

SOME SKETCHES
OF
THE EARLY

HIGHLAND

PIONEERS

OF THE
COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.



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Sketches of Highland Pioneers

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FOREWORD.

In April, 1893, I received from Alex. Fraser, M. A., of Toronto, a request that I would prepare, for the Gaelic Society of that city, a paper on the early Highland settlements of Middlesex county. Knowing the difficulties, I hesitated to comply. With constant pressing duties it was impossible to spend time in visiting all parts of the county, and the old pioneers have so nearly all passed away that it is much harder now than it would have been 20, or even 10 years ago, to get the desired information. Besides, I felt my own inadequacy and unworthiness. But nevertheless it was undertaken, and in doing the best I could, it has been a labor of love. I was obliged to depend mostly on correspondence, and while the result in some cases was disappointing, the response has been so general and cordial, that the work has been to a great extent the arrangement and compilation of the material gathered from all sources. If these sketches have any value the credit belongs largely to those without whose assistance their preparation would have been impossible.

The subject itself, and the limits of time and space made it necessary to keep strictly within the indicated field. Hence very little reference is made to the pioneers of other nationalities, though no less worthy of honorable mention: the sketches are confined almost entirely to the pioneer period, including roughly the first half of the last century: and the county of Middlesex is taken with its present boundaries, and not as in the pioneer days, when it covered a much wider area. The plan adopted is to give first a general sketch of facts and conditions, more or less entirely applicable to all the Highland settlements, and next, a separate and more detailed and personal record for each township. It has extended to considerable length, even though I have aimed at the utmost brevity consistent with some satisfactory de-

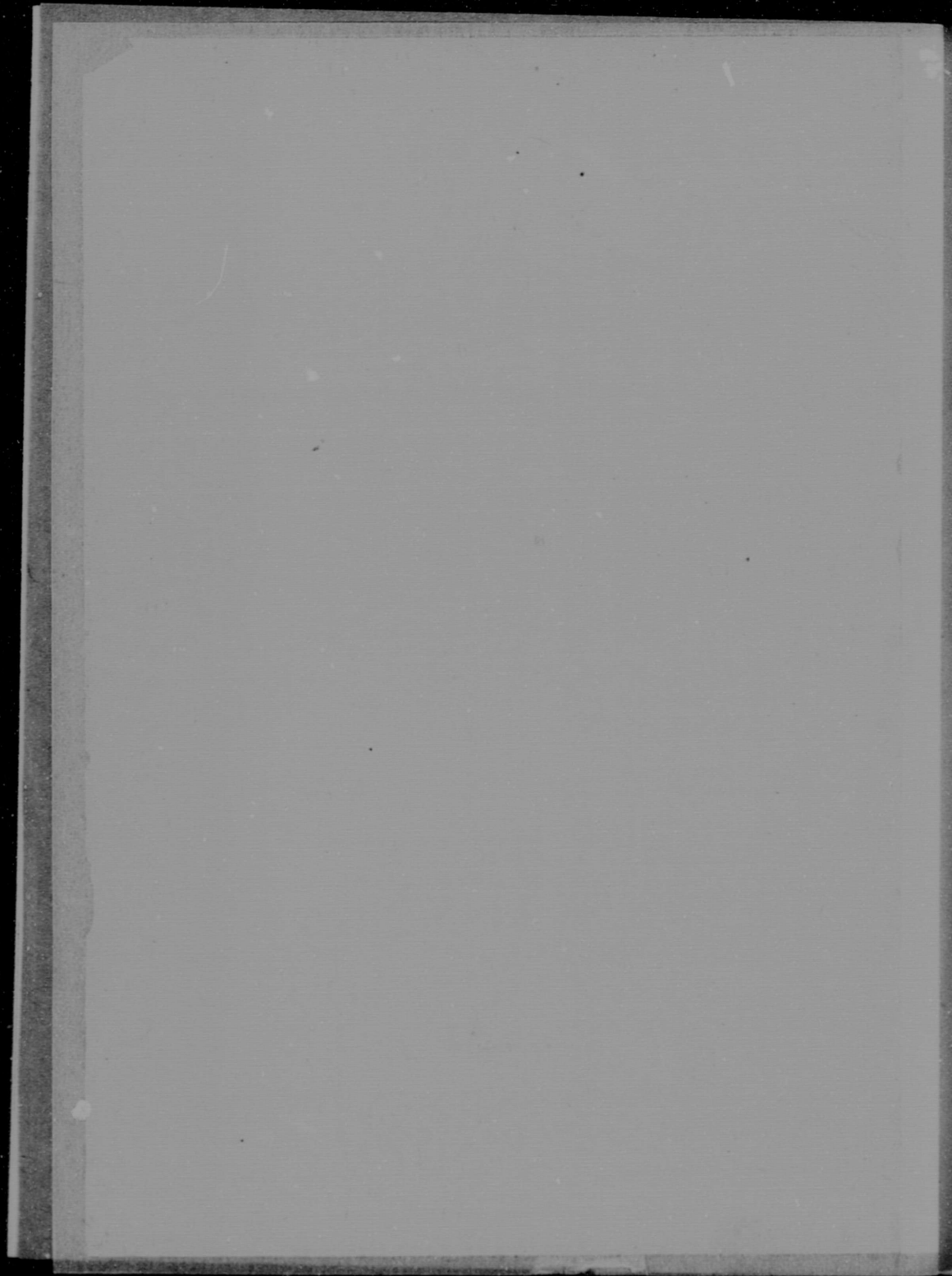
gree of clearness and completeness.

On the other hand, all the more important facts and names have been given as far as I have been able to ascertain them, but from my limited opportunities I fear it may be found that some of the worthy old pioneers, as well as many interesting events, have been passed over in silence. The whole is now submitted with the hope that, imperfect as it is, it may in some measure subserve the intended purpose.

All who have assisted in this work merit their full share of credit, and my grateful acknowledgments are due to D. J. Campbell, of Toronto, for articles, reminiscences and stories published in "The Age," the fruit of his indefatigable researches, to Andrew J. Ross, of East Williams, for a series of excellent articles on the pioneers of his township in the Parkhill Gazette-Review, as well as information by letter, to Rowland Shields, Alvinston, Miss Flora McColl, Hubrey, Donald McMillan, Hyde Park and D. Galbraith, Sable, for papers prepared and sent in, on the pioneers of Mosa, Westminster, London and West Williams townships respectively, to H. D. Johnson, of Strathroy, for frequent help and useful suggestions, to D. B. McColl, Appin, P. J. Thomson, Sheriff D. M. Cameron, and Rev. Arch. Stewart, London, Donald, M. M. and D. M. Campbell, Caradoc, Colin and Thomas Johnson and Archie Sinclair, Lobo, John S. McColl and Donald Campbell, Westminster, Alex. L. Leitch, S. A. Eakins, R. R. McDonald and Henry Main, Strathroy, John McDonald and John Love, West Williams, Mrs. H. Robbins, Adelaide, and Wm. Harker, Delaware, all of whom gave valuable and much appreciated help. I am also indebted to Malcolm Campbell, Ekfrid, for much valuable information obtained during a recent interview.

H. McCOLL.

Strathroy, May, 1904.



The Pioneer Highland Settlements of the County of Middlesex.

PREPARED FOR THE GAELIC SOCIETY OF TORONTO.

I.—GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

EXPATRIATION.

In order to trace, in any adequate manner, the career of the early pioneers, we must begin in Scotland. It was there the movement began, and the struggle was initiated, which had such far reaching results, both in their own land, and on the western continent. It required strenuous souls to make the change from the land of bens and lochs and glens, to the vast, almost unbroken forests of the new world, and it is difficult, if not impossible for men of the present generation to estimate aright the courage and heroism of their Highland progenitors. Inspired by a noble patriotism, knit to their home by sacred associations, and the traditions of many centuries, qualified by their mental equipment to admire and enjoy its beautiful scenery, bound to race and clan and kindred with the strong ties of friendship and affection so characteristic of the Gael, it is hard to appreciate the intensity of the strain or the severity of the trial. As they gathered in ships and cast a sad farewell look upon Scotia's shore they had before them a voyage and an inland journey more tedious and dangerous than the circumnavigation of the globe at the present day. But to counterbalance all this there was a prevailing dissatisfaction with their condition under the heel of more or less oppressive landlords, and a noble ambition to better their condition, and attain perfect freedom and independence. Besides, there were occasional echoes of the prospects before them, which

strengthened their resolution and buoyed up their hope. Letters sometimes crossed the ocean from the earlier explorers. A monthly magazine, called the "Gaelic Messenger," edited by Rev. Norman McLeod, had been circulated and read extensively in the Highlands, and contained much valuable information. Many of the more daring spirits had served in the army or on warships, and others had visited various countries on whaling or merchant vessels. All these on their return had much to tell to eager listeners, and on the whole, the knowledge possessed, though comparatively meagre, was yet considerable. Not recklessly, but intelligently, with sorrowing hearts, yet invincible energy and stern determination, with firm reliance on Providence, they calmly met what was to them the great crisis of their lives. Besides, in many cases, they were ruthlessly driven from their homes by autocratic landlords to convert their holdings into sheep pastures and hunting preserves.

THE EXODUS.

There were then no Atlantic steamers. The ocean voyage took from six to eleven weeks. The sailing vessels were not always staunch, and some were condemned war ships. Storms and head winds often added to both the duration and the danger of the voyage. Sometimes the death angel crossed their track, and in his shadow there was a new and distressing experience, as the remains of the loved one were consigned to the deep.

HIGHLAND PIONEERS OF

When at last over the banks of Newfoundland they sighted the welcome shores of Nova Scotia, and passed in through the St. Lawrence river and gulf to Montreal, they were not long in discovering that the inland journey was beset with even greater hardships. The usual route in those days was along the Ottawa river to Bytown, now Ottawa, and thence by the Rideau canal to Kingston, and the method of transportation was by boats or batteaux propelled by Frenchmen. There were steamers on the lakes, which conveyed them to Hamilton. There, with a large proportion of them, the wilderness journey began, over execrable roads, with many delays, to their future home in Middlesex. Some found their way to Port Erie, and thence went by steamer to Port Stanley or some other point further west in Elgin county, where Col. Talbot had at a very early date located many of the Highlanders. In all this journey there were many privations, the fatigue and discomfort of very primitive boats and conveyances, the scarcity of provisions, and even money, the lack of suitable sleeping places, the unavoidable delays and disappointments, and alas! sometimes the gloom of sickness and death. But through it all, like Israel of old, they toiled on with the eye of faith fixed steadfastly on the goal, and with better prospects than they could then know or realize of their coming triumphs and prosperity.

SETTLEMENT.

Like the sheep on their Scottish hills, as far as possible, they settled together in flocks, and it was uncommon to find one of them located alone among people of other origins. The land was for the most part owned by the government, but the Canada Co. also owned a part, mostly in Williams, and a certain proportion set apart as Clergy Reserves, did not come into the market until some time afterwards. The price was from \$1 to \$4 per acre, and the deeds were printed and written on real parchment, and signed by the Governor of the province. I have seen one that

was issued to my grandfather, John McColl, for the homestead on which I was born. As soon as land was selected, they began to build their log houses. They helped each other at raising bees to place the logs in position, while corner men, with no tools but the axe and the eye, dovetailed them into each other at the corners. Even down to recent times these buildings still standing attested their remarkable mechanical skill. Openings were left for doors and windows, and quite often for many weeks these were only closed with sacking or something similar. The openings between the logs were closed with chinks, usually of basswood, and plastered with clay. The first floors were made of logs split into slabs, smoothed on the upper side with the axe, and laid together. Clapboards made of oak split thin, were shaved to fit, and though not equal to shingles, made a pretty fair roof. At first nails could not be obtained, and instead there was an ingenious arrangement of poles parallel with the ridge to hold them in position. In some cases bark peeled from trees was used for roofing. As necessity is the mother of invention, articles of needed furniture were improvised from the abundant timber with wonderful skill, considering their disadvantages. Wide, open fire places were made at one end of the houses, and chimneys were mostly of sticks laid crosswise and well plastered with clay, so as to make a large square funnel. In some cases when the houses were built late in the season so that the plastering could not be done on account of frost, the openings between the logs were closed with moss gathered from the trees. In a manner similar to the building of houses large barns, sheds and stables were erected, but the barns were not usually chinked or plastered. Cows, horses, sheep, pigs and poultry were gradually acquired and found useful and profitable. In warm houses sheltered by the great woods, in homes they could for the first time call their own, with no pompous aristocrat to collect rent, or threaten eviction or compel obedience, they

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

were comparatively comfortable and contented, and from the outlook of the future received both cheer and stimulus.

CLEARING THE LAND.

In those early years the axe was the great instrument of progress. Trees were regarded as natural obstacles to be removed as soon as possible. First the underbrush, consisting of shrubs and small saplings, was cut down and placed in brush heaps. Later the large trees were felled, cut into convenient lengths, and the brush was piled on the same heaps. This was usually done in the fall and winter, and as feed for cattle was scarce, they were largely sustained by browsing on the tender ends and embryo buds of the branches of the trees as they fell. It was quite common to see a hardy pioneer, with the axe on his shoulder, followed to the woods by his cattle, which well knew its meaning. As soon as dry the brush heaps were burned, and it is no exaggeration to say the blazing piles in so many clearings seemed like the beacon lights of a new civilization. Next came the logging bee. Enough men gathered to form several gangs, each having a yoke of oxen and a driver. The field was mapped out in rectangular areas each wide enough to permit the gathering of the logs conveniently into heaps, and extending in length from side to side of the field. Then began the race, the result depending largely on the team and driver, as well as the activity and expertness of the gang. Some prominent man was often appointed manager and umpire for the whole field. The oxen seemed to understand Gaelic, sometimes not the very choicest, especially when drivers got angry or excited. In this way the timber was all gathered into large heaps, which were subsequently burned. One cannot think without some regret of the vast quantities of valuable timber thus destroyed, which, if now available, would be worth much more than the land on which it grew. But it was necessary and unavoidable.

When the timber was all burned off the land was ready for seed, and the next operation was the manufacture from the abundant material of rails about 12 feet long, out of which a fence was constructed to keep out intruders. The land could not be plowed for some years until the stumps rotted sufficiently to be removed.

HARDSHIPS AND COMPENSATIONS.

The early settlers had many hardships and privations which might well discourage a less hardy and vigorous people. The hundred conveniences of modern life were unknown, and many of them not even dreamed of. Before the rough floors could be made, the primitive earth was their place of habitation, and before even the log shanties could be built, many of them camped in the open air, with the summer sky for their canopy, or took refuge in huts made of brush woven in among adjacent trees, and roofed in the same manner. They had to carry their wheat on their backs long distances to be ground into flour, or exchange it for household necessities. For some time trade was almost entirely carried on by exchange, as money was nearly an unknown quantity. "Black salts" or potash made by boiling the lye from the ashes of their burned timber until it became a thick, black syrup, was, for a time, the only article that could be sold for cash. With wheat at 25 cents per bushel, it took two bushels to buy a yard of cotton, three bushels for a pound of tea, and ten bushels for a barrel of salt. Luxuries were out of the question, in those early days, and even necessities were scarce, and hardly obtainable. There were no matches, no stoves and no coal oil. The fire was covered with ashes at night to save coals till morning, and if, as sometimes happened, it went out, borrowing from a neighbor had to be resorted to. Very primitive lamps with a home made wick dipped in oil, or tallow candles, gave light. Sweeps or cranes hung over the great blazing fires, on which ket-

ties swung for cooking. Bread was baked in tin ovens before the fire. It was hard to get new clothing when their stock was exhausted. When my father settled in Ekfrid, at the first gathering of the earlier pioneers he attended, he noticed that their clothing was getting quite ragged, and was held together with wooden pins, and pieces of basswood bark. He surveyed the scene and soliloquized mentally: "Well, when my clothing is worn out, I will be like the rest of you." Overcoats or underclothing were seldom worn, and for some years neither drug stores nor doctors were available. Fever and ague, a disease now unknown, was very common, and though not dangerous or fatal, was distressing and exhausting. Wolves and bears were aggressive and destructive, and the murrain frequently made havoc among their cattle.

But there were compensations. There was an abundance of timber for every purpose, a pleasing change from the scarcity of the Highlands. In those early days one enthusiastic Gael sent a letter to a friend in the old land saying there was one tree, (the maple), which supplied them with fuel, sugar and soap. The statement was true, though it required explanation. The temperature was often low in winter, but had little effect on the warm Highland blood, and the great woods formed a most effective protection, so that drifts and blizzards were unknown. The same woods in summer time formed the spacious field in which their cattle roamed at pleasure, and to enable their owners to find them when wanted, each had a cow bell differing in tone from every other. Game was plentiful and so was wild fruit, such as grapes, plums, strawberries and raspberries. As soon as the land was cleared the fertile soil yielded abundantly, though there could be no plowing and no cultivation, except going over it with a triangular harrow drawn by oxen. Besides, from the very first it was an upward and onward progress. Each succeeding year the fruit of their toil became apparent in decreas-

ed privations and improved conditions. Saw mills were erected and stores were started at more convenient centres. The area of land under cultivation increased from year to year. The price of farm produce advanced, while goods became cheaper, and money began to circulate more freely. Cooking stoves came into use, and brick ovens were constructed for baking. Flocks of sheep, the shearer, the cards at home or the carding mill, the spinning wheel, the loom, the fulling mill, and the perambulating tailor who went around among the families making garments for the male portion, were the successive processes and essentials of their clothing department. The women made their own clothing, made in the same way without the fulling, and their homespun gowns, and the men's suits, if not stylish or fashionable by present day standards, were warm and comfortable. Horses soon encroached upon, and finally superseded oxen. The flail, long in use, was followed by the threshing machine which simply threshed out the grain, and that by the cleaner. The sickle, which many of them had brought from their native land, after a time was succeeded by the cradle, and that by the reaper. A Government bounty of \$5 per scalp resulted in the lessening and final extermination of wolves. Roads were opened and gradually improved, and bridges were built over the streams. The Longwood's road, which passed through the whole county from east to west, by way of London, was only a trail till 1812, when it was opened to permit the passage of artillery. The Egremont road was opened in the thirties through Adelaide westward to Sarnia, and later on continued through Lobo. There was no railway till 1853, but stage coaches were running, mail routes laid out and post offices established. And even with all their hardships, privations and exacting labor, yet in their warm log shanties, with stimulating hope and lofty cheer, with domestic bliss and cordial brotherhood, it was the testimony of many of the old pioneers that these early years of difficulty

and trial were the happiest of their lives.

MAPLE SUGAR MAKING

This was a very important industry for which the unlimited stretches of giant maples furnished ample opportunity. But at that time it was carried on in a very primitive manner. Basswood spiles split out of a block by a gouge, were tapered to a thin point and fastened into openings made in the trees by the same gouge. The sap flowing from an opening made above the spile was conducted into a trough usually made of black ash. The sap was gathered with pails and to make the work easier, the mechanical ones made yokes which fitted over the shoulders, and from which the pails were suspended at the ends. At the sugar camp the sap was boiled in kettles suspended on poles, which were supported against two trees by crotched props. The supply of fuel was at hand ready for the cutting. Not much syrup was made; it was nearly all sugar. The finished product, sweet and pure, was in those early days of very great value, as they had neither the means nor the opportunity to get a sufficient supply of sugar of any other kind.

CHARACTERISTICS.

The people who tore asunder the ties of home and native land, carried with them and grandly illustrated the characteristics of their race. Their stalwart physique and power of endurance were not only proved and tested, but exercised and strengthened by the inevitable hardships and exertions of their environment. They were gifted with strong intellects and keen powers of observation. Twenty years ago in response to an inquiry Rev. Wm. R. Sutherland stated that he had made a careful estimate, and found that in Western Ontario 600 of the descendants of the early pioneers had become teachers, or entered into the ministry or learned professions. The number has since been largely increased. No less prominent was their moral stamina, and their reverence for religious worship and institutions. With few exceptions

their lives were upright, and a Highlander's word was generally considered as good as his bond. Their thriftiness and economy, a necessity in the early days, they continued to practice in the days of prosperity. In the midst of the great woods and their howling denizens, so complete a contrast to their Highland home, even more strikingly were the traits of friendship and hospitality displayed, and their souls knit together in fraternal fellowship. The loved Gaelic was practically the only language spoken—indeed, not many of them at first could speak anything else. At all kinds of gatherings it was the only language, and the unhappy Saxon who happened to be among them was kept in complete ignorance of the clatter of sounds around him. Gaelic preaching was common, and even after it had gone very much out of fashion, it was all the more sought and esteemed by the older people. Funeral arrangements were necessarily very simple. Hearses were entirely unknown. Carpenters among them made the coffins usually out of walnut, and the corpse was conveyed to the burying ground in a lumber or light wagon, but certainly with no less respect and solemnity, though with less show and expense, than in later times. Indeed, a funeral was even more solemn and impressive in their surroundings of forest and sky, in a new land, and with the comparative fewness of their numbers. I heard my father say that a death in any part of the township seemed almost as sad as though it had been in his own family. Weddings were celebrated in the old Highland style with large gatherings and merry cheer.

It was the usual custom among them to serve all the people at a funeral with refreshments of crackers and cheese, and sometimes also whiskey. In the early days there were few books and no newspapers, but they largely made up for it by pleasant intercourse, indomitable industry, and in the winter months by the old land Ceilidh kept in the long evenings together, as in happy social cheer they sat around great blazing log fires.

Their trials were forgotten and their souls revived as the pleasant hours were spent in recalling the scenes, incidents and even superstitions of their native land, and reciting or singing Gaelic songs or hymns.

They were a grand people, but not perfect. Sometimes, it must be admitted, a scoundrel developed among them, but not often. They were intensely human, and not free from the infirmities of human nature. The Celtic fire was often associated with irascible tempers, which overflowed the bounds of reason and self-control. From the very nature of their surroundings and traditions there was a good deal of superstition, and their reminiscences of weird and uncanny experiences in the old land, which the writer has heard recited in evening "ceilidhs," would furnish a good field for the Society of Psychological Research. Firm as the granite hills of their native land, their steadfastness sometimes degenerated into obstinacy. Open and honest, their straightforwardness sometimes passed into disagreeable abruptness. The warm-hearted friendship and whole-souled hospitality, which made Burns' "Highland Welcome" a reality in their homes, was sometimes marred by prejudice against people of other origins, or unreasonable clannishness.

Smoking was very common, and the women smoked almost as much as the men. When in any case the supply of tobacco became exhausted, as stores were distant, borrowing was frequently the remedy. The use of whiskey, at least in many of the settlements, was constant and considerable, and was, perhaps, their worst fault, though the quality was much inferior to the mountain dew of their own land. At bees, funerals, raisings, weddings, fairs and militia trainings it was regarded as almost indispensable. At logging bees a bottier was usually selected, who kept moving around with a pail of water and dipper, and a bottle of whiskey, from which each one helped himself. A keg of whiskey was generally regarded as one of the necessities of life in harvest time. At that time it was cheap, and could easily be obtained at the

distilleries, which soon sprang up, in exchange for wheat sailings. While such a thing as a confirmed drunkard was rare, it must be said that at some of these gatherings especially at fairs, the effect of their potations became very manifest, and the stimulus to their highland combativeness, brought about wordy altercations and personal encounters. But as no worse weapons than their brawny fists were ever used, no serious results ever followed, and the disturbance of amicable relations was only temporary. They were not without faults, but these were spots in the sun. Take them for all in all, we shall not look upon their like again. The writer has had the privilege of knowing many of them whose closing years, enriched with gathered experience and bright with the hope of immortality, seemed like a halo of glory.

As a people their longevity was remarkable. Notwithstanding their severe and exhausting toil, their robust constitutions, great vitality and simple living, enabled a very large proportion of them to attain a good old age. Mr. Campbell gives a very interesting list of the ages at death of the pioneers of Caradoc and Lobo, of whom I quote the following: — Malcolm Campbell 80, his wife, Mary Smith 95, Isabella McLeellan 84, Christina McArthur 84, Mrs. Arch. Campbell 86, John McKellar 80, Duncan McKellar 87, Mrs. Duncan McKellar 97, Donald McGugan 88, John McGugan 87, Mrs. D. McGugan 88, Mrs. Jno McGugan 88, Lachlan Sinclair 85, Mrs. L. Sinclair 91, Mrs. Duncan McLean 93, Elder Dugald Sinclair 93, Mrs. J. Sinclair 85, Elizabeth Sinclair 90, Mrs. Duncan McDonald 92, Arch. Fletcher 81. The following may be added: in Lobo John Johnson 93, Nicol McIntyre 86, Lachlan McTaggart 87, Mrs. John McColl 90, John Lamont 87, Mrs. Donald Johnson 86, Mrs. A. Stewart 96; in Ekfrid, John McColl 86, Hugh McAlpine 96, Malcolm McAlpine 87. The average is within a fraction of 88. Of the few still remaining the following may be mentioned: In Westminster, Mrs. Duncan McColl 87; in East Williams,

Mrs. Duncan McFarlane 86; in Wardville, Mrs. Margaret Campbell 90; in Ekfrid, Malcolm Campbell 92, Hector McFarlane 81; in Lobo, Mrs. D. McKellar 95, Alex. McNeil 95, Arch. Smith 90, Arch. Johnson 84, Mrs. Mary Fraser 80, John McKellar 80, Mrs. John Campbell 84, Mrs. D. McIntyre 85.

PIONEER WOMEN.

The women of these early days are surely no less worthy of honorable mention than the men. They bravely did their part, and in addition to household duties or the cares of maternity, were always ready to assist their husbands in burning brush or log heaps, sugar-making or harvesting. In harvesting before even cradles had come into use, many of them were very expert in the use of the sickle for taking off the grain, and could hold their own with the best of the other sex. The simple cooking, plain dressing, and the primitive arrangement of their homes, in some measure permitted outdoor labors, yet the young ladies of to-day can hardly realize the heroism and hardness of their grandmothers, nor should they blame them for the almost universal use of the tobacco pipe. But though stronger physically, though doing work now considered unbecoming, they were certainly not less womanly or handsome, and no less truly and sincerely loved and admired by the lovers and husbands whose toils they shared, and whose lives they cheered and elevated. They attended religious services in their home-spun, often with only a handkerchief on their heads, and for that purpose travelled on foot, even long distances, over rough roads, or through deep snow, yet doubtless with more spirituality and genuine worship than in later days. All honor to the women who left to their posterity such a priceless legacy of worthy deeds and lofty example.

PIONEER SCHOOLS.

It is a historical fact that in the matter of public or common school education, Scotland was fully two

centuries in advance of England. All through the Highlands parish schools had long been established, and the instruction was valuable, even if not very extensive. It was, therefore, only what might be expected that the early Highland settlers from their past associations, and their strong intellectual bias, would lose no time in giving attention to the education of their children. The Legislature of that period furnished the requisite opportunity and machinery. As early as 1797 a grant of 500,000 acres was made to endow a university and four grammar schools for Upper Canada. In 1807 eight public schools were established. Each was to be managed by five trustees, and receive a grant of \$100 annually. In 1816 a general act was passed, appropriating the sum of \$24,000 as a grant to aid in supporting all schools of the province, but the maximum not to exceed \$100. The people in any locality were empowered to meet together, elect three trustees, and open a school, as soon as they had a school house and at least twenty pupils. The trustees had all power to hire a teacher and judge of his qualifications. The school fund was divided yearly among all schools in proportion to attendance. In 1824 a general board was appointed for the whole province to examine candidates, and grant teachers' certificates. But the schools were supported by rate-bill or voluntary contributions, and it was not until 1841 that power was given to tax property for the support of schools. The rate was usually 25c per month per pupil. The school houses were either log buildings erected on purpose, or dwelling houses which happened to be vacant. The floors, roofs, plastering, chimneys and other features were similar to those of the dwelling houses. The furniture was the simplest and plainest possible. Split logs, smoothed on the split side and supported on legs passing through auger holes, were used as seats. A desk was made in the same rough manner, with an oak plank, or a smoothed piece of split timber against the wall, or with two sides in the centre of the room. This was

for the advanced pupils who could write and cipher. It is not to be supposed that all the teachers were competent and efficient, yet many of them did excellent work for their day and opportunities. As in the schools in their native land stern discipline was maintained. The text books in use were Mavor's Spelling Book, the New Testament and Murray's English Reader. There were few classes, and the narrow limits of the course of study furnished facilities for very thorough training, which were usually well utilized. In Highland settlements very few of the children on first going to school had any knowledge of English. When the teacher understood Gaelic he could get along smoothly, but when he did not he either employed one of the older pupils as an interpreter, or learned Gaelic enough from him to make his commands intelligible. Salaries were very low. To make up for this the teacher usually boarded round, a week or more in each home. In some cases school was kept open only during the winter months. There were very few holidays, and even as late as 1855, besides Christmas and New Year's day, the only holidays were every second Saturday and two weeks in August.

There is no doubt that at the earliest dates at which circumstances permitted the Highland settlers established schools in their several localities. These, as far as can be ascertained, will be more appropriately given in the records of the separate townships. We find that in 1842 there were schools in what we now call Middlesex as follows: Ekfrid, seven schools open, six vacant; Mosa, four open, five vacant; Adelaide, two open, seven vacant; Caradoc, two open, six vacant; Lobo, six schools; London township sixteen schools. The townships are not all given. The names of teachers in that year indicate that a large proportion of them were Highlanders. Township Superintendents of schools were appointed at least as early as 1844, and in that year were as follows: Ekfrid, Donald McFarlane; Adelaide, Rev. D. E. Blake; London, Crowell Wilson; Westminster,

Alex. Strathy; Delaware, Benjamin Springer; Dorchester, W. H. Niles; Caradoc, Duncan McKellar; Lobo, Alex Sinclair. Township Superintendents were abolished in 1845, but again restored in 1850, and during these years Judge William Elliott, of London, now in his 87th year, was District Superintendent. He gave to his arduous duties the full measure of his ability and energy. Over rough roads and by-paths, over crossways, hills, streams and swamps he travelled on horse back to all parts of the district. He describes the conditions at that time as very backward; school houses were log huts, floors, benches and desks, rough and uncomfortable. He found another difficulty in the inconvenient locations of school houses. They were originally placed in the more populous parts, but as years passed on, and new settlers came in, the children from the outlying places found great difficulty in attending, either from distance or intervening swamps or other obstructions.

BEGINNINGS OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

Upper Canada had practically no municipal institutions until the passing of what was called the District Councils' Act, by the Parliament of United Canada in 1841. But in 1793 an act was passed by the Legislature of the province, making provision for a system of local government, which though autocratic, was perhaps even better adapted to the needs of that primitive period. By that Act the local affairs of each district were placed under the control of the Justices of the Peace, assembled in Quarter Sessions. They had extensive powers, including the erection and management of public buildings, surveying and making roads, levying the necessary taxes, fixing the salaries of officials, granting liquor licenses, and giving authority to ministers of dissenting denominations to solemnize marriages. Under such a system the annual town meetings were not indispensable, and their sphere of operation was very limited. Until 1816 the meeting of Quarter Sessions

for the old London district was held at Turkey Point in Norfolk county; it was then changed to Vittoria, and in 1827 to London, where the first meeting was held on January 9th of that year. The Clerk at that time and for some time previous was Col. John B. Askin, who was of Irish extraction. He was born in Detroit, Mich., in 1787, and died in London in 1869. We have it on record that the first town meeting was held in London township in January, 1819, and in Lobo in January, 1829, under authority of a warrant from two Justices of the Peace. It seems evident they were acting on behalf of the Quarter Sessions, and that similar meetings in other townships were held in the same manner, as they would otherwise have no legal status. Many or most of the early records have been lost or destroyed, but after the passing of the act of 1841, the municipal machinery soon came into operation, and the minutes of proceedings are more full and accessible. Additional facts, as far as obtained, will be given for each township.

ANTECEDENT RELIGIOUS INFLUENCES

Veneration, faith in a higher and presiding Ruler of all things, was a prominent trait of Highland character. Perhaps in no people was what may be called natural religion more strongly developed. The physical features of their country, the grand scenery, the glens and bens, and many islands, the great old ocean, and even the mountain mists and torrents were all well calculated to imbue an impressible and emotional people with belief in the supernatural. Their acute powers of observation, their vivid imagination, their lofty conception of moral obligation and physical and mental beauty were abundantly shown in the large volume of Gaelic poetry, which had been gathering and increasing for centuries. But in addition, there is no doubt that many of them, even in the early ages, received the gospel as the power of God unto salvation. The labors of St. Columban, to whose

work a magnificent ruin yet bears testimony, could not have been in vain, and the mighty impulse which the career of John Knox and his coadjutors gave to religion in Scotland, had its effect even in the Highlands. And one hundred years ago, about the time that events began to work towards the coming migration, every shire, even in the Highlands, was divided into parishes, and each parish had its clergyman of the Established Church of Scotland. The people assembled on the Sabbath, a record of births, marriages and deaths was kept, and each pastor had or was supposed to have, the general oversight of the moral and spiritual welfare of his congregation. Some of these pastors were not all they should have been, but many others were true and faithful men, not only able and scholarly, but fervent and devoted in their ministrations. Among these may be mentioned Dr. John McDonald, of Farintosh, known as "the Apostle of the north," author of a volume of Gaelic poetry, Alex. Stewart, of Inverhuron, John Robinson, of Bute, John Kennedy, of Redcastle, Mr. McLaurin and others. About the same time, Findlay Munro, a Chatechist, a man of eccentric manner, but deep and genuine piety and holy ardor, travelled and labored incessantly in preaching the gospel. Donald McArthur and Dugald Sinclair also did a great work in large portions of the same field, and established many churches before their removal to America.

THE NEW ENVIRONMENT

Such was the people, and such their antecedents, who found themselves in the great woods of the new world. The change was great, the contrast in almost every feature of their surroundings was sharp and clear, yet it did not efface the old memories, nor was it even unfavorable to their religious tendencies and convictions. So it came about that before being visited by pioneer preachers of any kind, the more devout and spiritual met together for prayer, conference and worship, and in the solitude of their forest homes, in many a heart

the Spirit was carrying on a work of grace. The flame of devotion was helped and fanned by reading their Gaelic Bibles, and reading and singing the Gaelic psalms and paraphrases, a work which had been executed in Scotland by Dr. Smith in 1783. They also had translations into Gaelic of such books as "Pilgrim's Progress," "Boston's Fourfold State," "Alleine's Alarm" and others, and the spiritual hymns of Dugald Buchanan, Peter Grant, Dr. John McDonald and others. I have a copy of Grani's and Buchanan's poems, printed in Montreal in 1836 by J. Stark & Co., which was extensively sold and eagerly read and sung among the early Highland pioneers. The great majority of the Highland settlers of Middlesex were Presbyterians. Those who settled in West Williams at a later date were in part Roman Catholics, and there were a few of the same faith in Ekfrid. There were also a few Baptists. A. J. Ross gives a graphic description of the early religious meetings in East Williams, and says: "A house for public worship was built in 1835 on a splendid lot of 118 acres granted by the Canada Company for that purpose. A large frame church on the same line took its place in 1842. No sooner were they established in their homes than meetings were held regularly every Sunday. Two or three by common consent acted as leaders, and were cheered at rare intervals by a visit from a minister in the Presbytery at Hamilton. The service, which was very simple but highly prized, consisted of prayer, singing and reading scriptures, a sermon from some favorite author, and a prayer, which brought the Great Beyond and our relation to it before us, and kept us from forgetting it." Similar meetings were held about the same time in other townships.

PIONEER MINISTERS AND MOVEMENTS.

Among the pioneer ministers of the Church of Scotland, who labored in Middlesex in the early days, I find the names of Alex. Ross and Donald McKenzie, 1830, W. McKellar, 1833,

Dugald McKellar, Lobo, 1839. Mr. Ross tells us that Rev. Duncan McMillan was the first minister of that church in East Williams, in 1839. He also labored in Lobo, but severed his connection in 1844. Subsequently he returned, and spent many years in Lobo. He died in London in 1889, aged 84. The disruption of 1843 in Scotland had its sequence in Canada in the following year, when there was a similar cleavage in East Williams, and the great majority of members in sympathy with the movement assumed the designation of the "Free Church," while the minority retained the old name. The former kept up their worship regularly with or without a pastor. Wm. McGillivray and Alex. Fraser filled the pulpit for six months, with an occasional call from Messrs. McKenzie and Allen. After five years Rev. L. McPherson was ordained pastor of Williams and Lobo, Feb. 7th, 1849, a position which he filled for thirty-four and a half years. He died at Ailsa Craig in 1886, aged 72. The other branch had no regular weekly service till 1856, when Rev. Robert Stevenson became pastor, succeeded by Revs. McLeod, Chambers, Wells, Anderson and Elliott. Rev. Mr. McMillan's elders were Donald Fraser, James McPherson, James Bremner, John Levie, Jas. Ross, to whom were added under Mr. McPherson, Allan McDougall and Alex. McLeish, Donald Waters, Alex. McKenzie.

In Ekfrid, a minister named Cameron spent some time among the people, and I well remember hearing of his death in the late forties. Rev. Wm. R. Sutherland entered upon the pastorate of the church in Ekfrid early in 1848, and continued there till his death, which took place shortly after the celebration of his jubilee. A new and commodious church was erected soon after his coming, and he entered with zeal and earnest devotion upon his life work. In the area then included within his pastorate there are now no less than ten separate churches, Glencoe, Kilmartin, Tait's Corners, Appin, North Ekfrid, Riverside, Melbourne, Euphemia, Alvinston and Napier. Of

course, Gaelic was preached as well as English, but I believe Kilmartin is the only one of the ten which enjoys the distinction of having continued it till the present time. Rev. Arch. Stewart, one of the best Gaelic scholars, and most fluent Gaelic speakers in Ontario, filled a pastorate of fourteen years at Kilmartin, commencing with his ordination, Nov. 26th, 1862. He also served 18 years in N. Easthope, and is now on the retired list in London.

Mr. McMillan, writing of the Highland pioneers in the neighborhood of Hyde Park, London township, says, "All of them spoke the Gaelic — some could speak nothing else—and all attended the Presbyterian churches in the city of London. The late Dr. John Scott, of St. Andrew's church, preached every two weeks in the school house here. Rev. Mr. McKenzie, of Embro, in Zorra township, and Rev. Mr. McMillan, of Nairn, East Williams, preached occasionally."

Mr. Shields, writing of the Highland pioneers of Mosa township, says, "In about the year 1835 or 1836, the people being mostly Presbyterians, they built a small log house for the purpose of holding religious services. Some years later a much larger log house was built, which served a good purpose till the year 1867, when a brick church was erected. This was succeeded in 1891 by a still more imposing edifice, which is a credit to the congregation. In the year 1862 the Disciples of Christ built a neat frame church, which they still use, but their congregation is not very large."

Mr. A. L. Leitch states that among the pioneer ministers who visited Eirid and Mosa in the early days were Cameron, Ross and Donald McKenzie. Before any missionaries visited Mosa, prayer meetings were held, conducted by John McTavish and Hugh Leitch. The first elders in Burns' church at Kilmartin were Hugh Leitch, John McTavish, Neil Munro, Archibald Walker, Duncan Campbell.

Miss Flora McColl, writing of the Highland pioneers of Westminster

township says: "The disruption in Scotland in 1843 had its sequence in Westminster, as in other places, in the following year. A few belonged to the Free Church, (Presbyterian) and in the forties walked to London and St. Thomas, nine to ten miles distant every Sabbath, for service, but the greater number adhered to the old kirk, or Established Church of Scotland. At first the meetings were held in barns, dwelling houses, and sometimes in the woods. Services were conducted by a minister from London or St. Thomas once a month in both English and Gaelic. The congregational singing was very hearty. The precursor chanted two lines at a time of a beautiful psalm or paraphrase, and the people would join him in singing them to Colleshill, Kilmarnock or Devizes. Rev. Donald McKenzie, (Old Kirk) was really the first preacher. He left Scotland, came to Glanworth in 1841, took up land and preached in the school house. The first pastor was Rev. John McEwen, now living in London on the retired minister's list. He began holding services in the old log school house in 1852. In 1854 a comfortable brick church was erected, and Mr. McEwen continued as pastor until 1876. In 1852 Donald Strachan, a teacher in S. S. No. 13, organized a good Sabbath school. The Shorter Catechism with proofs, and the psalms and paraphrases were memorized in those days, and are remembered when many things learned in later years are forgotten. Mr. Strachan is now a retired Presbyterian minister. Duncan McColl (my father) was sent out in 1841 as an ordained catechist by the Church of Scotland. He conducted prayer meetings regularly, and in the earlier years held cottage prayer meetings in the homes where there were infirm or those unable to attend public services. He also preached, and in 1842 was authorized to oversee the Presbyterian families in Yarmouth, Southwold and South Dorchester. He continued his labors for over thirty years and died in 1876. At times services were held in the home of Wm. Buchanan on the townline be-

tween Westminster and Yarmouth. The first church was built in 1854, and this year (1904), we expect to hold jubilee services."

Many of the Highlanders of Caradoc were members of the Baptist church in Lobo, established by Elder Campbell. A large proportion of them attended the services there under the ministrations of Duncan Lamont, who frequently preached in the summer time in John McGugan's barn, Caradoc. Some also attended Elder Sinclair's church at Poplar Hill. But a number continued faithful to the Presbyterian church, though it was not till about 1860 that the first log church was erected on lot 17, 8th con. Rev. John Ferguson, in charge of the Presbyterian congregation in Lobo, was the first pastor, and remained for a few years in the early sixties.

The following appreciative character sketch of the pioneer Presbyterian ministers of East Williams, contributed by Andrew J. Ross, of Nairn, could no doubt, in a general way, apply to those of other townships.

"The pioneer ministers of East Williams were Revs. Donald McKenzie, Daniel Allan, Duncan McMillan and Lachlan McPherson, the two former as occasional missionary visitors from the Presbytery of Hamilton, as far back as 1834-5, the other two as settled pastors in 1839 and 1849 respectively. Taken collectively they were men of education and talent, and of undoubted piety. Love to God and love to man was the ruling principle of their lives. Their preaching dealt with the fundamental truths of the gospel and Christian life, the sinner's guilt and helplessness, and the way of deliverance. They appealed to his understanding and conscience more than to his heart, in urging his acceptance of the way of life. In one word, the key note that ran through the gamut of their preaching and life was man's sin and God's mercy. This was true of them all, but they differed from one another as one star differeth from another in glory. I give the 'Boy's' impressions of each, deepened after many years.

"Mr. McKenzie was the high priest and patriarch, who bore in his face and manner, as well as in the success of his extensive labors, the credentials of his sacred office. His stately form, his large, kind, calm face, would make his personality noted in a crowd. In the pulpit, at first slowly feeling his way, like a locomotive getting up steam, he went on gathering force and fluency as he proceeded, till in the peroration, the whole man in full swing, head, arms and voice from a heart on fire with his subject, he reached the climax and closed abruptly, as all thought too soon. In serving at the head of the Lord's table his solemnity of manner and spirituality of discourse suggested the 'face of an angel.' Mr. Allan was a worthy fellow worker of the same family. In the pulpit he was analytical, logical, practical, saying much in a few pointed words. We describe him as lawyer, scribe, evangelist, combining a scholarly system with simplicity of statement.

"Mr. McMillan, settled as pastor in 1839, endeared himself by the simplicity of his manner. Identifying himself with his people he entered into every phase of their lives, and from his profound knowledge of human nature, and the Spirit's work in the soul, ever the same, yet varying according to the infinite variety of his subjects, his warm sympathetic nature enabled him to counsel, help and cheer many a sad heart, by removing its perplexities. In general, he could find 'wheat' where others found 'chaff' in those who differed from him. On denominational questions he exercised a broad Christian charity. Respected and beloved by all when here, he was deeply regretted when he left in 1844, and remembered with affection as a father, a counsellor, a builder who laid a sound foundation for others to build the edifice.

"That other was Mr. McPherson, ordained in 1849. In person he was smaller than the others, but in qualities of head and heart he was the peer of all. He labored as a student with much acceptance in the newly

settled districts of Huron and Bruce, sowing the seed that has since ripened into many flourishing congregations. When ordained he threw all his power into his work, organized a Sunday School, a Bible Society and a prayer meeting, and visited his flock as strength permitted. He specially urged the claims of Foreign Missions. In the pulpit he ably declared 'all the counsel of God,' 'holding back nothing profitable. In dispensing the sacrament the deep solemnity of his manner, apart from his discourse, added much to the impressiveness of the ordinance. For several years he was the only minister in the township. His labors, like some forces in nature, were 'without noise or observation,' but the effects were internal and abundantly blessed. Those who had the privilege of his ministry gave much of the moral fibre and backbone to the communities with which they became afterwards identified, not only near home, but in far-away places. It is only now that he is gone, that his merits are acknowledged by those who reap the harvest. With the others, he now rests from his labors, but 'his works do follow him,' 'The memory of the just is blessed,' and 'though dead he yet speaketh.' When shall we see the like of such power again?"

But there were other pioneers no less worthy of mention. Dugald Campbell, born in Knapdale, Argyleshire, Scotland, was one of the followers and fellow laborers of Donald McArthur. After his ordination as a deacon he was known as a forcible and earnest speaker, and his coming to Aldboro', Elgin county, in 1818, with five others of the same faith, was the beginning of a subsequent very important movement. He at once went on preaching in his own and neighboring townships, was ordained an elder in 1826 by Elder Stewart, of Gosfield, and continued his labors till his death at a good old age in 1857. Thomas McColl was born in Kilberry, in 1791, came to Caledonia, New York, State in 1817, and thence to Aldboro' in 1819. There in 1821 he professed conversion, and was baptized in Lake

Erie by Donald McArthur, then on a visit from New York State. He was soon after ordained a deacon, commenced preaching, was ordained an elder in 1852, and died in 1870. His home was in Dunwich township near Wallacetown. Duncan McCallum, born in Argyleshire, Scotland, came to Aldborough about the same time as Dugald Campbell. He professed conversion, was ordained a deacon, and entered on a public ministry which continued until his death in the fall of 1867. Duncan Lamont was born in Caolasraide, South Knapdale, in 1802, and came to Lobo in 1820. He professed conversion, was baptized in 1829, soon after ordained a deacon, and preached in Lobo, Caradoc and other places for 37 years, till his death in 1867.

It may be truly said that these were all men of more than ordinary ability and force of character. Among them all Thomas McColl was the only one who could be said to be well educated, and who could speak fluently and well in English. All were well versed in their loved native Gaelic, and what they lacked in college training was largely made up by their thorough knowledge of the Gaelic Bible, their untrammelled originality, and above all their intense earnestness and spiritual power. Strong voices, Celtic fire, vital sympathy with the people among whom they labored, facility of illustration from their acute powers of observation, straight-forward plainness and simplicity, and above all a deep personal conviction of the reality of the truths they proclaimed, combined to make them real orators, who by the Divine blessing, mightily moved the souls of their hearers. No doubt their social influence was augmented by their fellowship with the people, entering into all the hardships and struggles of the pioneer days, working on their farms for the support of their families, and receiving no fee or reward for service that was exhausting and continuous. Elder Campbell held the pre-eminence by his penetrating voice, the fervent earnestness of his appeals, and the remarkable success that at-

tended his labors. His preaching was mostly in Gaelic, but though imperfectly acquainted with English, he frequently used it, even if somewhat broken, with much acceptance to English-speaking hearers. Thomas McColl was the finished orator in both languages, no doubt Elder Campbell's most weighty helper, and often accompanied him on his early journeys and ministrations. Duncan Lamont was a man of powerful mind, deeply versed in Christian experience and gifted with moving and persuasive eloquence. Duncan McCallum excelled in gospel appeals to the unconverted, backed up by great physical strength and the evident presence and help of the Divine Spirit. The last two preached only in Gaelic. I add the following eloquent tribute from the pen of D. J. Campbell:

"Those noble, grand, generous, honored, eloquent, godly men of talent, whose influence was not unlike a halo of glory 'like the celestial alchemy that sweetens all the bitter waters of human life, — the wand of the enchanter that turns the wilderness into a garden, and peoples the solitary places in the soul with angels and makes the very darkness musical with song'; they made lasting impressions on this Gaelic colony, and all who came within their range of influence, by their sterling Christian goodness and example. They left to future generations a rich legacy of Christian fortitude, and a hope and faith in an inheritance in that house not made by hands, eternal in the heavens. Missionaries whose labors, long suffering, difficulties, devotion and success, have been extolled by their friendly biographers, might have equalled, but not exceeded, those God-fearing men, who true unto death, were the faithful disciples of their Lord and Master."

Others who were raised up as helpers in public speaking were John McCallum, John McIntyre, Duncan McLean and Malcolm Campbell, of Ekfrid; John McLarty, of Caradoc, now of Wallacetown, and Neil McDona-

ald, of Baldoon, who was ordained an elder, and frequently visited his brethren in Middlesex and Elgin.

After preaching had been continued some years in Aldboro and neighboring townships, Elder Campbell while one day plowing with his oxen on his farm among the stumps, heard in his soul the Macedonian cry. Unyoked his team, went to the house, told his wife the Lord had called him to go to Lobo and preach the gospel, and at once, accompanied by Thomas McColl, made the long journey of fifty miles on foot through the woods. A series of meetings was held, and the visits were afterwards continued at intervals. They visited and preached for their brother Highlanders in Ekfrid, Caradoc and Baldoon on the river St. Clair. They also preached in Williams, London township and Mosa, but no result was apparent. There were no churches in those early times, and the meetings were held in the log houses of the pioneers. A great religious awakening attended these services: hundreds professed conversion, and churches were established in Orford, Aldborough, Dunwich, Ekfrid, Lobo and Baldoon. Though in their new fellowship Baptists, yet they retained the Calvinistic theology of the Westminster Confession, the use of the psalms and paraphrases in public worship, and the strict observance of the Sabbath. While they had covenant meetings one Saturday each month, and kept up their regular Sunday services, they held what were called "big" or quarterly meetings four times a year in different places, at which all the preachers and all the members as far as possible attended, and the Lord's Supper was observed. The first log church was erected in Lobo in 1837 on the south west corner of lot 9, con. 5, and was succeeded by a brick edifice on the opposite corner in 1855. The first log church was erected in Ekfrid in 1840, on the north west corner of lot 8, 1st Range south of the Longwoods road, and was succeeded by a frame building in 1851.

From a record kept by Squire Hugh Carmichael, we learn that the following persons were baptized by Elder Campbell in Lobo township, during the year 1829: Feb. 5th, Malcolm Campbell, James Campbell, Archibald McArthur, Donald Lamont, Euphemia Sinclair, Charles Carmichael, Duncan McKeith, John McColl, Isabella Johnson. Feb. 9, Mary McKeith, Betty Carmichael, Isabella Lamont, Mary McArthur, John Johnson, Christina Campbell. March 18, Hugh Carmichael, Duncan McIntyre, Duncan Lamont. May 3, James McArthur, Archibald McKellar. June 22, Mary Johnson.

Four years after Elder Campbell's first visit to Lobo came another pioneer minister, who was in many respects a notable man. Elder Dugald Sinclair was born in Knapdale, Scotland in 1777, and began to preach in the Highlands in 1801. He subsequently attended college in England for four years, and then continued his labors in the Highlands and western islands of Scotland, where he established churches in Oban, Ross of Mull, Tiree and Colonsay. He also established a church at Lochgilphead where he lived and labored until his coming to Lobo in 1831. It is said that when he came to Lobo, sixty of the members of the church at Lochgilphead emigrated with him. He was known as a Baptist in Scotland, and after coming to Lobo became identified with the Disciples. In his new home he soon established a church with a large membership of which he had the pastoral charge until his death in 1870, in the 94th year of his age. He preached fluently and eloquently in both English and Gaelic, and though kind and sympathetic was also very direct and personal. His labors were many and abundant, and always without fee or money compensation. Besides preaching two and often three times on the Sabbath, he faithfully visited his people, especially the sick and afflicted, travelling on foot, and not seldom on mere trails through the forest. It is said that he never missed preaching during 70 years of

service, but four times, two Sabbaths in Scotland and two just before his death. He died in full triumph of faith, with a parting exhortation to his son, Colin, who had followed his steps in the ministry, to go on preaching the gospel to perishing sinners. Another son Archibald also followed his father in the gospel ministry, was for some years pastor of the same church, and was very highly esteemed, not only for his noble and estimable character as a man, but for his ability as a speaker, and his loving and self-sacrificing labors.

Other pioneer Baptist ministers who labored in Middlesex in the early days were Elders Owen, Rowland, Sloat, Finch, Baker, McConnell and McDermond.

A considerable number of the Highland pioneers who settled in West Williams in 1848, '49 '50 were Roman Catholics. Father Kirwan visited them in the decade ending 1856, and a church was built at Bornish on the Centre Road in 1861. The spire was completed under the administration of Father Lamont, and a separate school was established in 1873. Rev. D. A. McRae was appointed parish priest in 1887, and has only recently been transferred to Goderich. In his time there were 380 members, and a new and very fine brick church took the place of the old frame building in 1902. The following are the names of the priests who in succession had charge of the congregation: Fathers Kirwan, Kellahan, Straus, Lynch, O'Donovan, O'Shea, Lamont, Corcoran, McRae. Fathers O'Donovan, Lamont and McRae were Highlanders and could speak the Gaelic.

PIONEER MARRIAGES.

It may be of interest to give a few of the pioneer Highland marriages, as I find them recorded in the "History of the County of Middlesex."

By Rev. Wm. Proudfoot: 1833 — Aug. 6th, Neil Ross to Margaret Ross, of London. Nov. 14th, Hugh Fraser to Margaret McGregor, of London.

1834 — Mar. 17th, John Sinclair to Eliza Donaldson, of London. Sept. 30,

Donald Fraser to Isabella Ross, of Williams. Nov. 20th, Jas. McDonald to Janet Anderson, of Williams.

1835 — April 2nd, Hugh Barclay to Janet McDonald, London. April 23rd, John McDonald to Hannah McMillan, London. Oct. 19th, Adam Murray to Janet Beattie, London. Dec. 15, Donald Cameron to Janet Ramsay, London.

1836 — Jan. 17th, Hugh McIntyre to Sarah McNeil, Williams. Jan. 18th, Alex. Campbell to Janet Moore, Williams; Feb. 9th, Rodk. McKay to Margaret Cameron, Williams. Aug. 9th, John McDonald to Christie Bain, London.

By Rev. James Skinner — 1836 — Feb. 2nd, John Campbell to Catherine Stewart, Ekfrid.

By Rev. Donald McKenzie — 1834 — Feb. 3rd, Donald Fraser to Janet Ross, Williams. Feb. 14th, John McIntosh to Isabella Munro, Williams.

By Rev. Abraham Sloat — 1833 — March 23rd, Peter Sinclair to Nancy Sinclair, Caradoc. Dec. 26th, Duncan McDougall to Mary McKellar, Lobo.

1834 — Feb. 10th, Malcolm Smith to Mary McFarlane, Lobo. Feb. 14th, Angus Graham to Christie Smith, Lobo. Nov. 19th, John H. Campbell to Annie Quick, Caradoc.

1835 — Jan. 15th, James McIntyre to Jane McIntosh, Ekfrid.

By Elder Dugald Campbell — 1833 — Nov. 26th, John McCallum to Mary McKellar, Ekfrid.

1834 — Jan. 21st, Lachlin McLachlin to Mary McCallum, Ekfrid. Jan. 21st, Hugh Leitch to Catherine McLachlin, Ekfrid. Feb. 13th, John Munro to Mary Murray, Ekfrid. April 1st, John McCallum to Nancy McKellar, Mosa. July 22, Arch. Campbell to Margaret Johnson, Lobo.

1835 — Feb. 3rd, Arch. McLachlin to Catherine McKellar, Ekfrid. Feb. 3rd, Arch. McLellan to Elizabeth Walker, Mosa.

1836 — Feb. 2nd, Robt. McAlpin to Betty McLachlin, Mosa. March 1st, Arch. Murray to Flora McAlpin, Ekfrid. March 29th, Donald Smith to Isabella Mitchell, Ekfrid. Mar. 31st, Duncan McCoil to Sarah McTaggart, Lobo. April 4th, John McCoil to Catherine McCoil, Lobo.

1837 — March 14th, Edward McCallum to Nancy Mitchell, Ekfrid. June 29th, Malcolm McAlpine to Nancy McAlpine, Ekfrid.

By Elder Dugald Sinclair — 1835 — March 2nd, John McKellar, to Sarah Livingston, Mosa. April 28, Colquhoun Campbell to Catherine Sinclair, Adelaide. July 9th, Alex. Campbell to Janet McArthur, Caradoc. Aug. 25th, John McGugan to Sarah McTaggart, Williams. Dec. 6th, Donald McDonald to Mary McTaggart, Williams.

1836 — Jan. 11th, Donald Campbell to Margaret Brown, Williams. Feb. 9th, Adonijah Degraw to Isabella McNeil, Caradoc. Nov. 24th, Alex. Graham to Ann. Stewart, Lobo. Dec. 11th, Duncan McLean to Catherine McKinley, Lobo.

THE ATTITUDE IN 1837-8.

Only a few words are necessary as to the attitude of the Highland pioneers of Middlesex during the rebellion of 1837-8. Whatever might have been the feelings and sympathies of the Highlanders in the old Jacobite days, when the clans flocked to the standard of Prince Charlie, it is certain that for the last hundred years they have been steadfastly loyal to the British throne. The U. E. Loyalists who could not be seduced into any active part in the American revolution, and sought and found in Glengarry and Norfolk counties a refuge under the Union Jack, gave good proof of affectionate devotion. In the crisis of 1837 there was no lack of loyalty, though there were various phases of knowledge and sentiment. Some were very imperfectly acquainted with the doings of the "Family Compact," and so, more or less indifferent; others, better informed, were in sympathy with the men who struggled for right against a political oligarchy, but they could not approve of overt acts of rebellion, more especially when the campaign was conducted from a foreign shore, and with the assistance of foreigners. Hence when the call came to go out to the frontier to fight in defense of their country, they responded with alacrity, and in the fall

of 1837 nearly all the able-bodied men met at certain points of rendezvous, and marched on foot to Malden on the Detroit river, now Amherstburg. A certain number, chiefly the older men, were left at home to look after the families of the absent ones, to feed their stock, and see that they were provided with necessaries. Even among the gallant Highlanders there were some who shirked the call, and hid in the depth of the forest or elsewhere, till the storm had blown over, and it was safe to return to their homes. But the warriors at the frontier, except for the hardships of an arduous journey, had a comparatively easy and pleasant time, and never had their valor tested in actual conflict. After a few weeks they were relieved by a regiment of British soldiers, and permitted to return to their homes. Not long after there was a severe engagement with the rebels and their allies on the Detroit river, then frozen over. The subsequent mission of Lord Durham, his release of rebel prisoners, and his report, which was the basis of responsible government, and the union of Upper and Lower Canada, gave the greatest satisfaction.

Speaking of the Highland pioneers of Mosa, Mr. Shields says: "As to the attitude in 1837 it is very manifest that the people in this Scotch settlement were loyal unto their king and their country from the fact that every able-bodied man went forth to battle in the day of need. They travelled on foot to Malden, now Amherstburg, and while there three old men were left in charge of the several households, but it is said that the women had charge of the old men, with the households added. At all events the men came home again safe and sound."

Miss McColl says, "the attitude of the Highland settlers in Westminster during the rebellion was divided. No doubt the name, McKenzie, would influence a number of them. I knew one case of a Highlander who perfectly despised a reformer or rebel as they called them; in fact to his dying day he would think he was low-

ering himself to talk to one of them, especially at election times. A warrant was issued for the arrest of one of the early settlers named Buchanan, and a neighbor undertook to leave it at his home. Buchanan was absent, but his mother, suspecting what it was, got between him and the door with an axe, and told him he would not get out unless he took the paper with him. Being a smallish man, and knowing it would be dangerous to meet Buchanan, he took it away and passed it over to some one else. Coming home from St. Thomas with the ox-sled on one occasion, he saw a number of men waiting at a tavern on North street, as though they wanted to speak to him. He grabbed a sled-stake threateningly, and passed on. The warrant was never served."

Mr. Ross says the attitude of the Highlander in East Williams to the rebellion was one of sentiment rather than active participation. The temper on the frontier weakened to a mere ripple in the distance so far as it affected him. There was no post office in reach or newspaper in circulation. The little he knew was at intervals by hearsay. He knew little or nothing of the question at issue, and consequently could form no intelligent judgment. But had he been called to choose sides, his traditional loyalty as one who "honored the king" would find him ranged in support of lawful authority.

POLITICS AND PROGRESS.

This general sketch would scarcely be complete without a brief reference to the politics of the pioneer period. In the early years there was practically no politics among the Highland settlers. For this there were several reasons. The franchise was to them an entirely new privilege, which they had never before enjoyed, and it took some time rightly to estimate its value, and realize its responsibility. The fight with the literal wolf and the wolf of hunger, the overshadowing influences of friendship and fraternity, and the yet higher claims of religion, so fully occupied their attention that politics

had little or no place in their horizon. Besides, for a good while, no newspapers circulated, no electioneering stump orator visited them, and they had not the knowledge on which alone intelligent political opinion could be based. But a change began in 1837-8. By the agitation of those years and the calling out of the volunteers new interest was awakened, and light on public questions gradually penetrated through the settlements. The mission of Lord Durham, his journey through Ontario, his indemnity proclamation, his report, the resulting downfall of the Family Compact and the granting of responsible government, with one Legislature for the united provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, constituted the beginning of a new era. The Highlanders, in common with their fellow citizens of other origins, began to obtain a better knowledge of the affairs of their country, and to take a more active part in whatever concerned its welfare. The establishment of municipal institutions in 1842 gave a mighty impetus to the march of intelligence and the exercise of public spirit. The struggle for existence was also becoming less strenuous, and with more time at their disposal they were better able to take advantage of their increasing facilities for information, supplied chiefly through the medium of the public press.

While several newspapers had been issued previously at Kingston, Newark and York (Toronto), "The Sun," published in London in 1831 was the pioneer journal of the London district. The "Gazette" followed in 1837, and the "Freeman's Journal" in 1839. "The Liberal" was started in St. Thomas in 1836. In 1845 Geo. Brown published the "Western Globe" in both Toronto and London, and it was probably the first journal that had any extensive circulation in the Highland settlements. In a few years it obtained so much influence that it was familiarly known as the "Scotchman's Bible." William Sutherland, now a resident of Ekfrid, founded the London "Free Press," Jan. 2nd, 1849. In 1852 it was

acquired by Josiah Blackburn, and in 1855 he inaugurated the "Daily Free Press." The publication of these journals and their increased circulation by the aid of improved postal arrangements, furnished not only a source of enlightenment, but a powerful stimulus to thought, discussion and action.

In 1788 Lord Dorchester set off the whole of Upper Canada into four districts, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Nassau and Hesse, the latter including roughly what is now Western Ontario. The first parliament was held in Newark in October that year and four successive sessions were held at the same place. The second parliament opened in York (Toronto), in May 1797. During the second session, 1798, the province was redistributed into eight districts and 23 counties. Middlesex county, as then set off, comprised the townships of London, Westminster, Dorchester, Yarmouth, Southwold, Dunwich, Aldborough and Delaware. In 1821 the townships of Lobo, Mosa, Ekfrid and Caradoc were added to Middlesex. In 1852 the townships of Bayham, Malahide, South Dorchester, Southwold, Aldborough, Yarmouth and Dunwich were set off into the county of Elgin. In 1847 Williams, and in 1865 McGillivray and Biddulph, were detached from Huron county and added to Middlesex.

At an early period the county was allowed two representatives in the Legislative Assembly, who were elected by the whole county. Of the earliest of these (1816) were W. and Beageley; afterwards Colonel Mahlon Burwell sat for the county during two parliaments, 1820 to 1824. In 1825 Captain Mathews and Dr. John Rolph were elected, and they were re-elected in 1828; in 1832 Elias Moore and Thomas Parke. In 1842 Ermatinger, of St. Thomas, defeated Notman, who fyled a protest, and after about three years succeeded in getting Ermatinger's election voided, when he (Notman) was elected and sat for the balance of that parliament; at its expiration in 1847 Notman was re-elected and sat until 1851, when he was defeated by Crowell Wilson, who sat for the whole

county, including the present county of Elgin, until 1854. In 1853, while Sir Francis Hincks was in power, the county was divided into two constituencies, exclusive of Elgin, and Wm. Niles was elected for the East riding, being opposed by William Horton. In the West riding John Scatcherd succeeded in defeating James Ferguson at the general election in 1854. In the general election of 1857 Marcus Talbot was elected in the East riding, and John Scatcherd was re-elected in the West, but only lived a few months. He was succeeded by A. P. McDonald, who sat during two parliaments, and was in turn defeated by Thomas Scatcherd, who sat for the West riding until Confederation, when the county was again divided for parliamentary purposes, this time into three ridings, and Thomas Scatcherd was elected for the North riding, which constituency he continued to represent until his death. In the West riding in 1867 A. P. McDonald defeated Dr. George Billington, and was himself defeated by Geo. W. Ross, the present Premier of Ontario, in 1872.

There is no doubt that in the early days and probably even down to recent times, the majority of the Highland settlers and their descendants in Middlesex were Liberals, but there also was a line of cleavage similar to what was found among people of other nationalities. The political issues have undergone many changes through the decades, from the struggle for responsible government against the Family Compact to the days of "Rep. by Pop.," the secularization of the Clergy Reserves, the prolific tariff question, electoral corruption and a score of others, but two great political parties have steadily maintained their identity and organization, and Highlanders and their sons have not been slow to take their places in the political arena, and fill the most exalted positions in the gift of the people.

In the old days none could vote but freeholders, and there was only one polling place in each constituency, where all voters had to attend to exercise their franchise, and where it

took a few days to have all the votes polled. The place was the county town, in Middlesex, London, in Huron Goderich, and many of the electors had to travel distances of from forty to sixty miles. Mr. Ross tells that the first election for Huron, of which Williams was then a part, was held March 22nd, 1841, and the second in 1846. In the first, Dr. Wm. Dunlop in the Reform interest, was opposed by Captain John Strachan in 1841, and by Hon. Wm. Cayley in 1846, but in both the doctor was victorious.

D. J. Campbell gives a very interesting reminiscence of "A historical Hat." In 1825 the Government officials were very exacting in enforcing payments and dues for extra land purchased. It was felt to be a hardship, and quite an agitation sprang up for extra time to pay. Captain John Matthews, who was then representative, and very popular, took a lively interest in the matter, and before leaving for Parliament in 1826 visited Big Archy McKellar (father of ex-warden Alex. McKellar) and discussed the grievance with him from all points of view. Finally he asked Archy to lend him his hat, a straw one made by his wife from straw grown on the farm, not with very expert hands at that early date, and more useful than ornamental. Archy's objections were overcome. The captain and the hat went to Parliament, and when the "extension" question was brought forward by him, he explained the case, and making an eloquent appeal on the ground of their poverty, he said, "These noble men were not beggars, but men of sturdy, sterling, independent, loyal spirit, who did not wish to be relieved of any of their obligations, and only asked for a liberal extension of time, when they would pay the uttermost farthing." To prove his contention he threw down his hat (Big Archy's) on his desk before him, and declared that it was the best hat he could get among the pioneers, and forcibly declared to the house "There is an ocular demonstration of my contention, and shows that I am not exaggerating." That

settled the question. He secured a very liberal extension. The interested settlers in Lobo and Caradoc made happy, and were profuse in their thanks to the captain when he came back among them. The captain said, "No thanks are due me, but to big Archy's hat." Captain Matthews in 1830 visited England to lay the state of the country before Parliament, and asserted that no one who did not endure it could understand the rascality of the Government.

A retrospect of the past eighty or ninety years discloses wonderful progress, and a comparison of conditions reveals a marvellous transformation. The wilderness has been made to rejoice and blossom as the rose. For the vast expanse of primitive forest, we have magnificent areas of well-tilled farms, interspersed with populous cities, towns and villages; for the rude log cabin the stately mansion; for the loom and the spinning wheel the sewing machine and the piano; for floors of earth or slabs, the rich carpets; for cranes with hanging kettles and rough benches and tables the ornamental range, and the high-grade furniture; for the howl of the wolf and the whoop of the Indian, the strains of bands, the music of chimes, and the reverberation of bells; for swamps and marshes, regarded as worthless or a barrier to settlement and travel, fertile fields and bountiful harvests; for shillings, half crowns and occasionally sovereigns laid away in a stocking, the pass book showing a comfortable bank account; for zig-zag trails, adhesive mud, corduroy roads and bridgeless streams, well gravelled roads in in all directions, and steel bridges; for travel on foot or with oxen, the well bred horses, the bicycle, the easy carriage, the automobile and the luxurious railway coach; for the hickory bark torch and the oil-dip, the oil, gas, and electric light; for postage of 75c to \$1 per letter, penny postage to all parts of the

British Empire, besides communication by telegraph and telephone. These are but specimens. The comparison might be extended indefinitely, and doubtless surpasses the most sanguine forecasts of the early settlers.

And yet, is it all progress? With not a particle of pessimism, with no desire to depreciate the immense advance is it not true that in some respects we have retrograded? Referring to the pioneers and their time was not their simple living and plain diet more conducive to health and longevity than our styles and fashions and complicated cookery? And in that connection is it not possible that we are deteriorating physically, and that the present generation have not the stamina to pass unscathed through the same hardships? Have not the comparative ease and comfort of our day, or its mad rush of business and pleasure, produced a less stalwart type of manhood and womanhood? With great outward religious prosperity has there not been a decrease of power and spirituality, and an increase of false and formal profession? Instead of their thrift and economy and integrity is there not in many cases wasteful self-indulgence or sharp practice, and instead of their simple funeral and other customs a tendency to needless pomp and extravagance? Have not the warm Highland hospitality and friendship become cooled under the influence of worldliness and independence? Is it creditable that the loved Gaelic, the language of the long gone centuries, should be so little esteemed as to be, in Middlesex at least, verging on extinction? Without venturing to decide how far these questions demand an affirmative answer, they may show that some rays of wisdom from the pioneer record could with profit and benefit be turned on our present high vantage ground, and our great and increasing prosperity.

II.—DESCRIPTION OF TOWNSHIP SETTLEMENTS.

THE TOWNSHIP OF MOSA.

This township is triangular in shape, and forms the extreme southwestern division of the county. It is said the first settlement in Mosa was at and near Wardsville by Talbot St. John Ward and others, in 1810 or 1812. Nelson Mills settled in Mosa with his father in 1826, and Daniel Hurley in 1828. The Highlanders soon followed, when the township was yet nearly all a wilderness, and took possession of the best land within its boundaries.

R. H. Shields has taken pains to contribute many important facts as to the Highland pioneers of Mosa, and this has been supplemented by much valuable information, furnished by Alex. L. Leitch, of Strathroy. The list which follows is believed to be practically complete, and the dates are as accurate as they could be obtained. With very few exceptions all the Mosa pioneers came from Argyleshire, but parish or farm is not given. About a dozen were Baptists or Disciples, and all the rest were Presbyterians. As in other places they settled together, chiefly in the northern part of the township, from the 4th to the 10th concessions. Some came direct from Scotland to Mosa, and others came from Aldboro' and other places.

In this and subsequent lists, the following abbreviations are used: c. children; b. born; m. married; d. dead or died.

In the following list the first date is the year of arrival in Aldboro, and the second the year of settlement in Mosa:

Donald McIntyre, 1819, 1828, c. Dr. Duncan C., Glencoe, Malcolm on the old farm, Dugald in East Williams; Archibald Sinclair, 1816, 1827; Alex. Livingstone, 1819, 1830; Malcolm Downie, 1818, 1832, c. Neil A., teacher, Colin, a doctor in Michigan; Dr. McKellar, 1818, 1832, (his brother,

Dr. Angus McKellar, afterwards came to Ekfrid); John Baxter, 1819, 1832; John McKellar, 1818, 1828, c. John, Captain Duncan, Dugald, Neil, Peter, all d., Captain Duncan's sons leading men in Port Arthur, his son John being Mayor of Port Arthur for several years, Peter and Donald, Government explorers, Dugald's son Donald was an engineer in the American Civil war; Arch. McKellar, 1818, 1828, a leading man and very useful, his wife, Janet Black, acted as midwife, his son, Donald B., was a Disciple preacher, and died recently in Michigan, daughter, Euphemia (Mrs. Duncan Ferguson) a noted nurse; Neil Livingstone, 1812, 1828; Donald McLean, 1833, 1836, c. Malcolm, on old farm, Catherine, (Mrs. John McNeil) Glencoe; John Leitch, 1819, 1830, c. Neil, Donald, Hugh, Alexander; Neil's sons, Alexander, on old farm and John; Donald's son, Duncan, in Detroit; Hugh (see Metcalfe); Archibald (Mor) Munro, 1818, 1827, c. John Malcolm; Neil (Ban) Munro, 1818, 1827, c. Archibald has been precentor for fifty years; Alex. McIntyre, 1818, 1827, a brother-in-law of Munro's, family moved to United States; John McTavish (Posta Mor) 1818, 1830, c. John, Alexander, Duncan, Dugald in Michigan, Christie, (Mrs. Robert Fletcher); Alexander's children, A. A., barrister and Police Magistrate, Parkhill, Dr. Duncan, d. and Isabella a teacher; John's children, John and Flora, teachers, Mrs. Watterworth, d. Hugh on old farm; Widow McCallum, 1818, 1830; Duncan Stewart, (Caledonia to Aldboro') 1820, 1832; Archibald McCallum, 1819, 1831.

The following came to Mosa direct from Scotland:

Archibald McCallum, 1832, John and Duncan Ferguson 1828, Hugh Ferguson 1832, Donald Ferguson 1828, John Carswell 1830, Hugh McLochlan 1830, c. Donald, Duncan, Hugh, Alexander, Flora (Mrs. McVicar) last

three living; Donald Sinclair, 1830, brother of Elder Dugald Sinclair, of Lobo; Duncan Campbell (the Laird) 1831, c. Duncan, many years Reeve of Mosa, Euphemia (Mrs. R. H. Shields); Archibald McKellar (Arderie) 1831, daughter, Mrs. Malcolm M. McKellar, Caradoc, grandson John, on old farm; John Leitch 1844, Donald McNicholl, 1830, Duncan Campbell, 1843, Edward McCulloch 1830, Hugh Leitch, c. Neil, Isabella (Mrs. John Johnson, Lobo), Sarah (Mrs. John McTavish); Donald Leitch 1841, Archibald and Robert McAlpine with their mother, a widow 1831, Alex. Leitch 1830, Malcolm McColl 1840, c. Neil ex-Mayor of Forest and Malcolm, mill owner; Archibald McVicar 1842, James McDonald 1835, Alex. McArthur 1832, Alex. Dewar 1830, Archibald McLachlan 1830, son late Captain Duncan; Alex. McIntyre 1832, son Big Duncan; Dugald and Robert Graham, 1832, Dugald Munro 1831, Neil Munro (Clerk) 1831, was Reeve of Mosa many years, son Donald, a Presbyterian minister, deceased; John (Ban) McAlpin 1841, son, Captain Alexander, on old farm; Peter McNeil, 1832, John Crawford 1837, sons Dr. James in Detroit, Rev. John at Niagara Falls; Hector McLean 1831, Widow Fletcher 1835, Hector McLarty, 1843, Donald McVicar, 1848, Malcolm Leitch 1849, Alex. McVicar 1832, Wm. Robertson, 1840, Widow Gillies 1844, son Duncan on old farm; Duncan Mitchell 1831, Donald McNeil 1840, Neil McLarty 1831, John Munro 1832, John Campbell 1832, (Long John), Alex. King 1832, Archibald McIntyre 1831 (a sailor), Archibald McCallum (Dalbuidhe) 1831, Archie and Duncan Gillies 1832, Archibald McLellan 1831, Duncan Graham 1832, c. Arch on old farm near Glencoe, Angus, Thamesville, Duncan drowned in Lake Huron, his son Rev. A. A. Graham, Petrolia; Patrick McGregor, 1836, a pioneer teacher helped to prepare Grant and Buchanan's poems for publication in Montreal in 1836; Duncan McCallum, a pioneer teacher in Ekfrid and Mosa, drowned in the Thames river; Neil McColl, 1832, Peter Sinclair, weaver, 1831, died at 97; Archibald Munro (Redhouse)

about 1850, brother to Sheriff Munro, of Elgin county; Alex. Campbell, son of Captain James Campbell, of Glenorchy and Glenfalloch and collateral heir, came to Simcoe and thence to Mosa, sister Mrs. D. W. Vary, Strathroy, d. 1893. He was baptized in Perth, Scotland, in the church in which John Knox preached.

The following came from other places in Canada:

Donald Chisholm from Nova Scotia to Williams 1840, to Mosa 1844, was a teacher, sons Angus and John professors in a Michigan college; George McIntyre from Yarmouth 1844, a great lumber man d. recently at 80; Archibald McIntyre from Yarmouth 1844, John McIntyre from Williams 1847, Findlay Munro from Lower Canada 1831, a pioneer teacher; James Jackson from Cape Breton 1835, a pioneer teacher in No. 4, Metcalfe, m., "Dalbuidhe's" daughter, daughters, Nancy (Mrs. Johnson) and Margaret (Mrs. Morrison), both of Ekfrid; Archie McNicholl (weaver) 1832, daughter m. Malcolm Leitch now on old farm; John McMillan to Glengarry, thence to Mosa about 1840; Dugald McDonald, Cape Breton, 1832, Mosa 1836, c. Alex., James (fiddler and poet) Donald, Annie (Mrs. Thomas Hardy), Catherine (Mrs. Hugh McDonald, of Nissouri). The mother of Archibald McIntyre died at 103. Angus Stewart, b. in Perthshire, 1780, came to Quebec 1828 to Mosa 1835, settled on lot 3, Longwood's road, d. at 77, c. James d. Duncan, Mrs. Alex. Graham, Lobo, Duncan, on homestead till 1897, and now on lot 10, con. 1, aged 77.

The following were early pioneers though little beyond that fact has been ascertained:

In Newbury, Alex. Campbell, Neil McCallum; in Wardsville, John McIntosh, merchant, Duncan McIntosh, Alex. McIntyre, tailor, Andrew Carr, Archie McVicar, Dr. D. S. McKellar, John A. McRae, Cameron J. Campbell, Dr. McKellar, came to Canada in 1837, commenced practicing in Wardsville in the forties, was a short time in Appin till 1861, then in London till 1862, when he settled in

Strathroy and died there in 1870. He was an active politician, had a large medical practice and was a man of great energy and enterprise. C. J. Campbell moved to Ekfrid in the fifties. Rev. Neil McKinnon was the pioneer Presbyterian minister of Wardsville. In 1876 Archibald Campbell, son of Elder Dugald Campbell, moved from Aldboro into Wardsville, where the widow still resides, aged 93.

Mr. Shields says though very few of the old pioneers are left, "still, in going from house to house, I found a few. One old gentleman, H. Ferguson, told me that when he was two years old, in 1830, his mother carried him on her back from Aldboro' into the township of Mosa, a distance of 28 miles. The first settler in the old Scotch settlement of Mosa was Archibald Sinclair, who came from Aldboro' in the year 1827. He procured a yoke of oxen, and a home-made sleigh on which he placed his wife and children, along with a little provision and some bed clothes, and after travelling some 30 miles, reached the eleventh concession of Mosa, where he left his wife and children beside a fallen tree. Of course he returned after some days. At that time there was not a house or white person nearer than 16 miles. In the years 1830 and 1831 quite an addition was made to the settlement. As in all early settlements there were great hardships, sometimes approaching to famine. There were neither roads nor mills to go to. The nearest mill was at Kilworth on the River Thames, 30 miles distant, but most of the pioneers constructed hand mills, with which they ground wheat and corn for their families, and grist mills were erected on the rivers and creeks. The Gaelic language is not much in use now in these parts, and if it is not taught in school or in college, must expire. Nearly all the pioneers settled on free grant lands, 100 acres to each family or person over 21 years of age."

It can scarcely be doubted that municipal government was established in Mosa as early as in other town-

ships, yet there is no older record than 1850. The obvious explanation is that the books for the preceding years had been lost or destroyed. Wm. Neal was Reeve in 1850, and Neil Munro occupied the office in 1852, 1858 and 1862. Adam Hatelie was the first Clerk, succeeded by Dr. Chas. Rolls, senior, and he by Andrew Wilson, who held the office for many years.

Mr. Shields tells us the first log school house in S. S. No. 8 was erected in 1835 or 6. Mr. Leitch thinks it was in 1840, but tells that owing to jealousy and division another school house was built as a rival institution some three or four years later in the same neighborhood, and continued for some years. Patrick McGregor was probably the first teacher, and Duncan McCallum the first in S. S. No. 9. Walter Paye and Findlay Munro were also pioneer teachers. Mr. Shields says, "a commodious brick school house was erected in 1873, and in 1874-5 the number on the roll was 110 with an average attendance somewhere in the eighties. Of late years the attendance has only been from 22 to 25, as whole families have left for other parts. No fault is to be found with the present class of teachers."

Some forty years ago, Duncan Campbell gave H. Main in Strathroy a very interesting reminiscence of his early days in Mosa. Hoping to better their prospects, he and his young wife, a bride, crossed the ocean in 1831, and pushed on till they finally reached Mosa. Soon after he went out to try and locate his farm, but got lost in the woods. He shouted, and the shout was answered, when to his surprise, he met another Highlander well known to him, who had just arrived, and was out on the same errand. After a year or two of the usual hardships, they began to get more comfortable, and managed to get a pig, which was fattened, and in common with their neighbors who had also pigs, they were looking forward to the enjoyment of a good supply of pork. But

there was no salt, and none to be had nearer than Port Stanley. He yoked his oxen, put the logging chain round the yoke, and made his way through the woods to that town, a distance of 50 miles, where he bought a barrel of salt. On an improvised sled, made out of the crotch of a tree, he tied the barrel, and made his slow and careful way back to Mosa. There he was received with rejoicing, and the salt barrel was a treasure in that neighborhood for many a day.

THE TOWNSHIP OF METCALFE.

Metcalfe had no existence as a township until about 1840, when portions of the adjoining townships of Ekfrid and Adelaide were detached from these townships and set off to form the new township. In reality the early pioneers settled in Ekfrid and Adelaide, but it is more convenient to take all the three townships with their present boundaries.

Duncan Dewar, of Metcalfe, and Alex. L. Leitch, of Strathroy, both natives of the township, and both pioneer teachers, have contributed much valuable information about the Highland pioneers of Metcalfe. Nearly all settled in the Ekfrid part, or Ekfrid survey, and these with only a few exceptions were from Argyleshire, and Presbyterians. The following list is believed to be complete, and the dates of settlement are as accurate as they could be obtained:

Alex. Campbell came to Lower Canada 1818. Metcalfe 1835, (a mechanical genius, first to manufacture large spinning wheels); Dugald McKellar 1831; Hugh J. Leitch, son of John (Mosa) 1830, c., John, d., Hugh on old farm, Alex. L. a teacher, in Strathroy. Duncan High School teacher, d., Neil in Mosa, Rev. Malcolm L. in Stratford, Flora (Mrs. H. R. McAlpin) Catherine, mother of Rev. H. D. Leitch, of St. Elmo, Glengarry, the father, Hugh, died in Glengarry, four years ago, aged 90 years; Hugh Leitch (Dalnagarran) 1831, c., William and Archibald, d., William's son on old farm; Donald McAlpin, (Ruadh) 1841, brother to John Ban

Mosa, came out to Canada with Duncan McColl, catechist of Westminster, c., Captain Alex. Dr. Dugald, Vancouver, B. C., Donald, Highland South; Duncan Paul 1832; Neil McCallum 1842, c., John and Archie, d., Angus and William in Michigan; Jas. McIntyre 1844, drowned in Lake Huron; Ronald McNeil 1840; John Mitchell 1831, m. to Sarah McAlpin, c., Peter, William, Duncan, Donald, all d., Peter's sons, John, Duncan (poet), Donald, (teacher and poet); Malcolm McNeil 1840, c., Rev. Dugald, d.; Alex. (Mor) McIntyre, Aldboro 1818, Metcalfe 1827; Duncan McKellar 1831; Malcolm McIntyre (Callum Beag) 1842; Duncan M. Campbell 1831; Donald Graham (Big, son of Duncan, Mosa) 1832; James and Neil Walker 1831, James' c., Archie, John, Duncan, Colin, Dugald, all d., Duncan m. sister of Sheriff Munro, Euphemia married a brother of the Sheriff; John Campbell 1844; Duncan B. Campbell Aldboro 1819, Metcalfe 1832; Donald Dewar 1831; John Archie, Allan and Samuel McDougall 1848; John Matheson 1831; Donald McFarlane 1831.

The following is a list of those who settled in the Adelaide part or Adelaide survey:

Donald McPherson about 1850; Jas. W. McDougall 1850; Arthur and Donald Ross, veterans of Waterloo, 1832, Arthur's c., Andrew, oil operator and Reeve of London East, also a pioneer teacher, d., Donald at Nairn, d., Isabella (Mrs. McInnes) Donald's c., Arthur was M. P., Wm. H., barrister, James, teacher, Donald, farmer in Man.; James Cameron, J. P., Strathroy, 1854, c., Alexander, killed at Wanstead, James W. and Mary J., (Mrs. Dr. W. B. Lindsay) in Strathroy; Angus McLean 1854, son Alex. a teacher and law student; Archie (Ban) Munro, to Metcalfe from Mosa, 1850, c., Hugh, Archie and Colin; Peter and Donald Campbell (sons of "The Laird") to Metcalfe from Mosa, 1850; Captain Robert L. Johnston 1832.

Mr. Dewar says the first school opened in Metcalfe was about the year 1839. This was near Kilmartin, and the first teacher was Duncan Mc-

Callum. According to a poetical chronicle written by Donald Mitchell the first school in S. S. No. 4 was opened in 1844, and James Jackson was the first teacher. Next came in succession, Strachan, a nephew of Donald Strachan, of Westminster, Duncan Dewar, Duncan McIntyre (now Dr. Duncan in Glencoe) Ellen Duncan, Fletcher, Alex. L. Leitch and Donald Mitchell.

Mr. Dewar says the first schools were often kept open only during the winter months, and the teacher's salary was paid by subscription. The greater number of the pupils of these early schools were young men and women who had had no chance to attend school in earlier youth. The first teacher who was paid a regular salary was James Jackson in S. S. No. 4, his salary being \$6 per month and board around among the scholars. Even in the fifties the salaries were low as may be seen from the following statement of yearly salaries paid in S. S. No. 5:—For male teachers, 1855, \$240; 1857, \$200; 1858, \$192; 1860, \$216; for female teachers 1863, \$192, 1864, \$174.

In Metcalfe in the early years, Mr. Dewar tells us that preachers of the various protestant denominations came from older settled parts as missionaries on foot or on horseback, and preached in the log cabin and afterwards in the log school house, when erected. After a few years they accepted such gifts as the settlers could give them in the shape of money, wheat, oats, or even clothing. It is said that a Baptist preacher, when asked by his hearers what he would like them to do for him, replied that if they would give him a suit of clothes he would be satisfied. When preachers first began to receive maintenance in the township, about 1848, the salary for a Presbyterian minister was \$400 per annum.

Mrs. Henrietta Robbins contributes the following interesting particulars of her grandfather, Captain Robert L. Johnston, who settled in Metcalfe (then Adelaide) in 1832:

"My grandfather was the son of Lord Johnston, of Annandale, Scotland, and of Highland Scotch descent.

His grandfather was one among the many who rallied round the standard of Prince Charles Stewart, known as the Pretender, and fell fighting in his cause on the field of Culloden in 1746. On account of his action the estate was afterwards confiscated, but after long years of working and waiting it was restored to the female branch of the family in 1846. Captain Robert's brother John came to Virginia and served under Washington in the American war of Independence. Captain Robert was always loyal to the British throne. He entered the army, served all through the Peninsular war, and was severely wounded in the battle of Waterloo. When he came to Metcalfe he received a grant of 750 acres of land, and brought out with him £2,000 in money, which was freely spent for the benefit of the settlement. He built the first grist, saw and carding mill at Napier in 1838. He also built a house 50 feet square with six chimneys, made of brick from clay trampled by oxen. He was a near neighbor of the Blakes, and for four years, when there were no churches, Rev. Dominic Blake held services in his commodious house. He received his commission as a captain from Sir Charles Metcalfe in 1843 and Lord Elgin in 1847, and was retired with the rank of major in the fifties. I have many interesting old documents of his, including five letters from the above Governors-General. I may mention that James Ross, one of the pioneers of East Williams, and father of Hon. G. W. Ross, served in his regiment, and came with his boys to visit him in Metcalfe, when they had a good talk over their experiences in the fields of war. I may also mention that when he came to Canada he brought with him a piano, bag pipes, and thirty complete stands of arms, which were used at the frontier in the days of the rebellion of 1837-8. About the same time he gathered the women of the settlement at his home, and trained them in the use of fire arms so that they would be able to defend themselves in case of attack. Some of them became quite expert markswomen. His daughter Robena

married George Dodge, and their daughter is Mrs. Joseph Wilkinson; another daughter, Eleanor (my mother) married Joseph Whitley, the first teacher in Delaware. A son, Col. Wm. Johnston, lived in Strathroy for some years and died in the early seventies. Captain Robert died in 1868 at the age of 98. My brother, Hon. H. J. Whitley, in Los Angeles, Cal., is a multi-millionaire."

THE TOWNSHIP OF ADELAIDE.

The survey of Adelaide was commenced in 1831 and finished in 1832, by Peter Carroll. In the latter year a number of gentlemen, mostly English and Irish, many of whom had been army officers or soldiers, settled in Adelaide. Among these were two brothers, Wm. Hume Blake and Rev. Dominic Blake, who settled near what was afterwards known as Katesville. The former, after a few years, got tired of the hardships of pioneer life, and left to enter on a distinguished career as a barrister, politician and judge. His sons, Hon. Edward and Hon. Samuel H., were both born in Adelaide. The other brother remained as rector for many years, till 1844 at least, when he was township superintendent of schools.

The story of the Highland pioneers of Adelaide is soon told, as they were comparatively few in number, and did not come in at an early date. The following list is as full and accurate as I have been able to obtain:

John and Archie Black, Argyleshire 1846; John Smith Knapdale 1850, c.; Malcolm and John, d.; Angus McDonald, Uist, 1850; Duncan Campbell, Argyleshire, 1849, c.; Duncan A., (was Reeve for years) Archie, Donald S., Isabella (Mrs. Alexander) Sarah, Emma; Angus McNeil 1849, c.; John, Mary, Janet, Malcolm McNeil 1849, (moved to Brooke); Neil, John, Archie, Jessie and Mary Campbell, Argyleshire, 1845, Neil went to Australia, Archie, of Port Huron, was a colonel in the American Civil war, Jessie (Mrs. John Black) Port Huron, Mary (Mrs. Arch. Campbell); John McPherson, from Lobo, 1852; Donald and Duncan D. Campbell, from Caradoc, 1840.

Meetings for the election of township officers appear to have been held in Adelaide at an early date for we learn that James Murray was Collector from 1834 to 1837, and Wm. Miller was Assessor 1838, '39. Among the early councillors were Patrick Mee, John A. Scoon, James Keefer, Hiram Dell, Timothy Cook, John Buttery, Wm. Freele, Rich. McCutcheon was Clerk 1842, and except one year when Major Radcliff officiated, John A. Scoon was Clerk from 1843 to 1854. Wm. Miller was the pioneer teacher of Adelaide, and taught in a log school house on lot 5, con. 3.

THE TOWNSHIP OF EKFRID.

This township was surveyed by Col. Mahlon Burwell in 1829. The early settlers, in addition to the usual hardships, had other difficulties. The land along the Longwoods' Road was a strong adhesive clay, which made travelling difficult in wet seasons; the swamps were numerous; in the northern part of the township was an extensive marsh; on many farms was a thick growth of oak timber, making the work of clearing more than usually laborious. Though at first the settlers were mostly people of other origins, in subsequent years there was a large influx of Highlanders, occupying by far the larger portion of the township, and it has since become one of the finest and most prosperous townships in the county.

I am indebted to Mr. D. B. McColl, of Appin, for much valuable information in regard to the Highland pioneers of Ekfrid. He has also kindly sent me a copy of what was no doubt the first assessment roll of the township, for the year 1827. It is much more complete and gives much fuller information, than the similar roll for Lobo for 1825, already referred to under the head of Lobo township. As in that case it bears the signature of John B. Askin, clerk of London District. Christopher G. Sparling was Assessor, by whose appointment is not stated, and on the back is an affidavit made by him, dated London, April 18th 1827, that he was one of the Assessors ap-

pointed for 1827 "that the list contains a true and correct statement of population, taken as required by law, to the best of his knowledge and belief." The name of Thos. Dowling appears as Collector. There are altogether 46 names on the roll, of whom the following only appear to have been Highlanders: Malcolm, Peter, James and John McIntyre, Malcolm, John and Angus Campbell, John McIntosh, James McClimens and Duncan McLean. Among the other names were George Lee, who came from Kilrush, Ireland, Archibald Miller, who was a leading man in business for many years, Jonathan Miller, who had a store at Melbourne, Joseph Smith, who may have been a Highlander, Christopher Corneil, the father of Gideon and Julius D., Christopher G. Sparling and Thomas Dowling. The lot and concession as given opposite each name show that all settled along and on both sides of the Longwoods' Road, which had been opened up in 1812, and was the only road then open, and there was not one settler in the rest of the township to the north, or south, which was all unbroken forest. On the roll are also given the number of acres of uncultivated and arable land, and we may get a good idea of the conditions from the fact that while as a rule each one of the settlers had 100 acres, or a total of 4,312 acres, only 121 acres was arable land, in patches of from one to twenty acres. Of horses three years old and upwards there were ten, oxen three years old and upwards 31, no other cattle, males under 16, 6, over 16, 47, females under 16, 23, over 16, 31, total population 107, total valuation £1198, 8s, total taxes £7, 13s, 4d. As contrasted, and indicating the progress of 77 years, it may be mentioned that the total valuation of Ekfrid for 1904 is \$1,989,485.

The first white man that settled in Ekfrid was Thomas Dowling, already mentioned as Collector in 1827. He came in with the military in 1812 and very soon after built his shanty on the west boundary of south half lot 2, S. Longwoods' Road. At

that time a man could locate where he pleased, as the township was not surveyed until eight years afterward.

The first Highlanders who came in were Angus Campbell, his two sons, John and Malcolm, and his son-in-law, John McIntosh, in 1821, and these were soon followed by the others already mentioned, whose names are on the 1827 roll. In 1831 and subsequent years there was a large influx, and not only did most of the farms along the Longwoods' Road come into possession of the Highlanders, but the tide overflowed, southward to the Thames and northward to the boundary of what is now Metcalfe.

The following list of Highland pioneers of Ekfrid is prepared from the facts furnished by D. B. McColl, as the result of his painstaking researches, supplemented by the help of the aged Malcolm Campbell, and my own recollections. In some cases the exact date could not be ascertained, and except where otherwise specified, all came from Argyleshire, Scotland:

Angus Campbell, Badenoch, came to New York State, 1819, soon after to Lower Canada, to Ekfrid, 1821, c., John, Malcolm, Mrs. Jno. McIntosh, took up lots 6 and 7, on Longwoods' Road; John Campbell came with his father, 1821, c., Angus, J. P., (first white child born in Ekfrid, died recently at Appin), John, George (twins), Jane (Mrs. Neil Galbraith), Letitia (Mrs. Ferguson), Elizabeth (Mrs. D. Cowan), Bella; John McIntosh came with his father - in - law, 1821, c., Jane, (Mrs. James McIntyre, Mrs. J. D. Corneil), father died 1874 aged 89; Duncan McLean, Aldboro, 1819, Ekfrid 1824, d. Jan 23, 1852, aged 43, c., Alex., John, Arch., Neil, Gilbert (on old homestead), Effie (Mrs. Duncan McColl), Janet (Mrs. Rev. James McArthur), Bella, (Mrs. John T. McColl), Annie (Mrs. D. McTaggart); Malcolm McIntyre (tailor), 1826, c., Peter, John, James (moved to Illinois, U. S.), Margaret (Mrs. Thomas McColl); Duncan McLellan, Aldboro 1819, Ekfrid 1829; James McLellan 1831, c., Isaac, Nathaniel,

HIGHLAND PIONEERS OF

Dugald, Duncan, Kate (Mrs. A. McLachlan), Mary (Mrs. Urquhart), Nancy (Mrs. Angus Smith), Flora (Mrs. Smith); Alex. McKellar, 1830, c., John, Peggy, Mrs. Wm. Graham; Dugald McLachlan 1830, c., Lachlin, Duncan, Mrs. Duncan McKeith, Lobo; John McCallum, Tamico, 1831, c., Donald, Alex., Neil, Mrs. Dobie, his father, John, came in 1818, made several trips to Indiana, a man of ability, and for years one of Elder Dugald Campbell's co-workers, finally died in Ekfrid; Donald McTaggart 1831, c., Lachlan, Angus on old farm aged 79, Mary (Mrs. Malcolm Campbell), Nancy (Mrs. Angus Livingstone), Mrs. Arch. McDougall; John McLachlin 1831, c., Arch., John, Angus, Duncan, Betsy (Mrs. C. J. Campbell); Alex. McDougall 1831, c., Alex., Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Angus Black, Mrs. De Cow; Arch. McDougall 1831, c., Alex. P. (now tp. clerk), John, Donald, Lachlin, Nancy, Mary; John McColl 1831, c., Duncan, Hugh (drowned in Niagara River), Catherine (Mrs. John McColl, Lobo), Mary (Mrs. John McDonald), Duncan's children, Hugh, John D., Christy (Mrs. John Battel), Mary (Mrs. Wm. Tait), Isabella, Sarah, Catherine; Allan Stevenson 1831, c., James, Robert, Archy, Kate, Flora; Donald Hyndman 1831, c., Peter, Gilbert, Neil; John McKellar (Gore). Captain John McDonald and Donald McIntyre (killed by a dry stump falling upon him), 1830; Dugald Patterson 1834, c., Alex., Malcolm, Archie; Malcolm Galbraith 1831, c., Mary, Margaret; Neil Galbraith, Crinan Canal to Dunwich 1819, Ekfrid 1831, c., Donald, John, George, Neil, Malcolm, Jane (Mrs. Jas. Murray), Margaret (Mrs. Arch. Graham), Mary (Mrs. Grant); Duncan McCallum 1831, c., Donald, Archie, John, Neb., M. Lachlin McLachlin; Wm. Black 1832, c., Malcolm, Donald, Dugald, Alex., Nicol, Nancy, Christy (Mrs. Archy McIntyre); John and Alex. McMaster, Inverness, to Lower Canada 1817, Ekfrid 1835; Archie McLachlin and Donald Graham 1834, Peter McLean 1834; Donald McFarlane 1835, c., Donald, Hector, Mrs. Livingstone; Gilbert McEachern from Jamaica 1833, c., Archie, Duncan; John Seat-

on, Inverness, came to Lower Canada 1815, to Ekfrid 1837, c., Donald, Alex., John (blind nearly all his long life), Susan (Mrs. Alex. McDougall); Margaret (Mrs. David McDonald), mother d. in the early 80s aged 10; Duncan Campbell (weaver), John McCallum (swamp), 1832; John (Roy) McRae, Cairn Grawm, Rosshire, 1835; Alex. McBean, sr., 1835, and Wm. McBean (tailor), 1842, both from Nairn, Scotland; Hugh McAlpin 1829, c., John, Hugh, Alex., Mrs. Malcolm McAlpin, Margaret (Mrs. McEachern); Robert Brodie 1832, c., Donald, Murdock, Sara (Mrs. McKellar), Christy (Mrs. Murray), Mrs. McEwen; Hugh Brodie 1832, c., Sarah, Nancy, Mary, Betsy, Euphemia (Mrs. McGugan), Jessie; Alex. William and John Eddie, Nairn, Scotland, about 1840; Malcolm Murray 1831, c., Angus, Dugald on old farm, John, Dugald's c., John, Angus, Malcolm, Sarah; Solomon McIntyre 1834, c., Jno. was Reeve for many years, Archie; Thomas Campbell, Inverness to Cape Breton, thence to Ekfrid 1837, moved to Lobo, thence to Strathroy where he died; Chas. McFie, Glasgow 1844, a most useful man in his day, son James on old farm; Mal. Campbell (Big), about 1832, c., Archie, Mrs. Angus McEachern, Mrs. Thomas Campbell; Alexander McDonald m. Ann Vass, Inverness to Dundee, Lower Canada, 1830, to Ekfrid 1835, settled north of Appin, c., al. born in Scotland, William, of Dundee, Quebec, Alexander moved to Brooke, John moved to Illinois, U. S., James, London township, David, of Ekfrid, Mary (Mrs. James Eddie), Janetta (Mrs. John McIntyre), father died 1856, aged 85, and mother, 1857, aged 80; Archibald Munn, 1831, c., Duncan, John, Catherine, Mary, Effie, father died recently in Dunwich, aged 93; James Murray 1835, c., John, Margaret, Mary and others; Donald McGugan 1849, c., John, Malcolm, Archie, Donald, Mrs. John Kerr; James (Ban) and John (Garbh) McRae, Rosshire, and Kenneth McRae, Badenoch, 1835; Donald Johnson 1849, c., Archie, Mrs. D. McGugan; Neil Leitch 1831, c., Jno. in Michigan, Isabella (Mrs. Roger

Patterson); Donald McLean 1842, c. Samuel, Mrs. D. Campbell; Peter, Roger and Sarah Patterson, with their mother 1842; John (Roy) McLean, Ardgour, Scotland, 1835; Samuel McColl 1847, c., Daniel B., Catherine, Duncan, Mary (Mrs. D. McColl), John S., Samuel; Angus and Catherine Livingstone 1849; Duncan McEachern (blacksmith) and Angus McEachern, Jura, about 1852; Donald McColl, 1849, c., Donald Alex. Neil, Mrs. McKenzie; John McLean (weaver) 1835; Malcolm Colquhoun 1849; Alex. and John McNeil, Knapdale 1842; Hugh Fletcher, Appin, 1849, daughter, Mrs. John McMurphy; John Campbell (Ian Dubh Beag) 1832; Hugh and Archie Black, Jura, 1852; John McEachern, Jura, 1832, (made journey from Kingston to Ekfrid the way on foot, d. at 96); Neil Chisholm, about 1832, d. 1849 (first grown up person buried in Eddie cemetery); Hugh Rankin 1835; Farquhar McDonald 1836; Peter, Duncan and John McArthur 1824, John went to California, Peter's son Peter is in London, England, is a noted literary man and author; Roger Graham 1831; Peter Sinclair 1832; Donald McEachern, Kintyre, 1849, with all his family but David, who came in 1856, and is now in his 88th year; another Donald McEachern 1850; Malcolm McMillan 1853; Thomas Strachan (weaver) 1856; Duncan Taylor, Kintyre, 1848; David McVicar about 1832; Duncan McGregor 1831; John Lindsay 1847; Hugh McColl 1849 d. 1851; Neil Blue (a tailor) about 1839; Hugh and Donald McRae, Rosshire, to Dundee, Lower Canada, thence to Ekfrid, 1850; John McPherson, John Livingstone (tailor) Allan McPherson, Angus McGregor and Donald McFarlane, all from Appin, Scotland, about 1850, in a year or two moved to Plympton, Lambton county; Duncan Currie, Kintyre, 1849, moved to Michigan; Archy McDonald, Dist, about 1832, daughter, Mrs. John Thompson, Donald Black, Jura, 1852.

In a few cases the date of settlement could not be ascertained, but it is believed that nearly all the following came in quite early: Donald

Murray, Neil Brown, Marcus Grant, Lachlan Leitch, John Graham.

James G. Sutherland, b. in Sutherlandshire 1822, came with his parents and their family to Glengarry, 1824. There were six sons, William, Donald, Robert, James, John, David and three daughters, Jane (Mrs. Thomas), Catherine (Mrs. Bucke), Nancy (Mrs. Orrange). They came to Ekfrid in 1834, and soon after he learned the woollen business and settled in Napier in 1857, where he engaged in milling, mercantile and agricultural pursuits with energy and success, until his death, July 12th, 1879, aged 57. His children living are William H., Toronto, Sidney, Mrs. Inwood, Mrs. W. S. Calvert, Strathroy.

The McAlpins, Malcolm and James, came in 1829, the other brothers, Peter, Duncan, and Donald with their mother, Mary, and many others came in 1831, in a vessel called the "Tamerlane"; the father and his intended son-in-law were drowned in Scotland some years before, and the mother died in Ekfrid in 1837; John came later, but was so dissatisfied he wished his legs had been cut off before he started for Canada; Malcolm was a leading man, for many years Reeve, and his son John is a successful medical practitioner at Lindsay.

D. B. McColl tells that the pioneer school in Ekfrid was on lot 6, Longwoods' Road, and says the pioneer teacher was a man named Smith, an American, followed by Wm. Livingstone, and he by Malcolm Campbell. He tells of the first log meeting house erected by the Baptists on lot 8, Longwoods' Road in 1840, with its seats of basswood slabs, and its pulpit and other appointments of corresponding plainness, replaced by a frame building in 1853 and by the present handsome edifice in 1902. For many years the only one who could solemnize marriages in Ekfrid was Dugald Campbell, and his services for that purpose were in demand far and wide. Rev. Richard Flood, Delaware, was the only other one on this side of the Thames, until Rev. W. R. Sutherland, then a young man,

came to Ekfrid in 1848. When Peter McAlpine and Mary McFarlane had agreed to get married, Mr. Flood being the nearest minister, they walked all the way to his house and were duly married according to the rules of the Church of England. The usual fee was \$2 and Peter having only a \$5 bill handed it to Mr. Flood, expecting his change, but the rev. gentleman only thanked him and put it down in his vest pocket. Mary had \$2, and thinking she must contribute, handed it to Mr. Flood, who smiled his thanks and put it down in the same capacious pocket. Peter afterwards said when relating the incident, "Mary and I came home without a cent."

The regulation of municipal matters early required attention, and Duncan McLean was the first Clerk of the township till 1833, succeeded by Gilbert McEachern, who held the office for seventeen years till 1850, when he retired on account of old age. Then old Donald McFarlane was appointed and was assisted by his son Hector, who finally succeeded to the office which he held, except at short intervals, until he retired on account of age and infirmity in 1902, when the present incumbent, A. P. McDougall took charge. The first record of a town meeting is in the year 1833, and from that time meetings were held regularly every year. Among those who were appointed to other offices in subsequent years. I find for Assessor, Christopher G. Sparling, James and John McIntyre, Peter McDonald, Donald McFarlane, and Farquhar McDonald, who filled the office for many years; for Collector, Duncan McLean, Archibald Miller, Wm. Robison, Malcolm McFarlane; for School Commissioners or Wardens, Bray Willey, Donald McFarlane, John Campbell, James Nash, Malcolm McAlpin, John McMaster, John McCallum, Lachlan McLachlan, John McIntyre, Malcolm Campbell, John McKellar, Wm. Dobie and Christopher Corneil.

Some men are so intimately associated with the events and movements of their time that a record of

their lives is a history of all within their sphere of influence and activity. This is largely true of Malcolm Campbell, who well merits the distinction of being "the grand old man" of Ekfrid. Now in his 92nd year his mental faculties are yet unclouded and his memory excellent. The following is submitted as the condensed result of a recent very pleasant interview.

His father, Robert Campbell, b. 1763, m. Jean McFarlane, b. 1773, daughter of Christina Colquhoun, niece of Sir John Colquhoun. The following were their children, born at the dates mentioned: Duncan 1794, John 1797, Robert 1799, Christina 1801, Donald 1804, Mary 1806, Humphrey 1808, Dugald 1810, Malcolm 1812, Alexander 1814. They were in every sense Highlanders, but their domicile was Roseneath, Dumbartonshire. Humphrey and Alexander came to Canada in 1833, but the parents and five children came in 1834. The other children came later, and Robert in 1840. He had a very good education, was a very great help to the family in their studies, and was township Superintendent of Schools for Ekfrid for some years in the late fifties. His son Robert and daughter, Mrs. Jno. P. Corneil were both teachers and other daughters were Jessie (Mrs. Alexander) and Jennie (Mrs. John Campbell). Humphrey was a poet of more than usual merit. Mary married Francis Elliott and her son, George C., has long been a prominent man as Reeve of Ekfrid, a candidate for the House of Commons in Opposition to Dr. Roome in 1887, and father of John, County Council Solicitor, Dr. F. B. Napier, Angus, Insurance agent, London, and Malcolm, bank manager, Glencoe, Duncan, son of John came out in 1846, taught school for some years, afterwards settled in Warwick, was a poet of a high order, and died in Warwick quite recently.

The parents and five children took passage from Greenock in a sailing vessel called "The Czaar," and after a passage of six weeks and four days landed in New York. They then came by Hudson River and Erie Canal to

Buffalo, by steamer to Port Stanley, and by teams to Aldboro, which had been settled very early by Highlanders, located by Col. Talbot, and was a species of Mecca for the new comers. After resting a short time Malcolm and James, son of Elder Dugald Campbell, made a journey to Col. Talbot's castle, and appearing before his open window or wicket, Malcolm asked him if he had any land for settlers. Looking at him and noting his youthful appearance, the Colonel said in his gruff way, "I have no land for boys," and immediately closed the window. But not discouraged they waited for a time, and when the window again opened, Malcolm said, "Have you any land along the River Thames in Ekfrid?" "Oh!" he replied, "you want to buy land do you? Jeffry, make a list of the lands there not located." Jeffry did so, and Malcolm and his father were located for lots 6 and 1, on the river, at \$3 an acre. They also received a free grant of 600 acres for the family in the township of Mosa, but on examination it was found to be poor land and already occupied by squatters, so no further attention was paid to it, Malcolm has continuously resided on lot 6 for 79 years, and the family and their descendants have been gradually extending till they now own 1,500 acres in that vicinity. The father died in 1845, aged 82, and the mother in 1854, aged 81.

Malcolm Campbell taught school for 15 years, commencing at Breck Creek, Aldboro from 1835 to 1837. He received altogether about \$10 per month and was supposed to board round, but by special invitation boarded with Deacon Duncan McCallum. The first log school house in Ekfrid was built on Duncan McLean's farm, lot 6, Longwoods' Road and the pioneer teacher (Mr. Campbell thinks) was Wm. Livingstone, founder of the Caradoc Academy. Malcolm was his successor, and taught there from 1838 to 1842, the trustees being John Campbell, Duncan McLean and Daniel Lockwood. The subjects taught according to the articles of agreement were, reading, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping

and grammar. In what is now No. 4 section, the school first opened in a vacant dwelling house on lot 12, Longwoods' Road, about or shortly after 1840. The first teachers were Stiles, McFie and Duncan McCallum, probably in the order stated. A school house of hewn logs, very good for its time, was erected in 1843, on the corner of lot 13. In the hard winter of 1841-2, which was very similar to the hard winter of 1903-4, Malcolm, who was then receiving only \$16 per month, had to go home to help browse the cattle, and in 1842 the township was divided into sections by the Commissioners, James McIntyre, Humphrey Campbell, Donald McFarlane and Mr. Mortimer. Soon after he was engaged as teacher in the school opened in his own section, and continued teaching till 1850. In 1851, 52 and 53 he was Auditor of township accounts, from 1854 to 1858 Councillor, for ten years all but one he was Reeve, and in 1866 was elected Warden of the county. In 1867 he unsuccessfully contested West Middlesex for the Local Legislature against Nathaniel Currie. From that time he has occupied no public position, though he has exerted a continuous influence on the moral and educational advancement of the community.

Mr. Campbell says there was in the pioneer days a destitution of books in the schools and no uniformity. Quite frequently the New Testament was used. Trustees had more power than now, and could even examine and license teachers. The rate bill charged was as high as fifty cents a month.

Mr. Campbell had been converted before coming to Canada and was a member of the Baptist church at Garlochhead, near Glasgow. In 1835 he was received by experience into Elder Campbell's church, Lobo. Soon after by request of Elder Campbell, and the membership in Ekfrid, he began to preach and continued for many years with much acceptance. He thinks Elder Campbell visited Ekfrid quite as early as Lobo, as it was nearer to his home, and his daughter, Mrs. John McIntyre, mother of

M. C. McIntyre, Strathroy, was a resident. From 1834 when the Campbell family came to Ekfrid, meetings were held in the log cabins, quite often in the house of Donald McTaggart, until 1840, when the first log church was erected as already stated. Mr. Campbell cherishes the most affectionate remembrances of the old preachers, their preaching and their doctrines, and says the key note of Elder Campbell's preaching was repentance. Now in the evening of a long life he can look back with no bitter regret, and forward with a joyful hope of a blissful immortality.

He says Dr. Starr, who settled in Caradoc on the Longwoods' Road, was the pioneer physician among the Highlanders of Ekfrid. He left money to found a township library, which opened and was continued with much benefit for many years, until the failure of the bank of Upper Canada and the loss of the principal cut off the supply of interest set apart for its maintenance. The Attwood mill near what is now Strathburn, was erected in 1834, and afterwards owned by Andrew Coulthard. He has many valuable old documents of which only very brief mention can be made. One of the most interesting is a statement or report by the trustees of the pioneer school, dated 1840, signed by John Campbell, Duncan McLean and Daniel Lockwood, certifying that the school had been kept open, that it had been efficiently conducted, and the prescribed subjects taught. Among the others are a letter written in 1819 from North Carolina by Elder James White to his brethren of the Baptist church, Garlohead, Scotland, shortly after his removal, the old agreement with the trustees of No. 1, Ekfrid in 1844, in which no mention is made of salary, a copy of a letter sent in 1847 by Mr. Campbell to Mr. Elliott, District Superintendent of Schools in response to a circular requiring all teachers not properly certificated to appear before him for examination, the old register of daily attendance in his school room from 1844 to 1847, and his class register kept after a

system of his own invention for each pupil.

THE TOWNSHIP OF CARADOC.

The township was surveyed in 1821 by Lewis Burwell and Roswell Mount. Much of the land in the early days was considered poor and light, but with suitable cultivation and good farming it has for many years been prosperous, and one of the best townships in the county. Among the early settlers in 1820 were the Bartletts, Sutherlands and Batemans, and in 1821, the Lockwoods and Fenwicks. The brothers, Malcolm and Archibald Campbell, were the pioneer Highland settlers in 1822, but not many followed until 1825, and subsequent years.

The Highland settlement in Caradoc was in the northern and eastern part of the township, extending westward some five miles from the Lobo townline. The pioneers of Lobo and Caradoc were practically one community, and always in close touch with each other. I am indebted chiefly to Donald Campbell of the 10th concession, for the following list of the Caradoc pioneers, which is believed to be nearly complete and accurate, and dates of settlement substantially correct:

Archibald and Malcolm Campbell, Achachicish, Lobo 1819, Caradoc 1822, (family record further on); Duncan McKellar, Argyleshire, 1820, one son, James living; Donald McGugan, N. Knapdale 1829, son Malcolm McGugan, M. P.; John McGugan, c., Godfrey, Annie (Mrs. D. J. Campbell); Toronto; Archie McGugan, a brother in Lobo; Neil McGugan, N. Knapdale 1830, c., Angus, Donald, Duncan, Malcolm, John, Isabella (Mrs. McPhail, Enniskillen), Nancy (Mrs. Gordon), Maggie (Mrs. Turner), Sarah, Mrs. McVicar, Kate (Mrs. McKellar) Mary; Lachlin Sinclair, Finachairn 1825, c., Peter and Duncan; Peter's children, Archie, John, Lachlin, Donald, Peter, Duncan, Elizabeth, Nancy; Duncan's c., Neil, Archie at home, Peter, Winnipeg, John, Komoka, Sarah (Mrs. Duncan McLean), Catherine, Mary; Donald Campbell, N. Knapdale 1830, m. Mary (Bhan) McNeil, c., John, Duncan, Donald, Malcolm, Mrs.

Malcolm Campbell, Brooke, Mary, Isabella; John Campbell, N. Knapdale 1841, c., John in Sarnia, Donald on old farm, Arch., Christie (Mrs. Angus McDonald) Mary (Mrs. Allan McLean), Margaret (Mrs. Donald McNeil); Duncan McNeil, N. Knapdale 1842, c., Donald, Mary, Margaret (Mrs. Neil McGugan), Malcolm, John, Nancy (Mrs. D. Lamont); Hugh McDougall, Craignish 1825, c., Alexander and Mary yet on old farm; Duncanson McDougall, Tarbet 1842, c., seven sons all dead but Duncan in Caradoc, Archie in Sarnia; Archie Lamont, Islay, 1841, c., Donald, John, Strathroy, Archie on old farm, Mrs. D. A. Campbell, Adelaide; Peter (Mor) McIntyre, N. Knapdale 1830, c., Alexander, John, Peter, Nancy (Mrs. Watson), Janet (Mrs. Hord); Archie Fletcher, Caolasraide, 1842, c., Archie, Neil, Dugald, Duncan, Nancy (Mrs. McKenzie), Mary (Mrs. A. McLellan), Margaret (Mrs. D. McGugan), Jennie (Mrs. A. McGugan); Malcolm McKellar (Callum Mor), Knapdale 1830, m., Janet Morrison, c., all dead except Donald in East Williams; Malcolm Crawford, Caolasraide, 1842, c., Archie (Lobo), Dugald, Dr. Allan, Malcolm, Mrs. Arch. Fletcher, all d.; John Crawford, Caolasraide, 1835, c., Archie, Duncan; John Graham, Knapdale 1833, c., Alex., Hugh, John, Donald, Archie, Mary, Nancy, Christie (Mrs. A. Y. McLellan); Duncan McLellan, Knapdale, 1830, c., Archie Y., Strathroy, Mrs. Alex. McIntyre; John McLellan, Knapdale, 1831, c., Archie, Nevin, John, Catherine (Mrs. D. McMurphy), Mary (Mrs. Duncan Carmichael); Donald Graham, Knapdale 1835; Charles McLean, Caolasraide, 1831, d. in Enniskillen, c. Malcolm, Allan, Annie (Mrs. Keith) Sarah (Mrs. A. Johnson), Mary Mrs. D. Turner, Catherine (Mrs. A. Duncan), Bella; Allan McLean, Caolasraide, 1831, c., John, Hector, Allan, Archie, Charles, Duncan, M. D., at Dec-kerville, Mich., Isabella at home; Duncan McLean, Caolasraide 1831, c., John L., in Strathroy, Charles A.; Neil McLean (weaver) Lochgair 1831, (family record further on); Neil McCallum, Inverary, 1831, c., Neil, Mrs. James Crawford, Lobo, Christy all d.;

Archie McNeil, Knapdale, 1831; Donald McVicar, 1850, c., Allan on old farm, John, Red Deer, Alta., Revs. Donald and Archibald, Presbyterian ministers; Alexander, Dugald, John and Ronald Cowan, Tarbet, Loch Fyne 1847, all dead, but Ronald in Strathroy; John Campbell, Achachois, (family record further on); Dugald Smith, Ardrishaig, 1833; Dugald Leitch, Lochgilphead, 1840, c., Malcolm, John A., Dugald on old farm, Margaret, Christina.

Dugald Leitch was for many years a prominent man in Caradoc. He filled various township offices, including Assessor, Reeve and County Councillor, and was also Warden of the county. His son, John A., was for some years, Reeve of Glencoe, and in 1894 unsuccessfully contested West Middlesex for the Local Legislature.

D. J. Campbell gives some interesting particulars about Neil McLean (weaver), who came from Inverary in 1831. His wife (Mary McIntyre) died in Montreal. His son Hugh was married, but his wife died a short time before they left, and the two young children, Neil and Maggie, were in care of their father and grandfather. Hugh went sailing and died of lake fever. The old weaver and the two little children were alone on his location, lot 21, con. 9, Sarah Sinclair (Mrs. Duncan McLean) took charge of the weaver's house and grandchildren till her husband died in 1835. The boy Neil had a farm on lot 21, con. 9, Caradoc, and died 1902. The girl is Mrs. Alex. Dolphin.

D. M. Campbell contributes a very full and interesting record of the descendants of Donald Campbell, of Argyshire, Scotland, the father of the first Highland pioneers of Caradoc, who m. Isabella McLellan, c., Malcolm, Archibald, John, Margaret, m. Duncan McDonald, Christina m. Dugald Smith, Mary m. Dugald Graham, Nancy m. Donald McGugan. The father died in Scotland, but the widowed mother came out in 1833, and died, Feb. 2nd, 1836, aged 84.

Archibald and Malcolm Campbell left the shores of their native land, with their families in a sailing ves-

HIGHLAND PIONEERS OF

sel in the middle of the summer of 1819, and after a tedious and dangerous voyage of about two months, reached Quebec. Proceeding westward, after encountering the usual difficulties, they reached the ancient village of Delaware. After a short halt to recuperate, they proceeded up the River Thames, crossed over to the Lobo side at Crow's Flats, near the present village of Komoka, where they remained about a year, and planted some corn and potatoes furnished by friendly Indians. The following year they took up the south half of lot No. 5, con. 7, Lobo. They sold out to Duncan McDonald, took up lot 24, con. 6, Caradoc, and moved there in the summer of 1822, Malcolm taking the south half, and Archibald the north half.

Archibald's family consisted of his wife (Christina) Isabella and Margaret, et. b. in Scotland, and James b. on Crow's Flats, now living in Strathroy. Here a great sorrow clouded his life in the death of the mother, leaving him with three young children, the youngest only a few weeks old. She was one of the first buried in Alex. Johnson's cemetery. Isabella and Margaret m. Duncan and Donald McCall, two brothers of W. Zorra and E. Nissouri respectively, all d. After remaining a widower eight years Archibald m. Isabella, daughter of Dugald Morrison, of Lobo, c., Archibald and Jenette on old farm; Dugald M., a widower on the homestead, Donald on lot 3, con. 5, Lobo, Malcolm on lot 23, con 10, Caradoc, John on lot 9, con. 9, Caradoc, Mary d. Dec. 10th, 1848, aged 18. The father died April 3rd, 1857, aged 72, and the mother, Isabella, Dec. 19th, 1883, aged 87.

Malcolm's children were Christina, Isabella, John and Malcolm b. in Scotland, Archibald, Duncan, Joseph, Benjamin, Mary Ann, Margaret and Catharine b. in Canada.

The other brother John followed them to Caradoc after a few years, and settled on lot 12, con. 5, c., Donald, East Williams, Archibald, con. 4, Malcolm lot 13, con 4, Alexander lot 12, con. 5, Isabella m. John Graham, lot 15, con. 8, all Caradoc, Chris-

tina m. Sylvester Campbell, Lobo, Mary m. Benjamin Paine, Delaware, Nancy m. Dugald Leitch, lot 13, con. 7, Caradoc, John m. Mary Campbell of Lobo, on old farm, all d.

The rest of the family, all but John, all being married, came out about 1821.

Duncan McDonald m. Margaret, c. Donald, Archibald, Angus, Isabella and Margaret.

Dugald Smith m. Christina, on lot 21, con. 8, Caradoc, c. Donald d. August 21st, 1840, aged 24, Christina m. John, son of Malcolm Campbell is still living in Lobo enjoying comparatively good health. The father died Dec. 3rd, 1837, aged 57, the mother Dec. 23rd, 1844, aged 60.

Dugald Graham m. Mary, lot 7, con. 4, Lobo, c., Duncan, Donald, Mary and Alexander.

Donald McGugan m. Nancy, south half lot 23, con. 7, Caradoc, c., Archibald, John, Neil, Donald, Nancy, Isabella and Catherine.

The first to fall by the cold hand of death in Caradoc was the widowed mother of the Campbell family, Feb. 2nd, 1836. Then arose the question of a place for burial, and a beautiful little knoll on the dividing line between the farms of Archibald and Malcolm, on the bank of what was then a little creek, a short distance from the Lobo townline, was selected. Here her body was laid to rest and the place is now known as the Campbell burying ground.

Dugald Smith was the next to fall. His grandfather, Colin Smith, with his brother Alexander, were contractors for a portion of the Duke of Argyle's castle at Inverary in 1748, and he was the grandfather of D. J. Campbell, of Toronto. Archibald, son of Malcolm Campbell, was Warden of the county in 1860, and was selected by the county council to read an address of welcome to the Prince of Wales, now King Edward, when he visited Canada that year.

Mr. Campbell says that in the early pioneer days in Caradoc, the nearest and only trading place was at Delaware village, distant about nine miles. The only road was a trail in the forest, the blazed trees on each

side being the traveller's guide. The trail followed the high land, winding around swamps or swales; the streams were forded and the Thames river was crossed in Indian canoes. The forest abounded with all kinds of game, especially wolves, bears, wild-cats, wolverines, foxes, and other wild animals.

Some years afterwards a little village started up on west side of the townline, on lot 24, con. 9, Caradoc, at lot 1, con. 9, Lobo. This village received the name of Amiens, and consisted of a store, post office, black smith shop, a tavern, as they were called in those days, and a shoemaker's shop. All shoes, from the largest to the smallest, were then made by hand. This new village was hailed with great delight by the settlers. Underwood's mill, at first built entirely of wood in the early thirties, and afterwards fitted with a bolt to make flour, during its few years continuance was a great convenience.

Dr. Starr, a navy doctor, who located on Longwood's Road a short distance east of Melbourne, was the pioneer physician of Caradoc. Early in the thirties he had charge of a hospital for the incoming immigrants established two miles west of Delaware. Not having relatives, and realizing the need of better opportunities for reading and culture among the pioneers, he left all his money with the proviso that the interest as it accrued should be applied to the founding of public libraries in Caradoc and Ekfrid. The libraries were accordingly established, and were received, used and appreciated by the people for many years as a public benefaction. The failure of the Bank of Upper Canada, in which the money was deposited, and consequent loss of the money, was a death blow, which brought a speedy close, and frustrated Dr. Starr's well-meant intentions.

The records of the Caradoc Council previous to 1853 appear to have been destroyed. Among those who filled positions in the Council after that date were Arch. Campbell, Alex. Campbell, G. McGugan, Dugald Leitch, Malcolm McGugan, Henry

Hardy, Hugh McDonald, A. McEvey and Jas. Ferguson.

It is said the first log school house in Caradoc was erected in the early thirties, on the 9th concession, on the road allowance, not far from the Lobo townline. It was burned down and then the school was transferred to a blacksmith shop on lot 1, con. 7, Lobo. The school house erected then or soon after on lot 1, con. 6, Lobo, was as serviceable for the Caradoc as for the Lobo settlers, and was attended by their children from a wide area. It was in fact the germ of the Union section, which for many long years, though with diminished territory, continued to grow in success and efficiency.

The Caradoc Academy on the Longwood's road was opened in the early thirties by Wm. Livingstone. It was a boarding and day school, and boys from the best families came long distances to enjoy its advantages. The burning of the school building in 1857, ended the career of the academy.

THE TOWNSHIP OF LOBO.

The township of Lobo has always been considered one of the best and most fertile in the county, and the greater part of it was occupied by Highland pioneers. It was surveyed by Col. Mahlon Burwell in 1819-1821, and at the same time the tide of settlement began and continued for many years with increasing volume. A very interesting document in this connection is the first assessment roll of the township for the year 1825. The original, in a plain, legible hand signed by John B. Askin, then and for many years Clerk of London District, is in possession of Archibald Sinclair. D. J. Campbell, with his usual enthusiasm and perseverance, after a great deal of research and correspondence, prepared and published a copy on which for each name, the lot and concession, the place of origin and date of settlement are given, and I gladly avail myself of his labor in the list which follows of the pioneers of Lobo. There were altogether 49 names on the roll, of whom 29 were Highlanders. The

amounts are given in Halifax currency, which was at the rate of \$4 to the £. The total value of assessed property was £2,575 8s. and the total taxes £13, 19s. 9d. One fourth of a penny per pound was for the payment of the members of the Assembly for their services. The tax paid by Joel Westbrook was only four pence, and by John Reynolds only eight pence. Captain John Matthews was the highest, £1, 12s. 5d. Aside from the facts given by Mr. Campbell, my chief helper in preparing the following lists of the pioneers of Lobo, has been Archibald Sinclair, of the 6th concession of Lobo. By far the greater number came from Argyleshire, but a few came from Inverness and Lower Canada.

The following are the names of settlers on the Assessment Roll of 1825, all of whom came direct from Scotland: Duncan (Mor.) McIntyre, Lismore, 1820, c.; Peter, Archibald, Donald, Duncan, Joseph, Margaret (Mrs. Neil Morrison); Neil McKeith, Lismore, 1820, c.; Duncan, John, Donald, Peter, Mary, Isabella, moved to Michigan; Duncan (Cg.) McIntyre, Lismore, 1820, c.; Duncan, John, Donald (at Lobo village,) Mary, Lily (Mrs. Wilson), Nancy; Duncan McKeith, Lismore, 1820, c.; Duncan, John (in Michigan), Mary m. James Campbell; Dugald A. McArthur, Camas, near Inverary, 1820, c.; Donald, James, John, Archibald, Colin, Mary m. Peter McIntyre, Janet m. Alex Campbell; John McDougall, Craignish, 1824, c.; Alex., Allan, Archibald, John, Duncan, Mary, Misie, Amabel, Christy; Alex. McDougall, Craignish, 1824, c.; John, Allan, Mary; Archibald McKellar, Finachairn, 1820, c.; Donald, Alexander, (ex-warden of Middlesex, now at the Soo), Kate (Mrs. McCallum), Mary (Mrs. McKillop), Margaret (Mrs. John Sinclair); John McKellar, Finachairn, 1820, c.; Malcolm, John, Alexander, Mary m. Duncan McDougall, Christie m. Angus Gray; Donald Lamont, Caolasraide, 1820, c.; Duncan, Peter, John, Mary m. Donald Johnson, Isabella m. Sylvester Campbell, Rachel m. Donald Sinclair, Christie m. Duncan Graham; Duncan McCall, Craignish, 1824,

c., Donald (killed at a barn raising), Nancy m. Duncan McKellar, Mrs. John McLellan; Dugald McCall, Craignish, 1824, c.; Neil, Duncan, Malcolm, Janet m. Alex. McKellar, Nancy (Mrs. Ferguson); Widow (of Archibald) Johnson, Caolasraide, 1820, (family record further on); John Sinclair, Coire Buidhe, 1820, c., Arch. on old farm, Lachlan, Sarah (Mrs. Peter McVicar, Sarnia); John Sinclair, Clacha Dubha, 1820, c., Alex., Neil, Nancy (Mrs. Peter McVicar), Eliza (Mrs. Sinclair), Sarah (Mrs. Richardson), Kate (Mrs. Perry), Mary (Mrs. Donald McKinley), Margaret (Mrs. Dugald McArthur); John McColl, Lismore, 1820 c.; Duncan, Thomas, John, Dugald, Donald, Archibald, William, Hugh, Ellen (Mrs. M. McColl), Agnes (Mrs. Jones), Mary (Mrs. Robert Brown), Christy (Mrs. Wm. Noble), Lizzie, Barbara; Hugh Carmichael, Craig Fitheach, 1820, c.; Allan, Duncan, Donald, Hugh, Charles, Alexander, John (in Kansas), Peter, James, Betsy, Catherine, Susan; Chas. Carmichael, Craig Fitheach, 1820, c.; John, Hugh, Donald, Catherine (Mrs. Chas. Tuckey), Mary (Mrs. McVicar), and two others.

The following is a list of those who came at a later date, or too late to have their names on the 1825 roll: Peter McKellar, Lochgilphead, 1824; Dugald Graham, Knapdale, 1829, c.; Donald, Duncan, Alex., Sarah (Mrs. Alex. Fisher), Isabella (Mrs. Lachlin McTaggart), Margaret (Mrs. Arch. Brown), Southwold, mother of Sheriff Brown; Lachlin McTaggart, Knapdale, 1829, c.; John, Dugald, Lachlin, Mary (Mrs. John Carmichael), Bella (Mrs. Donald Stewart), Ann (Mrs. Dan. Steele), Sarah (Mrs. Chas. Tuckey), Margaret; Archibald McKellar, Lochgilphead, 1829; Peter McVicar, Lochgilphead, 1829, c.; Jas., John, Peter, Arch., Eliza, Isabella, Nancy (Mrs. Archie Black), Strathroy; Duncan Smith, Knapdale, 1828, c.; John, Malcolm, Archie now at Poplar Hill, Mattie (Mrs. Carson), Kate (Mrs. Donald Campbell); John McLellan, Lochgilphead, 1830, c.; Nev-in, Archibald, John, Mary Mrs. Carmichael), Sarah (Mrs. Duncan Camp-

bell); Donald McLellan, Lochgilphead, 1830, c., Donald, John, Janet, Mary, Sarah; Arch. McLellan, Lochgilphead, 1830, c., Duncan, John Peter, James; Donald McLachlan, Cowal, 1838, c., Duncan and Hugh (Williams), John, Janet (Mrs. Donald McKinley), Isabella and Kate; Donald Dewar, Knapdale, 1838; Donald McDonald, Knapdale, 1830, c., Donald, Archy, Angus, Flora (Mrs. Norman Lamont), Isabella, (Mrs. Duncan Graham); William Paul, Loch Awe, 1830, c., Malcolm, William, Archy, Dugald, Mary (Mrs. Peter McKellar), Janet (Mrs. Jno. Graham), Margaret (Mrs. Alex. McDougall); James Crawford, Lochgilphead, 1820, c., Duncan, James, John on old farm, Janet, Mrs. Wm. Anderson; Peter McVicar, Lochgilphead, 1844; Norman Lamont, Cowal, to Caledonia, N. Y., Lobo, 1831, died in Strathroy, aged 93, c., Mrs. Peter Graham, Mrs. Donald Campbell, Lobo, Mrs. Donald Campbell, Adelaide, Janet; Neil Lamont, Bute, 1850, c., Arch., Marg., Euphemia, Lily (Mrs. John Sinclair), Nettie (Mrs. Duncan Lamont), Annie (Mrs. Hugh Lamont), Hannah (Mrs. Fred. Mummery), Ella (Mrs. Tilden); Thomas Weir, Bute, 1855; John Campbell, Loch Awe, 1824, c., Sylvester, John; Peter Brown, Knapdale, 1829, c., Arch., James, John, Duncan, Margaret, Flora; Neil Gillies, Knapdale, 1836, c., John, Flora (Mrs. Clark), Joanna (Mrs. Fotherby); Neil Gray, Knapdale, 1836; Archibald Gray, Knapdale, 1836; Donald McNeil, Knapdale, 1836; Peter McLarty, a soldier in China, came to Montreal, thence to Toronto, m. Miss McNeil and settled in Lobo; Alex. Barr, Knapdale, 1836; Wm. McBine, (weaver) 1850; Dugald McMurphy, Caisraide, 1842, c., John, Arch., Duncan, Dugald, Donald, Alex., Christie (Mrs. D. Root), Nancy (Mrs. John Edwards) Flora (Mrs. Thos. Edwards) Bella (Mrs. James Campbell), Mary (Mrs. Rowe); Angus McMurphy, Tarbet, 1846, c., John, Arch., Angus, Dugald, Donald, Allan, Duncan, Nancy, Kate, Jane (Mrs. John Gilchrist), Isabella (Mrs. Clarke); Duncan (Hedley) Campbell, Lochgilphead, 1829, c., John, Peter, Archibald, Donald, Duncan, Robert, Alexander, Sarah (Mrs. Neil McIntyre), Christy; Donald Campbell, Lochgilphead, 1829, c., John (Ban), Janet (Mrs. John McLellan) Mary; Alex. Campbell, Lochgilphead, 1829, c., Duncan A., Arch., Mrs. Alex. Campbell; Neil McCullum (sailor), Lochgilphead, 1844; Hugh McPherson, Loch Awe, 1822, c., Alexander, Arch., John (Strathroy), Margaret, Kate, Sarah, Janet, Nancy, Mary (Mrs. N. Crouse, Strathroy); Duncan McLean, Loch Awe, came to Ancaster 1824, Lobo 1826, c., Arch., Duncan on old farm, John, Donald, Christy (Mrs. Malcolm Dewar), Sarah (Mrs. Robert McLean), Katie (Mrs. John Hill), Mary; Duncan (Mor.) Graham, Knapdale, 1828, c., Neil, Duncan, Alex. Dugald, Mary (Mrs. Arch. McGugan), Flora (Mrs. Archibald Graham), Margaret (Mrs. Arch. McGugan); Alex. Stewart, Knapdale, 1828, c., Dr. Peter died in Detroit, Donald, Alex., Arch., Duncan, Jane (Mrs. Dr. Alex. Thompson, Strathroy), Margaret (Mrs. J. H. O'Neil, London), Mary (Mrs. Rev. John Stewart), Jessie; Archibald McGugan, North Knapdale, 1830, c., Donald, Arch., Duncan, Neil, Nancy (Mrs. Fred. Atkinson, Strathroy), Maggie (Mrs. Dan. Campbell), Flora; John Gray, Argyshire, 1819, c., Malcolm, John, Angus, Duncan, Dugald, Janet (Mrs. Duncan Brown), Betsy (Mrs. Moffatt), Margaret; Donald and Duncan McDougall, Argyshire, 1826; Charles McArthur, Argyshire, 1840, c., John (some years Reeve of Lobo), Charles (G. T. R. conductor) William, Dugald, Nancy, Mary, Rev. Duncan in U. S., Mrs. Colin McArthur, Mrs. Wm. Paul; Duncan McKellar, 1830; Duncan McLean to Ancaster, 1824, to Lobo, 1826; John Dewar, 1828; Archibald McAllister, Tarbet, 1828, c., Flora (Mrs. John Waters), Sarah (Mrs. Bennett), Mary (Mrs. John Leitch), Kate (Mrs. J. Bennett), Ellen (Mrs. A. Lamont), Betsy; Malcolm Smith (sailor) Knapdale, 1828, c., John, Duncan, Malcolm, Donald, Archibald, Peter, Flora, Christy; Dugald Carmichael, Caisraide, 1842, (moved to Petrolea), c., John, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Butterworth; Archibald McGu-

gan, Caolasraide, 1828, c., John, Archie, Duncan, Flora (Mrs. Currie), Sarah (Mrs. Anderson), Margaret, Mary; Samuel Cameron, Lochaber, about 1832, c., John, Duncan, Donald, Alexander, Mrs. McNeil, mother of A. McNeil, of Agricultural Department, Ottawa; Wm. McIvor, Cromarty, 1840, c., William, Hugh, Mrs. Nicholl McIntyre, Mrs. Jaynes, Mrs. Teifer, Mrs. McLeod, Mrs. Peter McIntyre; Thomas Hay, Glasgow, 1842, c., Donald, Samuel, John, Ann (Mrs. Robert Campbell), Jessie; Peter McBane, Loch Awe, 1840; John Campbell, Lochgilphead, 1840, c., Duncan, John, Christie, (Mrs. John McGugan), Sarah (Mrs. McQueen).

The following came from Lower Canada: Peter McIntyre (Lismore) 1838, c., Duncan, Donald, Nichol, Peter, Mary (Mrs. John Campbell), Nancy (Mrs. John Smith), Effie (Mrs. Archibald Campbell); Joseph McIntyre, 1838; John Cameron, 1838, c., Malcolm (father of Mrs. Judge Bell, Chatham), John; Alex. Cameron, 1838, c., John, Archie, Mrs. A. Barclay, Mrs. B. B. Harris; Alex. McLean, 1838, c., Donald, Hugh, two sons of Donald, doctors; Gillean McLean, 1838; John Graham, 1837; Duncan McBane (Inverness), c., Alex., John, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. McLeish, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Henderson.

The following came from Inverness in or about 1832: Alex. McNeil, now 98, c., John on homestead, Alex., Jas. B. in Strathroy, Jessie (Mrs. Hyder), Ann (Mrs. Campbell), John McGillivray from New York State, 1832; John McDonald, c., Donald, Alex. Hugh, James, Thomas, Rev. John, Dr. D. F., Mrs. Noble, Mrs. John McNeil, Mrs. Struthers; Angus McTavish, c., Tavish, William, John, Alex., Duncan, Bella (Mrs. Meloche) Katie (Mrs. Alex. McLean); William McIntosh, c., Alex., John, Gilbert, James, William, Mrs. Cochrane, Mrs. Wilson; Donald Cameron, from Picton, Cape Breton, 1840, c., Simon, James, John Catherine, Margaret, Christy, Jessie, Ann, Mary, Sissie; Alex. Fraser, Dornoch, c., Hugh, Archie, Donald, Annie (Mrs. McDonald), Mary (Mrs. Campbell)

Kate (Mrs. Cameron), Bella, Margaret (Mrs. McIntyre); Wm. Colvin, c., William, Alex., Mrs. Caverhill, Mrs. McIvor, Mrs. McQueen, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. McBane.

Thomas and Colin Johnson have contributed a very interesting family record, of the Johnsons, and one branch of the Grahams.

Peter Graham m. Jane Thompson, Knapdale, 1828, c., Mary, Margaret, Annie, Archie, Duncan, Janet, Peter.

Mary m. Donald Dewar, c., Donald, d., Archie, Jane, Ellen, Peter d. 1903, Mary, Sarah, d., John, Margaret.

Margaret m. Alex. Stewart, c., Peter d., Donald, Mary d., Jane, Archie d. 1876, Margaret, Alexander d. 1882, Duncan d., Jessie d.

Annie m. Donald Gillies, c., Archie, Joan, Jane d. 1902, John d. 1898, Peter, Annie, d., Neil d., Duncan.

Archie d. 1883, m. Flora Graham, c., Duncan, Mary d., Jane, Peter, Dugald, Neil, Flora, Archie, Margaret, Donald, d.

Duncan d. 1903, m. Christy Lamont, c., Donald Jane (twins), Dr. Peter, Kate, Duncan, Annie d. 1890, Christina, Dr. Archie, Bothwell, Mary, Isabella.

Janet d. m. Archie Crawford, c., Jane, Annie, Margaret, Peter.

Peter d. 1891, m. Mary Johnson, c., Mary, Peter, Donald d. 1899, Archie, Annie, Hugh d.

The record of the Johnsons is given as follows:

Archie Johnson m. Margaret McMurphy at Tarbet, Scotland, came to Lobo in 1820, c., Alexander, Effie, Donald, Nancy, Hugh, Bella, Margaret, John, Dugald, Archibald, Mary. Of these ten were born in Scotland, and one after coming to Lobo. The father was accidentally drowned in the Thames in the spring of 1821.

Alexander d. 1874, c., Hugh d. 1896, Mary (Mrs. Allan), now at Beaverton, (Mich.), Stephen d. Donald in Michigan, Thomas on old farm, Dr. Alex. d. 1884, Dr. Archie in Detroit, Mich., Eliza (Mrs. D. Graham, Port Huron, Mich.), John, Beaverton, U.

S.

Effie d. 1893, m. John Sinclair, c., Archibald, Sarah (Mrs. Peter McVicar) d. 1901.

Donald d. 1877, m. Mary Lamont, c. Catherine (Mrs. D. Seaton) d. 1891, Effie (Mrs. D. McArthur), Maggie (Mrs. D. Buchanan), Mary (Mrs. P. Graham), Bella (Mrs. E. Henderson) d. 1903, Donald in Iowa, U. S. Nancy (Mrs. Angus Graham), Alex. d. 1879, Duncan d., Archie in Iowa.

Nancy m. Donald McArthur, d. at Cass City, U. S., 1901, c. Archie d. 1890, Dugald d. 1903, Donald in Washington, U. S., Nancy (Mrs. John McDougall), Effie (Mrs. John McTaggart), d. 1903, Mary (Mrs. Neil Lamont), Janet (Mrs. John McVicar), James, Cass City, Mich., Kate (Mrs. Pepper), Forest, Margaret (Mrs. Campbell).

Hugh d. 1883, m. Julia Leitch, c., Margaret (Mrs. Leitch), d. 1861, Archie, Malcolm, St. Thomas, Julia d. 1871, Donald and Colin on old farm, John, Harvey, Ill., U. S., Hugh D., Strathroy, Sarah (Mrs. Tweddle) d. 1897, Bella d. 1897.

Bella d. 1847, m. Duncan Lamont, c., Donald d. 1870, Katie (Mrs. Campbell), Man., Archibald d. 1892, Bella (Mrs. H. Carmichael), Mary in California, Duncan d. about 1860, Effie (Mrs. Harris, Toronto), Rachel (Mrs. Peter Smith), d. 1882 in Man., Nancy (Mrs. Hugh Smith), Man., Maggie (Mrs. D. M. Campbell), d. 1888.

Margaret m. Archie Campbell, son of Elder Dugald Campbell, now in Wardsville at 93, c., Margaret d. 1868, Dugald, Rodney, Archie, Henrietta d., Mary d., Bella, Effie, Eliza, Annie, Catherine, near Rodney. John d. 1897, aged 93, m. Bella Leitch, c., Archie, civil engineer in St. Paul, Minn., d. 1900, Sarah, Komoka, Margaret (Mrs. Taylor), Detroit, Hugh, d. 1873, Donald d. 1860, Neil d. 1892, Alex., Komoka, John d. 1862, Mary (Mrs. Hall), d. 1881 (drowned), Dugald, Helena, Mon., U. S.

Dugald left for St. Louis, Mo., U. S., in 1844, and nothing more was ever heard of him.

Archibald, now 84, m. Bella McKeith at Komoka, c., Donald, Archibald, John, Maggie, all in Washington, U. S.

Mary m. Alex. Fraser, d. 1879, c., Annie (Mrs. McDonald), Lobo, Maggie (Mrs. McIntyre), Iowa, Mary (Mrs. Campbell), Caradoc, Hugh, Illinois, U. S., Donald, Archibald, Kate (Mrs. Cameron), Bella, Lobo.

When Archibald Johnson and his family came out in 1820, they landed on the shores of Lake Erie, in Aldboro' township. After remaining for some weeks with Samuel McColl, an earlier settler, the father and the oldest son, Alexander, made their way through the woods to Lobo, and reached the farm selected as a homestead. There was not even a brush shanty to shelter them, and they had to camp among the trees under the canopy of heaven until they could erect a log cabin. They made a blazing fire, and when the wolves gathered and approached with hungry howls, the son was about to use his rifle, when the father stopped him saying the fire was a good protection, and they would not come nearer. In this he was right, and the nights were passed in safety.

Peter McKellar, who came out in 1824, was nine weeks on the ocean. From the length of the voyage, the Captain was just about to put the passengers on allowance, when they reached the banks of Newfoundland, where a supply of fish was available, and there was no further danger of starvation. A considerable number of the earlier pioneers came out together in 1820 in a ship called the "Gestian" which sailed from Oban. The voyage took over seven weeks, and in a storm a sailor named McLaughlin, who was in the rigging, fell overboard. The captain called for volunteers, when Hugh Carmichael (afterwards Squire), and a sailor responded, and went out in a boat on the raging sea, but failed to rescue the lost sailor. Mrs. Alex. Stewart (Margaret Graham), told that when nearing the shores of the new world her young child was taken sick and died. They had just sighted land, and dreading to have the little body cast into the deep, she made a request to the captain that it should be buried on shore. He kindly consented, the vessel was stopped, a

coffin was made, a boat was manned by sailors, and it was buried in mother earth and left to await the resurrection morning. She could not tell the locality.

It is said that Agnes, daughter of John McColl (Mrs. Jones), now in her 84th year, was the first white child born in Lobo, Christmas, 1820. The next was Euphemia daughter of John McLachlin, and the third was Mary Johnson (Mrs. Alex. Fraser) within a few months after. Mrs. Alex. McPherson, daughter of Jonas Zavitz, was the first white child born north of Bear Creek, 1820. Duncan (Mor.) McIntyre and Don. McArthur were the two strong men of the settlement. Each could pick up a barrel of salt and carry it anywhere.

Mr. Sinclair tells that in 1826 a log building intended for a school house was erected on lot 7, con. 6, but it was never roofed and never occupied or used. At an early date a log school house was erected in Caradoc on the road allowance of the 7th concession, near the Lobo townline. This was burned down soon after, and then the school was moved to a blacksmith shop on the Lobo side of the townline, on lot 4, con. 6, in 1831 or 1832. About the same time the first log school house in Lobo was erected on lot 1, con. 6, (Alex. McKellar's farm). For a time it had neither a floor, nor doors, nor windows, and the seats were only slabs laid upon blocks of wood. Sometimes roaming cattle invaded its sanctity, and left their tracks. These conditions soon improved, and it was even more than a union school, as not only children from Caradoc, but from a large area of Lobo attended there. Wm. Matheson was the first teacher, followed by Mr. McNab and Duncan McKellar. In the years from 1835 to 1840 the township was divided into sections, school houses were erected at Cutler's, now Coldstream, at lot 12, con. 6, now on Nairn gravel road, and at McDougall's Komoka side line. Among the pioneer teachers of those days Mr. Sinclair gives the names of John Irvine, who taught at No. 12, Donald McRae, who

taught at McDougall's, Donald Sinclair and Robert Dixon.

From an old record kept by Squire Hugh Carmichael, we learn that a town meeting, probably the first in Lobo, was held under authority of a warrant from Charles Ingersoll and Ira Scoffield, magistrates, at the house of Donald McArthur, the first Monday in January, 1829. The object was to elect township officers, and we find the meetings were held annually at the same place and for the same purpose for the years 1830, '31, '32, '33, '34 and '35. In all these years Hugh Carmichael was elected clerk, and several times assessor or collector. In addition others who filled the position of assessor were Alex. Johnson, John Campbell, Marvel White, Duncan McLean. For collector in the same years we find the names of John Campbell, Duncan McLean, Jesse Zavitz, Sylvester Campbell and John Edwards. In the same old book we find the ear marks for cattle and sheep defined and described, and the date given is 1824.

THE TOWNSHIP OF EAST WILLIAMS.

The township of Williams was originally a part of the "Huron Tract," and was owned by the Canada Company, whose head office was at Goderich. It was surveyed by Sheriff McDonald of that town in 1830, and in 1860 a division took place by a line from north to south, along what is known as the Centre Road, the two parts, nearly equal in extent, being known subsequently by the designation of East and West Williams, as separate municipalities. It is a pleasure to acknowledge the valuable published articles and other contributions by Andrew J. Ross, on which the following condensed sketch of the pioneers of the former part, East Williams, is chiefly based.

Mr. Ross says his plan was to treat first of the immigration of 1831-2-3, which constituted the true pioneer era, next of the interval of fifteen years following, in which there was but the dropping more or less heavy

after the shower, and lastly the large and more extensive immigration of 1848-49-50, which, however, was chiefly in West Williams. In the first, or true pioneer period, about one hundred families came in chiefly from the northern counties of the Highlands, but some from Argyleshire. About a dozen stalwart Highlanders constituted the advance guard in 1831, and among them Donald McIntosh took a very prominent place, not only from his own energy and ability, but from his position as agent of the Canada Company. He came from his native place, Calder, Nairnshire, to Caledonia, New York, in 1804, and to Williams in 1831. He built his first shanty on the bank of the Saubie, afterwards built the first grist and saw mill in 1835 or 6, and was the first postmaster. He died August 27th, 1863, aged 75 years.

Of those who came subsequently, Mr. Ross says:

"A considerable number followed soon after from Caledonia, but originally from the county of Perth, on the strength of his recommendation. Others came in 1832-3 from Argyle, Inverness, Ross, Sutherland. True to their local instincts they settled on old lines of proximity as closely as possible together. The second and third concessions went by the name of Argyle street, and were occupied by the Campbells and a few others, all from Argyleshire. The 4th and 5th cons. received the name of Petty street, a parish of that name in the county of Inverness, from which came the occupants. North on the same concession roads settled the Stewarts close together; a little further west beyond the river were the McNaughtons and McEwens, many of these from the parish of Breadalbane, county of Perth. At that date the greater number were Stewarts, the Campbells close behind, then McIntosh, McKenzie, McIntyre, Fraser, Macdonalds, Rosses, and McKays, with all the clans that spoke the language of Ossian—the Methuse'ah of languages."

As stated several of the concessions of East Williams were named after the places of origin of the early set-

tlers, and Mr. Ross has given his lists in accordance with this distinction. The following is a list of the pioneers of the first period, with the place of origin and date of settlement:

Argyle street, 2nd and 3rd concession: Donald McNeil, 1832, Donald Campbell, 1833, Duncan Campbell 1831, Alex. Campbell 1831, Peter Currie 1831, Malcolm McIntyre 1831, Hugh McIntyre 1831, Wm. Stewart 1831, Duncan McFarlane 1831, Hugh McCallum 1832, all from Argyleshire; John McIntyre 1832, Petty, Inverness; Peter Melville, Breadalbane, Perth, 1832; John, Angus, Duncan, Alex., and Chief John Stewart, all Perth, 1832; John McKilloan, 1831, Alex. Clark 1832, and Donald McKenzie 1834, all Inverness; William Moore and John McFarlane, 1831; Wm. Ross, 1836.

West side of river, mainly on con. 6: Dugald McEwen and John McNaughton, both Breadalbane, Perth, 1832, and both large families; Donald Fraser and Alex. Stewart, from Caledonia, 1832; James McPherson 1832 and Colin McKenzie, 1831, Invergoron, Ross; James and John Bremner, Resdis, Ross, 1831; Alex. Sutherland, 1833, William McKay and Robert Leslie, 1834, Dornoch, Sutherland; Donald Cameron, Frederick McKay, James and John Gray, Andrew Thompson, John Cameron, date uncertain, all Ross; John Clarke, Petty, Inverness; James Ross, Ederton, 1833.

Petty street, 4th and 5th concession: David Anderson, 1832, Hugh McDonald 1834, David Cluness, John, William and Alex. Anderson, 1832, Hugh Fraser (Big) 1832, all from Petty, Inverness; Wm. and John McIntosh 1832, Donald McQueen, John McLachlan, Hugh McIntosh, John and Alex. Thompson and Donald Henderson, 1832, all from Inverness; Godfrey McTaggart and Hugh McKenzie 1832, Argyle; John Forbes 1831, Ross; Hugh Ross, Strathdearn, Inverness, 1832.

To these may be added the following: 17th con., James McArthur, Ross, 1832; at Nairn, Donald McIntosh, Moray, 1831, Hugh Fraser, In-

verness, 1832; 4th con., Angus Watson, 1843. Location not known, Hugh McDonald 1840, Hugh Crawford, Allan Gilchrist, Donald McNeil 1831, Malcolm McIntyre 1835, Wm. Menzies 1844, David McKenzie 1836, Wm. Ross, Ross, 1836.

Mr. Ross says the immigration of the first or true pioneer period, covered about one-third of the township; the fifteen years' interval, together with the second wave, not only covered the remaining two-thirds, but rolled westward, covering a large part of what is now West Williams. In the interval referred to a large family of McGregors in 1840, and another large family of McLeishes in 1844, settled on the 8th con., also a number of weavers from Glasgow in 1839, after whom it was called Glasgow street.

The second wave of which Mr. Ross speaks, consisted largely of island Highlanders from North and South Uist and Benbecula. A considerable number of these settled in East Williams, along or near the Centre road. I am indebted for the following list of these to John McDonald, of West Williams, who kindly furnished the information per H. D. Johnson. The age of each at death (except a few) is also given, a feature of no little value and interest:

From South Uist, 1848: John McDonald 75, John O'Hanley 85. 1849: Arch. McPhee 78, Finlay McIntyre 73, Alex. B. McDonald 84, Ronald McDonald (tailor) 79, Hugh Walker 80, Arch. Currie 84, Donald McInnes (died in Mich., U.S.) 86, Hugh Morrison (yet living), Neil McEachin 75, Donald McIntyre 80, John McIntyre 90, Duncan Cameron (yet living in Mich.).

From North Uist, 1848: John Johnston, Arch. McKeigan 80, Roderick Ferguson (teacher, yet living), Arch. McLean 85. 1849: John Roy McDonald 59, Big Tailor McDonald about 65, Tailor Morrison 70, James Buchanan, 80, James Roy Buchanan 75, Donald Doun McLeod 90, Roderick McQuarrie 85, Donald Matheson.

From Benbecula, 1848: Alex. McDonald 80, Roderick McDonald,

Blacksmith McLean, Donald McPherson, Alex. McKenzie, 85, John Roy Cameron 88, Malcolm Cameron 75, Finlay McKeigan 55, Donald McLeod 83, Angus McDonald 78, Peter McCormick, 80, Alex. McCormick 78, Norman McMillan 85, John G. and John B. McMillan, both yet living, Donald beg McCormick 80. 1849: Neil McCuish 75.

Angus McCorkindale came from Benbecula to London 1852, to East Williams 1864, father died 1854, c., Lachlin, Toronto, Alex. Catherine (Mrs. R. Nivens), Margaret (Mrs. R. Meikle), mother in Strathroy, aged 93. The children of Wm. Ross were Geo. M. and David, Ellen (Mrs. Alex. Sutherland), Margaret (Mrs. Hugh Rose), Jessie (Mrs. Hugh McCallum). Godfrey McTaggart came to Williams in 1831, d. 1837, c., Neil, Barbara, Sarah and Mary. Neil was killed at a raising in 1831, and was the first white man buried in Williams. Barabara (Mrs. A. McCallum), had two sons, Hugh, drowned in 1853, and Neil died 1895, aged 65. She died 1892, aged 89. Sarah m. John McGugan, Caradoc, d. 1890 aged 88. Mary m. Donald McDonald. Lobo, d. in Strathroy, 1901, aged 90. Hector, son of Hugh Crawford, was the first white child born in Williams, 1832, and died at Gagetown, Mich., in May, 1900.

The East Williams Highland settlement has been prolific in distinguished men, and foremost among them is Hon. G. W. Ross, son of Jas. Ross, who was teacher, journalist, inspector, and is now the Premier of Ontario. The other sons are Alexander and Andrew J., whose name has appeared so often in these sketches. Another distinguished man is John Waters, the son of Donald Waters, township and county councillor and M. P. P., eminent for his ability and efficiency, and now registrar for North and East Middlesex. Another brother David, was a distinguished minister and D. D., and another brother George, was a successful medical practitioner in Cobourg. Although the father came in somewhat late his sons no less deserve prominent notice. James, son of Duncan

Campbell, graduated for the ministry, and was licensed to preach, but had no charge. Peter, son of Peter Currie was a minister in Glengarry district and Teeswater, and died in Strathroy. John and Alex. Levie, sons of John Levie, were councillors for years in township and county, and Alexander had also been a teacher. James R. Anderson, son of John Anderson, is a successful doctor at Ailsa Craig. David Cluness gave two sons to the medical profession in the United States, as also did Donald Henderson. Neil McTaggart had been a teacher for many years. Lachlin, son of James McPherson, was as already noticed, a minister at Nairn for 34 1-2 years. Hugh, son of Donald Watson, was a teacher for a few years. Another Watson family that came later were all noted as teachers and ministers; the oldest, David, died a few weeks ago. Wm. Anderson, son of Alex. Anderson, is a rich mill owner and miner in New Mexico, U. S.

A writer in the "Age" gives some very interesting reminiscences of Hugh McCallum, one of the very few surviving pioneers of East Williams. He came to Ekfrid in 1831, spent the winter there, and next year came to East Williams. He was at the first white marriage in East Williams in 1832, when Mary McFarlane and Malcolm Smith, of Lobo, were made husband and wife by Squire McKenzie, of London township. A churn made the same year by Neil McLean, of Caradoc, from white cedar, with only an axe and jack knife, is still used by Barbara McCallum. He tells of going all the way to Kilworth with a bushel of grain to be ground into flour, and of a store opened later on at Coldstream by Mrs. Wood. He also tells of his experience in going to Goderich to vote for the Reform candidate, Dr. Dunlop, who was elected. He recalls the logging bees, the plenty of whiskey, the racing and the following jolly gatherings and all night dances. Peter Melville, when he took the Globe, was the first subscriber for a newspaper in the township. The only old pioneers of Wil-

liams now living are Hugh McCallum and John McFarlane, East Williams, and Mrs. Malcolm Smith, Lobo. "The Bible was the book of books, and a man's word was sufficient for his neighbor, binding notes being hardly ever asked for. Blue beech was used for correction and the Shorter Catechism for instruction."

Of the early schools Mr. Ross says: "The first school in the township opened in 1837 on the exact spot on which the Nairn hotel now stands. It had William Munro for its teacher, a position he held for three years at a salary of about \$150, augmented by a small grant from the Government and "Boarding round." An equal ratio of not less than four dollars per annum on a guaranteed number of scholars was levied to meet the salary—the board and firewood in the same way—an equal rate. Mr. Munroe, a single man, claimed kinship with an old family whose patronymic he bore, of some note as proprietors of an "estate" in the Old Country. He was a well built man, of respectable appearance, refinement and culture, and made himself popular by his free and easy manner in his friendly intercourse. Leaving Nairn towards the end of 1839 or 1840 to teach elsewhere, he came for another term, and taught in the old log church about a mile west of Nairn at the head of the Lobo and Williams gravel road, a spot which he disappeared, and as rumor said, died poor and unbefriended among strangers, and was laid in some unknown and lonely grave. "Peace to his ashes." As a man he is kindly remembered, as a teacher in writing he had few equals, using but a quill, his strokes and curves rivalled copper plate. Steel pens, then a new invention, were scarce and dear, and not much in favor, and their use forbidden in the school. The next school house was opened in 1839 or 1840, at Beechwood corner, on the 5th con., about four miles west of Nairn. Of its first teachers, if not the very first, was Wm. Wells, a man of family, and a farmer in the

neighborhood. He taught for one year, part of 1840 and 1841, the year of the 'Union.'

It would appear that Williams was first organized municipally in 1842, when Donald McIntosh was elected Councillor, Andrew Thompson, Clerk, Duncan Campbell, Assessor, Rev. D. McMillan, Duncan Campbell and Colin McKenzie, School Commissioners. Colin McKenzie was the next clerk, and held the position for nearly, if not quite twenty years, followed by David Wyllie, who continued in the office till his death in 1899.

THE TOWNSHIP OF WEST WILLIAMS.

Although it was not till 1850 that East and West Williams became separate municipalities, it is more convenient in giving the record of the Highland pioneers to take each township with its present boundaries. The pioneer period was nearing a close before West Williams was settled. The first wave of emigration in 1851-2-3, the subsequent gradual accessions for fifteen years, and even a part of the second wave of 1848-49-50, found room in East Williams, so that it was not till this latter period that there was an overflow into West Williams. Besides a portion of the land in the latter township was low and flat and so considered undesirable, though it has since become some of the very best farming land in the county. The pioneers of this township, coming in so late, could hardly be supposed to have as many hardships as those who came in fifteen or twenty years earlier, and yet they had their share, as they found it an almost unbroken forest, and they had peculiar local difficulties. A large proportion of the pioneers of West Williams were what may be called Island Highlanders, from North and South Uist and Benbecula, but there were many from other parts of the Highlands. Those from North Uist were Presbyterians, those from South Uist were Roman Catholics and from Benbecula they were divided.

D. Galbraith has contributed a very interesting sketch of some of the early Highland pioneers of this township. He says Thomas Bartlett and a few others settled in the township on the townline, south of the river before the rebellion, but took no part in it. Mr. Bartlett went with his oxen through the woods to London, when there was only one store kept by Goodhue, and had to beg money to pay his taxes! The first Highland settler in the township was Donald McGregor, who came from Strathspey in 1846. (Mr. McDonald tells of one earlier in 1844) He was a true specimen of the Highlander, kind, courteous and persevering. In 1847 came John Galbraith from Argyleshire, and settled on the farm adjoining McGregor's on the 9th concession. The two soon became fast friends. In 1848 came D. McDonald and Malcolm Cameron from Inverness and settled on the 10th concession. In 1850 the 12th concession was settled, mostly from Reach and Scarboro in Ontario county, from Oxford county and other older sections of Ontario. They continued to locate successively on adjoining farms till the whole township was occupied. There was no school house in the township until municipal government was established, and the log school houses were erected by the settlers gratis. There was no preaching in the early days before 1850, but the neighbors used to meet and hold prayer meetings, and have sweet communion together. Mr. Galbraith says: "There was more kindness and friendship among the early settlers than there is now. People were on a level at that time, and they helped each other with a true Highland sentiment, which is characteristic of the race."

John Love contributes the following interesting particulars about the Highland pioneers in his township:

His father, the late John Love, and his mother came from Argyleshire to East Williams in 1844, to West Williams in 1855, he died 1896, she 1891, her sister Flora married L. M. Crosby, fanning mill manufacturer, Lon-

don, son John on old farm; Allan, James, William, Donald and Robert McDonald, East Duthell, Scotland, came with their father to London, 1840, to West Williams, 1850, Allan d. 1900, Donald in Port Huron, Mich., U. S., and James now here; John Galbraith, Argyleshirc, 1848; John McLeish, Argyleshirc, 1848, a breeder of shorthorn cattle, son John was Councillor for some years; Donald McLeish, John's brother, from same place, 1862, son Angus was for many years Reeve; John and Duncan Patterson, Argyleshirc, 1848, John's son, Duncan, is a physician in Michigan; Angus McMillan, Argyleshirc, 1849; Donald and William McKenzie, Argyleshirc, to Canada 1840, to West Williams 1850; Robert Cruickshank and the McGregors, Inverness, about 1850.

Mr. Love says the first log school house in S. S. No. 12, was built in 1857. Miss Dewar, of Lobo, was the first teacher, and the next in 1858, 1860 and 1861, was John B. McLachlan, now Chief Clerk in the Provincial Secretary's office, Toronto. Alex. Scriminger, of East Williams, taught in 1859. Rev. L. McPherson was the first Presbyterian minister to preach in West Williams. Mr. Jones, a local Methodist minister preached frequently in the school house. People of all denominations came to hear him, and his services were highly appreciated though he received but little remuneration. Messrs. Hartley and Randall also preached in the old school house.

Among the old pioneers of West Williams from Argyleshirc, with ages at death, were: John Gilchrist 50, Peter Gilchrist 84, came in about 1850; John White 57 children, Hugh, John, Mrs. Donald McLachlan, about 1850; Duncan McLachlan from Lobo, about 1850, c., Hector, Donald, Duncan, Archy, John, Hugh, James, Mary (Mrs. White); Hugh Johnson, from Lobo, 1865.

John McDonald, in some valuable articles published in the Parkbill "Post," more especially referring to the Island Highlanders, says the Centre Road was first settled by them from the River Sauble to Mud Creek,

in 1848, but those who came in 1849 had to take the advice of Horace Greely to young men, "Go west." With great reluctance the first to settle west of the Centre Road was Donald O'Hanley, sr., on lot 3, con. 12, now occupied by Murdock McLellan. The 10th concession was settled by a few of the emigrants of 1849, and next in order of settlement were the 14th and 15th concessions, but not until the 12th and 13th concessions were all occupied from the Centre Road to the 21st concession. "People looked upon these concessions as worthless, and to a certain extent this was true, for the most of it was so low and wet that it was almost impossible to clear it. But the tide had changed, and now it is the best line in West Williams, with fine level, rich soil and flowing wells on nearly every farm." Mr. McDonald tells of the hardships of the pioneers, who in many cases had not even oxen, and had to carry on hand spikes the logs used to build their houses. Oxen were largely fed on brouse. A most kind and friendly feeling prevailed. They generously helped each other, and especially the more needy. They had to carry their household effects on their backs and shoulders from McIntosh's mill, six miles through mud up to their knees, and another five miles through dense woods and swales, with only a blaze on odd trees very appropriately named "a choile mhor," (the big woods).

Mr. McDonald has also kindly furnished the following full and valuable record of the Island Highlanders of West Williams. It has come per H. D. Johnson, of Strathroy, who has for this, and other townships, rendered continuous and much appreciated assistance. The age of the pioneers at death is given, a very interesting feature, showing their remarkable longevity.

12th concession. — The following came from South Uist in 1849: Neil McEachin (killed by a tree), 50, Donald McEachin 80, Donald McPhee 70, Alexander McMillan 90, sons, Alex. 90, Neil 84, John McPhee 90, Neil McEachin 80 (family in Michigan), N. McIsaac 100, son Finlay 101, James

HIGHLAND PIONEERS OF

McIntyre, children, L. C., Ronald, Donald, Mary (Mrs. Hector McLean), Mary (Mrs. John McDonald), Effie (Mrs. Neil McLellan) (family record further on), Archie McMillan (blacksmith) 80, John Morrison 80, Angus McLellan 90, Donald O'Hanley, 90, (went to Michigan), sons, Neil, Finlay and Donald, in McGilivray, Donald McDonald 75, Angus McPhee 75, Hugh McPhee 70, Donald Steele 75, Peter Steele (first death among those that came out in 1849, buried near the Sep. school) 65, Lachlin McDonald 79, children John, Donald, Angus, Mrs. Steele, Mrs. Angus McDonald, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. McPhee (family record further on), Donald McCormick 80, Archie McCormick 82, Neil McCormick 75, Donald Morrison 90, son, Big Angus 84, Angus McLellan 75, Donald McLean 60.

14th concession. — Donald McCormick 75, Angus Walker 75, Peter Walker 90, Donald Steele 75, Alex. McDonald (King) 100, Donald McDonald 70, John McPhee 80, Malcolm McIntosh 85, Neil McIntyre 75, Duncan McLeod 85, Lachlin McInnes 75, Archie McLellan (living) about 90, Colin Campbell 74, Angus McIntosh 78, Angus McIntosh (living) 75, Angus McIntosh (Big) 93; Alex. Smith 78, Angus Morrison 69, Angus McLellan 80, Donald Morrison 85, Neil McIntyre 79, Roderick McIntyre 75, Angus (Mor) McIntosh 87, Angus McIntosh 90, Angus McDonald 72, Archie McLellan (living in Mich.) 94, John McGregor (lived first in Yarmouth, died in Mich.) 75, Donald McIntyre 84, Angus Morrison 69, Angus McDonald (living on the 10th).

Centre Road — Angus Ross (died in Mich.), 90, Angus McIsaac 85, Neil McIntyre 90, Neil Johnson living, near 90, Alex. Morrison 85, John Cameron 78.

From Benbecula — John McInnes 60, Malcolm Gillies 80, Murdock Johnston 85, Ronald Monk 90, Neil McKinnon, Angus McDonald 75. From North Uist, 1848 — Roderick Ferguson, teacher (superannuated), living near Ailsa Craig, Neil McLean 75, children, Angus principal for many years of one of the St. Thomas public schools, Roderick, teacher

for many years, Neil, principal of the Wyoming public school, Mrs. Cruickshank and four others.

10th concession — Donald McDonald (killed by a bull), 70, children, Murdock on the old homestead, Rev. Alexander, Chicago, Maggie, teacher, Chicago, and others, Angus McKichan, first township Clerk, auditor, Malcolm Cameron 80, Donald Loyd, sailor.

21st concession — Big Angus McDonald, Councillor, Assessor, Collector, children Archie, on the old homestead, Mrs. P. Knight, Mrs. Loyd, Mary (Mrs. McLeod), and Flora (Mrs. McCuish), John McLeod 67, came from Skye in 1841, lived in Yarmouth for three years, settled in West Williams on the 16th concession in 1844, children, James, Archie, Neil, Mary, Sarah, Annie and Mrs. Clark.

Family histories, etc. — John McDonald, son of Lachlin McDonald, married Mary McIntyre, daughter of James McIntyre, children, Lachlin, Catharine, Catharine Ann, Effie and Mary, Councillor for 19 years, Deputy Reeve, Auditor, Census enumerator for West Williams in '73, '81 '91.

Ronald McIntyre, son of James McIntyre, children, James, John, Patrick, Nora, Katie Agnes and Lizzie, Township Treasurer, Councillor, Reeve, Auditor, Township Clerk and teacher.

L. C. McIntyre, son of James McIntyre, children, Columba, took a very prominent part in public affairs, at present Bursar of the Hamilton asylum.

Allan McIntyre, son of James McIntyre, captain, president of the People's Line of Steamers, president of a large ranch in Sonora, Mexico, home in Chicago.

The following were teachers in Ontario and the U. S., chiefly in Chicago:

Ronald McIntyre, Mary McIntyre, (Mrs. McDonald) Malcolm Morrison from Eig, Donald McLeod, John McLeod, James McDonald, Charles McKinnon, Donald McDonald, Dan Cameron, Columba, James, Nora, Katie, Lizzie and Agnes McIntyre, Ca-

tharine, Catharine Ann, Effie and Mary McDonald. The names of other teachers have been given in connection with the families to which they belonged.

Captains — McIntyre, McCormick, McPhee and McDonald.

Doctors — Alex. McDonald, James McDonald, served several years in the British army in the East Indies, practised in Stornoway, Lewis, where he died.

Civil Engineer — John McIntyre.

THE TOWNSHIP OF LONDON.

The township of London, the largest in the county, was also one of the earliest settled. The survey was commenced by Col. Mahlon Burwell just before the war of 1812, suspended during its continuance, and finished after its close. Probably the first settler was Joshua Applegarth, who in 1815 was sent to try the cultivation of hemp. After being one season in the township, just west of the present site of London West, he was withdrawn. The first patent was issued to John Hale, 1812, and in 1813 some lots were patented by Col. Burwell.

In this township the Highland pioneers were comparatively few in number, and there appear to have been two distinct settlements, one between what is now Iderton and the Proof Line Road, the other in the neighborhood of Hyde Park. Of the latter, which was the more important, D. McMillan contributes the following full and interesting sketch:

"Duncan Mackenzie was born Aug. 12th, 1878, at Ruthven, in the parish of Moy, Strathdearn, Invernesshire, Scotland. He enlisted in the 5th Battalion, Royal Artillery, April 2nd, 1898, and served through the Peninsular war. When peace was declared and the army reduced, he got his discharge and soon after married Margaret Barclay, emigrated to Canada in 1817, and landed at Chatham, Mirimachi, New Brunswick. He spent one year in Lower Canada, in Oct., 1818 received from Col. Talbot a grant of lot 23, con.

4, London township, and was the first settler in that neighborhood. Here his second daughter was born in December of the same year and is still living here. His eldest son, D. G. Mackenzie, was clerk of the county for a number of years until his death, and the family still live on the old homestead. His second youngest son is Judge Mackenzie, of Sarnia. His eldest daughter married William McMillan, P. L. S., who under the late Sheriff McDonald, surveyed a part of what was known as the "Huron Tract." His eldest son is D. McMillan of Picton, Nova Scotia, and his second son was judge of Haldimand county, and died a year ago. Duncan Mackenzie and William McMillan both served in the time of the rebellion of 1837-38, and were both elders in old St. James church of Scotland in London. Judge McMillan, above referred to, was a graduate of Queen's University, studied law in the office of Sir John A. Macdonald, Kingston, and was elected three times to the Dominion House for East Middlesex. He had a medal for service at the time of the Fenian Raid and also at the time of the Northwest rebellion, and one for active service. Duncan Mackenzie's youngest daughter is married to Dr. W. W. Hoare, of Strathroy, and her eldest son is a doctor at Walkerville. Duncan Mackenzie was followed in 1828 by his father-in-law, John Barclay and his family, and his brother, Alex. Mackenzie and his family. About the same time quite a number of families came here from Picton, Nova Scotia, among whom were the elder James McDonald and his family. He was the great-grandfather of Rev. James McDonald, editor in chief of the "Globe" newspaper, and Rev. Donald McDonald, of Markham, and grandfather of Hon. James McDonald, who recently resigned the position of Chief Justice of Nova Scotia. Rev. James McDonald's great grandparents were married when he was 20 and she 18. He died aged 102 and she 103, and they are buried in Brucefield cemetery. I might say that Duncan Forbes and his two sisters, nephew and nieces

ca Duncan Mackenzie, came here about 1830.

I will add the following from some of the inscriptions on the tombstones in our cemetery here: Duncan Mackenzie died Aug. 2nd, 1875, aged 88, and his wife Margaret, Feb. 27th, 1879, aged 84. His father-in-law, John Barclay, died April 3rd, 1838, aged 80, and his wife Margaret, July 22nd, 1856, aged 85. Hugh McBean, her brother d. Feb. 8, 1859, aged 88. Janet McBean, his sister, died April 10th, 1862, aged 87. John Barclay, jun., died June 21st, 1882, aged 71, and his wife, Aug. 9th, 1902, aged 83. Alex. Mackenzie, brother of Duncan, died Jan. 10th, 1857, aged 72, and his wife Mary, Aug. 12th, 1884, aged 92. Duncan Forbes, nephew of Duncan Mackenzie, died Sept. 2nd, 1882, aged 75, and his wife Elizabeth, Aug. 18th, 1891, aged 77. His sister, Annie Forbes, died Feb. 24th, 1885, aged 95, and her sister, Mary Grant, July 9th, 1893, aged 86. Donald McDonald, grandfather of Rev. James McDonald, died Nov. 19th, 1879, aged 92, and his wife Margaret, Nov. 7th, 1869, aged 79. Angus McDonald, his brother-in-law, died Aug. 18th, 1870, aged 83, and his wife Catherine, Jan. 3rd, 1874, aged 73. Wm. McMillan, above referred to, died Feb. 4th, 1879, aged 76, and his wife Anne, died May 26th, 1888, aged 71. Alex. Ross died Aug. 24th, 1866, aged 82, and his wife, Isabella, April 27th, 1879, aged 89. These were nearly all from Invernesshire, Scotland, and are all buried in Hyde Park cemetery."

Alex. Cameron came from Lochaber to London township at an early date, and settled some distance west of London city. His son John was for about 25 years a successful practising barrister in Strathroy and died in recent years.

J. B. McNeil, of Strathroy, who spent some years in that locality has furnished the following list of names, date of settlement and place of origin of the pioneers near the Proof Line road:

John Carmichael, Perthshire, 1818. Peter Sinclair, Argyleshire, 1828,

Duncan and William McNorton, 1829. Mr. McMillan 1826, Hector McLean 1830, Duncan and Chas. McLean 1832, John McNeil 1834, all from Inverness, Malcolm and Archibald McPherson, Argyleshire, 1842. Peter Sinclair, son of Peter Sinclair, is now on the old homestead. Donald A. McKee came from Edinburgh to Glengarry, 1826, and to Lobo 1830. He was for many years a pioneer teacher both in Lobo and London, and settled in the latter township, near Iderton, in 1845. He died, May 26th, 1904, aged 89. His children are, Catherine (Mrs. P. McIntyre), Strathroy, Jane (Mrs. E. Cronkite), Arthur, London township, John H., postmaster, Iderton, Effie (Mrs. Dr. Kerstead), Grand Rapids, Mich., Annie, (Mrs. P. Thompson), Eliza (Mrs. Abie Kinney), Iderton, Jessie, Grand Rapids, James and Mary at home. The father's death was the first in the family, and all the children were present at his funeral.

James Carmichael contributes the following interesting sketch of the Carmichaels of London township:—John Carmichael b. 1784, and his wife Mary McLaren b. 1790, both in Perthshire, Scotland, emigrated to Canada in 1818, with four children born in their native land, Peter, Mary, Alex. and John. Six more were born in Canada, Duncan, Andrew, James, Elgin, Jennie and Archie. The father died in 1867, aged 83, and the mother in 1873, aged 83. Many of their family and descendants have followed them to the grave, but now in 1904, they have over one hundred descendants living. Alex. Carmichael's family are all in Michigan, except the oldest son, Rev. Dr. Carmichael, who is superintendent of Missions in Manitoba and part of the N. W. Territory, and resides in Winnipeg. John Carmichael's descendants are nearly all in London township. Four of his grandsons are in the United States, one a doctor, one a dentist, one a lawyer and one an undertaker. All but two of Peter Carmichael's are still on the old homestead. Duncan's family are on the John Carmichael old homestead. Elgin's family live in London. Mary's

descendants are scattered; just three live near the old home.

When John Carmichael and his family left Scotland in 1818, they had a pleasant voyage and just three months after leaving they reached London township. He was the first person that drove cattle through the Medway Creek. He cleared a place and built his log shanty on the ninth concession. The plot of land is now used as the Carmichael cemetery, and many brave Highland pioneers are now resting there. He was one of the surveyors of the township, and with the help of his sons cleared five hundred acres of land. John Carmichael, jun., had one evening a thrilling adventure with an immense she-bear and two cubs, whose presence in a tree above him was revealed by deep growls. Being unarmed he retreated, the hungry beast following, and only narrowly escaped by the help of his faithful dog, and the timely arrival of his brother Alexander with a gun. Wolves were very common and bothered them a great deal, stealing poultry and young stock. They always had plenty of good substantial food, but for one half year they could not get any salt, and the children were obliged to chew rennet.

Mr. Carmichael also contributes particulars of the family of Malcolm McPherson, who with his wife, brother Archibald, son John (b. 1830) and three sisters emigrated from Argyleshire in 1842, and settled on lot 5, con. 2. Archibald settled on lot 22, con. 10, d. 1873. The son John after some years sailing on the lakes, went to live with his uncle Archibald, who was unmarried, became heir to his property, and died in 1902.

The first town meeting was held the first Monday in January, 1819, at Joshua Applegarth's house under authority of a warrant issued by Thomas Talbot and Daniel Springer, Magistrates. Joshua Applegarth was elected Clerk, but Duncan McKenzie filled the position at once. Richard Talbot and Christopher Oxtoby were Assessors. In 1820 the meeting was held at John Getty's house, when the following were elected: Duncan Mc-

Kenzie, Clerk, Wm. Morden and John Lee, Assessors, James Goulden, Collector. The following acted as Clerks for the first thirty years: Duncan McKenzie 1819 to 1825, and 1827 to 1830, Wm. Geary, 1826, '34 to '38, Joseph Hardy 1831 to 1833, Jas. Williams 1840, Wm. Grant 1841 to 1844, John Sifton 1845 to 1848, Jas. Ferguson 1849.

THE TOWNSHIP OF WESTMINSTER.

Next to Delaware this is the oldest settled township in the county. Lieutenant Governor Simcoe and his party in the course of their journey through Western Ontario in 1793, camped one night at Westminster ponds. The survey was commenced in 1809-10 by Deputy Provincial Surveyor Simon T. Z. Watson, continued by Col. Mahlon Burwell in 1812, and finished by Col. Bostwick in 1820. Albert S. Odell settled in Westminster in 1810, and was followed in 1811 by James Odell, John Odell and James Lester. But as far as can be learned, there were not for many years any Highland settlers.

Miss Flora McColl, one of the prominent teachers of East Middlesex, contributes some valuable sketches of the early Highland pioneers of this township. There were comparatively few of them and the dividing line was the sixth concession. South of that and bordering on Yarmouth, the majority were Highlanders from Argyleshire and Invernesshire. The names, places of origin in Scotland, and date of settlement of the following are given: John Munro, Melford, Argyleshire, 1831, with sons Malcolm, Archibald, John, the last now living, aged 80, with sons, Dr. George, John architect, Kenneth and Edward; Colin and Duncan Ferguson, Melford, 1832; Wm. Buchanan, Lochgilphead, 1832, son Malcolm now on old homestead; Duncan McDougall, Kintyre, 1832, grandson on the old farm; Donald and Duncan Crawford, Lochgilphead, 1832; Alex. McCallum, Craignish, 1836; Donald and John McGregor, Perthshire, 1836, left in 1890, son James came to Caradoc; Peter Smith, Lochgilphead, 1836, died in

1885 at 86; Hector and Arch Cameron, Lochgilhead, 1836; Samuel, Malcolm and Donald McColl, Kilmorrie, Ardnamurchan, came to Lower Canada in 1827, and to Westminster 1837, Malcolm's son Duncan, is on old farm at Glanworth, and John S. McColl, an adopted son of Samuel's, is on his old farm; Wm. Hair and sons, Arch. and James, Kintyre, 1838; David and Duncan McGill, 1838; John McColl, father of Duncan McColl (Chateaubist) Ardnamurchan, 1841, with four sons and three daughters; Archibald McLachlan, Argyleshire, 1845; Duncan McPherson, Carradale, Kintyre, Argyleshire, with his sons Arch., Hugh, John and Dugald, 1848.

Alex. McCallum died five years ago. In his family were seven sons, all remarkably clever, four of whom were Doctors of Medicine and one a civil engineer. Only two survive, Dr. Hugh McCallum, of London, who has a very large practice, and is a professor in the Western University, and Professor A. B. McCallum, of Toronto University, who is a recognized authority in physiological researches, not only in Canada and the United States, but also in Great Britain.

The McPhersons were wealthy farmers in the old land, and Duncan, the father, took a leading place in church as elder and precentor. He presented a beautiful high pulpit of quarter-cut oak, in 1854, and it created much indignation when a young minister talked of removing it. He died in 1862. John died in London recently. Hugh was elected an elder in 1889. Dugald only survives, a fine type of a Highland farmer. John Munro, and at a later date his son Neil, also held the position of elders. John S. McColl is seventy-five years old and looks less than sixty, and is a boy yet at heart. Dan McGregor, son of John, is teacher in S. S. No. 13, and is a power for good in the community.

Malcolm McColl died thirty years ago. One of his sons, Samuel, after teaching for some years, attended college, graduated as a dentist, and for many years has had a very successful dental practice at Bellevue,

Mich., U. S. Another son, Malcolm, a man of great perseverance and excellent ability, graduated from the Detroit Medical School in 1894, and since then has had a large medical practice in that city.

It has already been stated that Miss McColl's father died in 1876. Her brother Duncan, after a brilliant record in the university, studied for the ministry, and completed his course in 1881. But his health failed, and though he sought in a period of rest and service in Colorado for recuperation and recovery, increasing weakness compelled his return to his home, where the promise of a career of great success and usefulness was cut short by his lamented death, March 19th, 1882, at the age of 29 years.

Miss McColl, speaking of her only surviving brother and mother, says: "My only brother living is Dr. Hugh McColl, of Lapeer, Mich. He has had more than ordinary success in the medical profession. He graduated in New York in 1872, practiced in Lapeer five years, took a post graduate course first in New York and in 1883 in Berlin, Germany, and spent six months working with Mr. Tait, the famous surgeon of Birmingham, England. In 1898 he sailed from Victoria to Hong Kong, visiting China, Japan, India, Egypt and the Holy Land. My mother, Isabella McCowan, was the daughter of John McCowan, of Barhead and Paisley, Scotland. She came out as a bride in 1841, and still lives at the age of 87 on the same farm on which she settled in that year. She bravely and uncomplainingly endured loneliness when my father would be kept absent for days at a time conducting meetings. At first she was in terror of the Indians, who would boldly come in and ask for something to eat, displaying her best chickens hanging from their belts. She first thought the ground hogs were bears, and the squirrels wild cats, and had many a race for safety from the innocent creatures. She loves to recall the early days, and we think her a wonderful woman, so unselfish and cheer-

ful and contented with what life brings her."

In clearing the land some would cut the trees all round so that they could fall as they leaned. Miss McColl heard her father tell about falling a tree accidentally on a Highland neighbor's lot. He told him he would make him take it off his ground to the very last chip. Their home life was very simple, and some of them spent the summer sailing on the lakes. The first log school houses and their internal furniture and arrangements, were very similar to what has already been described in these sketches.

The first school house (a little log one) was built in 1840. The teacher was Mr. McCormick who boarded round at the different homes, and the salary was \$16 per month. He had the old country modes of punishment, but he was greatly respected as well as feared by the pupils. Before the school house was built the pupils met in the home of Henry Palmer, and he was their teacher.

The first record of the Westminster council is dated March 4th, 1817, when the first meeting was held at Archibald McMillan's tavern for the united townships of Westminster, Delaware and Dorchester. No doubt this was done, as in other townships, under authority of a warrant from the magistrates of the Board of Quarter Sessions, and meetings appear to have been held from that time onward annually, at which the township officers were appointed. There were no Highlanders at that time, and it does not appear that they took a very active part even in later days. Miss McColl says, "the voter of those days had to have a deed, and very often he had to take it with him to prove his right to vote. Politics are always in the Council, more or less. There was a Highlander in the Council who was a Tory, while most of the Highlanders here are Grits. Do what they would, they could not get him out, but they managed it at last by running a Lowland Scotchman, who had a Highland wife. The Highlanders were so true

that they would not run against one another."

Donald Campbell, one of the pupils of the pioneer period, contributes the following reminiscences: "In 1842 Mr. McCormick, who had been a teacher in the old land, was engaged as first teacher in S. S. No. 13, Westminster in the Highland settlement. He was paid by a rate bill, so much per pupil per month. He boarded in the homes of the pupils and the more pupils in a home the longer he stayed. He manufactured the seats and desks of the old log school house. He took some large boys to the woods with him, and they cut basswood slabs ten feet long, carried them to the school house, where they bored holes in the end, put in wooden pins, and used them for seats. Pine boards two feet wide, supported on stakes were used for desks.

"When in the woods they unfortunately found the skull of a horse, which was used in punishing boys. A basswood rope was passed through an opening in the skull, and it was hung around the neck of the naughty boy, who was made to march up and down while another bad boy was compelled to drive him. The "taws" was unsparingly used, and even the grown men, if a lesson was missed, were punished, not daring to question the authority of the teacher. The three R's were the most important subjects."

John S. McColl, Glanworth, contributes the following reminiscences:

"I well remember the long bright nights, when the great fires blazed in the mud chimneys, made of homemade mortar and ash slats, when friends and neighbors and the merry young people gathered in pleasant social cheer, and played tricks and sang songs and told ghost stories till a late hour. There were also logging bees and dancing and fiddling. Sometimes the bag pipes were used in the logging field to cheer the Highland lads after a hard day's work. Sometimes the young chaps, when bringing home their cattle, amused themselves by fastening their hand sleds to the oxen with basswood bark ropes on a smooth ice track wellbeaten,

which brought them home in short order. The sugar season was a pleasant one for the young folks. Bass-wood swings were made by running the bark half way up the tree and tying the ends together. They also enjoyed themselves by chasing and hunting squirrels, coons, quails and chipmunks. In spring and early summer when flowers bloomed on the sunny hills the music of the cow bells mingled pleasantly with the other sounds in the forest. These recollections give joy and regret to a pioneer now in the field almost alone. What is the impression on the foot-man behind? May it be the blaze on the tree, and the bright torch light to guide the inexperienced by day and by night."

John S. McColl also contributes the following poem, which is of interest as a memorial of the pioneer days:

MY OLD HOME YET.

'Twas a home in the woods, it was neat, it was small,
As it stood on the newly cleared ground;

And as rough as they grew were the logs in the wall:

They were notched at the corners around.

You may scorn if you please,
But the bark of the trees

Was our roofing, the best we could get:

Although it fell down nevermore to arise,

'Tis "My old home yet."

I remember full well, with the old folks at home,

How we gathered around the great fire,

When evenings were long and the neighbors would come,

'Twas all that a boy could desire:
Then we gladly would sing,

Till we made the roof ring.

With the strains that I ne'er can forget:

Although it fell down, nevermore to arise,

'Tis "my old home yet."

The chimney was large and the ceiling was low,

There was heat, there was light in the blaze;

Our stoves and our ranges are now made for show,

But the things were for use in those days:

There were no taxes then,

No ungodly council men,

Not a sheriff, and no one in debt:

Although it fell down nevermore to arise,

'Tis "my old home yet."

The wealthy and great in their mansions may dwell,

'Mid the splendor of gilding and paint:

With their furniture grand, it is all very well,

If their luxuries bring them content:

But my dear old home,

Wherever I may roam,

Shall to me bring delight and regret:

Although it fell down, nevermore to arise,

'Tis "my old home yet."

THE CITY OF LONDON.

Although "Georgina on the Thames," Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe's selection and forecast in 1793 of a capital for Upper Canada, was not realized, his choice was largely justified by the excellence of the site and the subsequent growth and prosperity of the City of London. Yet it was over thirty years before the sound of an axe was heard in the warfare with the primeval forest. In 1826 it was surveyed by Col. Mahlon Burwell, assisted by Freeman Talbot and Benjamin Sprinzer, and the surveyors were assisted in their work by Hugh and John Johnson, of Lobo. In 1827 Parliament constituted London the capital of what is now Western Ontario, and a frame court house was erected, succeeded later by an imposing brick structure. The growth of the village was slow for some years. Geo. J. Goodhue was the first merchant; Major Schoffield was the first postmaster, and was suc-

ceeded by Mr. Goodhue. In 1832 the population, though seriously diminished by Asiatic cholera, was 400, and in 1835 1,000. In 1840 it was incorporated as a village, in 1847 it was made a town, and in 1855 a city, with a population of 10,000. A great impetus was given to its growth by the construction of the Great Western Railway in 1853, and the London and Port Stanley Railway in 1856.

The number of Highlanders who settled in London during the pioneer period was small, and of these I have been able to obtain only meagre information. This is perhaps the less to be regretted as the chronicles of London have already been so often and so elaborately written. But Patrick McGregor, a Highlander, was the pioneer settler and the first permanent resident of London. He made the first clearing on the corner of King and Ridout streets in the fall of 1826. Here he built his log cabin, kept tavern, and officiated as jailer. Alex. and Findlay McDonald came in 1831. Donald Fraser came to Westminster in 1833; his sons, M. and Jas. H., some years after came to London to study law, and were for many years barristers and public men in the city. Thomas Gordon, born in Dornoch, Scotland, in 1826, came to Nova Scotia in 1843, to London 1852, Melbourne 1858, Strathroy 1876, d. 1895, held many public positions. James Grant came from Strathspey, Scotland, 1830, son James when 14 years old moved to a farm in London township, was census commissioner in 1881. Geo. M. Gunn, came from Dornoch, Scotland, to Canada, Oxford County, 1832, to London 1842, with brother William, who died soon after; Geo. d. 1883. Alex. McDonald came from Edinburgh 1834, to London 1850, d. 1875, son D. C. occupied many public positions. Donald McFie, born in Bute 1819, came to Toronto 1841, to London 1844, a successful merchant, occupied many important public positions. Col. Jno. Macbeth, born at Kildonan N.W.T., 1836, parents come from Sutherlandshire, Scotland, early to Selkirk, and thence to Lambton Co., he came to London, studied law in Mr. Becher's

office, and was admitted to the bar 1859, and appointed Clerk of the Peace in 1860, a position he still holds.

Among the other Highlanders whose names appear as being in London in the early days, or soon after are the following: Hugh and Robert McFie, Alexander, John and Gilbert McIntosh, merchants, William and Joseph Gordon, Donald McDonald, R. S. Murray, Alex. Tytler, John Campbell (was Mayor), Donald Scaton, William Cameron (moved to Strathroy, father of Sheriff D. M. Cameron), Samuel McBride, Francis McGill, Wm. Sutherland (founder Free Press), Arch. McPhail, James Geddes, father of Geddes Bros., Strathroy, Hugh Rose, John McLaughlin (a shoemaker 1836-7), John Fraser, 1844.

In 1843, the Presbyterians of London began to form a distinct society. Revs. Miller and Alex. Ross (1830) were pioneer preachers, visiting ministers were Donald McKenzie, Allan, McMillan, and Meldrum, and from Scotland, Comerville Fraser, McLachlin and McGillivray. Young men who preached for them were Sutherland, McColl, McPherson Stratford, McPherson Williams, and Fraser. John Fraser, who came from Montreal in 1844, carried on services for years in Gaelic and English in Wm. Clark's house on North street.

GLEANINGS.

These sketches, which have extended to a much greater length than was anticipated, are now nearing a conclusion. In the remaining townships of the county there were but few Highlanders, and in the towns and villages which sprang up after the pioneer period, practically none, except those who came from the neighboring townships. Only a few particulars remain to be given in regard to these, and some other facts which were received too late to appear under their appropriate heads.

Starr's Caradoc Library was destroyed by fire in 1867.

The village of Amiens, as described by D. M. Campbell, under the head of Caradoc, is stated to have been

wholly on the Caradoc side of the townline.

Simon McLeod came from Rosshire, Scotland to Strathroy about 1850, and worked for some years for the late James Keefer. Thence he went to Nairn and thence to Parkhill in 1860. The town was named after the hamlet, where he received his mail in Scotland, and ever since he has been a leading man, occupying many public positions. Though now an octogenarian, he is still remarkably vigorous and a prominent county councillor.

The jubilee of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, Glanworth, Westminster, was celebrated in June, 1904. Among other speakers, Rev. John McEwen, the first pastor, was present and delivered an interesting address.

So far as could be ascertained there were no Highland pioneers in Bidulph, and only a very few in West Nissouri, of whom, though I have tried repeatedly, no particulars could be obtained.

Donald Mitchell tells that John Mitchell came to Metcalfe in 1831. He married Euphemia McAlpine, and the children were Peter, William, Duncan, Donald, Margaret, (who stayed in Scotland), Catherine, Retsy, Ann, Isabella and Mary. Peter and his wife and two children (John and Isabella), did not come out till 1835. They came out in a sailing vessel called the "Retrench," which took six weeks crossing the Atlantic. The other children were Catherine, Duncan Euphemia and Donald, born in Canada, John is in Algoma, Duncan in Sombra, Euphemia in Rutherford, Donald on the old homestead, the rest are dead. He says Duncan Dewar was born in Scotland, but was only a few weeks old when he came with his parents to Metcalfe.

Miss Nellie McCallum, of Ailsa Craig, has kindly furnished, per H. D. Johnson, a list of the Highland pioneers in McGillivray township. All came from Inverness, Scotland, and all the same year, 1849, except Duncan McNaughton, who came in 1860. The age of each is given at death:

Alex. McKenzie (poet) 96, Alex. McLean 75, Malcolm McLeod 65, John McPherson 55, John McLellan 84, Duncan McNaughton 88, his son Duncan, came with him, 75, John McIntyre 90, Donald Fraser (age not known).

Alex. McKenzie, above mentioned, was the author of some Gaelic poems of no little merit, which were printed and published as a booklet in 1882, and among which are "Mun Aonadh," (The Union), and "Tigh Fasga Nairn" (The Temperance Lodge at Nairn).

Some forty of fifty years ago it is said a small colony of Highlanders from Uist settled in McGillivray, but I have been unable to obtain any particulars, except that they are now nearly extinct. Among the other Highland pioneers of this township were James Smith, for many years M. P. F., and his brother Alexander, License Inspector, both for North Middlesex, Donald Cameron, son of Samuel Cameron of Lobo, 1849, and C. T. McPherson 1853.

Rev. Arch. Stewart, of London, writing of the Highland pioneers of North Dorchester, says:

"I cannot give minute details of the Highlanders who settled in North Dorchester, though I came in contact with the most of them 48 years ago. Within a range of four miles south of the river a number of families named McCallums, McNivens and Mackays settled about sixty years ago. They came from Kintyre, Argyleshire, Scotland. Further south the 2nd and 3rd concessions were settled by the sons of older persons who settled earlier in Yarmouth, names, Campbell, McCallums, Browns and McVicars. They came principally from the parishes of Kilmichael, Glassary, and Kilmartin, Argyleshire. North of the river there were a few scattered families of Sutherlands and Mackays from Rosshire and Sutherlandshire, but I cannot give the date of settlement. Among other names of Highland pioneers in this township I find, D. McFarland, John McArthur 1850, Dan. McCallum 1830, Duncan McLachlan 1839,

James Ross, James McCallum, Alex. Sutherland and Arch. Black 1844.

The dawn of civilization in Middlesex first appeared in Delaware. Here the first immigrants camped; here the first clearings were made; and here, for many years, the centre of trade was located. Delaware was a thriving village before London assumed any importance, and was for a time a dangerous rival. Patents were issued as early as 1797. As early as 1793 Ethan Allan received a grant of 2,200 acres, and he and Jasper Crow settled there in 1801, though both left a few years afterwards. And here too, we find a trace, but only a trace, of the pioneer Highlander of the county. Ronald McDonald, a British army officer, who in 1798 obtained a patent of the land on which Delaware village stands, but soon after sold out to Dr. Oliver Tiffany. It would be of very great interest to learn something of his preceding and subsequent career, but no particulars could be gathered, and the number of other Highlanders in the township during the pioneer period appears to have been very small.

Henry W. Acres, of Delaware village, is one of the very few surviving pioneers of the township. He was born in England in 1828, and came to Delaware with his father in 1834, when only six years old. He distinctly remembers the days of the rebellion, saw six men hanged in London, and has a store of very interesting reminiscences of the Bullens, Seabrooks, Millars, Mounts and other old residents of Delaware. He thinks there were no Highland pioneers in the township, at least none that he knows of till the close of the pioneer period. Donald, Duncan and Hugh McPherson were the first to come in about 1850, and were followed soon after by John McNichol, James Henderson and Archie Thompson. Others who came at a later date or were there some years afterwards were William J., Henry, Samuel, Donald and Colin Campbell, Hector McPherson, Peter Munroe, Peter McArthur, James McCallum, George and John McFarland. It is stated that John

Sutherland came in 1820, and if so, he would be, next to Ronald McDonald, the first Highland pioneer of Delaware.

When Andrew J. Ross unearthed the assessment roll of the township of Williams for the year 1833, no doubt the first one, he struck a mine of information. For the purpose of comparison he has also sent statistics from the assessment rolls of 1834 and 1837. The assessors for 1833 and 1834 were Donald Fraser and Duncan Campbell and for 1837 Donald Fraser only. At the foot of the list is the entry, "in the county of Huron."

On the 1833 roll there are forty names as follows: James Bremner, Colin McKenzie, Simon Bisset, James McPherson, Donald Fraser, Donald McIntosh, Hugh McKenzie, Duncan McKenzie, Hugh Crawford, Peter McIntyre, Duncan McFarlane, Hugh McIntyre, Godfrey McTaggart, Barbara McCallum, Donald Henderson, Donald Gillies, Allan Gilchrist, John Stewart, Alex. Thompson, Andrew Thompson, Duncan Stewart, James Stewart, Hugh McIntosh, Alexander Clarke, Alex. Stewart, Malcolm McIntyre, Alex. Campbell, Duncan Campbell, Peter Currie, John Moore, Duncan, Jno and Donald McNeil, Alex. Anderson, John Anderson, Alex. McDonald, Donald McQueen, Hugh Clark, John McKilican, John McGill. The list shows that the pioneer settlers of Williams were Highlanders with scarcely an exception.

Mr. Ross says: "I have been able to gather but little from the rolls on account of time. It would take six months to extract all they contain of our early growth and subsequent history. I give the statistics in full." The following is a tabular statement for the three years:

	1833	1834	1837
Wild land, acres	4500	12103	12902
Cultivated land, acres	141	296	729
Horses	1	2	12
Oxen	22	50	101
Milch cows	32	62	163
Young cattle	3	13	79
Population (on rolls)	40	88	96
Assessed value.	£1254	£3231	£4627

Now in closing, it may be said that though under the circumstances, a few errors and omissions may have occurred, the greatest care has been taken to make the whole as complete and accurate as possible, and it is hoped that this and similar sketches from other counties may together constitute a record in some good degree worthy of the Highland pioneers not of Middlesex only, but of the Province of Ontario.