

34 Wentworth Historical Society

The
Gore District Militia
and
The Militia of West Gore
and
West Lincoln
within
the Territory now
Wentworth



COL. THOMAS TAYLOR.

The Gore District Militia of
1821-1824-1830 and
1838

The Militia of West York and
West Lincoln of 1804, with the Lists
of Officers

TOGETHER WITH

SOME HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES
ON THE MILITIA WITHIN THE TERRITORY
AT PRESENT CONSTITUTING THE
COUNTY OF WENTWORTH, IN
THE YEARS NAMED.

By H. H. ROBERTSON

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“By minute references I have endeavoured to authenticate whatever I relate. * * * The historian, who records the events of his own time, is credited in proportion to the opinion which the public entertains with respect to his means of information, and his veracity. He who delineates the transactions of a remote period, has no title to claim assent, unless he produces evidence in proof of his assertions.”

—*Preface to Robertson's History of America (1788).*

CORRIGENDA.

Page 18, first line, read “descendant” for “descendent.”

Page 22, eighteenth line, read ceremony “are” for ceremony “is.”

Page 36, third line from bottom, read “Renfrewshire” for “Perthshire.”

Page 43, fifth line from bottom, read “Mrs.” Bailey for “Mr.” Bailey.

Page 61, ninth line, read “England” for “Scotland.”

Some Historical and Biographical Notes on the Militia within the limits now constituting the County of Wentworth, in the years 1804, 1821, 1824, 1830, 1838 and 1839, with the Lists of Officers.

NOTE.

The portraits which appear in the following article have been furnished as follows: That of Captain Roxburgh, by his daughter, Mrs. William Ambrose, of Hamilton—a painting in 1831; of Col. Thomas Taylor, by his grandson, Mr. Hamilton MacCarthy, R. C. A., of Ottawa; of Sir George Leith and his son, Captain George Leith, by Mrs. Dick-Lauder, of Ancaster—from paintings. The photographs of Col. Gourlay and of W. M. Jarvis were taken in after life, and were lent by Mrs. Gourlay and Amelius Jarvis, of Toronto, respectively. To Major J. E. O'Reilly, of Hamilton, I am indebted for the photograph of his late father, Judge Miles O'Reilly, and to George H. Bull, of Hamilton, for that of Captain William Notman; to Mr. Justice Robertson for the photograph of his father, Alexander Robertson, and I wish to return thanks also to Dr. James Bain, Toronto Public Library, Mrs. Voltz, nee Wishart, of Buffalo, N. Y., Mrs. Stephen M. Jarvis, of Toronto, the Rev. Canon Bull, Col. Cruickshank of Niagara Falls, H. J. Morgan, Ottawa, and Mr. J. H. Smith, for data.

PART I.



IN order that an oblivion of past transactions might rest over Scotland, Edward I.—that “Hammer of the Scottish Nation”—seized the public archives, ransacked the churches and monasteries, and destroyed many priceless documents. The investigator who would record the history of the militia of this district must face a difficulty akin to that of the Scottish historian. It affords little satisfaction to be able to account for this by pointing to the destruction of public buildings, wherein public documents were stored, at Niagara, and at York, in 1813, to the system of perambulating Parliaments later in our history, or the burning of

our public buildings in Lord Elgin's time, as the cause. Besides these misfortunes the investigator in Wentworth will learn that there is a lamentable absence of records which belong to the office of the Clerk of the Peace, in marked contrast to the careful preservation in the Eastern part of the Province. It is our duty to preserve what evidences we have, in the trust that at some later date, a more diligent search may be more productive. The Loyalist Claims Commission which sat in Quebec, Montreal, and points adjacent, in 1789, has preserved much of the history of the first settlers, but those who had settled so far west as the head of Lake Ontario could not attend their deliberations for reasons which would have been sufficiently obvious to us, had we lived under the hard conditions of those heroic pioneers. Their posterity, therefore, must lament that the prayer of their petition, that the Claims Commission might sit at Niagara, was not heeded.

Fort Niagara, a British post covering five acres, had been a City of Refuge for many loyalist families who had left prosperous homes in the Mohawk valley, and elsewhere, during the revolution. The assurance contained in the treaty of peace (Article V.) that Congress would urge the various states to the end that these expatriated loyalists should have their estates restored to them, we know was never acted upon, and although the western posts, Detroit, Michilimackinac, Fort Erie, Niagara, Oswego, Oswegatchi, Point Au Fer and Dutchman's Point in Lake Champlain, were held by Britain as security for the performance of this among other conditions, the posts were given up after thirteen years of fruitless waiting in 1796. (Can. Ar. Rep., 1891, xxxii.).

Ten thousand loyalists had come to Upper Canada when the first Parliament at Newark met in 1792. These, with 2,000 other settlers, and the Indians, constituted the entire population. Besides a settlement of French families near Detroit, the settlements consisted, in 1795, in a very considerable colony along the Niagara River, a few farms on the creeks which run into Lake Ontario from Niagara up to its northern point at Burlington Bay: in an insignificant beginning of a settlement in Toronto, and at Kingston, and extending along the banks of the River St Lawrence to the boundaries of Lower Canada, the most populous of all. (De Rochefaucault, 239.)



COL. SIR ALLAN NAPIER MACNAB.

To defend the infant colony by a well organized and efficient militia, was one of the first considerations of Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe. His sympathy and familiarity with the case of the loyalists is well known to you. How he had been appointed to the command of a Provincial corps known as the Queen's Rangers, after the British victory at the Brandywine on the 15th of October, 1777, and how, after the surrender of Cornwallis, at Yorktown, with many of the Rangers on board the ship "Bonetto," he returned to England, his corps being disbanded at the Peace of 1783 (Army List 1798: 573). Many of the original officers in the Queen's Rangers, however, formed the nucleus of another regiment of the same name, and accompanied their leader to Canada. Among these were William Jarvis, the secretary; John McGill, late quartermaster and commissioner of public stores in Upper Canada, and Lieutenant for the County of York; Captain Shank; Allan MacNab, father of Sir Allan; and William Merrit.

As territorial limits are essential considerations in militia matters, a brief retrospect of the history of the limits of the territory now embraced in the County of Wentworth, is appropriate. The Niagara Peninsula, in 1788, was a part of the District of Nassau, which had for its eastern boundary the Trent River, and for its western limit, Long Point in Lake Erie. Of a total militia force in the Province at this time of 4,213, the District of Nassau contributed 600 men. These, with the other disbanded loyalists, are they to whom Sir Isaac Brock referred, in 1812, as having settled Upper Canada, "a band of veterans exiled from their former possessions on account of their loyalty." They belonged to what has been styled "the heroic period of Upper Canadian history."

Simcoe, by his proclamation at Kingston, defined the limits of the Counties of York and Lincoln. And in dealing with the names of districts and counties, we are mindful that the township is our municipal unit, and as population increased, the grouping of the townships only, was changed. The townships which at the present time comprise the County of Wentworth, were, in the time of Governor Simcoe, in the west riding of the County of Lincoln, with the exception of the township of Flamborough,

which was a part of the west riding of the County of York, the dividing line between Lincoln and (West) York being the Governor's Road, the present boundary between the townships of Ancaster to the south, and West Flamborough and Beverly to the north, which latter township, however, was not surveyed until 1797, after Governor Simcoe's departure.

Counties were created for the purposes of militia, and representation in the Legislature, and in 1793, to each county a Lieutenant was assigned to appoint the officers of militia and the justices of the peace. The Hon. Robert Hamilton had been appointed judge of the District of Nassau, and was the first County Lieutenant for Lincoln. In 1804 Wm. Dickson was judge of Niagara District Court.

Two years before the arrival of Governor Simcoe, the Land Board of Nassau had directed Augustus Jones—a captain in the West Lincoln Regt. in 1804—to survey eight townships which received numbers as designations. Numbers One and Two faced the Niagara River, Three to Eight, inclusive, extending west from its mouth to Burlington Heights. In 1793, the numbered townships were named: Newark, Stamford, Grantham, Louth, Clinton, Grimsby, Saltfleet and Barton in the order named. All these were within the County of Lincoln until the creation of the Gore District in 1816. In 1816 (the lands now constituting the counties of Halton and Peel having been purchased from the Indians) the County of Halton and the County of Wentworth were created and together formed into the Gore District. Halton comprised Beverly, Dumfries, Esquesing, Flamboro, East and West, Nassagaweya and Trafalgar. Wentworth: Ancaster, Barton, Binbrook, Brantford, Glanford, Onondaga, Tuscarora and Saltfleet. Some of the townships were later appropriated by the younger Counties of Brant and Haldimand. But this is anticipating. Simcoe had hardly taken his seat when trouble began to brew between the new republic of the United States and Great Britain, then at war with France. The embargo on bread stuffs consigned to ports of France, was forcibly illustrated in Lord Howe's great naval victory on the first of June, 1794, and although the ordinance was revoked as to the United States, the latent hatred was revived and fanned to some purpose by the

French Minister at Washington. A large party in the United States was, therefore, in favor of joining France, "the nation which had made them a nation," in her war against England. In 1794 Governor Simcoe was directed to erect military posts on the frontier at Miami, one of the retained posts in the State of Ohio, as a precaution against the threatening attitude of Gen. Wayne's army, then encamped where Cincinnati now stands, making war against the Indians, but threatening the British post of Detroit. Another post erected at this time, by Governor Simcoe, was at the head of Lake Ontario, the site of which was last year marked by the Wentworth Historical Society, and known as the King's Head Inn, placed in the communication between Niagara and London to the west.

In 1795 the population of the Province had grown to 30,000: the most populous portion still continued in the Eastern district, from Kingston to the interprovincial boundary. In 1796, a traveller (Isaac Weld) who visited Niagara thus expresses himself :

"I think the two Canadas will never become connected with the present States, because the people of these provinces and those of the adjoining states, are not formed for a close intimacy with each other.

"The bulk of the people of Upper Canada are refugees, who were driven from the States by the persecution of the republican party; and though the thirteen years which have passed over have nearly extinguished every spark of resentment against the Americans in the breasts of the people of England, yet this is by no means the case in Upper Canada. It is common to hear, even from the children of the refugees, the most gross invectives poured out against the people of the States; and the people of the frontier states, in their turn, are as violent against the refugees and their posterity; and, indeed, whilst Canada forms a part of the British Empire, I am inclined, from what I have seen and heard in travelling through the country, to think that this spirit will not die away."

It is not my purpose to discuss Canada's relationship with the United States. A retrospect, however, brings to Canadians no national reproach. If unneighborly feeling has existed, it has not been the fault of Canada. The action of Congress in the War of 1812 (sixteen years subsequent to the writing of the words

just quoted), the filibustering along our frontier in 1837, the Maine boundary deception; the sudden repeal by the States of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854, "in a moment of temper," done in retaliation for Canadian sympathy with the Southern States in the Civil War; the covert permission of the Fenian Raid in 1866; in addition to a harsh alien labor law, form a chain of acts which have materially helped to stimulate our self-reliance, increase our commerce with other countries, and at the same time to convince Canadians that a reciprocity treaty, subject to sudden and whimsical revocation, is not essential to our prosperity. That the true position for Canada, as the oldest of the British self-governing states of the Empire, is to be the greatest in the United States of Great Britain.

ENLISTING THE INDIANS.

Niagara was the gateway for the pioneer loyalists who settled at the head of Lake Ontario. Some came to Niagara from York, across the Lake, having come from New England or the Province of New York by the Richelieu and St. Lawrence; but the great majority of them were men of Butler's Rangers, who had left their homes in the Mohawk Valley and Pennsylvania. It has been the fashion for American writers, for over a century, to malign Butler's Rangers. Frequently acting in conjunction with the Indians of the Six Nations, they were condemned in this employment first by the great Whig leaders, on the floor of the British Parliament, condemnations perpetuated in English caricature, in the Whig publications of Dodsley, and in the bitterest revilings of their opponents. Adolphus' History of England contained sweeping accusations against Brant and Butler, the poet Campbell "embalmed in mellifluous verse," an historical fiction in the story of the Massacre at Wyoming: while the alleged massacre of Jane McRae, in the summer of 1777, is to be found painted in vivid colors, in the old standard American histories, in every form of exaggeration and falsehood, calculated to prejudice the mind. Later writers in the United States, however, have demonstrated that the taking of Jane McRae's life was not the act of the British Indians, but was due to the fire of the Revolutionary forces (a part of the garrison at

Fort Edward under Captain Palmer) who accidentally shot her while firing upon her escort of Indians.

This indignation, against the employment of the Indians, perhaps in England, was honestly uttered; but if so, it was uttered in ignorance that the responsibility for the first enlistment of the Indians, rested with the revolted Colonists themselves. "We must accept," says a modern American writer, "the responsibility for the enlistment, before the Battle of Lexington, of the Stockbridge Indians by the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts Bay" (A. M. Davis Winsor's *Critical History of America*, Vol. VI.). In May, 1775, Ethan Allen sent from Crown Point to Caughnawaga, soliciting the Indians. "You know," he wrote, "they" (the King's troops) "stand all along close together, rank and file, and my men fight as Indians do, and I want you warriors to join me; if you will, I will give you money," etc. The message was, however, taken to Sir Guy Carleton. And on the 8th of July, 1776, Congress (representing the whole of the United Colonies) authorized the enlistment of the St. John, Penobscot and Nova Scotia Indians in the Continental service. (Force's 1st series Am. Arc., vol. 1, 193.) Up to this time the Indians of the Six Nations, swayed by the influence of Sir John Johnson, Butler, Brant and Claus, had remained aloof.

Gentlemen of the Opposition, in the British Parliament, may have been in ignorance of these facts, and it is easy to conceive that the theme would form a welcome one for their eloquence in arraigning the Government on the war. American newspaper writers, however, could not have been in ignorance of the truth, and their charges, based largely on religious and highly moral grounds, were worse than false—they were both canting and hypocritical. A recent American writer has analyzed the time-worn charges against Brant and Butler, and his deductions are both conclusive and gratifying in the refutation of the slanders which have rested on the memory of these brave men. "Col. Butler," says Wm Peck, of Rochester, N. Y., "was a man of some cultivation and refinement, and of large landed possessions on the Mohawk River. Sir William Johnson, who died in 1774, had made him his executor.

He persuaded the Senecas and Mohawks in their refusal to enter the service of the United Colonies. For some time he discouraged their taking up arms, but as the war progressed, this attitude became untenable, and after Arnold had invaded Canada with a number of Penobscots in his train, it was determined by Carleton to make reprisals by forays into New York, in which the Mohawks should participate."

The Mohawk Valley, the scene of their exploits, saw the most terrible conflict throughout the whole revolutionary struggle. One turns in horror from the sodden field of Oriskany to be confronted later with the barbarities of Sullivan's overwhelming army marching to destroy the fruitful country of the Six Nations and its people.

THE MILITIA OF 1804.

Before the Constitutional Act of 1791, theoretically, the Canadian (French) militia law—under the Quebec Act, 1774, whereby every man was made available—applied. The militia system of the Lower Province was distinct from the Upper Canadian law. The first law, after Upper Canada was set apart, was passed in 1793, and by it every male, between sixteen and fifty was considered a militiaman. It was required that each company should be inspected at least twice annually, and while no pay was provided, there was a fine of \$8 imposed on officers, and \$2 on men failing to attend. In 1794 the age limit was extended to sixty, and a distribution of arms was made, the times being warlike. The first militia was raised in York in 1798, but that there was an organized force before that date in Lincoln, is evident from the order in Council authorizing it, Captain George Chisholm, and others, being described therein, as of the Lincoln Militia. In 1805, four thousand stand of arms were distributed in the Province and the force consisted of 652 officers and 7,947 men. The Act of 1808 consolidated the law and set the 4th of June as the day for annual training, and each man was required to provide himself with "a sufficient musket, fusil, rifle or gun, and at least six rounds of powder and ball."

In 1804, the officers of the Second York Regiment were :

Lieut.-Col., Richard Beasley; Major, John Baptiste Rouseau; Captains, George Chisholm, Daniel Springer and John Green; Lieutenants, Samuel Hatt, John Mills, Richard Cockerell, William Bates, Titus G. Simons; Ensigns, David Vanevery, Samuel Ryckman, James Morden, William Applegarth, John Showers; Adjutant, Daniel Morden.

Twelve of these sixteen were U. E. Loyalists, and a biography of most, if not each, might properly include a history of the Revolutionary War, and of the War of 1812. Some of them, under the gallant, but illfated, Burgoyne, in his struggle for the Hudson, but chiefly in the Valley of the Mohawk, under Butler and Guy Johnson, in company with the Royal Regiment of N. Y., and St. Leger's Regiment.

The name of Richard Beasley appears upon the U. E. List, with the words "A Loyalist."

Now, the accepted Genesis of the creation of the settlement at the head of the Lake, is this: that in the beginning came Robert Land, it is said in 1780, and Richard Beasley perhaps before that.

On the 14th of Sept., 1777, at Peekskill, charges were preferred against a loyalist named Basly in company with one Merit. This might have been Richard Beasley. (Clinton Papers, by Hugh Hastings, N. Y. State, vol. II, p. 321.) It is noteworthy that General Vincent spells the name "Bazeley" in his dispatch of the 31st of May, 1813 (Cruik Doc. Hist., p. 288, 1812), and I am informed that the pronunciation was "Bazeley."

Richard Beasley's residence was at Burlington Heights, and in 1799 he received the crown Grant for Broken Front, Lot 18-19 in the first concession of Barton, the site of Dundurn.

Not far distant was the dwelling of Chief Thayendenagea, and it was the custom of the Indians to meet at Beasley's. On one of these occasions, the son of the Chief of the Six Nations, mad with liquor, sprang at his father, armed (it was said by some and denied by others) with a dagger. The old Chief drew a short dirk he always carried at his side, and although friends seized both to part them, the blow was partly effective on the head

of the younger man, who subsequently tore off the surgeon's dressings, and to the infinite grief of his father, succumbed to the fever which ensued. This occurred a short time before the death of Joseph Brant, in 1807.

Richard Beasley represented Durham, York and West Lincoln in the legislative assembly, the first member being Nathaniel Pettit. West Lincoln was composed of the following townships: Ancaster, Barton, Saltfleet, Glanford, Binbrook, Caistor, Gainsborough, Grimsby and Clinton.

Richard Beasley was also a Justice of the Peace, and as such performed the marriage rite for all desiring his offices, capable of declaring that they lived more than eighteen miles from a clergyman, and Niagara held the nearest, in 1804. He with his brother officers, Geo. Chisholm, J. B. Rousseau, Daniel Springer, John Showers, of the Second York, and James Wilson, John Ryckman, Augustus Jones, Peter Bowman and Ephriam Land of the West Lincoln Regt., in 1796, signed the first By-laws of the Barton Lodge of Freemasonry. Beasley was Deputy Grand-Master of the Grand Lodge of Upper Canada, which met at York on the 10th of February, 1804. A century ago.

Although Col. Beasley was colonel of his regiment in 1812, he does not appear to have been in any engagement, and the command of the new regiment of Incorporated Militia in 1813 was given to the Major of his regiment, Titus Geer Simons. (Cruikshanks' *Doc. Hist.*, V., p. 301.)

In July, 1789, a survey of lands was ordered for Richard Beasley and Peter Smith (*Can. Arc. Q.* 43—1—p. 563, Report of 1891).

JEAN BAPTISTE ROUSSEAU.

Jean Baptiste Rousseau came from old France. He lived first at York, at which place he is referred to by the wife of Governor Simcoe in a diary, and for whom he acted as pilot in July, 1793. With the Hatts and James Wilson he began the settlement at the village of Ancaster. The first mill built there was his—the first west of Niagara and York. He was interpreter for Chief Joseph Brant.



CAPTAIN GEORGE CHISHOLM
Born, July 19, 1752. Died, Dec. 5, 1842.

On the 15th of Nov., 1812, Rousseau was appointed president and captain in the Indian department, by order of the Adjutant General, dated at Montreal. He died at Niagara, however, on the same day, and was buried in St. Mark's churchyard with military honors, the firing party being taken from the second York and first Lincoln regiments.

GEORGE CHISHOLM.

George Chisholm was born at Leys, Invernesshire, Scotland, in 1752, and emigrated to New York in 1773. He joined the Royal Standard in the revolutionary war, married Barbara McKenzie in 1778, came to Niagara in 1791, and settled on the north shore of Burlington Bay in 1794. No distinct account of the part he took in the war is recorded. Among his papers is an unsigned declaration that one Rose, presumably his brother-in-law, served in the war, and came to Canada with Captain John McDonell, which would indicate that Chisholm came with Rose. This information may, however, have come to Chisholm from his wife; the U. E. List contains the name of but one George Chisholm, and his place of residence is there described as in the Home District, agreeable to the presumption that the subject of this sketch is intended—with the additional note: "States a carpenter in Gen. Burgoyne's army." It will be remembered that many Provincials of this ill-fated army made their way to Canada after Saratoga. George Chisholm received his commission in the Canadian Militia in Dec. 1798, and in 1812 was not too old to meet the aggressor on the frontier of Upper Canada.

At Queenston Heights he so signalized himself, in company with Capt. William Applegarth, also of the 2nd York, whose company, with Chisholm's, joined the flank companies of the 41st Regt. in the decisive charge, that the names of these officers were mentioned in a general order.

In this battle a son of George Chisholm, also named George, then a lad of twenty, was a sergeant in James Durand's company.

His other sons were John, born in 1784; James, born in 1786, and William, born in 1788.

The second George died in 1872, and from his obituary in an Oakville paper, the following extracts are taken:

“Colonel George Chisholm died at the residence of his son, Capt. George Brock Chisholm, on the 31st ultimo, in the 80th year of his age. He was born at Fort Erie on the 16th of September, 1792, and was the youngest son of George Chisholm, senior, who was a U. E. Loyalist, and settled on the north shore of Burlington Bay in 1794, and died there in 1842. Col. Chisholm took an active part in the War of 1812. He belonged to the 1st Flank Company of Volunteers, was present and fought at the battle of Queenston Heights, when General Brock was killed, and took part in nearly all the battles that were fought at that time on the Canadian frontier. At the Battle of Lundy’s Lane he commanded a company. He was one of the party who went over with Colonel Bissshop and burned what there then was of Buffalo. He was present when the Steamer Caroline was sent over Niagara Falls in 1837, and for several years after held the colors that were taken from the steamer before she took her leap; he afterwards gave them to Captain McCormick, who was returning to England; but exacted from him a promise that he would always hoist them on the 29th of December. In 1837 he was gazetted Lieutenant-Colonel, and, in 1838 Colonel. When the rebellion broke out in 1837, he proceeded with the late Sir Allan N. MacNab, with seventy-two volunteers, to Toronto (then York) and marching up to the City Hall they found the late Chief Justice Robinson standing sentry; he supplied the men with Government arms and ammunition. On the 7th December, while crossing a field to dislodge the rebels from a piece of woods, a ball from the enemy struck the stock of his musket, partially splitting it, and remained imbedded in the stock. Sir Francis Bond Head afterwards presented him with this musket with an expression of appreciation of his services. * * * * During the vigor of life he took an active part in the politics of his country, and was always allied with the Conservative party. He was among the oldest members of the Masonic Fraternity in this part of the

country. * * * * * His thorough knowledge of the Indian language enabled him to be of great service to the Government and people in early days when the Indians abounded in this part of the country."

DANIEL SPRINGER.

Captain Daniel Springer was a soldier in Butler's Rangers. In 1802 he received the crown grant of lot 14 in the 3rd Con. of Barton which he afterwards sold to George Hamilton, the beginning of the city of Hamilton. Lot 13 was granted to Richard Springer, the two lots comprising the lands now lying between James, Wellington, Main and Concession streets.

In the war of 1812 Captain Springer was at Detroit, and in command of a company of the First Middlesex. From a report of the Loyal and Patriotic Society (p. 247) it appears, "that Captain Springer exerted himself in defending the Province by actively performing his duty on all occasions. He therefore became, as usual, extremely obnoxious to all the enemy and the disaffected, a party of whom seized him on the 1st February, 1814, and after binding him, took his own horses and sleigh, and placing him in it, carried him to Kentucky. Shortly after his departure, his family was obliged to move to the Grand River. He returned in time to share in the glory of the battle of the Falls."

JOHN GREEN.

John Green joined the Royal Standard in New Jersey in 1776. He lived at Grimsby, known as the 40 mile creek, in 1793, where he was the proprietor of the mills, which in 1795 supplied the forces. "He intends to bring up all his sons to farming and to build for each of them a mill, either on this (Grimsby) or on a neighboring creek. He grinds the corn for all the military posts in Upper Canada. (De Rochefocault, p. 260.)

A descendent known as Billy Green the Scout, son of Adam G., living near Stoney Creek in 1813, it is said, with the assistance of Isaac Corman, ascertained and carried the American pass-word for the day, to General Vincent at Burlington Heights on the eve of the 6th of June, when the force consisting of 704 regulars and some militia, left headquarters in the night and surprised the American Army camped at Stoney Creek. Green is said to have ridden along the crest of the mountain and descended at a point near Garth street and made his way to Vincent's Headquarters.

SAMUEL HATT.

Samuel Hatt came to Ancaster from London, England, about 1798, in company with his brother Richard. His sister, Susannah, was the wife of Colonel Johnson Butler, who was killed on the 28th of November, 1812, in the attack on the batteries opposite Black Rock, by General Smythe. "The batteries were wrested from us for a time by superior numbers, but Major Ormsby, of the 49th Regiment, with a body of troops from Fort Erie, having formed a junction with Lieutenant-Colonel Bisshop, who had moved with great celerity from Chippewa with reinforcements, those of the enemy who had not retired to their shore, amounting to nearly forty, were made prisoners with Captain King, who had commanded in the attack." (Cruikshank Doc. Hist. 1812-252.)

On the 21st October, 1807, Samuel Hatt married Margaret Thompson, of Niagara. He commanded the detachment of the Second York and Fifth Lincoln, which accompanied Sir Isaac Brock to Detroit, consisting of three officers, three N. C's., and 59 rank and file. The original muster roll of this company has recently been presented to the W. H. S. by Mr. N. H. McAfee, of Burgessville, Angus McAfee, his ancestor, being a sergeant in the company.

Samuel Hatt commanded the third militia division at Queenston from July 12 until the Battle of Queenston (Cr. D. H., 92). In 1804 his name appears in the list of Commissioners of the Peace.

After the War of 1812 Samuel Hatt settled at Chamblé in Lower Canada (J. Ryckman's narrative).

JOHN MILLS.

John Mills was born in New York, and for his loyalty he suffered imprisonment and the pillory at Staten Island. In 1777 he joined Peter's corps and served therein in Burgoyne's campaign. He came to Upper Canada in 1793 with his son James, who married Christina, daughter of Michael Hess. Their children include Michael, Samuel (a senator), John, Nelson, William and George H., the late president of Wentworth Historical Society. From the list of widows and orphans and pensioners, published in the Spectator at St. David's, 25th October, 1816, it appears that Solomon Mills, a sergeant in the Second York, was killed in action on the 5th of July, 1812 (Can. Arc. B., vol. 167, 206).

RICHARD COCKERELL.

Richard Cockerell settled in Ancaster and opened a school there in 1796 (Hodgin's Doc. Hist. Education). He was the tutor of the younger Brant, who was born in 1794 and died in 1832 of cholera. He was appointed a land surveyor in 1805, to survey on behalf of the crown (Toronto of Old).

In 1796-7, 1816 Cockerell was the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Freemasonry of Upper Canada, which held its meetings at Niagara (Robertson's Hist. Freemasonry, 459).

He was the editor of the Spectator newspaper, published at St. Davids, in 1816, and opened the first printing press in the village of Dundas a short time afterwards, under the patronage of Major Richard Hatt.

WILLIAM BATES.

William Bates was a sergeant in the Queen's Rangers. In 1800 he had charge of the King's Head Inn, erected by Governor

Simcoe, reference to which is made by the wife of Governor Simcoe in her diary, 11th June, 1796. There is now in the possession of William Bates, of East Flamboro, a Masonic jewel, given early in the nineteenth century, by a Mr. Dunlop to Augustus Bates, sent by Benedict Arnold to the man who helped him through the lines to the "Vulture."

A grey headstone at Stoney Creek contains the following : "Sacred to the memory of Phoebe Bates, wife of Wm. Bates, born in Stamford, Conn., died in this Province Dec. 16, 1807, aged 46."

On the 10th of May, 1813, a week after York had been taken by the Americans, Chauncey detached two schooners from his fleet, cruising off Niagara, for the purpose of destroying the King's Head Inn, which they accordingly bombarded with hot shot. The post was garrisoned by fifty men of the Second York and Fifth Lincoln, under Major Samuel Hatt, without artillery. The garrison were forced to retire, and reinforcements being brought from Burlington Heights, the enemy retreated to their boats.

The site of the King's Head Inn was marked last year on the anniversary of the battle of Lundy's Lane, by the Wentworth Historical Society.

JAMES MORDEN.

One Joseph Morden served in Peter's Corps with Burgoyne in 1777.

James Morden was the son of Ralph Morden who had been hanged or shot by the revolutionary patriots in 1780. He had two brothers, John and Ralph. His mother, Ann Morden, came from Pennsylvania to the head of the Lake, bringing with her two sisters, Jane and Mary Long, their father, Ralph Long, having also lost his life in the royal service. Ann Morden lived at Dundas, then known as the King's Landing, or Cootes' Paradise. While passing through, Governor Simcoe remained at her house, and on one of these occasions, presented her with a Bible which

is still in the possession of the family. In 1739 the Crown Grant of Lot 18, in the third concession of Barton, now within the city received the patent for lots 16 and 17 in the first concession of West Flamboro, the site of the easterly part of the town of Dundas.

WILLIAM APPELGARTH.

William Applegarth was not a U. E. Loyalist. He came from Standrop, Durham, England, in 1791, and received the Crown Grant for the land in East Flamboro, known as "Oaklands." The first grist mill in the neighborhood was built by him in 1809, when sea salmon were plentiful at the Credit, and in his own mill stream. The mill was destroyed by fire in 1812. A second mill had the same fate. It was again rebuilt, and the old mill, with the quaint over-shot wheel, still to be seen from the car window, is the third mill built by William Applegarth. His wife was Martha Cooley, U. E. L., whose sister Mary (Polly) was the wife of Richard Hatt. John Applegarth, and his brother Joshua, followed William, their brother, to Canada in 1801, and John formed one of Capt. Samuel Hatt's company at Detroit in 1812. He opened the first store in the town of Hamilton after the war. In the thirties William Applegarth was a regular attendant of Christ Church Cathedral, Hamilton.

JOHN SHOWERS.

John Showers was a brother of Michael Showers, of Butler's Rangers (XX. Pemberton, 16). Michael Showers, to whom the Crown Grants of lands in Ancaster Township, now in Dundas, were made, had a large family, including six or seven daughters, all of whom lived to extreme old age, were married and left families. One married a Depew, one VanEvery, and one Stewart, and one Isaac Smith, late of Sussex County, New Jersey, the grandfather of Joseph Henry Smith, public school

inspector of Wentworth. The name of John Showers appears on the muster roll of Peter's Corps, under Burgoyne, in 1777, together with John Mills and Joseph Morden.

TITUS GEER SIMONS.

Titus Greer Simons' biography appears in the Transactions of the U. E. L. Association, 1902-3. He was a son of Titus Simons, quartermaster of Peter's Corps, under Burgoyne, and adjutant of the 1st Regt. West Lincoln. In 1806 he exerted himself in the formation of the Burlington Agricultural Society, the original manuscript constitution in his own handwriting, being still preserved. His brother officers of the Second York and West Lincoln Regiments, were its members. In 1813 he commanded the Incorporated Militia (Can. Arc., Q. 341, 207). He commanded the 2nd York at Lundy's Lane, where he was severely wounded.

In 1824, Simons, then colonel of the Second Gore Militia, laid the corner stone of St. John's Church, Ancaster, the particulars of which ceremony is to be found on page 973, Robertson's Hist. of Freemasonry. He was the first sheriff of the Gore District.

West Lincoln, First Regt.

In 1804 the west riding of Lincoln had two regiments, and comprised the following townships: Ancaster, Barton, Saltfleet, Glanford, Binbrook, Caistor, Gainsboro, Grimsby and Clinton. The officers of the first regiment were: Colonel, Peter Hare; Lieut.-Col., Andrew Bradt; Major, Richard Hatt; Captains, John Ryckman, Augustus Jones, Samuel Hatt, Peter Bowman, Wm. Lottridge, John Smith; Lieutenants, Elijah Chambers, John Jones, John Aikman, Charles Devine, Lewis Horning, Michael Chewin, Robt. Land, Jr., Wm Davis; Ensigns, Conrad Johnston, Benj. Lockwood, John Springer, David Stewart, Peter Hess, Gershom Carpenter, Ephraim Land, George Smith, Daniel Young, Jr.; Adjutant, Titus Simons; Quartermaster, James Wilson.

The officers of the second regiment were: Lieut.-Col., Ralph

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COL. TITUS GEER SIMONS.

Clench; Major, Johnson Butler; Captains, Jacob Tenbroek, John Munro, Abram Nellis, James Henry, George Ransier, John Carpenter, Jonathan Moore, Smith Griffin, William Nellis; Lieutenants, Titus G. Simons, Wm. Carpenter, Daniel House, Joseph Adair, Allan Nixon, Philip House, Robt. Comfort, James Doddy, Solomon Hill; Ensigns, Henry Hickson, Ralph Walker, Edward Griffin, Pearce Moore, Richard Griffin, John Snyder, Joseph Smith, Jacob Beam, Jonathan Pettit; Adjutant, Adrian Marlat.

PETER HARE.

Peter Hare had served through the whole of the revolutionary war, a captain in Butler's Rangers. He was born on the Mohawk River, Tryon County, N. Y. (Can. Arc. B., 167, 322).

Captain Hare appears in the U. E. list in 1786 as of the Indian Department, and having two children. From the return of Col. Butler made in 1781, it appears that one John Hare, a farmer's son, whose place of birth was on the Mohawk River, had served as a lieutenant in his corps, seven years. A tombstone in the churchyard at Jordan has the inscription, "In memory of Peter Hare, Senior, who was born May 11th, 1748, and departed this life April 6, 1834, aged 85 years, 11 months."

In 1782, at Montreal, Margaret Hare, widow of Lieutenant John Hare, who was killed at the Battle of Oriskany, "below Fort Stanwix," petitioned Governor Haldimand "to take her misfortunes into consideration, that her six fatherless children will not be without a paternal patron in this country, where it is difficult to support a family." The widow Hare refers, in her petition, to a son in Butler's Rangers. (Pringle's Eastern Dist., 363-4. Can. Arc. 167-322.) John Hare had been Under Sheriff at Johnstown, on the Mohawk River, where he possessed considerable property. His house was plundered by Schuyler and Mrs. Hare kept as a hostage. Wm. Hare, his son, was gaoler. The rebels took possession of the gaol and used it as a block-house (Pemberton XX).

The widow Hare's memorial sets out that her husband had been commissioned by Lord Amherst and Sir William Johnson. That after his death she was plundered of almost all that she had, and although she attempted several times to extricate herself to get to Canada, she was as often prevented by atrocious cruelty.

In October, 1781, an act was passed that the Loyalists should be sent off, but, owing to Major Ross' incursion, she was obliged to return to Johnstown.

An engagement ensued near Johnstown Hall, and the historian, Stone, states that the widow Hare was at Johnstown when Sir John Johnston's force was there in May, 1780, and that she assisted the rebel, Sammons, to escape. (Life of Brant, vol. II. 72 and 78.)

The widow Hare finally reached Montreal, through the assistance of Colonel St. Leger, whom she met at St. John's, and was again assisted by Colonel Claus at St. Johns.

ANDREW BRADT.

Andrew Bradt had been a captain in Butler's Rangers. In Colonel Butler's return (1781) of his officers (Can. Arc. B. 167-322), Andrew Bradt is described as a farmer's son, having been born in Schenectady, and served nine years in the Rangers. John Bradt was a lieutenant in the same corps. In March, 1780, one Anthony Bradt petitioned Governor Haldimand, reciting that "he had been a lieutenant in His Majesty's militia in Tyron County, in the Province of New York since 1772, and continued so until the commencement of the present rebellion, and after many strenuous efforts in favor of government he was obliged at last to abandon his all and take refuge in the Six Nation Indian country, where he served a campaign with Captain Joseph Brant against the rebels, after which he went home to his family and gave them some assistance, where he concealed himself until last Nov. (1779), and was then under the necessity of flying to this Province," etc.

RICHARD HATT.

Richard Hatt was born in 1769 in London, England. He settled in Ancaster about 1798. His brothers, Samuel and Augustus, and sisters, Mary and Susannah, also came to Canada. He was the first to utilize the water privileges of the Dundas Valley, where he erected saw mills, grist mills and carding mills. His was also the second mill at Ancaster. In 1799 he was married at Ancaster to Miss Mary (Polly) Cooley, U. E. L. (Toronto of Old, 335). Peter Desjardins, the projector of the canal which bears his name, was associated commercially with Richard Hatt in Dundas, apparently his bookkeeper. In the war, Major Hatt commanded the militia at Fort Erie on the 28th of Nov., 1812, under Colonel Bisshop, when the attack under General Smythe was repulsed, and when Colonel Johnson Butler and Captain John Lottridge were killed (Cr. Doc. Hist. 253-56, 278, 326). At Lundy's Lane Major Hatt's command formed part of Colonel Hercules Scott's reinforcement, which, after much counter-marching, arrived on the scene of battle at 9 p. m. He was severely wounded in the battle.

Richard Hatt was the first chairman of the First Court of Quarter Sessions in the District, and the first Judge of the District Court of the Gore District, when the sessions, the Court of Assize, the Court of Requests, and the Surrogate Court afforded administration of justice and municipal government. Two Justices of the Peace, commissioned to certain limits by the Justices in Quarter Session, constituted the Court of Requests (legal qualification not essential), sitting on the first and third Saturdays in the month, sometimes in the open air. In 1816 the jurisdiction of this Court was extended to £5, but no judgment was to be given for more than 10s. unless proved by other than plaintiff's evidence and admitted. In 1804 there were forty-five Justices of the Peace in the Niagara District, and Richard Beasley, Richard Hatt, William Applegarth and John Green were of the number (U. C. Almanac). Quarter Sessions for Niagara District met at Niagara until 1815, when it was enacted that if the district was invaded, or for other reasons advisable,

the J. P.'s might assemble at the most convenient place in the district, and the next session was to be held at the forty mile creek (Statutes of U. C., Vol.I., 91-187-193-31).

The silver communion service at present in St. James' Church, Dundas, was presented by Richard, and Mary Hatt, his wife, in 1817. Of their marriage there were ten children. One of the daughters, Susannah, was the wife of the first missionary to Gore District, Ralph Leeming, who came in 1816. Another, Ann Draper Hatt, married Dr. James Hamilton, of Spring Hill, West Flamboro, and a son, John Ogilvy, barrister, and sometime Warden of the Gore District (1846), married a sister of Sir Allan MacNab. Two daughters, Mary and Margaret, married William and Alfred Coulson, and a son, Thomas, married Jennie Secord, U. E. L.

In 1818 and 1819, Richard Hatt represented the Gore District in the Legislative Assembly (Hodgin's Doc. Hist., Ed. 118, 136).

Richard Hatt was a strong pioneer in the arts of peace, persistent in the maintenance of law and order, and true Briton in time of war.

The following statement of account from among the papers of Col. George Chisholm, rendered in 1819 by Peter Desjardin, Hatt's bookkeeper at Dundas, is instructive as to prices, and the method of payment :

190.	MR. GEORGE CHISHOLM		
	<i>Dr. to RICH'D HATT.</i>		
	1818		
	May 11.	To ½ lb. Hyson Tea,	" 10 —
	June 15.	" 4 yards Sheeting,	1 " 2 —
		" 1 Rud,	" 18 —
	July 11.	" 4 yards Sheeting,	1 " 2 —
		" ½ lb. Tobacco,	" 3 —
	Dec. 12.	" ½ lb. Saltpetre,	" 4 —
		<i>Due me,</i>	<i>N. Y. c. £ 3 " 19 " 0</i>
		<i>Received Ten Bushels of Wheat</i> }	<i>4 " "</i>
		<i>in full for above,</i>	
		<i>For R. Hatt,</i>	<i>Peter Desjardins.</i>
		<i>Dundas, 17th Mch., 1819,</i>	

JOHN RYCKMAN.

John Ryckman belonged to the Indian department in the revolutionary war. On the 5th of July, 1778, Guy Johnson had given him written instructions to proceed to a place of destination, not disclosed, probably in the Province of New York, with a company of Oneidas. The party having exhausted their provisions, fell into the hands of the enemy, but made their escape.

John Ryckman was placed on half-pay in 1784, and took lands in Saltfleet, but removed to Barton. In 1801 he received the Crown Grant of Lot 28 in the broken front of Saltfleet, and also lot 28 in the first concession adjoining. The Battle of Stoney Creek was fought near his farm, and his son John, who was born, in 1798, upon it, has left a description of the field as he saw it the morning after the battle. The fences and houses near bearing marks of the volley firing.

Burlington Heights, he says, was covered with oak trees, which were converted into block houses and breast works. (Spectator, 17th July, 1885.)

John Ryckman, Jr., also records the execution for treason of eight men on the west side of the road, now Dundurn street, doubtless those mentioned by Kingsford. (Hist. of Can. VIII., 471.)

Another family, of which another John Ryckman was the head, settled on the Bay of Quinte. His name appears in the list of freeholders in Albany County, in 1720. His son, Tobias, appeared before the U. E. Claims Commissioners at Montreal (Pemberton, 23, 66), (Doc. Hist. N. Y., O'Callagan, I., 241), and a son Edward came to Flamboro in 1811 and married Ann Warren.

Descendents of Edward Ryckman live at Seaforth and also in the County of Wentworth.

AUGUSTUS JONES.

Augustus Jones was the surveyor who laid out the townships of the Niagara Peninsula.

JOHN AIKMAN.

John Aikman was born in August, 1763, in the Province of New York, and died on the 1st of November, 1841. On 13th August, 1787, he married Hannah, daughter of Michael Showers, U. E. Their children were all born at the head of Lake Ontario; Alexander in 1790. A son, John, married Sarah Hammel, and a daughter, Mary, married Thomas Hammel. Michael married Anna Wilson; Nancy married Justus W. Williams; Hannah Aikman married Rev. Egerton Ryerson. In 1812 Aikman's farm was the British outpost towards Stoney Creek from Burlington Heights, and between these two points, two miles apart, at present lies the most central portion of the city of Hamilton.

The minutes of Barton Lodge of 7th April, 1798, record that "Bro. Aikman says, the lodge shall sit no more at his house, if it is to sit on Saturday."

Michael Aikman, a son of John Aikman, was the sitting member in the Legislative Assembly for the Gore District in 1839.

CAPTAIN JOHN LOTTRIDGE.

Captain John Lottridge was killed when a captain of the 3rd Lincoln in repelling Colonel Smythe's attack on Fort Erie on the 28th of November, 1812. With him also fell Colonel Johnson Butler. (Cruikshank's Doc. Hist., p. 253.)

In 1759 Sir William Johnston sent Captain Robert Lottridge from Canajoharie to reconnoitre Ticonderoga preparatory to Amherst's successful attack upon that post. (Stone's Brant, I., p. 15.)

Robert Lottridge had five in his family, according to the U. E. list. In 1814 lot 7, B. F., in the 1st concession of Burton was granted to John Lottridge, sixty acres on the shore of Burlington Bay, at Gage's Inlet.

In 1796 lot 20 in the second concession of Barton had also been granted to John Lottridge. In 1802 he was Master of Barton Lodge, his brother officers, Ephraim Land and Robert

Land, being J. W. and Secretary, respectively. (See certificate to Adrian Marlat, p. 662, Hist. of Freemasonry, J. R. R.)

WILLIAM DAVIS.

William Davis was the son of William Davis, U. E. L., of North Carolina. He married Mary Long, while his brother, Jonathan, married Jane Long, who had accompanied the widow Ann Morden from Pennsylvania, reference to whom has already been made.

William Davis was born in 1776 and died in 1830. A sister married James Gage, U. E. L., and another Col. John Chisholm.

PETER HESS.

Peter Hess was the son of Michael Hess and was born at Upper Mount Bethel Township, Northampton County, Pennsylvania. The "Church Book" for that parish records his birth on the 10th September, 1779. In 1802 Michael Hess received the Crown Grant for lot 15, in the fifth concession of Barton and also lots 14 and 15 in the sixth concession, whereon is the family burying ground, the tombstone of Michael Hess therein recording his death in 1804, at the age of 65 years. A sister of Peter Hess (Christina) was the wife of James Mills, a son of John Mills, U. E. L., the head of the Mills family. Peter Hess left six daughters, who married John Bamberger, George Rymal, Robert McIlroy, Caleb Hopkins, Mr. Gordon and Col. Nathan Bostwick.

GERSHOM CARPENTER.

Gershom Carpenter was a U. E. Loyalist, who, with John Carpenter, in 1802, received the Crown Patent for lot seven in the broken front, and in the first and second concession, and also lots 16 and 17 in the second, of Saltfleet. His son, John, married Mary, eldest daughter of the Hon. John Willson, of Winona, sometime speaker of the Legislative Assembly. The father of

the latter was a loyalist who had settled, in 1773, in the Niagara District, having come from Staten Island. (U. E. List, 275.) (Spectator, 29th May, 1860.)

JAMES WILSON.

The author of Smith's Gazetteer (1850) states that Ancaster was founded by James Wilson, a Loyalist, J. B. Rousseau and Richard Hatt. The minutes of the first meeting of Barton Lodge (31st January, 1796) record that James Wilson was Senior Warden, John Ryckman, J. W., Daniel Young, Treasurer, while Br. Bradt was a visitor.

PART II.

THE GORE DISTRICT MILITIA, 1821—1824-1830-8-9. 1821.

From the first York Almanac "published by authority," that of 1821, it appears that there were then but two regiments of Gore Militia, the officers being then, many of them, men who had served in the War of 1812, and some of the men of the West York and West Lincoln regiments of 1804 were still among them. The officers of the regiments were:

1st Gore—Lieut.-Col., Andrew Bradt; Captains, Daniel Young, William Lottridge, John Smith, James Durand, Israel Dawdy, John Aikman, Robert Land, Frederick Yeonard, John W. McIntyre, Daniel Showers; Lieutenants, Conrad Fillman, Lewis Horning, William Davis, Peter Hess, Ephraim Land, Joseph House, David Kerns, Joseph Birney, Abel Land, Allan McDougal; Ensigns, George I Smith, Philip Reeymall, Jacob Springstead, George Rousseau, David Kribbs, Simon Bradt, Henry Young, Angus McAfee, John Forsyth, Abraham Secord; Adjutant, — — —; Quartermaster, Ezra Barnum.

2nd Gore—Lieut.-Col., Abraham Nelles; Major, Titus G. Simons; Captains, Samuel Ryckman, John Chisholm, Thomas Atkinson, William Chisholm, Thomas Smith, John K. Simons, William Ellis, George Clemens, William McKerlie, George

Chisholm; Lieutenants, Thomas Lucas, William McCorby, George Chisholm, Peter McCollum, Walter W. Simons, Duncan McQueen, Alexander Brown, Moses McKay, Ward Smith, Ashel Davis; Ensigns, Jacob Cochonour, George King, James Hamilton, M.D., William Chisholm, Benjamin Markle, John Lawrason, Abner Everitt, Aaron D. Vrooman, Ryner Vansickle, Peter VanEvery, Jr.; Adjutant, Master W. Simons; Quartermaster, William Neville.

Independent Companies, Grand River—Captains, Thomas Perrin, John Westbrook; Lieutenants, Enos Bunnell, Libbines Garner.

LIEUTENANT DANIEL SHOWERS.

Lieutenant Daniel Showers, on the 12th of July, with a guard of 16 men, was detailed to convey by water from Burlington to Kingston 29 American prisoners of War, of whom Major Chapin was one. The guard was overpowered, the tables turned and the "captives" carried their guard off, prisoners to Buffalo. (Cruikshank's Doc. Hist., VI., 232.)

An anecdote is told of Daniel Showers, years after the war, when peacefully residing in Ancaster. Being importuned by a Yankee itinerant to purchase an infallible remedy for rheumatism, or some kindred ill, he was on the point of buying a dozen boxes, when he discovered that the remedy bore the label "Chapin's Pills." It is said that the gallant Major spoke no word, but walked to his gun-rack over the capacious fireplace, took down his long rifle and pointed with an extended finger to the gate, and that the pedlar made a quick exit.

CAPTAIN JAMES DURAND.

Captain James Durand, of the First Gore, was born in Wales, in 1775. He came to Upper Canada in 1800, and commanded a company in the 5th Lincoln at Queenston Heights. In 1817 he

was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly, having represented Niagara in the same body in 1814. He died on the 22nd of March, 1833, at Hamilton.

1824.

The York Almanac of 1824 contains the following list of officers in the then four Gore regiments:

Militia of Upper Canada.

1st Gore—Colonel, James Crooks; Lieut.-Col., ———; Major, James Racey; Captains, John Westbrook, John W. McIntyre, Daniel Showers, Frederick Yeonard, Matthew Crooks, George Rolph, Philip Rymal, John Aikman, Alex. Aikman, Enos Brunnell; Lieutenants, John Forsyth, John Petrie, William Sturges, Patrick Hamel, William Kerby, John Burwell, John Findlay, James Corbett, Peter Horning, Robert Berrie; Ensigns, William Shackleton, John D. McKay, Alex. Westbrook, John Howell, Richard Hatt, James Durand, William Ritchie, Milcha Files, John Shaver, Andrew Edie; Adjutant, J. W. McIntyre; Captain, ———; Quarter Master, Ed. Vanderlip; Surgeon, James Hamilton.

2nd Gore—Colonel, Titus G. Simons; Lieut.-Col., John Chisholm; Major, Thomas Atkinson; Captains, John K. Simons, William McKerlie, George Chisholm; Lieutenants, Peter McCollum, W. W. Simons, Adj't, Duncan McQueen, Alex. Brown, Moses McKay; Ensigns, George King, William Chisholm, Benjamin Markle, John Lawrison, Abner Everitt; Adjutant, W. W. Simons; Lieutenant, ———; Quarter Master, William Neville; Surgeon, ———.

3rd Gore—Colonel, Thomas Taylor; Lieut.-Col., W. Lottridge; Major, Robert Land; Captains, Ephraim Land, Joseph Birney, David Kripps, Abel Land, David Kerns, William Davis, Elijah Secord, Daniel K. Servos, John Secord, Peter Hamilton; Lieutenants, Jacob Springstead, Henry Young, Jonathan Pettit, Simon Bradt, David Almas, William Rymal, Nathaniel Crowell,

John Depue, Adam Young, Thomas Choat, Abraham K. Smith, Henry Beasley; Ensigns, Thomas H. Taylor, Daniel Lewis, Ashman Pettit, Michael Aikman, Robert William Taylor, John Schnyder, James Wilson, James Lewis; Adjutant, ----; Quarter Master, ----; Surgeon, Oliver Tiffany.—Canniff, 650.

4th Gore—Colonel, ----; Lieut.-Col., Alex. Wishart; Major, William Chisholm; Captains, Thomas Smith, William Ellis, Thomas Lucas, Ward Smith, Robert Murray, W. G. Woolcot, William Holme, Luke V. Spurr; Lieutenants, Jacob Cochenour, Aaron D. Vrooman, Peter VanEvery, William Coulson, John Holme, John VanHorne, Thomas Graham, John Beatty; Ensigns, James Jones, Zephania Sexton, Charles VanEvery, Alpheus Smith, Richard Ferguson, Samuel Smith, Henry Nellis, William Van Allen; Adjutant, ----; Quarter Master, John McAlpin Cameron; Surgeon, ----.

JAMES CROOKS.

James Crooks, colonel of the 1st Gore in 1824, was born in Kilmarnock, Scotland, in 1778. He came to Canada in 1791, and commanded a company of the 1st Lincoln Militia at Queenston Heights. After the war he settled in West Flamboro, where he established a small industrial colony, building and operating there, the first paper mill in Upper Canada. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1820, and subsequently became a member of the Legislative Council, a member of which he remained until his death in 1860. (His Memorial, Can. Arc. Rept., 1898, p. 259-317.)

JAMES HAMILTON, M. D.

James Hamilton, surgeon of the 1st Gore, who, with Oliver Tiffany of the 3rd regiment, supplied the surgery for the four regiments, was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, in 1797. He settled in Ancaster in 1818, then the chief place of business between York and Niagara. In 1820 he built his residence at Springhill, West Flamboro, one of the most beautiful sites in Western

Canada, immediately above the town of Dundas, overlooking Burlington Bay and Lake Ontario. He married Ann Draper, the daughter of Major Richard Hatt, before referred to. He was one of the first directors of the Great Western Railway Company, and the first medical examiner for the Canada Life Assurance Company. In 1846 he was appointed Lieut.-Col. of the Third Halton Regt., on reconstruction of the limits. Dr. Hamilton died at Springhill in 1874.

Dr. Oliver Tiffany died and was buried at Ancaster in 1835, aged 72 years.

THOMAS TAYLOR.

Thomas Taylor, Colonel of the Third Gore, had been an officer in the 41st regiment in the War of 1812; Fort Major at Fort George when it was attacked and taken on the 27th of May, 1813, and was present at the Battle of Stoney Creek, on the 6th of June, where, as testified in writing by Colonel Harvey, Taylor "behaved with great coolness and bravery and received several very severe wounds." Among his papers is a much-stained return of killed and wounded at the Battle of Stoney Creek, showing 23 killed, 136 wounded and 55 missing, the British loss for this important victory. Following is the return:

	Killed			Wounded.									Missing	
	Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Rank and File.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Adjutants.	Fort Major.	Sergeants.	Doctors.	Rank and File.	Sergeants.	Rank and File.
Staff.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
8th Rgt.,	1	2	7	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	4	51	..	13
49th Rgt.	..	1	12	1	3	..	1	1	..	5	2	62	3	39
Total,	1	3	19	2	5	2	1	1	1	9	2	113	3	52

Staff—Fort Major Taylor, severely.

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| 8th Rgt. | { | Lieut. Hooker, killed. |
| | | Major Ogilvy, severely, not dangerously. |
| | | Capt. Mundy, do. do. |
| | | Capt. Goldrick, slightly. |
| | | Lieut. Weyland, do. |
| | | Lieut. Boyd, do. |
| 49th Rgt. | { | Major Plenderleath, severely. |
| | | Br. Major Clarke, dangerously. |
| | | Br. Major Dennis, slightly. |
| | | Capt. Manners, slightly. |
| | | Ensign Drury, dangerously. |
| | | Adj. Stearn, slightly. |

From a letter dated Niton, Isle of Wight, 19th Nov., 1803, addressed to his wife's sisters, Mary and Sally Bell, care of Mr. Bell, Surgeon, Newry, Ireland, the following is taken:

"I have no hope of visiting home again for these two months unless Buonaparte declines his attempt at invasion, but it is generally expected that he will attempt it. Well-informed people think that poor Ireland will be the first object of his attack. I hope you will all be ready, and assisted by the strong arm of Providence, to resist him heart and hand. I have been some time stationed at this outpost, a small barrack in a dreary, solitary situation at the back of the island, opposite the French coast, with a Subaltern and a doctor's mate, who reads a lecture to me on physiology in the morning and plays the fiddle in the true Drummond style in the evening, etc."

In 1814 Taylor was pay-master of the forces at York. In 1824 he was judge of the Gore District Court. It is often said that Judge Taylor was the first judge, but this is inconsistent with a list of judges of the several districts given in Mower's Almanac published in Montreal in 1819, wherein it appears that Richard Hatt was Judge of the Gore District Court in 1818. From the original commission before me it appears that Taylor was commissioned by the Court of King's Bench to take bail, etc., for the Gore District on the 15th of November, 1819, and for the Home District in January, 1825. He was commissioned Lieut. of the 41st Regt. of Foot, 13th Dec., 1810; Colonel of the 3rd Gore in April, 1823, and died in December, 1837. Colonel Taylor was

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Missing

Sergeants.	Rank and File.
..	..
3	13
	30
3	52

buried with military honors in the family burying ground of George Hamilton, Upper John street; the firing party being taken from the 12th Gore Regiment, of which he was then Colonel, under Major Elijah Secord and Captain John Law. No stone marks his last resting place, and the ground has been transferred to the city of Hamilton for park purposes. His portrait is from a miniature in the possession of Hamilton McCarthy, R. C. A., of Ottawa, who has generously offered the County a bust in bronze of Judge Taylor on a suitable pedestal being provided. Thomas Taylor was called to the Bar of Upper Canada in Hilary Term, 1819, having produced evidence of his call to the bar in England. The order of the Court describing him in Niagara, and of the Middle Temple. He was elected a Bencher of the Law Society in 1820, and appointed official reporter to the courts about the same time. Taylor's reports (1823-1827) were the first law reports published in U. C. His wife, Eliza, died at Niagara, June 6, 1833.

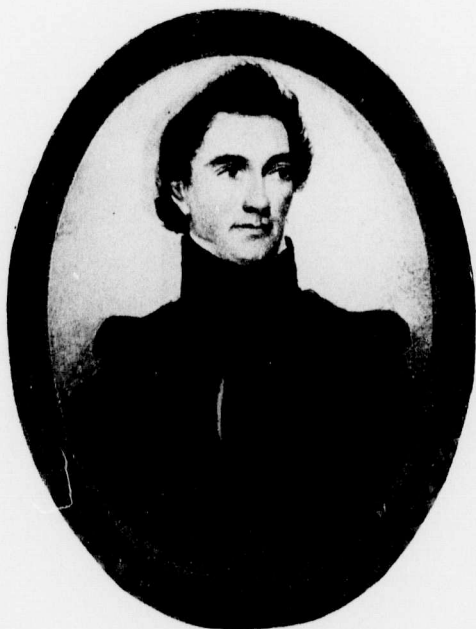
JOHN McALPIN CAMERON.

Quarter Master John McAlpin Cameron, of the 4th Gore, was the father of the late Chief Justice Sir Matthew Crooks Cameron, who was born in Wentworth.

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

The first troop of cavalry in Wentworth was authorized in 1824, and the Gazette of the 18th of June of that year contained the following: "His Excellency is pleased to authorize the raising of a troop of cavalry within the limits of the Second Regiment of the Gore Militia to be attached to that regiment, and to appoint Alexander Robertson to be Captain thereof." Commission dated 23rd June, 1824.

Alexander Robertson was the son of Ross Robertson, Esq., of Foxbar, in Perthshire, Scotland, was born in 1798, came to Canada in 1819, and settled in Ancaster about the same time as James Hamilton. They had been friends at home.



CAPT. ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

In 1826 he married Matilda, the eldest daughter of Colonel Titus Geer Simons, U. E. L. Sometime in the twenties, when the code of honour was in force there was a duel between Dr. Hamilton and Capt. McKay, in which Robertson was the former's second. The participants left Ancaster on horseback for the frontier in orthodox fashion, accompanied by their seconds and their surgeon, whose services, however, were not required, the seconds interfering after the first exchange.

Alexander Robertson removed his residence to London early in the thirties, where he commanded the London Cavalry through the troublesome times of 1837-8-9. He died in Goderich, in 1855.

The Gazette of 23rd of June, 1824, contained the following promotions in the 2nd Gore Regiment :

To be Captains—	COMMISSIONS DATED.
Lieut. Peter McCollum, vice Atkinson promoted,	June 18, 1824
Lieut. Walter W. Simons, vice Chisholm promoted.....	do 19 do
Lieut. Duncan McQueen, vice Smith promoted in the 4th Gore.....	do 21 do
Lieut. Alex. Brown, vice Brown promoted in 4th Gore	do 22 do
To be Lieutenants—	
Ensign Geo. King, vice McCullum promoted	do 18 do
Ensign Wm. Chisholm, vice Simons promoted.....	do 19 do
Ensign John Lawrason, vice McQueen promoted.....	do 21 do
Ensign Abner Everitt, vice Brown promoted.....	do 22 do
William Nevills, Gent, vice Lucas promoted in 4th Gore	do 23 do
John McCullum, Gent, vice Smith promoted.....	do 24 do
John McCarthy, Gent, vice McKay resigned.....	do 25 do
Charles Biggars, Gent, to fill a vacancy.....	do 26 do
James Thompson, Gent, to fill a vacancy.....	do 28 do
Wm. McKay, Gent, to fill a vacancy.....	do 29 do
To be Ensigns—	
George Notman, Gent, vice King promoted.....	do 18 do
Samuel Mullatt, Gent, vice Chisholm promoted.....	do 19 do
Wm. Young, Gent, vice Lawrason promoted.....	do 21 do
James Lafferty, Gent, vice Everitt promoted.....	do 22 do
Henry Johnson Kerr, vice Cochenour promoted in the 4th Gore.....	do 23 do
To be Quarter Master with the Rank of Ensign—	
Barnard Mulhollan, Gent, vice Nevills promoted.....	do 18 do
To be Surgeon—	
Nathaniel Bell, Esquire.....	do 18 do

1831.

The next list we have is extracted from the Upper Canada and Provincial Calendar for 1831, by James G. Chewett, York, U. C., printed by R. Stanton, a book which bears the autograph of Robert Berrie, sometime Clerk of the Peace for Wentworth, a barrister, and an officer of the 1st Gore. The Gore Militia at this time had grown to five regiments. These lists contain the date of the officers' commissions, and cavalry officers are marked with a star.

I. GORE.

Wm. Notman May 12, 28
Richard Hatt do 20, 30

COLONEL.

Jas. Crooks Apr. 2, 22
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.
Jas. Racey Dec. 15, 23

MAJOR.

Jno. Westbrook May 4, 27

CAPTAINS.

Jno. McIntyre June 12, 19
Daniel Showers do 12, 19
Matthew Crooks Mar. 29, 20
Geo. Rolph Apr. 3, 23
Philip Rymal do 4, 23
Jno. Aikman do 5, 23
Alex Aikman do 7, 23
Geo. Gurnett, Adj. Apr. 27, 26
Edward Burton Sept. 11, 26
Wm. Richardson June 15, 27
John Petrie do 16, 27
Patrick Hamel May 12, 28
Geo. Rousseau do 12, 28

LIEUTENANTS.

Nathan Crowell Apr. 9, 23
Wm. Kerby do 14, 23
John Burwell do 16, 23
John Findlay do 17, 23
Peter Horning do 19, 23
Robert Berrie do 21, 23
Wm. Slackleton June 15, 27
John B. McKay do 16, 27
Andrew Westbrook do 17, 27

ENSIGNS.

James Durand Apr. 8, 23
Mileha Files do 10, 23
John Shaver do 11, 23
Andrew Edie do 12, 23
Wm. Robertson Apr. 27, 26
Thomas Perrin June 15, 27
John Wilkes do 16, 27
*Thomas Butler May 10, 28
John Ryekman do 12, 28
James Chep do 13, 28
Edward Vanderlip do 20, 30

ADJUTANT.

George Gurnett Apr. 27, 26

QUARTER-MASTER.

Edward Wands May 20, 30

SURGEON.

James Hamilton Apr. 2, 23

II. GORE.

COLONEL.

Wm. Chisholm May 3, 30

MAJOR.

John K. Simons Sept. 11, 26

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CAPT. WILLIAM NOTMAN.

CAPTAINS.

Geo. Chisholm	Sept. 14, 20
Duncan McQueen	June 21, 24
Alex'r Brown	do 22, 24
*Alex'r Robertson	do 23, 24
George King	Sept. 11, 26
John Lawrason	do 12, 26
Chas. Biggar	do 13, 26
James Thompson	do 14, 26
Abner Everett	Cet. 25, 27
Wm. Neville	do 26, 27
George Notman	Oct. 18, 27

LIEUTENANTS.

John McCarty	June 25, 24
Wm. McKay	do 29, 24
Wm. Young	Sept. 12, 26
James Lafferty	do 13, 26
Andrew Steven	do 13, 26
George Chalmers	do 15, 26
Alex. Proudfoot	do 16, 26

ENSIGNS.

Samuel Mullett	June 19, 24
Henry Kerr	do 24, 24
John Keagy	Sept. 11, 26
John Willer Howell	do 12, 26
George Durand	do 13, 26
Andw. VanEvery	do 14, 26
James King	Oct. 22, 27
James Crooks	do 23, 27
Hiram Smith	do 24, 27
George Brown	do 25, 27
John Bastedo	do 26, 27

ADJUTANT.

G. Notman, Capt.	Oct. 18, 27
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QUARTER-MASTER.

Caleb Hopkins	Oct. 18, 27
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SURGEON.

Nathaniel Bell	June 18, 24
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III. GORE.

COLONEL.

Thomas Taylor	Apr. 2, 23
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LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.

Robert Land	May 25, 30
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MAJOR.

Abel Land	May 25, 30
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CAPTAINS.

Joseph Birney	Apr. 2, 23
Elijah Secord	do 2, 23
Danl. K. Servos	do 2, 23
John Secord	do 9, 23
Peter Hamilton	do 10, 23
Andw. T. Kirby	do 15, 23
Daniel Lewis	do 16, 23
Wm. B. VanEvery	Oct. 27, 27
Jonathan Petit	May 25, 30
Henry Beasley	do 26, 30

LIEUTENANTS.

Jacob Springstead	Apr. 2, 23
Simon Bradt	do 4, 23
David Almas	do 5, 23
John Depue	do 10, 23
Adam Young	do 11, 23
Thomas Choate	do 12, 23
Abrm. K. Smith	do 15, 23
W. B. Sheldon, Q-M	June 5, 25
Thomas H. Taylor	May 25, 30
Ashman Pettit	do 26, 30
*Michl. Aikman	do 27, 30
Robert W. Taylor	do 28, 30
John Schneider	do 29, 30

ENSIGNS.

James Wilson	Apr. 23, 23
James Lewis	do 24, 23
J. B. Rousseau	May 25, 30
James Hughson	do 26, 30
David Springer	do 27, 30
R. Otto Proctor	do 28, 30

QUARTER-MASTER.

W. B. Sheldon.....June 5, 25

SURGEON.

Oliver TiffanyApr. 2, 23

IV. GORE.

COLONEL.

John ChisholmAug. 12, 24

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.

Allan MacNabMay 24, 30

MAJOR.

Thomas SmithMay 24, 30

CAPTAINS.

Wm. EllisSept. 12, 20
 Alex. ChewettJune 19, 23
 Thomas LucasNov. 26, 23
 Ward Smithdo 27, 23
 Robert Murraydo 28, 23
 William HolmeDec. 1, 23
 Luke V. Speer.....do 2, 23
 John Thornor, Adj.....July 22, 26

LIEUTENANTS.

Jacob CochenourNov. 24, 23
 Aaron D. Vrooman.....do 25, 23
 Peter VanEverydo 26, 23
 William Coulsondo 27, 23
 John BeattyDec. 2, 23

ENSIGNS.

James JonesNov. 24, 23
 Zephaniah Setondo 25, 23
 Charles VanEverydo 26, 23
 Alpheus Smithdo 27, 23
 Richard Fergusondo 28, 23
 Samuel Smithdo 29, 23
 Henry NellesDec. 1, 23

ADJUTANT.

John ThornerJuly 12, 26

QUARTER-MASTER.

J. McA. CameronNov. 24, 23

V. GORE.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.

Wm. M. Jarvis.....May 3, 30

MAJOR.

Peter McCollumMay 3, 30

CAPTAINS.

Henry TroutSept. 11, 26
 William Kentdo 11, 26
 Thomas Stevensdo 11, 26
 George Thompsondo 12, 26
 James McNabOct. 16, 27
 George TroutOct. 17, 27
 Thomas Fyfedo 18, 27
 Adam Stull, Adj.....do 19, 27

LIEUTENANTS.

Alex. CampbellSept. 13, 26
 Wm. Campbelldo 14, 26
 William TroutOct. 16, 27
 Archd. McKinnondo 17, 27
 John Burnsdo 19, 27

ENSIGNS.

Alex. McNabSept. 12, 26
 Stephen McCollumdo 15, 26
 Henry FyfeOct. 13, 27
 John O'Reillydo 14, 27
 John Meredithdo 15, 27
 Dugald Livingstonedo 17, 27
 Angus McCalldo 17, 27
 John Fisherdo 18, 27
 James Stevensdo 19, 27

ADJUTANT.

Adam Stull, Capt.....Oct. 19, 27

QUARTER-MASTER.

John BurnsOct. 19, 27

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As yet we have found no list of Gore Militia between 1831 and 1838. During the rebellion four Battalions of Incorporated Militia were raised in the Province, the 1st Battalion being raised in Wentworth under Col. Gourlay, late of the Welsh Fusiliers, and Allan N. MacNab. Besides these the Militia force consisted of 12 Provincial battalions, 106 regiments of country Militia and 31 corps of artillery, cavalry and rifles.

From a general order of 13th December, 1838, we find the following appointments to the 3rd and 12th Gore Regiments, and that the Gore Militia had then twelve regiments. Following is the list :

APPOINTMENTS.

THIRD GORE REGIMENT.

13th December, 1838.

To be Captains—

Lieut. Miles O'Reilly
 Capt. Richard O. Duggan, from
 First East York.
 Henry Cornwall, Esq., late of
 the First West India Regt.
 Lieut. James Hughson
 John Snider, Esq.
 Thomas Lotridge, Esq.
 Isaac Webster, Esq.
 Robert F. Ainslie, Esq.

To be Lieutenants—

Robert Berrie, Gent
 Hamilton R. O'Reilly, late of
 the London Volunteers.
 James W. Ritchie, Gent.
 Daniel C. Gunn, Gent.
 Alex. Fee, Gent.
 George S. Tiffany, Gent.
 Hugh B. Wilson, Gent.
 John Bradley, Gent.
 Francis G. Stanton, Gent.
 Thomas Allen Blythe, Gent
 John Cameron, Gent.

To be Ensigns—

John A. Land, Gent.
 Robert Land, Junr., Gent.

Charles McGill, Gent.
 John Ferrie, Gent.
 Robert Wetherell, Gent.
 William Kearns, Gent.
 George Hughson, Gent.
 Andrew Stewart, Gent.

To be Quarter-Master.

Lieut. John Cameron.

TWELFTH REGIMENT, GORE.

To be Major—

Captain Elijah Secord, from
 Third Gore.
 George Leith, Esquire
 Andrew Newell, Esq.
 John Williamson, Tsq.
 Nathaniel Hughson Esq.
 Alexander Calder, Esq.
 Henry Morgan, Esq.
 James L. Willson, Esq.

To be Lieutenants—

Henry Magill, Gent.
 James Duff, Gent.
 William Benner, Gent.
 John Gage, Gent, from Third
 Gore.
 John McKerlie, Gent.
 William Gage, Gent.
 Peter Gage, Gent.

Charles Depew, Gent.
John Carpenter, Gent.
Levi Lewis, Gent.

Elijah W. Secord, Gent.
Alexander Duff, Gent.

To be Ensigns—

John Lee, Gent, from Third Gore.
William Alexander, Davis, Gent.
John McDavid, Gent.
David Kerns, Gent.
Matthew B. Secord, Gent.
Henry Carpenter, Gent.
Thomas Davis, Gent.
Elisha Bingham, Gent, from
Third Gore.

To be Paymaster—

William Blackie, Esq.

To be Surgeon—

— McCartney, Esq.

To be Quarter-Master—

John Galbraith, Gent.

1837.

The Third Gore Regiment did duty in and about Hamilton in 1837-8. From the orderly book of Captain Daniel Lewis it appears that service commenced on the 6th of December, 1837, the day before the attack on Toronto, known as the Battle of Gallows Hill. Colonel MacNab took 60 "men of Gore" to Toronto by steamer that day to the great satisfaction of the Governor. A regimental order directed that Captain Gourlay, late of the 23rd Regiment, "will be pleased to superintend all duties and give the necessary instructions to Sergt. Major Powell," etc. On the 16th the detail included a Main Guard of 40 men under Lieut. John Lee—a guard at Dundurn, called the "Castle Guard," under Lieut. A. Pettit, which was posted at "the Battery Lodge at Col. MacNab's," the Bank Guard, under Ensign H. Lutz, and a Guard at Beasley's Hollow, under Lieut. John Snider, the Mountain Picquet at the Mountain View, under Lieut. F. Snider, and the Town Picquet under Lieut. James Lewis. Other commissioned officers were Capt. John Urquhart, Adjt. Thos. Nichols, Capt. Thos. Wilson, Capt. John McDavid, Capt. Henry Beasley, Ensign Levi Lewis, Lieut. Chas. McGill, Lieut. G. F. Stanton, Ensign Conn, Capt. James Hughson, Lieut. John Gage, Ensign Duff, Ensign Griffin, W. Scott-Burn, Lieut. Thos. Davis, Lieut. J. M. Pettit, Sergt. James Coombs, David Gilkison, Abram Springstead, W. W. Secord, Henry Watts, Capt. Wm.

Lane, Lieut. John Doyle, Lieut. J. D. Oliver, Lieut. J. M. Parkins, Lieut. H. E. Carpenter, Capt. Jos. Birney, Capt. Peter H. Hamilton, Capt. Servos, Lieut. Wm. Hill, Lieut. John Young, Ensign James Duff.

On the 28th of December a general order advised the Colonel "that a most unprovoked attack has lately been made upon our frontier by a number of citizens of the State of New York, who have collected in arms and offer publicly the land of this Province as a booty to their followers," and reference was made to the Militia Act of 1808, requiring Militia men to bring with them to the point to which they might be ordered, a serviceable "gun, fusil or musket," and six rounds of powder and ball.

In 1837 a Mr. Bailey kept an eating and lodging house at the corner of Main and John streets, known as "David Farley's Corner." During the troubles—but whether before or after the attack on Toronto in December, is not related—two rooms were secured at Bailey's for MacKenzie by Ebenezer Griffin, of Waterdown, MacKenzie being unknown to the landlord. MacKenzie planted a table in front of the Court House, and was soliciting signatures to one of his many protests or petitions. After he retired, Mr. Kerr, of Wellington Square, and George Pettit, of Tapleystown, enquired at Bailey's for MacKenzie, whereupon Mr. Bailey fainted "at the foot of the stairs." MacKenzie was dragged to the street, after a scuffle, but was rescued and piloted at night into Nelson, it is said to Dr. Rolph's, on Dundas street, and thence to Toronto. (M. A. Bailey's statement.)

Note—Mr. George D. Griffin, now of Parkdale, Toronto, Ont., was the second son of Ebenezer C. Griffin, of Waterdown, and was thirteen years of age in 1837. He says his father was friendly with Wm. L. MacKenzie, while he confined himself to constitutional methods, but broke with him sometime prior to the rebellion, and was bitterly attacked in the editorial columns of MacKenzie's paper. The militia gathered at E. C. Griffin's home in Waterdown at the time of the Gallows Hill affair, and he served with the militia on the Niagara River in 1838. He held a commission as Lieutenant in the 7th Gore Regiment. (See pp. 13-18, Vol. 3, Transactions Wentworth Historical Society.)

JOSEPH BIRNEY.

Joseph Birney was born in Orange County, N. Y., in 1777. His father lost his life in the Royal service, and his mother went to Nova Scotia, but moved to the head of Lake Ontario, first to reside at Robert Land's, and afterwards in Ne'son Township. In 1812 Joseph Birney was an Ensign in Samuel Hatt's company which accompanied Brock to Detroit. He was active at the Battle of Queenston Heights, and was wont to describe the grief of McDonell at the fall of his chief, and of his own heroic sacrifice. Birney's trade as a ship carpenter made him a useful man for the engineers. He built a bridge for the troops across the water gap at Burlington Heights, and was engaged in constructing defensive works on Burlington Plains during the Battle of Stoney Creek, for use in the event of retreat from the heights. In 1821 he was a lieutenant in the 1st Gore and was a captain in the 3rd Gore, Col. Taylor's regiment, in 1823. He was one of the "men of Gore" at Montgomerie's in 1837. He related how Capt. George Chisholm lead the men into action. As the company was crossing the open, a bullet struck the stock of Chisholm's musket with such force as to knock Chisholm down. One of his company dropped on his knee, and taking deliberate aim at a rebel sharpshooter behind a stump, shot him through the head. Whether this man was the only rebel killed, referred to by Mr. Dent, we cannot say.

CAPTAIN GEORGE GORDON LEITH.

Captain George Gordon Leith, of the 3rd Gore, in 1838, was born in Armagh, Ireland, in 1812. His father being Adjutant General of the Forces in Ireland at the time. He came to Canada in 1834 and settled in Binbrook, where he remained until the death of his father, when he returned to Scotland, where he married and resided until 1854. Returning then to Canada, he took up his abode at the Hermitage in Ancaster, where he lived until his death in 1887. Captain Leith was visited in Binbrook by his

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CAPT. GEORGE GORDON LEITH.

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father, Major General Sir George Leith, Bart, who there expended considerable sums in roadways and other public works. It is noteworthy that Mr. Leith and Col. Gourlay came about the same time, just before the rebellion, and were neighbors. Sir George Leith was the son of Sir Alexander Leith, who was killed at the seige of Havana. He entered the army at an early age, his first commission being in the 88th Regt., in 1779. He served in Jamaica and joined the 71st Regt at Madras in 1786, and was present under Lord Cornwallis at the Seige of Seringapatam in May, 1799, and saw considerable service under Sir Arthur Wellesley. He was appointed Governor—the whole civil and military authority—of Penang, in 1800, a position he held until 1806, receiving while there a costly set of Indian china, a gift from the King of Burmah, in recognition of his services. After a service of nineteen years in India, he returned home and was appointed Asst. Adjt. General in Ireland, and in 1813 Lieut.-Colonel of the 42nd Highland Regt., and a Major General in 1819. Sir George Leith died in Edinburgh in 1842, aged 76. (Gentleman's Mag., 1842.)

From Fothergill's almanac of 1839, a full list of the officers of the Gore District Militia is taken, including the territorial limits of each regiment, together with the date of commissions, from which it would appear that in 1838 there was a patriotic response to the alarm created by the MacKenzie rebellion, and we remember that those who opposed him were resisting more than a fight for enlarged popular rights; they were opposing, also, an open attempt to subvert British rule in Canada, and to create a republic therein :

1st REGIMENT GORE.**MAJOR.**

Limits: Township of Ancaster
and the adjacent Indian lands.

James AikmanNov. 27, 38

COLONEL.**CAPTAINS.**

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LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.

Matt. CrooksSept. 8, 38

Jas. GeddesMay 19, 36
R'd Halldo 20, 36
J. E. Wilkesdo 23, 36
Jas. ChepJune 2, 36

John AlmasNov. 27, 38
 Jos. Rymaldo 27, 38
 Alex. Binkleydo 27, 38
 Thos. Crooksdo 27, 38
 Fred'k Suterdo 27, 38
 Jas. Sampsondo 27, 38

LIEUTENANTS.

Wm. KirbyApr. 14, 23
 Ed. VanderlipMay 19, 36
 Philip StaverNov. 27, 38
 Preserved Cooleydo 27, 38
 Sam'l Hamildo 27, 38
 J. Ashboroughdo 27, 38
 Thos. Burrydo 27, 38
 Sam'l Aikmando 27, 38
 Jno. McKenziedo 27, 38
 J. C. Chadwickdo 27, 38

ENSIGNS.

Chas. BrownNov. 27, 38
 Wm. McIntyredo 27, 38
 G. Chryslerdo 27, 38
 Jas. Fieldsdo 27, 38
 Wm. Martindo 27, 38
 R'd Wardledo 27, 38
 M. Hendershotdo 27, 38
 Jas. Murraydo 27, 38
 G. P. Rousseaudo 27, 38
 John Crooksdo 27, 38

ADJUTANT.

J. S. Sampsondo 27, 38

SURGEON.

Thos. RolphJuly 2, 38

CAVALRY.

CAPTAIN.

Alex'r MilneNov. 2, 38

LIEUTENANT.

R. P. CrooksNov. 2, 38

CORNET.

J. W. CooleyNov. 2, 38

2nd GORE REGIMENT.

Limits: Township of Trafalgar.

COLONEL.

Wm. ChisholmMay 3, 30

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.

Chas BiggerNov. 9, 38

MAJOR.

Alex. ProudfootNov. 9, 38

CAPTAINS.

Geo. NotmanOct. 18, 27
 Jas. KingNov. 9, 38
 Geo. Browndo 9, 38
 Geo. Sproatdo 9, 38
 G. R. Chisholmdo 9, 38
 Joseph Bowesdo 9, 38
 Amos Biggardo 9, 38
 Angus McQueendo 9, 38
 Wm. Busselldo 9, 38
 J. B. Harrisondo 9, 38
 Wm. Huttondo 9, 38
 J. S. Diamonddo 9, 38
 Merrick Thomasdo 9, 38

LIEUTENANTS.

Robt. SmithNov. 9, 38
 Levi Wilsondo 9, 38
 R. K. Chisholmdo 9, 38
 Wm. Biggardo 9, 38
 Aug. Smithdo 9, 38
 Amos Jeffreydo 9, 38
 Rob't Websterdo 9, 38
 John Streetdo 9, 38
 P. Lawrencedo 9, 38
 Thos. Lloyddo 9, 38

ENSIGNS.

Jas. BelyeaNov. 9, 38
 Sam'l Clarkdo 9, 38
 R'd Biggardo 9, 38
 Thos. Fauxdo 9, 38
 S. C. Kennydo 9, 38
 Geo. Marlattdo 9, 38
 Jas. Youngdo 9, 38
 J. Fergusondo 9, 38
 Wm. Chisholmdo 9, 38
 Geo. Marlattdo 9, 38

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MAJOR-GEN. SIR GEORGE LEITH, BART.

ADJUTANT.		W. B. VanEveryOct. 17, 27	
Geo. NotmanOct. 18, 27		John PettitMar. 25, 30	
J. B. Diamond .....Nov. 9, 38		Henry Beasley .....do 26, 30	
QUARTER-MASTER.		Thos. Choat .....do 27, 30	
Ed. Anderson .....do 9, 38		M. O'Reilly .....Dec. 13, 38	
SURGEON.		R'd O. Duggan .....do 13, 38	
W. McPherson .....Nov. 9, 38		H. Cornwall .....do 13, 38	
ASST. SURGEON.		Jas. Hughson .....do 13, 38	
R. Richardson .....Nov. 9, 38		John Snider .....do 13, 38	
CAVALRY.		T. Lottridge .....do 13, 38	
CAPTAIN.		Isaac Webster .....do 13, 38	
J. L. Biggar .....Nov. 9, 38		R. F. Ainslie .....do 13, 38	
LIEUTENANT.		LIEUTENANTS.	
O. Hammond .....Nov. 9, 38		J. Springstead .....Apr. 2, 23	
CORNET.		Simon Bradt .....do 4, 23	
John Back .....Nov. 9, 38		David Almas .....do 5, 23	
1st LIEUTENANT.		John Depue .....do 10, 23	
Jas. Arnott .....Nov. 9, 38		Adam Young .....do 11, 23	
2nd LIEUTENANT.		Ab'm R. Smith .....do 15, 23	
W. Delmage .....Nov. 9, 38		W. B. Sheldon .....June 5, 25	
3rd GORE.		J. H. Taylor .....May 25, 30	
Limits: Town of Hamilton and Township of Barton.		Ashman Pettit .....May 26, 30	
COLONEL.		M. Aikman .....do 27, 30	
Sir A. N. MacNab ....May 4, 36		R. W. Taylor .....do 28, 30	
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.		J. Sneider .....do 29, 30	
Robt. Land .....May 25, 30		Jas. Lewis .....do 27, 31	
MAJOR.		Robert Berrie .....do 27, 31	
Abel Land .....May 25, 30		H. R. O'Reilly .....do 27, 31	
CAPTAINS.		J. W. Ritchie .....do 27, 31	
Jos. Birney .....Apr. 2, 23		D. C. Gunn .....do 27, 31	
		Alex. Fee .....do 27, 31	
		G. S. Tiffany .....do 27, 31	
		H. B. Wilson .....do 27, 31	
		John Bradley .....do 27, 31	
		F. G. Stanton .....do 27, 31	
		T. A. Blythe .....do 27, 31	
		J. Cameron .....do 27, 31	
		ENSIGNS.	
		Jas. Hughson .....May 16, 30	
		D. Springer .....do 27, 30	
		R. O. Proctor .....do 28, 30	
		John J. Law .....do 27, 31	
		J. McDavid .....do 27, 31	
		M. O'Reilly .....do 27, 31	
		C. C. Ferrie .....do 27, 31	
		D. Kearns .....do 27, 31	
		J. A. Land .....Dec. 13, 38	
		Rob't Land, Jr. ....do 13, 38	
		Chas McGill .....do 13, 38	

John FerrieDec. 13, 38
 R. Weatheralldo 13, 38
 Geo. Hughsondo 13, 38
 And'w Stewartdo 13 38

ADJUTANT.

R. W. Taylordo 13, 38

QUARTER-MASTER.

W. B. SheldonJune 5, 25
 John Camerondo 6, 35

SURGEON.

Gerald O'ReillyJune 6, 35

PAYMASTER.

W. Scott BurnApr. 7, 38

CAVALRY.**CAPTAIN**

D. ServosApr. 2, 23

SECOND CAPTAIN.

W. AikmanOct. 4, 37

LIEUTENANT.

John LandOct. 4, 37

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

R. J. HamiltonOct. 4, 37

CORNET.

J. B. RosseauMay 25, 30

4th REGIMENT GORE.

Limits: Township of Dumfries.

COLONEL.

Wm. DicksonApr. 23, 28

LIEUT.-COLONEL.

A. M'DonnellDec. 7, 37

MAJOR.

Thos. SmithMay 7, 37

CAPTAINS.

Wm. EllisSept. 12, 21
 Alex. ChewittJan. 19, 23
 Thos. Lucasdo 26, 23
 Ward Smithdo 27, 23
 Rob't Murraydo 28, 26
 Wm. HalmeDec. 1, 26
 L. N. Spurrdo 2, 26
 John ThornerFeb. 22, 26

LIEUTENANTS.

J. CocheneurNov. 24, 23
 D. Vroomando 25, 23
 P. S. Everydo 26, 23
 Wm. Coulsondo 27, 23
 John BeatyDec. 2, 23

ENSIGNS.

James JonesNov. 24, 23
 Z. Sentondo 25, 23
 G. V. Everydo 26, 23
 Alpheus Smithdo 27, 23
 R. Fergusondo 28, 23
 Sam Smithdo 29, 23
 Henry NellisDec. 1, 23

ADJUTANT.

John ThornerJuly 22, 26

QUARTER-MASTER.

Jno. McAlpine Cameron Nov. 24, 23

5th REGIMENT GORE.

Limits: Townships of Nassagawega and Esquesing.

COLONEL.

George ChalmersJuly 5, 38

LIEUT.-COLONEL.

P. M'ColmNov. 9, 38

MAJOR.

Wm. KentNov. 9, 38

CAPTAINS.

Alex. CampbellNov. 9, 38
 Wm. Campbelldo 9, 38
 A. McKinnondo 9, 38
 John Burnsdo 9, 38
 A. McNabdo 9, 38
 Jas. Stevensdo 9, 38
 Alex. Campbelldo 9, 38
 Wm. Claydo 9, 38
 Adam Sproatdo 9, 38
 E. Leonarddo 9, 38

LIEUTENANTS.

Wm. Logiedo 9, 38
 Thos. Chisholmdo 9, 38
 Wm. Stulldo 9, 38
 Alex. McCanndo 9, 38
 Wm. Morrisondo 9, 38
 Geo. Thompsondo 9, 38
 Wm. Armstrongdo 9, 38
 Robt. Morrisondo 9, 38
 J. McKinnondo 9, 38
 David Carridicedo 9, 38

ENSIGN.

A. McKinnonNov. 9, 38
 Wm. McKenneydo 9, 38
 Thos. Burnsdo 9, 38
 James Sterretdo 9, 38
 A. McQuarriedo 9, 38
 Rob't Moffattdo 9, 38
 J. Kimmermando 9, 38
 John Dynesdo 9, 38
 J. Standishdo 9, 38
 J. B. Switzerdo 9, 38

ADJUTANT.

James McNabbdo 9, 38

QUARTER-MASTER.

Thos. Joycedo 9, 38

SURGEON.

Jas. Cobbando 9, 38

CAVALERY.

CAPTAIN.

Alex. Lewisdo 9, 38

LIEUTENANTS.

J. Donaldsondo 9, 38

CORNET.

Geo. Lynddo 9, 38

6th REGIMENT GORE.

Limits: Township of Guelph.

COLONEL.

--- ---

LIEUT.-COLONEL.

Brook YoungJan. 5, 38

MAJOR.

--- ---

CAPTAINS.

John PooreAug. 19, 30
 Geo. Wilsondo 19, 30
 R. P. Webbdo 19, 30
 Henry Strangedo 19, 30
 Thos. Saundersdo 19, 30
 Jeffrey Lynchdo 19, 30
 Ed. Heathdo 19, 30
 Jno. Smithdo 19, 30

LIEUTENANTS.

Wm. Alexanderdo 19, 30
 Wm. Thompsondo 19, 30
 Geo. Guagedo 19, 30
 Ed. HeaneyJan. 5, 38
 Wm. Davisdo 5, 38
 Geo. Roodsdo 5, 38

ENSIGN.

Thos. KennedyAug. 19, 35
 Walter Fultondo 19, 35
 John Speersdo 19, 35
 Chas. Grangedo 19, 35

Ed. Thompson.....Aug. 19, 35
 Geo. Harveydo 19, 35
 J. Weatheralldo 19, 35
 Frank Smithdo 19, 35

ADJUTANT.

Ed. ThompsonAug. 19, 35

QUARTER-MASTER.

James CorbettJan. 5, 38

7th REGIMENT GOBE.

Limits: Township of Flamboro,
 East and West.

COLONEL.

J. ChisholmApr. 23, 38

LIEUT. COLONEL.

Alex. BrownMay 15, 38

MAJOR.

And. StevensMay 15, 38

CAPTAINS.

James CrooksMay 15, 38
 Fred. Fieldsdo 15, 38
 John O. Hattdo 15, 38
 W. M. Shawdo 15, 38
 H. Youngdo 15, 38
 B. Overfielddo 15, 38
 Alex. Browndo 15, 38
 Robt. McNaughtdo 15, 38
 Joseph Davisdo 15, 38

LIEUTENANTS.

J. Pattersondo 15, 38
 Wm. Millerdo 15, 38
 John Weirdo 15, 38
 E. C. Griffindo 15, 38
 John Millardo 15, 38
 Thos. Smithdo 15, 38
 Robt. Lottridgedo 15, 38
 J. G. Chisholmdo 15, 38

ENSIGNS.

J. FarquharsonMay 15, 38

Wm. BrownMay 15, 38
 David Personsdo 15, 38
 Robt. Dickiedo 15, 38
 R. Kirkpatrickdo 15, 38
 Kenneth Wishartdo 15, 38
 A. M. Chisholmdo 15, 38
 Absalom Griffindo 15, 38
 J. Fergusondo 15, 38

ADJUTANT.

Joseph Davisdo 15, 38

QUARTER-MASTER.

R. M. Wheelerdo 15, 38

8th REGIMENT GOBE.

Limits: Township of Nelson.

COLONEL.

Geo. ChisholmApr. 23, 38

LIEUT.-COLONEL.

Wm. McKayMay 15, 38

MAJOR.

Hiram SmithMay 15, 38

CAPTAINS.

A. W. K. Chisholm ...May 15, 38
 T. Cooperdo 15, 38
 James Wilsondo 15, 38
 W. O'Reillydo 15, 38
 John Wettenhalldo 15, 38
 Joshua Irelanddo 15, 38
 John Lucasdo 15, 38
 John McGregordo 15, 38
 J. F. Bastidodo 15, 38
 J. A. Chisholmdo 15, 38

LIEUTENANTS.

And. PettitMay 15, 38
 David Bastidsdo 15, 38
 J. S. McCallumdo 15, 38
 Wm. O'Reillydo 15, 38
 A. G. McKaydo 15, 38
 Wm. Earlsdo 15, 38
 W. Spencedo 15, 38
 James Langtrydo 15, 38
 Jacob Bastidsdo 15, 38
 James Pantondo 15, 38



COL. GEORGE CHISHOLM.
Born, Sept. 16, 1792; died, Jan. 31, 1872.

ENSIGNS.

D. McGregor May 15, 38
 John Atkinson do 15, 38
 Wm. McKirley do 15, 38
 Thos. Atkinson do 15, 38
 Geo. Crooks do 15, 38
 Wm. Panton do 15, 38
 Robt. Millar do 15, 38
 Ld. Thompson do 19, 35

LIEUTENANTS.

Francis Gordon May 8, 38
 Charles Dixon do 8, 38
 John Coles do 8, 38
 R. W. Burrows do 8, 38
 Angus Bethune do 8, 38
 Joseph Smith do 8, 38
 Geo. Richardson do 8, 38
 Francis Hunter do 8, 38
 Sam. McKnight do 8, 38

ADJUTANT.

James Panton May 15, 38

ENSIGNS.

Thomas Racey May 8, 38
 Arnold Burrows do 8, 38
 Wm. H. Yeoward do 8, 38
 Wm. Robertson do 8, 38
 John Biles do 8, 38
 Thos. Haney do 8, 38
 Ab'm Hawley do 8, 38
 John J. Files do 8, 38

QUARTER-MASTER.

W. D. Chisholm May 15, 38

SURGEON.

Nath. Bell May 15, 38

9th REGIMENT. GORE.

Limits: Townships of Waterloo, Woolwich, Wilmot and the adjacent Clergy Reserves.

ADJUTANT.

T. Wakeman Nov. 13, 38

10th GORE REGIMENT.

Limits: Town and Township of Brantford.

QUARTER-MASTER.

J. Gardiner May 8, 38

COLONEL.

Arnold Burrows Mar. 20, 38

SURGEON.

James Dixon May 8, 38

LIEUT.-COLONEL.

W. Richardson May 8, 38

PAY MASTER.

J. Muirhead Nov. 1, 38

MAJOR.

Thos. E. Wilby May 8, 38

CAVALRY.

CAPTAINS.

J. Thomes May 8, 38
 Wm. Muirhead do 8, 38
 Robt. Buttersby do 8, 38
 J. K. Buchanan do 8, 38
 J. Wilds do 8, 38
 R. Cotton do 8, 38
 T. Gore Swayze do 8, 38
 James Wilkes do 8, 38
 Alex. Bunnell do 8, 38
 Thos. Burrows do 8, 38

CAPTAIN.

M. Wilson May 8, 38

LIEUTENANT.

A. Westbrook May 8, 38

CORNET.

Russell O'Dea May 8, 38

11th GORE REGIMENT.Limits: Townships of Beverly
and Pushlinch.**COLONEL.**

A. T. Kirby Apr. 23, 38

LIEUT.-COLONEL.

J. Hamilton May 15, 38

MAJOR.

Edward Heath May 25, 38

CAPTAINS.

Adam Ainslie May 25, 38
 Robt. Haniell do 25, 38
 A. Vrooman do 25, 38
 A. Cornell, Sen. do 25, 38
 B. Babbington Jan. 30, 38
 J. Hammersley do 30, 38
 Adam Robertson do 30, 39
 R. W. Kerr do 30, 39

LIEUTENANT.

James Jones Jan. 30, 39
 Hugh Fairgrave do 30, 39
 Aaron Cornell, Jun. ... do 30, 39
 Samuel Congo do 30, 39
 C. C. Fields do 30, 39
 T. C. Jarney do 30, 39
 F. M. Stone do 30, 39
 Henry William do 30, 39
 T. L. C. Leathers do 30, 39

ENSIGNS.

Wm. Leslie May 25, 38
 James Lynch Jan. 30, 39
 Geo. Colclough do 30, 39
 T. Laureson do 30, 39
 John Heath do 30, 39
 Francis Kerr do 30, 39
 John Fairgrave do 30, 39

QUARTER-MASTER.

John Ennis Jan. 30, 39

12th REGIMENT. GORE.Limits: Township of Glanford,
Binbrook and Saltfleet.**COLONEL.**

LIEUT.-COLONEL.

W. Gourlay Dec. 24, 38

MAJOR.

E. Secord Dec. 24, 38

CAPTAINS.

John Secord Dec. 24, 38
 Dan. Lewis do 24, 38
 Geo. Leith do 24, 38
 Andrew Newal do 24, 38
 John Williamson do 24, 38
 N. Hughson do 24, 38
 Alex. Calder do 24, 38
 Henry Morgan do 24, 38
 Jas. L. Willson do 24, 38

LIEUTENANTS.

Henry McGill Dec. 24, 38
 James Duff do 24, 38
 Wm. Benner do 24, 38
 John Gage do 24, 38
 John McKirley do 24, 38
 Peter Gage do 24, 38
 Robt. Gage do 24, 38
 Chas. Depew do 24, 38
 John Carpenter do 24, 38
 Levi Lewis do 24, 38

ENSIGNS.

John Lee Dec. 24, 38
 Wm. Alex. Lewis do 24, 38
 John M. David do 24, 38
 David Kearns do 24, 38
 Mat. B. Secord do 24, 38
 H. Carpenter do 24, 38
 Thos. Davis do 24, 38
 Elisha Bingham do 24, 38
 E. W. Secord do 24, 38
 Alex. Duff do 24, 38



CAPT. ALEXANDER ROXBURGH.

QUARTERMASTER.		J. M. Clean .....Sept. 27, 38
John Galbraith .....Dec. 24, 38		Wm. Renney .....do 27, 38
		D. Henderson .....do 27, 38
		J. M'Kee .....do 27, 38
SURGEON.		
Wm. Henry McCartney..Dec. 24, 38		
PAY MASTER.		
Wm. Blackie .....do 24, 38		
13th REGIMENT GORE.		
Limits: Township of Nicol, Eramosa, Erin and Garafraxa.		
COLONEL.		
A. Ferguson .....Mar. 20, 38		
LIEUT.-COLONEL.		
Wm. Hewart .....Sept. 27, 38		
MAJOR.		
James Webster .....Sept. 27, 38		
CAPTAINS.		
Wm. Buist .....Sept. 27, 38		
Henry Trout .....do 27, 38		
T. W. Valentine .....do 27, 38		
Thos. Webster .....do 27, 38		
A. C. Huntley .....do 27, 38		
A. D. Ferrar .....do 27, 38		
		LIEUTENANTS.
		D. B. Ferguson .....Sept. 27, 38
		Alex. Drysdale .....do 27, 38
		John Valentine .....do 27, 38
		R. M'Donald .....do 27, 38
		Alex. Campbell .....do 27, 38
		J. Dinwodie .....do 27, 38
		D. Bernard .....do 27, 38
		John Kennedy .....do 27, 38
		J. Smith .....Apr. 27, 38
		James O'Reilly .....do 27, 38
		ENSIGNS.
		C. C. Hamilton .....Apr. 27, 38
		T. R. Brock .....do 27, 38
		Thos. Callendice .....do 27, 38
		Mat. Smith .....do 27, 38
		James Ross .....do 27, 38
		S. Broadfoot .....do 27, 38
		Alex. Harvey .....do 27, 38
		Jos. Mair .....do 27, 38
		J. Graham .....do 27, 38
		ADJUTANT.
		Wm. Buist .....Sept. 27, 38
		QUARTER-MASTER. . . .
		Hugh Black .....Sept. 27, 38

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER ROXBURGH.

Capt. Alexander Roxburgh was born at Kirkeudbright, Scotland, in 1774. In 1799 he sailed for Canada, a fellow-passenger with Dr., afterwards Bishop, Strachan. In 1812, from among the settlers of Glengarry—mainly disbanded Highlanders—he raised a company in the Glengarry Light Infantry, and received a commission as Captain. "To the Jacobites of 1745, to the U. E. Loyalists of 1775," says Coffin, "was added a gallant band of Scottish soldiers, who had fought for the crown against Republican France from 1792 to 1803." The descendants of men who

had braved "Culloden's fateful moor," but whose loyalty was such, that regardless of names, genealogies or dynasties, they looked to the principle, and whether it was for James, or whether it was for George, struck heartily and home in the abiding sentiment of Bonnie Dundee:

"Ere the King's crown shall fall, there are crowns to be broke."

Captain Roxburgh commanded his company throughout the war, was wounded at the taking of Fort George, in May, 1813, and participated in the notable service of the Fencibles at Lundy's Lane, where they formed the right of the British line. The regiment was disbanded in 1816, and in 1832 Capt. Roxburgh settled in Ancaster. He was on service in 1837-8, and in 1841 moved to Hamilton, where he acted as magistrate with Major Arthur Bowen. His wife was Euphemia, daughter of Alexander Melville, of Barqular, Scotland, who predeceased her husband at Ancaster in 1834. Captain Roxburgh died at Hamilton, and was buried in St. John's Churchyard, Ancaster, in 1856. His portrait is from a painting in 1831, in the uniform of the Fencibles. Though not of the Gore Militia his associations are the justification for inserting his name among the officers of the District.

ALEXANDER WISHART.

Alexander Wishart, Colonel of the 4th Gore Regt. in 1823, it might be said, was a soldier both by birth and by profession. The son of Capt. Alexander Wishart, of the 78th Highlanders, he was born at Edinburgh Castle in 1792. The 78th being ordered to India, a letter from Capt. Wishart, dated Lucknow, February, 1798, contains a graphic account of the accession to the throne of Oude of Saadit Aly, and the deposition of a usurper under British auspices, Sir Alured Clarke being Commander of the forces, and Sir John Shore, Governor.

"Keep my boy's thoughts off military life," he then writes his wife, "and for this reason you should not allow him to wear red clothes or any dress of an army appearance." Notwithstanding, at the age of twenty, on the 9th of July, 1812, his son Alexander received a commission as a Lieutenant in the 55th (Westmoreland) Regt. Soon after, on the 25th of February, 1813,



COL. WILLIAM MUNSON JARVIS

he was appointed to a Lieutenancy in the 42nd Royal Highland Regt. Having, in 1813, married Janet, daughter of Capt. Hector McLean, also of the 42nd, in 1820 he brought his wife to Flamborough, in the County of Wentworth, U. C. The winter trip from York to Flamborough is described by Mrs. Wishart—on the 6th Dec., 1820: "We met Major Simons coming to meet us in a sleigh with three of his children. He insisted that we should go to his house and remain there for a few days, etc. . . . I attended the St. Andrew's Ball at Dundas. A Mrs. Crooks and I led the way with Major Simons into the ball-room, where we danced till seven o'clock the next morning. I had the honour of dancing with the highly accomplished Capt. Brandt," etc.

Colonel Wishart died in West Flamboro on the 10th Dec., 1823, at the age of 31. In 1838, his son, Kenneth McLean, received an Ensign's commission in the 7th Gore Regt. The lands first acquired by Alexander Wishart are still in the occupation of the family. The descendants of Hector McLean preserve with pride a small silver "stirrup cup" presented to their ancestor by Prince Charlie, the night before Culloden. The cup bears the inscription "C. S."

WILLIAM MUNSON JARVIS.

William Munson Jarvis, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifth Gore, and also sheriff of the Gore District in 1830, was a younger son of Mr. Secretary William Jarvis—so prominently connected with the beginning of the government of Upper Canada—and his wife, Hannah O., daughter of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Peters, of Connecticut. William Jarvis had been an officer in Simcoe's "Queen's Loyal Rangers," and after the war returned to England with Colonel Simcoe. Dr. Peter's history of Connecticut, published at the close of the revolution, is now conceded to contain a true picture of New England before the rebellion, though the first edition was put under the ban on its arrival in the States, and burned. W. M. Jarvis was born at Niagara in 1793, then the seat of government. With his brother, Samuel Peters Jarvis, he took an active part in the War of 1812, and at Lundy's

Lane, with Richard Hatt, Titus Geer Simons, Manuel Overfield and other militiamen of West York and Lincoln, he was wounded, from the effect of which the sight of his right eye was destroyed. He married Miss Anne S. Racey in 1826, and was appointed sheriff of the Gore District in 1827. He died at Hamilton in 1867. (See *Ontarian Families—Chadwick*; and *Can. Archives Report*, 1898—262.)

MILES O'REILLY.

Miles O'Reilly, a Captain in the 3rd Gore, in 1838, was born in Stamford Township, in May, 1806. He was of U. E. Loyalist descent. In 1824 he commenced to study law under Mr. Bræckenridge, at Niagara, and continued his studies later in Toronto under Robert Baldwin. He was called to the Bar in 1830, and at once commenced practice in Hamilton, the other practitioners then being Allan Napier MacNab and Robert Berrie. When the rebellion broke out in 1837, Mr. O'Reilly shouldered his musket in the ranks and was one of the band of sixty "men of Gore" who accompanied Sir Allan MacNab to Toronto in December. He was appointed Judge of the Gore District Court in 1837, succeeding Judge Thomas Taylor, and was retained after the rebellion to defend 112 rebels tried at Hamilton before Macaulay, C. J., and a jury, counsel for the crown being William Draper, afterwards Chief Justice Draper, and Sir Allan MacNab. The trial lasted two months. Mr. O'Reilly's local knowledge enabled him, by challenging, to guard against a partizan jury. None of the accused were found guilty. Early in the fifties the Great Western Railway arrived in Hamilton, and Mr. O'Reilly did much for the city and the Company as its solicitor. In his capacity as Judge, and afterwards a Master in Chancery, an office to which he was appointed in 1871, Mr. O'Reilly was recognized as possessing judicial ability of the highest order. In 1880 an address and service of plate were presented to him on the fiftieth anniversary of his call to the Bar, by the Hamilton Bar, in testimony of universal respect and a warm feeling of affection for himself personally. A brilliant conversazione followed the



CAPT. MILES O'REILLY.

presentation ceremony in the Court House. Mr. O'Reilly died on the 19th of August, 1890, at Hamilton. His life contributed in a marked degree to the progress of Hamilton almost from its birth as a village until it became a prosperous city. His wife was a daughter of James Racey, Esquire, who was a Major in the 1st Gore Militia in 1824.

COLONEL WILLIAM GOURLAY.

Colonel William Gourlay, of the 12th Gore, in 1836, was born at Berwick on the Tweed in Scotland. He had been a lieutenant in the 23rd Regiment, Welsh Fusiliers, in which regiment he served from 1815 to 1836, being with his regiment—part of the army of occupation of Paris, after Waterloo.

His father, Captain Alexander Gourlay, followed the brilliant record of the same regiment throughout the Peninsular War under Wellington. William Gourlay came to Canada in 1836, and settled in Binbrook, in the County of Wentworth. From Colonel Gourlay's orderly books, which Mrs. Gourlay has kindly placed at the disposal of the writer, the record of the 1st Battalion of Incorporated Militia, from its creation in November, 1838, to its disbanding, is recorded. In the first Regimental order, dated Head Quarters, Hamilton, Nov. 16, 1838, is incorporated a stirring address by the Lieut-Colonel, Sir Allan MacNab, on assuming the command, and the following officers are appointed provisionally, on their raising the quota of men required by their respective ranks:

- No. 1.—Captain Brown, Lieut. Patrick, Ensign Hale, Grenadiers.
- No. 2.—Captain Leonard, Lieut. Thompson, Ensign Wonham.
- No. 3.—Captain Tench, Lieut. Campbell, Ensign Courtenay.
- No. 4.—Captain Feilde, Lieut. McDonell, Ensign Thorner.
- No. 5.—Captain Ussher, Lieut. Gordon, Ensign Thompson.
- No. 6.—Captain Chisholm, Lieut. Thorner, Ensign Campbell.
- No. 7.—Captain Kelly, Lieut. Tallant, Ensign Doyle.
- No. 8.—Captain Poore, Lieut. Ainsley, Ensign Metcalf, Light Company.

Also that:

“The officers are to attend Major Gourlay for the purpose of being drilled at such time as he may appoint, and Major Gourlay is requested to report to the Lieut.-Colonel from time to time the progress which the officers make.”

By a general order of the 26th January, 1839, commissions were granted by the Lieut. Governor as follows:

November 1st, 1838.

To be Captains—

Samuel Ussher, Esq.
 Marcus Blair, Esq.
 James Brown, Esq.
 Frederick Fei'de, Esq.
 John Poore, Esq.
 Bartholomew Tench, Esq.

To be Lieutenants—

Angus D. McDonnell, Gent.
 William A. Thompson, Gent.
 William Lane, Gent.
 John Wold Tallant, Gent.

George H. Ainsley, Gent.
 John Thorner, Gent.
 Duncan M. Campbell, Gent.
 Charles Patrick, Gent.

To be Ensigns—

Joseph Courtenay, Gent.
 Wm. Ussher Thomson, Gent.
 Edward D. Hale, Gent.
 John S. Doy'e, Gent.
 John E. Thorner, Gent.
 Wm. G. Wonham, Gent.

To be Adjutant—

Captain Marcus Blair.

The following colour Sergeants were appointed on the 31st January, 1839 :

Augustine VilaNo. 1.	Richard AtkinsNo. 5.
Thomas MolloyNo. 2.	Jacob BishopNo. 6.
Samuel BaxterNo. 3.	Thomas ForsythNo. 7.
John KettleNo. 4.	

and Privates George Tiffany, Lesslie Murphy and John Ferguson were appointed Corporals.

Captain Poore, of the 8th Company, married a daughter of Laura Secord, the heroine of Beaverdams. On the 24th of November, 1838, the Gore District Militia went into mourning for the death of Captain Edgeworth Ussher, of the Niagara Fencibles, who was, to quote the Brigade order, “basely and treacherously assassinated by a portion of that gang of pirates and bandits, who now infest the borders of this Province..”

It will be remembered that Captain Ussher was deliberately shot and murdered on his own doorstep on the night of the 16th of November, 1838, at Chippewa, the assassin having boldly knocked at the door and discharged his pistol through the side



COL. WILLIAM GOURLAY.

light. The murderer was Benjamin Let, the destroyer of Brock's monument. Captain Ussher was buried in Lundy's Lane Cemetery.

On the 10th of April, 1839, William Gourlay was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the 12th Gore, and on the 1st Battalion of Incorporated Militia being raised in Nov., 1838, he was commissioned Major of that battalion. Major Gourlay was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 1st Battalion Incorporated Militia in 1841, and in 1843, it, with the three other Incorporated Militia regiments, was disbanded, receiving expressions of the warmest praise from the Commander of the Forces. He was also Chairman of the Courts Martial. Colonel Gourlay married in March, 1850, Emily, daughter of John Lionel White. Colonel Gourlay died at Barton Lodge, in the Township of Barton, in 1867.

In 1838 the limits of the 3rd Gore were "the Town of Hamilton and the Township of Barton," and some of the officers are within the memory of those still living: Sir Allan MacNab, Robert Land, Miles O'Reilly, Dr. Gerald O'Reilly, George Leith, and Robert Ainsley, who acted as Captain Leith's second in a duel with one Gibbs, the pistols, it is said, having been surreptitiously loaded, by the waggish seconds, with red currant jam.

From the order book of Major Elijah Secord, Adjutant of the 12th Gore (1839 to 1845) and commanding in consequence of Colonel Gourlay's absence with the Incorporated Battalion, it appears that the rate of pay for infantry was, for Lieut.-Colonel, 17 shillings sterling a day; Major, 16 shillings; Captain, 11 shillings, 7d.; Lieutenants, 6 shillings, 6d., and Privates, 1 shilling. A Captain of cavalry received 14s. 7d.; a Private, 1s. 3d.

On the 27th of May, 1840, there is a regimental order that Captain Leith shall take command of the No. 6 Company, late in command of Captain Newell, deceased. This order book contains the limits of each company, the formation of two flank companies auxiliary to the Incorporated Militia, with the roll of each, and the orders relating to the restoration of Brock's Monument in 1840.

In 1846 a new state of things was introduced, changing the limits of the Gore Militia into Regimental Divisions to be divided into Battalions composed of the Townships, as follows:

WENTWORTH

First Battalion, City of Hamilton, Lieut.-Colonel Sir A. N. MacNab.

Second Battalion, Barton and Glanford, Lieut.-Colonel Robert Land.

Third Battalion, Saltfleet and Binbrook, Lieut.-Colonel William Gourlay.

Fourth Battalion, Onondaga, Tuscarora, Oneida and Seneca.

Fifth Battalion, Ancaster, Lieut.-Colonel John Aikman.

Sixth Battalion, Brantford, Lieut.-Colonel Wm Richardson.

HALTON

First Battalion, Trafalgar, Lieut.-Colonel Charles Biggar.

Second Battalion, Nelson, Lieut.-Colonel George Chisholm.

Third Battalion, Flamboro East and West, Lieut.-Colonel James Hamilton.

Fourth Battalion, Beverly, Lieut.-Colonel, A. T. Kirby.

Fifth Battalion, Dumfries.

Sixth Battalion, Esquesing and Nassagaweya.

Only a portion of our duty is performed in this search for, and preservation of, these Militia lists. It is hoped that their collection will be an incentive to further biography—the very “woof and warp” of local history. These men were the best of our best, and we would be remiss were we not to endeavor to perpetuate their memory in this, their collective and voluntary service, remembering as we do, that they were those who stood forth:

“With hearts resolved, and hands prepared,
The blessings we enjoy to guard!”

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