

THE
UNITED EMPIRE
LOYALISTS'
ASSOCIATION

VOL.



III.

ANNUAL
TRANSACTIONS

1899 - 1900

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The
United Empire Loyalists'
Association
OF ONTARIO.

Annual Transactions.

For the year ending March 8, 1900.

Toronto:
THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND PUBLISHING CO., LIMITED,
1900.

Acc. No. 36582

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Officers, 1900-1901.

Honorary President.

HERMAN HENRY COOK.

President.

ALLAN MCLEAN HOWARD.

Vice-Presidents.

DR. HORATIO C. BURRITT.	LT.-COL. HON. DAVID TISDALE.
JOHN A. MACDONELL, Q.C., Alexandria.	LT.-COL. GEORGE A. SHAW. MRS. GRANT MACDONALD.

Vice-Presidents *Ex-Officio*.

CAPTAIN JOHN D. SERVOS, President Virgil Branch.
CHIEF JACOB SALEM JOHNSON, KAHNONKWENYAH.
CHIEF SAMSON GREEN, ANNOSOTHKAH.

Honorary Secretary-Treasurer.

WILLIAM HAMILTON MERRITT, 15 Toronto Street.

Honorary Assistant Secretary.

MISS NINA MARY CLARKSON, 131 Beverley Street.

Executive Committee.

ALFRED WILLSON,	DAVID KEMP,
EUGENE A. MACLAURIN,	WILLIAM ROAF, Q.C.,
ROBERT E. A. LAND,	ALEXANDER CLARK CASSELMAN,
REV. CHARLES EDWARD THOMSON.	

Investigating Committee.

WILLIAM HENRY EAKINS,	JOHN McBEAN,
MAURICE STANLEY BOEHM,	EDWARD MARION CHADWICK.

Ladies' Committee.

MRS. FORSYTH GRANT,	MISS DICKSON,
" GRANT MACDONALD,	" MERRITT,
" DIGNAM,	MRS. HICKS,
" BRERETON,	" IRELAND,
" HENRY CAWTHRA,	" GEORGE KERR,
" DUNN,	MISS LAURA CLARKE,
	MRS. SPRAGGE.

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The United Empire Loyalists' Association.

"United Empire Loyalists" are "those persons who remained faithful to the British Crown during and after the revolutionary war in America," or, to be more precise, 1—"the families who adhered to the Unity of the Empire and joined the Royal Standard in America before the Treaty of Separation in the year 1783." [*Order in Council passed at Quebec 9th November, 1789*].

2.—"Those who, both at and after the revolution, were, in consequence of their loyalty, driven out of the revolted States, or found continued residence in those States to be intolerable by reason of the persecutions to which they were subjected, or voluntarily withdrew therefrom in order to reside under the flag to which they desired that they and their children should remain forever loyal;" and 3, "Their posterity." [*Order in Council above referred to.*]

The eldest or adult members of United Empire Loyalist families who settled in Canada, for the most part passed away in the next few succeeding years after their arrival.

It was their sons mainly who preserved this country to the British Crown in the War of 1812-14.

The grandchildren of the original U. E. Loyalists are becoming fewer in number year by year. The fourth generation are the men and women of the present day.

The descendants of the U. E. Loyalists are now widely dispersed; some are building up new provinces in what but a few years ago was the illimitable wilderness of the North West, whilst others are scattered throughout the world.

Some few (a very few, it is to be feared), still retain the original homestead granted by the Crown to their forefathers.

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But few records of the first U. E. Loyalists, their previous homes and histories, their individual experiences, and the circumstances attending their settlement in Canada, having been preserved by their families, so far as is known, such things being gradually dispersed and lost in various ways, it was felt that unless some systematic effort was made to gather together the fragments which might yet be found, every trace of them would in time be lost, excepting such as are fortunately preserved in the public archives—and which are for the most part meagre and inadequate fitly to represent and illustrate the inner life, if such an expression may be used, of the U. E. Loyalist emigration as an historical event without precedent or parallel.

With the object, therefore, of organizing the means of preserving such historic records, with also that of keeping bright the spirit of loyalty in the inheritors of so noble an ancestry, the formation of this association was resolved upon, and the initial steps toward that end were taken at a meeting called by Mr. William Hamilton Merritt and others, and held in the Canadian Institute, February 28th, 1896.

Mr. Allan McLean Howard was appointed Chairman, and Mr. Merritt, Secretary *pro tem*.

The following Committee was also appointed to draft a Constitution :

Mr. McLean Howard, Mr. Merritt, Mrs. Hicks, Miss Merritt, Mr. S. C. Biggs, Mr. H. H. Cook, Lt.-Col. George A. Shaw, Mr. Charles E. Ryerson, and Dr. George S. Ryerson, and thus was formed "The United Empire Loyalists' Association of Ontario," the first general meeting of which was held at the same place May 11th, 1896. The Honourable John Beverley Robinson was unanimously elected President, and Mr. William Hamilton Merritt Secretary. Much was expected from Mr. Robinson in this position, because of the prominence of his official and social position, his long experience of public life, and because he was known to be well versed in matters appertaining to the early history of this country, and took a keen interest in everything connected therewith. But it was otherwise ordered, and under circumstances of an almost tragic nature, whilst preparing to speak at a great public meeting, Mr. Robinson died, June 19th, 1896. In him the Association lost an unselfish and patriotic friend, and an eminent President. Dr. George Sterling Ryerson was elected President in his place, and continued in office until March, 1898, when he was succeeded by Mr. Herman Henry Cook, who has held the office to the present time.

An interesting circumstance connected with the formation of the Association and the election of its officers is worthy of special mention. It was ascertained that at this late date, one hundred and thirteen years after the close of the revolutionary war, there still survived several sons and daughters of U. E.

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Loyalists who served in that war. It was felt that the Association would be honouring itself by appropriately recognizing these men and women, and they were accordingly elected honorary vice-presidents of the Association.

A branch of the U. E. Loyalists' Association was formed at Virgil, of which Capt. John D. Servos is the President.

It has been decided that the Six Nations Indians of the Grand River and Tyendinaga (Bay of Quinte) Reserves, whose migration to Canada was under the same circumstances, and simultaneous with that of the U. E. Loyalists, should be considered as branch associations. Chief Jacob Salem Johnson, Kahnnonkwenyah, of the former, and Chief Samson Greer, Annosothkah, of the latter, have been elected honorary vice-presidents as representatives in each case of such branches, and presented by the general association with commemorative silver medals to be worn by them and their successors in office.

The Association is not only non-political, as its constitution declares, but it is also wholly untrammelled by social considerations, and differs from the principal hereditary or historical associations elsewhere, in that it makes no requirement of social status as a condition of membership.

The constitution and by-laws as now printed, embracing certain further amendments since made, were revised in April 1897, by a special committee consisting of the President, Dr. Ryerson; the Vice-President, Mr. Allan McLean Howard; the Secretary, Mr. William Hamilton Merritt; the Honorary Legal Adviser, Mr. E. M. Chadwick; the Executive Committee; Messrs. H. H. Cook, Stephen M. Jarvis, Eugene A. Maclaurin, Charles E. Ryerson, Lt.-Col. Shaw, the Rev. W. S. Ball, the Rev. C. E. Thomson, and Mr. William Roaf.

The Order in Council above referred to is as follows:—

Whereas it is recorded that at the Council Chamber at Quebec on Monday, 9th November, 1789, His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Dorchester intimated to the Council that it was his wish to put a mark of honour upon the families who had adhered to the unity of the Empire, and joined the Royal Standard in America before the Treaty of Separation in the year 1783, the Council concurring with His Lordship, it is accordingly ordered, 'That the several Land Boards take course for preserving a registry of the names of all persons falling under the description aforementioned, to the end that their posterity may be discriminated from the future settlers, in the parish registers and rolls of the militia of their respective districts and other public remembrances of the Provinces, as proper objects, by their persevering in the fidelity and conduct so honourable in their ancestors, for distinguished benefits and privileges.'

Constitution and By-Laws.

Name and Chief Seat.

I. The organization shall be known as the "United Empire Loyalists' Association of Ontario," hereinafter referred to as the General Association, and its chief seat shall be at Toronto.

Branches.

II. Branches of the Association may be established at any place in the Province of Ontario, where, in the opinion of the Executive Committee, it is deemed advisable, and the President of such branch shall be *ex-officio* a Vice-President of the General Association.

Members of such branches shall be entitled to the same privileges as Associate Members of the General Association.

Objects.

III. The objects of the Association shall be—

(a) To unite together, irrespective of creed or political party, the descendants of those families who, during the American Revolutionary War of 1775 to 1783, sacrificed their homes in retaining their loyalty to the British Crown, and to perpetuate this spirit of loyalty to the Empire.

(b) To preserve the history and traditions of that important epoch in Canadian history, by rescuing from oblivion the history and traditions of the Loyalist families before it is too late.

(c) To collect together in a suitable place the portraits, relics, and documents relating to the United Empire Loyalists, which are now scattered throughout the Dominion.

(d) To publish an historical and genealogical journal, or annual transactions.

Qualification for Membership.

IV. All persons of either sex resident in Ontario, or in any province or elsewhere where there is no United Empire Loyalist Association, who can trace their lineal descent, by either male or female line, from the United Empire Loyalists, shall be eligible for ordinary membership. The wives or husbands of ordinary members, who are not otherwise qualified for membership, may be elected Associate members, but are not entitled to vote.

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Members under the age of 17 are not entitled to vote. Charter members shall be those members who joined prior to and including the regular meeting in April 1897. They shall have the letter "C" placed after their names on the roll of members.

Members of branches become *ipso facto* Associate Members of the General Association, but will not be entitled to notice of meetings. They may become Ordinary Members on payment of fifty cents to the General Association, after their application has been approved of by the Investigating Committee.

Election of Members.

V. A form of recommendation for admission, signed by two members, shall be forwarded to the Secretary, and by him laid before the committee appointed for the purpose of investigating the qualifications of applicants for membership.

If at the next or any subsequent regular meeting the report of this committee is satisfactory, the person shall be declared elected, unless a ballot is called for, and a majority shall elect.

The Association shall have power at a Special General Meeting called for that purpose to expel any member, for cause shown, by a three-fourths majority of those present.

Fees.

VI. The annual membership and associate membership fee shall be one dollar. A family—viz., husband, wife and children residing at home—shall pay two dollars per annum; non-resident membership fee, fifty cents, payable in advance.

The annual fees shall be due on the second Thursday in March in each year.

Any member or associate member being one year in arrear may be struck off the list of members by the Executive Committee.

No member shall be entitled to vote at election of officers who is more than one year in arrear for dues.

Any person eligible may become a life member by paying the sum of \$15, and shall be exempt from further payments.

Officers.

VII. The office-bearers shall consist of a President, five Vice-Presidents, one of whom shall be a lady elected by the Ladies' Committee as their presiding officer, and the Presidents of Branches, who are *ex-officio* Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer, and Assistant Secretary, who may be a lady.

Honorary Vice-Presidents and Members.

VIII. (a) All sons and daughters of United Empire Loyalists now living shall be Honorary Vice-Presidents of the Association.

(b) Distinguished men and women, descendants of United Empire Loyalists, non-resident in the Province, may be elected by a majority of those present at a meeting, as Honorary Vice-Presidents; such Vice-Presidents shall not be liable for the annual fee.

(c) Members of the Association, gentlemen or ladies, who, in the opinion of a two-thirds majority of the meeting, have rendered distinguished service to the Association may be elected Honorary Members.

The name of such member or Honorary Vice-President must be proposed and seconded at a regular meeting at least four weeks before the date of election.

The Executive Committee

IX. Shall consist of seven members, to be elected at the annual meeting, three of whom shall form a quorum, and shall manage the affairs of the Association. The President and Vice-Presidents (actual and *ex-officio*) and Secretary-Treasurer shall be *ex-officio* members of this committee.

The two members of this Executive Committee and the four members of the Ladies' Committee whose names appear first (right and left) in the list shall retire annually, but shall be eligible for re-election at the next following meeting.

The Investigating Committee

X. Shall consist of three members, two of whom shall form a quorum. All persons nominated for membership shall be favourably reported upon by them before being elected to membership by the Association.

The Ladies' Committee

XI. Shall consist of twelve members, five of whom shall form a quorum. They shall arrange all matters submitted to them by the Association or by the Executive Committee, to whom they shall respectively report.

Election of Officers and Committees.

XII. All officers and Standing Committees of the Association shall be elected at the annual meeting, or as soon thereafter as conveniently may be, if for any reason such election cannot take place at the annual meeting. And such officers and Committees shall hold office until the next annual meeting, or until their successors are elected; vacancies occurring during the year may be filled by election as may be required. Special Committees may be appointed at any regular or special general meeting. Where it is not otherwise stated the officers and members of Committees shall be gentlemen.

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The Past President shall be an *ex-officio* member of the Executive Committee, and the past Lady Vice-President shall be an *ex-officio* member of the Ladies' Committee, for one year after they cease to hold their offices.

Nominations for all offices and the Standing Committees of the Association shall be made one month prior to the annual meeting. All officers and Standing Committees of the Association shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting, but where only one name for any office, or only the required number to compose any Standing Committee, have been placed in nomination, a ballot shall not be taken, but the person or persons so nominated shall be declared duly elected.

The President may be re-elected for one additional term, but he cannot retain office for more than two years in succession.

Duties of Officers.

XIII. The President shall be chairman of all meetings at which he shall be present, and in his absence one of the Vice-Presidents shall take the chair.

In the absence of the Vice-Presidents, the members present shall elect a chairman for the meeting.

XIV. The Secretary-Treasurer shall hold in trust the funds of the Association, which shall be deposited in the name of the Association in a bank approved by the Committee. He shall receive all moneys, pay all accounts that are properly certified as correct, and shall present, when required, from time to time a statement of accounts.

XV. The Secretary-Treasurer or the Assistant Secretary shall attend all meetings, shall take the minutes of the proceedings, shall be responsible for the safe custody of all papers, books, and other property, and under the direction of the Executive Committee shall conduct the general business of the Association.

Meetings.

XVI. The annual general meeting for the election of office-bearers, and the transaction of the business of the Association, shall be held in the city of Toronto, on the date of the regular meeting in March in each year.

The regular meetings shall be held on the second Thursday in every month, except during such summer months as may be thought desirable not to meet by the members present at the regular meeting in May.

Meetings may be held at such an hour and place as the Executive Committee appoints, of which due notice shall be sent to every member.

XVII. General meetings other than the regular monthly meetings may be called for the reading and discussion of papers, and for the transaction of business.

The business or subject for discussion shall be specified in the special notice convening such a meeting, which shall be sent to every member. Such a special meeting may be called at any time by the President, or in his absence by the Executive Committee.

XVIII. Extraordinary or urgent business may be transacted at any meeting without special notice, when considered absolutely necessary by a three-fourths majority of those present.

XIX. At all general meetings, whether special or annual, fifteen members shall form a quorum.

Papers.

XX. Papers on subjects relating to the objects of the Association, and to cognate subjects, may be read by members, or by others who may be requested to do so, at any regular meeting or any special meeting called for this purpose.

Papers shall not exceed twenty minutes in length, but the time for reading may be extended by vote of the members.

All papers read shall become the property of the Association.

Order of Business.

- XXI. 1. Reading of Minutes.
2. Reading of Correspondence.
3. Passing of Accounts.
4. Propositions for Membership.
5. Reports of Committees.
6. Election to Membership.
7. Notices of Motion.
8. General Business.
9. Election of Officers.
10. Reading of Papers.

Amendments to the Constitution and By-laws.

XXII. The foregoing Constitution and By-laws may be amended by a two-thirds vote of any meeting, but notice of motion for such amendment must be given at least four weeks previous to the discussion of the same, of which notice the Secretary shall duly inform every member.

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ANNUAL REPORT.

Your Committee reports that this Association has increased from 317 to 400 members during the past year.

On the evening of the annual meeting, March 9th, 1899, a very enjoyable reception was held at the home of Mrs. Clarkson, 131 Beverley Street, in honour of Sir John Bourinot. Unfortunately he was prevented from being present by the severe illness of Lady Bourinot.

Four members of this Association were appointed a Committee to make collections to assist in erecting a monument to Laura Secord, in which they were very successful. The sum of about \$300 is in the hands of the Treasurer, Mr. Land, and collections are still being made.

At the request of Mr. Bain, Librarian of the Toronto Public Library, a meeting of the Executive Committee of this Association was held on October 27th. He stated that valuable papers relating to the U. E. Loyalists had been found in the Library of Congress at Washington, and were available for copying. Consequently, on Nov. 1st, a deputation with Mr. Bain waited upon the Government to petition for the sum of \$500 to secure part of the cost of publishing the volumes containing the Montreal notes relating to the history of Upper Canada. The Premier, Hon. G. W. Ross, was pleased to recommend that the grant should be made, and it was subsequently passed by the Legislative Assembly.

In order to make the final meeting of this Association (in 1899) of more than usual interest before closing for the summer months, the June meeting was held in the Historical Exhibition in Victoria College. Innumerable objects of interest to the Association were to be seen, and amongst them the communion service presented by Queen Anne to the Mohawk Indians in 1710.

Many interesting papers have been read at the meetings as follows :—

"Loyalists of the County of Dundas," by Mr. A. C. Casselman.

"A Sketch of Captain Peter Teeple and his Family," by Mr. W. B. Waterbury.

"Settlement of Adolphustown or the Fourth Town," by Dr. Canniff.

"Loyalists of 1812," by Sir John G. Bourinot, K.C.M.G., LL.D.

"Birthplace and Antecedents of Major Thomas Merritt, U.E.L." by Miss C. N. Merritt.

"Six Nations Indians as U. E. Loyalists," by Mr. E. M. Chadwick.

"Rogers, Ranger and Loyalist," by Mr. Walter Rogers, Barrister-at-law, Inner Temple, London, England.

"Loyalists of the County of Dundas," Part II., by Mr. A. C. Casselman.

"Samuel Strong and the Georgia Loyalists," by Lady Dilke.

"A Sketch of the Bruce Family," by Mrs. Carey.

Respectfully submitted,

N. M. CLARKSON,

Hon. Assistant Secretary.

April, 1900.

," by Mr. A. C. Cassel-

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Fourth Town," by Dr.

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Major Thomas Merritt,

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Part II., by Mr. A. C.

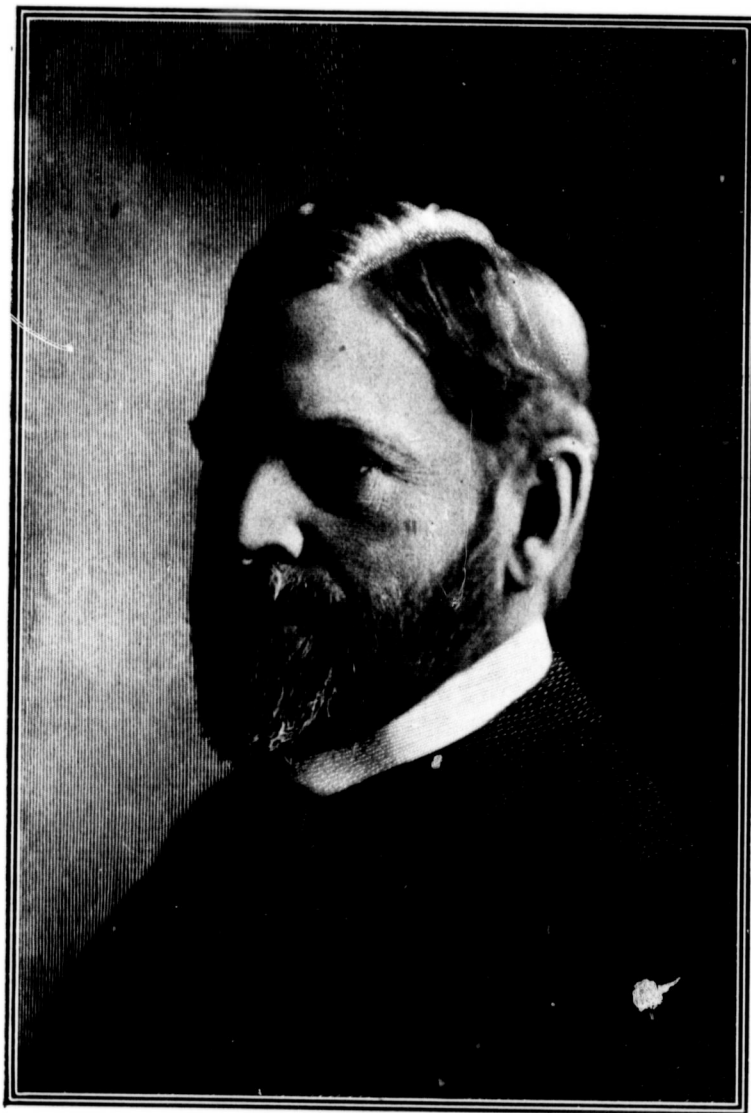
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Assistant Secretary.



LIEUT. COL. GEORGE STERLING RYERSON,
Army Medical Staff.
President, June, 1896—March, 1898.

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LIEUT.-COL. GEORGE STERLING RYERSON, M.D.

Lieut.-Col. Ryerson, second President of the U. E. Loyalists' Association, the son of Rev. George and Isabella D. (Sterling) Ryerson, was born in Toronto, Jan. 21st, 1854. He inherited a name which is a household word in Canada. His uncle, Rev. Egerton Ryerson, distinguished as a preacher, a debater, a journalist and an historian, was the founder of the Public School System of Ontario. His grandfather, Col. Joseph Ryerson, **U. E. L.**, served with distinction throughout the revolutionary war as an officer in the Prince of Wales New Jersey Volunteers, and after the peace in 1783 came to New Brunswick, and in 1799 removed to Upper Canada, settling in the township of Charlotteville, in the county of Norfolk. He was appointed the first Sheriff of that county, chairman of the Board of Quarter Sessions and of the first School Board. With him came his brother Capt. afterwards Col. Samuel Ryerse, the founder of Port Ryerse, and the first Judge of the district court of Norfolk.

In the war of 1812-15 Col. Joseph Ryerson with his three sons, George, William and John, shared in all the notable engagements of that war in the western peninsula. George, the father of our second President, destined, like his four brothers, to become an eminent divine of the Methodist Church, served as lieutenant in his father's regiment of Norfolk militia and was present at the taking of Detroit, and was wounded on Nov. 28th, 1812, when the Americans made an unsuccessful attempt to invade Canada at Fort Erie. He shared in the dangers and glories of Col. Harvey's night attack at Stoney Creek, in the audacious and successful affair at Beaver Dam and was one of those whose valour and fortitude were severely tried at Lundy's Lane. He afterwards became a minister of the Catholic Apostolic Church and head of that Church in America.

Accordingly, it is not surprising that Lieut.-Col. Ryerson should have achieved military, as well as academic and professional distinction. Educated at the Galt Grammar School, he began the study of medicine in 1871, and attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at New York, at Trinity Medical College, Toronto, and at the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Edinburgh. After further studies under eminent specialists in London, Heidelberg, Paris and Vienna, he returned to Canada in 1878 and in 1880 was appointed oculist and aurist to the Toronto General Hospital. In the same year he was installed in the chair of ophthalmology and otology in Trinity University, his *alma mater* from which he was graduated in 1875.

In 1870 during the Fenian Raid, Lieut.-Col. Ryerson served

as a member of the Queen's Own Rifles. Having been appointed in 1881 surgeon of the 10th Royal Regiment, (now Royal Grenadiers), he served with that corps in the North-west Rebellion of 1885 (medal with clasp) and in recognition of his services was promoted to surgeon-major and received the decoration of the Order of St. John. "Surgeon Ryerson," wrote the *Globe's* special correspondent, "is the very man for the army surgeon. Pleasant in manner, decided in action, and above all skilled in his profession, he allows not the slightest ailment to go unattended to and is constantly among the men, sparing himself not the slightest." In describing the battle of Batoche, the same journal stated: "Dr. Ryerson, at the head of the ambulance corps, was conspicuous by his presence wherever the firing was heaviest and his presence most needed."

Lieut.-Col. Ryerson is possessed of marked executive power and ability for organization. Through his efforts the ambulance corps of the Grenadiers was organized in 1884; he took part in forming the Association of the Medical Officers of the Militia, and was its secretary in 1891. He formed the St. John Ambulance Association in 1894 and became its general secretary; for this service he was promoted to the grade of Esquire of the Order of St. John in 1897 at the Queen's Diamond Jubilee. As a member of the Canadian Jubilee Contingent, he received the commemorative medal from the hands of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

But the Association with which Lieut.-Col. Ryerson's name is most closely connected at present, in the public mind, not only in Canada but also throughout the Empire, is the Red Cross Society of Canada, founded by him in 1896 as a branch of the parent society in Great Britain. Under Dr. Ryerson's guidance the society rendered assistance during the Spanish-American war. At the beginning of the recent war in South Africa, the society, which still was fortunate in possessing Dr. Ryerson as chief executive officer, displayed marvellous activity. It collected a large sum of money, supplied medicines and comforts to many a sick and wounded soldier, British as well as Canadian. Early in this year Dr. Ryerson went out to the seat of war as Canadian Red Cross commissioner. Here there was need for the skilful organizer, the prompt executive officer, the mind to conceive and the hand to dispense comforts to the needy. At Modder River, at Kimberley, at Bloemfontein, at Kroonstadt, the resources of the Red Cross Society were severely tried and Dr. Ryerson was found equal to every emergency. In recognition of his surpassingly successful efforts, he was appointed Red Cross Commissioner with Lord Roberts' Headquarters Staff.

At Kimberley so complete were his arrangements, so unerring his foresight, for the reception of the wounded, that Lord Methuen in a special despatch to the Chief of Staff, speaks of "the fine and unostentatious work performed by the Canadian

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Red Cross Society under the guidance of Lieut.-Col. Ryerson M.D.," and in the same despatch bears testimony to his practicality and judgment. In transmitting this despatch to the Secretary of State for War, Lord Roberts adds, "Had it not been for the exertions of the Mayor of Kimberley in providing accommodation, the kindness of the Sisters at the Nazareth Home and the Roman Catholic community, and the energy and zeal of Lieut.-Col. Ryerson, M.D., and the Canadian Red Cross Society, the condition of the sick and wounded would have been very different from what I found it on my visit there last month."

Mr. Chamberlain also joins in the congratulation when forwarding copies of these despatches to Lord Minto, to be sent to the Canadian Red Cross Society.

At a meeting of the Central British Red Cross Committee held on July 24th 1900, a vote of thanks was proposed by Her Royal Highness Princess Christian, seconded by Viscount Knutsford, and unanimously passed to the Canadian Red Cross Society, for generous subscriptions to the funds; and to Lieut.-Col. Ryerson for valuable services he personally rendered to the British Red Cross Committee, in acting as their Commissioner in Bloemfontein and elsewhere with the headquarters of Lord Roberts' Army.

Those acts of mercy and benevolence so highly appreciated were performed only at the temporary sacrifice of an extensive medical practice.

Dr. Ryerson is a distinguished member of several important Medical Associations, and a member of the Senate of Toronto University.

He was M. L. A. for East Toronto from 1893 to 1898; and is an active and enthusiastic member of the Masonic order.

In 1882, Lieut.-Col. Ryerson married Mary Amelia, daughter of the late James Crowther, barrister-at-law, and has issue four sons and a daughter.

HERMAN HENRY COOK.

Herman Henry Cook, third President of the U. E. Loyalists' Association, was born in the Township of Williamsburg, in the County of Dundas, 26th April 1837. He is the youngest son of Capt. George Cook and Sarah Casselman, of U. E. L. descent. His grandfather was John Cook, **U. E. L.**, who with his two sons, George and John, were in arms in defence of Canada in the War of 1812-15, and were present at Crysler's Farm, Nov. 11th 1813, when the largest army that invaded Canada during the war was disastrously beaten and driven across the St. Lawrence. For this engagement Capt. George Cook received the medal and clasp. He was present also at the Battle of the Windmill at Prescott in Nov., 1838. His father was prominent as an extensive lumberman, an occupation that has engaged the attention of his sons. Mr. Cook belongs to a family that has furnished many representatives to the public life of the country. His uncle, John Cook, was the joint representative of the County of Dundas, from 1830 to 1845. His brother John William was M.P. for the same County from 1858 to 1861, and his brother Simon Sephrenus was M. L. A. from 1867 to 1875.

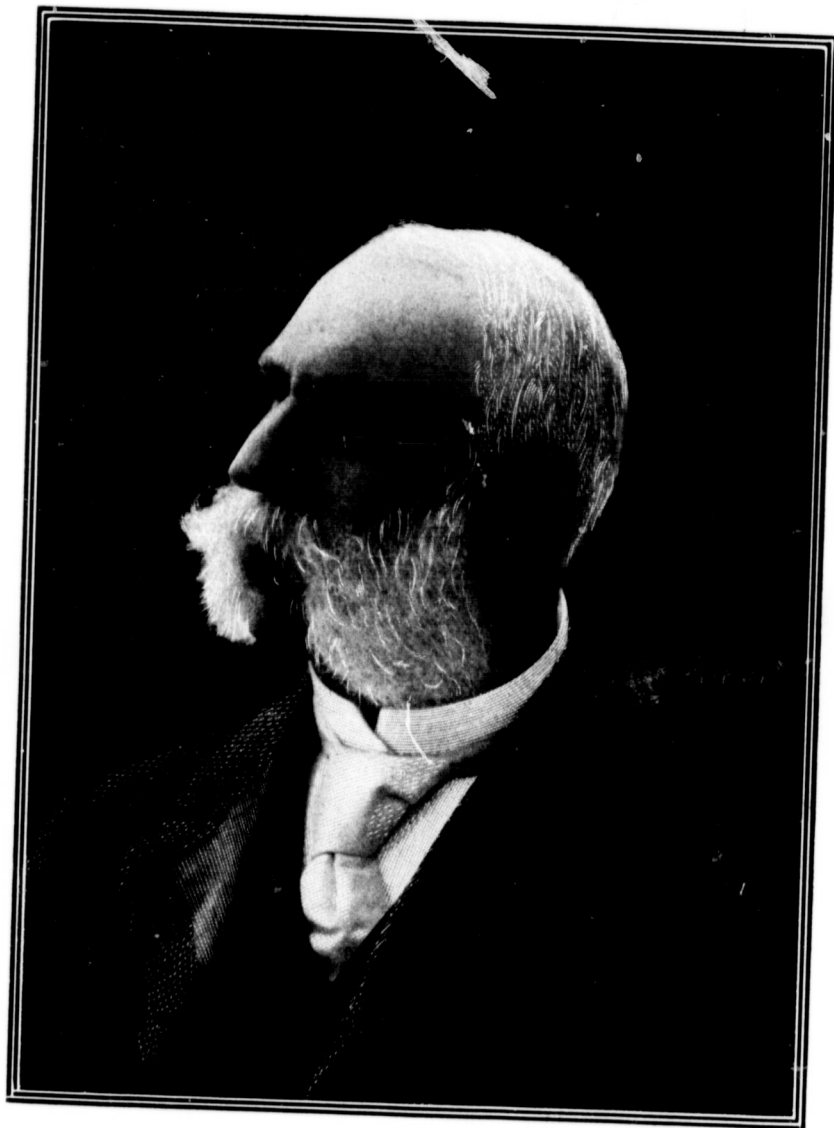
Mr. Cook was educated at the Matilda County Grammar School, and in 1858 became engaged in the lumber business. He secured extensive tracts of forest in the Georgian Bay region, and erected at Midland city, the largest and best equipped saw mill then in Canada. Mr. Cook is now President of the Ontario Lumber Company. Like his brothers and uncle, Mr. Cook has taken an active interest in the political affairs of the country. He was M.P. for North Simcoe from 1872 to 1878, M. L. A. from 1880 to 1882, then resigning, was elected M. P. for East Simcoe which he continued to represent till 1891.

In 1861 he married Lydia, daughter of James White, and has issue (1) Sarah Alberta married to Frank E. MacDonald of Toronto and (2) Emma May married to Surgeon-Major Worthington of Sherbrooke, now in South Africa with the second contingent.

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HERMAN HENRY COOK.
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MRS. JOHN McDONALD.

Mrs. John McDonald, born in 1807 in the Township of Burford, died at Gananoque April 8th, 1900, was the granddaughter of Abraham and Abigail Dayton, **U. E. L.** Mrs. Dayton afterwards became the wife of Col. Joel Stone, the founder of Gananoque. (For full description of Col. Stone see TRANSACTIONS for 1899.) Mrs. McDonald's maiden name was Henrietta Maria Mallory, daughter of Mallory, **U. E. L.** She was married to John McDonald in 1830, and had issue (1) Frances Georgina, died 1899; (2) Herbert Stone McDonald, born Feb. 23rd, 1842, County Judge of Leeds and Grenville; (3) Emma, married Rev. John Bower Mowat, (brother of Sir Oliver Mowat, Lieut.-Governor of Ontario), Professor of Hebrew, Chaldee and Old Testament Exegesis at Queen's University, Kingston, who died recently, their son being Herbert M. Mowat, Q.C., of Toronto; (4) Adelaide, married in 1867 James O'Neil Ireland, of Toronto, died 1880.

The husband of Mrs. McDonald, Hon. John McDonald was appointed to the Legislative Council of Upper Canada in 1837, and subsequently to the Legislative Council of the Province of Canada in 1842. During the troublous times of 1837-38 Mr. McDonald put his spacious mansion at the service of the soldiers of his sovereign, and in many ways aided in the suppression of the rebellion. He died at Gananoque in September 1860, in his 74th year, having been born at Saratoga, New York, on February 10th, 1787.

ALEXANDER FRASER.

Alexander Fraser, son of Archibald Fraser, of Fraserfield, Glengarry, and Mary, daughter of William James Scott, M.D., of Prescott, the father of Hon. Richard William Scott, Secretary of State in the present Cabinet of Canada, was born at Fraserfield in November, 1858, and died in Toronto, February 8th, 1900. Mr. Fraser was educated at Williamstown High School, and was some time in the civil service of the Dominion at Ottawa.

The grandfather of Alexander Fraser was Col. The Hon. Alexander Fraser, who served in war of 1812 as Quartermaster Canadian Fencible Regiment. He was in command of 1st Regiment of Glengarry Militia in 1838 and 1839; was M.L.A. 1829 to 1835, and afterwards member of Legislative Council; was Warden of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry from 1842 to 1850.

MRS. CLARKSON.

Mrs. Margaret Isabella Maule Clarkson, Honorary Assistant Secretary of the Association from its formation until her death, and whose efficient services in that capacity have contributed in great measure to the success of the Association, was the daughter of Mr. Stephen Maule Jarvis, Barrister-at-law, of Toronto, granddaughter of Mr. Frederick Starr Jarvis, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod in the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada, and great-granddaughter of Col. Stephen Jarvis, **U. E. L.**, of Danbury, Connecticut, who served in the Royalist Army throughout the American Revolutionary War, after which, escaping through many perils, he settled at Fredericton, New Brunswick, but removed in 1809 to York (Toronto), Upper Canada, where he was Registrar of Deeds, Adjutant-General of Militia, and Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod in the Legislative Assembly. Mrs. Clarkson was married 3rd December, 1873, to Mr. Benjamin Read Clarkson, a shipping merchant, of Toronto, and sometime of Duluth, Minnesota, son of Mr. Thomas Clarkson, who came to Canada from Susworth, County of Lincoln, England. Mrs. Clarkson, who had been for some time a widow, died February 27th 1900, leaving surviving her one son, Cyril Jarvis Clarkson, and two daughters, Nina Mary and Hilda Stuart Clarkson.

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EDMUND MORRIS.

Edmund Morris, born June 1st, 1833, and died December 17th 1899, held a prominent position in connection with the Ontario Bank.

His family has been quite a prominent one in Canada. His father was James Morris (1798-1865) of Brockville, M.L.A. for Leeds 1837; M.P.P. 1841; Member of the Legislative Council 1844; the first Postmaster General of Canada 1851 to 1853; Speaker of Legislative Council 1853-4, and again in 1858; Receiver-General 1862; and Lieut.-Col. of Militia.

The Honourable Col. William Morris, (1786-1858) an uncle, was present at the taking of Ogdensburg, commanded the Lanark Militia 1837-8, was M.L.A. 1821 to 1836, then appointed Member of the Legislative Council, Member of the Executive Council and Receiver-General 1844-46, and President of the Council 1846-48.

Hon. Alexander Morris (1826-1889), Chief Justice and afterwards Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba, was a cousin of Edmund Morris.

Mr. Edmund Morris married Catherine Anne, daughter of James Lancaster Schofield of Brockville, son of James Schofield, **U. E. L.**, and had several sons and daughters. One son, Capt. Edmund Merritt Morris, Devonshire Regiment, is now serving in South Africa.

THOMAS HILLS.

Thomas Hills, son of Benjamin Hills and Johanna Anne (Clowes) Hills, was born November 17th, 1856, and died February 11th, 1900. Mr. Hills was grandson of Joseph Anderson, **U. E. L.**, born 1763, died 1853, a Lieut. in King's Royal Regiment of New York; Registrar Surrogate Court 1800 to 1811; Col. 2nd Regiment Stormont Militia, and served in War of 1812-15. Joseph Anderson married Johanna Farrand and had issue (1) Robert Isaac Dey Gray; (2) Anne Margaret, married James Pringle, their son being Jacob Farrand Pringle, sometime County Judge of the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry; (3) Delia Eliza married James Clowes and had issue (1) Samuel Joseph, (2) Johanna Anne (Mrs. Hills), (3) Mary Elizabeth.

Joseph Anderson was the eldest son of Capt. Samuel Anderson, **U. E. L.**, sometime judge of the Eastern District, more fully noticed in the TRANSACTIONS of 1899.

JOHN HILLS.

John Hills, son of the preceding, was born July 31st, 1887, died June 5th, 1900.

ALAN S. BURRITT.

Alan S. Burritt, third son of Horatio C. Burritt, M.D., was born in 1872, and died of enteric fever at Kimberley, South Africa, 4th April, 1900, while serving as lieutenant in the 12th Lancers. Alan S. Burritt served five years in the Northwest Mounted Police, took a course at Stanley Barracks, Toronto, and was appointed a lieutenant in the Prince of Wales Dragoons of Peterborough. Being disappointed at not getting a commission in the Royal Canadian Dragoons he sailed for England, enlisted in the 12th Lancers, where his worth was quickly recognized and rewarded with a commission. His regiment was in Gen. French's division when that division made its famous dash for the relief of Kimberley.

Alan S. Burritt inherited his predilection for the life of a soldier. His great-grandfather was Daniel Burritt, **U. E. L.**, (cousin of Elihu Burritt, "the learned blacksmith,") who, too young to bear arms in the revolutionary war, came to Augusta with his father and brothers after the peace. Daniel Burritt's two elder brothers, Stephen and Adoniram, fought on the Royalist side at the Battle of Bennington, and afterwards went to their home where they were arrested and imprisoned in Bennington gaol by the rebels. It so happened that their guard was a soldier who was shown some kindness by the brothers when badly wounded after the Battle of Bennington. A scheme was devised for their escape which was successful. Stephen then joined Rogers' King's Rangers and served till the end of the war. He was the founder of Burritt's Rapids; was elected to the fifth Parliament of Upper Canada in 1809; was J. P., and Lieut.-Col. of the Grenville Militia.

Read Burritt, another member of the family, was elected to represent Grenville in the Parliament of United Canada in 1848.

JOHN JUCHEREAU KINGSMILL.

John Juchereau Kingsmill, M.A., D.C.L., sometime County Judge of the County of Bruce, was born in the city of Quebec, May 21st, 1829, and died 21st February, 1900.

His father was Col. William Kingsmill, of H.M. 66th Regt., who came to Canada in 1829, and was for many years sheriff of Lincoln.

Judge Kingsmill was educated at Upper Canada College, University of Toronto, (B.A.) and Trinity University (M.A. and D.C.L.) He practised law at Guelph from 1853 to Nov. 1866, when he was appointed Judge. He resigned the judgeship in 1893, and took up the practice of law in Toronto, and was appointed a Q.C.

He was four times married, his last wife being Agnes Caroline Grace, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Bernard of the 13th Hussars, and granddaughter of the late Samuel Peters Jarvis of Toronto. His eldest son is an officer in the Royal Navy.

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Historical and Biographical Sketches.

Samuel Strong and the Georgia Loyalists.

BY EMILIA F. S., LADY DILKE, LONDON, ENGLAND.

When Mrs. Clarkson asked me for details of the story of my grandfather's connection with the American Revolutionary War, I felt inclined to say, "Story, indeed, there is none to tell!" And in a sense, this must be true, for the record of a "Refugee family" seeking English shores, though it may have meant much personal suffering and loss of fortune, can have none of the heroic features which attract us to the annals of the Canadian U.E.L.'s, who, having lost all but their lives, secured to the British Crown one of its most magnificent possessions. At the same time, there is so little known concerning the Loyalists of the Southern States, as compared with those who played a more active part in the north, and so little attention has been paid to the situation of those who became "Refugees" that even the outline of one family history may have something of historical interest as illustrating an obscure phase of the great struggle.

It is surprising to find how meagre are the records of the "Tories" of Georgia, if we remember that it was a highly loyal state and had actually been recovered out of the hands of the insurgents, in 1779, by the exertions of that able governor, Sir James Wright, whose return from England rallied the Loyalists and inspired the brilliant defence of Savannah against the united and superior forces of the "Whigs," under General Lincoln, and the French, under Count d'Estaing. From the pages of Sabine, we can make a list of most of the officers of the regiment of Georgia Loyalists. He names Habersham, who was acting-governor during Sir James Wright's absence in 1771, Anthony Stokes, the Chief-Justice; John Hume, the Attorney-General, and two of the agents,—Knox and Graham, who, in 1785, were in London, engaged in pressing claims for compensation, on behalf of those whom the British Government had abandoned with culpable indifference to their fate. Of the great band of sufferers, cruelly affected by this desertion, which included many, who like my grandfather and his brother were men of means and standing in their State, none are mentioned by Sabine, save George Thompson, James Ed. Powell, Joseph Hume and William McGillivray, who were all in England in 1779.

The little that I know of these things was gleaned from talk

with my father, Captain Henry Strong, (1794-1876) who was born, I believe in England, and who was, as the Family Bible tells us, the youngest of the eleven children of Samuel Strong, of Augusta, Georgia, by his wife Sarah Earle Hartridge, widow of John Hartridge, whom he married in 1777. Samuel Strong, or Samuel Spry Strong—as he is called by his descendants now in Georgia, according to their custom of prefixing the mother's surname to that of the father—was the youngest of three brothers. Richard, the eldest was, it is said, in the Royal Navy, but the proud tradition, which lingers in Augusta, that he commanded a vessel under Nelson is certainly untrue, although two chalices, looted by him from a Spanish man-of-war, bear witness to successful prize-taking at sea, and have suggested the conjecture that he may have held a letter of marque, for the British government commissioned privateers during the war. Thomas, the second son, (1745-1811) and my grandfather, Samuel, (1749-1834) began life as land-surveyors, an occupation then followed by many wealthy men in the States, as, for example, George William Fairfax, who was the early companion of Washington and his associate as a surveyor of lands.

"I never saw my grandfather, who died before I was born, at the age of eighty-six, but my father learned from him that a branch of his family, said to be of Scotch-Irish extraction, having got into some political trouble and being attainted for treason, had "immigrated" and settled in Massachusetts at some time shortly after the voyage of the Mayflower. This would tally precisely with the period of the active immigration—1629-1640—and he added that "we had the blood of some of the first settlers in our veins." In this connection the name of "Ingersoll" was mentioned, but though we find that Jedediah Strong, jun., of Northampton, Massachusetts, married Abiah Ingersoll, daughter of John Ingersoll, the settler in 1688, we have, hitherto, failed to establish the connection. Others of the family, said my father, had remained in England, but came out to Virginia after the Jacobite rising of 1715 or 1745, in which they had been compromised, but, as far as I can recollect, not these, but the Strong's of the Massachusetts branch were said to be his direct ancestors.

When the Revolutionary War broke out, Samuel Strong held an appointment as Deputy-surveyor-general to the Crown under the Royal Surveyor-general, Major Samuel Holland. He was not only an important public official, but had a large property at Augusta and a Crown grant, on which, my father said, a portion of the city of Savannah stands, and the memory of his connection with the place is still preserved in the name of a point on the river called "Strong's Bluff." With the assistance of his brother Thomas, Samuel Strong had completed the survey of South Carolina and Virginia before the troubles began and, in the execu-

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tion of the last work, had necessarily been brought into contact with the two Fairfax families whose vast property lay between Potomac and the Rappahannock in that State. They were represented by Thomas, the sixth baron, who, leaving his English estates, had settled in Virginia and was then living at Greenway Court, and by the sons of his cousin (Colonel William Fairfax) George William Fairfax of Belvoir, and Bryan or Brian Fairfax of Towleston Hall, both intimate friends of George Washington. The acquaintance with them, which my grandfather's work in the survey of Virginia procured him, seems not to have been without a certain influence on his later fortunes.

There is evidence of disturbed feeling in Georgia as early as 1771, when Habersham showed his anxiety, during Sir James Wright's absence, as to the pressure exercised from South Carolina, by writing that "the fiery patriots in Charleston have stopped all dealings with us."* The Whig propaganda then begun was steadily pressed, and though Georgia sent no representatives to the Congress of 1774, Sir James Wright, in a letter written by him to Lord Dartmouth in December of that year, says, "Since the Carolina deputies have returned from the Continental Congress, as they call it, every means have been used to raise a flame again in this province."

As Crown officials my grandfather and great-uncle found themselves early marked out for hostility from the "Whigs." They were, as in duty bound, open and avowed Loyalists, and suffered greatly in consequence. My grandfather, whose loyalty involved, at the least, a very heavy loss of fortune, when the result of the struggle was no longer doubtful, abandoned the country and found his way to England. He was then married and had several children; indeed it is by the entry of the christening of his daughter Sophia, in the register of the parish church of St. George's, Hanover Square, for the year 1786, that we are able to fix with certainty on his presence and that of his family in London, where the various classes of refugees, many of whom had left America in the early days of the war, formed a numerous body which swelled to formidable proportions by the emigration which followed on the capitulation of Lord Cornwallis. My father told me that my grandfather, though speaking with the most bitter hatred of the "Whigs" and showing a certain reluctance to dwell on his personal experiences, never complained of having endured any maltreatment at their hands, but as to his uncle Thomas, he added that "the mere mention of America was enough to rouse the old man to fury."

This was explained by the fact that he had suffered not only in fortune but had been subjected to much personal indignity. He was, justly, suspected of the authorship of a pamphlet or

*For this and following quotation see Sabine, p. 340 and p. 726.

pamphlets written on the government side, and he could not escape the consequences of the special enmity which he had thus provoked. "Some of them," said my grandfather, "caught him towards the last and they tarred and feathered him. He was lucky to get off with his skin." My impression is that these occurrences, which were alluded to with a certain air of mystery and horror, did not take place in Georgia, but in the neighborhood of Charleston. That is, however, only a vague impression, the words, which I recall distinctly, were varied sometimes by an added detail as "tarred and feathered and ridden on a rail." I do not think any one was proud of the circumstance. It was resented as a personal disgrace.

The law of Georgia, passed towards the end of the struggle, declared certain persons, as for instance, Sir James Wright, to have been guilty of treason against the State and their property to be forfeited for their offences. The Loyalists were, as I have said, left to their fate, for although in 1799 the loyal inhabitants had been required by proclamation to return to their settlements, when orders came in 1782 to deliver the country up to the rebels, this was done without any stipulation in their favor. Thirty years were, however, allowed after 1783 for the taking up of royal grants, but there was little encouragement to do so given, as a rule, to "Tory" owners. I have never seen any full account of the sufferings of these unfortunate people in the Southern States, but I am inclined to think, from my father's repetition of my grandfather's talk, that they must have been, at any rate in individual cases, as severe as anything that overtook the Loyalists of the north. Samuel Strong, for one, steadily refused to return to America, in spite of urgent appeals from others, and though he often lamented the loss which he thereby incurred of a great fortune.

His situation as a refugee seems, however, to have been marked by exceptional features, which on a far larger scale, are repeated in the history of the famous family of Fairfax. As far as we can gather, though for a moment Samuel Strong may have been in some straits, he was never in the absolutely destitute condition of many of his fellow-sufferers. His means, if curtailed, were never insufficient, and he was, we now know, actually allowed to return and dispose of a large portion of his property at Augusta, where he owned a large plantation and many slaves. In the eighties, his step-children, Hester, Sarah and John Earle Hartridge went out to Savannah and there, in 1799, they were joined by their half-sister, my aunt Nancy Strong. To her, on her marriage with an Englishman, Thomas Barrett, my grandfather gave his property at Augusta. My cousin, Colonel Barrett, a well-known veteran of the Confederate army, writes, "The Strong's must have been people of means, for the Barrett's present home and the lot on which Aunt

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Francis'* home stands was given to grandmother by her father along with a great many negroes."

It is here that I conjecture that the acquaintance with the Fairfax family, and especially with the branch represented by Brian Fairfax, of Loweston, whose half-sister, Anne, was the wife of Washington's eldest brother, may perhaps explain the peculiarly favorable treatment accorded to my grandfather. Brian was actually in London at the date at which it was decided to send Nancy Strong to Savannah. He was pressing his claims for compensation as a Loyalist, as well as his title to the Fairfax Barony and it is a most curious fact that in reckoning up, in a letter to the Earl of Buchan, the means at his disposal for proving his case, he says, "These, with General Washington's second testimony of introduction, will be sufficient to establish my claim without a doubt." In the same letter, after speaking of the share in his Virginian property bequeathed to him by Thomas, Lord Fairfax, in 1782, Brian Fairfax adds that he "had before given me one of his small manors, joining to the estate my father left me, consisting of twelve acres, it being nearly equal to what he had given to his two younger nephews."† The small size of the little property referred to renders it impossible that the writer can have been alluding to the American estate which was reckoned by millions of acres, and it is a curious coincidence that just before Brian, having secured his ends, returned to Virginia, my grandfather went to live on a small property near Leeds Castle in Kent, which was a part of the English estates given by Lord Fairfax to his brother Robert, where—unless, indeed, his wife belonged to the place—he had previously no connection or interest.

There, my father spent his early days and his holidays till he left Addiscombe to join his regiment (3rd Madras N. T.) in India, as a cadet in 1809. From India he did not return till 1825-6, only six years before his father's death, a fact which accounts for the imperfect state of much of our record. His elder brother, Thomas (born 1783) entered the Royal Navy in 1806, became Commander in 1830 and disappears from the Navy List in 1835, his ship having, it was reported, been lost at sea, or the crew mutinied. Like most of the refugees, whose piteous longing for their lost homes is touchingly worded in Curwen's Diary, the family seem to have clung to their old associates and associations. Sabina, the third daughter, became the wife of a man, who, as he was spoken of as "William Shepperson of Charleston" was probably a fellow refugee. The elder girl, Sarah, married a brother of Judge Raincock, a relation of the sometime governor of Pennsyl-

* The letter F in my signature stands for this name, which is not the feminine "Frances" but a family name.

† See "The Fairfax Correspondence." London, 1848.

vania, shortly before her sister Nancy left England (1798) for Georgia. There, in the old settlement, among the pinewoods at Augusta, she kept up a constant correspondence with her sisters, especially with her favorite sister, Sarah Raincock, and with the brother, my father, whom she last saw as a little child of five. Like her half-brother, John Earle Hartridge, her husband, Thomas Barrett, became thoroughly American in feeling and their only son, Thomas Samuel, having married a daughter of the "rebel" General Glascock, their descendants are amongst the best-known members of the "Colonial Dames"—a society which admits to its ranks only those who can trace their descent from an officer serving on the American side in the Revolutionary War. The devotion to lost political causes, which seems to have shown itself again and again in her ancestors, has not failed in the descendants of Nancy Strong. Two of her grandchildren, a Law and a Carter, lost their lives in the war of North and South. Colonel Barrett, the head of the family, served in the Confederate army from the beginning of the war to its end, and one of his brothers was severely wounded while fighting for the same cause.

After the death of Nancy Strong Barrett in 1853, communication between the two branches of the family slackened and finally ceased with the outbreak of the Civil War, but last year, exactly one hundred years since Nancy left England on her way to the old home in Georgia, I went, by appointment, to meet one of her great-grandchildren, my cousin Savannah Barrett Butt, at the Cecil. The great-grandchild of the "Whig" general and the grandchild of the "Tory" refugee joined hands with an instant flash of recognition. "Cousin Emilia," said she, "blood is thicker than water, and we both hate Yanks." I would not quote these words, if I could suppose that anyone would take them more seriously than they were meant, but I quote them because they have a curious significance in relation to past history and seem to sum up vicissitudes of feeling which, once profoundly bitter, are softening so rapidly that they can be treated almost as a joke. Professor Max Müller, trying to make his little son declare himself a German, was met by the apt retort, "What does I speak?" The tie of common speech seems stronger even than the bond of blood, and we may now hope in the light of later days for the final triumph of this tie.

In conclusion, I will only add that the refugee descendants of Samuel Strong are now represented in England by my brother, Lieutenant-Colonel Strong, and by his three sons of whom the eldest, Harry Strong is now taking out troops to the Cape in the Union liner Gaika, of which he is Master, the second is in Kimberley, whilst the third, in charge of the Medical Staff Corps of the South Rhodesian Volunteers, is on his way, with Colonel Houldsworth, to Mafeking.

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Sketch of the Teeple Family, 1762—1899.

BY MR. W. B. WATERBURY, ST. THOMAS.

Captain Peter Teeple was born near Trenton, New Jersey, July 14th, 1762. Bordentown is believed to be his birthplace.

His parents came from Holland and settled in New Jersey. He was the youngest son of a well-to-do and fairly numerous family. He had at least three brothers, John, James and George, all of whom were in the Continental Army under George Washington in the War of Independence which raged from 1776 to 1783. About the year 1779 Peter was still living at the old home, and was then in his eighteenth year. Being possessed of a very handsome horse, he kept it carefully hidden from view of the contending armies, rightly fearing it might be confiscated for war purposes. One day, however, whilst leading it to water, he was surprised by the rebel cavalry, and forced to give it up. He afterwards stated that, being at that time unable to speak English, (his family, as stated before, being Hollanders) he was taken at a great disadvantage. The occurrence so angered the boy, who prided himself on the possession of so handsome a horse, that he immediately tied up a bundle of clothing and started on foot for New York, then occupied by the British, which he reached safely, and there joined the British cavalry. Having a good education and being naturally bright and intelligent, he soon acquired a fluent use of the English language; and being of tall and commanding presence, and a good soldier, he rapidly rose to the rank of Captain, and was placed in command of a troop of cavalry, of the "New Jersey Volunteers."

He took part in several notable engagements, and many times had an opportunity to forage for supplies for his troop among the supporters of the rebel army which had deprived him of his beloved steed. On one occasion while he was scouting in Virginia, a bullet from the rifle of an American sharp-shooter killed the charger upon which he was mounted. At the close of the war in 1783, Capt. Teeple's cavalry troop was disbanded at Halifax; and, owing to his fine physique, being six feet four inches in height, he was offered great inducements to proceed with the British army to England and accept a commission in His Majesty's Life Guards. He declined the offer and later expressed misgivings as to the wisdom of his choice. He then left Halifax, proceeding with a large number of other disbanded soldiers and many refugees to New Brunswick, where Loyalist settlements had been established at St. John, and at a place called Waterborough, situated on Grand Lake about 60 miles up the River St. John. From being a captain of horse, he now became

captain of a trading vessel plying between St. John and New York.

At St. John he met, and married, in 1785, Lydia Mabee, one of the five daughters of Frederick Mabee, a prominent Quaker refugee from New York, whose father, Simon, a Hollander, and his mother, Marie Landrine, a French lady, had settled near Sing Sing, in the State of New York. Frederick Mabee was a United Empire Loyalist, whose home had, at the British evacuation of New York, been confiscated, and himself and family subjected to indignity by many of his formerly kind neighbors, because he declined to swear allegiance to the rebel colonies, holding, as he no doubt conscientiously did, that the grievances of the colonists should be settled by constitutional means rather than by the sword.

Having heard of the wonderful fertility and natural advantages of the Long Point, or, as it was first called, the Turkey Point, country in Upper Canada from his cousin Peter Secord, a U. E. Loyalist who had accompanied him to St. John from New York; and who, being an old hunter, had already penetrated the wilds of Upper Canada with one George Ramsay, an Englishman, on a hunting and exploring trip; he resolved to form a small colonization party to open a permanent settlement at Turkey Point. Gathering many of his relatives together including his son-in-law, Capt. Teeple, the "Mabee party," as they were afterwards called, set out in the fall of 1792, but they wintered at Quebec, and did not reach Turkey Point until some time in 1793.

They brought some household goods, drove several cows, rode horses, and employed an Indian guide to pilot the way through the wilderness. The men drove the animals along the shore, the women came in the boats, going ashore at night to camp. During the journey through the wilds they sustained themselves largely on cornmeal, and milk from the cows. The party consisted of Frederick Mabee and wife Lavinia, (nee Pellum or Pelham); Oliver Mabee, their eldest son, aged about nineteen; Simon, aged seventeen; Pellum, the youngest son, aged about five years; three single daughters, Polly, Betsy and Sally; and two married daughters, Nancy with her husband, John Stone, and Lydia, with her husband, Capt. Peter Teeple and their three children. His cousin, Peter Secord, and Thomas Walsh, also came with the "Mabee party."

Frederick Mabee at once erected the first log cabin built at the new settlement, at the foot of the hill overlooking Turkey Point. Their corn was pounded in the stump of a walnut tree, the pestle being attached to a "sweep" like the "Old Oaken Bucket."

One year after the arrival of the party he died of apoplexy, and was buried in a hollowed-out walnut log coffin. He was the first white man buried in the new settlement, and a large

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boulder marks his tomb near Turkey Point. His widow subsequently married Lieut. Wm. B. Hilton, a New York Loyalist of the "King's American Dragoons," but he died three years after the marriage. Large numbers of other Loyalists poured into the settlement shortly after, but the "Mabee party" came in advance of the rest, and became "squatters" until the lands were apportioned by the Crown to all the Loyalists. Polly and Sally Mabee, two daughters who came to Turkey Point single, married respectively Capt. David Secord, and Silas Montross, U. E. Loyalists. The former was a miller at Niagara; the latter lived at Turkey Point. The Mabee, Teeple, Secord, Montross and Stone families became prominent factors in the early days of the settlement, and now their descendants are very widely scattered.

More than a hundred years have come and gone since Frederick Mabee and his sons and son-in-law made the acquaintance of the wild, painted and befeathered savages of the north shore of Lake Erie; and where they were surprised and startled by the bedlam of discordant sounds, which daily rent the air, from the throats of the myriads of wild turkeys, geese and ducks as these sturdy pioneers staked out their new homes at Turkey Point. To-day their great-grandsons are found in the ranks of busy men, scattered all over the American continent, and their great-great-grandchildren occupy seats in nearly every schoolhouse in the land. In fact, these descendants have become so numerous, and so widely dispersed that they meet as strangers, never dreaming that the old pioneer mother who pounded corn in the hollow of a walnut stump on Turkey Point more than a hundred years ago, was their common maternal ancestor.

Capt. Peter Teeple and his brothers-in-law, Capt. David Secord and John Stone were the first young married men that settled in Charlotteville, as Turkey Point afterwards came to be officially named, and when the settlement was surveyed Peter Teeple was granted lot 8 in the broken front, near Forestville. His wife Lydia also was granted 106 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres by the Crown, being part of lot 9, lake front, Charlotteville. Near by still stands to-day an old tree known as the "Aunt Lydia apple-tree," which yet bears fruit. It was the favorite apple of Lydia Teeple. There are trees in this orchard one hundred years old; and near the old house is still standing a walnut tree which must be very ancient indeed; it measures nearly twelve feet in circumference and four feet in diameter. It is an interesting relic in itself with its immense spread of branches.

Peter Teeple was one of the first justices appointed, having that honour conferred upon him by virtue of the first general commission of the peace for the newly-organised "District of London" dated at York, now City of Toronto, January 1st, 1800. He was also one of the original three appointed at the same time, to act as Commissioners for administering oaths prescribed by

law to the officers of the Government of Upper Canada. On the 2nd day of April following, he was sworn into office at the house of Lieut. James Munroe at Turkey Point, which house is still standing (January, 1899) and is now known as "Fort Munroe." On 5th April, 1800, the first session of the first court held in that vast new "District of London" was convened at Fort Munroe, and Squire Teeple was one of the sitting Justices. His position then was about equivalent to that of a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas now, and he came to be regarded as a thorough jurist. He left a very large law library, and a complete register of the hundreds of civil marriages he performed.

An amusing incident was related by Pellum, his youngest son, in connection with one marriage ceremony Squire Teeple performed about 1825. The law or custom of that place required that where no regular license had been procured, the ceremony might be performed at some public cross-roads, at the hour of midnight, the contracting parties appearing in their nightclothes, the justice and one or two others acting as witnesses. In company with his son Pellum, the Squire repaired to the spot, a lonely cross-road, on a very dark night. Presently two groups approached from opposite directions, one with the bride, the other with the groom. Upon meeting, the two principals clad in white robes stepped forward, and at the hour of twelve, they were duly married according to law. Pellum, then a young man of sixteen, said it made a lasting and weird impression on his memory.

But few years had elapsed after the Squire, as he was then called by virtue of his legal office, settled at Turkey Point, when the War of 1812-1815 broke out. He had attained a goodly degree of prosperity, and he and his sons donned their swords to defend their newly-made homes. The settlers formed volunteer companies; and in recognition of his previous military rank and experience he was chosen a Captain of Militia, being then about 50 years of age. With his command he met the invading American troops at Queenston Heights and Lundy's Lane. His valuable flour mill was burned during this war by a party of American scouts.

Squire Teeple and his wife were two of the constituent members of the old pioneer Baptist church organized at Vittoria by Elder Titus Finch in 1804; and when the acre of land was purchased for £2.10.0., "New York Currency," from Deacon Oliver Mabee in 1807 upon which to erect a "meeting house," Mr. Teeple became one of the first trustees, the other being one Lawrence Johnson. The church was a commodious edifice for those times, and superseded the old log structure; and it was furnished with a three-sided gallery. The young people who used to attend the singing schools in that old meeting house have long since passed away, but they were full of rugged piety and simple faith.

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In January, 1851, a new church was built near the same site, and among the records of the members of the construction committee, we find the now locally historic names of Mabee, Teeple, Young and Ryerse, sons of the original pioneers.

A few years before his death in 1847 a pen-and-ink portrait of the Squire was obtained under peculiar circumstances. There came into that community (Centreville, Oxford Co., Ont.) a quadroon, who had been a slave in the United States, and who had a talent for drawing, which his mistress allowed him to cultivate, and even procured for him some instruction in the art. The Squire's son, Pellum Cartwright Teeple, learning this, brought the escaped slave home one day, and got him to execute a portrait of his father. It was drawn upon the fly-leaf of a book, and he was portrayed sitting with Pellum's child, Charles, an infant, on his lap. The original is still in the possession of the grandson, Charles, who lives at Marengo, Illinois, and the writer is happily possessed of a photographic copy. The drawing is quaint, but well executed, and is said by those who remember the old Squire to be a faithful likeness, the only exception taken being that the chin is too pointed. He continued to reside not far from Long Point (Centreville, Oxford Co.) during the remaining years of his life, and was finally laid to rest in the old Baptist cemetery near there, by his son Pellum.

He was methodical, dignified in bearing, of a commanding aspect, a strong advocate of temperance, and was erect and soldierly to the last.

His wife Lydia was a very worthy woman, and they both lived long, she dying in 1845 at the age of 75, and he in 1847, aged 85. It is related of her that whenever she lost her temper and spoke sharply to anyone, she would soon after be found alone, pacing to and fro with clasped hands murmuring to herself for a time, "Lord have mercy, Lord have mercy, Lord have mercy!"

Squire Teeple had thirteen children, of whom nine were sons, namely, William Bullard, Luke, Edward Manning, Frederick, Stephen Henry, Oliver Mabee, Lemuel Covell, Simon Peter, and Pellum Cartwright; and four daughters, namely, Louvina, Susannah, Mary and Phebe. Some of these children met with stirring adventures during the War of 1812-15, and the Canadian Rebellion of 1837. A few details of these will be given here as follows:—

William B., the eldest son, was born 18th January, 1788, and was, like his father, an enormously big man and a Captain of Provincial Militia at the Battle of Lundy's Lane. At the latter engagement he had, as an orderly, a French Canadian of rather small stature who used to say to his towering commanding officer, "Capt. Teeple, you are a very big man, and when the fighting gets hot, I am going to get behind you." In actual warfare,

however, the little French Canadian exposed himself so fearlessly that he was mortally wounded early in the battle. A portion of the scarlet uniform worn by Capt. W. B. Teeple in that engagement made up in the form of the quaint "knitting sheaths" of the period, is still in the possession of the writer, one of his grandsons. On the 4th January, 1818, he was married to Jemima Leek at Malahide by Mahlon Burwell, J.P., and soon after settled on 200 acres of land being Lot 1, Con. 8, in the Township of Malahide, County of Elgin, the land being a grant from the Crown for military services rendered. He died on the 8th April, 1857, leaving a goodly estate. His children in order of birth were Jared Topping, Susan Celestia, James Jackson, Symantha J., Temperance Ursula, Lydia Ann, Stephen William, and Sarah. Of these, Lydia Ann was married to James F. Waterbury, also of U. E. L. descent, on the 22nd of June, 1852, by Rev. Caleb Burdick at Malahide. At this date, (1899) she resides at Cambridgeport, Mass., and is the mother of the writer of these annals.

Luke Teeple, second son of Capt. Peter Teeple, born 12th Sept., 1791, went to New Jersey on a visit to an uncle just before the War of 1812 broke out, and he was ordered to take the oath of allegiance or quit the country. His uncle had a mail route from New York to some point in New Jersey, believed to be Bordentown, and he put young Luke on this route, thinking that while thus employed he would not be molested. He was arrested, however, in the following February, and cast into prison with about a hundred other British sympathizers. These Loyalist political prisoners were sorely tempted to desert their first love and join the American forces. One by one they weakened until only fifteen remained, Luke being one of the faithful few. At the close of the war they were liberated, and the uncle, although a patriotic American, gave Luke a present in token of admiration of his pluck and endurance. When he returned to Canada he, on the 26th of December, 1816, married Nancy, second daughter of Elder Titus Finch, already referred to, and settled at Vittoria, near Simcoe, purchasing the two-storey frame house built by Caleb Wood, (also a "Jerseyite" Loyalist, as the New Jersey refugees were called in those days,) and which house still stands, dark and windowless, and vacant, in front of the Baptist burying ground, fit companion to the weather-beaten, mossy old gravestones which mark the back-ground. On the flat opposite this house he built a tannery which was operated by his son Alexander after his death in 1849.

He had seven sons—Alexander, Jerome, Albert Gallatin, Thermos, Lysander, Titus Ridley, and Peter Latimer; and four daughters—Mabro, Mobra, Clementine, and Almira. Alexander was accidentally crushed to death in 1867 while excavating a large boulder on his property.

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Pellum Cartwright (originally spelt Pelham) thirteenth and youngest child, and ninth son of Peter Teeple, was born 28th November, 1809, and was a participator in the Upper Canadian Rebellion of 1837, or "The Patriot War," as it was then often called. He was the leader of a band of young Canadians opposed to the methods of ruling the country at that time prevailing, claiming that those high in authority ignored the statutes passed by the parliamentary representatives of the people and frustrated their will; and when it was determined to fight, he was chosen a captain; but on the flight to the United States of the two principal leaders, William Lyon Mackenzie and Hon. John Rolph, all those who had been leaders under them, were compelled to follow them into exile or forfeit their lives.

Pellum, on attempting to flee, fell in with a party of soldiers who made him their prisoner. The story of his capture and escape is thus told by his nephew, Luke, son of Simon Peter Teeple, who heard it from his own lips:—"The price set upon his head by the Canadian Government was '\$600, dead or alive.' He was determined to leave Canada, and was then on his way to the western frontier line. He was riding a horse and had reached a point some seven or eight miles westerly from London, Ont., on the road leading from that city along the southern side of the of the River Thames. His brother, Edward Manning Teeple, lived on this road some two or three miles from London, and he was making for his house. On turning a bend in the road he came in full view of a sergeant and six men advancing towards him. He could neither retreat nor conceal himself, so he rode steadily on and met them. The sergeant halted and plied him with questions; as his answers were unsatisfactory, he was taken in charge, faced about and obliged to go with them towards London. They dismounted him, and the sergeant rode his horse. Plodding along for some time, darkness overtook them before they reached the city. They stopped at a tavern and the soldiers ordered a meal, which was at once prepared. They then asked him to come and eat with them, but he assured them he was not hungry, and they left their arms in the bar-room and went into the next room and sat down to eat.

"He also went with them into the same room, and asked the waitress for a drink of water. He was on the side of the table next to the outside door, and as the girl gave him the drink of water she flung this door wide open. In an instant he was through it and running for the woods. The men sprang for their arms, and came rushing out, firing after him. He could hear the orders given to surround the cluster of tavern buildings, and see lights moving, but he made good his escape into the adjoining forest. There was snow on the ground and running was difficult, yet for fear of being overtaken, he kept it up until almost exhausted. Taking what he supposed to be a course

between the public road and the river, he at length came upon the latter, but he did not know whether above or below his starting point. Going down to the water, which was frozen over, he followed along until he espied an airhole, into this he threw a stick to see which way the water ran, then going down the stream he finally came upon a house. By this time he was excessively fatigued, and very, very hungry from his long fast. He went up and knocked at the door and a man appeared and began talking with him. He had no means of ascertaining whether this man was a 'patriot' or not, so he feigned himself an urgent despatch bearer of important official papers which must be delivered in London with utmost haste. He said he had given out in travelling and insisted upon the man's acceptance of, and conveyance of them to London forthwith, as he was utterly unable to go on himself. The man demurred, so, after an earnest discussion Pellum said, 'Well, if I could rest a few minutes and get some food to eat, I might possibly try to go on.' He then heard the man's wife getting up, and she protested that her husband could not go, but said she would get Pellum something to eat at once, which she did. While eating he became satisfied that they were 'patriots,' and revealed his true position. The man then said they could not keep him there, but that they would see that he was hidden and fed at a neighbor's over the hill. Pellum went with him to the neighbor's and was concealed there for a time. If there was any likelihood of capture one of children at the first house was to come over the hill and notify him. He was alarmed one day by seeing one of the children coming, running over the hill, but it proved to be only a neighborly call. After a few days had passed, and he thought search for him had ceased, he worked his way through the woods at night up to his brother Edward's and soon after went in the same way to the home of his sister Mary, wife of Andrus Davis, at Orwell, Ont. Several weeks were spent in this hazardous trip."

"Mary and Andrus Davis were known to be staunch loyalists, and there is no account of any attempt to search for him at their place. There he was supplied with food for a short time, but the danger of recapture was so great that he did not remain all the time in the house but kept concealed sometimes in the woods. Still fearing arrest and execution, as some of his 'compatriots' had thus suffered, his sister, Mary Davis, nephew James Teeple, and sister-in-law, Jemima Teeple, conducted him secretly in the dead of winter by sleigh from Orwell to the Niagara frontier, and his relative, Rev. Samuel Rose, of Lundy's Lane, though a political opponent of the 'patriots,' espoused his cause for family reasons only, and under pretense of being the employer of Pellum sent him on a 'message,' to friends in New York State, and at once hired a man to row him across at some point below the Falls."

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narrative and declared that had anyone ordered the boatman back to the Canadian shore he would have thrown the man overboard and made the attempt to reach the American shore alone. But no difficulty arose; he was safely landed in New York State, and waving a parting adieu to his relatives, who sat in their conveyance and witnessed his crossing, he began his career in the United States."

We next hear of Pellum journeying down the Ohio River with a party intending to go to Texas, but becoming dissatisfied with the roistering habits of his companions, he left them and struck across the country to a place called Pekin, on the Illinois river. From there he eventually went to the city of Rockford, Ill., where on the 28th of March, 1841, he married Mary A. Gleason.

His father and mother were now so old they were desirous he should come home to Canada and care for them the rest of their days; but although he there expressed sentiments of loyalty, he would not do this until a special amnesty was sent him by the Canadian Government for his part in the "Patriot War." This was obtained and forwarded to him, and he journeyed to the old home in Oxford County, accompanied by his wife, his son Charles, and Luke Teeple, (son of Simon Peter Teeple,) who lived with them, in a two horse buggy, there being no railroads, and remained there till the two old pioneers were laid away in the churchyard. Later he returned to Illinois and settled at Marengo, where he died on the 12th of December, 1878, and where his son Charles, above referred to, still resides. Pellum Teeple left six sons, viz.: Charles Gleason, Addison Venelle, Levant, Jared, Lester and Frank; and four daughters, Elmina, Elvira, Ruth L. and Lydia Mary.

Of the other descendants of Frederick Mabee and Peter Teeple little or nothing of special note is known to the present writer, except the dates of their birth and death, and that Oliver Mabee Teeple was also a Captain at Lundy's Lane; but it is hoped that the survivors, should they read these lines, will as speedily as possible contribute their quota to these annals before it is too late; and above all, that they will prove worthy successors of those sturdy "Pilgrim Fathers of Canada" who, for the sake of what they believed, rightly or wrongly, to be their duty, were willing to undertake, not only the perils of war, but also the hardships and privations of hewing out for themselves, and for their children, in the wild forests of Turkey Point, new homes and habitations, destined after one hundred years to become an important part of a great and mighty state.

Birthplace and Antecedents of Major Thomas Merritt, United Empire Loyalist.

BY MISS CATHERINE NINA MERRITT, TORONTO.

The name of Merritt, like most other names, has suffered change in its transmission down several centuries. It has been established without a doubt, that the name was originally "de Meriet," a proof of which is in the fact that a deed of land, being a moiety of the manor of Sellindge in Kent, was given, in the reign of Edward III, to one John Merrett, who was the son of Eleanor de Beauchamp of Hacche, in Somerset, and John de Meriet (Hist. of Kent). Elsewhere the same person is mentioned as "John de Meriet," son of John de Meriet and Eleanor de Beauchamp. The first mention of the name is in the reign of William the Conqueror, when Eadnoth, a Saxon, was given the manor of Meriet in Somerset, from whence he took his name.

In America, the name is found several times about the middle of the seventeenth century, one of these being Thomas Merritt, who appears in Rye, Westchester county, in 1673, according to the History of Rye, by Chas. W. Baird. John Merritt is also mentioned in 1678 and is supposed to have been a younger brother; but this is of no great consequence to us, as our interest is hereafter centred in Thomas, whom I shall distinguish from the four Thomases that follow as

Thomas I.—He was born in 1650, where, I cannot say or conjecture. He does not appear to have been among the first settlers of Rye. Thomas (called Senior in 1698) married, perhaps for his second wife, Abigail, youngest daughter of Robert Francis, of Weathersfield, Conn. She was born, says Mr. Savage, in 1656. An indenture, regarding the disposition of his property after death, Oct. 20th, 1688, assigns to his wife the use of his house, etc., which is to descend to his eldest son. He lived nearly opposite the spot in Rye where the Park Institute now stands. In 1690 Thomas Merritt was one of eighteen chief proprietors of Rye, and evidently a public-spirited member of the little community. In February, 1694, Thomas Merritt, Hacaliah Brown, and Deliverance Brown were elected vestrymen, showing that there must have been some place of worship, probably for all denominations. We may assume that Thomas was a member of the Church of England from the term "vestrymen" being used and also from the fact that his son was one of the vestrymen in Grace Church. April 12th 1694, Thomas Merritt and Hacaliah Brown are authorized to renew the marks of the White Plains purchase, with the Indians. These marks were probably on certain trees, as appears to have been the mode of denoting a boundary. In January, 1697, Thom-

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as Merritt and Deliverance Brown were sent to Hartford with a petition for the General Court of Connecticut to take the town of Rye back into its jurisdiction. September 20th, 1697, Thomas Merritt and Hacaliah Brown, etc., were chosen a "commity for the management and carrying on the worke of building a place of worship." He and John Frost were chosen collectors for the minister's salary. In 1692 "a parsil of land was granted to Thomas Merritt, commonly called the "Pine Island."

In October, 1699, Mr. Thomas Merritt and Lieut. John Horton were deputies for the town of Rye.

November, 1707, Thomas Merritt, Deliverance Brown, Segn'r, and Robert Bloomer, chosen a committee to settle a boundary question, between Rye and Greenwich. After this Thomas I. seems to have taken no more part in town affairs. He was living in 1713, and let us hope that he and his two old cronies Hacaliah Brown and Deliverance Brown enjoyed a tranquil old age. By the way, I wonder if the boys and young men of those days hailed their comrade as "Hack," which they undoubtedly would have done in this generation. Thomas Merritt had four children, whose names are chronicled; but how many more, we do not know. However, one is enough for our purpose, and he was the eldest, whom we shall distinguish as

Thomas II.—He was known as Sergeant, and he lived in the house left to him by his father. Like him, he was evidently energetic in church matters, for we find him in 1711, May 7th, acting as vestryman, together with his Uncle John, under the ministry of the Rev. Christopher Bridge, a church of England clergyman, who went from Narragansett to Rye in Jan., 1710, (His. of Rye, p. 310). "The officers thus elected, next meet with the justices of the peace for the transaction of business," says the chronicle. Until Mr. Bridge's time, it seems that the vestrymen and justices held session without the minister, but in 1712, July 29, an order came from the Government, directing that every orthodox minister be one of the vestry in the parish. (His. of Rye, p. 211.)

Thomas II. had four known children, the inevitable Thomas being the eldest.

Thomas III. moved to the White Plains; but sold his farm to Monmouth Hart in 1740, and removed to King street, where he was living in 1755-68. He married Amy Purdy (born Nov. 2nd, 1739) the daughter of Capt. John Purdy (born May 8th, 1715) (died Aug. 19th, 1805) and Rebecca Brown. He was the son of Joseph Purdy, of an old Rye family, and he served with the British, in the war against the French.

Thomas IV. is chiefly interesting as being a Loyalist, and the father of a family of Loyalists; the only member of a large connection who espoused the Royal cause. Before following our Loyalists into a new land, we may find some interest in more closely inspecting the manners and customs of

that spot where they were born and bred ; thereby, perhaps, being able to form some sort of idea regarding the conditions of life, which they abandoned for the wilds and wood of Canada.

In 1710, the members of the Church of England were 313, Presbyterians 466. There were twenty "heathens, that were servants of families, many of the Dissenters come sometimes to church," says the chronicle. The inhabitants were 799. In 1705, by the perseverance of the Rev. Geo. Murison, it was agreed to "build" a church, when the Hon. Col. Heathcote offered to give "all the nails, for the shingling of the roof, and for the church doors, and making of windows to shutt, with all the hooks and hindges thereunto belonging, and liberty was given, for to get stone and timber upon any particular man's land, provided you get not within a fence, for the building of a church." Through lack of funds, the church was not completed till 1727. This is in all probability the "place of worship," which engaged the interest of Thomas I. It was afterwards called the "Parish Church of Rye." (History of Rye, page 309). It was voted and agreed by the above justices and vestrymen (Thomas being among them) the sum of £55.5.0 to be levied on the Parish— That is to say—

For the minister	£50. 0.0
" Beating the drum	£1. 0.0
" The Clerk	£1. 0.0
Charges of Express to Bedford	£0.10.0
Ye Constable for Collecting	£2.12.6

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Rye was probably as fortunate as many other settlements of the day in the possibilities of procuring medical aid. "Mrs. Sarah Bates," a useful and skilful female practitioner of Stamford, was one of several ancient dames, of the town, who probably, for the first hundred years administered their peculiar remedies to the sick and suffering, a sample of which follows in a letter, "Loving friends, my respects to you, I am sorry for your present sickness, I am not well enough to come to you upon your desire." * * "I have sent you a potion of pills, take as soon as ye messenger returns, in a little honey, and if your vomiting still follow you, take about $\frac{1}{2}$ a gill of brandy, if you can get it, 2 spoonsful of salit oyle, 2 spoonsful of loaf sugar, nutmeg, mix it together and drink it, apply mint, with rum or brandy to his stomache. This I know hath been found good in ye like distemper. Sarah Bates, Stamford, July 30th, 1690." It would be interesting to know whether our Thomas had ever a like dose administered to him. The effect we can hardly question. The first physician mentioned was in 1724. As to local education, there was a certain Ephraim Avery, rector of the Parish

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of Rye, who in 1775 intended opening a school for gentlemen's children, where, after setting forth the various educational advantages, he says "Board, washing, lodging and tuition will be £22.0.0 per annum, and one guinea extra, one load of wood, will likewise be expected, and four pounds of candles for the use of the scholars in the winter evenings. Whether this gentleman's plans were ever carried out, is uncertain. There were several schools mentioned, early in the last century, one kept by a Mr. Harris, of strong Republican feeling, and spoken of as a man of violent and cruel temper; inflicting "truly barbarous" punishment upon his scholars. It seems that Harvard College was the highest class of school in those days, and here was educated Thomas V. Slavery does not seem to have prevailed extensively in Rye, from a census in 1712, there were only 18 negroes of all ages. The first mention of slavery occurs in the records of 1689, when Jacob Pearce, one of the original planters, left among his goods and chattels "a negro woman, called by name Rose, which is not inventoried; because it was proffered to be proved upon oath, that her master, Jacob Pearce, did give her her freedom, after his wife's decease." In the same year James Mott sells, alienates and makes over to Humphrey Underhill, of Rye "A sartain neger named Jack, aged about 14 yeres or tharabouts."

The people of Rye were taxed one shilling on every chimney, and two shillings for every negro or Indian slave. In 1755, the number of slaves had increased to 117. Even some of the Society of Friends were owners. The early regulations of the British Government for its foreign plantations, required, that measures be taken whereby "slaves may be best invited to the Christian faith, and be made capable of being baptized therein;" but a missionary's report was that very few masters would give their slaves sufficient leisure for their religious instruction, the Quakers being the most backward in this respect. "The state of the negroes being servitude and bondage, all the week th y are held to hard work; but only Sunday excepted, when they fish, or steal fowl, or some other way provide for themselves Their scattered position, up and down the country, some distance from the church, (but above all the prejudice of the masters, conceiving them to be worse for being taught, and more apt to rebel,) are almost an invincible bar to their Christian instruction." As early as 1793, many slaves were given their freedom; but not until 1827 was slavery entirely abolished.

The principal place of interment for the Merritt family was on Lyon's Point, now part of Port Chester, but only recent names are legible, that of January, 1759, being the oldest of those that are distinct, others of the family are buried in King Street.

Town matters in 1700 were managed by a supervisor, five townsmen or select men, a constable, a town clerk, or recorder,

In 1689 Rye sent a contingent of men to Albany to fight against the French. The Indians in the neighborhood always seem to have been friendly, but during and after the outbreak of King Philip's war, no Indian was allowed to approach the towns and the first Wednesday of every month was observed by public appointment as a day of humiliation and prayer, "in view of these alarms and troubles." About this time the inhabitants of Rye fortified a house for the safety of the town; but the expected attack never came. In 1673 when the Dutch came into possession of New York, the Rye people were in constant fear of attack from their neighbors and for a year were kept in armed suspense till peace was signed with England and the Dutch evacuated their American possessions. In 1774 many citizens of Rye signed a petition protesting against British taxation. Among them were five Merritts, but neither of the Thomases. When these men saw their names in print they became alarmed and published a sort of apology which drew forth the following patriotic appeal:

"Americana No. 1.—To the knaves and fools in the town of Rye, and first the fools. What in the world could have put it in your heads that it was better to have your faces blackened and be negroes and beasts of burden for people in England than to live and die like your forefathers, in a state of freedom? I really could not have believed that there had been so many asses in all America as there appears to be in your little paltry town. Instead of Rye Town, let it hereafter be called "Simple Town," it seems you are such geese as not to know when you are oppressed and when you are not, etc." (His. of Rye, p. 222.)

In December, 1775, it is stated that the Tories of Westchester were unceasing in their efforts to furnish supplies for the army at Boston, and complaints were made that the friends of liberty were few. If the Merritts were a fair sample of other families, this statement must be incorrect, for Thomas and his children were the only Loyalists out of a large family connection. Thomas IV. must have been an old man when after the evacuation of Boston by the British, March 17, 1776, he and his family sought refuge in New Brunswick in 1778. After the battle of Lexington, he was arrested, tried by the Whigs and barely escaped death for his opinions. He was the eldest of three orphan brothers and a captain of militia. He died in 1821 in New Brunswick. He had lived on a farm between Bedford and Long Island Sound, called in those days "Mile End." Mr. Jedediah Merritt saw the house some years ago and brought away a photograph of it. Since then it has been destroyed by fire. Thomas and his two eldest sons, leaving the rest of the family on their farm, escaped to the loyal parts, where they entered the army.

Shubael, the second son, after the proclamation of peace, went

back to Rye, probably to see his wife, and when he was lodging opposite her father's house, he was surprised by a band of Whigs, and shot. After this event his father, and the rest of the family, sought refuge in New Brunswick (1783). It is interesting to note the acrimony with which Shubael is spoken of in the records of Rye. They say, he was "neither cowboy, nor skinner; but he was a man whom everybody feared," and "would shoot a man for the pleasure of it." They tell two thrilling tales, of how he pursued and shot a Frenchman, and an old man at the plough, whose son, a little boy at the time, afterwards avenged his father's death; these tales are not of a very convincing nature; but as I have no authority for contradicting them, we let them pass. A Mr. Mead states that Shubael was killed at White Plains. Nehemiah Merritt, the father of one of our honorary members, was a little boy at the time of the Rebellion, being about six years old. He has often told his son the story of how two British officers, having breakfasted at his father's house, had just taken their departure, when some Americans came up and asked the little fellow which way they had gone; he refused to tell; so they lifted him up, and held him hanging down the well, threatening to let him drop if he did not give them the information they required; but he stoutly resisted their threats and would not answer. At last they released him, and gave up their useless persecution; the boy, no doubt rejoiced over his victory.

Now we come to Thomas V., who was born in 1759. He was educated at Harvard College, and served in the Queen's Rangers as a cornet. He is mentioned (June 16th, 1779), in the History of Rye. "A party of Lieut-Col. Emmerick's Dragoons, consisting of a sargeant and twelve privates, under command of Lieut. Murison, with Cornet Merritt, took part of two rebel pickets at Byrom and Sherrard's Bridges, and brought off eighteen prisoners." (p. 259).

"The Queen's Rangers was a partisan corps, raised originally in Connecticut and the vicinity of New York, numbering about 500 men, all American Loyalists. About 1776 they were commanded by one Robert Rogers of New Hampshire," spoken of as "one of the most odious of all Americans of note," who had enlisted under the Royal Standard. As early as December, 1776, the inhabitants of Westchester County complained bitterly to the convention * * * of their exposure and suffering from this source. "They are in continual danger of being made prisoners, and having their farms and habitations plundered, by Robert Rogers' party. The suffering inhabitants of Westchester County are ravaged without restraint or remorse." (History of Rye, p. 245). When the Rangers were in South Carolina in 1779 Thomas Merritt married Mary Hamilton, who came out from Ireland with her sister, Mrs. Emmett. They lost their first child, who was Thomas VI.

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They then went to join the rest of the family in St. John, New Brunswick; but afterwards moved to Upper Canada; where their second son, William Hamilton, was born, whose public career is too well known to be dwelt upon in this paper. Thomas the VII. died in infancy, and I may mention that Thomas the VIII. thrives in St. Catharines, a sturdy youth of three years. Let us hope that he may follow in the footsteps of his forefathers, a type of staunch and loyal British subjects.

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Six Nations Indians as United Empire Loyalists.

BY MR. EDWARD MARION CHADWICK, TORONTO.

The United Empire Loyalists' Association of Ontario has very properly fixed narrow limits for its qualifications for membership, confining such membership to those who are actual descendants of the United Empire Loyalist immigrants. It has not, I believe, appeared very clear to some people why, when such special qualification for membership is required, the Association has thought proper to admit to associate membership the whole of the Six Nations of the Grand River and Tyendinaga Reserves. Therefore it may be well to place on record some explanation of the action of the Association in this matter, not only in order to show that their course in associating the Six Nations with themselves is quite consistent, but also as a matter of interest to recall important events in the history of this most interesting people at a critical period. It is the object of the Association to record, so as to preserve for all time, the facts and circumstances of the United Empire Loyalist immigration into Canada, an historical incident altogether unique and without parallel in known history. In the same way it is desirable to keep in memory the similar immigration of the Six Nations, which in fact occurred at the same time and under practically the same circumstances. When the American revolutionary war broke out, the influence of Sir William Johnson was very great with the Six Nations, and although he died at the moment of the breaking out of the revolution, his influence lived after him, not only maintained by his son Sir John Johnson and son-in-law Col. Guy Johnson, and the many friends whom he had gathered about him, but more especially by the famous warrior and chieftain, Joseph Brant (Thayendinegea), to whom, more than any other person, was undoubtedly owing the fact that the Mohawks, together with the greater number of the other five nations, remained steadfastly loyal to the Crown; and not only that, but time and again they took the field to defend the Crown against the revolutionists. It would be beyond our present purpose to follow in detail the occasions and manner in which this service was rendered. But *en passant* it is impossible to pass over this period without referring to the so-called massacre of Wyoming, because that is the principal one of several occasions in which Americans, as probably all historians now agree, grossly and shamefully misrepresented the actions of the Six Nations, which was done for the purpose of such misrepresentations being circulated through the courts of Europe with the object of discrediting the King of England and his officers, both

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civil and military. The massacre of Wyoming as it has been represented in history never in fact occurred. The story which has been related under that name is in reality founded upon another incident, widely different both in character and in degree. It is no doubt the fact that the war was waged on both sides with a spirit of bitterness which led to acts and reprisals which modern opinion and the customs of modern warfare disapprove, but which in those times were regarded as little more than ordinary incidents of war. Although at that time the Six Nations had made a very considerable advance in the direction of civilization, having of themselves made such advance far beyond that of any other Indian people, nevertheless their progress and civilization had not been such as to entirely obliterate the customs and notions of war which had prevailed for long centuries, and which still in the fullest degree prevailed with all the surrounding Indian nations. It was natural therefore to expect that the Indians would, without any sense of impropriety, commit what we would now consider as excesses, in dealing with an enemy, more especially when white men did the same, as frequently happened.

In the year 1779 the United States Congress passed a resolution directing the Commander-in-Chief of their Army (Washington) to take the most effectual means for "protecting the inhabitants" of the frontiers and "chastising the Indians for their continued depredations," as it was expressed, and it was thereupon determined to put this resolve in execution by carrying the war into the more populous country of the Six Nations; to cut off their settlements, destroy their crops, and inflict upon them every other mischief which time and circumstances would permit (Stone's Life of Brant). The populous country indicated may be in a general way described as the Mohawk and Genesee Valleys. These districts were undoubtedly largely composed of forests, but not altogether so, because, as we learn from an official letter or report from Col. Gansevoort to General Sullivan, the Indians, or at least those against whom Gansevoort was employed to operate, "lived much better than most of the Mohawk River farmers; their houses were very well furnished with all necessary household utensils; great plenty of corn, several horses, cows, and waggons." From other sources of information it appears that they had several towns and many large villages, laid out with a considerable degree of regularity. They had framed houses, some of them well finished, having chimneys, and being painted. Stone's Life of Brant describes them as having acquired some of the arts, and enjoying many of the comforts of civilized life, and possessing cultivated fields and orchards of great productiveness. He mentions their having abundance of apples, besides pears and peaches, and a great variety of vegetables. The army which was

to destroy them was prepared with great deliberation and completeness, and was about 8000 strong, including a strong force of artillery. It was commanded by General Sullivan. To meet this attack the Six Nations were only able to muster a force estimated by General Sullivan at 1500 including 200 whites, but which is otherwise, and with much more probability, stated to have consisted, whites and Indians together, of a total of 800; in either case quite inadequate to make any effective stand against the overwhelming force brought against them, and accompanied by artillery, of which the defenders had none. Notwithstanding the disparity of numbers, they made a courageous and stubborn, but hopeless, resistance. The result was that the Indians, men, women, and children, were driven step by step and day by day through their country in the direction of Niagara. The nature of the proceedings of the American army, may be learned from such incidents as the following. On the 2nd of September they encamped at Catharine's town, an Indian village named after a celebrated Indian woman, Catharine Monture, (who is said to have been slain by Sullivan's men). This place was entirely destroyed on the following day, together with corn fields and orchards. The houses, thirty in number, were burnt. It is said that some officers of rank in the American army protested against the wanton destruction of fruit trees as discreditable to American soldiers, but in vain. Sullivan is reported to have said, "The Indians shall see that there is malice enough in our hearts to destroy everything that contributes to their support." On the 4th the army destroyed a small scattered settlement of eight houses. Two days after they reached the more considerable town of Kendaia, containing about twenty houses neatly built and well finished. These were reduced to ashes, and the army spent nearly a day in destroying the fields of corn and fruit trees. Of these there were great abundance and many of them appeared to be very ancient. Thus was begun the campaign, which was prosecuted in the same style and (quoting again from Stone) "the whole country was swept as with the besom of destruction;" "the axe and the torch soon transformed the whole of that beautiful region from the character of a garden to a scene of dreary and sickening desolation." There is no need for us to follow the whole course of the army; it was simply a repetition from day to day of what we have already mentioned. Forty Indian towns, the largest containing 128 houses, were destroyed; corn gathered and ungathered to the amount of 160,000 bushels shared the same fate; the fruit trees were cut down; and the Indians were hunted like wild beasts until neither house nor fruit tree nor field of corn nor inhabitant remained in the whole country. So numerous were the fruit trees that in one orchard 1,500 were cut down. All this is founded on General Sullivan's official report.

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It was this devastation of their country which led to the Six Nations throwing in their lot with the migration of Loyalists which the U. E. L. Association exists to commemorate. A body of Mohawks under Chief Deseronto, whose name is now borne by a flourishing town on the Bay of Quinte, crossed the lake and established themselves in the locality afterwards called the Tyendinaga Reserve. At a later date Brant selected and procured from the Government a location on the Grand River, and thither the greater part of the Nations migrated. Some, however, remained in the State of New York, but the settlement on the Grand River comprised what may be termed the headquarters of the Six Nations Confederacy, for the principal hereditary chiefs took part in it, and established the Great Council in their new country, where it has ever since continued. As settlers in Upper Canada the Indians have had their part, such as has been practicable for their condition, in converting the wilderness of forest into a prosperous country; and their part in our history has not been confined to peaceful progress, but it is to be borne in mind to their honour that when the War of 1812 threatened Upper Canada with extinction as a part of the British Empire, the Six Nations stood shoulder to shoulder with the other U. E. Loyalists and their descendants in resisting the attacks of the enemy, rendering valuable service, which they did more especially on the two occasions of Queenston Heights and Beaver Dam; at the former they contributed in no small degree to the important victory then obtained; and the other, which was one of the most brilliant military exploits recorded in history, has been epigrammatically stated to have been accomplished by "Kerr's Mohawks and Fitzgibbon's impudence."

Sketch of the Bruce Family.

BY MRS. CHARLOTTE BRUCE CAREY, TORONTO.

Alexander Bruce, a soldier of fortune, left Scotland about 1745, and settled in New York, marrying Margaret, daughter of Cornelius O'Sullivan. When the rebellion broke out, he, along with his eldest son, William, joined the King's Royal Regiment. After the war, and when the troops were disbanded, they came to Canada in 1784, and settled in Cornwall, which, as is well-known, is the earliest settled town in what is now Ontario. There still stands on lot 14, on the south side of First Street, Cornwall, the remains of the first frame house erected in that town, which was owned by Alexander Bruce. He must have died shortly after coming to Canada, as the deeds of land granted were drawn in the names of his widow, his two sons and his two daughters.

The Bruces do not seem to have suffered the reverses of fortune experienced by most of the Loyalists. There are in the archives, records of money lent by the widow of Alexander Bruce to James Chewett, afterwards Surveyor-General of Upper Canada. I have in my possession, as have other members of the family, several pieces of china and furniture owned by her. She was a woman of great energy and ability, and although left a widow in those times of trouble and hardship, she managed her affairs so well that she not only kept her family in comfort, but she was able to render assistance to many of her less fortunate compatriots. Many anecdotes are told of her indomitable, some might say, overbearing will.

Of the two daughters of Alexander and Margaret Bruce, the elder, Margaret, married Donald McAuley, a prominent lumber merchant, and a captain in the Stormont militia. I have the portraits of Margaret Bruce and her husband, Donald McAuley, painted about the year 1800. Their eldest daughter married Alexander Macdonell, (Greenfield), Sheriff for the county of Prescott, and a member of the North-West Fur Company. There were also two sons, Dr. James McAuley and Wellington McAuley, barrister-at-law, both of whom died when comparatively young, that branch of the family thereby becoming extinct.

Sarah Bruce, second daughter of Alexander and Margaret Bruce, married Mr. Van Koughnet, uncle of Col. Philip Van Koughnet. She had three daughters, Ann, Eve and Margaret. The eldest, Ann, married Solomon Chesley; Eve married David Chesley, his brother, and Margaret died unmarried.

This Solomon Chesley, when quite a young boy, spent a great deal of his time across the river from Cornwall at the Indian village of St. Regis, Indians then, as now, possessing characteristics fascinating to the small boy. Not only the habits but also the language of

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the Indians must have interested him, for at the time of the War of 1812, when an officer asked for an interpreter to the Indians, Solomon Chesley, then about sixteen years of age, was the only one who was able to act in that capacity. He acted as interpreter during the war; afterwards he was appointed Indian agent. He represented Cornwall in Parliament from the year 1840-1846; was mayor of the same town in 1860; and afterwards was appointed head of the Indian Department at Ottawa.

We now turn to another family, by the name of Alguire, living in New York State. We find them at the beginning of the revolution, taking different sides, the father fighting on the side of the British, the elder sons joining the revolutionary forces.

In the spring of 1784 John Alguire, the father, came to Canada, accompanied by his wife and younger children, and settled in Cornwall. His daughter Mary married William, the elder son of Alexander Bruce. They had eleven children.

Alexander and Duncan, the two eldest sons, were associated with their uncle, Donald McAuley, in the lumber business. Dr. William Bruce, lieutenant in the first Stormont militia, represented Stormont in parliament during the years 1834-37. He is referred to in Judge Pringle's "History of the Eastern District" as follows: "The names of the Hon. Philip Van Koughnet, the Hon. Archibald McLean, Donald Æneas McDonell, William Bruce and Alexander McLean will be remembered as those representatives of the county (Stormont) and leaders in many a hard-fought political contest." I insert here a copy of a letter written by him to my father:

"Toronto, March 17th, 1836.

"My Dear Browne,—I received your letter this morning and I must say that nothing could have been more apropos. The Executive Council resigned on Saturday last, because His Excellency would not be advised by them. The whole six resigned, Tories and Radicals, and we "struck" as Paddy says, and will do no more business until we have a responsible Executive Council. The Speaker left the chair and no business was done until we received a reply to some addresses we passed to His Excellency. Yesterday the Speaker took the chair, and we have appointed a committee to take into consideration the Governor's reply to our address. We have arrived at a period that will ever be remembered in Upper Canada. We are determined to ask for, and likewise determined to insist on what you say we must have, that is, a responsible Executive Council. This House must have the above, or we must be dissolved, or we will dissolve ourselves. We are at this moment passing an address to disapprove of the present Council, which I think will pass with a large majority. St. Patrick's Day, '36, a day long to be remembered in the Colonies. We have expected dissolution for the last three days. You will be in suspense till you hear from me again. I will write you again to-morrow.

BRUCE.

"P. S.—Your friend, Park, is speaking now and a very good speaker he is. B."

Sarah Bruce, my mother, second daughter of William Bruce, married William Browne, land surveyor, a graduate of Dublin University, and Captain in the second Stormont militia, whose house was for years a haven for any Irishman coming to Canada without money or friends. The names of Dr. Bruce and Captain Browne do not appear in any of the engagements of '37 or '38, as they both died a few months previous to the outbreak.

Margaret, the eldest daughter of William and Mary Bruce, died unmarried. When she was about twelve years of age one of her American uncles, Alguire, paid a visit to Cornwall, with the object of adopting one of his sister's children, his own family all having married and left home. Of the five children then living, he chose Margaret, and although he offered every inducement, he returned to the United States alone. The fourth son of Alexander and Mary Bruce, John Strachan, godson of Bishop Strachan, was a land-surveyor, and held a commission in the Stormont militia. His widow is a descendant of a U.E. L. family named Wagner. She lives in Cornwall, with one widowed and one unmarried daughter still; the only Bruces left in the original place of settlement. His only son, Duncan, had lived for some years in the West. His youngest daughter, Amelia, is the wife of Dr. MacCallum, Professor in Toronto University. George, fifth son, was also a land-surveyor. He lived for some years in Kingston, and was in early life a close friend of the late Sir John A. Macdonald. His eldest son, George, died fighting for the cause of the North in the American Civil War. The younger son is a clergyman in the Western States. Charlotte, the eighth child of William Bruce, married John Browne, a son of my father, by his first wife. Eventually, John Browne and his family went to the United States, and became American citizens. Cecilia, ninth child of William Bruce, married Isaac Read, of the Reads of Augusta, County of Leeds, U. E. Loyalists. An account of this family is given in Leavitt's History of Leeds and Grenville. Cecilia was born on the same day as Queen Victoria, 24th of May 1819, and died in the summer of 1899. Her eldest daughter married Henry J. Arnold, a descendant of Benedict Arnold. Robert, the youngest son of William and Mary Bruce, was drowned in the St. Lawrence River, west of Cornwall; and Mary, the youngest daughter, died in childhood.

The Alguires were a prolific race, and since I have been looking over the records, I find that my Alguire ancestor was accompanied to Cornwall by two brothers, who settled further west. One of their descendants, Dr. Alguire, is the present Mayor of Cornwall.

The Bruce Arms:—Or, a saltire and chief gu., on a canton arg. a lion rampant az. Crest, a lion passant az. Motto, Fuiamus.

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The German U.E. Loyalists of the County of Dundas, Ontario—Part I.

BY ALEXANDER CLARK CASSELMAN, TORONTO.

On both banks of the Rhine where it is joined by the Neckar, is a large district about 3,500 square miles in extent, that from the Middle Ages to the beginning of this century was known as the Palatinate, and whose people were called Palatines. Its capital was Heidelberg, and within its borders were the cities of Mayence, Spires, Mannheim and Worms, all names famous in history.

Situated as this Garden of Europe was, near to Wittenburg and Geneva, its inhabitants soon embraced the Reformed faith. Some became followers of Calvin, and some of Luther. The Electors or rulers of the Palatinate for many years were Protestants, but in 1690, the Elector, John William, a devoted adherent of the Roman Church, tried to bring his people back to the old faith.

From its position the Palatinate became both the cause and the theatre of that long war between Louis XIV. of France and nearly the rest of Europe. Louis wished to fulfil the desire and dream of every French ruler,—to make the Rhine the eastern boundary of France. Turenne, Louis' general, laid waste the Palatinate to the west bank of the Rhine. Two Electors, unable to bear such oppression, died of broken hearts. Louis claimed the Palatinate for his brother Philip. The League of Augsburg was formed against him, the soul of the combination being William, Prince of Orange. In this war Louis' generals again overran the Palatinate to chastise its people for receiving kindly the French Protestants who left France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. General Montelas, accordingly, gave the people three days to leave their homes. The villages and towns were burned, the castles and churches destroyed, the ashes of the Emperors in the tombs at Spires were scattered to the winds. Many of the people perished of hunger, but as Macaulay says, "Enough survived to fill the towns of Europe with beggars who had once been prosperous shopkeepers and farmers." The ruins, softened by time, still remain as reminders of Louis' wrath, and as a warning to France that a United Germany shall never permit the like to occur again.

This blow, although hard for the Palatines to bear, was really the means of their deliverance. For while Louis was thus seeking a personal vengeance, William had become firmly seated on the throne of England; and thus he brought in opposition to France the power that was to emancipate Europe, destroy the



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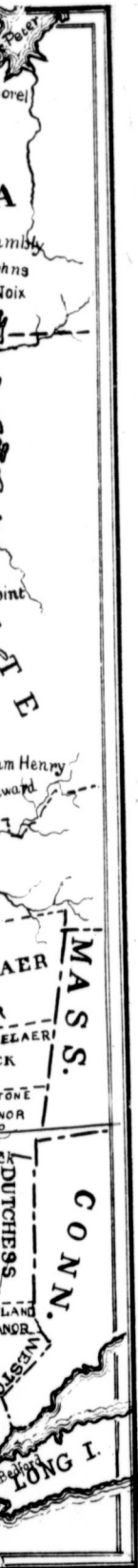
fleets of France and drive her armies from every continent. Once more, during the War of the Spanish Succession, the Palatinate was despoiled. But, in this instance, the greatest general the world ever saw, taught, not only the French, but the people of Europe, that France was not invincible. To Marlborough belongs the credit of making Britain feared by the sovereigns of the continent, and showing the oppressed that there they might find an asylum. During the time when he was all-powerful in England, was passed the Naturalization Act under which refugees from France and other countries found a home in England or its colonies.

In the spring of 1708, fifty-two Palatines, led by their Lutheran minister, Joshua Kockerthal, landed in England, and petitioned to be sent to America. The Board of Trade recommended "that they be settled on the Hudson River, in the Province of New York, where they may be useful, particularly in the production of naval stores, and as a frontier against the French and Indians." It was further recommended "that they be given agricultural tools and be sent out with Lord Lovelace, the recently appointed Governor of New York." They arrived there in due time and were located at Quassaick Creek, just where the City of Newburg now stands, a name which is probably a perpetuation of the name of the then reigning house of Newburg of the Palatinate.

About May, 1709, large numbers of people came down the Rhine to Rotterdam on their way to London. They came in such numbers and so penniless that the people of Rotterdam were put to straits to supply them with the necessaries of life.

The British ministry consented to receive 5,000 of them, and to provide means for their transportation. Others followed rapidly, and by June the number in London reached 7,000. There was apparently no cessation to the stream of people. The English became alarmed. Queen Anne and the Government tried to stop them. Men were sent to Holland and up the Rhine to turn them back. The Elector Palatine, John William, tried to keep his subjects. All these efforts were in a measure unavailing, and not until October, when the number in England had reached about 15,000 did this strange emigration cease.

Why so large a number of people, devotedly attached by nature to their homes, should leave their country to seek new domiciles—they scarcely knew where—is a question that historians have tried to answer. Few migrations parallel it in the history of civilization. It is conceded that it was not due to any single cause, but to a coincidence of causes. The events in the history of Europe just touched upon, throw some light upon the reasons for this peculiar movement. The persistent religious persecution; the despoiling of their country by the French; the remarkably severe winter just passed, all combined to weaken



the ties that bound the Palatine to the Fatherland ; while from beyond seas came the encouraging messages of compatriots who had already established happy homes in America. At this very juncture when all seemed so hopeless in the Palatinate, devastated as it was by war and winter, the land-holding proprietors who were seeking to people America, showed extraordinary zeal and activity ; and assisted by their agents in Germany convinced the Palatines that better things awaited them under the British flag across the Atlantic. Till now there had been no escape from oppression, however severe. But Marlborough had made England respected on the Continent ; Marlborough had made England loved in the Palatinate ; and when in 1709 the Naturalization Act was passed by the English Parliament, it came as an invitation to the helpless Palatines, and they responded by a migration unique in the history of nations.

The question that now confronted the Queen, the ministry, and, in fact, the best men of the Kingdom was what to do with this large addition to the population. It was a new problem ! It was fortunate for these poor people that their general demeanor and their devotion to the Protestant religion had enlisted the active personal sympathy of not only "Good Queen Anne," and the mighty Marlborough, but also of the cultured Sunderland, of the cautious Godolphin, and of the fearless and the broad-minded Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury. For their present subsistence the Queen allowed them nine pence a day, and she ordered army tents to be supplied to them from the Tower. Warehouses not in use were given over by their owners as shelters. By the command of the Queen collections were taken up for their benefit in the churches throughout the land. After some days' deliberations, the Board of Trade resolved to settle some of the Palatines within the Kingdom. Accordingly a bounty of £5 a head was offered to parishes that would receive and settle the foreigners. While many were accepted on these terms because they were clever artisans, and, doubtless, became in a generation or two absorbed in the English population,—a large number of those thus accepted merely because of the bounty were soon virtually compelled to return to Blackheath. An attempt to settle 600 in the Scilly Islands resulted in failure, costing nearly £1,500. A contract to place 500 on Barbadoes in the West Indies was apparently not carried out. Ireland absorbed 3,800 of them who formed prosperous settlements in Munster. The Carolinas received 100 families. Death claimed 1,000 on Blackheath ; about 800 were returned to their homes ; and many enlisted in the English army. While they thus appeared as clay in the potter's hand, there is no doubt that the unanimous desire of these exiled people was to reach America.

And strangely enough a complete solution to the problem was not to be given by the consensus of the intelligence and Chris-

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tian devotion of England. It so happened that about this time the four Mohawk chiefs that form the subject of one of Addison's pleasantest papers were in London under the guidance of Peter Schuyler and Col. Nicholson; and in their sight-seeing tour they were taken to see the foreigners at Blackheath.

Touched by their misery but more probably eager to appear generous, they invited the Palatines to America, and gave the Queen a grant of land on the Schoharie for their benefit.

The idea of sending them to America was favored by Robert Hunter who was coming out as Governor of New York. Ten ships with 3,200 Palatines on board set sail in March, 1710; nine of them reached New York in June and July, with a loss of 470 lives. One ship was wrecked on Long Island. This incident gave rise to the legend that the ship, lured on shore by false beacons, was robbed and burnt by pirates and all on board killed. A light is said to be sometimes seen from the eastern part of the Island, which, from its fancied resemblance to a burning ship is called the Palatine light or the Palatine ship. This furnished Whittier a theme for one of his poems:—

“ Leagues north, as fly the gull and auk,
Point Judith watches with eye of hawk;
Leagues south thy beacon flames, Montauk !

There, circling ever their narrow range,
Quaint tradition and legend strange
Live on unchallenged, and know no change.

And old men mending their nets of twine,
Talk together of dream and sign,
Talk of the lost ship Palatine,—

The ship that a hundred years before,
Freighted deep with its goodly store,
In the gales of the equinox went ashore.

The eager islanders one by one
Counted the shots of her signal gun,
And heard the crash when she drove right on !

Into the teeth of death she sped ;
(May God forgive the hands that fed
The false lights over the rocky head !)

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Down swooped the wreckers, like birds of prey
Tearing the heart of the ship away,
And the dead had never a word to say.

And then, with ghastly shimmer and shine
Over the rocks and the seething brine,
They burned the wreck of the Palatine !

But the year went round, and when once more
 Along their foam-white curves of shore
 They heard the line-storm rave and roar,

Behold ! again, with shimmer and shine,
 Over the rocks and the seething brine,
 The flaming wreck of the Palatine.

Do the elements subtle reflections give ?
 Do pictures of all ages live
 On Nature's infinite negative,

Which, half in sport, in malice half,
 She shows at times, with shudder or laugh,
 Phantom and shadow in photograph ?

For still, on many a moonless night,
 From Kingston Head and from Montauk light
 The spectre kindles and burns in sight.

Now low and dim, now clear and higher
 Leaps up the terrible Ghost of Fire,
 Then, slowly sinking, the flames expire.

And the wise Sound skippers, though skies be fine,
 Reef their sails when they see the sign
 Of the blazing wreck of the Palatine !

Before the various vicissitudes of fortune that befel the newcomers in America are recounted a quotation from an admirable history of "The German Exodus to England" by Mr. F. R. Diffenderfer, of Lancaster, Pa., will form a fitting close to their history in England. "From first to last and during every stage of its progress, this remarkable episode proved a very costly affair to the British Government. The records are still accessible, and from them we learn the total cost was £135,775. Here we have more than half a million dollars, paid out at a period when England was not so rich as she is now, and at a time too when she was engaged in costly foreign wars, and when money was worth much more than it is to-day. * * * All Germans, and more especially we Americans of German origin, owe a heavy debt of gratitude to Great Britain, the Government as well as her individual citizens for what they did for those forlorn and distressed Palatines." It is exceedingly gratifying to find a citizen of the United States giving due credit to the power that expended men and treasure to elevate and free the people of all countries.

It was from this New York colony that the German U. E. Loyalists of the counties of Dundas and Stormont are descended. There were some additions to the colony from Germany from this time till 1774, but they were of an individual character. No U. E. Loyalists from any other German source ever came to these counties. It has been the prevalent error both of historians

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and of the people to believe that the founders of these counties were the descendants of the Hollanders who were the original owners of New Netherlands (now New York). There is scarcely a name of Dutch origin on the roll of the King's Royal Regiment of New York. In fact, nearly all the Hollanders of the Hudson were rebels.

The survivors of the Atlantic voyage were domiciled at Nuttan Island for five months, until lands could be surveyed for them. Before they left for their new homes eighty-four orphan children were apprenticed to the people of New York. It was the intention of Gov. Hunter to employ the Palatines in producing tar from the pine for the use of the British navy. There was very little pine near the Schoharie and the Mohawk, so the governor bought 6000 acres of land from Robert Livingstone on the east side of the Hudson river and placed some of the refugees there, and some on the west side on 600 acres of crown lands—possibly because both these sites were nearer New York. Huts were built and next spring some commenced the production of tar, while 105, or one-sixth of the levy from the whole province, enlisted for service against the French in Canada. The invasion was a failure owing to the loss of the British fleet under Sir Hovenden Walker in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; consequently the land troops did not march beyond Albany.

During the summer the Palatines began to murmur, and after a time quit work. They had got the idea that they were to be made slaves and were not to be allowed to till the soil. Their excuses were, bad food, poor clothing, and no pay for their military service. Moreover they found that the land was unfit for cultivation. Governor Hunter came and pacified them; they agreed to fulfil the contract they had entered into. He had no sooner gone than the discontent manifested itself more plainly than ever. Hunter returned, sent for troops from Albany and disarmed the few that had arms. Under fear they returned to work and continued at it till winter. By the next spring the Governor, who had expended his private fortune in the mistaken idea that tar in paying quantities could be made from the northern pine, found that the government in England, now under Harley and St. John, would not countenance the projects of their predecessors nor recoup him for his expenditure of over £20,000. There was nothing to do but to abandon the tar project. The Palatines were informed that they would have to shift for themselves, the Governor advising that they seek employment with farmers in New York and New Jersey to support their families until they be recalled to fulfil their contract. They were not to be allowed to remove to any other province unless they wished to be treated as deserters—brought back and imprisoned. Notwithstanding these orders only a few stayed on the Livingstone manor. Thirty families moved south on some land they pur-

chased in fee from Henry Beekman. There they founded the town of Rhinebeck which bears that name to-day. A few went to the "West Camp," the name of the settlement on the west side of the Hudson. The greater portion had their hearts set on the lands of the Schoharie, granted to them by Queen Anne. They waited patiently to hear from the seven deputies they had despatched secretly to look for lands there, to make arrangements with the Indians and to find out the best means of getting to what they called their "promised land." The report was favorable, so a small party in the winter of 1712-13 stole away and arrived in Schoharie, where they were to experience hardships and annoyances almost equal to those they had known in the Fatherland. Without food or shelter they must have perished but for the kindness of the Dutch at Albany and of the Indians who showed them where to find edible roots. In the spring a second party of about 100 families joined them. No sooner had they arrived in the valley than the Governor, soured by the failure of his pet theory, for which the Palatines were in no way to blame, ordered them not to settle upon the land. From necessity they refused to obey. Then commenced the long fight with Schuyler, Livingstone, Wileman and Vroman, the large landholders at Albany. For ten years the fight went on. Some bought their land, others became tenants and some moved to adjacent lands on the Mohawk.

Since 1710 the emigrants from Germany had been going to Pennsylvania, no doubt because of the unfavorable reports from the New York colonies. In 1722, Sir William Keith, Governor of Pennsylvania, accompanied Governor Burnett, of New York, to Albany to meet the Indians in a great council. While there Governor Keith heard of the dissatisfaction of the Palatines. He knew their value as colonists and, being compassionate as well as politic, he invited all to settle on grants beside their German countrymen in Pennsylvania, where they would be accorded "freedom and justice." Fully two-thirds accepted the offer. This was their third migration. Is it any wonder that 175,000 Germans of Pennsylvania, half the population in 1775, remained neutral or took the rebel side? It may be put down as one of the mistakes of the British that they did not cultivate by kindly acts the friendship of those German settlers, and furnish them leaders in whom both Briton and German would have confidence. This would have been comparatively easy, as subsequent events have proved. Many years after the struggle was over, hundreds of Germans in Pennsylvania, after a trial of republican government, found homes in Upper Canada, where they could enjoy the blessing of British institutions.

But how fared those who remained on the Schoharie and the Mohawk? For nearly forty years they were unmolested. Only those who know something of the thrift and energy of their

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descendants in Eastern Ontario along the St. Lawrence, can form any idea of the progress made by their ancestors in the Mohawk Valley. Situated on the rich alluvial flats, the finest and most fertile lands in the Province, they soon became rich and prosperous. The gently sloping hills and winding river formed a picturesque scene that must have reminded them of their old home on the Rhine.

But the spoiler of their vine-clad cottage in the Palatinate, finds them even in the Valley of the Hudson. England and France were soon to engage in the final struggle for the possession of this continent. In November, 1757, Belletre with his French and Indians swept through the valley, and burned every barn and house on the north side of the Mohawk. The majority of the settlers saved their lives by crossing the river and entering the fort, but 40 were killed and more than 100 carried away as prisoners. The south side was visited next year by another war party. In this raid fewer were killed but the destruction of property was as great.

It was fortunate for Britain that a man of the ability and integrity of Sir William Johnson lived on the Mohawk. He secured and retained the good will and devotion not only of the Indians but also of the Palatines.

After Canada was taken by the British, quietness and happiness reigned on the Mohawk for twelve years. But there were signs of the coming storm that was to devastate this beautiful valley, and again drive the Palatines from their homes when the fortune of war went against them.

United States writers with characteristic unfairness have hinted that if he had lived, Sir William would have sided with the rebels. Sabine hints that he committed suicide rather than take the Loyalist side. It was wholly due to Sir William that Northern New York produced more Loyalists than any other similar section in the thirteen colonies. Again, it may be said that it was owing to the apathy of his son, Sir John, in the early days of the struggle, that the rebels gained an advantage around Albany, that was never recovered.

The Palatines were divided in their opinions but the majority were loyal. For years the enemies of Britain were busy sowing the seeds of dissension among them. A few years previous to the war, Sir William settled on his estate about 500 Scotch emigrants, a large number of whom were Roman Catholics of the Clan MacDonell. The enemies of Sir William went among the Palatines and told them that it was the intention to use the Highlanders and the Indians to drive them from their lands. To some of the Palatines anyone not of the Reformed faith was hateful; and by these the stories were believed, because the Highlanders when appearing in public, wore the full Highland dress, including dirk, pistols, and claymore. Many meetings

were held, yet little impression was made by the rebel emissaries in the settlements. The leaders of the Loyalists must be silenced. A bold stroke was resolved upon. In December, 1775, Philip Schuyler with 4,000 New England troops was sent to disarm the Loyalists on the Mohawk, and to exact assurances of neutrality from Sir John Johnson and his friends. Sir John granted everything; arms were given up, and he agreed not to leave the county if his property and that of his friends were not touched. Some Palatines and Highlanders were taken as hostages and sent to Connecticut. Although Schuyler got all he asked for, still the rebels must be fed in a way that would not cost them anything. Under pretence that all arms were not given up since the Highlanders kept their dirks, he declared the agreement broken and gave free license to his followers to plunder. The cattle, horses, pigs and poultry needed, belonging to the Loyalists, were taken; the church was looted, the vault containing the remains of Sir William Johnson broken open and his lead casket stolen and melted into bullets. For this Schuyler received the thanks of Congress!

Thus in direct violation of a solemn agreement was the destruction of property on the Mohawk begun by the rebels. Could the authors of such outrages expect any mercy from Sir John Johnson, from John Butler and his son, Walter Butler, and their followers when they swept down on this valley again and again during the war, when they returned to their old homes simply to despoil the spoilers now in possession?

Sir John, after being subjected to petty annoyances all winter, heard from his friends in Albany that Schuyler intended to release him from his parole, and at the same time take him prisoner. Losing no time, he hurriedly buried his papers; and, trusting to a negro servant to bury his plate, gathered about 200 followers and started by an unfrequented route to Montreal. They arrived there during the last week of June, the day after the city, recently evacuated by the rebel invaders, was entered by Sir Guy Carleton. On the journey they had suffered severely from hunger, as they could not in their haste prepare supplies for nineteen days; and so their principal food had been leeks and the young leaves of the beech. During the last days of the toilsome march many, from exhaustion, fell by the way; the Indians of Caughnawaga were sent out to the rescue. All were brought in safe to Montreal.

Properly to understand the hardships of the Loyalists on the Mohawk, it should be borne in mind that they knew of no safe means of escape. On the north, all Canada, except Quebec, was in possession of the rebels; the continental armies controlled the old frequented highways leading to the British headquarters to the south. Imprisonment or death from hunger in the forest

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was the only alternative for all that would not forsake their allegiance to their King.

As soon as Sir John arrived in Montreal, scouts were sent out to the Mohawk to show the way to those who wished to come to Montreal and the British posts of Chambly and Ile-aux-Noix, on the Richelieu.



SIR JOHN JOHNSON.

On July 7th Sir John Johnson was granted the privilege of raising a battalion from among his followers and the Loyalists around Johnstown on the Mohawk. This battalion was called the "King's Royal Regiment of New York," or "The Royal Yorkers," or "Royal Greens." Recruiting went on, and in the fall the battalion was complete. In 1780 another battalion was formed. A very large number, in fact the majority of each of these battalions, were Palatines. Butler's Rangers, Jessup's Rangers and Rogers' Rangers also contained not a few Palatines. A very moderate estimate places the number of Palatines who served in the various corps and who settled in Dundas and adjoining counties at about 600. This does not include those refugees unfit for service, or those who would not enlist, or those who came here after the peace. It is an estimate of the able-bodied soldiers who survived the various campaigns of six years' border warfare and garrison duty at the several posts. How many lost their lives in the hazardous enterprises that the corps took part in, or how many died in prison or were hanged

as spies, is not known; but the number must have been considerable.

Most of the officers were English or Scotch. This is accounted for by the fact that the Highlanders who had recently settled on the Mohawk had, before emigrating, seen active service in various grades in the British army. The Palatines had had no such military training.

In the spring of 1784 the several regiments were settled upon the lands allotted to them along the banks of the St. Lawrence, from Charlottenburg in Glengarry to the Bay of Quinte. The future homes of these vigorous pioneers were not determined by chance. The Highlanders longed for a Highland settlement. The Scotch Presbyterians and the Palatine Lutherans and Palatine Presbyterians asked to be placed in separate communities where they might enjoy the consolations of their own religion. Accordingly in acceding to this petition the authorities with a wonderful foresight so arranged the several conflicting interests of nationality and religion that the utmost harmony has prevailed. The Highland Roman Catholics were placed farthest east beside their French co-religionists; west of them the Scotch Presbyterians; then the Palatines—some Lutherans, some Presbyterians, speaking a different language and forming a barrier between the English to the west and the Scotch and French to the east. Thus was laid the foundation of the Ontario that was yet to be, the common bond being the love of British institutions, which is as strong to-day in their descendants as it was in those who risked everything for a "United Empire" so that Britain should be the controlling power in America.

The Palatines were not novices at clearing away the forest and bringing the land quickly under cultivation. If they had readily become the most serviceable and reliable of soldiers; if cut off from home and family, they had under Sir John Johnson and the Butlers for seven years held the rebels at bay in Central New York and swept the country in raid after raid from Oswego to the borders of Pennsylvania—yet now they showed that they had not forgotten the arts of peace. They returned to the implements of husbandry and won in their new homes victories not less splendid than their triumphs amid the ruins of their old homes. They were aided for two years by supplies from the government and in the third year were not only self-sustaining but actually had grain for export. Although settled in the wilderness far from the centres of population, they knew something of the advantages of older settlements. To acquire such advantages as soon as possible was their aim from the beginning.

It is worthy of note that the first Protestant church in the Province of Canada was built by the Lutheran Palatines on the banks of the St. Lawrence about three miles below the present village of Morrisburg. It was commenced in 1789 and finished

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the next year. The first pastor was Rev. Samuel Schwerdfeger, who along with his family was imprisoned by the rebels for his persistence in exhorting his flock on the Mohawk to retain their allegiance to their king.

To another paper must be left the rest of the story of the hardy Palatines, now after four migrations, hewing new homes for themselves out of the "primeval forests" of North America. The growth of the settlement, the individual experiences, the persistent and effective defence of their new homes against their invading enemy in 1813, their wise and loyal efforts for constitutional reform in 1837, all form important chapters in the development of that happy, prosperous, progressive and intelligent people that now enjoy and prize the privileges so dearly bought by their ancestors more than a hundred years ago.

In conclusion, I wish to refer to some statements made recently about the U. E. Loyalists. An article on "The Loyalists of the American Revolution," appeared in the *Quarterly Review* for October, 1898, and received notice in an annual publication of the library of our Provincial University. The editors of this publication are the Librarian and the Professor of History.

Herein the statement is made that the U. E. Loyalists were "drawn from the official, professional and commercial classes" and that they were a "melancholy procession of 'weeping pilgrims'." To say that position or wealth or profession or any other selfish motive, determined the choice of the Loyalists is far from the truth, and we as a society should not allow it to go unchallenged. It was principle, not place, that caused their adherence to the old order of things. Loyalists were found among all classes, all occupations, all denominations, and all nationalities represented in the colonies.

To refute the charge that it was the classes that remained loyal, your attention is directed to the Germans, Scotch, English and Irish of New York who were prosperous farmers and artisans on the Mohawk and who became in a short time again the prosperous farmers and artisans of the St. Lawrence and the Bay of Quinte. Moreover the U. E. Loyalists were not a "melancholy procession of 'weeping pilgrims'," but a determined band of the most stout-hearted, upright, incorruptible people of the provinces, conscious of the righteousness of their choice, and relying on a faith in themselves that no adversity of fortune could shake. Does anyone, acquainted with the history of the country, believe that a nation like Canada had as a foundation "melancholy, weeping pilgrims"? We do not hope for American writers to say anything very praiseworthy of the U. E. Loyalists, but from Canadians, holding prominent positions, which add effectiveness and respect to their opinion, we do expect that they will, to say the least, be fair.

The German U.E. Loyalists of the County of Dundas, Ontario.—Part II.

BY ALEXANDER CLARK CASSELMAN, TORONTO.

In the first paper on the German U.E. Loyalists of the County of Dundas, I described the exodus of their ancestors from the Palatinate in 1710, their stay in England, their voyage to America, their settlement in the province of New York along the banks of the Hudson River, their secret migration to Schoharie, their trouble with the large-acred proprietors, their flight to Canada, and their enlistment in the King's Royal Regiment of New York, under Sir John Johnson. The disbandment of that regiment and the selection of their farms by lot at New Johnstown—now Cornwall—and their occupying these farms along the northern bank of the St. Lawrence have been briefly noticed. I now turn to a narration of their experiences in their new homes.

When the Loyalists went to settle upon their land grants, they were given by the Government provisions and implements absolutely necessary to clear away the forest, build their houses, and put in their gift of seed grain. Clothing material and blankets had to be served out to them, as very little more than the clothing on their backs could be brought by their families from their old homes.

In October, 1784, a muster of the settlers was held to enable the Government to learn how much progress had been made towards a permanent settlement, and to find out the quantity of necessary supplies required by each settlement.

By this muster of the disbanded troops of the King's Royal Regiment of New York, we find the following returns from the townships settled by the German Palatines:—

Township No.	Men	Women	Children	Servants	Acres Cleared.
2 (Cornwall)....	215	87	214	1	101½
“ “ 3 (Osnabruck)..	50	7	14	4	30
“ “ 4 (Williamsburg)	93	33	76	1	101¾
“ “ 5 (Matilda).....	75	33	64	5	56½
	433	160	368	11	289¾

The townships of Cornwall and Osnabruck are front or river townships in the County of Stormont, the other two are the front townships of the County of Dundas. I have included the two former townships because the greater number of the first settlers in them were German. Williamsburg and Matilda were wholly German. That in the short space of three months these early settlers had built habitations for themselves and cleared, as we see from the returns, about two-thirds of an acre of land for

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each man is a remarkable record of their energy, activity and earnestness. Anyone acquainted with the heavy hardwood timber of the virgin forest along the banks of the St. Lawrence will say there were few idle moments for those able to work. It must be borne in mind that an axe of a very clumsy pattern, and often of very poor material, was the principal implement, and that the rolling together of the timber, or logging, was done in most cases without the aid of horses. But these settlers were once farmers on the banks of the Mohawk, and had laid down the axe and the reaping hook of the husbandman for the sword and the musket of the soldier. They now returned to their former occupations, to lay the foundation of an empire north of the St. Lawrence as readily as they tried to preserve for the king those more populous portions south of that river.

To depict the home life of these people is not necessary. It was exceedingly simple—from necessity; and if they were not always comfortable they were happy, and were cheered by the prospect that their industry would in time bring them consolation. The same story of conquering the forest may be told of every U. E. Loyalist settlement in Canada. In the whole history of the colonization of a country can anything be more sublime than the soldier-farmers winning homes for themselves against the giants of the forest and the rigorousness of a severe climate? The thought that should fill each breast with pride at this time is that our ancestors accomplished this with a cheerfulness and enthusiasm that should be the guiding light—the inspiration of the people of Canada for all time.

Active as they were in the duties and labors of their new homes they were not less interested in the affairs of the commonweal. In 1774 the British Parliament passed the Quebec Act. This was specially framed to suit the inhabitants of French origin in the newly-acquired colony of Canada. When the Loyalists settled in Canada in 1784 the authority for the government of the new subjects was vested in this Act. As the Act had been intended only for the French, it was partly inoperative with respect to the Loyalists along the St. Lawrence. The law was administered by military officers and was a kind of military rule from which all the harshness, usually implied thereby, was excluded. The executive officer of the county of Dundas was Captain Richard Duncan, a Scotchman, who before the war was for five years an ensign in the 55th Regiment. His home was at Mariatown, now a small collection of houses about a mile west of the present village of Morrisburg. It was founded by Capt. Duncan and named in honor of his daughter, Maria, who was said to be the most beautiful woman in the new settlement. From all that I can learn of Judge Duncan, as he was called, he was a kind-hearted and generous man, who dealt out the law of

right and justice, although not strictly in accordance with the existing constitution.

As the German settlers were deeply religious and generally industrious no serious cases of dispute arose. They had trial by jury, with sheriff and judge, and Mr. Croil in "Dundas" says that Mr. Richard Loucks, in whose tavern the court was held, had an account not only against the grand jury for liquor used in the court room, but also against the judge for brandy furnished for a supper given by him to the jurymen. Notwithstanding the congeniality of judge and jury, some penalties were inflicted for misdemeanors. Minor offences were atoned for in the pillory, which adjoined the inn of Loucks. Extreme offences were punished by banishment to the United States! This, of course, was considered unusually severe and ranked next to the sentence of death.

Although the geniality and generosity of the judge were unbounded, it will be readily understood that the sturdy Loyalists, familiar as they were with representative institutions in the colony of New York, would soon strive for a more substantial form of government than that dispensed by a military officer, however efficient he might be.

Just here allow me to correct an impression that many, even in Canada, have regarding the U. E. Loyalists. Their detractors say, because they risked their lives and all their worldly belongings for the sake of British connection and British supremacy, that they approved all the acts of George III. in relation to America, that their loyalty was a blind fidelity to flag and sovereign. This is one of the calumnies under which they labored. But if the descendants of their bitterest enemies have not wholly vindicated the Loyalists' action, they have materially softened their imputations. Among the Loyalists were many men, men of high ideals, of liberal culture and of the highest character who were the bitterest opponents of the oppressive and unwise acts of George III. Although they deplored the actions of the king they did not consider rebellion the proper means to rectify any existing error that the British had made with respect to them. This was the noble distinction between the Loyalists and the rebels. The Loyalists believed that constitutional means would furnish a more meritorious and more lasting method for redress of grievances than a resort to arms. There is no one but will admit that it required more courage to take up arms in defence of a government whose acts you cannot approve than to be a rebel. In a little more than fifty years in their new home the Loyalists had to face similar difficulties and similar oppression, and I am proud to say that they then resisted a resort to arms as strongly as when they had taken up arms in a righteous cause, that by the fortunes of war was destined to drive them from their comfortable homes to seek new ones in the unbroken wilderness.

True to those principles of constitutional redress of grievances,

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the Loyalists of the County of Dundas, pointed out the civil difficulties under which they labored and greatly influenced the legislation for the colony. In the state papers of this time we find in a petition of Sir John Johnson and other Loyalist subscribers to the king, dated April 11, 1785, several suggestions that were afterwards embodied in the Constitutional Act of 1791. After pointing out the hardships involved in the land tenure under the Quebec Act, they propose: (1) A district from Point au Baudet (Beaudette) westward, distinct from the province of Quebec; (2) The division of the district into counties with Cataraqui (now Kingston) as the metropolis. The petition closes with these words, "Your petitioners implore your Majesty that the blessing of British laws and British government and an exemption from the French tenures may be extended to the aforesaid settlements."

The British officials were slow to move and other petitions followed the next year. One was sent from New Johnstown (Cornwall) dated Dec. 2, 1786; one from New Oswegatchie (Prescott) dated Nov. 16, 1786, and one from Cataraqui (Kingston).

In the following year, on June 13, another petition was forwarded to the British Government, praying for the same as in the last petitions, and in addition: 1. For English tenure of lands. 2. For assistance in establishing churches of England and Scotland. 3. For assistance to establish a school in each district. 4. For a prohibition of pot and pearl ashes from Vermont as leading to an illicit trade with the United States, and for a bounty on these articles and hemp. 5. For a loan of three months' provisions. 6. For clothing to the distressed. 7. For the speedy running of the division lines of the townships. 8. For a post road from Montreal to Cataraqui, and for post offices at New Johnstown, New Oswegatchie and Cataraqui. 9. For a passage from the head of the Bay of Quinté, through to Lake Huron for the Indian trade. 10. That three places may be pitched upon between River Baudet and Cataraqui to receive grain from the settlers. 11. That the commissioners on claims would visit New Johnstown, New Oswegatchie and Cataraqui, the general poverty of the settlers preventing them from pressing their claims at Montreal and Quebec. 12. That the use of canal locks be confirmed to them and that in respect to lands they be put on an equal footing with the 84th Regiment.

It should be understood that nearly all the population of what is now Ontario was east of what is now Belleville, except a small settlement at Niagara. If the proper significance is attached to these petitions, there is thrown on the thoughts and character of the people, a side light that beautifully illumines this page of our history. They show that the people had in them the instincts of popular government and were not the serfs of any government or king. They prove that the grand principle they had fought for was right. Patience and pressure by

constitutional methods will bring about better results than a resort to arms. The answer to these petitions was the Constitutional Act of 1791. This Act gave to Upper Canada a more liberal and popular form of government than possessed by England at the time, and fully as liberal as that in any of the boasted democracies of the United States. There were some clauses in this Act that caused a great deal of trouble in after years, notably the provision for the clergy, and the creation of an irresponsible upper chamber. We see from these petitions that the word Protestant in the Act meant Church of Scotland, as well as Church of England. With all the defects in the Act, as we see it now, considering the state of the country, and the absence of precedents, it would not be easy to suggest much improvement. The qualification for voters was extremely liberal. They must be British subjects of the full age of 21 years, and possessed of lands of the yearly value of forty shillings sterling or upwards within the county. In towns the yearly value for qualification was five pounds.

Under the Constitutional Act the inhabitants of the County of Dundas were happy. Their industry was amply rewarded by good crops from lands that are as suited to mixed farming as any on the continent. Mills for grinding grain and sawing lumber by power from water and wind were built at convenient places on the river bank. Although there were no factories for making cloth from wool, flax, and hemp until many years after the beginning of the century, this deficiency was supplied by the handiwork of the women, who, with the rudest hand tools, carded, spun, and wove the various materials into substantial cloth for clothing and household uses. More than one member attended the sessions of the Legislature at Newark and York in a suit of clothes wholly manufactured in his own home.

The rural simplicity and quietness of the county was somewhat disturbed during the War of 1812-15. Many of the inhabitants enlisted in the active colonial corps and took part in the famous actions of that war. The principal duty however of the militia of the County of Dundas was to guard the convoys of boats or wagons passing up the river to supply the forts at Prescott, Kingston, Niagara and York. This was no sinecure as all stores and ammunition had to pass in sight of the United States troops ready to seize them, had they not been securely guarded. Although many were the attempts only on one occasion was the guard surprised and overpowered and the supplies taken. Some of these encounters were desperate, and for the numbers engaged might be dignified by the name of battle.

Mr. Hough, the historian of St. Lawrence County in New York State, says—"The early settlers on the south bank of the river were indebted in an especial manner to their Canadian neighbors for many kindnesses which relieved them from those extremities that settlers of other parts less favorably situated

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endured. When the war broke out, each became suspicious of the other. The visits ceased for about a year, and by some means were renewed, but always at night and in secret. There was one Canadian who thought this visiting wrong, and when called upon to sustain the interest to his king, felt the old-time spirit return. Although a very kind-hearted man and strongly attached by ties of friendship to his American neighbors, he sternly refused all renewals of acquaintance, from a sense of duty, and discountenanced it among his neighbors. One evening an inhabitant of the south shore resolved to attempt to conquer this spirit by kindness and boldly visited his house as had been his custom. Finding him absent at a neighbor's, the American followed him, and warmly saluted him with a cordial grasp of the hand, and friendly chiding, for so long and so obstinately withstanding the claims of friendship. This appeal to the heart outweighed the decision of the head, and the salutation was, after a moment's hesitation, returned with a cordiality that showed him sensible of the truth, that man is by nature a social being, and intended to live by the side of his neighbors. Peace was thus declared along this frontier long before the fact was established by diplomatists."

During the three years war the most momentous event in which the Dundas militia bore a part was the battle of Crysler's Farm. In October, 1813, an invading army of the enemy about 10,000 strong assembled at Sackett's Harbor with the intention of taking Kingston and other posts on the river and proceeding to Montreal to co-operate with another army moving against that city by the Lake Champlain route. The season was well advanced before this large army under the command of General James Wilkinson, was prepared to move. Kingston was well guarded, so it was decided to pass it and invest Montreal. They passed down the river in about 300 boats and were not seriously interfered with till the County of Dundas was reached. Here the old soldiers of Sir John Johnson and their sons lined the banks of the river and with their muskets seriously annoyed the invaders in their closely-packed boats. So vexing and worrying had this become that the flotilla had to halt, and a detachment was landed and sent down the north bank to clear the way to insure the safe passage of the boats. This so checked the advance of the enemy that Col. Morrison, with a corps of observation of 750 men from Kingston had time to overtake them at Lot No. 12 in the township of Williamsburg. Here on Nov. 11th, 1813, the British and Canadians, assisted by the Dundas Militia, all under the command of Morrison, aided by Col. Harvey, in all about 1,200 men, attacked the rear guard of Wilkinson's army of about 5,000 men, under General Boyd, well-equipped with cavalry and cannon, and utterly defeated it. The loss of the Americans, according to their despatch, was 102 killed and 237 wounded. The loss of the British and Canadians was 24 killed

and 221 wounded.* This was the best-fought battle of the whole war. The Americans retreated to their own shores and Montreal was saved. The value of this victory was much enhanced by the fact that it was badly needed to revive the spirits of the Canadian people. The whole of the western peninsula had been lost by Procter's defeat at Moraviantown; Niagara and Fort Erie were in the hands of the enemy; and the small army of General Vincent was preparing to withstand a siege at Burlington Heights. York had been twice taken during the year, and a large amount of property destroyed. Thus the fortunes of the British were at the lowest point during the war. The victory of Crysler's Farm restored confidence, and was the beginning of the end. The British government recognized its importance by granting a medal for this victory. The value of this will be understood when it is recalled that medals were granted for only two other engagements during the war, for Detroit and for Chateauguay. The government of the United States was equally cognizant of this victory, for General Wilkinson, their commander, was court-martialed, and General Boyd's services were not retained on the reduction of their army at the close of the war.

The inhabitants of the County of Dundas, every one a soldier, deserve a large share of credit for the victory. They were the first settlers along the river to offer any resistance to the flotilla. They detained the invaders by an organized system that kept the enemy in constant terror. They employed the same tactics by which they spread consternation among the rebels during the revolutionary war. Always invisible, but ever present, they forced the invaders to fight and then defeated them. The highest tribute to the people of Dundas is paid them by Gen. Wilkinson, who says in his despatch:—"The enemy deserve credit for their zeal and intelligence, which the active universal hostility of the male inhabitants of the country enable them to employ to the greatest advantage. Thus while menaced by a respectable force in rear, the coast was lined by musketry in front, at every critical pass of the river, which obliged me to march a detachment and thus impeded my progress."

The British commander also testifies to the zeal which all classes had shown in their endeavors to oppose the threatened invasion. For Sir George Prevost says for the information of His Majesty's Government that "The very great exertions made for the preservation of the Canadas by its population in conjunction

*The British put the American loss at 600 to 700 killed and wounded, and 180 prisoners. (Col. Harvey's letter of 12th Nov. in "*Ten Years of Upper Canada*," by Lady Edgar.) This is a close approximation to the result deduced from the councils of war held by Wilkinson. On Nov. 9th. at Tuttle's Bay, in the township of Matilda, he states he has 7,000 effective troops. On the 12th at Barnhart's Island near Cornwall he states he has only 6,000. Thus in three days the loss was 1,000 men, and as there was only a skirmish at Hoople's Creek near the head of the Long Sault, 800 at least may be credited to the engagement at Crysler's Farm on the 11th, a number equal to two-thirds of the whole British force.

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with the small force under my command, may eventually degenerate into indifference for the result of the present contest unless the support from the Mother Country is equal to the magnitude of the stake."

For some years the representatives of the County of Dundas in the parliament of Canada urged the government to erect some memorial column to mark the spot where Canadians and British fell in defence of our country. The most active promoters of late years in this laudable work were our respected president, Mr. H. H. Cook, M.P. for East Simcoe, himself a Dundas boy, born within sight of the battle-ground; Dr. C. E. Hickey, M.P. for Dundas, and his successor, Mr. H. H. Ross. It was the good fortune of Mr. Ross, while representative of the county to see their labor of love and patriotism accomplished. On the 25th of September, 1895, the monument, just completed, was unveiled by Hon. John Graham Haggart in presence of a vast crowd of people from the surrounding country. Of the important personages present on this historic occasion, not the least notable were Mr. Samuel Crysler, aged 90, and Mr. George Weaver, aged 91, who heard the roar of battle and saw some of its movements on this same ground 82 years before.

After the close of the war the people returned to their peaceful occupations once more. Then more fiercely than ever commenced that great constitutional struggle between the elected and appointed branches of the Parliament that ended in the Union of Upper and Lower Canada in 1841, and somewhat later in the abolition of irresponsible advisers of the Lieutenant-Governor.

To attempt to outline even the political history of Dundas from the close of the war till 1841 would be tedious. It may be said, however, that for twenty years Dundas sent to Parliament representatives who continually pressed for a better form of government, a government which if prone to do wrong would have less power to inflict harm. Because the people of Dundas so persistently opposed what was called The Family Compact, it must not be understood that they were disloyal or even had the remotest idea of taking up arms to redress grievances. In the whole Eastern district not one was even suspected of committing any treasonable act. Of course it should not be considered a great virtue to be loyal. But since some rashly resorted to arms to enforce their opinions and to sever Canada from Britain, I merely mention the fact. The people of Dundas occupied a strange position which was very different from that of the people of the western portion of the province. In the west were many settlers from the United States who were in their hearts disloyal. Their object was to make Canada a part of the United States, and the surest way to bring this about was to take sides with the constitutional agitators for reform. The treasonable designs of these disloyal persons cemented the old U. E. Loyalists

into one opposing camp whose watchword was British connection. Very different was the situation in the east. None but Loyalists settled there—in fact none but tried Loyalists were allowed to do so. Hence they divided, as communities will on any subject, but it was understood that every Loyalist desired nothing else but British connection, and without fear of being called sympathizers with the United States, they could elect members pledged to use their best endeavors to secure reforms. For four parliaments Dundas sent two members showing that its population was relatively more than some other counties of much greater area. The men that stand out prominently during this period of political strife are Col. John Crysler, Peter Shaver and John Cook. Peter Shaver and John Cook being the joint representatives for three consecutive parliaments. Col. Crysler served for 16 years, (1808-1824); Peter Shaver for 17 years, (1824-1841); John Cook, for 15 years, (1830-1845).

When the province was invaded at Prescott by sympathizers with the rebels, from the United States, under Von Schoultz, the Dundas militia were soon at the scene of action. Their loss was, four rank and file killed, one lieutenant and five rank and file wounded. The result of this engagement is well-known to all. Not one of the 170 invaders escaped. Nearly 100 were killed and the remainder surrendered prisoners of war. Von Schoultz and others of lesser note were hanged at Kingston. A few of the youthful adherents were pardoned and sent home to the United States, of the remainder a few were imprisoned and the others transported to Van Dieman's Land.

Again, during the Fenian scare, did the militia of Dundas nobly respond to the call for the defence of the country. And at this time (February, 1900) some of its young men are members of each of the contingents on active service in South Africa.

A mere recital of the main facts in the history of even one family would require the space of a whole paper such as this. But I shall conclude with two typical stories of romantic adventure and hardship.

Henry Merkley was a young man living with his father in the valley of the Schoharie, New York, when the revolutionary war broke out. He was known to be a Loyalist; and when he was working in the harvest field, a neighbor, named Young, and his son came over and began talking on the political aspect of the times. Merkley would not declare himself, and we believe, took rather a non-partisan standpoint. This was an act of prudence on his part, as his unwelcome callers were armed with muskets. However, this discretion did not save Merkley. John Young, the son, shot him in the side, but did not kill him; and, when about to finish his murderous work with the butt end of his musket, he was prevented by his father. Soon after this Merkley was put into Schoharie jail. After his wounds were healed he managed to make his escape and reached Niagara.

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He at once joined the King's Royal Regiment of New York, and served in the several memorable campaigns with that famous regiment until the close of the war. After its disbandment he settled in Montreal, and subsequently in Williamsburg in the County of Dundas. Here he soon became a prosperous and popular farmer, and took an active part in the civil and military affairs of the country. From 1804 to 1808 he was the representative of the County in the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada. He was an officer of the Dundas militia, and was present at Crysler's Farm, and took part in the several engagements on the St. Lawrence frontier during the war.

When Mr. Merkley was living on his farm in Williamsburg, a beggar came to his door and asked for a meal. The farmer and beggar instantly recognized each other. The last time they met was in the harvest field in Schoharie. The beggar was none other than John Young, who had so nearly taken Mr. Merkley's life some years before, now reduced to the humiliating position of asking alms from the man he so cruelly wronged. The utter abjectness of his position, led him to ask forgiveness for his despicable deed. Mr. Merkley, was not quite so willing to grant the forgiveness, but his Christian spirit overcame his feelings: his former enemy was fed and sent on his way.

The following sketch of one of the U. E. Loyalists of Palatine descent has hardly a parallel among the annals of hardship, adventure, and peril experienced by the first settlers of Canada.

Christina Merkley, was the seventeen-year-old daughter of Michael Merkley, a thrifty farmer of Schoharie. Her mother was dead and the affairs of the household and the care of her five-year-old brother, were to a great extent in charge of herself and her sister two years younger. On the day our story begins, her father was away with his niece on a visit to her married sister. As the shades of evening began to fall the two girls became somewhat impatient and their sense of loneliness was increased by the crying of their brother. After a few moments of watching the father and cousin were seen riding swiftly towards the house. The little boy's crying changed to joyous laughter and the three ran out to greet their father. Just as they emerged from the house a volley rang out and the father and cousin dropped from their horses dead. Before they could realize what had happened they were prisoners of a band of Indians. After taking the booty they required, the Indians set the house and buildings on fire and quickly took their departure with their prisoners. To hasten the children's footsteps and to frighten them into silence they were shown the scalps of their father and cousin. The boy, not old enough to know the meaning of such a threat, kept on crying, and between sobs would call out, "I want my father, I want my father!" The threats of the savages and the fearful pleadings of the sisters proving ineffectual, the girls were ordered to go on ahead with

the squaws. They believed they would never see their brother again. His cries ceased, and in a few minutes when his bleeding scalp was dangled before them as a warning, their belief was confirmed.

Who can describe the feelings of these children during the five weeks' march to Niagara! Their physical sufferings were scarcely less severe than their anguish of mind. Exposed to the weather on long marches with insufficient clothing, they were in constant danger but were always saved from the drunken Indians by the Indian women.

After seven weeks of hardship and captivity in the Indian encampment at Niagara, their presence there came to the knowledge of Sir John Johnson. He compelled the Indians to give them up in exchange for some presents. By him they were taken to Montreal, and till the end of the war they lived with his household. In May, 1784, just before the King's Royal Regiment started for their future homes on the banks of the St. Lawrence, Christina married Jacob Ross, a soldier of the first battalion of that famous regiment. Jacob Ross drew land in township No. 2, or Cornwall. Like other Loyalist families they were supplied with the necessaries of life for making a home in the wilderness. But they were without a cow and they had no money to purchase one. As the prospects for getting money from the sale of the produce of a farm that as yet was a forest, seemed rather distant, it was arranged that Mrs. Ross should go to Montreal and seek domestic employment and thereby earn sufficient money to purchase this useful animal. At the end of a year the cow was bought and, meanwhile, the husband had cleared enough land so that some grain and vegetables could be raised. The difficulties incident to making a new home in the wilderness being now overcome, there is little to chronicle besides the routine of others similarly situated.

Mrs. Ross died in 1857 at the great age of 98. She was a member of the German Lutheran church and her last desire that her German Bible and prayer-book be buried with her was gratified.

The descendants of Mrs. Ross in the Counties of Stormont and Dundas, are many. All the honorable professions are represented among her descendants, while some of them have been elected to serve their fellow-citizens in the legislative halls of our country.

One grandson, Samuel Ault, represented Stormont in the parliament of the old province of Canada from 1861 to 1867 and for one term in the parliament of the Dominion. In 1861 Mr. Ault's opponent was no less a personage than John Sandfield Macdonald. Another grandson, John Sylvester Ross, was the representative of Dundas for two terms in the parliament of the old province of Canada and also for two terms in the Dominion parliament. Hugo H. Ross, of Iroquois, son of the preceding, was M.P. for Dundas from 1891 to 1896.

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**Adolphustown, or the Township of Adolphus or
Fourth Town, the First Settlement by United
Empire Loyalists.**

BY DR. WILLIAM CANNIFF, GRAVENHURST, ONT.

The settlement of Upper Canada by the United Empire Loyalists in 1784 was effected from three points, one on the St. Lawrence, one commencing at the ruins of Fort Frontenac, now Kingston, and the other from the banks of the Niagara River, opposite Fort Niagara.

Confining our attention to the second of these, the survey of the land into townships, which began in 1783, was made from Fort Frontenac (or as it was more commonly distinguished, Cataraqui) westward and fronting on the shores of Lake Ontario and the Bay of Quinte. At first the townships were known by numbers, as First, Second, Third Townships. The total of the numbers extending around the Bay of Quinte was ten. For many years the townships were spoken of by the settlers as First Town, Second Town, Third Town, etc. The Fourth Township, which claims our attention to-day, was surveyed in 1784.

On account of the configuration of the bay, and the limit of the township, on the east the quantity of land to form the township was only about 11,459 acres, making it the smallest township in the Province of Ontario.

It is almost surrounded by water, which to the pioneer settlers was a great advantage. Their only mode of travelling was by boat in summer and over the ice in winter, the land being as yet an unbroken wilderness.

The First Township was named King's Town after King George III. The Second Township was called Ernest Town, after Ernest Augustus, the eighth child of the King. The third Township received the name of Frederick's Town, after Frederick, Duke of York and Albany, the second child of the King; afterwards the name was modified into Fredericksburg. The Fourth Township was called Adolphus Town, after Adolphus, Duke of Cambridge, tenth child of King George III.

The original settlers of Adolphustown were a band of one of the noblest class of mankind the world has ever possessed—the United Empire Loyalists of America. Their moral worth, heroic sacrifices, and sublime devotion to national duty were ignored by history, and all but forgotten for one hundred years. Let us now present to this meeting a pen picture, taken from real life, of two centuries ago, with the view of exhibiting the character and the moral fibre which was inherited by the men and women

who first planted the modest homesteads in the brave little Township of Adolphus.

Some two hundred years ago, at a seaport town in Holland was to be seen on a certain day a sea-going vessel, around which were the usual activity and bustle incident to the final preparations for a voyage. As the work of taking in supplies and putting the ship in sailing order was going on, a somewhat motley crowd of on-lookers regarded the scene with a lazy, listless air of indifference.

Suddenly the attention of all was quickened by a remarkable occurrence. The doleful tolling of a church bell, heard now and again above the din of numerous voices, had passed unheeded by those collected on the spot. Now, however, as there appears a procession, slowly wending its way toward the place, the solemn peals suggest funeral thoughts. Leading the procession walks a venerable looking man, whose garb and mien betoken a dominie, or minister of the Gospel. After him came next a young couple, the man in the prime of vigorous manhood, and the woman in the fresh bloom of womanhood, walking hand in hand. They are clothed in holiday attire, having the appearance of a newly wedded husband and wife. Following them a man and woman whose grey heads and bent forms bespeak advanced years. Next another couple also in the decline of life.

They walk two and two, men and women, boys and girls, of all ages. They all wear the habiliments of woe, and the procession moves with slow and solemn tread, as if following a loved one to the grave. All that seems wanting to complete a funeral train is a hearse with its nodding plumes. The spectators hushed to silence, gaze on the line of mourners, and wonder and watch to see its course and destination.

With measured steps the dominie is followed to the vessel, and over its side they gather in a group upon the deck, around the young man and wife. A silence falls upon the assembled group, as the man of God opens the Bible, and reads from the inspired book such words as give comfort and support to those who are bereaved. Then his voice is raised in prayer to God, and his prayer reveals to all who hear the cause and reason of this strange scene. First he prays that the aged parents of the young couple may have Divine help in this their hour of trial in losing their dear children, and that they might still be happy in their earthly pilgrimage, and be received hereafter into God's Kingdom, and re-united to their children. He then commits to Him who controls the wind and waves, the young emigrants, he implores that they may be in His gracious care and keeping, these dear ones who to-day set out at once on the journey of married life, and to cross the wide ocean, parting forever from their parents and friends, and who are, as it were, to be buried in the far off New World. Words of counsel follow to the young pair,

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sympathy to the parents of each is duly given. Finally, amid emotions which cannot be depicted, the mourners tear themselves away from the voyagers, who cling to each other in this hour of sore trial. The sorrowing parents have looked upon their children for the last time; they in turn shall see their parents' faces no more in this world.

This, as has been already stated, is a picture from real life. Having determined to seek a new home in America, this young man and woman knew in making their choice, that they would leave parents and homes with no possibility of seeing them again. Crossing the Atlantic then was a very different matter from what it is to-day, with rapid steam navigation. The name these young emigrants bore is one well-known in Adolphustown. Amongst those who composed the first party of settlers were descendants of the brave pair, who, a hundred years before, had set sail from the shores of Holland to become pioneers in America. This true story was often related to the writer by his mother, one of the descendants.

Many nations of Europe contributed equally bold and intrepid men and women to people the Atlantic coast of this continent. England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, Germany and Holland gave of their most vigorous sons; and the emigrants of France formed a rich quota to lay the foundation of the different colonies and subsequently of Upper Canada.

It is not the object of this paper to show how it was that the founders of Upper Canada became U. E. Loyalists and exiles from their homes. The great struggle between patriotism and rebellion had resulted in the triumph of the latter. Hostilities ceased Jan. 20th, 1783, and independence of the United States was finally acknowledged by Great Britain, Sept. 3rd following. At this period, although the majority of the Loyalists had left the rebel states, a certain number still remained in those places yet held by British troops, as at New York, where they remained until Nov. 25th, known as "Emancipation day." These Loyalists were distributed to the most available places in the loyal British provinces, and sent thereto in ships under military guidance and protection. Our party was formed under Captain Michael Grass, and despatched to Cataraqui, where they became the first settlers.

Another party was commanded by Major VanAlstine. Although duly commissioned as Major, he was not a military man, but a prominent Knickerbocker Loyalist. A fleet of seven sail, protected by the brig *Hope* of forty guns, set sail for Canada, Sept. 8th 1783, under the leadership of VanAlstine. These refugees were provided with canvas tents and such implements as were given to disbanded soldiers, and a bateau to every four families. After arriving at the place of destination, they were supplied with provisions to be continued for three years. The

company was mostly from the counties of Rockland, Orange and Ulster, on the west side of the Hudson River, and Westchester, Dutchess and Columbia on the east side. The fleet reached Quebec October 8th, having made the run in just one month. The government rations with which they were supplied consisted, as the story has been told the writer, of pork and peas for breakfast, peas and pork for dinner, and for supper they had the choice of peas *or* pork. The party proceeded from Quebec to Sorel, where they passed the winter, inhabiting their canvas tents, which afforded but little protection from the winter's cold. During the winter it was decided to grant Major Van Alstine's party the Fourth Township, about to be surveyed on the Bay of Quinte. The company left Sorel May 21st 1784, in a brigade of bateaux, and reached their destination June 16th 1784. The names of those composing the party, so far available were:—VanAlstine, Ruttan, Huycksbelleau, Maybee, Coles, Sherman, Ballis, Peterson, Loyst, VanSkiver, Dorland, Van Horn, VanDusen, Hagerman, Angle, Huff, Beagle, Roblin, Fitzgerald, Stout, Allan, Hover, Ferguson, Baker, German, Rutler, Noxen, Casey, Clapp, Rutledge, Barker. A number of the families had two or more brothers besides women and children. Amongst the first settlers who came in later were Munroe, Canniff, Hagler, Carnahan, Short, Fisher. The devoted band of refugee Loyalists had reached the spot whereon they were to work out their future existence. Upon the sloping banks of a small stream, a little westward of the present wharf, they disembarked, and beneath the primeval trees, pitched their tents. The survey having been completed, no time was lost in locating the future home of each. This was done by ballot, each receiving 200 acres, and besides one lot in a plot of 300 acres which was set apart for a village.

It is not possible in this paper to follow this interesting community in their subsequent doings in the erection of the log cabin, the clearing the land of the stately trees, the preparation of the ground for planting and sowing seed, or to refer even to the hardships endured during the following years. They had been able to bring with them but few articles besides clothing, necessary for the comforts of the living. Rude was the furniture, and altogether inadequate the implements supplied by government for the work of the pioneer, but they helped and encouraged each other with resolute wills and determination to succeed; and succeed they did. And living as most of them did to a good old age, they saw in time a life of toil and hardship crowned with comfort and prosperity, and died leaving to their children a rich heritage.

The time came when Adolphustown was almost the centre of Upper Canada. It is true Kingston was the great

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point to which the military and naval forces centred, which gave that place a status that it could not otherwise have obtained. But Adolphustown was really the centre of the settlements in the central part of Canada, the midland district, consequently the law court was alternately held at Kingston and the Fourth Town, twice a year in each place. The first court in Adolphustown was held in the barn of Paul Huff, which served the purpose in summer. The next occasion was in winter, and some other building had to be procured. Application was made for the Methodist chapel. It was stated that some objection was made on the ground that a "house of God should not be made a den of thieves," referring, of course, to the prisoners, not to the legal gentlemen; but, notwithstanding, the chapel was readily granted for the second court held in Adolphustown. Subsequently a court house was erected by subscription of the inhabitants. The building of the court house was followed by the growth of a village, and amongst its population were some individuals whose names became household words in every Canadian home. Adolphustown continued a place of importance for many years, and even after court ceased to be held, the village, by virtue of its situation and the standing of some of its inhabitants, remained for a long time a place of no small repute.

Adolphustown contributed during the first years of Upper Canada not a few worthy and noted individuals to the public service and welfare of the country. Indeed, this, the smallest of the townships, took the lead for many years in political, as well as other general matters relating to the country. At one general election four representatives were chosen from Adolphustown, namely, two Hagermans, Daniel and Christopher, Samuel Casey and Paul Peterson. Amongst others in Adolphustown who in the early days of the province were elected to Parliament were Thomas Dorland, John Roblin, Dr. Willet Dorland, Willet Casey, Henry Ruttan, Samuel Casey, David Roblin, and John P. Roblin. The most noted name amongst these was that of Hagerman. Nicholas Hagerman, who accompanied VanAlstine, was a man of liberal education, and it was said had studied law in New York; at all events he was one of the first lawyers to be appointed by the Crown in Upper Canada. He continued to live and practice law at Adolphustown until his death. He had three sons, Daniel, Christopher and Joseph, and two daughters. The writer's parents attended school with the Hagerman children for many years and have often been heard to speak especially of "Chris," who was a "saucy boy," and it may be mentioned that Chris did not forget his old schoolmates in after years when he wore the ermine. Whenever he visited Belleville to preside at the Court he would make them a visit.

Christopher Hagerman was a talented son of Canada, and as a

U. E. Loyalist stood next to Chief Justice Robinson as one who graced the Bar and adorned the Bench. He was a pupil in Dr. Strachan's famous school, and studied law with his father and in the office of Mr. McLean at Kingston. At the commencement of the War of 1812 he was a lieutenant in Captain Dorland's company from Adolphustown on duty at Kingston. Shortly after he was chosen aide-de-camp to the Governor-General. Henceforward his preferment was steady, his services being distinguished.

At the close of the war, the official gazette of Sept. 15th 1815, announced the appointment of Christopher Alexander Hagerman, Barrister-at-law, to Her Majesty's Council in and for the Province of Upper Canada. The subsequent career of this distinguished Canadian is sufficiently known to require no further attention in this paper.

In referring to persons of note who were proud to claim Adolphustown as the home of their youthful days, Canada's greatest statesman must not be omitted. The Right Honourable Sir John A. Macdonald, although not born in the place, passed his juvenile years there, and attended the common school at Adolphustown. John A. was a lively boy in those days, and the writer has often heard his father relate amusing accounts of the boyish pranks played by the lad with raven locks and piercing merry eye. Adolphustown was never forgotten by Sir John; it had a warm place in his heart, and was always spoken of when the writer chanced to meet him, when he would declare himself to be a "Bay Canty Boy."

There is not much, if any, space to say anything regarding Adolphustown in recent days; but reference should be made to the noted "lake on the mountain" opposite Adolphustown, in Marysburg, at first known as Fifth Town. Upon the prominently high shore close to the brink is a considerable body of water. VanAlstine received from the Government here a tract of land containing 437 acres, including this lake, in 1796, which for the time was known as "VanAlstine's Lake." The surplus water flowed over the cliff to the Bay of Quinte, forming a beautiful cascade. But the needs of the settlers were of greater consideration than natural beauty. VanAlstine proceeded to cut a canal down the side of the hill to the waters of the Bay, and at the bottom built a flouring mill, the machinery of which was driven by the water coursing down the cut channel. This mill was a great boon to the inhabitants for many miles on every side.

BY WALTER

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Rogers—Ranger and Loyalist.

BY WALTER ROGERS, B.A., BARRISTER, INNER TEMPLE, LONDON, ENG

Read before the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Ontario, at Toronto, 14th December, 1899, by Lt.-Col. H. C. Rogers of Peterborough, Ontario.

The somewhat tardy justice which has been done to the memory of the Loyalists of the American Revolution, although not, perhaps, directly attributable to the spirit of imperialism now afoot, has, in point of time, coincided not inappropriately with that movement.

In his monumental work on the history of England in the eighteenth century, Mr. Lecky's estimate of the character and position of the so-called Tories in the revolted colonies, has found a sufficiently ungrudging echo in the pages of not a few recent historical writers on this continent. In truth, Mr. Lecky's contention, "that the Loyalists to a great extent sprang from and represented the old gentry of the country," could, in the light of modern research, hardly be denied. American scholars of the type of Professor Hosmer of Washington, and Professor Tyler of Cornell, have amply, indeed generously, recognized this fact. It is to be regretted that the results of a century of misrepresentation concerning the Loyalists are still reflected in the tone of the more popular works on history disseminated in the United States. It was, perhaps, to be expected that the representatives of a beaten cause could hardly look for panegyric at the hands of the owners of the confiscated property and their immediate descendants. The great migration which ensued upon the rebellion, has been more than once compared, both in the magnitude of its scale and the pathos of its circumstances, with the Huguenot exodus from France a century earlier.

The efforts of this and of other kindred societies in the Dominion, should do much towards supplying material for future students of the inner history of the Loyalist migration. A few facts drawn, in so far as they are new, from documentary sources in the British Museum,* and from the War Office Correspondence † now preserved at the Record Office in London, may possibly prove not uninteresting, as a humble contribution towards the better understanding of the circumstances which attended the early settlement of part of this Province.

The founder of my own family in Upper Canada was my great-great-grandfather, Col. James Rogers. During the revolu-

* Brit. Mus : Add. MSS.—21,820. Haldimand Papers : Correspondence with Col. Rogers and Major Rogers.

† War Office, Original Correspondence, No. 5 : Rogers' King's Rangers — Field Officers' Papers—1779-1784.

tionary war he had served for five years as commandant of a corps known as the King's Rangers, which, during that time, formed part of the garrison of St. Johns, Quebec. This post commanded the northern outlet of the great waterway which connects the valley of the Hudson with that of the St. Lawrence. At the Peace, my ancestor settled with some two hundred of his disbanded soldiers upon the shores of the Bay of Quinte, he and his followers occupying what is known as the township of Fredericksburg, (as well as part of an adjoining township.)*

The earliest recorded connection of this officer with Canada, however, dates from a quarter of a century earlier than the settlement. Of that part of the so-called Seven Years' War which was waged upon this continent, he saw service from the commencement to the close.†

As a captain in command of a detachment of his more famous brother, Robert Rogers' regiment—serving, however, independently of the main body—he took part in the campaigns in Cape Breton and Canada, under Wolfe and Amherst. He was present at the successive captures of Louisbourg, Quebec, and Montreal; the steps by which Canada passed from French to English rule.

Before Montreal, the army of the St. Lawrence, in which he was acting, was joined by the forces from the south, in whose campaigns the main body of Rogers' Rangers, eight hundred strong, under the command of his brother Robert, had played a somewhat conspicuous part.

Upon the capitulation of Montreal and the cession of Canada, this latter officer was despatched by the commander-in-chief upon the first British expedition, as such, up the great lakes. With two hundred of his rangers and a staff of executive officers, Robert Rogers made the voyage, in whaleboats, from Montreal to Detroit. The successive French posts upon the route were visited; the white standard of the Bourbons was replaced by the flag of Great Britain, and allegiance to His Britannic Majesty exacted.

The story of this voyage has often been told, notably in the Major's own military journals published in London in 1765, a work, which, with its companion volume, an account of North America, betraying an intimate knowledge of the continent from Labrador to the mouth of the Mississippi, has ever since been regarded as a valuable authority upon the geographical history of this country.

With the early and more brilliant part of the career of Robert Rogers, whose exploits as a partisan or light-infantry officer fill a large space in the history of the French and Pontiac Wars, we are not here immediately concerned. He has been the object of enthusiastic praise and of no less virulent detraction.

*Canniff page 62.

† Haldimand MSS., J. R. to Haldimand, Oct. 20th, 1779.

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MAJOR ROBERT ROGERS.

It is, however, a source of what, I trust, you will not regard as altogether unpardonable pride to my family and myself, that one of our name should have been thus intimately concerned in a transaction which was virtually the inception, as part of the British Dominions, of what is now the Province of Ontario,—a province which, from its earliest settlement, has been our home.

The interval between the close of the Seven Years' War, or, rather, of the Pontiac War, in which he also bore a part, and the revolt of the Colonies, was occupied by my great-great-grandfather, James Rogers, in the building up of an estate in that part of the Province of New York which was subsequently erected into the State of Vermont. Partly by grant as a reward for his services, and partly by purchase, he acquired what was, in extent, a very considerable property, scattered from twenty miles west of the Connecticut River to the shores of Lake Champlain. The crown patent for some 22,000 acres of this estate in Windham County is still in the possession of the family. We know from a letter in the Haldimand Correspondence, dated 1780, that the value he placed upon his property in the colonies was between thirty and forty thousand pounds.* Frequent references in the same correspondence show that the position he had occupied in Vermont, previously to the revolution, was one of influence and authority. The respect in which he was held in the country that had formerly been his home, is testified to by the fact that even after the Peace, viz.: in the spring of 1784, he had been invited by the leading men of the State to pay a visit to Vermont in order to facilitate the removal of his wife and family to their new home in the British Dominions.

Notwithstanding the efforts of his friends, the reception which he met with was not unmixed with insult at the hands of the owners of the confiscated property, who now grasped the helm; and the good man's surprise and horror at the state of anarchy prevailing are depicted in his letter to the commander-in-chief on his return to his regiment at St. Johns.

Between the close of the French and Indian Wars, and until after the outbreak of the American revolution, the other brother, Robert Rogers, spent most of his time in England. Here his various books were published† and here he enjoyed a very considerable notoriety. In old magazines of the period, amidst chronicles

* The picture which Sir George Trevelyan has drawn, in his recent volume on the American revolution, of the Utopian condition of colonial society in the days immediately preceding the rebellion, although perhaps too highly coloured, is not without considerable foundation in fact. The strong pro-American tone of the volume is perhaps only what was to be expected from the nephew of Macaulay and from the depositary *par excellence* of the Whig tradition.

† Journals of Major Robert Rogers—London, 1765, 8vo

A Concise Account of North America by Major Robert Rogers. London, 1765, 8vo Dublin, 1770, 12mo.

Ponteach—A Tragedy—London, 1776.

of the time, his exploits and his books find frequent mention.* The story of his prowess in the single-handed capture of a highwayman went the round of the taverns. His portrait in full Ranger uniform, with Indians in the background, adorned the windows of the print-shops, and was even reproduced in Germany. His tall figure, in half-pay officer's uniform, became a not unfamiliar object in the Court quarter of the town. He undoubtedly enjoyed the patronage and favour of the King. One of his enemies writing in 1770 to Sir William Johnson, complains that "Robert Rogers has the ear of the court; that many of the great are pushing for him; and that Mr. Fitzherbert, an officer high in the household of George III., is his particular friend."† Indeed, to the end he seems to have enjoyed the not entirely unequivocal distinction of King George's approbation. Lord George Germaine, writing to Gen. Howe as late as 1776, says, "The King approves the arrangement you propose, in respect to an adjutant-general and a quartermaster-general, and also your attention to Major Rogers, of whose firmness and fidelity we have received further testimony from Governor Tryon."‡

George III.'s choice of instruments at this period, notably in the case of Lord George, § himself, as Secretary for the Colonies, is not generally regarded as betraying exceptional political sagacity.

Notwithstanding the royal favour, which does not seem to have been alienated even by his alleged eccentricity in appearing for a wager, on one occasion, at the King's levee, in the buckskin gaiters worn by rangers during their woodland campaigns, Robert Rogers was probably more at home in the society of soldiers of fortune, where his prowess as a boon companion and *raconteur* was doubtless popular.

In 1772 we find him writing from his lodgings at Spring Gardens, Charing Cross. || Soon after that, his superfluous energies found vent in foreign warfare. A true Captain Dalgetty, he fought in Northern Africa in the Algerine service. We know from a letter of Washington's that he was assigned to service in the East Indies, ¶ when the outbreak of hostilities in America recalled him to the scene of his earlier activities. That he arrived in America with an open mind is not impossible. Unlike

* Gentleman's Magazine:—1758, Mar, Aug., Oct.; 1760, Nov, Dec.; 1765, Dec.

London Monthly Review, xxxiv. 9-22-242.

† Johnson MSS. xviii. 185-186.

‡ American Archives, Fourth Ser., iv. 575.

§ Lord George Germaine, better known by his former name, Lord George Sackville, was the officer who, in command of the English cavalry at Minden, in a fit of spleen refused to charge and so marred the completeness of Prince Ferdinand's victory.

|| Johnson MSS, xxi. 238.

¶ Spark's 'Washington,' iii. 440.

his less brilliant but more substantial brother James, he was probably not the man to suffer gladly for a principle.

The conduct of the rebels, however, forced him prematurely into the service which would, probably, in any event have ultimately claimed him. Arrested shortly after his landing at Philadelphia, by order of the Pennsylvania Committee of Public Safety, he was submitted to the disposal of Congress. This body ordered his release on parole. His position as a half-pay officer, however, and his long identification with the royal service attracted the suspicion of the more violent Whigs, who clamoured for his re-arrest, which was ultimately decided upon. The indignity of this second arrest was treated by him as a virtual release from his parole. Consigned by the Continental Congress as a prisoner to be dealt with by the New Hampshire Assembly, he was fortunate enough to effect his escape. Received within the English lines, he was offered by the commander-in-chief, Gen. Howe, the commission of colonel in the British service, which offer he accepted.

With remarkable celerity he succeeded in raising the regiment so honourably known in the history of the revolution as the Queen's Rangers. This corps, to which very frequent reference has been made in the transactions of this Society, played, under his successor in the command, Colonel, afterwards Lieut.-General, Simcoe, a conspicuous part in the war, and subsequently, in the settlement of Upper Canada. Broken in health and possibly enfeebled by a life of dissipation, a tendency to which seems to have been his real moral weakness, he retired from his command in the following winter and returned to England. The evil example of dissipation and high play set at the headquarters camp between Bedford and Amboy, in the winter of 1776-77, was not without its effect upon the morale of the army. Bancroft even attributes the failure to crush Washington at Valley Forge in the following winter, to the eager pursuit of pleasure which distinguished Howe's command.

Meanwhile the Revolution ran its course. The singular incapacity which marked the conduct of the English arms almost throughout, was responsible for reverse after reverse. Spasmodic efforts to reinforce the army in America were made, and as the result of one of these, Robert Rogers arrived at New York in 1779 with instructions from home that he was to be again employed.

On May 1st 1779, he was commissioned by Sir Henry Clinton, Howe's successor in the command-in-chief, to raise a regiment of two battalions to be known as the King's Rangers. One battalion seems to have been destined for service in the Province of Quebec; the other for Halifax. In this regiment his brother James was gazetted major. A document in the War Office Correspondence shows that James Rogers's appoint-

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ment dated June 2nd 1779, although there was a still earlier commission to the same rank dated May 1st 1778. Recruiting parties were sent out into the northern colonies, and a ship was chartered by government for the conveyance to Quebec of Major James Rogers and eleven officers* gazetted to the new corps. This vessel, the brigantine "Hawke,"—Capt. Slaitor,—arrived at Quebec in September 1779. The colonel, Robert Rogers, with a staff of officers, was conveyed in H.M.S. "Blond" to Penobscot. There he was present at the naval engagement in which the rebel fleet was destroyed, August 13th 1779.

Meanwhile, with the accustomed mismanagement at headquarters, no definite instructions were sent to General Haldimand, Commander-in-chief in Canada, as to the embodiment of the new corps. So early as May 24th 1779, Lord Rawdon,—afterwards Lord Hastings, Governor-General of India,—then acting as Adjutant-General to Clinton, wrote to Haldimand, indicating the probable appearance of Col. Robert Rogers within the latter's command. With official dread of exceeding his instructions, and fearful of provoking animosities regarding recruiting in the other corps in the province, Haldimand hesitated how to act.

Meanwhile, the numerous recruits coming in by the overland route, consigned to the King's Rangers, had to be subsisted as best they might out of the unfortunate major's own pocket. Ultimately, however, and upon his own authority, Haldimand placed the corps upon his own establishment. A scale of half-pay was arranged, and the Rangers were clothed in the regulation green uniforms of the provincial corps. From this time forward the King's Rangers garrisoned the post of St. Johns, sharing the barracks there at first with the 34th and, subsequently, with the 29th regiments of foot. †

The correspondence of James Rogers with the commander-in-chief in Canada, from 1779 to 1784, is still preserved in the British Museum, and, together with fugitive letters of Robert Rogers, fills a substantial folio volume of manuscript. The "Field Officers' Letters of Rogers' King's Rangers" are in the Record Office, London, removed there from the War Office Archives. The light

*Most of these were from one or other of the five battalions of Gen. Skinner's brigade. Two are described as from the Queen's Rangers.

†The army in Canada in 1781 consisted of the following troops: The 8th, 20th, 31st, 34th, 44th, 53rd, 150 men of the 47th, a battalion of the 84th or Maclean's Highland Emigrants, Sir John Johnson's Royal Regiment, of New York, Jessup's Loyal Rangers, formerly the Loyal Americans, and Rogers' King's Rangers. In addition to the above were the German troops, consisting chiefly of Brunswickers and Hessians. General Riedesel, in a plan communicated to Clinton, about this time, for operations against the Ohio and Alleghany regions, estimates the total effective strength in Canada at 6000 men.—*Max Von Eckling's Memoir of Major General Riedesel.*

which these old documents throw upon the military history of the time is a curious one. The chief difficulties in the administration of the corps seem to have arisen concerning the matter of recruiting and the intermingling of the accounts with those of Halifax, where the other detachment of the regiment was stationed. For the rest, James Rogers's relations with his commander-in-chief are excellent. Repeated testimony to the confidence felt in his integrity at headquarters occurs in the correspondence. His long apprenticeship to warfare, his intimate knowledge of the country, and undoubted zeal for the King's service contributed to his usefulness at this frontier post. Various schemes of reconnaissance and attack were, from time to time, submitted by him for his Excellency's consideration, and approved. His advice is asked and taken. On more than one occasion he seems to have been employed, where a field officer's services were demanded, upon missions of delicacy and importance. The growing despondency as to the issue of the war is apparent as time goes on. Incredulity as to the truth of the surrender at Yorktown is succeeded by consternation when the news of the disaster is confirmed. At last, in November 1783, the King's order for the disbanding of the loyalist troops arrives. It is accompanied by extracts from Lord North's letters respecting the allotment of lands to the provincial troops and refugee loyalists then in the Province of Quebec.

Throughout the winter of 1783-84, preparations are made for the move westward in the following year. In the early spring, my great-great-grandfather paid that last visit to his former home, allusion to which has been made above. His wife, a daughter of the Rev. David McGregor of Londonderry, N.H.,* accompanied him on his return, to renew in the northern forests that life of exile which had been the lot of her family earlier in the century. Upon his return to St. Johns, leave is asked on behalf of a number of incorporated and unincorporated loyalists, that an officer of the King's Rangers and a detachment of ten or a dozen men may go to Cataraqui to reconnoitre. A pathetic touch, betraying the ignorance and bewilderment of those distracted times, occurs, where the commanding officer notifies the commander-in-chief of a report which he had come upon "amongst our common men, that the major was going to have them taken to Cataraqui and there made slaves." Notwithstanding this alarming suggestion, confidence seems to have been restored; and most of the King's Rangers accompanied their old commander in that heroic advance into the wilderness, in search of a new home. Several of the officers remained at St. Johns, buying the ground on which their late barracks stood.

The tale of how the final allotment of the territory in the

*See History of Londonderry.

Frontenac district was made, is set out in Grass's narrative,* preserved by Dr. Ryerson. Grass, the pioneer of the district, chose the first township for his followers, Kingston; Sir John Johnson, the second, Ernesttown; Col. Rogers, the third, Fredericksburg; Major Vanalstine, the fourth, Adolphustown; and Col. McDonell and his company, the fifth, Marysburgh; "and so after this manner the first settlement of loyalists in Canada was made."

In the pages of Canniff's work upon the "Settlement of Upper Canada"† is preserved a story told by the late Dr. Armstrong, whose recollections dated back to the closing years of the eighteenth century. He remembered to have seen as a child, at my great-great-grandfather's house at Fredericksburg, a quantity of old implements of war: broken firelocks, torn uniforms, and cannon-balls. Not a few relics of the soldier settlement still exist in the family, in the shape of rusty small-arms, obsolete powder-horns and flint lock pistols.

James Rogers passed away in the year 1792. His brother Robert had died in England eight years previously, and shortly after the close of the war.‡

My great-great-grandfather was succeeded in his position in the settlement by his son, David McGregor Rogers, my great-grandfather; who, for twenty-four years, represented his district in the early Houses of Assembly of Upper Canada.§

A recently recovered copy of the journal of the House of Assembly for 1801, which had been lost at the sacking of York, now Toronto, in 1813, records how after the House had met and the members subscribed the oath, a message was delivered by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod. A brief and formal speech by His Excellency followed. Then:

"David M. Rogers, Esquire, Knight representing the Counties of Hastings and Northumberland, stood up, and addressing himself to the clerk (who, standing up, pointed to him and then sat down) proposed to the House, for their speaker, the Honourable D. W. Smith, Esquire, in which motion he was seconded by the Hon. Henry Allcock, Esquire, one of the judges of the Court of King's Bench, Knight representing the counties of Durham, Simcoe and the East Riding of York." The motion was carried, the new

*Ryerson's "Loyalists of British America," Vol. II, p. 211.

†Page 118.

‡I have followed here the family tradition as to the date of Robert Rogers's death. This places it in 1784. The writer of the article upon the life of Robert Rogers in the "Dictionary of National Biography"—London, 1897—places it in 1800, but in this he has followed Hough who, in his turn, evidently followed Sabine in the matter. There is no trace of his having lived after 1784, and everything, including the story in his family, points to his having died soon after his return from Halifax.

§See Morgan's "Celebrated Canadians."

Speaker expressing "his gratitude for the honour," and "thereupon he sat down in the chair." The House then adjourned.

David McGregor Rogers seems to have been a man of considerable force of character, uniting as he did the blood of his soldier-father with that of the Highland outlaws, which he owed to his mother, whose name he bore as part of his own. On one occasion he is said to have slain a wolf, the marauding tyrant of the district, with his oaken walking-stick. As a lad he had taken part in the migration, and upon his return to St. Johns years afterwards, he was invested with the dignity of an honorary chieftainship by the local Indians. He died at Grafton, Ontario, in 1824, while still a member of the House of Assembly.

In the foregoing attempt to tender a small act of piety to the memory of my great-great-grandfather and of justice to that of his gifted, but erratic brother, I trust that I have not too far trespassed upon your forbearance.

In the recrudescence of the spirit of imperial expansion with which we are familiar to-day, it is a not unsatisfactory reflection for us, the offspring of the loyalists, that it was for an ideal which at present animates so large a section of the Anglo-Saxon race, that our ancestors were ready, more than a century ago, to sacrifice all that seemed to make life valuable.

What that ideal was has perhaps never been better formulated than in the words of the historian Lecky: "It was the maintenance of one free industrial and pacific empire comprising the whole English race, holding the richest plains of Asia in subjection, blending all that was most venerable in an ancient civilization with the redundant energies of a youthful society, and likely in a few generations to outstrip every competitor and acquire an indisputable ascendancy in the globe."

"Such an ideal," he adds, in words which have been before now quoted before this society, "may have been a dream, but it was at least a noble one, and there were Americans who were prepared to make any personal sacrifice rather than assist in destroying it."

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John McBean, c
163 Dowling Ave.
Mrs. John McBean, c
163 Dowling Ave.

Eugene A. Maclaurin, c
713 Spadina Ave.
Miss Maude Gwendolen Maclaurin,
713 Spadina Ave.
Norman Tempest Maclaurin, c
713 Spadina Ave.
Miss Olare Frances Maclaurin, c
713 Spadina Ave.
Mrs. Grant Macdonald, c
28 St. Joseph St.
Dr. Overton F. Macdonald,
329 College St.
Miss Helen Grant Macdonald.
Miss Josephine Maccallum, c
13 Bloor St. w.
Oliver Macklem,
The Glen, Rosedale.
Mrs. J. K. Macdonald,
33 Charles St.
Miss Charlotte Helen Macdonald,
33 Charles St.
Charles Strange Macdonald,
33 Charles St.
Donald Bruce Macdonald,
33 Charles St.
Charles E. Macdonald, c
25 Toronto St.
Frank E. Macdonald,
67 Wellington Place.
Mrs. Frank E. Macdonald,
67 Wellington Place.
Francis Herman Cook Macdonald,
67 Wellington Place.
Hildreth H. Randolph Macdonald,
67 Wellington Place.
Donald Ryerson Macdonald,
67 Wellington Place.
Miss Marjorie Mildred Macdonald,
67 Wellington Place.
Miss Isabel Mackenzie.
Samuel Smith McDonell,
52 St. George St.
Miss Leila Margaret McDonell,
52 St. George St.
James Arthur Edward McDonell,
52 St. George St.

- Mrs. Mackid,
51 Cowan Ave.
- Mrs. Manson,
519 Huron St.
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Davenport.
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- Mrs. Nanton,
89 St. Joseph St.
- Miss Nanton,
89 St. Joseph St.
- Miss Mary Georgina Nanton,
89 St. Joseph St.
- Mrs. R. A. Pyne, c
263 Gerrard St. E.
- E. A. C. Pew, c
528 Sherbourne St.
- William Playter,
Confederation Life Ass'n
- Dr. L. L. Palmer,
40 College St.
- Mrs. Edmund Phillips,
55 Beverley St
- Mrs. Patriarche,
36 Gloucester St.
- Miss Violet Maud Patriarche,
36 Gloucester St.
- Miss Daisy Ethel Patriarche,
36 Gloucester St.
- Miss Marie Gladys Patriarche,
36 Gloucester St.
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- Miss Mary Kate Playter,
108 Alexander St.
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250 Rusholme Rd.
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- Mrs. C. E. Ryerson, c
27 Cecil St.
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27 Cecil St.
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27 Cecil St.
- Miss Isabel Louise Ryerson, c
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80 Spadina Rd.
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80 Spadina Rd.
- John Hamilton Roaf,
80 Spadina Rd.
- James R. Roaf, c
23 Adelaide St. e.
- Christopher C. Robinson,
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McKinnon Building.
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- George Crowther Ryerson, c
60 College St.
- Yoris Sterling Ryerson, c
60 College St.
- Eric Egerton Ryerson, c
60 College St.
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- Mrs. Spragge, c
206 Beverley St

Godfr

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Miss Beatrice Spragge, c
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15 Toronto St.
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