

WILLIAM WILSON

(1787-1870)

THE FIRST SHIPWRIGHT OF THE GARRISON

(See pages 23-25)

Simcoe County Pioneer and  
Historical Society

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## CONTENTS.

CHAPTER	PAGE
X. The Fur Trade - - - - -	87
XI. Some Historic Families, (Hamilton, Keating, Columbus, Thompson) - - - - -	96
XII. Commanders of the "Fleet," (Moberly, Hatch, Herbert) - - - - -	106
XIII. Military Forces and Detachments - - - - -	111
XIV. Military Officers, (Col. Feilde, Sir R. Bonny- castle, Maj.-Gen. Crease), and Canadian Governors - - - - -	123
XV. Friends and Helpers of the Indians, (Capt. Anderson, Rev. Peter Jones) - - - - -	131
XVI. Drummond Island and Early Steamboats - - - - -	134
XVII. Pensioners and their Houses - - - - -	138
XVIII. Some Additional Families, (Copeland, Gen- dron, Wright, Hoar, Corbiere, and Hallen)	142
XIX. St. James' Church and Cemetery - - - - -	151
XX. St. Anne's Memorial Church and Cemetery - - - - -	158

# OLD PENETANGUISHENE

Sketches of its Pioneer, Naval and Military Days.

By A. C. OSBORNE.

## CHAPTER X.

### THE FUR TRADE.

As already shown, the primary aim in projecting the Military road and in building Penetanguishene Post, was mainly the improvement of the routes of the fur trade, coupled with Military and Naval defence and the needs of transportation, settlement being a secondary consideration. The story of the inception and development of the Post, its place in the Military and Naval scheme, has been recounted in the preceding pages. Simultaneously, with the Military constructions, attention was directed to fostering the fur trade and promoting its interests. Depots and storehouses were erected to facilitate the diversion from former fur routes, turning the current of trade thitherward, and soon the new station assumed its share in the traffic, which, in the same region, had its infancy nearly two centuries before.

The facts of history point unmistakably to the home of the ancient Huron as the cradle of the fur trade of the Canadian west, beginning with the first Huron fur fleet that reached Quebec. Within sight of Gloucester and Christendom Bays on the borderlands of the Huron, was planted, long ago, the germ of the western fur trade, co-incident with pioneer French missions, almost a necessary adjunct, soon passing its original bounds and gradually encircling these inland waters. These shores witnessed its rise and progress, and here were passed those stages of expansion and development which marked its subsequent operations; and from which region it spread rapidly in all directions over a large part of the west, ultimately reaching the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific coast. This profitable industry has continued in Penetanguishene with fluctuations to the present time, for we have our fur dealers still with us.

Apart from the first descent of the Hurons to Quebec to trade, actual barter in furs began in the Huron country very

soon after Champlain's advent, if not co-eval with the Recollet missionaries, certainly during the regime of the Jesuits, as we learn that the Indians frequently offered furs in exchange for necessary trinkets, and that donnees, traders and *courier du bois* often accompanied the Fathers in their missionary expeditions. Parkman, in his "Jesuits in North America," page 364, mentions this fact, and in a note on page 365 says that Le Jeune in 1636 wrote a long letter in defence of the barter in furs. Traffic in furs at that time was a necessary condition of mission work. It is also known that French explorers and travellers and English adventurers in the fur trade penetrated these regions, following Champlain later on, and became familiar with the locality at various dates early in the French period. The fur industry, however, advancing apace, soon passed beyond mere missionary concern, the Huron region proving a prolific source of supply, and furnishing the bulk of the fur stream passing over the French River route to Quebec, at least till the advent of Jean Nicollet in 1620, who was the first secular adventurer in the Georgian Bay regions.

According to Benjamin Sulte, Nicollet was domiciled among the Indians on the Ottawa as one of themselves as early as 1618, and afterward two years with tribes on the borders of Lake Huron. (Wisconsin Historical Records, 1880-2, Vol. IX., pages 106-7). Nicollet is said to have spent ten years on the Ottawa and among the Nippisings in this way, his main object being fur gathering, his latter range apparently confined to the eastern and southern shores of the Georgian Bay and its environs. It must be remembered that Lake Superior had only been heard of by white men. Sault Ste. Marie had not yet been reached and Michillimakinack (Mackinaw) was as yet only a rumour. The Company of New France (the Hundred Associates) was formed May 7th, 1628, in Quebec (Canadian Archives, 1885, page XXIX.) This was the closing year of Nicollet's sojourn among the Nippisings. The next year, 1629, in which Kirk captured Quebec, Nicollet coasted westward, and in the following years reached Sault Ste. Marie, Mackinaw, Lake Michigan, Green Bay and Wisconsin, then a part of the Canadian west, and the last of his fur explorations. French colonists formed the "Beaver Company" in 1630, according to John Macoun's History of Manitoba, page 429, and pushed the trade north and west. In 1635 Nicollet was made Fur Factor and Interpreter for the "Hundred Associates."

J. Gilmary Shea (History of Indian Missions, U.S., pages

350-51), says: "In 1656 a flotilla of Ottawas appeared on the St. Lawrence led by two adventurous traders who had struck into the far west, and in 1660 another flotilla of sixty canoes loaded with peltry and manned by three hundred western Algonquins led by French voyageurs descended to the trading posts of France, doubtless the fruits of rich harvests garnered at the numerous posts of Georgian Bay, Lake Huron, Sault Ste. Marie, Mackinaw and the west." The annual fur fleets of the Hurons, from the first, by means of which Champlain penetrated to this, then savage region, and notably the one which brought the Jesuits upon the scene, described by Parkman ("Jesuits in North America," page 46), as consisting of "a hundred and forty canoes with six or seven hundred savages, etc., " continued down to the dispersion and testify to the extent of the contributions of the Huron country to the fur magazines at Quebec. Trading posts continued at Shebeeskong, Manitoulin and Drummond Island and other points on Lake Huron and Georgian Bay down to the latter part of the eighteenth century. Matchedash Bay and the Huron country, it will be seen, were the nurseries of an embryo trade in the west, as well as the pioneer movement in missionary enterprise and exploration.

The fur trade utilized the ancient "Toronto Portage," as well as the French River route. The venerable native highway connecting Lake Ontario and the Georgian Bay was a primitive route of a remote period, with picturesque waterways, long portages and wild forest scenery. The word "Toronto," appropriated by the city of that name, originally Taron-to, signifies either "The place of meeting," or "Clumps of trees in the water;" more probably the former. In the Indian nomenclature of the old maps Humber Bay is named Taronto Bay; Lake Simcoe is called Taronto Lake; Severn River, Taronto River, and Matchedash Bay, Taronto Bay. Even the numerous bodies of water connecting Lake Simcoe with the Bay of Quinte were called the "Taronto chain of lakes," the term having reference originally, it is thought by competent authorities, to a central gathering place among the Huron tribes, in the vicinity of Lake Simcoe, the trails and portages leading thereto being known by this common designation. Hence in the language of exploration and the fur trade, the regions bordering on Matchedash Bay were known as the Lake Huron terminus of the Toronto Portage, which began at the mouth of the Humber River, following that stream for some distance, thence crossing the height of land to the Holland River flowing into Lake Simcoe, traversing both it and

Lake Couchiching to their outlet through the Severn River, and thus reaching Matchedash Bay. This was the route followed by Gov. Simcoe and his suite in their expedition to Penetanguishene Bay in 1793 to select a site for a military station; also by Alex. Henry and his Indian captors on their way to Niagara in 1764 after the massacre at Mackinaw. The first known white man to follow this trail was Etienne Brûlé, Champlain's ill-fated interpreter who left the historic rendezvous at the Narrows (Orillia) in 1615 on his way to hasten the promised Huron allies from the south in their expedition against the Iroquois. Miss K. M. Lizars, in her recent monograph on the Humber River, speaks of Brûlé as the first white man who stood on its shores, on his further progress to Niagara and the countries beyond Lake Ontario.

At an early date English fur traders from Albany and regions south of Lake Ontario used this trail to reach Mackinaw, but as the Iroquois still dominated Lake Ontario, the French could not avail themselves of this route till Fort Cata-raquois (at Kingston) was built by Frontenac in 1672, after which date we have extracts and copies of letters written by La Salle and the missionaries from Sault Ste. Marie in 1673. (Canadian Archives, 1885, page XXXV). La Salle built Fort Niagara in 1679 and in the following year passed over this trail with twenty men on his way to the west. After 1680 traders from the domain of Col. Dongan, Governor of New York, still poached on the French preserves by using this trail, rousing the jealousy of the French authorities, especially that of Governor Denonville who, in 1686, posted La Durantaye at the Toronto portage "to guard against the passage of the English to Mackinaw." Memoirs of an extensive correspondence between Denonville and Dongan on this subject may be found in the Canadian Archives for 1885, from page XLV. to LIV. From this time onward the Pass remained in possession of the French, who built Fort Rouille (Toronto) in 1749, to be destroyed by them at the conquest ten years later.

The right to use these carrying places was apparently regarded as a valuable franchise. At an early date, and in fact as soon as the authorities contemplated opening these routes, M. Rochblave applied for the right to transport goods over the Trent Portage, which he himself had discovered, from Catarauqua to Lake Huron, and three years later he applied also for the "exclusive privilege" of carrying goods across the Toronto Portage from Toronto to Lake La Clie

(Lake Simcoe), thirty miles, and giving the rates he proposed to charge. The committee of Council decided to get the views of the merchants before making the recommendation. (Canadian Archives for 1890, p. 212.) Official delay probably brought these commercial ventures to nought, as also, at a later date, it defeated a proposed extensive seigniorial grant of land embracing the present site of the city of Toronto, to M. Rochblave and others, which would have been disastrous, though the recipient was worthy of reward from the Government for past services. M. Rochblave was a brilliant and patriotic Frenchman, who, after the conquest, joined his fortunes to those of the British.

The project of the new route originated under Lieut.-Gov. Hamilton of Quebec as early as 1785, but lay dormant for ten years, only reviving on the opening of Yonge St. to Holland Landing as a Military road by Gov. Simcoe in 1795. After this the embryo scheme slumbered, till the extension of the road from Kempenfeldt Bay to Penetanguishene harbor, thereby completing the route from Lake Ontario to Georgian Bay. The Upper Canada Gazette of March 9th, 1799, said: "The North-West Company has given £12,000 towards making Yonge St. from York (Toronto) to Yonge St. (evidently a mistake for Holland Landing) 33 miles only." Up to this time little appears to have been accomplished beyond discussing the feasibility of various routes by Lake La Clie (Lake Simcoe) which, Benj. Frobisher in his letter to Governor Hamilton, says, "is 37 miles and will admit of the navigation of small vessels," also that the River Severn is navigable for large canoes, but not boats, as there are six or seven portages which he proposes shall be "levelled in order that the latter be got over on rollers," and further as it is a "fine" country, the encouragement of settlers would facilitate transportation.

At this stage traffic began at first by hauling the boats over the sand bar between Toronto Harbor and Ashbridge's Bay, thence following the Don River as far as the "forks" on Yonge St. where they were hauled up by windlass and placed on rollers and carried to Holland River. Later they were carried on trucks drawn by oxen starting from the foot of Yonge St. Rev. Dr. Scadding ("Toronto of Old," pp. 425-26) says: Near Gallows Hill on Yonge St. were to be seen formerly the remains of a rude windlass or capstan used in hauling up the North-West Coy's boats at this point of the "long portage" from Lake Ontario to Lake Huron; also that he had conversed with those who had seen the cavalcade of the

North-West Company's boats mounted on wheels on their way up Yonge St. Johnston's Post was established about 1809 at Holland Landing. Evidently the northern portion of this route did not fulfil expectations and its operation was brief as the portages on the Severn were not levelled, and when Col. McDouall with his 200 men passed up to the relief of Mackinaw in 1814, he followed the Nottawasaga trail instead. The way proved exceedingly round-about, the portages difficult and toilsome and settlement did not materialize as anticipated. The Coldwater portage of 18 miles was put in commission only at a later date and for purposes connected with the Indian Department, while the agitation for the shorter and more direct route continued. Bouchette, Holland's assistant, says in 1815, speaking of the extension from Kemptenfeldt Bay, "This route being of much more importance, has been greatly improved by the North-West Co. for the double purpose of shortening the distance to the upper lakes and avoiding any contact with the American frontiers." ("Toronto of Old," p. 426). The long delayed and shorter communication having been finally achieved, fur traders as well as the Military availed themselves of its conveniences, though still somewhat primitive and crude, and directed their traffic through this channel via Yonge St.

After crossing Lake Simcoe they followed the new road to its intersection with the Wye River where for a time the stream of traffic was diverted down this river and fur supplies carried in batteaux through Mud Lake and round by Gloucester Bay to its destination. Here at the Wye a temporary post or shelter was erected and during its brief existence was, it is said, in charge of John McDonald, the noted Nor'wester and later assistant of Sir John Franklin and grandfather of the present Grant family. (A. F. Hunter's "History of Simcoe Co." Vol. I., pp. 24-27). This was the beginning of the present Wyebridge and Angus Grant came later. The crossing was lower down than the site of the present bridge and though slightly swampy was more in line with the original road. The old block-house (of hewn logs) stood for some years and was afterwards used as a temporary granary by Mr. Elliott, a pioneer who came later with his family. The Military road, which followed the line between the townships, except where impracticable, veered to the east near what was called Firth's Corners, passing near Whalen's clearing and through a dense and well-nigh impassable swamp at the head of Christendom (Midland) Bay, in order to reach the Garrison which was near the mouth of the harbor. Subsequently a

branch of the road was continued on the town line to the centre of the present corporation. After the swamp had been corduroyed and improved the traffic assumed the entire overland route, diverging just before reaching the Garrison to the left from the present Wilberforce St. and ordinary Military road. It passed in front of the present North ward school opening a road for its own special benefit, and reached the bay front near the "Penetanguishene Summer Hotel" and Dyer's cottage above Magazine Island and some distance south of the Garrison. This was the origin of the present "Broad St." also known as Lady Colborne St., the pioneer street (Rankin's Survey, 1830) a considerable distance south of the Wilmot survey of 1812, and was first reserved as a street when the site of the Garrison chapel (St. James) and Church St. were set apart in 1835.

The opening of this new trail or by-road was the sequel to the building of two fur trading posts, one near the site of the Rumble cottage and another between that and the Naval Depot (Red store) further down the shore about 1818 or earlier. The latter was quite a pretentious structure erected in the shape of a cross with main building and transept and in the memory of persons still living was used by the Naval authorities for several years as a blacksmith's forge. The shore in this vicinity being very boggy, this may have led to the erection of the smaller Depot and the opening of the new trail or vice versa for better access. Both these buildings are shown in the colored drawing of the Garrison formerly owned by the late Dr. Bain of Toronto but of which only traces of the foundations remain. We have no records as to who were the builders of these depots, very likely built on the authority of Angus Shaw or other partners of the North-West Co. as it was at their instance the road was first surveyed and improved. They were evidently used as supply depots by the Government during the war of 1812-15 as shown by the capture of the "Nancy" schooner and the incident previously noticed by Mr. Gill while engaged on the Nottawasaga portage in 1813.

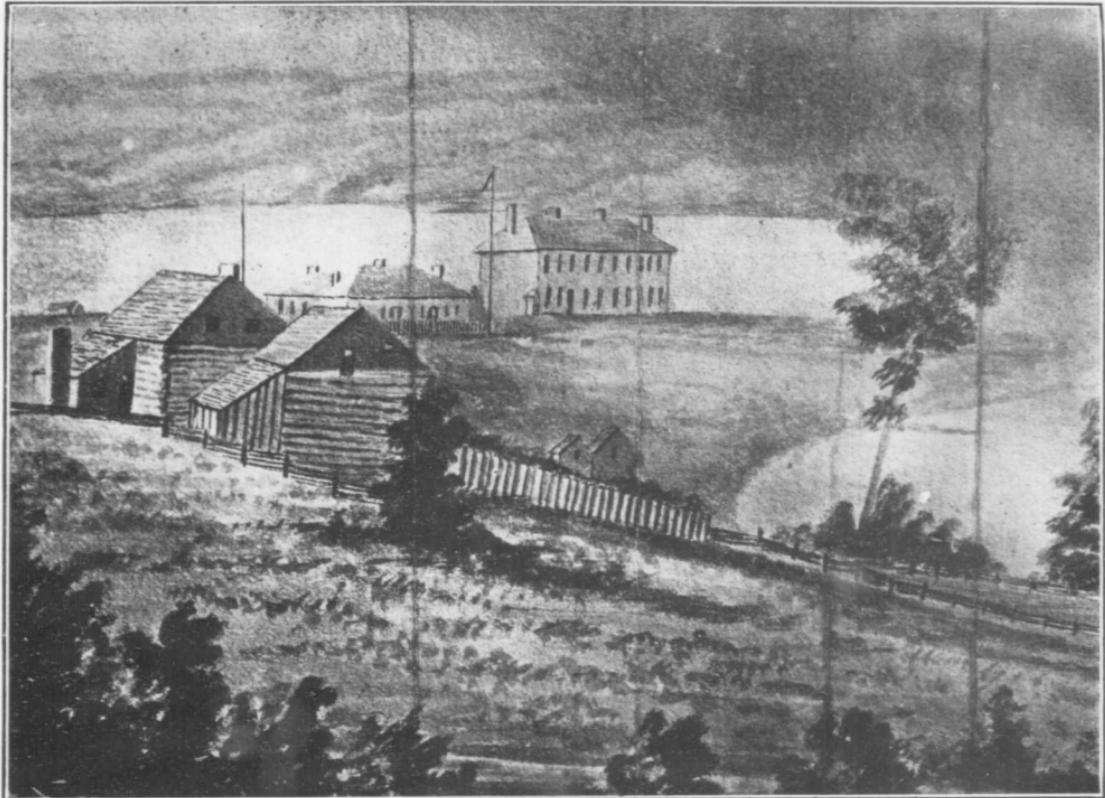
It would have been a novel as well as most interesting sight could we have witnessed that first cavalcade of boats on trucks with their burdens making their way up Yonge St. over Lake Simcoe and finally reaching these distant depots. In the light of present-day conditions it affords a vivid contrast. This method of transportation continued with some irregularity till the union of the two fur companies in 1821 and was seldom employed after that period, although we learn from Louis Solomon's Narrative that the famed "Iron

"Canoe" of Rebellion notoriety was brought up Yonge St. in that way and portaged down the Severn as late as 1832.

The application of steam to navigation, the amalgamation of the two fur Companies, the opening of the Welland Canal in 1829, and the development of other routes, have conspired to divert traffic into new channels causing the decline of the fur trade at the Penetanguishene post, the desertion of the depots, and the gradual reduction to merely local trade. Official returns of furs exported from Quebec during the year 1801-2 valued at £371,140 sterling were the product of 117 posts of which 104 were west of the Ottawa River. (Canadian Archives, 1892, pp. 143-4.) Thus it will be noted these schemes were concerned with no small portion of Canada's commerce, where large interests were at stake at that time.

Originally the post had been erected as a Naval station and shipyard and fulfilled these functions up till 1828. Sir J. Carmichael Smyth, a Royal Engineer, as one of the Commissioners in 1825, in a Report to Lord Wellington, recommended the establishment of a Military Post at Penetanguishene, Lord Dalhousie the Governor agreeing with the Commissioners that such advanced posts as Drummond Island, St. Joseph and Ste. Marie are in a military point of view, at a risk in case of war. Sir James Kempt, the succeeding Governor, concurred in the measure, and in his report of the withdrawal on Nov. 4th, 1828, stated "that the troops with presents, commissariat stores, etc., had been removed to Penetanguishene where Commodore Barrie afforded them temporary accommodation, and further stated that Commodore Barrie and Capt. Bayfield think it the best naval situation on the lake and in a good military position to defend the rear of Upper Canada. He also urged the erection of a small fortified barrack; at all events buildings of some kind became necessary, as the Indians who received their presents at Drummond Island had been directed to come to Penetanguishene. (Canadian Archives, 1898, pp. 472-477-554). The Toronto Globe, June 1st, 1862, has the following: "Last night Col. Coffin delivered a lecture in St. Lawrence Hall on the defence of Canada. The audience was in the main composed of city volunteers and of the officers of the Sedentary Militia. The attendance was very good. One of the most important points for the defence of Canada, Col. Coffin considered, was Penetanguishene. The command of the lakes, he also considered necessary."

In the light of these facts and records especially those referring to the "Nancy" episode at the Nottawasaga, the



PENETANGUISHENE BARRACKS, BUILT IN 1830

Printed October, 1840, at Mississauga, N. Y., Canada.

capture of Mackinaw and the "Scorpion" and the "Tigress" and more particularly Gen. Brock's despatch enclosing the memorial of Angus Shaw and the other partners referred to on page 12 of this work, it is strange to find in Belden's Atlas, under "Penetanguishene," the question "Why the British should ever have established a post at all at this out-of-the-way place," and as an answer, adopting the suggestion from "Smith's Canada," "That it was probably from being the safest place in the Province to keep out of danger," concluding with the very sage remark that "The absurdity of the affair seems to have struck the authorities and the establishment has been broken up." The most charitable conclusion is that the writer was entirely lacking in historical insight, and did not know what he was writing about. Gov. Simcoe who selected the site was no amateur in Military and Naval affairs of that day. Gen. Brock was a Military expert of unquestioned ability, and the British authorities were thoroughly conscious of the situation and knew their business, and we may safely leave their vindication to posterity.

The next survey after that of Wilmot's in 1811 was the Naval Survey by W. Chewett in 1829; next the survey of the village by Chas. Rankin in 1830, also another by the same in 1833 followed by Richardson's Survey at a later date, about 1835, and one by T. Chewett in 1837. In conjunction with Chewett's survey of 1837, the classic street names of Peel, Chatham, Fox, Pitt, Sheridan, Burke, and of the heroes, Nelson, Brock and Wolfe, as well as Oxford and Cambridge, bear the stamp of the historical and literary mind, and it is well known that Rev. Geo. Hallen, Military Chaplain and first Rector of St. James, had the principal share in the naming of these streets. There were no more surveys till 1852 when Plan S. 22 was surveyed by Capt. Phillipott. In 1855 H. P. Savigny surveyed Plan No. 205 the eastern and western parts of the town plot, also the same Plan Nos. 110-III in 1856 and sub-division lot E. in 1857. Pensioners' 3 and 5 acre lots extending on each side of Church St., and 40-acre lots beyond the limits of the corporation, also the Military Reserves on each side of the harbor, known as the Ordnance Lands, were surveyed by John Lindsay in 1851-2, 1858-60 and 63. The Reformatory Prison Farm, Plan No. 2, was surveyed by John Lindsay in 1858. The Penetanguishene Park Lots, Plan No. 21, west of Main St., between Roberts and Poyntz Sts., were surveyed by E. T. Fletcher in 1878. The latest survey was in 1879 by John Strathern. Capt. Phillipott was one of the Royal Engineers and was a candidate for the office

of Surveyor General of Canada during the regime of Sir Francis Bond Head. Mr. Richardson was a resident of Penetanguishene for some years, about 1825-40, and afterwards was Treasurer of Simcoe County, in the occupation of which office he died.

## CHAPTER XI.

### SOME HISTORIC FAMILIES.

#### ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE HAMILTON FAMILY.

A CORRECTION.—In a previous chapter we stated that Capt. James Matthew Hamilton, the first postmaster of Penetanguishene, was married at Mackinaw by Surgeon David Mitchell, his father-in-law, who read the ceremony from the Church of England prayer book, he being a Justice of the Peace, as there were no clergymen in that region in those days. We gathered these facts from the diary of the late Capt. T. G. Anderson published by the Wisconsin Historical Society, and which statement has been copied by numerous writers. Miss Charlotte Frances Hamilton Rowe of Orillia, a grand daughter of Capt. Hamilton, has kindly furnished us with some additional particulars and a copy of the following document transcribed Oct. 19th, 1875, from a Book of Records at Mackinac bearing dates from 1785 to 1860, viz.: “Michilimackinac, 15th Nov., 1791.—This day was married by Edward Charleton, Esquire, Captain in the 5th Regiment of His Majesty, and Commandant of the Post of Michilimackinac and Dependencies, before the undersigned Notary and in the presence of the subscribing witnesses, Jas. Matthew Hamilton, Ensign in the said Regiment, to Miss Louise Mitchell, daughter of David Mitchell, Esq., by his lawful wife.”

Witness :

Benjamin Rocher,

Lieut. 5th Foot.

Witness :

W. Glendower,

Ensign 5th Foot.

J. M. Hamilton,

Ensign 5th Regiment of Foot.

Louise Mitchell, now Hamilton.

Edwd. Charleton,

Captain 5th Regiment,

Commanding Michilimackinac.

D. Mitchell, Surgeon. Etc., Etc.

Capt. Hamilton was the second son of a large family whose mother was Miss Christine Baillie of County Down, Ireland, whose brother, Colonel Baillie, was killed at Mysore in the war with Hyder Ali. The famous “Baillie Guard” at Lucknow was named in his honor. Capt. Usher who married

Miss Street, aunt to Mrs. Dr. Fuller, first Bishop of Niagara, was a cousin of Capt. Hamilton. They had one son, Edgeworth, who was assassinated by Lott on the Niagara frontier during the Rebellion of 1837, and three daughters, one of whom married an Usher, a cousin, in Ireland. Another married George Mitchell, and the third married the late Commissary Thompson of Penetanguishene, whose youngest daughter is the wife of the Anglican Archbishop of Ottawa. Capt. Usher who was assassinated was an uncle by marriage of the late H. H. Thompson, and at the time of his death had two children—a son and daughter. A posthumous daughter was born, who was named Edgeworth after her dead father. His son John married a Miss Staunton and is living in Toronto. Edgeworth, a son of the late H. H. Thompson, and brother of Mrs. W. H. Hewson, who will be remembered by many as having passed away a few years before his father, in the prime of life, was also named after his uncle.

Capt. Usher's residence was on the bank of the Niagara River above Chippewa. One night three men came to the door, one of whom rapped for admittance. Capt. Usher returned down the stairs, setting the candle which he carried in his hand on the last step, and as he opened the door, one of the men, who was named Lott and who had a rifle, shot him through the heart. It was an unprovoked murder of an innocent and much respected citizen by a political fanatic. The perpetrator was never punished for the crime being a resident of the neighboring republic. This same man Lott was the supposed author of another dastardly outrage, later, in the wrecking of the original Brock's monument at Queenston Heights in 1846.

During the period of the Rebellion, and about the time of the assassination of Capt. Usher, the late Col. W. A. Thompson of Penetanguishene was in charge of a company of Canadian Volunteers erecting breast-works on the bank of the Niagara River opposite Navy Island where the Rebels were located, when a red-hot cannon ball came from the rebel camp and struck the log on which the soldier was standing, directly in the notch which he was at that moment cutting with his axe. The house occupied as the headquarters of the staff was protected by fence-rails standing on end round the house, and one day during dinner a red-hot ball struck the railing. A soldier gathered up the ball and brought it in as dessert for the officers' dinner. These incidents, with others, were personally related to the writer.

## ADJUTANT KEATING AND HIS FAMILY.

Among the officers coming with the Drummond Island contingent in 1828, was Adjutant Keating, Commander of the Military Station, and a prominent and highly respected figure at the garrison and in Penetanguishene for over twenty years. Adjutant James Keating was born at Templeshort, County Wexford, Ireland, in 1786. At the age of 18 he joined the Royal Regiment of Artillery and received a medal for his services at Martinique. In 1814 he commanded a volunteer battery at the capture of Fort McKay, known as Prairie du Chien, and for distinguished services was promoted to a Lieutenancy and made Fort Adjutant at the Post of St. Joseph, then at Amherstburg, then at Drummond Island until it was surrendered to the Americans, then finally was promoted to the rank of Captain and appointed Fort Adjutant in charge of the garrison at Penetanguishene, where he died in 1849 aged 63 years. During the bombardment of Prairie du Chien the Company ran out of cannon balls and Adjutant Keating, to supply the deficiency, improvised moulds formed of two bricks and cast three-pound leaden balls. Adjutant Keating is credited in the Army List of July, 1851, as having received a silver medal embracing 1793 to 1814 with clasp for Martinique, which are among the very few that include the clasps for Detroit and Chrystler's Farm. Mr. Keating always took a very active and interested part in the public affairs of the town and garrison, and was foremost in many enterprises connected with the welfare of the community. His official residence was the quaint old structure long known afterwards as the Chaplain's residence for the Ontario Reformatory for Boys, which he did much to renovate and make an ideal dwelling for his family, under the false impression that it would ultimately be a gift from the Crown and revert to his heirs. But in this he was disappointed, as officialdom is difficult to move and puzzling to comprehend. The family moved to Chatham, Ont., in 1856. The old bungalow, which would have made a fine show-place as a relic of garrison days, was accidentally burned in 1913, much to the regret of admirers of historic remains. Dr. Henry Keating of Montreal, a grandson of Adjutant Keating, visited the old home-stead a few years since and identified the room in which his father, the late James Keating of Oil City, Ont., was born. A publication of the Military Institute, dated 1908, contains an account of the Officers of the War of 1812-15, in which is a copy of general orders issued for June 20th, 1815, by General

Drummond complimenting Lieut. Keating for bravery at the capture of Fort Shelby and as a reward promoting him to the rank of Fort Adjutant at St. Joseph from the 25th of June inclusive. (British Officers in Canada, p. 255). Mr. Keating's family consisted of three sons—James and John of Oil City, Ont., and Thomas of Chatham, Ont., and three daughters—Mary Jane, wife of the late Col. W. A. Thompson; Miss Charlotte of Oil City, and Lenora, wife of Dr. Hodgins who went to Honolulu. Of James Keating's children, a daughter is the wife of Dr. Wallbridge, Midland; one son, Henry, is a doctor in Montreal; another, Bertrand, deceased, was a practicing physician in Denver, Col. One daughter, Clara, married Rev. G. J. Abey of Dresden; another, Lenora, is the wife of Mr. Jermaine of Wyoming; Mrs. Grant is in California, and Miss Minnie died at Wyoming unmarried. Adjutant Keating's remains rest in old St. James' Cemetery, close by the venerable edifice; he was one of the many over whom Rev. Geo. Hallen performed the last sad rites, and whose burial is duly recorded in the old Register by the same hand.

#### THE COLUMBUS FAMILY.

Louis Columbus, or Colombe, "armorer" for the military at the garrison, was born in Toronto in 1810 and came here about 1829. His father was Isaac Columbus, mentioned in Dr. Scadding's "Toronto of Old," p. 182, who was born in France and emigrated in 1790 to Quebec, where he was armorer to the military and where also he was married. He was of French and Italian parentage, his paternal ancestors having been born in Genoa, whence they migrated to France in the fifteenth century. The family has been generally regarded as direct lineal descendants of the famous navigator, Christopher Columbus, the discoverer of America; but while there is a strong probability amounting almost to a certainty, they themselves do not make the claim. The late Francis Columbus, eldest son of Louis, who had given some attention to this matter, said that one of their paternal ancestors had migrated to Morocco in the previous century and the records failed to show from which branch the families had descended. Isaac later moved from Quebec to Toronto and began the trade of private armorer and locksmith, and in Toronto his children were born. He spent his declining years in Markham at the home of a German U. E. Loyalist family named Springer near German Mills, (Mr. Springer's daughter subsequently married his grandson, Francis Columbus), where

he died in 1846 at the venerable age of 105 years, having become totally blind.

His daughter, Harriet, elder sister of Louis, became Mrs. Robinson and settled in Toledo, Ohio, dying in 1895 in her 81st year. The World's Fair Commission at Chicago, 1893, made herculean efforts to induce Mrs. Robinson to attend the World's Fair (called the Columbian Exposition although belated by a whole year), as a descendant of the famous navigator and as a sort of companion piece to the ancient shallop in which the great navigator crossed the then unknown seas, but she steadfastly refused, notwithstanding the well-nigh fabulous sums offered her as expenses, salary and entertainment fees.

Louis Columbus was armorer for the military here until the close of the garrison and had a family of twelve sons and daughters, dying in 1882 in his 73rd year. Mrs. W. M. Thompson is the possessor of a gigantic key made by Mr. Columbus for a monster lock on the barracks gate. The lock unfortunately was lost when the barracks were partially burned; but the family retains as a cherished heir-loom the lock and key he originally manufactured for the old family residence which was built on Water Street by James Warren and M. Champaigne, carpenter. Louis Columbus had the honor of being presented to the Prince of Wales, the late King Edward VII., on his visit to Barrie in 1860.

Mrs. L. Columbus, whose maiden name was Sarah Maines, was of Irish extraction, born in Rossnally, Queen's County, Ireland, in 1817, coming to Canada when only two years old and settling in Toronto, where she was married to Mr. Columbus. She was only fifteen years old when her first child, the late F. Columbus, was born, and joined her husband who was boarding with Mr. Bell at the garrison in 1832 shortly after the barracks were built and when Mr. Bell was first Barrack Master. She came to Holland Landing by stage, crossed Lake Simcoe in a schooner commanded by Eli Beeman, father of our well-known townsman, and was wind-bound for two days near Roache's Point where she took dinner with the Smith family with whose children she had gone to school in Toronto and one of whom afterwards became Sheriff Smith of Barrie. They landed at the Narrows (Orillia), then consisting of only two log houses, and drove across the Portage 16 miles to Coldwater in a wagon with ox team, taking all day, the road being very rough. When she came to the bad places she got out and walked, carrying her baby only six months' old. The young man who

drove her over died of cholera a few days afterward. Her brother Louis Maines came with her and was afterward Harbor Master at Penetanguishene and was succeeded by the late Francis Dusome. They came from Coldwater to the garrison in batteaux. She became the mother of twelve children—eight sons and four daughters, viz.: Frank, who died in Penetanguishene in 1907; Christopher, named after the great navigator, died in Illinois June 5th, 1899; William, Toronto; Louis, Elmvale; Henry, died in Penetanguishene; Edward, Minnesota; Joseph, Toronto; Napoleon, Midland; Sarah and Maria both died in Penetanguishene; Agnes and Anna are still at home. There were fifty-one grand children, forty-four great-grandchildren and two great-great grandchildren. Mrs. Columbus died in 1910 in her 94th year.

The late Frank Columbus, eldest son of Louis Columbus and Sarah Maines, was born at Toronto in 1832 and came to Penetanguishene with his mother the same year. He went to Markham at the age of 16 years spending 14 years there and at London, thence returning to Penetanguishene where he remained till his death. He married a Miss Springer, daughter of a German U.E. Loyalist of the Berczy settlement at German Mills, where his grandfather, Isaac Columbus, had previously found a home. He was for some years commodore and manager of Andrew Mitchell's fishing fleet, the "Minnie Mitchell," "Pearl Mitchell," and "Mermaid" which sailed to the "Ducks," engaged in the fisheries and had contracts from the government for building the scaffolding for the Ontario Reformatory for Boys in 1858, or subsequent years, and did the quarrying under Thomas Wiley, the contractor. He was later Collector of Taxes for the municipality. Christopher Columbus, the well-known Lighthouse Keeper of Whiskey Island, is a son.

Of the other children of Louis Columbus, Henry chose mercantile life and will be recalled by many as being so long with the late A. A. Thompson. Sarah, the eldest daughter, was the wife of the late Wm. Rorke who for many years was connected with the staff of the Ontario Reformatory, dying just previous to its close.

The late Frank Columbus knew Dr. Tache, who was Inspector of Government Works, and also remembered distinctly Capts. Attrill, Harper and Boxer of the steamers Experiment, Mohawk and Minos and that the famous Townsend was one of the crew of the Steamer "Minos" at one time here. He further stated that his father, Louis Columbus, Jas. Stewart Darling, Gustave Hamilton, C. Cadieux, A. Dusome, D.

Lavallee and others walked all the way from here to Toronto to offer their services during the Rebellion of 1837.

#### A VETERAN OF QUEENSTON HEIGHTS.

Amongst those who cast in their lot with the earliest settlers in the new town of the "Rolling Sands" was Alfred A. Thompson who came here in 1830 at the age of 17 years, and engaged as clerk with Andrew Mitchell, Sr., in general mercantile business in connection with the fur trade. He was born in 1813 at Newark (Niagara-on-the-Lake), later moving with the family to Oakville and Toronto.

His father was Col. Wm. Thompson, born in New Brunswick of U.E. Loyalist parentage soon after the close of the Revolution whence he came to the Niagara District in 1808, being then 23 years old. He served in the York Militia throughout the war of 1812. His (Col. Chisholm's) Company already on the brow of the hill at Queenston Heights, he was among those who heard the memorable order which fell from the lips of the lamented Gen. Brock, "Push on, the brave York Volunteers," just as he mounted the Heights where the fatal bullet did its work. He received the rank of Lt.-Col. of the 3rd Regt. of West York Militia on the 16th Aug., 1826, and was promoted to the rank of Colonel on 19th Mar., 1831. He was elected to Parliament in 1825 as member for the 2nd District of West York. On his promotion to the colonelcy, he was presented by his Regiment with a valuable sword, now in the possession of his grand-daughter, Mrs. W. H. Hewson, wife of Town Clerk Hewson, on which is neatly engraved the following elaborate inscription: "Presented to Col. Wm. Thompson by the Officers and Men of the 3rd Regiment of West York Militia, as a mark of Respect and Esteem to him as Commanding Officer." The sword (an artistically decorated one), was manufactured by the noted firm of Hunt & Roskell of New Bond St., London, Goldsmiths to the Royal Family. It has had quite an eventful career; in addition to its military history, having been wrecked in transit from the old land and fished up from the waters of the St. Lawrence. The sword passed as an heir-loom to his son, the late H. H. Thompson, Esq. The writer has in his possession also, a complete set of "Burns' Justice," 4 volumes, handsomely bound in calf, London Edition, issued in 1776, once the property of Col. Wm. Thompson, with his autograph inscribed in the 1st and 3rd volumes. We have the testimony of the late Col. Robert Denison of Toronto that Col. Thompson was the



COL. WM. THOMPSON

(1785-1860)

BY COURTESY OF MRS. (DR.) P. H. SPOHN, HIS GRANDDAUGHTER

friend of industrial enterprises besides his military career.

Col. Thompson died in 1860, aged 75 years, leaving a family of nine children—six sons and three daughters, of whom Col. Wm. A. was the eldest son, Alfred A. the second, and Henry H. the fifth, all of Penetanguishene, and all dead, and Oliver of Atherley, the youngest, still living at an advanced age. The other sons were James G. and Frederick Thompson. The daughters, Eliza, Cornelia, and Ellen, became respectively Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Patterson of Toronto and Mrs. Sullivan of Montreal. Mr. Patterson, the eminent K.C. of Toronto, is a grandson.

Alfred A., the second son, became successful in business circles and was prominent in public affairs of the town for many years. After spending an apprenticeship with Andrew Mitchell, Sr., for some years, when the original Mitchell store occupied the corner on Water St. opposite McGibbon's Mill, then the centre of the town, he started an adventure on his own account, building the pioneer brick store on Main St. on the corner now occupied by the "Green Block," part of which is the original store, where he carried on for many years an extensive general mercantile business, ultimately acquiring the extensive fur trade operated by Mr. Mitchell his former employer, and attracting annual buyers from Montreal, New York, London, Berlin and even far-off Australia. The year's accumulations of furs were generally offered in bulk and sold by tender to the highest bidder and as late as 1881 the proceeds of Alfred Thompson's fur sales totalled from \$12,000 to \$20,000.

Those were the days of the Dukis, Chiefs of Nipissing, when they made their annual excursions to Penetanguishene, with their fleet of gaily decorated war canoes loaded with furs and returning with the yearly supplies. They camped with their families and appurtenances at the foot of Main St. on a small three-cornered lot purchased and owned by themselves, where now stands part of the Gidley boat factory. Having exchanged their savage for civilized costume they prepared for a season of gaiety in town, making friendly calls and visits and being visited in turn by Mr. A. A. Thompson and other fur dealers. Those annual gatherings and fur sales were gala days and for years were looked forward to as leading events in the social whirl of the strange mixture of military, naval and civilian circles.

We are reminded there was as yet no regular public highway, only a rude primitive trail, in 1832, between the garrison and the embryo town. About this time A. A. Thomp-

son was awarded the contract for cutting away the bush, clearing the road and building the log houses for the soldiers, the street becoming known as the "Lines" through its occupation by the Military, and later as Church St. The first houses were built along Broad St. (Lady Colborne St.) leading to the bay, being the general highway of traffic towards the old fur post which, at one time, stood near the foot of that street. The building of these soldiers' homes was carried out under the immediate auspices of Sir John Colborne, Governor of Upper Canada in 1832, by direction of the British authorities. A plot of five acres with a comfortable log house was allocated to each soldier who chose to accept the actual value of his commuted pension and become submerged as a civilian. It formed part of the larger scheme in which forest homesteads were allotted to retired officers and men in the Township of Oro on Lake Simcoe and elsewhere in Canada. The movement was a well-intentioned, philanthropic and patriotic but futile one, ultimately proving a failure for many obvious reasons. At one period over forty cottages lined Church St. on each side from Broad St. near the garrison grounds down to Teuton's corner on Yeo St. A few, here and there, are still standing and occupied, but most of them have disappeared as have all the builders. Penetanguishene and Thompson's fur store became noted as the only market and centre where farmers for miles around could get sale for their produce (butter, eggs and vegetables, etc.) for cash to pay their taxes. For several years Mr. Thompson's private residence was a small frame building near his store on Water St., familiar to older residents, till he built the brick residence on the opposite side of the same street, now the residence of Dr. Howard Spohn, his grandson. Alfred Thompson in 1857 married Sarah Ann, daughter of Sergeant David Burke, Quartermaster of the 37th Regt. of Foot, and of this union were born three sons and two daughters—William M., merchant, proprietor of the Green Block; Alfred B., barrister, and M.P.P. for Centre Simcoe, who was also Treasurer for the town and Collector of Customs for some years; Mrs. (Dr.) P. H. Spohn, Mrs. Fahey, and Charles of the Crown Life Co., all of this town. Mr. Thompson was an Anglican in religion and was always actively interested in the affairs of old St. James' Church, having occupied the office of People's Warden on several occasions. He was also chosen the first Mayor on the incorporation of Penetanguishene as a town in 1881. His death occurred on 28th April, 1885, aged 72 years.

Lieut.-Col. William A., eldest son of Col. William Thomp-

son, was born at Niagara in 1811 and enlisted at an early age in the militia under his father and was stationed at Fort George during the troubles of 1837, and later ordered to Toronto. His stirring experiences in command of the Niagara District during which his uncle Capt. Edgeworth Usher was assassinated have already been related. Capt. Usher's wife was a Miss Street. Lieut.-Col. Thompson was subsequently stationed at Penetanguishene, where he married, for his first wife, Mary Jane Keating, daughter of Adjutant Keating, in 1844, she dying three years later. The late James Thompson was a son, and Mrs. Thos. Hornsby is a grand-daughter. Col. Thompson settled on a farm at Oakville, where he married as his second wife a Miss Hewson, later removing to Penetanguishene. He will be remembered while here as having built the Steamer "Mabel." Mr. W. F. H. Thompson, merchant, now of Nottingham, England, who built the Arcade, is a son by the second marriage. Col. Thompson spent his later years in Toronto, dying at the venerable age of 88 years.

Henry H., fifth son of Col. William Thompson, was born in Oakville and came here in 1847 and engaged with his brother Alfred in general mercantile business and the fur trade, later branching out for himself and building a large store on Main St. corner opposite the Standard Bank now occupied by the Beck Block. He had an extensive fur trade and general business for years and subsequently sold out, embarking in a financial agency and private banking business which he continued for several years. He took an active interest in public affairs, was chosen Mayor of the town in succession to his brother Alfred, contested East Simcoe for the Legislature in 1883 in the Conservative interests and was town treasurer and Agent for the Indian Department for several years. In 1858 he built the old log parsonage for St. James which stood on the present site of V. Martin's residence, Fox St. J. B. Sylvester was his assistant in the contract. In 1856 he married Louisa Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew Mitchell, Sr., who pre-deceased him some years. Mrs. W. J. Keating, Fort Frances, Mrs. Molesworth, Midland, and Mrs. W. H. Hewson, Penetanguishene, are daughters. A son named Edgeworth in memory of his assassinated uncle, an estimable young man, died some years ago, just verging into manhood. Mr. Thompson died in 1907 in his 84th year.

## CHAPTER XII.

## COMMANDERS OF THE "FLEET."

The transfer of the naval forces from Drummond Island to Penetanguishene in 1828 constituted the latter place both a naval and military station requiring the appointment of an additional officer, that of naval commandant. Capt. John Moberly, R.N., was appointed to the post of naval commander with the rank of Admiral in 1834, in control of all operations appertaining to the navy, just as Fort Adjutant Keating was general commandant of the post and military operations. We have before us a letter from the Admiralty, London, dated January, 1913, and it is rather singular, notwithstanding Capt. Moberly's appointment to the post, the letter states that "Penetanguishene in 1835 had an establishment of 40 rank and file known as a batteaux establishment for the conveyance of provisions, military stores, etc.," and this in view of the facts that a general sale of craft and naval and marine appliances was ordered in 1832 and continued for some time, also that gun-boats and large steamers were in commission here and commanders appointed as late as 1852, as will be noted later on. The Admiralty's ideas of the functions of the "Establishment" are all right, but their conceptions of "Batteaux" seem peculiar, to say the least.

A letter from the War Office of about the same date states, regarding our enquiry as to regiments and their commanders stationed here from time to time, that "it is regretted there is no list now in existence." Possibly in my enquiry, I had used "regiment" for "detachment," as there were obviously no regiments stationed here entire, only detachments. Hence I am able only partially to supply the needed information, which I was able to glean from other sources.

Capt. Moberly was born in St. Petersburg (Petrograd), of English parentage, in 1789, and entered the navy in 1801 when only in his 12th year and became post Captain in 1815, serving on a number of ships. He saw much active service, and in 1811 was moved to the "Little Belt," Capt. Arthur Batt Bingham, Commandant, and served as senior officer, in the furious, well-fought and memorable action with the American 44-gun frigate "President," one of the causes which led to the war of 1812-15. Capt. Moberly married in 1825 Miss Mary Fock, daughter of General Fock of the Russian Imperial Service. She was born in Sebastopol, Crimea, where her



CAPT. JOHN MOBERLY, R.N. (1811)  
(1789-1848)

FROM A COPY OF A MINIATURE MADE EARLY IN LIFE  
BY COURTESY OF HIS SON, CAPT. FRANK MOBERLY, BARRIE

father was then stationed. General Fock, her father, who was a member of a Polish family of distinction, had command of the Russian Imperial Artillery at the famous battle of Borodino in Russia which gave Napoleon entrance to Moscow in 1814. Of this union were born nine children—six sons and three daughters, viz.:

Mary, born at Sowerby, Yorkshire, 1829; married in 1850 Sir Harford Jones-Brydges, Radnorshire, Wales; still living. Lady Brydges has contributed very liberally to the embellishment and up-keep of old St. James' Church and the little military cemetery on the hillside in the former precincts of the garrison.

George, born at Sowerby, Yorkshire, 1830, barrister and retired Major of Volunteers, residence, Collingwood; married Fanny Maria, third daughter of the late Col. E. G. O'Brien, Shanty Bay, Co. of Simcoe.

Walter, born at Steeple Ashton, Oxfordshire, 1832, Civil Engineer. He made the famous trip round Cape Horn arriving at Victoria, B.C., in 1858, took a prominent part in the early development of British Columbia, discovering and naming "Eagle Pass" and several other important passes in the Rocky Mountains, and engaged in the construction of various works. He and his three brothers George, Clarence and Harvey received their first tuition at the garrison, under an old soldier with one leg, known as Bugler Smith, father of the late Andrew Smith. He will be remembered by some as being hauled to and from his home to the Barracks on a hand sled or a small dog cart. Walter Moberly attended the Barrie Grammar School under Frederick Gore, the Headmaster, who was a noted mathematician, after which he took service with Fred. W. Cumberland, receiving a valuable engineering experience in the early days of the old Northern Railway. He surveyed the site for New Westminster, B.C., under Col. Moody and helped to build the Cariboo Trail, and was afterwards elected member for West Cariboo in the Legislature. He was employed in various projects under Governor Douglas, and under Sir Sandford Fleming surveyed the C.P.R. transcontinental route through the Rockies. He was largely identified with many of the pioneer enterprises throughout British Columbia. He resided for some time in Winnipeg, but latterly returned to Vancouver where he died in 1915. He was honored as one of British Columbia's most energetic and progressive pioneers. Prior to leaving for the West in 1858 he was Lieutenant 1st York Light Cavalry. A fine appre-

tion of his career, by Dr. W. W. Walkem, appeared in the Vancouver "Province" of May 14th, 1915.

Harvey John, born at Penetanguishene (township of Tay at that time) 1835. A record of his baptism by Rev. George Hallen appears in old St. George's Register. He entered the Hudson Bay Co.'s service in 1854 and in 1862 was in charge of the post on Stuart Lake; gave his name to Moberly Lake in the Peace River country, retired after nearly 40 years service, and is now settled in Saskatchewan.

Clarence Wishaw, born at Penetanguishene, 1838. His was the first baptism in St. James' Church. He was baptised by Rev. Frederick O'Meara, missionary, afterwards recorded by Rev. Geo. Hallen. Clarence became a Civil Engineer and was for many years Chief Engineer of the Northern Railway, Toronto to Barrie, now the G.T.R. He was also a retired Capt. in the 10th Royals, and died in Collingwood in 1902.

Arthur, born at Penetanguishene, 1840, became a doctor and married Caroline Jean, daughter of J. O. Bouchier of Sutton, Georgina, and died in 1879.

Sophia, born at Penetanguishene, 1843, died in infancy.

Frank, born at Barrie in 1845, Civil Engineer. In 1871 he had charge of the government survey from Winnipeg to the Kootenay Plains, at the head waters of the Athabasca in the Rocky Mountains and engaged in a number of transcontinental railway and exploration surveys both in Canada and the United States, from Newfoundland to Vancouver Island and in the States to California. He is now connected with the Public Works Department, and is President of the Co. Simcoe Home Guard Rifle Association, Justice of the Peace for Thunder Bay District, the Co. of Simcoe, and at various times Magistrate for the Province of Manitoba, British Columbia, Northwest Territories and Quebec, Commissioner of Dominion Police for Ontario and (under Public Works Act) Police Magistrate for Nipissing District.

Emma, born at Barrie, 1847, unmarried, and living with her sister Lady Brydges, Radnorshire, Wales.

Mrs. Capt. Moberly died in 1879. In 1837 Capt. Moberly was offered a commission as Colonel in a regiment of which John McWatt of Barrie was afterwards Colonel; but as he was a sailor and not a soldier he relegated the honor to one of his sons, and among the officers later on were W. B. Hamilton, A. A. Thompson, Benj. Ross of Innisfil, father of the late Charles Ross of Barrie, and Capt. Walker. This was the

germ of the 35th Regt., Simcoe. Capt. Moberly was appointed License Inspector for Simcoe in 1843 and on moving to Barrie in 1844 was appointed Agent for the Bank of Upper Canada, opening the first branch bank in the County of Simcoe. He died in 1848 at Barrie at the comparatively early age of 59 years and his remains are deposited in St. James' church-yard, and beside him the remains of a great grandchild, the infant son of Dr. Raikes and his wife, the late Mrs. Raikes of Midland.

Old St. James may justly be called the "child of his affection," as it was principally through his efforts the church was built, and by his immediate descendants still largely maintained. Before us is a copy of a letter dated Toronto, Sept. 18th, 1835, from Sir Richard Bonncastle, Royal Engineers, setting apart by direction of Sir John Colborne, a church site and burying ground for the Military, and certified by Adjutant Keating, Commandant of the Post, through whom the grant was procured. Through Capt. Moberly's exertions the late Rev. Geo. Hallen, then in Medonte, was induced to come here and assume the duties of Chaplain to the forces and the inauguration of necessary steps toward the development of a parish. The "Church Evangelist" in referring some time ago to Rev. Mr. Hallen and the History of the Parish, said, "After several years of disappointing toil, Capt. Moberly, R.N., then in command of the Naval Station at Penetanguishene, found him out and almost compelled him (Rev. Mr. Hallen) to remove to the Garrison." The church grounds were cleared and the erection began in 1836 and was completed in the early part of 1838, but not dedicated till 1840. An extract from a letter of the late Edgar Hallen dated Oct., 1898, says, "Capt. Moberly was the founder of St. James' Church and superintended the building and finishing of it." A quaint tablet, the first erected, may still be seen in old St. James' which reads as follows: "To the memory of Lieut. Glascott, late of H. M. 66th Regt., who died Jan. 23rd, 1837, frozen to death on his return from the village after a night of festivity." The tablet was made and erected by Capt. Moberly, R.N., who left the end vacant for the benefit of the next subaltern, who might meet a like fate.

The Moberly residence was a commodious log structure on the slope of the hill just above the naval depot (old red store) belonging to the Hospital group of buildings which was burned some years ago and in which an ill-fated soldier lost his life. It was the usual residence of the naval com-

manders and was subsequently occupied, among others, by Commander Fred. C. Herbert of the "Mohawk" and where he kept the chained eagle and the bear. The house is remembered from its peculiar roof which extended back to the slope of the hill.

The Moberly family will thus be recalled as having played a most important part in the pioneer development of the old garrison town, and had a considerable share in continental-wide projects as well. The next commanders in succession were Lieuts. Hatch, Boxer and Harper respectively, the former of the Steamer "Minos," side-wheeler, 2 guns and complement of 3 men; Major Hatch of Hamilton is a son. The latter two alternating with the "Experiment," side-wheeler, 1 gun, 12-pounder, and 3 men, up to 1847. The next was Lieut. Frederick Charles Herbert of the Steamer "Mohawk," side-wheeler, 100 tons, 2 guns, 24-pounders, from 1848 to 1852. Lieut. Herbert was born in 1819, entered the Royal Naval College in 1831, rose to midshipman in 1839, was appointed Lieutenant in 1844 and received the rank of Commander in 1856. He died in 1868. He was succeeded in command of the "Mohawk" by Lieut. Tyson in 1852. The Steamer "Experiment" was built at Niagara by Capt. Dick in 1835. A correspondent in the Christian Guardian in 1838 says the little British Steamer "Experiment" with three guns was at Prescott in Nov. of that year and fought off the gun-boat "United States" with two schooners in tow loaded with 800 or 900 men, and three times drove them back to Ogdensburg with much loss. The rebels succeeded in landing about 300 men two miles below Prescott, which the Johnstown Militia, aided by forty regulars of the 83rd Regiment, drove into the Windmill, taking 29 prisoners and two cannon. The fate of the Windmill prisoners has become familiar history. The 83rd Regt. was later stationed at Penetanguishene. That referred, doubtless, to the same British steamer stationed here in 1844-47, armed with 12-pounders, and small arms—rifles, pistols, cutlasses and boarding pikes. The late Samuel Frazer of Midland stated that on several occasions he had seen the "Experiment" gunboat steam up the Wye River into Mud Lake before the present bridge was built. This is not doubted as the River Wye is very deep from the Lake to its entrance into that portion of Christendom Bay now known as Tiffin Harbor.

## CHAPTER XIII.

## MILITARY FORCES AND DETACHMENTS.

The first, as incidentally noted, during the building of the first block-house in 1815, was a detachment of the "Canadian Fencibles" formed in 1803 in Montreal under Col. Peters. It embraced at various periods, in its short career, such men as Major Fulton who carried to England Gen. Sheaffe's despatches from Queenston Heights and who became Lieut.-Col. of the 98th; Lieut.-Col. DeHaren who was Lieut. of the 60th Rifles, 1797; Capt. John Hall, who became Inspecting Field Officer in 1814; Major Francis Cockburn, son of Sir James Cockburn, and who rose to be Major-General and Governor of the Bahamas; and Major John Johnson, brother of Sir Adam Gordon Johnson, 3rd Baronet and son of Sir John Johnson, although the latter may have been Lieut. John Johnston, Fort Adjutant at Sorel, as the authorities spell the two names with or without a "t" indifferently. Many French-Canadian officers of note also, such as Duchesnay, Gugy, Dufresne and Pingnet and others were associated with this Regt. which played its part in some of the most sanguinary contests in the war of 1812-15, among them, Chateauguay and Chrystler's Farm. The Regiment was disbanded in Montreal in 1816, the year after its pioneer work at Penetanguishene.

During the succeeding period down to 1822 Commander Wooden, R.N., with 20 or 30 marines, occupied the post. Lieut. Wooden owned a white horse, and, as the story runs, he lost it on one occasion, when a soldier of the garrison found it and having painted it black re-sold the horse to its owner. The trick was soon discovered and the story rapidly spread. These facts were related by the late Mrs. Ross, daughter of Shipwright Wilson.

Next we have a detachment of the 76th Regt. of the line in 1822, which came from Bordeaux, France, in 1814, serving in Canada 13 years, and formed part of Gen. Robinson's brigade at Plattsburg. While stationed here, a non-commissioned officer of the Co., Corporal Jas. Cannon, was sent to guard stores at the north end of the Nottawasaga Portage, living there with his family. He disappeared very suddenly and mysteriously; his family was sent to Penetanguishene, and Corporal Stratton of the same Co. sent in his place. (Thos. Williams' Memories, p. 24.)

The 37th Regt. of Foot arrived from Pouliac, Ireland, in 1814 and was here in 1824, also at Drummond Island under

Col. McDouall. The late David Burke, father of the late Mrs. A. A. Thompson, was Quartermaster-Sergeant in this Regt., and his burial is duly recorded in St. James' register.

The 34th Regt., Lieut. Hutton in command, was stationed here in 1827. Thos. Kettle, Color-Sergeant, whose remains lie in St. James' cemetery, recalls the memory of this Detachment, also Ensign Medley. An extract from the "Loyalist" newspaper, reprinted in Dr. Scadding's "Toronto of Old," p. 557, stating that Ensign Medley in 1827, proceeding to join his Regiment at Penetanguishene, on board the "Queenston" from Toronto, excites some curiosity as to the route by which he reached his destination, and why he chose that route, as there was no Welland Canal till 1829. He would be compelled to make the portage to Chippewa and follow the long, roundabout lake route.

The next we have is the 68th, under Lieut. Carson from Drummond Island, at the transfer in 1828; and soon after, the 71st Highland Light Infantry, or "Glasgow Highlanders," in command of Major Howard. We met them a little earlier (say 1826) along with some noted travellers at Holland Landing on their way to relieve the 68th at Drummond Island. Thos. Williams in his Memories, p. 34, says they were not real Highlanders as they wore the plaid but not the kilt. They were also commanded by Col. Maude of the 100th and Major Winnett of the 68th, the latter somewhat tyrannical according to the late Capt. Anderson.

They were succeeded in 1830 and 31 by the 79th Cameron Highlanders under Col. Mathewson and Lieut. Impett. It was this Regiment which furnished the painful tragedy of the McGarraty Brothers at the Long woods, now become famous. The march to this post in early times was a most tedious and laborious one, difficult to realize in these days of rapid transportation, taking generally about three days from Toronto, the Headquarters. The first day, Holland Landing (33 miles) was accomplished, next day the west arm of Lake Simcoe was crossed reaching Kempenfeldt, and the third day would bring them to the garrison. During the last day's weary march of 35 miles, having reached the Long woods, just below Wyebridge, one of the brothers became ill and fell out and his elder brother kept him company. The detachment pushed on anxious to reach their destination, darkness having set in, and when a relief squad returned next morning both brothers were found dead. Being the month of June with very sultry weather and clouds of mosquitos, and

in the depth of a savage wilderness, it is supposed one died from illness and exhaustion, the other from fear and thirst, as they were found some distance apart, one brother apparently having wandered away in search of water, although the popular impression, which has become a tradition, was that they were literally bled to death by mosquitos. The late Mrs. Ross, who was born the same year and to whom the occurrence was only a memory, said that Lieut. Impett, who was in command, was severely censured for his inhumanity, in the general estimation, as it is said the sick soldier requested to ride and was refused. Sir Richard Bonnycastle of the Royal Engineers, who was here at the time, made an official investigation and reported "no one to blame," as the weak one may have died in the course of nature, and the strong one from fear at being left with his brother's corpse in the vast wilderness. Sir Richard often passed the spot on horseback, not, as he says, without a shudder. (Bonnycastle's Canada, Vol. I., p. 292). The tree with the names of the two soldiers carved thereon by the settlers was a well known landmark for years in the forest just beyond the late Chas. Rankin's residence. The remains of the devoted brothers were carried on stretchers to the garrison and deposited in the little military cemetery by their faithful comrades, who caused a stone to be erected with the following inscription:—"Erected by their comrades to the memory of Privates John and Samuel McGarraty, two brothers, late of the 79th Regiment, who died on the march to this Post on the 2nd June, 1831, John aged 25, Samuel aged 23 years. 'In the midst of life we are in death.' " The 79th had fought under Wellington at Waterloo. History says that of the 800 men who went into the conflict on that fateful day only 80 survived. Among the survivors who accompanied the Regiment to Canada was the late John Hamilton of Hillsdale. He received his discharge at Penetanguishene in 1832 after 21 years' faithful service and settled on the Military road where he kept a wayside inn for many years. James and William Hamilton of Hillsdale are sons, and the late Mrs. Daniel Gill of Orillia was a daughter.

The 82nd Regt. appears to have been co-temporary with the 79th, or succeeded them very soon, as it is scheduled for 1831. The 82nd with the 6th Warwickshire formed Gen. Brisbane's Brigade and fought at Fort Erie in that gallant sortie, which a premature explosion rendered so terribly fatal on the eve of success. Dr. Nicholson was surgeon of this detachment, said to be related to Squire Sam. Fraser; Thos.

Smith was Corporal, and Samuel Fraser, Sergeant, all of whose names appear in St. James' Register. Sam. Fraser is not to be confounded with Squire Sam. Fraser who was Warden of St. James' at various periods, and died unmarried, while Sergeant Sam. Fraser was married and later had a son baptised in the church. Capt. Hogg, who is said to have been the last of the Military to occupy the Officers' quarters, was Barrack Master. A famous St. Andrew's anniversary dinner held that year at the "Masonic Arms," indicating the presence of the "Cameron Highlanders" in force, or at least a strong Scotch atmosphere, was made historic and the guests in a measure compensated for their absence from the land of the heather and their seclusion in this far-away post, by the following original song, composed by Capt. Hogg for the occasion and sung to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne," and which became current in this region for many years. The words appeared in the "British Colonist" in 1831(?) and were read before the members of the "Canadian Institute" at their meeting here in 1891. (We cannot vouch for the correctness of the composition as they were repeated to us from memory.):

1 Ye Scotsmen a', baith far an' near  
     From Gaspe to Sandwich green  
     Come join wi' me and sing a song  
         At Penetanguishene.  
     What though removed frae bails and routs  
         And city's cheerin' gleam,  
     We've got our ain guid salmon trout  
         At Penetanguishene.

CHORUS.—Oh! Penetanguishene, my boys,  
     Oh! Penetanguishene,  
     The de'il may care we're happy here,  
         At Penetanguishene.

2 An' whitefish too, baith fat an' faire,  
     Might star' a civic's e'en,  
     Or guees the gab o' Lon'on's Mayor,  
         At Penetanguishene.  
     Gin cares or sorrows should perplex  
         Or e'en the monster green,  
     Cantie Jamie can cure it a'  
         At Penetanguishene.

CHORUS.—

3 He's got a wee bit cosy kigg,  
     He says it's for a frien',  
     To taste an' try your welcome a'ye,  
         At Penetanguishene.  
     Come join your hands my cronies a'.  
         Awa' wi' strife an' spleen,  
     We'll tak' a reel some ither night  
         At Penetanguishene.

CHORUS.—

The following original poem characteristic of the time and place, although partaking somewhat of the doggerel, was furnished us by the late Samuel Fraser of Midland just previous to his death and afterwards published in the "Free Press." We have no means of arriving at the date of its composition or the name of the author. One authority says it was written in 1840 by a luckless "subaltern" who was then stationed here. Mr. Fraser could not recall the date, but asserted it was earlier than that. It was evidently written previous to 1829, possibly as early as 1821. Michael Macdonnell, the uncle referred to, was engaged with the Hudson Bay Co. till the amalgamation of the fur Co's at the latter date. On his return from a visit to his native land he re-entered the fur trade under the new regime but returned with the Drummond Islanders, and by 1829 was settled on his allotment of land in Tay. During one of these periods, either before 1821 or in the interval between that date and 1829, he occupied one of the three fur posts on Penetanguishene Bay, probably the old building at the foot of Broad Street, where he was the recipient of copies of the "Gazette" from his friend, in which the poem appeared. Another version of this effusion, minus the last two stanzas, which may have been added later, was published in 1903 (Transaction No. 4) by the Women's Historical Society of Toronto. The poem, with its quaint phrasing, is, we think, worth re-producing for its old associations and historic memories of the fleeting fame of the garrison days. The "Tommy Bare" in the fifth stanza is military slang for a kind of pudding served without sauce.

"In my boyish days a military friend of my uncle's, who was at that time stationed at Penetanguishene, used to send him the United Service Gazette, in one of which appeared the following lines, which I had at the time pleasurable copied; but in time the manuscript was mislaid. But in looking up some old papers the other day they, for all that was associated with them, appeared to my delighted vision. Doubtless your readers will admire them for their originality, as well as for the sake of old Penetanguishene.—Samuel Frazer."

To ye who, tired of war's alarms  
In garrison or camp,  
Are sighing for the many charms  
Of march, route, or a tramp;  
Or who on board batteau or ship  
Delight to vent your spleen,  
I hereby recommend a trip  
To Penetanguishene.  
  
Oh ! 'tis the place for youthful sprigs  
Whose epaulettes grow dim  
With city wear ; whose rose oil'd wigs

Want combing into trim ;  
Whose elbows are a little out,—  
Such things have been,—  
They will be bettered by a bout  
At Penetanguishene.  
  
'Tis here you learn true jollity,  
And scorn the march of mind ;  
And live in fond equality  
With beasts of every kind.  
The Indian with his scalping knife  
Diversifies the scene.

Oh ! 'tis a mighty pleasant life  
At Penetanguishene.

You shake a wild cat by the fist  
When in your path he halts ;  
With beavers take a hand at whist,  
And gallopade and waltz  
With shaggy bears, who when you roam  
Afar in forest green  
Remind you that your nearest home  
Is Penetanguishene.

Upon the article of grub  
You must lay little stress,  
For here with grief the starving sub  
Bemoans headquarter mess.  
His pound of junk and "Tommy" bare  
But make a dinner lean ;  
For surfeits they are very rare  
At Penetanguishene.

And then for swipes, poor devil, he  
Must look and feel quite glum,  
Since now a sober Treasury

Has dock'd the ration rum,  
Unless it be with maple juice,—  
A drink that's thin and mean,—  
He cannot shake a corkscrew loose  
At Penetanguishene.

A pipe is quite a rarity,  
Tho' here for life you smoke  
In clouds, to be mosquito free,—  
For 'tis no trifling joke  
If you have ague or the yaws,—  
Cigar was never seen  
In man or maid or monster's jaws  
At Penetanguishene.

You'd give your eyes for heavy wet,  
Your ears for quid or snuff,  
Your teeth but for a short hour's whet  
On any wholesome stuff.  
Oh ! quick will cure each dowdy ghost  
Of ennui or of spleen,  
A winter's station at the post  
Of Penetanguishene.

The next was a detachment of the 15th Regt. in 1835 in command of Lieut. Ingall. His signature is attached to the order along with Adjutant Keating's as Commandant, setting apart the land for St. James' Church and Cemetery for the Military. Dr. Nevinson, remembered by the older inhabitants, was Surgeon. They were succeeded by the 66th known as the 1st, or Royal Regt., of whom Sir James Kempt, Gov.-Gen. of Canada in 1828, was at one time Major, and who served at Quatre Bras and Waterloo. Brigadier-General J. G. Dartnell of South African fame, whose father was surgeon of the Regt. at the time, was born here in 1838. Surgeon Dartnell's sketch of Penetanguishene Bay will be remembered in the author's former publication on the Voyageurs. His son, Brig.-Gen. Dartnell, received his first commission as Ensign in the 86th Regt., County Down, and at once joined headquarters in India, where he served under Sir Hugh Ross and was present at the storm and capture of Chundasi and led the successful attack on the fortress of Jahnsi. After a brilliant career in India he retired to South Africa, where a series of gallant exploits, among them the withdrawals from Dundee after Sir Penn Symmonds was laid low. A staff officer said of him, "Dartnell, who covered himself with credit during the march from Dundee, is here the life and soul of the camp." A fine appreciation of his career may be found in the "Army Celebrities," part XV., 1901. The late Judge

Dartnell of Whitby was a cousin, and the late Col. Fred. Wells, who served as a private here in the 1st or Royal Regt. of Foot during 1845-6 and 7, was afterward at Alma and Inkerman and was presented with a sword by the city of Toronto in 1856, was his brother-in-law, whose daughter is Mrs. De Pencier, wife of the Rev. Jas. DePencier, for some time Assistant Rector of St. James' Cathedral, Toronto. This was also the Regt. of the ill-fated Lieut. Glascott, whose tablet erected by Capt. Moberly adorns the walls of old St. James' Military Church.

The 13th Light Dragoons were here in 1840-1-2 and 3. The first burial recorded in St. James' Register by Rev. Geo. Hallen is that of Wm. Wells, aged 50 years, of the 13th Light Dragoons, in July, 1840. This is probably the original of "Well's Hill," Davenport Road, and the father of Col. Fred. Wells, noted above, who was born in Toronto.

The 93rd Highlanders were here in 1843-4, Capt. Hay in command, whose brother was Rev. Wm. Hay for some time stationed as Missionary at Bruce Mines. John Stewart, whose name appears on St. James' Register, was drummer. This Regt. paraded at the obsequies of Mrs. Solomon, first wife of the late Wm. Solomon, Government Interpreter to the Indian Department, and was present and took a prominent part in the ceremonies at the unveiling of the new monument erected to the memory of Gen. Brock in 1846, to replace the one destroyed. It probably proceeded direct from Penetanguishene.

The Incorporated Militia, commanded by Col. Davis, was stationed here in 1841-2-3. The late Sergeant Thos. Teuton belonged to this Coy.

This Regt. was made up from detachments and picked companies of the various militia corps in almost every county in Canada from Essex in the west to Johnstown District in the east, at the beginning of the American war of 1812, and was at the sacking of York (now Toronto), the short but sharp and sanguinary conflict at the capture of Fort Niagara, the assault of Fort Erie and the battle of Lundy's Lane. Its first Commander was Lt.-Col. Wm. Robinson of the 8th or King's Regt. who won high esteem in military circles during the American War and died in the Isle of Wight in 1827. With the 76th it formed part of Gen. Robinson's Brigade at the assault on Fort Erie and at Lundy's Lane where he was wounded. The Company embraced such men as Capt. James Kerby who guided a storming party at the assault of Fort Niagara, commanded the Battalion after Col. Robinson was wounded at

Adam W.  
Arch & P.  
New West  
minster

Lundy's Lane, had been at Queenston and Frenchman's Creek and was presented by the Assembly with a sword of honor for his gallantry; Col. Allan McLean who became Speaker of the House of Assembly, and Col. Daniel K. Servos who guided a column at the assault of Fort Niagara. Col. Davis was formerly ensign in the Royal Newfoundland Regt., had been Capt. in the New Brunswick Fencibles and was present at Chrystler's Farm and was mentioned in despatches. There were also Lieut. Thaddeus Davis present at Black Rock, mentioned in despatches, and Ensign Hall Davis who piloted boats at Black Rock and was mentioned in despatches and became a Lieut. These with Cols. James Kerby and Daniel Servos were from the Lincoln Militia.

The 84th Regt. stationed here in 1844 recalls to some of the older residents the fragrant memory of Col. Osborne West, the popular Commander. Col. West was noted as a keen sportsman and encouraged all sorts of athletic sports with a liberal patronage. His establishment included four horses, which he often had hitched and drove "tandem" to the evident delectation of the soldiers, aborigines and numerous admirers. He encouraged the manly game of cricket, and under his direction the famous cricket ground was cleared, the former site of which is on the brow of St. Andrew's Lake below the Garrison, on the left-hand side of the Military Road going south, occupying a portion of the north-west corner of what was known as the Ayling farm, second concession of Tay. It was within easy distance of the Garrison, showing a taste for English art, "strong in exile," transplanted to a wilderness, and Penetanguishene thus boasted for many years of the rare spectacle of a cricket lawn in the depths of a Canadian forest. In 1855 the old cricket ground, still intact, surrounded by a forest hedge of second growth, was yet the cynosure of travellers and visitors. During his stay here Col. West was visited by his brother, Capt. West, a wealthy ship builder and owner in England.

The Royal Canadian Rifles seemed to have had a longer probation here than any other detachment, and it also enjoyed a greater variety in its commanders, in fact, it is the only Regiment of which the War office in London appears to have preserved a complete record. They were domiciled at the Garrison here from 1847 to 1851 inclusive, first under Lieut. James Black till 1848, then Lieut. W. H. Fitzgerald till 1850-1, lastly, Lieut. K. M. Moffatt, 1851. This Regt. appears to have been employed occasionally as marines and will be recalled

as the Co'y. of the late Edward LeCamp who was Sergeant in the Navy and did clerical duty in the Admiralty, being clerk of the works here for several years, and who became well known and highly respected. Sergeant Edward LeCamp was born in Ireland in 1806, of Huguenot extraction, his ancestors having emigrated thither from France during the persecution. He was educated for the profession of teaching and was a gold medalist and was engaged for some time as private tutor in a gentleman's family. Some of the family went to India; Edward enlisted and came to Halifax, thence to Penetanguishene. He was always engaged at clerical work in the Admiralty office and never did soldier's ordinary drill work, but served his full term of twenty-one years and received his discharge. He and Mr. Langdon, a seaman of the "Minos," whose wife is buried in St. James' Cemetery, settled at Lafontaine where he died in 1857. He married first Mary Hughes, second Jane Edwards in 1851 by whom he had two children. The late William LeCamp, who was Reeve, then Treasurer, of Tiny, for several years and died at Lafontaine in 1906, was a son. The late Mrs. Wm. King was a daughter. Mr. Edward LeCamp of Lafontaine is a grandson. The remains of the late Sergeant LeCamp were duly laid to rest in St. James' Cemetery, the Rev. Geo. Hallen officiating. John Gow and John Bohen were corporals in the R. C. Rifles, and both are buried in St. James' church-yard. Numerous baptisms and burials from this Co'y are recorded in St. James' Register.

The 81st Regt. was here in 1850, but Robt. Clark, who was Sergeant in this Regt. and father of the late George Clark, sometime Collector of Customs here, was buried according to St. James' Register in 1859, aged 87 years.

The 38th Regt. of Foot followed the latter and is remembered through John Byrnes who was Sergeant of this Co'y. and whose burial is recorded in St. James' Register in May, 1851, followed a few months later by that of his widow, Mrs. Rose Byrnes, parents of the well-known late Mrs. Jos. Dusome and of the late Mrs. Dunn of Midhurst. Sergeant Byrnes was the only one of the commuted pensioners, so far as we can learn, who came with his Regt. and accepted commutation, afterwards settling here, while the others received their discharge previous to coming. There was a commuted pensioner named John Burns who was sexton of St. James' Church for some years and who died at the age of 74, but the Regt. to which he belonged is not stated and his name is spelled

differently. Mr. Edward Byrnes of Barrie was a son of the late Sergeant Byrnes.

The 24th Regt. of Foot in 1852, commanded by Lieut. James, was the last Regt. stationed here. We have not been able to gather any particulars regarding this detachment, further than that Dr. A. R. Stephen was the Surgeon, he having been appointed Medical attendant for the enrolled pensioners who were here at the same time in command of Capt. Hodgetts, who figures as a witness to the marriage recorded in St. James' Register of Widow Mary Lloyd and Dr. Hore, who succeeded Surgeon Stephen.

A personal letter dated 1907 from the latter contains the following sketch of his career: Dr. A. R. Stephen was born in Kent, the son of a Waterloo veteran who carried the Regt. colors and was wounded in that historic battle. His father received a military appointment at Sorel in Quebec, and in time he himself received an appointment at the hands of Sir Benjamin Durban (D'Urban) as an ensign in the Incorporated Militia with a force detailed to guard the Welland Canal. He afterwards studied medicine and surgery and when qualified as a surgeon was appointed by Lord Cathcart about 1852 as Medical Officer to one hundred pensioners at Penetanguishene then in charge of Capt. Hodgetts. Soon after, the Canadian Government installed him as Medical attendant of the Indian tribes on Beausoliel Island whose chief was J. Aissance at that time, and who were shortly afterward removed to Christian Island. The pensioners were given ten acres of land each and provided with a house to live in, and were to enlist for four years and then retire. The scheme proved a failure as the land was well timbered and the men could not handle an axe. Dr. Stephen lived at the Garrison two years and then moved to the village where he remained another year. (The leading men then were: W. B. Hamilton and Alfred Thompson, merchants.) He then went to Collingwood, known then as the "Hen and Chickens," which the Northern Railway Co. had chosen as their terminus, and which was "boomed" as the future Chicago of Canada, having been christened Collingwood after the famous British Admiral. In coming to Penetanguishene, he took stage from Toronto to Holland Landing, then by boat to Orillia, from there by stage to Sturgeon Bay, thence by Steamer "Gore" to the Garrison. He went from Penetanguishene to Collingwood by boat, which we further learn was built by himself.

Surgeon Stephen was active in military affairs and be-

came Major of a battalion which went to Port Colborne and Fort Erie during the Fenian Raid. He also took a lively interest in municipal affairs, was a member of Collingwood's first council, helped to start the Public Library and held various offices. At the age of 80 he retired from practice as physician and surgeon during a period of fifty years. During his sojourn as Surgeon of the post here, Col. Clement of the Royal Canadian Rifles paid a visit to the Establishment. This was probably First Lieut. Clement of the 2nd Lincoln Militia wounded at the battle of Chippewa and who died at St. Catharines in 1879.

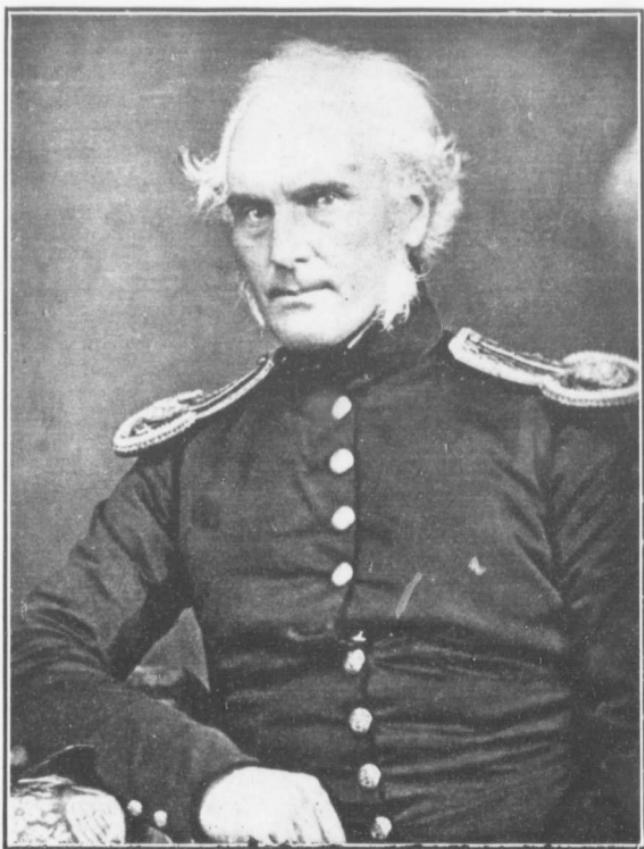
Of these detachments, the 1st or Royal Regt. after strenuous service at the capture of Fort Niagara, the assault of Fort Erie, the battles of Chippawa and Lundy's Lane, left for England in July, 1815, and on its homeward voyage met with a thrilling experience, the left wing of the fourth battalion being wrecked on Anticosti, losing all its arms and baggage. It returned to Canada again in the thirties. Lieut.-Col. John Gordon, the commanding officer, was mortally wounded at Fort Erie, dying soon after, and a slab was erected to his memory in Montreal by his brother officers.

The 82nd Regt. or "Prince of Wales Volunteers," also left Canada for Ostend in June, 1815, returning later. Its stay in Canada the second time seems to have been prolonged, as is indicated by two entries in St. James' Register, one of which reads: "Ellen Grace Bristow," daughter of Surgeon J. Nicholson, buried, 1842; the other: "Patrick Simon Fraser," son of Surgeon J. Nicholson, baptised, 1845, Dr. Nicholson being the surgeon of the 82nd. It formed part of Gen. Brisbane's brigade and fought at the assault of Fort Erie and the capture of Fort Niagara.

Of the numerous Regts. which returned to England at the close of the war in 1815, and of those stationed at this post, the 1st or Royal Regt. and the 82nd were the only Regts. returning to Canada for the second time.

Many officers and members of the forces stationed at this post may be referred to with pardonable pride as having risen to high and honorable positions and as having won distinguished military careers. We have already mentioned Col. Fred. Wells of the 1st Royals, who accompanied his Regt. to India, was at Alma, Inkerman and Sebastopol, etc., and was presented with a sword by the City of Toronto in 1856. Gen. Sir Gordon Drummond, Col. of the 71st Glasgow Highlanders, served in Holland and Egypt, succeeded Gen.

Sir Isaac Brock as President of Upper Canada and was severely wounded at Lundy's Lane. Major-Gen. Henry Couran of the 1st Royals and the 82nd served in India against Tipoo Sahib and became Lieut.-Gov. of Jamaica in 1816. Sir James Kempt, G.C.B., Major of the 66th, was A.D.C. and Military Secretary to Gen. Abercrombie in Egypt, was present at Waterloo, served in the Peninsular campaign, became Lieut. Gov. of Nova Scotia in 1820 and Gov.-General of Canada in 1828, under whose regime the transfer of Drummond Island took place. Lieut.-Col. Allan McLean of the Incorporated Militia became Speaker of the House of Assembly, 1812-16. Noah Freer, Lieut. of the Canadian Fencibles, was Military Secy. and A.D.C. to Sir Geo. Prevost and whose name figures largely in the Canadian Archives during and after the period of the American War. Major Francis Cockburn of the Canadian Fencibles was a son of Sir James Cockburn. He attended Lord Dalhousie in his famous itinerary from Quebec to Sault Ste. Marie via the lakes and the French and Ottawa Rivers, and back to Montreal in 1820, making extended observations recorded in the Canadian Archives for 1896, pp. 71-4. He served in the Peninsular campaign, and South America, was Superintendent of British Honduras and Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bahama Islands in 1840, which was a decided advance on military pioneering through inhospitable Canadian wilds in the early war-times. Capt. Collier of the Royal Marines, who was sent here in 1815 with the Canadian Fencibles to superintend the building of Sir James Yeo's 24-gun frigate, served during the Syrian campaign at the capture of St. Jean d'Acre, where he was wounded; commanded the "Princess Charlotte" and was present at Oswego. He became Sir Edward Collier, C.B., in 1840, and his name is honored in one of Barrie's principal streets. Col. Newdigate Poyntz, R.N., and the Royal Engineers, who was here with Capt. Collier and made the second survey of the harbor in 1815, was present at Alexandria and Copenhagen, commanded the gun-boat "Netley" and was promoted Commander for his services in the latter part of 1815. Poyntz St. in town honors his memory. Col. George Philpotts, Royal Engineers, who surveyed part of Penetanguishene's town site, took part in the assault on Fort Erie, also served in Canada during the Rebellion and was at one time candidate for the office of Surveyor-General. He died in Bermuda in 1853. Surgeon Hore, who succeeded Dr. Stephen who went to Collingwood, had his residence separate from the Officers' quarters. It was a log building adjacent to the



COL. FULFORD B. FEILDE

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH IN THE POSSESSION OF HIS DAUGHTER, MRS. DARBY, TORONTO

shore near the former site of Adjutant Keating's residence long since removed. Dr. Hore's marriage to Mrs. Mary Lloyd, widow, grandmother of Mr. C. E. Wright of this town and of Mrs. Jas. Thompson, is recorded in St. James' Register as Richard Coller Hore (which we take as a slip of the pen for Richard Collier Hore) and duly witnessed by Capt. Hodgetts of the Establishment. Surgeon Hore had the misfortune to lose his kit of surgical tools, which went to the bottom of the Bay in crossing to Magazine Island in a severe storm. They still repose in the company of D. Macdonald's valuable gold watch which later went to the bottom at the old dock near by, while the owner was on a tour of inspection of the Ontario Reformatory for Boys.

#### CHAPTER XIV. MILITARY OFFICERS, ETC.

An entry in St. James' Register, dated 21st July, 1839, records the baptism of Sophia, daughter of Fulford B. Feilde of the Garrison. A letter from Mrs. Grant of Prescott, daughter of the late Col. Fulford B. Feilde, says that Sophia died in her girlhood and her remains rest in the family plot in the Anglican Cemetery at Barrie. Her father served, as a youth, under the Duke of Wellington, and she further states that after the Battle of Waterloo her father was stationed at Barbadoes, West Indies, and Sierra Leone; he also served in Portugal and Mauritins, where he was disabled with fever and invalided back to England. The late Capt. Frederick Feilde, who lived near Hamilton and was an officer on the field of Waterloo, was a brother. Col. Fulford B. Feilde was sent to Canada in Dec., 1830, and served in Guelph twice, London, Prescott and Penetanguishene. An item in the Toronto Globe of June 15th, 1915, referring to the death of his widow at the age of 94 years, said he was sent to Canada as Commissary-General of the forces. He was a successor of Commissary-General W. H. Robinson who served in Canada during the American War and became Sir W. H. Robinson and whose name is engraved deep in well-formed letters on the inside wall of the old Magazine, with the date 1759 probably cut there by Feilde himself as one of his successors or successor in office. The late Col. F. B. Feilde while stationed here married a daughter of Capt. Wickens, an old military officer resident here and who afterwards removed to the Military road near Barrie and gave his name to Wickens' Creek, and built a saw-mill, and represented Simcoe in 1836. (See

A. F. Hunter, History of Simcoe County, Vol. II., pp. 102 & 130). Col. Feilde was highly esteemed both by whites and Indians. These were the days of Chief Assignack (Black Bird) Indian interpreter for the Government who gave Mr. Feilde an Indian name, Ah-bah-mosh, signifying "The Present-man;" also drew for him a map of Manitoulin Island in Sept., 1835, giving the Indian names of all the bays. While stationed at Prescott his wife died. He married for his second wife Miss Catherine, daughter of Rev. Robt. Blakey, first Anglican rector of that parish, who built the little blue church of historic fame and where the founder of Methodism in Canada, Barbara Heck, is buried. Col. Feilde retired after 40 years service and settled in Prescott, where he died in 1885. Mrs. Caston of Craighurst is a grand-daughter. The second Mrs. Feilde died June 15th, 1915, leaving one son, Dr. E. A. Feilde of Montreal, and four daughters, Mrs. Ross and Mrs. Grant, Prescott, Mrs. Jacob and Mrs. Sefton (Amy) Toronto, twenty-one grand children and fourteen great grandchildren. In the first family, in addition to Sophia mentioned above, there were James, deceased, and Mrs. Darby (Emily), Toronto. Col. Feilde accompanied Sir R. H. Bonnycastle of the Royal Engineers, Lieut. Ingall, Commandant of the post, Surgeon Nevinson of the medical staff, Edward Jeffery, and an Indian carrying a bark canoe, on an expedition over the portage from the head of the bay to King's Mills and up to the mouth of the Nottawasaga River in 1835.

Sir Richard Bonnycastle, Lieut.-Col. of the Royal Engineers, as well as Lieut.-Col. of the Upper Canada militia, was a frequent visitor to the town and garrison in the thirties, and wrote quite an extended work descriptive of Canada at that time. He witnessed the savage military parade of the Pontahwattahmas and 2000 other Indians on the Garrison commons in 1832 in presence of Sir John Colborne. He records the distances between numerous important points in the Canadas and states that Huron is 578 feet above the Atlantic Ocean and Lake Simcoe 480 feet above Lake Ontario. His observations on the naval and military situation make interesting reading. In Vol. I., p. 285, he says, "Invasion via Penetanguishene, always a vulnerable point, is no longer dreaded." Again, Vol. I., pp. 289-90, he says, "Penetanguishene, a small but excellent harbor on Georgian Bay of Lake Huron, capable of holding a large fleet secure in all weathers, was chosen as the seat of a naval establishment in order to protect Upper Canada from invasion by the lake as the capital is

approachable from that point." It will be interesting, in this connection also, to call attention to an item in the Toronto Globe of June 1st, 1862, which reads, "Last night Col. Coffin delivered a lecture in St. Lawrence Hall on the Defence of Canada to an audience of city volunteers and officers of the Sedentary Militia. One of the most important points for the defence of Canada, Col. Coffin considered, was Penetanguishene."

Capt. Baddely was another officer of the Royal Engineers who surveyed the North Shore as far as Lake Nippising.

Maj.-Gen. A. R. Vingan Crease, Royal Engineers, son of the late Capt. Henry Crease of the Royal Navy, was here in 1851 and was the author of a sketch of Penetanguishene's Main Street as it was then and of the Garrison grounds and buildings, the sketches being now in the John Ross Robertson Collection, Toronto. Maj.-Gen. Crease joined the Army in 1846, was Colonel in 1881, served in the Crimean War, 1855-6 under Sir R. H. Vivyan in command of the engineer force with the Turkish contingent and commanded the engineers during the occupation of Kertch by the allies; served under Sir Hugh Rose, commanding the 21st Co. of Royal Engineers with the Central India field force at the battle of Antsee and the capture of Gwalior during the Indian Mutiny in 1858, receiving medal and clasp. He commanded the Royal Engineers in South Africa, 1881-5, retiring in the last year with the rank of Maj.-Gen. and finishing his public career as Lieut.-Governor of the Isle of Guernsey. As Commandant of the Royal Engineers for the Northern district of Canada he surveyed the route for the Georgian Bay Ship Canal, which after 65 years is still in the incipient survey stage, though it is just possible the reference is made to the Huron-Ontario Ship Canal from Toronto to Collingwood, which is still further in the distant future. Major-Gen. Crease died at Warrior Gardens, St. Leonard-on-the-Sea, in October, 1892, at 66 years of age. He was married twice and left one son, who is manager of the Parliament St. branch of the Bank of Commerce, Toronto.

Lieut.-Col. R. H. Bruyeres commanded the Royal Engineers in Canada during the American War of 1812-15 and projected the opening of the Military road to this post, during the strenuous times of the threatened attack on Mackinaw, when, in the emergency the Nottawasaga route was chosen instead, but we have no information as to his having been at Penetanguishene though he may have been at some later date.

## CANADIAN GOVERNORS.

Sir John Colborne, afterwards Lord Seaton, was gazetted Lieut.-Gov. of Upper Canada in succession to Sir Peregrine Maitland, Aug. 14th, 1828, arriving at York (Toronto) the seat of government, the following November. This post he held for eight years, afterwards assuming the post of Commander of the Forces and Administrator in succession to Lord Durham. The same year Sir James Kempt, his companion in arms through the Peninsular War, in Italy and at Waterloo, was made Governor-General of the Canadas, and the entire British North American Provinces. In this connection it is recorded that Governors-General were usually charged £500 (\$2000) for their commissions, which Sir James Kempt, it is said, refused to take out rather than pay the price; while for some reason Sir John Colborne had his sent free of charge, naively remarking, "Oh, well, it gives us a frigate to go home in." (See G. C. M. Smith's "Life of Lord Seaton," p. 309). Sir James Kempt was A.D.C. and Military Secy. to Sir Ralph Abercrombie in Egypt, was Major of the 66th Regt. later stationed here, was Lieut.-Gov. of Nova Scotia in 1830, and had served in Canada during the War of 1812-15.

Sir John Colborne, who was Col. of the 66th Regt. in the Peninsular War, which regiment he again met under such tragic circumstances in Lower Canada, had a distinguished military career. He shared the varying fortunes of the army in both campaigns in Spain and was severely wounded in the right shoulder in the battle of Ciudad Rodrigo and witnessed the final scenes at the death of gallant Sir John Moore at Corunna, where, as a dying gift, he was recommended for promotion to the Colonelcy of the 52nd Regt. He saw the remains of Sir John Moore removed at the hour of midnight from headquarters at the citadel to the bastion preparatory to burial.

"We buried him darkly at dead of night,  
The sods with our bayonets turning."

It is interesting to note in this connection, that, in the Museum at Whitehall, Eng., there is deposited a well-worn prayer book with this inscription on the fly-leaf, "From this prayer book I read the burial service over the body of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Moore, K.B., who received a mortal wound, while engaged with the French army in front of Corunna, Spain, on the afternoon of the 16th Jany., 1809. H. L. Sym-

mons, LL.D., Chaplain to the Forces." In this Museum also are preserved Sir John's writing desk and the sash with which his body was lowered into the grave. History credits Sir John Colborne with having wheeled the 52nd Regt. into line at the critical moment at Waterloo, attacking Napoleon's Imperial Guards and thus deciding the fate of the great conflict in Wellington's favor. He was made a full Colonel, King's Aide-de-camp, and a K. C. B. at the close of the Peninsular War in 1814.

Sir John Colborne in relinquishing the Lieut.-Governorship of Upper Canada escaped the Rebellion of 1837 by one year, only to be involved in that of Lower Canada, the next, as Commander of the Forces. Here he met again his old Regt., the 66th, in charge of the Hon. Charles Gore, the 71st Highlanders which fought all through the Peninsular campaigns and at Waterloo; the 15th, of which Hon. Charles Wellesley, the Duke of Wellington's son, was Colonel, and the 24th, of which his own son James, the coming Lord Seaton, was Colonel, and the Royal Scots, all of which Regts., as previously mentioned, were stationed at Penetanguishene. An amusing incident is related of Lord Charles Wellesley, the 2nd Duke, and Col. of the 15th Regt., while on a visit to Quebec where he spent two days with Sir John's family. During his visit he was taken prisoner by one of the guards. When he said he was an officer of the Regt. the guard would not believe him, having never seen him before, but took him to the guard-house. He said Sir John was so ridiculously like the Duke, he could hardly help laughing and thought his father was talking to him. (G. C. M. Smith's "Life of Lord Seaton," p. 301.) Sir John Colborne was regarded in certain quarters as a stern administrator and somewhat severe, but it must be remembered he was a trained soldier and did his duty from a military standpoint. He was hung in effigy at Hamilton, and at Montreal was voted a "despot" who had "filled the measure of his iniquity," while Kingsford, our Canadian Historian, gives him a high place as Administrator in the annals of government, and posterity seems disposed to accept this estimate. (See Kingsford, Vol. X, pp. 203-5).

Sir John Colborne was a frequent visitor to Penetanguishene, always on horseback, closely identifying himself with its military status and the government scheme of settling the pensioners, as indeed his activities extended in like manner to various points in the Province. In his progress to and fro on the primitive military trail he often met with decidedly

unpleasant experiences. (See Hunter's "History of Simcoe Co.," Vol. I., p. 87-8.)

In 1835 Sir John paid an official visit to the Garrison in his capacity as Governor and Patron of the Indian tribes on the occasion of the annual distribution of presents. There were about 5000 Indians present and Sir John was treated to one of the greatest Indian reviews probably ever witnessed in Canadian wilds. It was got up for the special entertainment of the Governor and his suite. This grand display took place on the level plain between the stone barracks and the bay on the west, then covered with juniper and balsam shrubbery and a few small trees interspersed, the former camping ground of Sir John Franklin's voyageurs. There were several bands of Potahwahtamies, remnants of the Black Hawk War of 1832, Ottawas, Winnebagoes, and Menominies from the U.S. who had made their way across Canada, besides 2000 other Indians. The Pottahwattahmies and the other strange tribes were dissatisfied with the treatment accorded them by the authorities of the U.S. and were making efforts to gain favor with the British authorities and to show what an acquisition they would be to His Majesty's dominions. Sir Richard Bonnycastle, in his "Travels Through Canada," says he was present at this barbaric display and speaks of a "Mimic pantomime of the war path" in which the warriors were entirely naked except for a blue cloth over the loins, some painted half white and half black, the majority revelling in a gorgeous variety of coloring embracing red, white, black, vermillion and tattoo. They carried a drum, and for their flag the tattered remnants of an old British Standard. To Sir Richard's mind they were the embodiment of Toronto fire-water, filth and rags.

We had a description of the event from an eye witness, the late Frank Johnston, who was born at the garrison and was on the spot during the performance. Mr. Johnston stated that they opened the pageant with the Indian war-whoop and then with rifle, spear and tomahawk rushed pell-mell upon the pretended enemy, slaying right and left and with much pretence securing their scalps. This was an attack intended to represent how bravely they could attack and capture the American officer and his army. Next, the whole body of savages suddenly disappeared in groups and flung themselves flat upon the ground and began to wriggle and crawl through the grass and shrubs till reaching a certain point,

where the same mock heroics were repeated, representing the surprise and capture of the victims, the Americans and their party. Again they demonstrated their skill in ambush, alighting with suddenness upon the unsuspecting foe after passing in single file a certain point close to but unknown to the enemy in darkness, during which the sole signal was a rap of the arrow on the bow, thus conveying the intelligence from one to the other. Such were a few of their savage performances by which they hoped to win the approbation of the Governor and become wards of the British. For some reason they failed to attain the status of Treaty Indians and most of the Pottahwahtamies have remained pagan to the present day, which may have been one of the objections to their acceptance, though they have made repeated efforts in this direction.

This sort of governmental exclusion and ostracism of which the Pottahwattahmee tribes appear to be the victims, results partly from their paganism and partly from the hesitancy or jealousies of the other tribes to share their treaty rights, which some think scarcely fair. They are without doubt identical with the "Potaquanassee" Indians from whom the British authorities purchased Drummond Island in 1814. Mrs. Jamieson, the traveller and writer, in her account of her visit at this time speaks of an encampment of 5000 Indians (enumerating the different tribes) and refers to an English officer with a Russian wife, (alluding evidently to Capt. Moberly), who with his family had arrived about this time. She likewise makes some reference to the pretty cottages dotting the hillside across the bay and to the thirty log houses of the pensioners on the "lines," which had recently been erected.

Sir John Colborne was the originator of Upper Canada College, which will long remain a monument to his liberal encouragement of learning and the professions, and as in his previous governorship of the Channel Islands, he devoted much attention to the advancement of education. He was active in promoting the instruction of the native Indian tribes and procured the translation of Hymns and portions of Scripture into the Ojibway dialect.

Sir John Colborne closed his career in Canada by relinquishing the government to Mr. Poulett Thomson, afterwards Lord Sydenham, and embarked on H.M. ship the frigate "Pique" at Quebec on the 23rd Oct., 1839, having been

first invested with the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Bath as a reward for his services, at the hands of Lieut.-General Sir James Macdonell, K.C.B., who had been granted special authority to confer it, just as Sir John had in the previous September been empowered by the British authorities to invest Sir James Macdonell himself with the insignia of the K.C.B. in reward for gallant services. This was the General James Macdonell in history who in the famous battle of Waterloo was the winner of the £500 prize as the defender of Hougoumont, the "Bravest Briton of them all." Gen. James Macdonell commanded the forces against the second uprising at Napierville in Lower Canada, at which the forces embodied nearly the same Regts. as later did duty at Penetanguishene. On Sir John's return to England in the closing months of 1839 he was elevated to the peerage as Baron Seaton of Seaton, Co. of Devon, and granted a yearly pension of £2000 for three lives. In 1843 he was appointed to the office of Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands. Lord Seaton was commander of the forces in Ireland for five years resigning the office in 1860; he died in 1863, aged 85 years.

Mr. Charles Poulett Thomson reached Quebec October 17th in H.M. Frigate the "Pique," which afterward bore away Lord Seaton to the old land. To Mr. Thomson was allotted the task of reconciling jarring factions, race prejudices and the incongruities of the Quebec Act, the Constitutional Act and the Union Act. But he was a man of action and proved to be well fitted for the part he was destined to play. Though not of robust health, he seemed to be a man of unbounded energy and activity and immediately proceeded to acquaint himself with the conditions with which he had to cope. In August and September of 1840, he traversed almost every portion of Western Ontario, not omitting the Bay of the "Rolling Sands." Here is what he says: "From Toronto across Lake Simcoe to Penetanguishene on Lake Huron and back to Toronto, which I left last night again for the Bay of Quinte." (See Adam Shortt, "Makers of Canada," p. 267, from Scrope's Life of Sydenham). How he reconciled the jarring factions, carried the Union Act and introduced responsible government, have become matters of history. He selected Kingston as the seat of the United Parliament, and near the close of the first meeting of the Legislature, was thrown from his horse which stumbled on going up a slight hill near his residence and was injured, from the effects of which he died a few days after. Just previous to his death

he had resigned his Governorship and was invested with the Order of the Bath as Lord Sydenham. An imposing funeral was held in his honor, attended by prominent people and officials from all parts of Canada, and his remains were deposited beneath the chancel of St. George's Cathedral at Kingston.

## CHAPTER XV.

### FRIENDS AND HELPERS OF THE INDIANS.

One who was associated with Sir John Colborne in his philanthropic efforts to educate and improve the Indian tribes and who became largely identified with the various schemes therefor, was Capt. Thos. G. Anderson of the Indian Department, who accompanied the British forces from Drummond Island in 1828 and who subsequently became Superintendent of Indian affairs. (For a sketch of Capt. Anderson's ancestry and life, see "Papers and Records" of the Ontario Historical Society, Vol. VI., pp. 109-135). Capt. Anderson was born in 1779 at Sorel in Quebec, of U.E.L. stock, and early entered on a career in the fur trade on the Mississippi and in the west, was at the capture of Prairie du Chien, receiving the rank of Capt. of the Michigan Fencibles and on the restoration of Mackinaw to the U.S., moved with the British forces to Drummond Island having been placed on the staff of the Indian Department. Here he married a daughter of Capt. James M. Hamilton of the 5th Regiment of Foot, who later became the first postmaster of Penetanguishene to which station the forces had retired as already recorded.

Capt. Anderson resided at the Garrison till 1830. Sir John Colborne in that year, under direction of the British authorities, took steps to segregate the Indian tribes, locating them at Coldwater, and the Agency, with Mr. Anderson's family, was moved thither. During the summer of 1830 Capt. Anderson was employed by the Government in surveying and cutting a road from Matchedash to Coldwater. He also superintended the clearing of the Portage Road from the Narrows (Orillia) to Coldwater, erecting houses all along the road for the Indians, as well as a grist mill, a school house, and his family residence. Notwithstanding the removal of the Agency to Coldwater certain tribes from the west and the north continued for some time to receive their presents at this post.

Rev. Peter Jones, the Indian missionary, in his Journal,

pp. 350-1, recounts his visit here on the 13th July, 1832, during which he was present at the annual distribution at the Garrison, he and the Indians coming from Coldwater in canoes accompanied by the Ste. Marie Indians and Mr. Anderson. He says, "the pagan Indians to the number of 400 or 500 had their wigwams on the north side of the bay, while we pitched our tents near the Council House which is made of poles covered with bark. (This would be on the plain just west of the Stone Barracks near the shore). In the morning the Indians from the west assembled at the King's storehouse (old red store) to the number of 650 to receive their presents, amounting from eight to ten dollars each." July, 1833, again found the Indian missionary present at the annual distribution which appears to have been the last at this post, also of his visits, as in July, 1836, we are informed he was preparing to visit the Indians at Coldwater Mission. Meantime Sir F. B. Head had succeeded Sir John Colborne as Lieut.-Governor and had begun his experiments with the Indian problem, and Capt. Anderson in 1836 received orders to proceed to Manitoulin Island where suitable buildings were to be erected preparatory to a fresh effort to locate the Indians. James Warren, the builder of the magazine, and some others went from here as mechanics to aid in erecting the buildings. Capt. Anderson then moved with his family to Manitoulin Island where he remained till the death of Mr. Jarvis in 1845, when he was appointed in his place as Superintendent of Indian Affairs and they moved to Toronto, thence to Cobourg where Mrs. Anderson died in 1858, at which time Capt. Anderson retired on a pension.

During their stay at Manitoulin, Lord Morpeth, Lord Prudhoe and Sir Henry Harte, who were touring through Canada, and were previously mentioned as having visited this post, also called at the Island and were entertained at Capt. Anderson's. A gold watch to Mrs. Anderson and a fine telescope to Mr. Anderson with the legend "Lord Prudhoe to Capt. T. G. Anderson, 1842," engraved upon it, commemorated the visit. This telescope came into possession of Rev. Gustavus A. Anderson, his second son, who will be remembered as the Chaplain of the "Ontario Reformatory for Boys" here for several years as successor to the late Rev. Geo. Halton and who later became Rector of the Mohawk Indian Church at Deseronto where he died in 1896. The present writer was privileged to inspect this telescope at the Parsonage, Deseronto, in 1890.

After his wife's death Capt. Anderson moved to Port Hope with his daughters, where among other activities he became a member of the Y.M.C.A. in 1871 at the ripe age of 92 years. The writer had the pleasure of visiting him and conversing with him at Port Hope in 1872 and found him remarkably bright, his faculties apparently intact, often playfully referring to himself as the "youngest member" of the Y.M.C.A. He died in 1875 at the venerable age of 96 years and 4 months. He is to be distinguished from Capt. Charles Anderson, who was also an Indian Agent, resident at Rice Lake during the thirties.

Rev. Peter Jones, the Indian missionary, paid his first visit to Penetanguishene in the middle of July, 1829, accompanied by eight persons, among them the famed John Sunday, after having descended by the arduous route of the Severn River in canoes. They first reached the encampment of the Matchedash Indians, probably at Present Island, headed by Chief John Assance of treaty fame, where they found seven camps and about 200 souls among them, a white man and his family living there, a blacksmith who had been sent by Sir John Colborne to work for the Indians. Mr. Jones says the distance was about ten miles to Penetanguishene, to which place they proceeded next day, accompanied by Chief Assance, and where they spent the three following days, exhorting the pagans and securing converts. The band numbered two hundred souls and after leaving Jas. Currie, a young Scotchman, as missionary, and David Sawyer as Indian interpreter, with a school numbering between fifty and sixty scholars, old and young, the company hoisted blanket sails and sped out of Penetanguishene Bay on their way towards Saugeen.

In June, 1830, Rev. Peter Jones was again present at the annual distribution, accompanied by David Sawyer, John Sunday and other Indian missionaries. This time rivals, apparently to his annoyance, came upon the scene. Rev. Mr. Archibald, Anglican clergyman, with Mr. Robinson as Interpreter, was sent here by the Governor and Lord Bishop of Quebec, as missionary to the Matchedash Indians and Mr. Hamilton was to be the schoolmaster. They did not remain long as we have no further account of their labors. James Currie and John Sunday were continued as missionaries to the Indians. The conversion of Chief John Assance, whom Mr. Jones considers a man of thought and understanding, was an episode with a spice of romance, described in an interest-

ing manner in the published Journal of Rev. Peter Jones, (Toronto, 1860). When the Matchedash Chief who had three wives, "all dree broders," as he called them in broken English, was asked what he would do, replied "I have embraced Christianity and am willing to do as you say." So he agreed to keep the first and release two of his wives and support their children. The discarded wives agreed likewise, saying they wished to serve the Great Spirit. Chief Ke-ne-wah-snoo, a brother of Chief Yellowhead, had two wives and as he wished to be enrolled with the Christians, he left the choice with the last wife whom he discarded agreeably to her decision. (Rev. Peter Jones' Journal, pp. 151-2). Chief John Assance was one of the Signatories to the Penetanguishene surrender of 1798, and grandfather of the late David Assance of Christian Island. He fell from his canoe while intoxicated, and was drowned in three feet of water near Penetanguishene in 1847.

The next year, 1831, Rev. Peter Jones spent mostly travelling and lecturing in the U.S., securing funds in aid of Canadian Indian missions. His visit here in 1832 has been recounted in previous pages. His last visit in 1833 at the annual distribution of presents was via Mackinaw, Sault Ste. Marie and Manitoulin embarking at Buffalo on the Steamer "Henry Clay."

## CHAPTER XVI.

### DRUMMOND ISLAND AND EARLY STEAMBOATS.

Drummond Island, to which frequent references have been made, is situated in the northern part of Lake Huron and was formerly Canadian territory to which the British forces under Col. Robt. McDouall retired, when on July 18th, 1815, Mackinaw was restored to the Americans, after the War of 1812-15. It forms therefore a very interesting connecting link between Mackinac and Penetanguishene, with both of which, it was at various times intimately connected. The Island was purchased by the British military authorities from the Potaganassee Indians on the ratification of peace in 1815. (See Canadian Archives for 1896, p. 89; also 1898, pp. 234-35). The Potaganassee was a tribe speaking a dialect of the Pottawattahmies who formerly roamed the northern and western shores of Lake Michigan. Hon. Thos. Ridout, sometime Surveyor-General of Canada, met a Pottawattamie chief as

far south as the Ohio River, during his captivity with the Shawnee in 1788. (See Lady Edgar's "Ten Years of Upper Canada," p. 344).

The first building erected on the Island for the Indian Department was christened "Pottawattamie Hall," after the original proprietors, evidently a variant of Potaganassee with perhaps a wider application and identical with the bands which Sir John Colborne met at this Garrison in 1833, after the Black Hawk War.

Drummond Island, then a wilderness, not a stick cut, selected for the new post, was named in honor of Sir Gordon Drummond, the hero of Lundy's Lane, who became Administrator and Commander of the British forces in succession to Sir Geo. Prevost in Canada, 1814-16. Sir Gordon was born at Quebec in 1771, son of Colin Drummond, Deputy Paymaster-General in the days of the Revolution. He served in Holland and Minorca and with Sir Ralph Abercrombie in Egypt in 1801, was sent to Canada by the Duke of York in 1813, commanded at Oswego, Fort Erie and Lundy's Lane where he was severely wounded. Drummondville, the town erected on the historic site of the battlefield near Niagara Falls, and Drummond township, Lanark County, were also named in his honor. He died in London in 1854 at the age of 83 years. The ill-fated Lieut.-Col. W. Drummond was a cousin and the son of a Scottish gentleman born at Keltie, Perthshire, in Scotland, who served in the West Indies and at Surinam, was badly wounded at Sacket's Harbor and was killed by the premature explosion of a mine while leading his men to the attack at Fort Erie in Aug., 1814.

In 1821 Lord Dalhousie, accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Cockburn, Deputy Quartermaster-General of the forces, made a tour of inspection of the western lakes and rivers and in recording their observations gave the first hint of the prospective cession of Drummond Island and the removal of the post. Proceeding in their course from the head of St. Clair River to Drummond Island direct, thence threading the intricate waterways of the north shore of Lake Huron. Col. Cockburn, when describing its position and advantages says: "Portloche Harbor, in the event of Drummond Island being given up, is intended as the post to be occupied in its place." (Canadian Archives, 1897, p. 75). This intention, however, was never fulfilled as subsequent events proved.

After a lapse of seven years, Commodore Barrie, Navy

Commissioner and Commander at Kingston, visited Toronto in H.M. Schooner Cockburn in 1828 to proceed by land to Lake Simcoe, and thence, states the "Loyalist," of June 7th, on a tour of inspection at the several naval depots of the lakes. He visited the naval station and dock-yards here, sailed to Drummond Island in the sloop "Bullfrog," and the removal followed, as Sir James Kempt, then Governor-General, in his despatch to Murray, says in reference to Drummond Island: the troops, commissariat, stores, etc., were removed on Nov. 14th to Penetanguishene where Commodore Barrie has afforded them temporary accommodation. (See Archives, 1898, pp. 553-4). The transference of officials and important personages, with the subsequent migration of the Voyageurs and others have been already related in a previous work. Simcoe's County town perpetuates the name of Commodore Barrie who probably sojourned over night at the prospective town site on his way through.

Mrs. Jamieson in "Winter Studies and Summer Rambles" expresses wonder at the surrender of Drummond Island, having visited its shores and doubtless appreciated the absurd position of the boundary channels, and mentions a steamer on Lake St. Clair, in which she no doubt made part of her trip, built at Penetanguishene for the Goderich and St. Joseph's Island route, probably meant for Penetanguishene and Sault Ste. Marie, which proved a failure. This is likely a reference to the steamer "Penetanguishene," built here by Mitchell & Thompson about four years previously and accounts for her whereabouts. She was the first steamer built by private enterprise, although the gunboat "Bee" had been built some ten years previously but by the naval authorities. When Chas. Rankin, surveyor of part of Penetanguishene, set out to survey the Township of Nottawasaga in 1833, according to his diary, Commissary Wickens of the Garrison furnished pork and flour for the journey. It is also recorded elsewhere that in the same year, 1833, the schooner "Tecumseh" sailed into Penetanguishene with a load of provisions, probably supplies for the same purpose. This is the last account we have of the marine activities of the old gun boat whose wreck lies at the bottom of the harbor, although her hulk rode at anchor till 1847.

Of the early steamers making this a regular port of call, the "Penetanguishene" has priority in time. It is claimed the "Duchess of Kalloola" operated the route from here to Owen Sound and Sault Ste. Marie, and during one of her trips Sur-

geon Mitchell, who died of Asiatic cholera in the old Mitchell mansion, caught the infection, it is supposed, from this vessel while on his way from Manitoulin, a passenger having died on the steamer from this same disease sometime previously. This must be a mistake as Surgeon Mitchell died in 1830 and Mr. Jas. Darling of the Post Office says the "Kalloola" was built about 1840, either at Port Severn or Sturgeon Bay. The reference may have been to Dr. George Mitchell, second son of Surgeon Mitchell, who died in 1842. Another account says the "Kalloola" was built in 1846 at Sturgeon Bay which about that date was aspiring to be the terminus of the Coldwater Portage as Port Powell. Mr. Fuller, father of the late Mrs. John Gill of Coldwater, built a hotel there and for a time steamers and vessels plying between various points on Georgian Bay from here to Sault Ste. Marie, made Sturgeon Bay their port of arrival and departure.

The steamer "Sir Francis Gore," named in honor of Upper Canada's former Lieut.-Governor, was among the earliest of the steamers making this a regular port of call. The first commander was Capt. John Robinson, brother-in-law of Issuer Smith and uncle to the late Mrs. John Smith of Midland. His successor was Capt. Peck who was still in command when the late Mrs. John Devine came from Owen Sound to Penetanguishene in 1847. Her next commander was Capt. Fred. Charles Fraser, R.N., father of Mr. Fred. Fraser, late Fishery Inspector of Victoria Harbor and brother-in-law to the well known John Brissette and to Mrs. Geo. Dube, Capt. Fraser having married Miss Adele Brissette whose grandmother was a Cree. Capt. Fraser, who with his family occupied a rough-cast, double house built by Toussant Boucher, a tinsmith, on the corner where Dr. P. H. Spohn's residence now stands, was formerly engaged in the naval service here, in connection with the steamer "Mohawk." St. James' register contains the records of the baptisms of three sons and one daughter of Capt. Fraser and his wife extending through the years 1847 to 1853, which probably indicates about the time of severing his connection with the steamer "Gore" and the duration of his service.

The steamer "Ploughboy" sailed into this port for several years through the sixties and is remembered still by some of the older residents, as also the steamers "Gore" and "Kalloola." The "Ploughboy" recalls the murder of Mr. W. Gibbard, Land Surveyor, on board during her trip from Sault Ste. Marie to Collingwood in 1863. (History of Simcoe County, Vol. I., p. 48).

## CHAPTER XVII.

### PENSIONERS AND THEIR HOUSES.

Regarding the pensioners and their locations, we have been able to gather some further particulars, and are compelled to revise some of our previous statements. Those who accepted the Government's offer were expected to enlist for four years as enrolled pensioners after which they were to retire receiving in payment ten acres of land with a comfortable log cottage thereon, and an allotment of land outside the "Lines" in the Ordnance Reserve, as was stated, which was only partially correct. It is true that the Government provided material and erected the houses by contract, but the cost was defrayed by instalments deducted from pensions due each year. This applied only to the enrolled pensioners. They were ranged on each side forming what was long known as the "Lines" (now Church St.), though two of the cottages were on Broad St. leading to the bay, of which no trace remains. The pensioners though unaccustomed to the use of the axe and the hardships incident to bush life, succeeded in clearing their small farms on each side of the "Lines" from the Garrison grounds to Yeo St. with the exception of the Church (St. James) reservation and an occasional spot too heavily timbered, such as the Dennis Dinney location the site of the Markland residence where stood the forest of large trees to a late date. The "handsome cottages on the hill-side," referred to in Mrs. Jamieson's description, were more than likely the Soldiers' log houses which decorated even the brow of the high bank on the east side of Church St., all traces of which are now obliterated except the depressions for the cellars.

It is of more than passing interest when it is recalled that the broad plateau in rear of these cottages, including the sites of the gravel pit, the water tank and the extended plain beyond dedicated to the golf links, produced at one time crops of the finest wheat, which the pensioners and their wives reaped with the sickle with toil and patience and then laboriously thrashed out with the flail, after which they took it to the mill and exchanged it for a very indifferent flour, to their keen disappointment and chagrin. Some of the later arrivals tell how the veterans often gathered in the evenings

at one of their neighbors, and with a vehemence born of fancied injustice, gave vent to their grievances, discussed their difficulties in no measured terms, and expressed their disgust in language forcible, but unprintable. We are enabled to present the names of practically all the original occupants of the military cottages on each side of the "Lines," also the locations of the majority of them, although these may require revision later. The following is the list of pensioners' names, also the dwellings still preserved:

## WEST

Quarter-Master-Sergt. David Burke  
 P. Mullen  
 J. O'Meara  
 W. Maloney  
 Dennis Delaney  
 John Delaney  
 Patrick Kilraine  
 Schoolmaster John Irving  
 Gordon's Store

## Lady Colberne or Broad St.

Bernard Shean  
 (Still occupied). J. Carver  
 Wm. Rankin  
 Benj. Tulley  
 Corp. & Bugler, John Smith  
 Robt. Stalker  
 John Oxley  
 B. McMullen  
 James Welsh

St. James' Church  
Grounds and Shed

Sergt. Thos. Landrigan  
 John Dumars  
 Dennis Dee  
 (Still occupied), Jno. Madden  
 Peter McCarthy  
 (Still standing), M. Reardon  
 Jas. Utteridge  
 Dennis Hurley

## Don Street

B. Morgan  
 J. Cotter  
 Alexander Watts  
 Teuton's corner

## Yeo Street

## EAST

John Kenney, (still occupied).

School Allotment  
 No. 7 Tay (North Ward)

## Broad Street

Wm. Allen, Sergt.-Major  
 Bartholemew Finn  
 Wm. Rankin  
 James Oxley  
 John Byrnes, Sergeant  
 James Mercer  
 Dominick O'Donnell  
 Thos. Symmonds  
 Peter O'Reilly, (occupied)  
 J. Sheffcote  
 M. Quinn

## Oxford St.

St. James' Church  
 Allotment

## Cambridge St.

James McCaughey  
 John Connelley, (occupied)  
 James McCarthey  
 Joseph Morton  
 John Boyle  
 Wm. Baker  
 Patrick Lynch, Sergeant  
 Robt. Walker

## Don Street

J. Byrnes, Sergeant  
 E. Bignall

## Yeo Street

Three of the families, viz.: J. O'Meara, W. Maloney and Sergeant J. Byrnes did not remain very long, but removed to Barrie, where some of their descendants still live. The Byrnes family who are buried in St. James Cemetery, and the first of whom was so long Sexton of the church, have the same names and held a like office in the Army as the family who moved to Barrie, but are not identical, the former being Protestant while the latter were Roman Catholic. Of the cottages and allotments granted formerly to the soldiers, only the Carver, Reardon, Landigan, Finn, Dee, Madden and Hurley homesteads are owned by the descendants of the original grantees. Sergeant David Burke whose daughter Anne was the wife of the late A. A. Thompson was the father of the late well-known Capt. Frank Burke of this town and of the late Capt. David Burke of Midland, and grandfather of the present Burke families, among whom are three Captains of the marine. Corp. John Smith, Bugler, taught school in the stone Barracks and was the father of the late Mrs. Landigan and Andy Smith and of the late James Smith of Brockville and grandfather of the present Mr. Jas. Landigan. He had a wooden leg. Sergt. Thos. Landigan was Commissary Assistant and had charge of the Naval Depot (old red store) and supplies for several years. James McCarthy was a stone-cutter and shaped many of the blocks for the Barracks and Officers' Quarters on each of which every workman carved his own initials. Sergt.-Major Wm. Allen came in 1847 and is the grandfather of the numerous Allen families resident here. James McCaughey came in 1839 and his wife who is still living at the venerable age of 95 years is quite alert, resides on the ordnance reserve near St. Andrew's Lake, on the lot received in exchange for the soldiers' allotment on the "Lines" corner of Cambridge St. opposite St. James sixty years ago and now occupied by Mr. James Jewett. She is the last survivor of the original old "Lines" pensioners. Of the late Officers of the Establishment whose remains rest in St. James' Cemetery David Ross Lee was Deputy Assistant Commissary General in 1849, and Alfred Fisher Eggar, Purser on H.M. Steamer "Minos" in 1847; McCaughey is known as "Caughey" and McCarthy as "Carty."

## CHAPTER XVIII.

## SOME ADDITIONAL FAMILIES.

Soon after the settlement of the pensioners in 1832, numerous families were attracted to the location who subsequently became more or less prominently identified with the business interests of the embryo town, and among them was the late Geo. Copeland, Sr., who came in 1833. Mr. Copeland was born in Lincolnshire, Eng., and migrated to Van Wert, Ohio, with his grandfather and uncles when eleven years of age, his father having died while he was an infant. He was bound an apprentice to one of his uncles in the milling business, and his uncle being inclined to dissipation, he ran away and became a sailor on Lake Ontario during the memorable cholera year 1832 in which he underwent many harrowing experiences, having frequently to land at ports on the way to bury those who died on the vessel as well as those who died on shore, notably at Bronte near Hamilton, where in one case the father and daughter had died and the remainder of the family were ill, and all the neighbors, so that none were able to perform the burials. Mr. Copeland finally made his way to Beaverton where he married a Miss Westcott, and he used to relate with considerable glee, that he had not money sufficient to pay for his wedding suit. He came to Orillia and Coldwater where milling prospects were opening, thence to Penetanguishene where he purchased a saw mill and water power from Andrew Mitchell and later erected the old grist mill on the creek which still bears his name. The mill was built by John Gill, the machinery being almost entirely of wood except the run of stones, very little iron being used in the construction. Mr. Copeland occupied the identical log house built for Mr. Gill years before while engaged in building the saw mill for Andrew Mitchell and which house was Mr. Copeland's home till his original brick residence, the first brick house in Tiny, was built by Mr. Hark, very near the same spot. The only approach to his mill at that time was through a trail near the brow of the hill, Robert Street being then an impassable swamp. The late Robert Hark was the first brick-layer and mason brought to the Garrison to do work for the Government. The old mill, for a time the only grist mill this side of Holland Landing, except the Indian

Mill at Coldwater, continued in operation till the Huron Mills were erected by Mr. Copeland on the site of the defunct glass factory near the railway station. Later Mr. Copeland erected the Flos Roller Mills at Elmvale. He also built the Georgian Bay Hotel block and inaugurated the Summer Hotel. He took an active part in forwarding many public enterprises connected with the town. Watson Copeland of Wyebridge was a son and the late Mrs. Graham of Barrie, Mrs. Arksey of Wyebridge and Mrs. W. F. H. Thompson, Penetanguishene, (all deceased), also Mrs. James Darling of Penetanguishene and Mrs. Colwell of Toronto, are daughters. Mr. Copeland's second wife was Miss Johnson of Hillsdale. George Copeland of the Huron Mills, ex-Mayor, and Charles Copeland of the Flos Mills, Elmvale, are sons, and Mrs. Colwell of Toronto and the late Mrs. Emerick were twin daughters. Mr. Copeland died in 1890, aged 75 years, and Mrs. Copeland died in 1914. There was a Geo. Copeland, Jr., a nephew, who came from Van Wert, Ohio, about the time of the American Civil War, and later returned to the U.S.

Carolus Gendron was born at Newmarket in 1827 and came here when eleven years of age. His mother had been a Miss Algeo, daughter of a trader of Italian descent, who settled on Penetanguishene Bay in the early days and married an Indian woman. He was probably of the family of Algeos who settled in West Gwillimbury in the early twenties. Mr. Gendron's father was Charles, half brother of Michel Gendron, who built the first tannery and was born in Quebec of French parentage. Mr. Gendron claims that he has thus French, Italian and Indian blood in his veins. He learned the cooper's trade and was handy as carpenter and mill-wright and helped to build the old Gendron tannery, the old lock-up and Copeland's grist mill and various pioneer buildings in the town. He established the first and only cooper shop on the corner of Main and Brock Streets where Mr. Day's residence now stands, and for many years did a cooperage business for a wide extent of country. His shop in later years became noted as a repository of odds and ends, literally from the four corners of the earth and if it could have been preserved would have formed an attraction fit to compete with Dickens' famous "Curiosity Shop" of old London. The family with some neighbors, in coming here, started from Holland Landing in a canoe and crossed Lake Simcoe to the Coldwater Portage; thence from Coldwater to the Garrison in batteaux. A large family of sons and daughters are well-known residents of the town.

Michel Gendron was born at St. Martin's, Quebec, settled at Smith's Falls and came here about 1835, the year in which Bishop Goulin, Suffragan Bishop of Kingston, and Assistant to Archbishop Macdonnell, paid his pastoral visit to the little pioneer R. C. Church and flock in this rising settlement. He had learned the business of shoemaking and that of tanner and currier at Lyn, near Brockville, working at the two branches alternately during the summer and winter seasons. When he came here he embarked in shoemaking, but found it difficult to procure the raw material to ply his trade. In this dilemma he built the first tannery, an unpretentious log structure at the head of the bay, on a small creek running into the bay fronting John Robb's, formerly the Mitchell, homestead. This solitary log hut, the modest forerunner of present elaborate structures, stood as a landmark for many years, but no trace now remains. This pioneer industry, operated upon the crude system of shares, served its day and supplied the needs of a large extent of surrounding country, but expanding trade and an increasing population induced Mr. Gendron to build in a more central location. The second tannery which was situated on the west side of Main St. near the round-house became an important and leading industry of the town in succeeding years and is well remembered still by many of the inhabitants. The old log police station and lock-up flourished in its palmy days beside the tannery on the same lot. Not a vestige of either remains. Michel Gendron, Sr., married Miss Judson of Brockville, a direct descendant of the famous missionary Dr. Judson, who was a native of Connecticut, U.S. Of this union were born a large family of sons and daughters, all natives of this town except the eldest son, C. G. Gendron, of the Gendron Shoe Pack firm, who was born at Smith's Falls. The other sons are Sidney of Alberta, so long connected with the Singer Sewing Machine Co.; Edmond of the Gendron Shoe Pack firm and ex-Councillor, Michel, Jr., hardware merchant, Vincent and Anthony. The daughters are Mrs. W. J. Martin, wife of the Division Court Clerk, and Mrs. S. Whalen, both of this town. Another daughter died in early womanhood some years since. The wholesale and retail establishment of the Gendron Shoe Pack Co., which sends its products to distant points in the British Empire, is a development of the trade of the old tannery, the business having descended from father to sons. Michel Gendron, Sr., died in September, 1874, and Mrs. Gendron died in 1896.

James Wright, father of the Wright family, built the old butcher shop and residence next to the Simpson corner, one of the pioneer buildings on Water Street, where he began a butchering business in the early forties. Mr. Wright was born at Doncaster, below Sheffield, the great hardware emporium, Yorkshire, Eng., in 1817, and came to Canada when about eight years of age, locating near Orillia, thence coming to Penetanguishene in 1839 or '40, where he engaged for a time in lumbering, clearing and other pioneer work, and became connected with the "Incorporated Militia." He returned to Orillia in 1844 and married the same year Miss Anne Williams who was born in Holywell, Wales, and who came to Canada when 14 years of age and taught school at Orillia (which was then known as Newtown), till she married. They moved to Penetanguishene in 1846. Of this union there were five sons and four daughters, viz.: John, of Oklahoma, rancher, who died Sept., 1914, aged 66 years; James E., stocker, Oklahoma; Charles E., of this town; Arthur, Ozark Mts., Southern Missouri; and Herman, of Barrie, the late Mrs. Dill, wife of W. J. Dill of the P.O. department, the late Mrs. Field of Barrie, Mrs. Stevenson, wife of Editor Stevenson of the New Liskeard "Speaker," and Mrs. Thompson of Parry Sound, wife of the late James Thompson who was a son of Col. Wm. Thompson and grandson of Adjutant Keating. Mrs. Thomas Hornsby is thus a great granddaughter of Adjutant Keating. Charles E. succeeded his father in the butchering business and cattle buying and carried on an extensive trade for several years. He was active in municipal affairs, having been Reeve of the town and was elected Warden of Simcoe County in 1901. James Wright, Sr., did a large business during his day, owned and cleared the farms on both sides of the road north of Firth's Corners and known as Wright's Hill, also the homestead near Wyebridge, so long occupied by his son Herman. James Wright, Sr., died May 25th, 1880, aged 62 years and 3 months. Mrs. Wright survived her husband till 1901, dying June 21st of that year at the venerable age of 80 years.

Capt. William Hoar, R.N., was born in Devonshire, Eng., 1809, entered the Navy as midshipman at 16 and served 20 years on board H.M. Brigs "Helicon," "Royalist," "Talavera" and "Thunderer" respectively, on the latter of which he was for a time quartermaster. He received his discharge and came to Penetanguishene in 1844 and served on the government steamer "Mohawk" while stationed here. He visited all the British naval stations on the globe on H.M.S. "Brittan-

ia," 124 guns, was honored with three medals with clasps for bravery in various actions, among them the capture of Ste. Jean d'Acre under Admiral Napier in 1841 during the Syrian War. At a critical period during the action some officers were proceeding to the Battleship, when it was discovered some article had been forgotten on shore. Capt. Hoar leaped overboard and swam back, returning safely with the prize amid a hail of bullets. He visited many of the Biblical scenes in the Holy Land and was with the expedition which transferred Napoleon's remains from St. Helena to France in 1840, saw Napoleon's grave and drank from the cup he had used. At Malta he joined the order of Free Masons of the Knights of St. John. He was appointed light-keeper at Christian Island through the influence of Hon. W. B. Robinson, which position he held for 18 years, and was thus in Government service nearly 40 years. On coming to Canada he invested in considerable real estate and at one time owned the block embracing the railway freight sheds, round-house and station, his residence being the little log house near where the fountain now stands and which is still recalled by many residents, but which was all expropriated by the railway authorities, very much against his will. He spent a small fortune contesting the case at law. He also purchased an estate across the bay, where he afterwards built his private residence, calling it after the scene of the historic battle in which he had been engaged, St. Jean d'Acre, now the property of Mr. Lynn, his son-in-law. Near his residence he built a private Free Massons' Hall, on each side of which was placed a vault for the remains of himself and wife. Methodical to the last, he had his coffin prepared several years previous to his death. We are informed one or two sessions of the local Masonic lodge were held in his Lodge in deference to the wish of the old veteran, and his remains deposited in the vault according to his will, but after a season they were transferred to St. James' Cemetery. He died in 1888, aged 79 years. His wife was Miss Jane Spetigue, a native of Plymouth, who died in 1904 at the advanced age of 94 years. He left as heir-looms to his descendants a number of naval relics and foreign curios, among them, the tattered remnants of an old flag (a British Standard), once presented, according to the written legend attached to it, by King George III. to Chief Thayendanagea, and now in possession of the Lynn family of St. Jean d'Acre. Mr. John Hoar who succeeded him as light-keeper at Christian Island, and Mr. Thos. Hoar, manager at Sans Souci, are sons. A daughter married Capt. Geo. Huff who



REV. GEORGE HALLEN

(1794-1882)

At the age of 74

BY COURTESY OF MISS RADENHURST, BARRIE

was Commander of the steamer "Georgina" here in 1881 and who afterwards went to the Pacific Coast and became, in 1895-7, a member of the seventh B.C. Legislature for Cowichan. His daughter became the wife of Thos. Patterson, light-keeper and operator at Cape Beale on the west coast of Vancouver Isl., B.C. Mrs. Patterson will be remembered as the heroine in connection with the wreck of the steamer "Colona" in 1906. She walked five miles in a hurricane over rock and through muskeg and notified the authorities, who were thereby enabled to go to the rescue of the wrecked crew in time. The crew had clung to the wreck for 20 hours. The owners of Seattle presented her with a cheque for \$150 which was increased by others interested to over \$200 and the Local Council of Women presented her with a valuable service of silver plate as a Christmas gift. Mrs. Patterson was twice a heroine, for she had previously been the means of saving many of the passengers and crew of the steamer "Valencia" wrecked on the same coast by remaining an entire day and night at her post as telegraph operator and giving aid to sufferers from the wreck in various ways. Mrs. Patterson, whose name is cherished on the Pacific Coast as a second Grace Darling, was born in Penetanguishene and was a granddaughter of the late Capt. Wm. Hoar.

Louis Corbiere was the pioneer tinsmith and came here in 1836. He built the large frame shop and dwelling which formerly stood on the corner now occupied by the Arcade Block and owned the entire square reaching to Water Street, planted with fruit trees, mainly apples, surrounded by a high fence of cedar pickets. He was the father of David Corbiere and grandfather of the present Corbiere families. A few residents still remember the old tinshop and dwelling and the high picket fence.

#### THE HALLEN FAMILY.

Rev. George Hallen, Chaplain to the forces here, and founder and first rector of St. James' Church, was born at Rushock, Worcestershire, Eng., in 1794. In due course he entered at Oxford and obtained his university degree returning to Rushock where he married and was in charge of a parish for several years till 1835. Lured by the prospect of acquiring land and opportunities for preferment, he emigrated in that year with his family to Canada, embarking on the ship "Albion" in the month of May and arriving at his destination, Fairvalley, in the wilderness of Medonte, in Novem-

ber. He began pioneer life in real earnest, having for his home only a primitive log cabin built by a previous settler, and a small clearing, to which he gave the name of Rushock after his former home in England. In time as settlement progressed a small but neat church was built, called St. George's, which became the nucleus of an Anglican congregation. Capt. Elmes Steele of the Royal Navy had preceded the Hallen family in the same neighborhood some three years, and he probably had much to do in getting the church under way. The church is now dismantled and nothing remains to mark the site except slight traces of the foundation. The late J. C. Steele, Division Court Clerk at Coldwater, in an unpublished manuscript dated Aug., 1898, states that he drove out to Fairvalley and visited the spot where his father, Capt. Steele first pitched his tent sixty-six years before. He then drove to the old church and was shocked to find the seats taken down, the flooring torn up and the church being demolished. He recalled vivid memories of the days of Lang Syne when his late father and such men as Sergeant Baillie, Wm. George Walker and many others who long since passed away, worshipped there. The church was in a fine state of preservation, with a first-class stone foundation and with slight cost for repairs would have stood another half century, a monument of pioneer days. He turned away in sorrow that people have so little respect for the past. Mr. Steele considered it one of the oldest, if not the oldest church in Simcoe County, as it was built while the Anglican congregation still worshipped in the Indian School Room in Orillia which was some time after the year 1832. However, Mr. Hallen was not there very long before Capt. Moberly, R.N. at Penetanguishene found him out as already mentioned, and succeeded in getting him appointed as chaplain to the forces at the Garrison.

St. George's register opens in 1835 on the 18th June, when on board the ship "Albion" off Long Island, he baptized "Thos. Albion, son of George and Sarah Porter," this being the first entry marked "No. 1, page 1." The next entry (No. 2) records the marriage of John Robertson of Toronto and Catharine Smith, at Roche's Point (now Keswick) on Lake Simcoe, by License, on Nov. 3rd, 1835. He was then probably about to start the voyage across Lake Simcoe on his journey to Rushock in Medonte. Fancy fails to picture what such a journey meant over 80 years ago, through a trackless wilderness most of the way without railway or steam navigation

and even lacking many of the ordinary needs of civilization. Entry No. 3 records the baptism at Rushock of Caroline Jane Bywater, dated 7th Nov., 1835, the beginning of his clerical duties in his wilderness home after an interval of but 4 days. No. 5 records the celebration of a marriage at "Clayfields," Coldwater, of Jane, daughter of Capt. T. G. Anderson and A. Robertson. But calls begin to multiply and he soon finds himself the centre of a large mission field. The earliest mention of the Barracks is in 1838 when H. A. Jeffs of the Military Road is baptized there, although in June of the same year the baptism of Clarence Moberly in the church at Penetanguishene is recorded at the hands of Rev. Frederick Augustus O'Meara, travelling missionary, which shows that St. James' church was either finished or well under way. The first baptism in St. James by Mr. Hallen himself seems to have been No. 91 which records the baptism of William, son of Robt. and Mary Ann Pearson, residing at the Garrison, Apr. 19th, 1840. As of peculiar interest and indicating the cosmopolitan character and difficulties of his expanding labors, we may note No. 95 which records the marriage of Nawkawnaytunk (Isaac Yellowhead) and Shawpuntagahponoquay (Mary John) of Rama and Coldwater on May 19th, 1840, the banns having been published by Rev. Sylvester Hurlburt, Wesleyan missionary. The personage recorded here was doubtless a son of Chief Yellowhead, the once famous Chief Musquakie. Entry No. 114 dated May 18th, 1840, records the marriage of John Humphrey Sumner Drinkwater of Northbrook and Sarah Hallen, daughter of Rev. Geo. Hallen late of Rushock but now of Penetanguishene, fixing the time at which he became a permanent resident of the Garrison town, and recalling his primitive means of removal hither.

From this time forward also the records of St. George's church become gradually merged into those of St. James' Military Church. He continued active mission work over a wide field, extending to Orillia, Shanty Bay, Barrie and other distant points, mostly on horseback, his only path often simply an Indian trail. He was also abundant in labors at home and is affectionately remembered by his parishioners and all denominations for his unbounded zeal and impartial generosity in charitable work. The last entry in St. James' register by his hand is No. 939, recording the burial of Robt. Stalker in Aug., 1876, the father of our present townsman, Mr. Robert Stalker.

Of the family of Rev. Geo. and Mrs. Hallen there were

six daughters and four sons. Three of the daughters died in their girlhood, Edith the eldest dying in England. While her remains were deposited at Rushock in England, her heart was sacredly preserved and brought with them to Canada and deposited in St. James' cemetery here. The other daughters were Sarah, Mrs. Drinkwater, previously mentioned; Agnes, the late Mrs. Edmund H. Cole of Toronto and the late Mrs. Dr. Gilmore of Orillia, who has left us fortunately a valuable and only sketch of the old Stone Barracks. The sons were Skeeler, Preston, Richard and Edgar, the latter with his sister, Mrs. Gilmore, having died recently. The late Edgar Hallen was very active in church work often holding the office of Church Warden and frequently assisting with his father as lay reader and officiating at burials at distant points, especially at Victoria Hill (Waverley) and the Junction School House. At his death he presented through Miss Radenhurst a silver pocket communion service, once the property of his father, to the Rev. N. A. F. Bourne, rector of St. James' Church, as the proper custodian of the memento. Rev. Geo. Hallen passed to his reward, dying in Toronto, Sept. 3rd, 1882, aged 89 years, his wife having predeceased him on the 30th Jan., 1864, in her 70th year. Their remains rest side by side in St. James' cemetery, with those of their children. The following is a translation of a bronze tablet in abbreviated Latin, which he prepared with the exception of the last paragraph recording his death. It was later erected in the chancel of St. James' Church, and I am indebted to the courtesy of the Rev. N. A. F. Bourne, the present rector, for the following translation :—

#### HALLEN MEMORIAL TABLET IN ST. JAMES' CHURCH.

In memory of Edith, daughter of George and Sarah Hallen, who was born on the 21st day of October, 1832, and fell asleep in the Lord in her third year. The body is in England (at Rushock in the County of Worcester, laid near the Altar), her heart in this cemetery, her soul with the sanctified.

In memory of Grace, daughter of George and Sarah Hallen, who was born on the 6th day of November, 1834, and fell asleep in the Lord on the 25th day of December, A.D. 1837.

In memory of Eleanor, daughter of George and Sarah Hallen, who was born on the 10th day of January, 1833, and fell asleep in the Lord on the 26th day of May, A.D. 1846.

MDCCCLXXVI.

In honor of God and in memory of his highly esteemed wife this chancel was erected and decorated by George Hallen of this Parish, for many years Priest, et cetera, of the Church which he adorned.

George Hallen, Priest, (unworthy) of the Holy Catholic (Anglican) Church, placed this brass tablet to preserve the memory of his dearly beloved



MRS. HALLEN

(1794-1864)

BY COURTESY OF MISS RADENHURST, BARRIE

wife Sarah, who was born on the second day of October, 1794, and fell asleep in the Lord on the 30th day of January, 1864. Dear to her neighbors, dearer to her own and dear indeed beyond measure was she to me.

In memory of George Hallen, A. B. Oxon, of this Parish for six and thirty years a most worthy Priest; born in the County of Worcester in England on the 15th day of February, 1794, and discharged the offices of a Priest for five and sixty years. He fell asleep in the Lord on the third day of September, 1882. His body lies in this cemetery, his soul is with the sanctified.

## CHAPTER XIX.

### ST. JAMES' CHURCH AND CEMETERY.

It will be noticed from the above copy of the Tablet, that the Chancel is a comparatively recent addition to St. James' Church. There are two other tablets erected in the church besides those mentioned—one to the memory of Mrs. (Dr.) Raikes, granddaughter of Capt. Moberly, and one to Rev. G. M. Kingston, a former rector of All Saints and St. James. From the Church Warden's minute book of the late Wm. Simpson who held the office for 20 years, we obtain a tabulated list of the properties belonging to St. James' Church and among them three richly embroidered cloths for the Altar and Communion table, superbly decorated with sacred monograms, the gift of Dr. Moberly, Head Master of Winchester School, England, and brother of Capt. Moberly, R.N.; a carpet for the Communion floor, the gift of Sir Harford-Brydges, and a richly woven pall cloth by W. Simpson. We also learn from the same source, that Sir Harford-Brydges initiated the Endowment Fund, since it is recorded that Churchwarden Simpson acknowledged the receipt of \$16.00 from Mr. Wm. Featherstonhaugh, Clerk of the Reformatory, in payment of 80 cedar trees cut by Capt. Kelly on Lot 1, con. 16, Tiny, the lot given by Sir Harford-Brydges for the benefit of the incumbent and his successors. The subject of endowment was broached as early as 1853 and shares taken in the Barrie Building Society for this purpose when in 1856 investments were made in Lots 37 and 38, Fox St., and Lot 38, Peel St., which is probably the present site of All Saints' Church. It is interesting to note that services were held for several years in the old Simpson residence on Water St. previous to the building of All Saints as the Warden's account shows several items for candles, benches, etc., for the town house. The old log parsonage on Fox St., Lots 37 and 38, near the site of V. Martin's private residence, was built in 1858 by H. H. Thompson and J. B. Sylvestre. An item in the Church

Warden's account shows £74.17.6 (about \$299.50) paid to H. H. Thompson for building the parsonage in Oct. of that year. A plan of the church pews submitted for 1848 allocates the three first pews on each side for the use of the military and naval worshippers. A gallery was erected by W. C. Bell, ship carpenter, over the entrance in 1848, but has since been removed. The driving-shed opposite was erected the same year by Mr. James Morrison, who acknowledges receipt of £6.12.8 currency. The bell was purchased by subscription, Dr. R. C. Hore heading the list with \$1.00. It was erected in 1854 by Carpenter Champaigne. The first clerk and sexton was John Byrnes, commuted pensioner, up to 1850, when he was succeeded by Claude Robinson of the Military. John Byrnes having been the first clerk, appears to have been buried at the expense of St. James' Church as the Warden charges himself with paying W. C. Bell for making his coffin, 10 shillings, and one shilling for material for a shroud and for making, etc. The pew rents were abolished in 1858.

As already noted, Rev. Frederick Augustus O'Meara, travelling missionary, performed the first baptism in St. James' Church in 1838, his marriage in turn to be recorded not long after to Miss Dallas of Orillia. The venerable Dr. O'Meara, the well remembered and eminent missionary of the earlier days and so long the incumbent of St. John's Church at Port Hope, father of Professor O'Meara of Trinity College, Toronto, has left a cherished memory as a devoted missionary and pillar of the Anglican Church.

St. James had at various times visitors and assistants who labored with Mr. Hallen during his incumbency. Rev. W. F. S. Harper, rector of Bath, Ont., paid a fraternal visit to Mr. Hallen in 1845, and we learn from the record that he officiated on Feb. 9th at the funeral of Mary Ann, wife of Wm. Langdon, a seaman on board the Steamer "Minos." In 1845 Rev. C. Ruttan was officiating minister from Aug. 11th to Sept. 18th inclusive. On Nov. 2nd of the same year, Rev. John A. Mulock was officiating minister, and his records extend from No. 247 to No. 276 inclusive. Mr. Mulock was an uncle of Justice Mulock of the Supreme Court of Ontario. From Jany. 24th, 1865, till 1st Jany., 1866, Rev. Richard Sykes Forneri was assistant at St. James' Church. He was the father of Rev. Mr. Forneri who became rector of Bath, and later erected the Anglican U. E. Loyalist Memorial Church at Adolphustown. Rev. J. Fletcher was next assistant in 1868. He was formerly for some time stationed in West Gwillim-

bury. Rev. Mr. Flood was the last assistant who labored in the early 70's and is not to be confused with Rev. Wm. Flood of the Delaware tragedy of 1843 recounted in Davin's "Irishman in Canada," pp. 306-7-8.

Rev. Geo. Hallen occupied also the post of Protestant Chaplain to the Ontario Reformatory for Boys on its establishment soon after the withdrawal of the forces, among his earliest duties being the funeral of Edward Page, 12 years of age, at which he officiated, in Sept., 1860, the first burial from the inmates of the Reformatory. He was succeeded in 1877 by Rev. G. A. Anderson, incumbent of Wyebridge, (son of Capt. T. G. Anderson the well-known Indian Agent), and who later became rector of the Mohawk Indian Church at Deseronto where he died in 1907. His successor at the Ontario Reformatory was Rev. Canon Lloyd, who in turn was succeeded by Rev. S. Card, who occupied the position until the Institution was closed in 1907.

The first Roman Catholic Chaplain of the Reformatory was Rev. F. Kennedy who lost his life while heroically trying to rescue one of the inmates of the Reformatory who had fallen from a steamer into the bay. Rev. F. Kennedy was a son of Sergeant Kennedy, Barrack Master at the Garrison, who owned the first farm east between the Garrison grounds and Gordon's Point. His successors in the Reformatory at various times were Revs. Father E. Kiernan, Father J. Allaine, Father M. J. Jeffcott, Father J. F. McBride, Father P. F. McCabe, Father L. Minehan, now of Toronto, Father Rae, and Father J. Gibbons, deceased.

St. James' Cemetery, with its eventful career, its cherished associations and memories—its multitudes of silent occupants, has become a noted landmark and claims more than passing attention. Time has left its impress on this venerable city of the dead. Within its precincts are gathered the remains of a concourse, civil, military and naval, of many nationalities. In these unnumbered graves lie the fallen hosts of the by-gone years—an assemblage around which is centred much of the history of Penetanguishene and its environs. Its forest of headstones, already crowding each other, record the simple story and proclaim the virtues of three successive generations. Mingled here and there with the monuments are nameless mounds without any tablet to mark the last resting place of those beneath, including some of the native Indian tribes. On entering the grave-yard and turning to the right close to the gateway are twelve nameless mounds

in fair preservation under a spreading oak. So far we have been unable to trace any of the occupants of the mounds, which were thought to be filled by victims of some epidemic at the Ontario Reformatory for Boys, but this is a mistake. There is a tradition that they are the graves of soldiers from the Garrison, who died during the cholera epidemic of 1842-3.

Opposite this group and the first on the left as you enter is another nameless grave with no tablet to mark its location or to identify the occupant. In it rest the remains of the late Mrs. Wallace, formerly Mrs. Johnston, who died in 1869, ae. 85 yrs., so long mistress of the "Masonic Arms," a direct descendant of the Earls of Darnley, and whose romantic marriage in London's Westminster Abbey has already been recounted.

Turning to the right, and next to the Copeland family plot, is an extended plot with only two graves and a simple tablet marked "Tyne," with no other particulars. This was a military family in the 30's, forgotten long since by the oldest residents.

Then comes the allotment of the late Adjutant Keating. He died in Nov., 1849, but no monument commemorates his death or that of any of his family. The only shaft in the plot is a chaste Celtic cross of freestone inscribed "In memory of Emberly Hamilton, daughter of Francis and Charlotte Walbridge, 1907," (Dr. and Mrs. Walbridge of Midland). The plot is neatly kept, and the absence of any memorials to the founder of the family is probably due to the early removal of the surviving members of the family to distant lands over which the descendants have scattered, even to Honolulu in the Hawaiian Islands. The next in this series is the allotment of Capt. Hoar, R.N., the hero of St. Jean d'Acre.

Turning to the right, the visitor encounters two horizontal slabs, nearly overgrown with verdure, almost unique and the only two of the kind in the church-yard. On the first, inscribed in plain letters are the words, "Here lieth the body of Elizabeth Simpson, who departed this life in hopes of a better, on Sunday, Feby., 1831, ae. 46." This was the first wife of the late Wm. Simpson, Esq. As the church and cemetery were not consecrated till 1840, and as the first burial recorded is that of Wm. Wells of the 13th Light Dragoons in 1840, a little further on, the apparent inconsistency is explained by the fact that the remains of Mrs. Simpson were first buried behind the original store on the corner of Queen and Water

sts. and later removed to the cemetery. The other horizontal slab is that of Maria Jeffery, wife of Archibald Dunlop, who d. in 1856, ae. only 20 yrs. and 5 mos. She was the mother of the late Mrs. Chas. McGibbon who passed away in 1912. These two slabs are of native limestone, exact counterparts of the two slabs commemorating the deaths of the McGarratty brothers and Hannah McCabe in the Military cemetery on the hillside at the Asylum ground, (formerly the Garrison). The engravings are executed with much skill and are the work of one J. Gleason, a stone-cutter at the Garrison, who was engaged in the erection of the Officers' Quarters and who removed to the U.S. some years ago. These are the only traces of his work remaining. He is remembered by several of the older residents.

Further west is the grave of Edward Jeffery, father of the Jeffery family, who died in 1871 at the age of 54 years. Near by also is the grave of Lachlan Campbell who died in 1846, father of W. B. Hamilton's second wife. Not far away is the tomb of Surgeon Paul Darling, L.R.C.S.E., who died in 1849 while surgeon to the Indian Department, Manitoulin.

Close by we pass a marble slab inscribed, "Emeline Jane Fraser, infant," with no date or other detail. The record involves one of life's tragedies. The Fraser Brothers—Michael, Samuel, Frederick, Ronald, James and John Walter, had a sister Jane, who was killed at the age of 13 years, by a kick from a horse led by her uncle, Ronald McDonnell, a brother of her mother. One of her brothers, Ronald McDonnell Fraser who was named after this uncle died soon after in 1877 at the age of 42 years. The marble inscription has it Randal, but that is a mistake. The Fraser family plot is near the western end of the cemetery where they all rest side by side, with the exception of the mother who was buried in Ste. Anne's R.C. cemetery, Penetanguishene, and also excepting Samuel, who granted a large portion of his estate to the R.C. Church, Midland, for cemetery purposes in which his remains are laid. All have their marble tablets except Michael the last one deceased, who is, so far, without a memorial, not a member of the family remaining to erect one to his memory. There is also Frederick Lysaght Fraser, President of a Scientific Society, formerly of Kingstown, Ireland, who died in 1872. He was some relative of the Frasers, on a visit to the family, but no one seems able to recall the visitor or that this distant post had ever been favored with the presence of so distinguished a person, which may be accounted for in the

family home of the Frasers being at that time some distance away at the head of Ludlow's Lake on the Military road between this and Wyebridge. From the fact that his tombstone is in a line with the other Fraser monuments and in the same plot, it may be inferred he was a brother of the elder Fraser who died and was laid beside him only two days later. It will be recalled that Edward Fraser married a sister of Michael McDonnell, the fur trader, and died in Dec., 1872. In the next plot is Donald Ross Fraser of Inverness, Scotland, who died in 1863, ae. 50 yrs. He was a contractor at one time connected with the "Ontario Reformatory for Boys."

In this part is also the grave of John P. Danforth of Boscowen, N.H., who died at Port Severn in 1864. He was for some time connected with the large lumbering interests at that port. His name recalls the early days of Toronto, as he is said to be a son of the pioneer, Danforth, who built the military road which still bears his name running east from York (now Toronto) in Governor Simcoe's time.

Lying on the ground near by and shattered is the white marble tablet of Caroline, dau. of Sergeant Charles Schneider of the Incorporated Militia and of Jane Kettle, his wife, who died in 1846, the parents probably having followed the fortunes of the army and are quietly resting in some distant church-yard.

Just behind the Chancel is the handsome but modest monument of Capt. John Moberly, R.N., who died in 1848 and Mary Moberly, his Russian wife, who died in 1879. She thus survived her partner 31 years, during which period she witnessed the capture of her native city, Sebastopol, by the British and French in 1855. With them lie the remains of an infant daughter, Sophia, and beside them is the memorial of a great grandson, recording the death of an infant son of Dr. and Mrs. Raikes of Midland, while the remaining members of a numerous family are scattered in distant regions.

On the opposite side, a wooden slab, starting to decay, commemorates the death of Alfred F. Eggar, Esq., late Clerk in charge of H.M. Steam Sloop "Minos," in 1847, ae. 29 yrs., a most estimable young man, taken in the prime of manhood. He is well remembered by older residents, as a pensioner for some time with Mrs. Wallace at the "Masonic Arms."

A little further on is the memorial to Geo. Ludlow who died in 1862, and who gave his name to "Ludlow's Lake" near Midland Driving Park where he settled on the Military

Road. He was with Admiral Bayfield during his survey of the North Shore in 1823-5. The late Mrs. John Smith of Midland who married a son of Ussher Smith of the Garrison was a daughter.

Stepping across the path we face a shaft of Scotch granite inscribed to Sergeant John Dumars, died in 1861, aged 55 years, with the striking and appropriate epitaph, "Rest Old Soldier, thy Warfare's O'er." Though not given to drink, his end was connected with a "carousal" and involved both tragedy and mystery. A party was given at the home of Sergeant Allen on the borders of St. Andrew's Lake, which his wife attended. During the evening he went over to escort her home, but was never seen again alive. His dead body was found next morning near the Allen home, wrapped in a woman's shawl with a cellar door lying on it. The mystery was never solved. Sergeant Dumars' allotment from the Government was where Capt. Madden's house now stands, on Church St. He was the father by his first wife of the present Mrs. A. Kennedy, who erected the memorial.

Continuing on the same range we come to the grave of John Tindale, who died in 1867 and who was in a certain sense the rival of Geo. Ludlow, having later settled near the same lake, which was known for some years as "Tindale's Lake" and still later as "Devine's Lake," but the original name was "Ludlow's Lake."

Farther on, in the same range and in the extreme north-east of the graveyard is the free-stone monument and family plot of the venerable rector himself, Rev. Geo. Hallen, a neat and modest shaft, with golden letters, inscribed as already noted. Beside them have been deposited one by one at various times the remains of their sons and daughters, except the late Mrs. Drinkwater, who rests beside her husband in the Northbrook cemetery, and Mrs. Cole, widow of the late Rev. E. H. Cole, sometime rector of Whitby who at present is living in Toronto.

To the right in the centre of the church-yard is a monument to Louisa Ann Darling, who died in 1888, ae. 81 yrs., erected by her sons. She was third daughter of Capt. James M. Hamilton by his second wife and married 1st, Andrew Mitchell, 2nd, James Stewart Darling.

Not far away is the memorial to Robt. Clarke, Sergeant of the 81st Regt., who died in 1859, ae. 87 yrs., and to his wife, Elizabeth, who died in 1856. Beside them lie the remains of

their son, George Clarke, who died in 1895, ae. 67 yrs., who will be remembered by many as Collector of H.M. Customs for several years here.

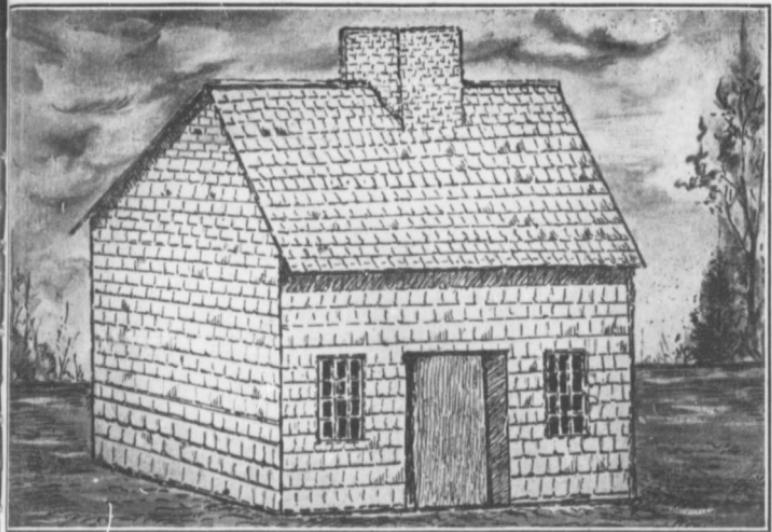
Beyond them is the monument of Robt. Hark, a veteran of 90 years, and 4 months, who died in 1897, the first mason and bricklayer brought to the Garrison. Such are a few of the mortuary references which stamp with historic value the records of old St. James' church-yard.

## CHAPTER XX.

### STE. ANNE'S MEMORIAL CHURCH AND CEMETERY.

The first Ste. Anne's Roman Catholic Church was erected in 1832, mainly through the instrumentality of Deline Revol and Rev. Father Dempsey, missionary, and was the pioneer church of the "Rolling Sands" since its records reach back to 1835, thus antedating the Anglican St. James' Military Church by two years. The humble predecessor of the present fine Jesuit Memorial structure, Ste. Anne's, was itself the modest successor of the church of the "Immaculate Conception," the first wooden church erected in 1637, in connection with the early French missions at Ossossane beyond St. Patrick on the borders of Nottawasaga Bay, nearly 200 years before. A wampum belt now in possession of Mr. D. McCord, City Chamberlain of Montreal, is said to have on it among other devices a *fac simile* working or drawing of this pioneer wooden church erected of poles and bark at that early date at La Rochelle or Ossossane.

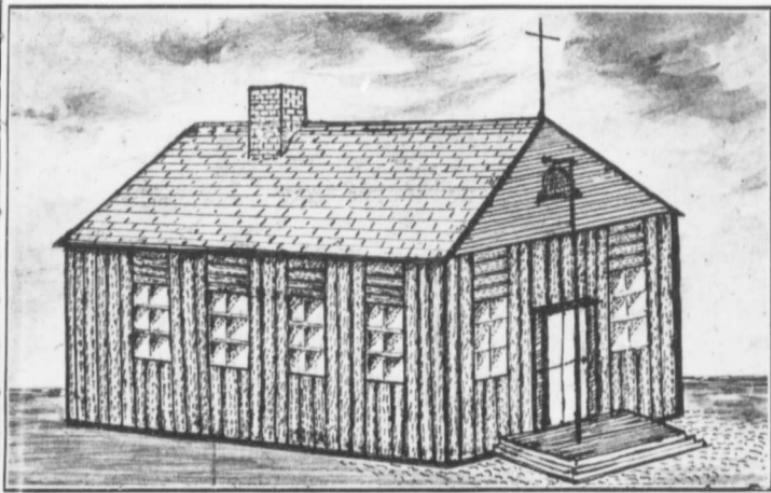
The first Ste. Anne's was not completed till the latter part of 1833, and from the late Michael Labatte and others who helped in the construction of it, we learn that the church was built of cedar logs with tennons fitting into grooves and filling the spaces between upright posts, an improvement on the unsightly notched corners of the ordinary log building, due, doubtless, to De Revol who as catechist exercised general supervision and was progressive. Its dimensions were 21ft. x 32ft. and stood on Roberts St. on the site now occupied by the town hall. The lot was presented for church and cemetery purposes by Pierre Giroux who will be remembered as having later suffered amputation of both hands and feet from being frost bitten on his way from the Giant's Tomb. The



THE FIRST BLOCK HOUSE, PENETANGUISHENE

(SHINGLED FROM TOP TO BOTTOM)

18 x 21 FT., BUILT IN 1815



THE FIRST CATHOLIC CHURCH OF PENETANGUISHENE

DEDICATED TO ST. ANN, 1832

(BUILT OF LOGS STANDING ON END)

LA PREMIÈRE ÉGLISE CATHOLIQUE DE PENETANGUISHENE DÉDIÉE À SAINTE ANNE

bell belonging to the first Ste. Anne's, tradition says, was used originally in the chapel of Ste. Marie on Christian Island, where it was found in the ruins of the old fort about 1832 by the Indians, who sold it to the military officers here. If this be true the bell must have lain there undisturbed 180 years as Ste. Marie on Christian Island was abandoned by the Jesuits in 1651. Unfortunately for this romance, the figures 1799 in bold relief on the bell, indicating the date on which it was cast, rather discounts the tradition. Whatever its history, it is claimed that De Revol, with the assistance of some Roman Catholic friends, purchased the bell through Dr. Stratton who was surgeon to the Navy at that time and presented it to the church. It was transferred to the new frame church of Ste. Anne's which replaced the old log church in 1861, where it did duty till 1883 and now hangs beside the chimes in the tower of the Memorial Church. Bishop Alexander McDonnell, the first R.C. Bishop of Upper Canada, paid a pastoral visit to Penetanguishene in February, 1832, and this visit was probably the instigation of efforts toward erecting the first church. Bishop McDonnell came to Canada from Scotland in 1804, raised the Glengarry Fencible Regiment among his own people for the war of 1812-15, and became its chaplain. He was the first to preach to his people in Belleville and at many other points, and is said to have spent \$65,000 of his private patrimony in building churches, chapels and schools throughout Ontario. He died at Dumfries, Scotland, in 1840, in his 80th year, having gone to visit his native land, and his remains were transferred to Kingston in 1861. We have so far not been able to obtain any records of his visit here if there be any, but we know from the older residents that mass was said, followed by many communions, baptisms and marriages, several of the latter being re-marriages in which the principals had been previously married before witnesses only, when no regular priest was available.

It was not till the autumn of 1833 that a resident priest was appointed to the mission of Ste. Anne's, when Father Lawrence Dempsey, a native of Ireland, was sent by Bishop McDonnell and through his efforts the log church was completed. He had labored here scarcely four months when he was taken suddenly ill on his way to Barrie and died at Mr. Lalonde's. For over three years previously Father Dempsey had labored as missionary among the destitute settlers of the Canada Company's tract, in the vicinity of Goderich, and "In

the Days of the Canada Company," p. 396, the Misses Lizars record this high testimony of his unselfish labors:—"Rev. Father Dempsey—a good man, beloved by Roman Catholics and Protestants—he married, baptized and buried them with the utmost impartiality." Father Dempsey was cut off in the prime of his manhood and usefulness.

There was a vacancy in the parish till Bishop Gaulin, coadjutor of Bishop McDonnell, paid a pastoral visit to his people here on Sept. 10th, 1835. Remi Gaulin was born at Quebec in 1787, appointed coadjutor of the Bishop of Kingston and consecrated at Montreal in 1833, became Bishop of Kingston in 1840 and died in 1857. On his visit here in 1835 he began the first book of records for Ste. Anne's in French. The first entry is the baptism of Edward Rousseau, son of J. B. Rousseau, after whom Lake Rousseau is named, and his wife Julie Lamorandier who died at the American Sault in 1910, aged 100 years. One of the sponsors was Sarah Columbus, wife of Louis Columbus, the well-known armourer of the Garrison. Bishop Gaulin on that occasion recorded the baptisms of over thirty children besides adults in addition to marriages and burials.

An interesting episode was the meeting of Bishop McDonnell with the Columbus family, on his previous visit. The death of Christopher Columbus, the famous navigator, in 1506, at Valladolid in Spain, his imposing funeral and the magnificent monument erected to his memory, had become a well known event nearing its tercentenary during Bishop McDonnell's clerical probation in that city. Among suppliants for his ministrations here he was greeted by a lineal descendant of the noted discoverer in the person of Louis Columbus, immured in this far away outpost of the empire. Here was a surprise, recalling after the lapse of half a century the experience of his student days.

Rev. Father J. Baptiste Proulx was appointed to the charge in October after the visit of Bishop Gaulin in 1835. Among the first of his entries in the register is the marriage of Marie Assance, daughter of Chief John Assance, who was drowned in 1847, having fallen from his canoe in the bay. He was a son of that Chief John Assance who signed the Treaty in 1815, surrendering 250,000 acres of land to the Government.

Father Proulx was succeeded by Father Amable Charest of Batiscan, Quebec, in 1837, who served till 1854, dying at

Three Rivers, Quebec. He was succeeded by various priests, at different periods, among them being Fathers Claude Ternet, Duranquet, Point, Nadeau and Hennipaux. During the incumbency of the latter, the large crosses throughout Tiny were erected, some of which are still standing. In 1860 Father J. P. Kennedy, a native of Toronto, was appointed to the parish, and he also became Chaplain of the Ontario Reformatory for Boys, then recently established. During his term the new frame church of Ste. Anne's was built in 1861, replacing the original log church of 1832, and it did service till replaced in turn by the present Memorial church in 1890. Father Kennedy, whose fate has already been recounted, was in charge till 1873.

He was succeeded by the late Father Th. F. Laboureau, who was born in Dijon, France. He came to Canada in 1858 and was ordained at Montreal in 1866. He labored at St. Catharines, Thorold, Niagara and other points till appointed to Penetanguishene where he labored continuously for 33 years, till broken in health he was compelled to resign his arduous task in 1906. The present Presbytery was built by Father Laboureau in 1875 and through his instrumentality and labors mission churches were built at Port Severn, Waubaushene, Victoria Harbor and Midland. Ste. Anne's Memorial Church, erected in honor of the martyred missionaries of the early French period through his exertions, was under way in 1886, when the corner stone was laid by Archbishop Lynch in presence of Hon. John Beverly Robinson, Lieut.-Governor of Ontario, and a large assemblage of ecclesiastical and civil dignitaries, among them the Papal Alegate, Mery del Val. Through the indomitable perseverance and energy of Father Laboureau, under difficulties, the edifice was carried to completion in 1902 and consecrated by Archbishop O'Connor, of Toronto, assisted by Bishop McEvay of London and other dignitaries. Father Laboureau, shattered in health, having witnessed the completion of his project, resigned his charge and retired to Toronto, where he died in 1908. His remains rest in the cemetery near the sanctuary in the midst of the scenes of his labors. A beautiful memorial window in the church and a chime of bells in the tower attest the high esteem in which his memory was held by his people, while the edifice is his perpetual monument, to which circumstances and environment have conspired to impart a character both historic and national.

This sacred pile commemorates the deaths of Brebeuf and

Lalemant who were tortured and burned at the stake at St. Ignace, Father Daniel who was slain and his body given to the flames of his burning church at Teanaustaye, Father Chabanel who was murdered by his Huron guide and thrown into the Nottawasaga River, Father Garnier who was slain at Etarita during a sudden incursion of the Iroquois, and Father Jougues who founded the Mission of Sault Ste. Marie as an outpost of this Mission and ended his career of self sacrifice and torture at the hands of the Iroquois, and the sufferings and deprivations of the rank and file of those who traversed this region to carry the gospel to the Huron savage. Among the numerous sites in the vicinity, indelibly associated with the labors of these devoted men, are Karontae or Carhagouha which witnessed the first mass among the Hurons, Ouenrio where the fathers spent an anxious twenty-four hours in constant expectation of martyrdom by the Hurons as the supposed authors of the pestilence then raging, St. Louis, the scene of the last bloody conflict between the Hurons and Iroquois, and Ste. Marie on the Wye, the central mission, which the fathers committed to the flames at their departure from it.

Ste. Anne's Cemetery, more especially the original site, like old St. James', was a veritable store-house of early records, and rather more so as it was established five years earlier, but was unfortunately removed in 1882 from the town hall site to the present location, leaving many of the earlier occupants in their first resting places. In consequence, much of its historic value has been lost. Among the earliest and most interesting of those transferred is that of Michael Macdonnell, private secretary to Lord Selkirk, and sometime fur trader on Penetanguishene Bay, uncle to the Fraser brothers who inherited his land estates near Midland. He was also a Justice of the Peace. His epitaph reads: "The Lord have mercy on the soul of Michael Macdonnell, J.P., who died in 1844, aged 56 years." Beside him lie the remains of his sister, Catharine Fraser, who died in 1866, aged 69 years, and whose husband Edward Fraser rests in St. James' Cemetery. Catharine Craddock Simpson, second wife of Wm. Simpson, Esq., died in 1865, aged 53 years. John Carty (McCarthy) a stone-cutter engaged on the old Officers' Quarters, died in 1867, aged 76 years. A monument to Rev. Patrick Kennedy, who with dauntless heroism sacrificed his own life to save another in 1873 at the early age of 39 years, bears the scriptural passage: "He shall feed his flock." John Donohoe died in 1879,

aged 75 years, and beside him Mrs. Donohoe, recalls the old tavern on the original Garrison road (now obliterated), just behind Edmund Gendron's residence, Church St. Beside the monument of the Bradley family, lying side by side, are the marble slabs of their progenitors, Thos. Bradley, the grandfather who died in 1873, aged 83 years, and Margaret his life partner, aged 78, with numerous descendants having their records on the monument. These were all transferred from the old cemetery.

Of the many additions to the new cemetery, we note that of Wm. Baxter, who died May 9th, 1885, aged about 81 years, who will be remembered as one of the old-time teachers in the Public School for many years. The earliest was M. Quiminera who for some depredation made a thrilling escape to the region of Collingwood in a birch-bark canoe. This was in 1840 when the school was kept in a log house near the site of Wynne's store, but was later removed to a small log house near the present site of the Public School where it continued for many years until the latter was built. The monument to Rev. Philibert Ray who died in 1887, aged 53 years, claims our notice. He was a native of Switzerland and was installed as R.C. Chaplain to the Reformatory, retaining the position but a few months when he passed away thus early. The next to claim our interest is that of Hypolite Brissette, who died in 1885, aged 103 years. He crossed the Rocky Mountains on foot and passed through some thrilling adventures in the service of the Hudson Bay Co. Beside him is his life partner, Archange la Hirondelle, a daughter of a Cree chief, born at Little Slave Lake and died at the age of 85 years, July 2nd, 1891. Capt. William Moore Kelly, who died July 20th, 1896, aged 86 years, is well remembered as the first Warden of the Reformatory, appointed in 1860 through Sir Henry Smith and Mr. Mainnahan of Kingston. He was born in the county of Mayo, Ireland. The Archbishop of Tuam was his uncle. Resting beside him is his wife Mary Matilda, born in the West Indies, died in 1901, aged 87 years. During the first year of Mr. Kelly's incumbency the "Reformatory" was visited by Dr. Wolfred Nelson, the one-time banished Lower Canadian rebel, as Inspector, and Hon. D. A. McDonald, the latter reported as having lost a valuable gold watch near the old dock. Thos. McCrosson, who died April 4th, 1905, aged 79 years, was the well-known successor of Capt. Kelly and the last Warden of the Institution while it was known as the "Ontario Reformatory for Boys." He was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, and was formerly editor of

the Toronto *Tribune*. Robt. J. Parker died July 20th, 1901, aged 72 years, although his epitaph says 75 years. He will be remembered as the first guard at the Reformatory, coming in 1860. He brought with him the first contingent of 40 boys from the Reformatory Prison of Isle aux Noix, Quebec, by way of Collingwood, housing them in the old Stone Barracks, afterward burned. Annie Gertrude Lemoine was one of the oldest and best-known residents here who died on July 13th, 1902, aged 76 years, a member of the well-known literary family of Quebec and sister of Mrs. Kelly. Francis Dusome who was born in Red River, and died Mar. 31st, 1906, aged 90 years, was a veteran of the fur trade and formerly Harbor Master here. Joseph Messier was one of the old voyageurs who gave his name to Messier's Lake, and died July 10th, 1892, aged 91 years, and Maria his wife who died June 10th, 1894, aged 90 years. Sergeant James Quigley, one of an early contingent of soldiers who took up lands in Tiny, died Aug. 19th, 1886, aged 91 years. He was born in Londonderry, Ireland. His descendants still occupy the original lands. His wife was Scholastique, daughter of Pierre Thibault, who gave his name to the extinct Tebo's Lake near the Quigley farm. Genevieve Battineau, born at St. Polycarp, Quebec, came here among the earliest in 1840 and died June 6th, 1904, at the venerable age of 104 years and 8 months. She was the mother of fifteen children and lived under the reigns of five British sovereigns.

The above are among the interesting and valuable records in which the Cemetery abounds, and to which various reminiscences have been added.

[THE END]