ogilvie, Chateauguay, b. April, 1878; m. 12 July, 1899, Jane Cowper, issue:  
   1f. Thomas Ogilvie.  
   2f. Stanley Ogilvie.  
 2e. John Ogilvie, b. 1880; m. 10 Feb., 1904, Hilda Morrison.  
 3e. Thomas Ogilvie, b. 1883.  
 4e. Stanley Ogilvie, b. 1888.
- 5d. Archibald Ogilvie, d. an infant in 1850.
- 5c. JOHN OGILVIE, who succeeded to his father's farm, which he sold; m. Mary Annie Pace; issue 4 children:
- 1d. William Ogilvie, b. 26 Jan., 1859.  
 2d. Sarah Ogilvie, b. 26 July, 1861; m., 1891, H. Cable, of Montreal, and has  
   1e. Mary Carter Cable.  
   2e. Jessie Agnes Cable.  
 3d. Margaret Ogilvie, m. William Mattice, and d. 1893, without issue.  
 4d. Agnes Ogilvie, m., 1890, J. T. Eadie, and d. having had:  
   1e. Margaret Eadie, d.  
   2e. Elizabeth Templeton Eadie.
- 6c. HELEN OGILVIE, b. 1828; d. 23 Sept., 1892.  
 7c. LUCINDA OGILVIE, b. 1832; d. 11 Aug., 1903.
- 4b. ALEXANDER OGILVIE—see page 6 (fourth son of Archibald Ogilvie, Ia.) born in Scotland in February, 1779, came to Canada with his father and family in 1800, afterwards settling at St. Michel. M., 26 July, 1817, his cousin Helen, dau. of John Watson, Montreal, and d. 13 April, 1858, having had 11 children as follows:—
- 1c. HELEN OGILVIE, b. 11 June, 1818 d. 21 Sept., 1820.  
 2c. AGNES OGILVIE, b. 20 Sept., 1819, d. 19 Sept. 1820.

- 3c. MARGARET OGILVIE, b. 2 May, 1821, d. 19 May, 1890; m. George Hastings, farmer, Petite Côte, Montreal, whose father came to Canada from Boston, Mass. He d. 23 July, 1865. They had 10 children as follows:—
- 1d. Thomas Hastings, farmer, residing at Burnside, Petite Cote, near Montreal; b. 26 Feb., 1848; m. April, 1895, Jane Kidd, widow of William Nesbitt.
  - 2d. Helen Watson Hastings, b. 18 July, 1849.
  - 3d. Cynthia Baker Hastings, b. 17 Sept., 1850.
  - 4d. William Alex. Hastings, late Vice-President and General Manager of Lake of the Woods Milling Company, b. 6 March, 1852, d. at 169 Drummond Street, Montreal, 23 May, 1903; m., 1884, Georgina, dau. of late G. P. Ure, and had
    - 1e. William Roy Hastings, b. 29 May, 1887.
    - 2e. John Ogilvie Hastings, b. 2 Oct., 1888.
  - 5d. George Victor Hastings, a director and western manager of Lake of the Woods Milling Company, b. 16 Sept., 1853; m. Margaret Anderson, and has
    - 1e. Victor John Hastings, b. 2 July, 1887.
    - 2e. Agnes Stevart Hastings, b. 26 Feb., 1889.
    - 3e. Walter Anderson Hastings, b. 25 Oct., 1890.
    - 4e. Margaret Helen Hastings, b. 18 Oct., 1896.
  - 6d. Frances Hastings, b. 29 Aug., 1855; m. Francis Jordan, Chemist, Goderich, Ont., and has
    - 1e. Ernest Hastings Jordan, b. 30 Nov., 1885.
    - 2e. Margerita Shapton Jordan, b. 15 Nov., 1888.
  - 7d. Robert Ward Hastings, with Lake of the Woods Milling Co., b. 25 Oct., 1856.
  - 8d. Alex. Ogilvie Hastings, with Lake of the Woods Milling Co., b. 20 Oct., 1858; m. 22 June, 1898, Helen Maud Anderson of Montreal, and has had
    - 1e. Dorothy Hastings, b. 5 July, 1899; d. 25 July, 1899.
  - 9d. Maria Fitts Hastings, b. 4 Nov., 1862.
  - 10d. John Clark Hastings, b. 10 Oct., 1860; died 1881.
- 4c. ARCHIBALD OGILVIE, b. 25 Feb., 1823; d. 15 Feb., 1825.
- 5c. HELEN OGILVIE, b. 20 Jan., 1825, m. 25 Oct., 1854, Matthew Hutchison, a native of Largs, Scotland, who was b. 17 May, 1827, and d. 1896. He was for many years Flour Inspector, Montreal, and subsequently Flour Miller in Goderich, Ont. Issue 5 children.
- 6c. FRANCES OGILVIE, b. 1 April, 1827.
- 7c. THE HONOURABLE ALEXANDER WALKER OGILVIE—see page 9. B. at St. Michel, 7 May, 1829; m. September, 1854, Sarah, dau. of William Leney, of Longue Pointe, and d. 31 March, 1902. Issue 5 children:
- 1d. Florence Nightingale Ogilvie, b. 11 May, 1855; m. 8 Dec., 1874, Samuel Arthur McMurtry, formerly Agent for the Ontario Bank

- at Lindsay, Ont., now Treasurer for the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Limited, Montreal, and has had:
- 1e. Frank Ogilvie McMurty, b. 2 July, 1876; d. 2 Sept., 1888.
  - 2e. Jessie Florence McMurty, b. 28 July 1877.
  - 3e. Shirley Ogilvie McMurtry, B.A., McGill Univ., b. 25 Aug., 1879.
  - 4e. Gordon Ogilvie McMurty, B.A., B.Sc., McGill Univ., b. 25 Aug., 1879.
  - 5e. Rennie Ogilvie McMurtry, b. 30 Mar., 1882, Student at McGill Univ.
  - 6e. Alex. Ogilvie McMurtry, b. 6 Oct., 1887.
  - 7e. Eric Ogilvie McMurtry, b. 28 June, 1894.
- 2d. Emily Helen Ogilvie, b. 20 Jan., 1857. M. 24 Oct., 1883, John Alex. Gemmill, Barrister-at-Law, Ottawa, and has had:
- 1e. Louie Playfair Gemmill, b. 24 Oct., 1884.
  - 2e. James Dunlop Gemmill, b. 14 Dec., 1885, Gent. Cadet at Royal Military College, Kingston.
  - 3e. John Alex. Ogilvie Gemmill, b. 9 Nov., 1888.
  - 4e. Herbert Stewart Gemmill, b. 9 Nov., 1888.
  - 5e. Shirley Ogilvie Patrick Gemmill, b. 18 Jan., 1895.
- 3d. Sarah Charlotte Ogilvie, b. 12 Dec., 1858, m., 1889, James Playfair, Lumber Manufacturer, Midland, son of J. S. Playfair, Merchant, Toronto, and has had one child, d. an infant.
- 4d. Alexander Ogilvie, b. 31 Oct., 1860, d. 1863.
- 5d. Shirley Ogilvie, b. 20 Oct., 1864, Secretary of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Limited, Montreal. M. 17 April, 1895, Frances Beatrice, dau. of the late W. D. Chambers, Agent, Bank of B. N. A., Ottawa, and grand-dau. of the late John Egan, M.P.P., Ottawa, and has had:
- 1e. Mavis Aurelia Leney Ogilvie, b. 28 Jan., 1896.
  - 2e. Marion Charlotte Ogilvie, b. 20 May, 1898.

8c. MARY ANN OGILVIE, b. 6 Mar., 1831.

9c. JOHN OGILVIE—see page 48—b. 8 Jan., 1833; d. 23 July 1888. M. 28 April, 1863, Margaret, dau. of Thomas Watson, Contractor, Montreal, and had 9 children as follows:

- 1d. Ida Helen Ogilvie, b. Sept., 1864; m. E. Frank Moseley, Merchant, Montreal, and has:
  - 1e. Grace Ogilvie Moseley, b. 23 May, 1887.
  - 2e. Frank Alex. Moseley, b. 13 Jan., 1889.
- 2d. Captain Alex. Thomas Ogilvie, in Royal Canadian Artillery, Quebec, and served in Canadian Field Force in South African War (Medal). B. 17 April, 1867, m. 22 Nov., 1899, Gladys, dau. of the late Alfred White, of Quebec, and grand-dau. of late Sir Hugh Allan, of Montreal.
- 3d. Jeannie Watson Ogilvie, b. 1870, m. J. Percival Rae, of Montreal, and has:
  - 1e. Jackson Ogilvie Rae, b. 18 Jan., 1904.
  - 4d. Albert John Ogilvie, d. an infant.
- 5d. Douglas Watson Ogilvie, Real Estate Dealer, Montreal, b. 17 Feb., 1873.
- 6d. Capt. Norman Craik Ogilvie, of Royal Scots, and famous as a football player, b. June, 1876.
- 7d. Lorne Campbell Ogilvie, b. Nov., 1878.
- 8d. Margaret Lillian Ogilvie, b. 23 July, 1881.
- 9d. John Archibald Stewart Ogilvie, b. May, 1887.

10c. WILLIAM WATSON OGILVIE—see page 53—b.  
14 Feb., 1835, d. 14 Jan., 1900; m. 15 June, 1871,  
Helen, dau. of Joseph Johnston, of Paisley, Scotland  
(she was b. 4 Feb., 1846) and had:—

- 1d. Albert Edward Ogilvie, b. 28 Jan., 1875; m. 21 Mar., 1901, Caro,  
dau. of Thos. C. Brainerd, Montreal, and has
  - 1e. Helen Brainerd Ogilvie, b. 2 May, 1902.
- 2d. William Watson Ogilvie, b. 26 Sept., 1876.
- 3d. Effie Donald Ogilvie, b. 19 Dec., 1877, d. 29 July, 1878.
- 4d. Cora Stewart Ogilvie, b. 18 Jan., 1879, d. of scarlet fever 2 Aug.,  
1880.
- 5d. Gavin Lang Ogilvie, b. 5 April, 1881, student at Trinity College,  
Cambridge, England.
- 6d. Alice Helen Ogilvie, b. 17 Feb., 1885.

11c. AGNES OGILVIE, b. 28 Dec., 1837; m. Archibald  
M. Stewart, LL.D., a native of Alloa, Scotland, and  
proprietor of "The Scottish American" Journal,  
New York.

5b. ARCHIBALD OGILVIE (fifth son of Archibald Ogilvie,  
1a.) b. in Scotland 14 Sept., 1783, d. 10 Mar., 1861. He  
lived at Rivière St. Pierre, now Verdun, Lower Lachine  
Road. Served as a Lieutenant of the Lachine Cavalry  
during the Canadian Rebellion in 1837-3, and become  
Lieut.-Col. in 1846. He was married three times. 1st  
to Agnes Hannah, b. 10 Jan., 1792, d. 13 Aug., 1824, and  
had 5 children as follows:

1c. ARCHIBALD OGILVIE, b. 25 Jan., 1813, d. 3 July,  
1887; m. 29 Dec., 1842, Jane, Kerr, b. 21 Sept. 1822,  
and had:

- 1d. Jane Ogilvie, b. 4 Mar., 1844, d. 1 June, 1845.
- 2d. Archibald Ogilvie, b. 8 July, 1846, m. and d. 11 Jan., 1884. His  
widow (from St. Andrew's, P.Q.), with two sons, went to Port-  
land, Maine. One holds a Government position on Peake's  
Island.
- 3d. Helen Ogilvie, b. 15 Nov., 1848; d. 2 Aug., 1872.
- 4d. Elizabeth Ogilvie, b. 13 Feb., 1851.
- 5d. Andrew Ogilvie, b. 13 July, 1853, d. 14 Feb., 1877.
- 6d. Amelia Ogilvie, b. 5 Jan., 1856, m. 25 April, 1882, to James Morgan,  
Montreal and has
  - 1e. Eva Rodger Morgan, b. 6 Mar., 1883
- 7d. William Ogilvie, b. 4 Oct., 1858; d. 25 May, 1883.
- 8d. James Goudie Ogilvie, Montreal, b. 21 May, 1861.
- 9d. Jane Ogilvie, b. 22 Feb., 1865, d. 2 July, 1877.
- 10d. Alice Mary Ogilvie, b. 23 Aug., 1863; d. April 4, 1894.

2c. MARY ANN OGILVIE, b. 3 Jan., 1815, m. 1833, George Washington Weaver, woollen manufacturer, etc., who was born at Bridgeport, Vermont, 20 Sept., 1808, and d. 26 Nov., 1881, and had:

- 1d. Mary Agnes Weaver, b. 13 Jan., 1834.
- 2d. Amelia Maria Weaver, b. 29 May, 1835; m. April, 1866, Hon. Frank E. Gilman, Advocate, Montreal, and has
  - 1e. Ernest Webber Gilman, b. 1863; m. 1893, Carrie M. Smith, from Worcester, Mass., and has
    - 1f. Frances Smith Gilman, b. 11 May, 1894.
    - 2f. Marion Weaver Gilman, b. 13 May, 1895.
    - 3f. Amelia Mavis Gilman, b. 12 Sept., 1896.
  - 2e. Frank Gilman, b. 1872, m. 27 July, 1895, Jean Lawson of St. Hyacinthe.
- 3d. George Washington Weaver, Wool Dealer, Montreal, b. 25 Mar., 1840; m. 1869, Janet McCracken, and d. 13 Sept., 1878, having had:
  - 1a. George Herbert Weaver, b. 1870; m. and has two children.
  - 2a. Jeanie May Weaver, b. 1872; m. Lawrence Rogers, of Montreal.
- 4f. Archibald Ogilvie Weaver, b. 24 Nov., 1844, resides at 25 Lincoln Avenue, Montreal; unmarried.

3c. JOHN OGILVIE, b. and d. 26 Mar., 1816.

4c. AMELIA OGILVIE, b. at Rivière St. Pierre, 2 May, 1818, m. Feb., 1841, Hugh Brodie who was b. at Côte St. Pierre 14 Mar., 1812 and d. at St. Henri, 18 May, 1870. He was a trooper in the Lachine Cavalry and served during the rebellion of 1837-38. His wife d. 17 Mar., 1889. The issue of the marriage were:

- 1d. Hugh Brodie, Notary, b. at St. Henri, 24 April, 1842, d. 1899; m. 8 Jan., 1867, Christina Christie, of St. Vincent, Ont., and had:
  - 1e. Louisa Christina Brodie, b. 6 Nov., 1867; m. John Stirling, Jun'r, 14 Oct., 1890, and has:
    - 1f. James Buchanan Stirling, b. 23 July, 1891.
    - 2f. Irene Brodie Stirling, b. 17 Mar., 1893, d.
    - 3f. Lawrie Brodie Stirling, b. 1902.
  - 2e. Hugh Brodie, b. 10 June, 1870; m. Nellie Barrie, and has:
    - 1f. Hugh Brodie, b. 18 Nov., 1902.
  - 3e. Kenneth Craik Brodie, b. 1 June, 1873; d. 1898.
  - 4e. Edith Hilda Brodie, b. 2 Nov., 1874; m. 1902, George Hanna, Montreal.
  - 5e. Peter Wm. Brodie, b. 10 Aug., 1876; m. 1902, Béatrice LeSueur.
  - 6e. Irene Alberta Brodie, b. 19 Aug., 1882; d. 5 Feb., 1883.
- 2d. Agnes Brodie, b. at St. Henri, 30 Aug., 1843; m. 26 June, 1867, William M. Kerr; she d. 15 Feb., 1892, and had:
  - 1e. Victoria Kerr, b. 1869; d. 1869.
  - 2e. Amelia Ethel Kerr, b. March, 1870.
  - 3e. Lillian Shelland Kerr, b. 30 April, 1872.
- 3d. William Brodie, b. at St. Henri 10 Dec., 1844; m. 26 April, 1866, Margaret Parkyn of Cote St. Paul. He d. 18 Dec., 1893. She d. 9 Sept., 1867, having had issue as follows:
  - 1e. Eva Brodie, b. July, 1867, d. 1867. William Brodie m. 2ndly in April, 1872, Mary W. White, but no issue.

- 4d. Ann Brodie, b. at St. Henri 14 Mar., 1850; m. 1 June, 1876, Marshall B. Atkinson. She d. 17 July, 1879, having had issue:  
 1e. Mabel Amella Atkinson, b. 29 July, 1877; m. Marcus Lynch-Staunton, Hamilton.  
 2e. Marshall Brodie Atkinson, b. 17 July, 1879.

5c. AGNES OGILVIE, b. 9 Jan., 1821; m. 8 June, 1843, George Anderson, Professor of Music, Montreal and had:

- 1d. William Anderson, of Winnipeg, Merchant, b. 10 March, 1844; m. 20 Sept., 1870, Elizabeth Peebles Brodie, of Georgetown, Chatham, N. B., and has:  
 1e. Jeanie Boyd Anderson, b. 13 Sept., 1871; d. 9 June, 1872.  
 2e. Ida Anderson, b. 13 Feb., 1873.  
 3e. Robert Brodie Anderson, b. 3 May, 1875.  
 4e. John Dugald Anderson, b. 30 Aug., 1877.  
 5e. Beatrice May Anderson, b. 30 Dec., 1891.  
 2d. Amelia Anderson, b. 24 Dec., 1846; d. 10 May, 1853.  
 3d. Jessie Kirkland Anderson, b. 31 Jan., 1848; m. 24 April, 1871, Robert Law, from London, England, and has:  
 1e. Jessie May Law, b. 29 Jan., 1872.  
 2e. Amelia Gertrude Law, b. 25 June, 1874; d. 25 Dec., 1875.  
 3e. Ella Carter Law, b. 9 May, 1876.  
 4e. Percy Robert Law, b. 25 June, 1839.  
 4d. Agnes Ogilvie Anderson, b. 13 April, 1850; m. 1873, Alfred Small, from Kent, England, and has:  
 1e. Gertrude Winnifred Small, b. 1874; m. 1902, Harry Allen, of Springfield, Mass.  
 2e. Alfred Herbert Small, b. 1876.  
 3e. Sidney Charles Small, b. 1880; d. 1880.  
 5d. George Anderson, b. 11 Sept., 1852; d. 30 Aug., 1878  
 6d. James Anderson, b. 21 July, 1854; m. 13 July, 1885, Martha Armstrong.  
 7d. Helen Anderson, b. 18 Dec., 1856; m. 1882, Peter Dougal, and has:  
 1e. George Lorne Dougal, b. 1883.  
 8d. Mary Ann Anderson, b. 3 May, 1853, m. 10 Aug., 1876, Fred Walter Clark, and has:  
 1e. Webster Clifton Clark, b. in Dakota, 4 Dec., 1879.  
 2e. Walter Noyes Clark, b. in Dakota, 27 Nov., 1882.  
 3e. Myrta Anderson Clark, b. in Springfield, Mass., 30 Sept., 1888. She d.  
 4e. Irene Ogilvie Clark, b. in Springfield, Mass., 25 Oct., 1890.  
 9d. David Muir Anderson, l. 15 Nov., 1860, d.  
 10d. Henrietta Anderson, b. 18 Feb., 1862; m. 9 Oct., 1889, Fred Filer of Chicago.  
 11d. Matilda Anderson, b. 29 Sept., 1863; m. 6 Mar., 1890, Roderick Finley, of Chicago, and has:  
 1e. Etta Finley, b. 23 Mar., 1892.  
 2e. Roderick Finley.

Mr. Archibald Ogilvie, 5b, m. 2ndly, 9 June, 1825, Jane McGeoch, who was born 13 May, 1782. She d. without issue. He m. 3rdly, 13 June, 1829, Catherine Henderson, b. 17 Dec., 1804, d. at 31 St. Luke's St., Montreal, 26 Oct., 1888, having had by her two children as follows:

6c. HELEN OGILVIE, b. 19 May, 1830, d. 15 Sept., 1850.

- 7c. CATHERINE OGILVIE, b. 9 May, 1832, m. 3 July, 1855, Geo. Thompson, who was b. 29 Nov., 1828, and d. 16 April, 1890, having issue of the marriage:
- 1d. Helen Ogilvie Thompson, b. 31 July, 1856; m. 20 June, 1883, John Francis Raphael, and has:
- 1e. Francis Mackay Raphael, b. 3 May, 1888.
  - 2e. Helen Catherine Raphael, b. 26 June, 1891.
  - 3e. Doris Mary Weaver Raphael, b. Jan., 1897.
- 2d. Henrietta Catherine Thompson, b. 31 Jan., 1858; m. 17 June, 1885, Fred. Wm. Thompson, of Montreal, who d. 20 Oct., 1897, and has:
- 1e. Freda Amelia Thompson, b. 12 Aug., 1889.
- 3d. Henry George Thompson, b. 27 Aug., 1859; d. 1901; m. 24 April, 1889, Lily Flegg Colyar, and had:
- 1a. Henry George Thompson, b. 1 Feb., 1890.
- 4d. Archibald Ogilvie Thompson, resides at Escambia, Florida, b. 17 May, 1861; m. 5 Mar., 1895, Winifred Morrison, and has:
- 1e. Ross Thompson, b. Dec., 1895.
- 5d. Louis Edward Thompson, b. 20 Feb., 1863; m. 26 April, 1888, Florence Virginia Renshaw, and has:
- 1e. Catherine Eunice Renshaw Thompson, b. 30 April, 1893.
- 6d. Mary Weaver Thompson, b. 21 Sept., 1864.
- 7d. Wilhelmina Margaret Thompson, b. 23 Dec., 1866; m. 29 Sept., 1897, Charles Thomas Hare, Montreal.
- 8d. Emma Louisa Thompson, b. 26 Aug., 1868; d. 24 Nov., 1872.
- 9d. Charlotte Edith Thompson, b. 19 July, 1870.
- 10d. Florence Ogilvie Thompson, b. 7 July, 1874; m. 15 June, 1897, Albert E. Warrar Montreal, and has:
- 1e. Henrietta Edith Warren, b. 16 July, 1898.
- 11d. Howard Ogilvie Thompson, b. 17 July, 1876.
- 6b. AGNES OGILVIE (sixth child of Archibald Ogilvie, 1a.), b. in Scotland, Aug., 1785, d. at her father's house at the foot of the Current St. Mary, Montreal, 1819; funeral 12 May, 1819.
- 7b. KATHARINE OGILVIE (seventh child of Archibald Ogilvie, 1a.), b. in Scotland, April, 1788; m. James Kelly, Quebec, d. in April, 1856, aged 76, leaving descendants, most of whom have died without leaving issue.
- 8b. HELEN OGILVIE (eighth child of Archibald Ogilvie, 1a.), b. in Scotland, 4 Oct., 1793; m. 28 Jan., 1819, to James Goudie<sup>1</sup>, Montreal. She d. aged 77 without issue.

<sup>1</sup> Original marriage certificate in possession of Shirley Ogilvie, Montreal.