

GENEALOGICAL RECORD

OF THE

MILLS FAMILY

THE FAMILY MOTTO:  
AMOR PATRIÆ  
LOVE OF COUNTRY.

COMPILED BY  
STANLEY MILLS

# GENEALOGICAL RECORD

OF THE

# MILLS FAMILY

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## AUTHOR'S NOTE

The object of this little book is to bring together, in printed form, much information which, if not preserved in this way, might otherwise in time be lost.

The dates given, and other information contained in this record are authentic and as nearly correct and complete as I could gather them, at the same time it is quite possible there may be errors and omissions which are more or less important and interesting. If any member of the family knows of such, I shall be glad to receive the same.

The record is complete to the present generation, that is, to the grandchildren of James Mills and Christina Hesse. It is left to members of that generation to continue the record of their own branch of the family, and I would certainly advise this being done.

STANLEY MILLS.

# MILLS

## Several origins of the name.

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1st—"Mills" is a local place name, meaning "at the mill," from residence thereby. The final "s" stands for "son of."

2nd—Mills also means "son of Miles," a once popular font-name.

3rd—Mills also means "son of Millicent," from the nickname "Mille" or "Milly." Millicent was a popular girl's name in the 13th century.

The final "s" in Mills is common to all monosyllabic local surnames, such as Brooks, Briggs. Styles, Dykes, Holmes, etc.

The name is now mostly confined to the southern half of England. Its chief homes are in Essex, Kent, Sussex, Hants and Warwickshire. It is rare in the southwest of England, where, especially in Devon and Cornwall, its place is to some extent occupied by Mill.

Previous to the 13th century surnames were practically unknown. When it became the custom, during the 13th and 14th centuries in England and Scotland, to assume surnames, many people took names from their residence or occupation. In this way those living at the mill or "myln." as it was then spelled, became "Mill." In the same way the miller became "Mylner."

The name "Mill," and eventually "Mills" is found in many parts of Britain, wherever there were mills for grinding grain. The "mylner" or miller was an important man in those days, second only to the Chief or

Baron, or Lord of the Manor—many men were employed in and around the “myln,” and “mylns” were numerous. There were wind mills and water power mills. This makes it plain that the name “Mill,” and eventually “Mills,” should be found in many localities and in large numbers, and this is the case.

In early English church registers the name Mills is frequently found, as also Mill, Mille, Myll, Millman (meaning mill-man), Millward (meaning mill-ward), Millard (which is logical shortening of the previous name), Milne, Milner (meaning “mylner” or “miller,” as already explained), also Millson (meaning Milly’s son), all of which have their origin in the word “myln” or “Mille.”

The earliest record of the name is found in the Hundred Rolls, Cambridgeshire, year 1273, where the name “Margery Mylys” appears.

Above information is from “A Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames,” by Charles Wareing Bardsley, M. A., published in 1901 by Henry Frowde, Oxford University Press Warehouse, Amen Corner, E. C., London.

**JOHN MILLS** was a Scotchman residing in Staten Island previous to and during the American Revolution (1776). He was strongly attached to the British crown, a staunch supporter of the loyal cause, an United Empire Loyalist, on account of which he suffered the pillory and loss of property.

1774 **JAMES MILLS**, son of above, born at Newark, N. J., March 10th, 1774; died 2nd July, 1852, at Hamilton, Upper Canada.

1787 **CHRISTINA HESSE** was of German extraction. her ancestors having for centuries resided in the vicinity of the Rhine. Her immediate parents emigrated to America and settled in Northampton County, Upper Mount Bethel Township, Pennsylvania. where, October 17th, 1786, she was born. The following extract from the church book of that place has reference to herself, her brothers and sisters:

“ All these specified children are born of one bosom, pure marriage bed, from Michael Hesse and his married wife Gertrudt. under the hearty congratulations that God the Almighty might bless them. soul and body, here temporal, and there everlasting.”

1793 **JAMES MILLS**, retaining the loyal convictions of his ancestors, emigrated to Canada in 1793, being then 19 years of age. As the son of a Loyalist he was entitled to a grant of 200 acres of land; this land he, however, never got. On his arrival in the country he commenced trading with the Indians for furs, which he carried back to his native town and exchanged for goods suitable to the requirements of the Indians. He at once became very friendly and popular with several tribes located to the south and west of Lake Ontario, so much so that they conferred upon him a pet Indian name

(meaning "The Runner") which assured him kindly treatment wherever he went. He finally determined to settle permanently in Canada. This he did about the year 1800. He engaged in various occupations.

#### **JAMES MILLS—CHRISTINA HESSE.**

1803 On Oct. 11th, 1803, James Mills married Christina Hesse, already mentioned, who was at that time but 17 years of age, and whose people, also being United Empire Loyalists, had previously removed to Canada from Pennsylvania, and settled in Barton Township.

**JAMES MILLS** was a man possessed of far more than ordinary intelligence and education for the time. He was frequently employed in settling differences between disputing parties, preparing deeds of land and other contracts requiring some knowledge of law. His disposition was most amiable, his conduct straightforward and honorable. He was for many years previous to his death totally blind. He died July 2nd, 1852, at Hamilton, in the Mills homestead.

**CHRISTINA HESSE** (extract from the memoirs of Geo. H. Mills follows). "My mother possessed great energy of character, combined with amiability of temper; she was ever thoughtful of others, and forgetful of herself; she was always influenced and directed by strong religious convictions, prompt in the thorough performance of every duty. During my childhood she was the darling of my heart and I still entertain for her memory the most lively veneration and love. It seems to me she never did a wrong thing"

Christina Hesse, in common with her father's people, spoke the Dutch language. She had also a good mastery of the English

language. She delighted, however, in frequently entertaining her children by singing Dutch songs to them. She was Pennsylvania Dutch, and proud of it.

1867 Mrs. James Mills, nee Christina Hesse, died at Hamilton, in the Homestead, Tuesday, December 3rd, 1867.

1816 The following is the text of a deed of land, dated June 12th, 1816: Margaret Rousseaux, of Ancaster, executrix of the estate of Jean Baptiste Rousseaux, conveys to James Mills, tailor, of Ancaster, and Peter Hess, yeoman, of Barton Township, 500 acres of land, described as "lots Nos. 17 and part of 16 in the first concession, and lots Nos. 16 and 17 in the second concession, and lot No. 17 in the third concession in the Township of Barton." The above land was conveyed by the Crown on 15th December, 1796, to one Caleb Reynolds. On February 16th, 1803, Caleb Reynolds conveyed same to J. B. Rousseaux.

Peter Hess was a brother-in-law of James Mills, the latter apparently being a resident of Ancaster in 1816. The lands mentioned above are now a large part of the western section of the present city of Hamilton, and extend from Bay street to Locke street, and from the mountain to the bay.

These lands, twelve days later, 24th June, 1816, were divided, James Mills retaining all west of what is now known as Queen street, about 240 acres in all.

The consideration mentioned in the deed from Margaret Rousseaux to James Mills and Peter Hess is £750 provincial currency, or about \$7.50 per acre.

James Mills, with his family, moved to several localities before finally settling down on the above lands. In 1819 it is on

record that the family lived at "The Purchase" near Bronte.

The Mills homestead was a substantial frame house, made afterwards into what is known as a rough cast house, and stood on land at the corner of Queen and King streets. Near by, on the same location, was afterwards erected the large brick home of the Mills family, and in which both James Mills and his wife Christina afterwards died. This brick house stood on the same spot on which the commodious and handsome residence of Geo. T. Tuckett now stands. One of the sons of James Mills writes as follows: "I well remember the old frame house on King street in which I first opened my eyes. It was a comfortable mansion, the largest for miles around. The farm was stocked with horses, cows and pigs in considerable numbers and fairly well cultivated. In every respect the family was comfortably off."

The following children were born to James Mills and his wife Christina:

1804     **MICHAEL**—Born Wednesday, October 17th, 1804. Married Thursday, March 25th, 1830, to Celesta Shearman. Died Tuesday, December 6th, 1847. No issue.

Note—Michael Mills took part in the Wm. Lyon Mackenzie movement of 1837-8, and on this account was compelled to flee the country. He died at Crown Point, Indiana. His widow afterwards married one Mr. Luther.

1806     **HON. SAMUEL**—Born Monday, December 1st, 1806. Married Monday, October 17th, 1831, to Aurora Holton, daughter of Janna and Brisies Holton, of Bridgewater Vermont. Died Saturday, Jan. 24th, 1874 at Hamilton. Children—Anna Celesta Caw-

thra, Minerva Margaretta Dillon, James Holton, Catherine Mary Young (deceased), Samuel (deceased), Francis Hinks (deceased).

**Note**—Honorable Samuel Mills was appointed to the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada 29th January, 1849. He served on two important commissions in 1855 and 1856, appointed by Governor Sir Edmund Head. On October 23rd, 1867, he received appointment to the Senate of the Dominion of Canada.

1809 **ANN HANNAH**—Born Thursday, February 14th, 1809. Unmarried. Died at Hamilton, Thursday, November 28th, 1889.

1812 **SARAH HAMELINE**—Born Sunday, February 9th, 1812. Married Wm. Smith Tuesday, August 27th, 1833. Died at Hamilton, Monday, January 11th, 1897. No issue.

1814 **JOHN WALTER**—Born Sunday, June 19th, 1814. Married Sarah Cory Deacon, Wednesday, September 15th, 1847. Died Tuesday, November 28th, 1865 at Hamilton. Children—Aurora Anne Christina Kennedy and James Charles Deacon.

1816 **CATHERINE MARY**—Born Tuesday, September 3rd, 1816. Married Thursday, June 21st, 1838, to Dr. John Wilson Hunter. Died Saturday, December 19th, 1840. No issue.

1819 **JAMES NELSON**—Born Saturday, June 5th 1819. Married Tuesday, October 27th, 1857, to Cynthia Elizabeth Gage, daughter of Andrew Gage and Martha Willson and grand-daughter of the Hon. John Willson, Speaker of the House of Parliament of Upper Canada. Died Sunday, January 9th 1876, at Hamilton. Children—Andrew (de-

ceased), Charles, Martha (deceased), Stanley, Robert, Flora Wagner (deceased), and Edwin.

1822 **WILLIAM HAMILTON**—Born Sunday, August 4th, 1822. Married October 12th, 1848, to Augusta Boardman. Died Wednesday, September 10th, 1890, at Hamilton. Children—George Boardman (deceased), Francis Christina Footner, Ella Simonds, Percy (deceased), Augusta (deceased), May O'Connor (deceased), and William Percy.

1824 **HARRIETTE MARGUERITE** — Born Thursday, December 16th, 1824. Married Thursday, November 6th, 1851, to James Lorenzo Gage, of Wellington Square. Children—George Andrew, Edwin Lorenzo, Catherine Louise Hamilton Savard, Hattie May Craven, Frank Ernest and Minnie Edith Kelble, all living. At this time, February 1910, Harriette Marguerite is the only one of that generation living.

1827 **GEORGE HAMILTON**—Born Tuesday, November 20th, 1827. Married March 13th, 1855, to Frances Rebecca Deacon. Died Friday, August 16th, 1901, at Hamilton. Children—John Walter (deceased), Henry George Hamilton (deceased), Sydney George, Fannie Deacon Gates, Amanda Marguerite, Kate Cory, Isabel Gordon, Edith Florence (deceased), and Annie Maud (deceased).

Not — George H. Mills was elected Alderman of the city of Hamilton in 1857, and again in 1858, and in the latter year was chosen by his fellow Councillors (the method then in vogue) to the position of Mayor of the city, which office he filled creditably.

1830 **CELESTA TIRZE**—Born Saturday, April 3rd, 1830. Died Wednesday, October 20th, 1830.



# THE GAGE FAMILY

The history of the Gage family, that Gage family from which the mother of the writer came, may be divided into two periods, viz.: before and after the family came into Canada, which was in the year 1790. Perhaps the most historically interesting period of family history centres in and about the Battle of Stoney Creek, June 6th, 1813.

## THE FIRST PERIOD

Naturally, the earlier period of the family's history is the more difficult to record. We are fortunately however, much indebted to Mr. John P. Langs, of Niagara Falls, N. Y., for extracts from a well prepared paper by him on "The History of Our Fore Parents to the marriage of Elizabeth Gage and John Westbrook," and read by that gentleman at the Gage-Westbrook Re-Union Picnic held at Stoney Creek Battlefield Park, July 1st, 1909. Mr. Langs was a descendant of Elizabeth Gage and has spent much time and patient research in his endeavor to preserve the family's early history.

It is on record in the Department of Crown Lands at Toronto that on the 6th of May, 1796, a grant of Lots 25 and 26 in the 4th concession of Saltfleet (200 acres) was made to Widow Mary Gage, and on the same date a grant of Lots 34 in 4th (75 acres) and 33 and 34 in 5th concession (175 acres) was made to James Gage. James Gage was the only son of Widow Mary Gage. The description of these patents does not show the services for which the lands were given, nor the authority under which they were issued.

## MARY JONES GAGE

The Widow Mary Gage had two children, viz.: James and Elizabeth. Of the early history of Widow Mary Gage, Mr. John P. Langs writes as follows:

"However, the Gages were on this place before 1796, for John Westbrook had by that year already wooed and won the daughter of the family. I suspect that in many of our early settlements actual occupation preceded the formal grant. Widow Mary Gage was born Mary Jones. She was at the time of her coming to Canada the widow of a loyalist officer, John Gage, who was killed, by one account at the Massacre of Wyoming, by another, at some unrecorded battle of Greenbush, the confusion may very likely have arisen from the family residing at or near Greenbush, which was a village on the Hudson, opposite Albany. There were many Gages in that neighborhood in 1790. I am sorry I cannot speak from a surer knowledge of the remoter origin of the family. I think, however, that they were very probably connected with the large New England race of Gages, descended from the immigrant John Gage, who came to Salem, Massachusetts, in 1630. The name Gage is said to be of Norman origin and it is borne by several noble British families.

"The widow of John Gage had relatives of her own in Canada at a very early day. Augustus Jones, a surveyor, whose name, I am informed, appears on many of the early Wentworth County deeds, was her brother. He married an Indian lady, Tuhbeneguay, the daughter of a Misisagua chief; his son the Reverend Peter Jones, succeeded to the chieftainship of the tribe and also became well known in this

part of the country as an Indian missionary. Another son, John Jones, married among the Brant descendants. For the origin of the Jones' also I have nothing authoritative to say. There was an Augustus Jones in Montgomery, Orange County, New York, at the time of the Revolution, the son, possibly, of Ambrose Jones, who was vestryman of the old Episcopal Church at St. Andrews. The only discoverable Augustus Jones in 1790 was the head of a family in Saybrook, Connecticut. I mention these bits of information as affording a clue, by which some person who has time and opportunity to investigate may be able to connect our ancestral family with the Joneses who in Colonial times inhabited Connecticut and Long Island."

The Reverend Peter Jones, in his autobiography, says: "My father, Mr. Augustus Jones, was of Welsh extraction. His grandfather emigrated to America prior to the American Revolution, and settled on the Hudson River in the State of New York. He was married at the Grand River in 1798."

Mary Jones Gage gathered the few possessions she could save into a canoe and made her way along the old time water route to Canada; she therefore traveled up the Mohawk, past Fort Stanwix, across the short portage to Wood Creek, down Oneida Lake and the Oswego River, and thence along the Southern shore of Lake Ontario to Niagara and the head of the lake at Stoney Creek. With her were her two children, James, born in 1774, and Elizabeth, born in 1776. Mary Gage is recorded to be a truly heroic woman of the pioneer type, clearing her land and tilling the soil of her farm until her son James was old

enough to shoulder the responsibility of the family living. She died about 1839 in Hamilton at the house of her son, well on towards a hundred years old, and was buried in the graveyard of the First Methodist Church; unfortunately her grave has in the making of changes about that cemetery, been lost.

## THE SECOND PERIOD

The foregoing, in a somewhat picturesque vague way, outlines the earlier history, or rather so much as we know of it, of the family down to the arrival of Widow Mary Gage with her two children upon the land in Saltfleet Township, Wentworth County, Upper Canada (now the Province of Ontario).

Her brother, Augustus Jones, the surveyor, was commissioned by the Government of Upper Canada to survey the counties around the Niagara frontier into townships and was engaged in this work as early as 1789. No doubt Widow Mary Gage was influenced in this way to take up land in this part of Canada. They were United Empire Loyalists, and without doubt, Widow Gage and her son James received their grants of land from the Government of Canada on this account.

School Inspector Smith in his Historical Sketch of the County of Wentworth says "according to the records in the Crown Lands Department for Ontario, the plans of the original survey of the townships of Barton and Saltfleet were registered on the 25th of October, 1791, by Augustus Jones, deputy provincial land surveyor. The names of those who had taken up land at this time were entered on these plans, which gave them an interim title, but it was not until 1796 that regular patents were issued."

### ELIZABETH GAGE, 1776-1859

This history chiefly concerns the descendants of James Gage, only son of Widow Mary Gage, at the same time it will be interesting to know that his only sister Elizabeth Gage, in 1796, married Major John Westbrook, who settled on Fairchild's Creek, Brant County, near his staunch friend Chief Joseph Brant (Thyandanaega). Major Westbrook, like most of the early settlers in this part of Canada in those times, was a United Empire Loyalist. At the Re-union of the Gage-Westbrook descendants, held at Stoney Creek Battlefield Park on July 1st, 1909, there were more than 300 present. Elizabeth Gage Westbrook died in 1859.

### JAMES GAGE, 1774-1854.

James Gage was born June 25th, 1774, at Greenbush, New York. Died February 15th, 1854, at Hamilton, aged 80 years. He was four years old when his father fell at the battle of Greenbush. At the age of sixteen, in 1790, he emigrated with his mother to Canada. At the age of 22 years, in 1796, he married Mary Davis, who was born in North Carolina October 22nd, 1777, and who died October 18th, 1853, aged 76 years. Both James Gage and his wife are buried in Hamilton cemetery, a little to the left of the Chapel Gate entrance.

The children of James Gage and his wife Mary Davis were:

1. Ashael Gage.
2. Catherine-Freeman.
3. Elizabeth-Birely.
4. James P. Gage.
5. Andrew Gage.
6. Mary-Newberry.
7. Kezia-Triller.
8. Ann Elizabeth-Beemer.
9. Joseph Gage.

James Gage, with his wife Mary Davis, settled on the land at Stoney Creek, which was afterwards to become historically famous. He was a man well known in those early times of Upper Canada. His house with its store was at first the only, and later the principal stopping place for travelers by land between Niagara and York (now Toronto). This house was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Gage and their family up to the time of their removal to Hamilton about the year 1835.

Mr. Gage was well acquainted with Joseph Brant, in fact, there were few people residing at the Head of the Lake that James Gage or his sons were not acquainted with. James Gage was an exceedingly active and intelligent business man. He made frequent business trips by boat from his home at Stoney Creek to York. His store was in a log building on the opposite side of the traveled road from his home. This store building is now removed but up to a few years ago one could still distinguish the old sign which read "JAMES GAGE'S STORE." An extensive and profitable business was conducted in this store. Mr. Gage was always honorable and gifted with great foresight in business. After his removal to Hamilton he was appointed one of the first directors of the Gore Bank and at the time of his death was comparatively a rich man.

The village formerly called Wellington Square (now Burlington) was first projected by Col. Joseph Brant who, in 1778, received from the Crown a grant of the block of land, which still bears his name and which he received in consideration of his services and loyalty, he being one of the chiefs of the Six Nation Indians who continued true to the British Government

during and subsequent to the American Revolution. The first regular survey of the village was made by Mr. James Gage who, in 1810, purchased from Catherine Brant 338 acres described in Gage's deed as the North East Angle of "Brant's Military Tract." During the Gage regime, Wellington Square rapidly increased its proportions and population and subsequent to the building of a large and handsome steam flouring mill, with an accompanying wharf and warehouse, became a considerable grain market, one of the best in Western Canada. It is related with pride that upwards of two hundred teams in a single day delivered their gold producing cargoes.

The Gages were also heavily engaged in the lumbering business, having numerous saw, shingle, lath and stave mills, as well as several flour and feed mills in the country round about Wellington Square and back into the County of Halton.

The sons of James Gage settled in and near Wellington Square while the father remained a resident on the farm at Stoney Creek.

#### BATTLE OF STONEY CREEK.

As already intimated, one of the most interesting incidents in the life of this hardy pioneer was that of the historic battle of Stoney Creek between the British and American soldiers, and so important to the future destiny of Canada, was fought on the Gage farm. The writer's grandfather, Andrew Gage, was a boy of eleven years of age at the time and lived with his parents and brothers and sisters in the homestead about which the battle was so fiercely contested. He was not an eye-witness of the battle for the very good reason that the Gage family were all prisoners in the

cellar of their own home during that memorable night, having been put there by the Americans to prevent their escape with information. In the year 1875 the author had the pleasure of hearing from his grandfather's lips, and on the historic Battlefield itself, the old gentleman's account of the battle.

The United States declared war against Great Britain on the 18th of June, 1812, and at once began to assemble her armies along the frontiers of Canada. Britain at this time was engaged in a fierce struggle with the First Napoleon.

The plan of campaign adopted by the Americans was to invade Canada by way of Lake Champlain in the East, by the Niagara River in the centre, and by River Detroit in the West. Colonel Proctor with a small British force drove the American General Hull back to Detroit and forced him to surrender. Along the Niagara River the Americans were defeated at Queenston Heights, while at Rouse's Point in the East they retired after a slight skirmish. Thus ended the Campaign of 1812, with the British successful at all points, but with the loss of their brave commander, Sir Isaac Brock, at the Battle of Queenston Heights.

The Americans conducted the campaign of 1813 along somewhat similar lines, but concentrating their efforts mostly on the Province of Upper Canada. On the 27th of April they captured York (now Toronto), the capital of Upper Canada, where they remained until the 2nd of May. They then made a descent upon Fort George at the mouth of the Niagara River, where General Vincent was stationed with an army of less than 1400 men. Being unable to hold this position against the superior forces, he

retreated towards Burlington Heights. The American army under Generals Winder and Chandler followed, arriving at Stoney Creek on the afternoon of June 5th, 1813. At this time the British army under General Vincent and Colonel Harvey were securely entrenched at Burlington Heights about seven miles distant. The Americans encamped on James Gage's farm for the night. The officers were quartered in the Gage homestead while, as already stated, the family were made prisoners in their own cellar. About two o'clock on the morning of June 6th, a detachment of about 700 British soldiers under Colonel Harvey surprised and attacked the Americans, who retreated to the Niagara frontier, leaving both their generals prisoners in the hands of the British. In this engagement there were sixty-one men of both sides killed and one hundred and fifty wounded. The American army outnumbered the British by three to one, but the battle was fought under cover of darkness and neither side had accurate knowledge of the strength of its opponent. The Battle of Stoney Creek was not of itself a big engagement as battles go, but it had a far-reaching influence on the future destiny of this part of Canada. The invading army retreated to the Niagara River and soon afterwards a treaty of peace was signed and the war was over. The Battle of Stoney Creek was the turning point of the war of 1812.

The Gage farm is now owned by the Women's Wentworth Historical Society. Mrs. John Calder, a descendant of James Gage, having taken an active part in securing the property for the purposes of maintaining forever "Battlefield Park." A very handsome stone monument is now erected upon an eminence just near the Gage house.

**ANDREW GAGE—MARTHA WILLSON**

1802—Andrew Gage, son of James Gage, was born at Stoney Creek, Feb. 9th, 1802. Died June 9th, 1876.

1806—Martha Willson, daughter of the Honorable John Willson, Speaker of the House of Parliament of Upper Canada, was born Feb. 6th, 1806. Died Oct. 28, 1875.

1824—Andrew Gage and Martha Willson were married by Rev. Ralph Leeming, April 21, 1824.

Issue—

**WILLIAM CASE**—Born May 12, 1825.  
Died May 14, 1845.

**JAMES LORENZO**—Born Aug. 5, 1827.  
Died April 15, 1897.

**CYNTHIA ELIZABETH**—Born Oct. 25, 1832. Died Jan. 22, 1916.

**JOHN WILLSON HUNTER** — Born May 22, 1841. Died Jan. 21, 1851.

JAMES NELSON MILLS  
Married October 27th, 1857  
to  
CYNTHIA ELIZABETH GAGE

Issue—

MARTHA—Born 1858. Died 1859.

CHARLES—Born June 1st, 1860. Married  
Sept. 18th, 1882, to Cynthia Margaret  
Allen.

Issue—

NELSON EDWARD—Born July 31st,  
1883. Married May 24th, 1910, to  
Florence Neita Young.

Issue—

Stuart Allen—Born Sept. 6th.  
1911.

John Edward—Born Oct. 25th.  
1915.

Mary Anna—Born Oct. 22nd.  
1918.

JEAN LOUISE—Born Sept. 13th,  
1884.

LYMAN DWIGHT MOODY—Born  
Aug. 9th, 1885. Died Oct. 31st, 1885.

OLIVE ELIZABETH—Born Dec. 25th,  
1886. Died Feb. 5th, 1913.

RUBY ROSELAND—Born Jan. 23rd,  
1888.

MONA VICTORIA—Born Nov. 14th,  
1889. Married Oct. 18th, 1913, to  
William Harold Cathcart Hall.

Issue—

Mary Margaret—Born Oct. 14th,  
1916.

FLORA MARJORIE—Born Dec. 23rd,  
1892.

**FREDERICK JAMES**—Born Jan. 6th,  
1894.

Lieut. Frederick J. Mills enlisted for active service overseas on Nov. 1st, 1915. Served in Canadian Field Artillery; awarded Military Cross June 3rd, 1918. Wounded at Arras July 19th, 1918. Three years and two months' service in the army.

**WINONA GEORGINA**—Born Oct.  
31st, 1895.

**WILFRED LAURIER**—Born Nov.  
10th, 1896

Lieut. Wilfrid L. Mills, Sotto Tenente (2nd Lieutenant) Italian Army, 1st British Ambulance Unit to Italy. Italian front from Oct. 10th, 1917, to Jan. 6th, 1919. Italian retreat from Isonzo Valley, Oct. 25th, 1917; Piave Battle, June 23rd, 1918; Monte Corno, Trentino front, Aug., 1918; Italian advance to Trieste Oct. 28th, 1918. Decorations—"Croce al merito di Guerra" for saving wounded under machine gun and rifle fire, Piave Battle. Also, Italian Silver Service Medal.

**ANDREW**—Born 1862. Died 1865.

**STANLEY**—Born July 19th, 1863. Married Oct. 11th, 1888, to Helen Victoria Dodge, who died May 27th, 1914. Adopted Flora Mills Wagner, born March, 1889; died June, 1903. Again married Feb. 2nd, 1916, to Helen A. J. Davis. Adopted Ashael Grant Davis, born Sept. 14th, 1902.

**ROBERT**—Born May 1st, 1865. Married Oct. 4th, 1887, to Annie Rachael Davies, who died Sept. 30th, 1908.

Issue—

**HERBERT STANLEY**—Born Sept.  
9th, 1888. Married Oct. 16th, 1912,  
to Eva Hercock.

Issue—

Robert Colin—Born April 22nd,  
1917.

**HULDA ALBERTA**—Born Sept. 23rd, 1892. Married Aug. 16, 1916, to Dr. Robert H. Clark.

Again married Oct. 5th, 1909, to Gertrude Agnes McCrank.

Issue—

**FLORA ELIZABETH**—Born April 9th, 1914.

**FLORA**—Born March, 1867. Married 1888 to David Peter Wagner. Died March, 1889.

Issue—

**FLORA MILLS**—Born March, 1889. Died June, 1903.

**EDWIN**—Born Sept. 3, 1871. Married Feb. 3rd, 1898, to Mary Britton Woods.

Issue—

**EDWIN WOODS**—Born Jan. 18th, 1899. Lieut. Edwin Woods Mills, R. M. C., Kingston, Ont., Aug. 16th, 1916. Granted a commission Aug. 22nd, 1917, in the Imperial Army. On active service in the Royal Flying Corps in Egypt and France, Aug. 12th, 1917, to April 13th, 1919, 209th Squadron.

**MARION LAVENIA**—Born June 14th, 1901.

**LILIAN CYNTHIA**—Born Dec. 9th, 1908.

# THE MILLS FAMILY LEGACY

This is intended as a message from the men of the first generation to the men of the following generation of that branch of the MILLS family, which resulted from the marriage of James Nelson Mills to Cynthia Elizabeth Gage.

At this time of writing, May 1919, both of our parents have passed to their heavenly reward, our father in 1876 and our mother in 1916.

From each of them we have inherited splendid Christian training, indelibly written in our own characters, and which we, in turn, would bequeath to you. To the memory of our sainted and honored mother, who alone for so many years had the training of our young lives very early entrusted to her care, and to whom we owe everything we are and have, drift our most sacred thoughts on this occasion. The unwritten message she left to us in our characters must soon, in the course of nature, be handed on to you. It has been a great stewardship in every sense, and we trust that it has been well administered. This, however, is for you, the next generation, to exhibit. As you develop, so has that great trust from our mother been taken care of by us. The responsibility of keeping alive and active that family legacy of which I write is the most important life-work that you can be engaged in. Accept it in the spirit in which it is handed to you, and have every faith in God's help and your own ability.

“To you from failing hands the torch  
we throw.”

As a family, and in every direction of that family, by birth, marriage and adoption, we have been blessed by a kind Provi-

dence in having had associated with us splendid Christian women, who have given us every assistance in the discharge of that sacred trust of TRANSMITTING CHARACTER of a very high type from one generation to another. We desire to do honor to all of the women of the Mills family, to those who are living and to the memory of those who are not, for without exception we owe much to all of them. See to it that in this direction your choice will do the family credit and be of material individual assistance to you in carrying on that great trust I have mentioned.

See to it also that every one who joins our family by request is well received, and that selection after that manner is honored to the fullest and without delay. Remember always that the women of the family are partners in the great scheme I have outlined, and going farther, and speaking now to both the men and the women, we would strongly recommend you as a family all to stand together, co-operate on every hand, and help each other on every occasion; see that no member wants for any reasonable requirement of life, lift each other up socially, not once, not twice, but always. Your duties in these directions are to the members of the Mills family first, and after that to others who need you. Be humble in the sight of God, have pride in your own family, and do the work of your Creator to the best of your ability.

Then, coming to a worldly viewpoint, here again Providence has been more than kind to us. Uniform and uninterrupted financial success has attended all our efforts, and to-day we find ourselves administering great commercial responsibilities which give promise of indefinite continuation if we do our duty. Whether

these successes are given to us as a reward or whether they are given to us as tools with which to carry out the great stewardship of which I speak, I am unable to accurately say. Be that as it may, the responsibility of continuing these financial successes is entrusted to you, the rising generation. Here, again, see to it that your duty is well done, for the following generation will be your judges, as you are ours. In this connection I might suggest an incorporated trust company, to hold together and administer for the benefit of mankind the surplus funds resulting from your commercial operations from time to time, for herein lies the practical application of any good you have derived from that great inheritance we have received from the founders of our branch of the Mills family founded in Canada in 1793.

The world conditions we leave with you are not the same conditions that were given to us. To-day the sense of the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God is more pronounced than ever before, and it is now and will be forever your great privilege and duty to grasp this idea in all its ramifications, and take your part in working out the plans of the Creator. Getting this view of things generally, I am inclined to accept the theory that our financial successes are as the means to an end, as tools or instruments placed purposely into our hands by our Maker for the further carrying on of His work, a Providential propaganda, so to speak. If you, the new generation, can early get these ideas, then I have no fear of that stewardship we hand to you. These very thoughts are signs of these times, and you have already evidenced by your part in the great war just closed that you, also, are being used by your Creator to further His plans

for the universal improvement in the conditions under which men exist.

We take a very great parental and yet perfectly pardonable pride in the part you have taken in the service of your country during the recent great war, conducted without animosity towards our enemies, and entirely in the interests of civilization and mankind throughout the world. We are proud of you, those who voluntarily went overseas, and those who were required at home to guard our great family responsibilities. And because, in response to our prayers, you three who took an active service part were permitted to return again to your homes safely, does this fact not confirm, does it not emphasize, our theory that this family is but an instrument in the hands of God to administer the great responsibilities He has placed on us, and for the eventual use of our fellow-citizens who do not seem at present to have been selected to just so favorable a position in life? We leave that thought with you.

Now, in conclusion, if you have grasped our message you have grasped the outlined duties which lie ahead of you, and you have the family inheritance in your most sacred care, and from this date on let your inward spirit be:

"The torch that from your hands was  
thrown

Shall not be quenched, but held on high,  
The faith ye teach us shall not die.  
Then take your rest in slumber deep,  
Doubt not that we the tryst will keep."

Signed, STANLEY MILLS.

On behalf of himself and his three  
brothers, CHARLES, ROBERT and  
EDWIN MILLS.

Hamilton, May 9th, 1919.